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The Riau Islands Province Arts Building in Tanjungpinang City

Fajar Noer Kholis[1]*

[1]Universitas Pancasila, Indonesia
***Corresponding Author:** *fajarnoerkholis@gmail.com*

Abstract: The activities of art actors in Tanjungpinang City are not well developed because they are not supported by the existence of supporting art activity facilities. This study aims to plan and design the Riau Islands Province Arts Building in Tanjungpinang which can accommodate various forms of art in it. The theme "Malay Stage" (Panggung Melayu) with the concept of Post-Modern Architecture, namely the Metaphor to Natural and Cultural approach can be used as a solution in responding to the problems that occur. This approach focuses on designing forms by analyzing the surrounding nature and culture today. The design of this arts building uses a qualitative descriptive research method, namely design by research. The use of Malay ornamentation and the choice of roof shape bring the historical atmosphere of Malay buildings to the present. Balanced with the use of building facade materials and roof parts by giving a neutral and bold color creates the impression of modernism in the building and can be used to organize art activities for the people of the Riau Islands Province. This study has resulted in the plan and design of the "Riau Islands Province Arts Building in Tanjungpinang", which is hoped to become a medium for all kinds of Malay art forms in it. The theme "Malay Stage" with the concept of Postmodern Architecture used in this study is considered appropriate to be used as a solution in responding to problems that occur in the Riau Islands, especially in the aspect of preserving Malay arts and culture.

Keywords: Arts building, Malay Stage, postmodern architecture.

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Introduction

Tanjungpinang City is the capital of the Riau Islands Province. As part of the territory of Indonesia, Tanjungpinang has tourism potential and development that is very attractive to local and foreign tourists. Based on data from the Riau Islands Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the level of the number of tourist arrivals entering Tanjungpinang City in the 2022 period reached 1,965 visits, this figure has decreased from the previous year. Tourists visiting Tanjungpinang City in 2022 are dominated by Singaporeans (BPS Kepri, 2022).

The majority of Indonesian people know the Riau Islands as Batam City only, while the capital city of the Riau Islands is Tanjungpinang City, where Tanjungpinang City is the center of government, tourism center, and arts and culture center. However, the problem now is that the Riau Islands does not have its own arts building which is adequate and can accommodate the creativity, art and culture of the Riau Islands community.

Referring to data from the Information Technology Center of the Ministry of Education and Culture in 2020, a total of 168 artists in Tanjungpinang City were

recorded. This data intersects with the results of interviews with the head of the arts department of the Riau Islands Province Culture Office that the reason why many artists have not been recorded is due to the unavailability of facilities that can support their creativity. This can be interpreted that the performers of the arts in Tanjungpinang City are less developed because they do not have sufficient platforms for artistic activities.

Based on literature studies and surveys, the Riau Islands Province already has an Arts Building. This building is located in the Fanjungpinang, named "Aisyah Sulaiman Building". According to the management, this building has become a cultural heritage building for the Riau Islands Province and continues to function as a center for artistic activities. However, due to the relatively small area, this building is not optimal for community activities (Manager of the Aisyah Sulaiman Art Building, 2022). When compared to other provinces, the Aisyah Sulaiman Arts Building is still far from adequate and adequate and its very small area makes this building unable to accommodate the entire cultural heritage and artists and people of the Riau Islands Province.

Based on these problems, a new container is needed that can accommodate all artistic activities which are also supporting facilities for local tourism. Therefore, in order to have an arts building, a design concept for an arts building is needed as a center for arts and culture in the Riau Islands Province. This arts building will be managed by the Regional Government of the Riau Islands Province by providing access to the building to the community which is expected to become a landmark for the Tanjungpinang City. As well as providing a forum for the people of the Riau Islands Province to be creative and continue to optimize Malay arts and culture along with facilities and infrastructure in the fields of fine arts, music, dance, theater arts, and literary arts that are unique to Tanjungpinang which can be featured and exhibited to the public, Local and International tourists.

In preparing the design concept for the Riau Islands Province Arts Building in Tanjungpinang, a number of references will be made to enrich the understanding of the definition of an Arts Building and its supporting facilities. Art must have its own meaning and purpose in a work, to lead to beautiful art, the process of creating experiences an artistic process, namely the quality process before making a physical work, the process of expressing meaning that must be prepared to become a beautiful masterpiece (Ardhiati, 2017)

Art is something that can be seen from various points of view that was created to be enjoyed and appreciated. Because art can beautify the environment, some works of art are made for the same reason, namely to beautify a place or room, a work of art becomes a decoration that will enhance visuality and quality. Artwork is very intertwined with life, many artists create works of art to express themselves or religion (Felix, 2012).

The Riau Islands Province has a lot of charm and is known as the root of the birth of Malay culture in Indonesia. The following are some of the arts and culture of the Riau Islands Province.

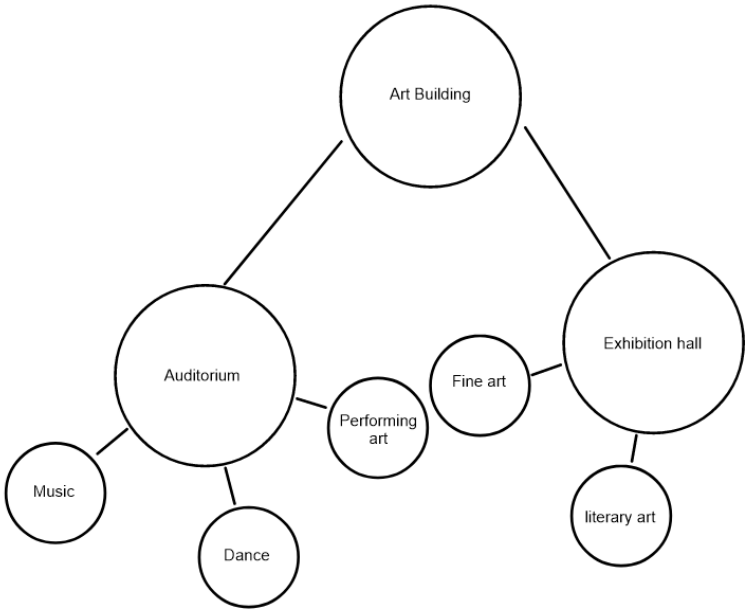
Table 1. Types of Art in the Riau Islands Province

No.	Types of Art	Name of Art
1	Literary Arts	- *Gurindam 12* - *Hikayat* - *Pantun* - *Karmina* - *Seloka* - *Talibun* - *Syair*
2	Sculpture	- *Ukiran Melayu*
3	Music	- *Nobat* - *Langgan*
4	Dance	- *Tari Sekapur Sirih* - *Tari Zapin Melayu* - *Tari Melemang*
5	Performing Arts	- *Wayang Cecak* - *Mak Yong* - *Boria* - *Silat Melayu* - *Barodat*

[Source: Kholis, 2022]

The arts building is a facility for developing artistic activities and a means of educating about the arts. A building that will accommodate all artistic activities and produce a work of art from various artists and can be appreciated by the community by taking into account the cultural values of the region (Lamia & Karongkong, 2016).

Based on the function, an arts building must be able to accommodate various forms of art in it. Below is a schematic from Table 1 and if it is adjusted to the type of art based on the theory above, a presentation or performance space is needed.



[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 1. Table of Presentation Media Space Art Accommodate

The performance hall is expected to make the organizers comfortable in expressing all the series of performances until they are finished. The classification of the types of Performance Spaces can be differentiated based on the performance system (Ramdana, 2018)**.** While the stage is divided into several types of stage forms, namely: (a) Procenium Stage, a stage that is on 1 (one) side of the performance space in a conventional form. The audience can only see from 1 (one) side so that the stage is stretched backwards (Doell, 1985) (b) Open Stage, and (c) Flexible Stage (Doell, 1985)**.** The exhibition room is a presentation space for works of art by displaying a work that can only be seen and felt. The exhibition space must: (a) Be protected from tampering, theft, moisture, dryness and dust. (b) Something specific to a public building. The design of the Riau Islands Province arts building will carry the main theme, namely "Malay Stage".

The definition of *Panggung Malayu* (Malay Stage) is expressed by Ardhiati (Ardhiati, 2013a, 2013b) as a spirit that animates the National Monument Area with sequences or spatial sequences like a drama stage thus confirming the existence of Drama Analogy in the process of architectural presence, as well as containing the concept of "shock" by requiring visitors to cross narrow and long halls. so that before witnessing a giant building in the form of a Cup of Monument and National Monument as high as more than 100 meters.

The use of the Malay Stage theme requires an architectural design approach that is appropriate to the times, namely postmodern architecture which refers to the 'Metaphor to Natural and Cultural' as one of Charles Jenck's (Jencks, 1980) 13 theories of ideas. Referring to the 'Metaphor to Natural and Cultural', the design

of this arts building maintains the cultural elements that exist in the Tanjungpinang City, namely Malay culture and the concept of responding from the surrounding environment as natural elements that will maximize its function. The following are 10 characteristics of postmodern architecture: (a) It contains communicative elements that are popular, (b) Reviving history, (c) Has an urban context, (d) Reapplying ornamentation techniques, (e) Is representational in nature, (f) Has a metaphorical form, (g) Generated from participation, (h) Reflects general aspirations (i) Has a plural nature, (j) Has an eclectic/mixed nature (Aini & Hayatullah, 2019).

The following are 4 (four) buildings that became a precedent study in the design of the Riau Islands Province Arts Building in Tanjungpinang. First, the Aisyah Sulaiman Arts Building, which is located in Tanjungpinang, Riau Islands, which has existed since the colonial era to the present. The name of this building is taken from the name of a great writer from Penyengat Island, namely Raja Aisyah Sulaiman. This arts building only has a performance function because what is contained in the building is a function that supports theatrical performances, this building is often used to read literary arts by the local community.

[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 2. Aisyah Sulaiman Arts Building

Second, the Jakarta Art Building is a building originating from the British colonial era in Batavia (Gani, 2012)**.** In the past, this building was used for plays and English works. When the Dutch were in Indonesia, this building was used as a place for ballet, opera, theatre, musical plays and various other arts. Then by the Japanese, this building was used as the headquarters of the Japanese army.

[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 3. Jakarta Arts Building

Third, the Taman Ismail Marzuki Theater Building (TIM), is currently a space for expression to present works of art to the public. This building is a space for thinking and creativity towards high quality art.

[Source: wisatanusantara.online, 2023]
Figure 4. Taman Ismail Marzuki (Ismail Marzuki Park) of Jakarta

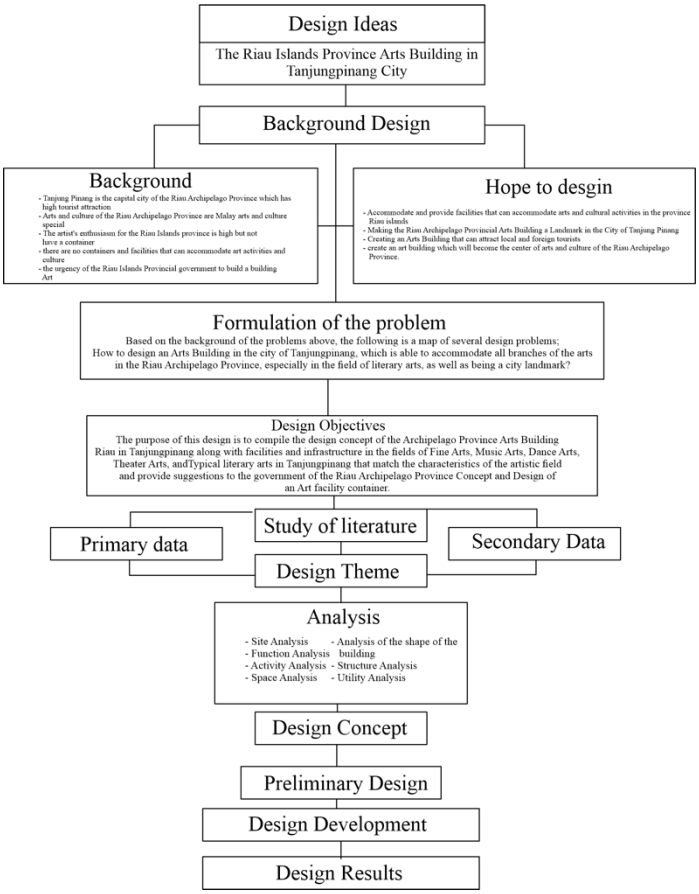
Fourth, the Hedar Aliyev Cultural Center is a building located in Baku, Azerbaijan designed by world-renowned architect, Zaha Hadid. This building is famous for its distinctive structure and has a flowing curved style and its very dynamic shape.

[Source: Archdialy.com, 2023]
Figure 5. Heydar Aliyev Cultural Center

Methodology

The design concept for this arts building applies the design by research method (Ramdana, 2018; Tedjo, 1988) with a qualitative descriptive research method. For this reason, research was carried out at the design location to sharpen understanding of the arts in the Tanjungpinang City.

As suggested by (Ardhiati, 2014, 2022; Gunawan & Ardhiati, 2022; Luthfianto & Anggita, 2022), the design stages used are (a) collecting data, (b) conducting analysis, (c) pouring out the design concept or programming, and (d) developing concepts or design ideas until (e) becoming designs at the studio stage.



Source: Kholis, 2022

Figure 6. Overview of Thinking Framework

Results and discussion

Design Location

The design location is focused on the Dompak area, Bukit Bestari sub-district, Tanjungpinang City. According to the results of surveys, interviews and data collection, this arts building must be located in the city center and can be reached and used by people who want to do art activities. The selection of this site is based on the Tanjungpinang City Spatial Plan (RTRW). The design location is on Jalan Raja H. Abdullah, Dompak, Bukit Bestari District, Tanjungpinang City, Riau Islands Province and the site has an area of 24,200 M2 (2.42 Ha).

Table 2. RTRW of Selected Sites

Regulatory Provisions	Description
Site Designation	Tourism
KDB (60% Max)	14,760 m2
KDH (30% Min)	7,380 m2
KLB (2,0)	49,200 m2
KTB (60% Maks)	14,760 m2
GSB	20 m2 (Arterial Road)

[Source: Kholis, 2022]

[Source: Googleearth.com, 2022]
Figure 7. Site Design Location

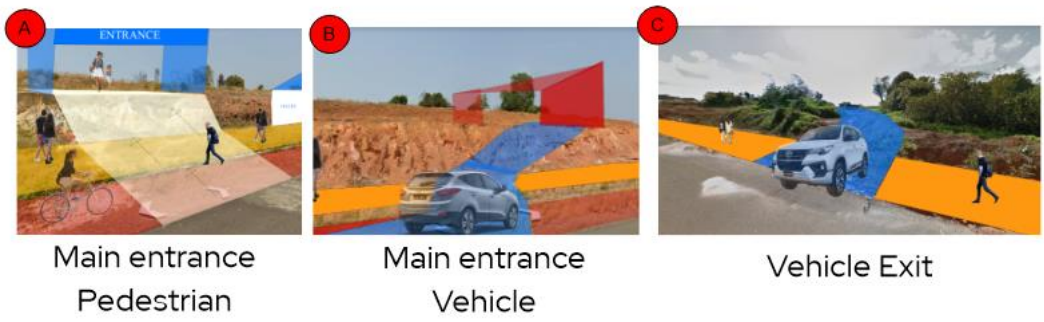
Site Analysis

1. Tread Circulation

Site circulation to circulation outside the site does not yet have its own health insurance, because the site is empty land which is only filled with irregular vegetation. The following is a picture of the circulation that passes through the site.

[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 8. Circulation on the Site

Figure 8 shown a circulation scheme outside the site area and inside the site. In the northern part of the site, there is a primary Ateri road with a width of 30 m2 which is the main road on Jalan Bukit Bestari District, Dompak. After conducting a survey and analysis, the site has no roads for pedestrians and entrances on both sides of the road that passes through the site. Based on the existing and analysis it is necessary to add circulation inside the site and outside the site based on the path that does not yet exist, here is a picture of additional circulation on the site.



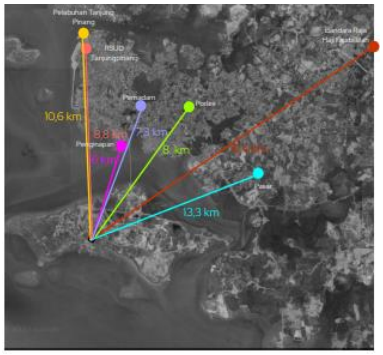
[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 9. Circulation Synthesis

2. Accessibility and achievement of the site

Tread is at the center of government of the Riau Islands Province. The existing site is easy to reach by any vehicle. The site can be passed by 2 main routes, namely the dompak crossing bridge (Ramayana District) and the dompak across bridge. The two sides of the bridge are very far apart and not close together so that the site can be accessed via the 2 main routes.

[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 10. Main Road to the Site

Points A and B are points that are often passed by to get to the dompak, passed by several vehicles, namely cars, motorbikes, public transportation, and cyclists.



[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 11. Accessibility to Supporting Buildings

Table 3. Site accessibility to supporting buildings

Supporting Buildings	Distance
Site Designation	Tourism
KDB (60% Maks)	14,760 m2
KDH (30% Min)	7,380 m2
KLB (2,0)	49,200 m2
KTB (60% Max)	14,760 m2
GSB	20 m2 (Arterial Road)

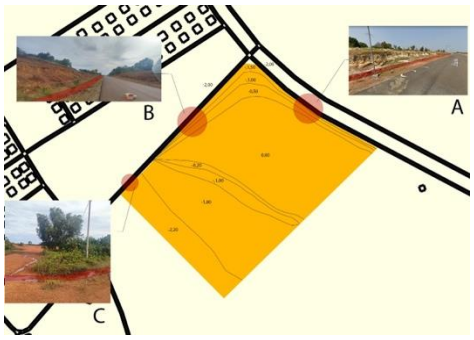
[Source: Kholis, 2022]

The site needs to be provided with facilities such as public stops for private vehicles and public transportation as well as signs indicating directions to the site. The following is a synthesis of accessibility and achievement of the site.

[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 12. Synthesis of Accessibility and Site Achievements

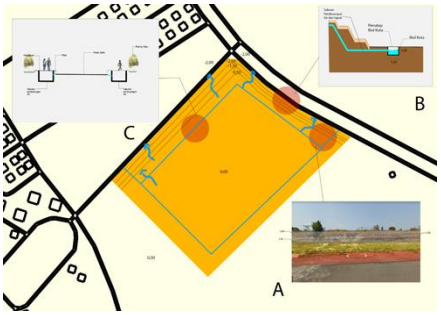
3. Site topography and drainage

Tanjungpinang City has an uneven and hilly topography, but the center of Tanjungpinang City is in the lowlands and coastal areas. The site is located at an altitude of 13.8-23 m above sea level, this should be of more concern because the site is close to sea level. The existing tread tends to be flat and has no contours.



[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 13. Existing Condition of Site Contour and Drainage

After conducting a site analysis, it is necessary to adjust the contours and several drainage points that will be added and repaired on the site, the site will be cut and filled with the elevation of the site being 2 m2 higher than the main road due to anticipation of natural disasters.



[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 14. Contour Synthesis and Site Drainage

4. Site Vegetation

Around the site there are many types of vegetation, inside the site there are several types of vegetation that are not arranged and grow wildly in the existing area.

[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 15. Existing Vegetation of the Site

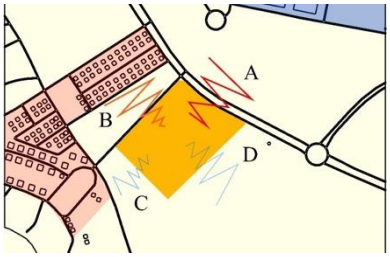
Figure 15 needs to be a concern because unorganized and dead vegetation can be detrimental to the site such as accumulation of garbage and obstruction of the drainage path on the site.

[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 16. Site Vegetation Synthesis

On the site will apply vegetation that surrounds every corner of the site and the application of vegetation types so that it is orderly and organized, namely, directional vegetation, shade vegetation, noise dampening vegetation. The following is an application of the types of vegetation.

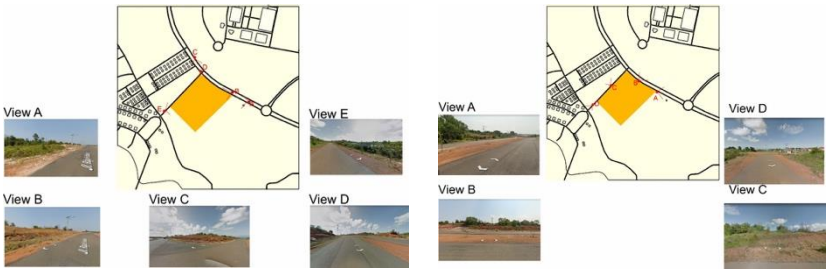
5. Sensory Palm

The site is close to settlements, offices, natural attractions and the coast so that noise enters the site and can disrupt activities on the site. This is the source of the incoming noise.



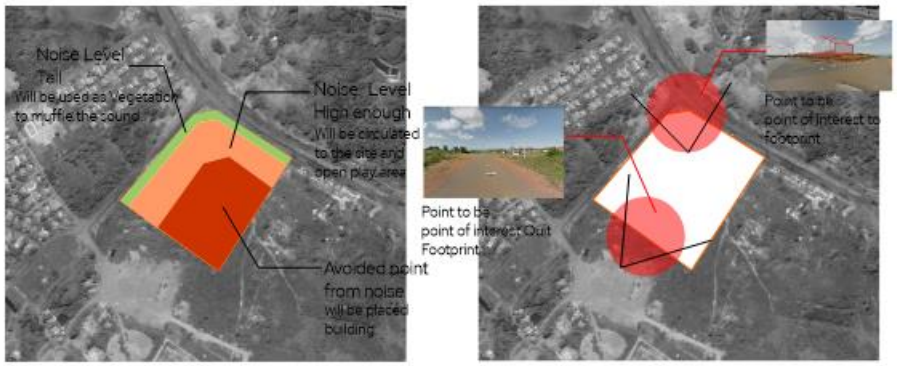
[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 17. Noise Analysis on the site

The site is located close to the government center of the Riau Islands Province and the site is close to the coastal area, from several views from the outside to the site and from the inside to the outside the site needs to be adjusted to the orientation of the building and the location of the building. The following is data and analysis from views on the site and on the outside of the site.



[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 18. View Analysis of the Site

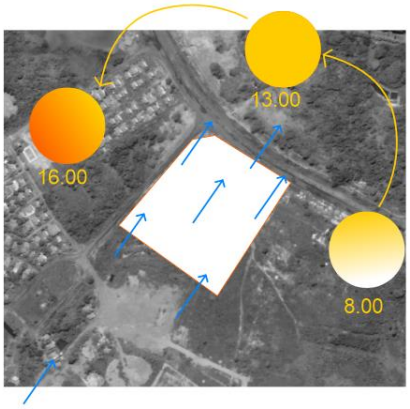
Based on the sensory analysis, it is necessary to make some adjustments to the site and to the building, here is a sensory synthesis of the site.



[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 19. Sensory Synthesis of the Site

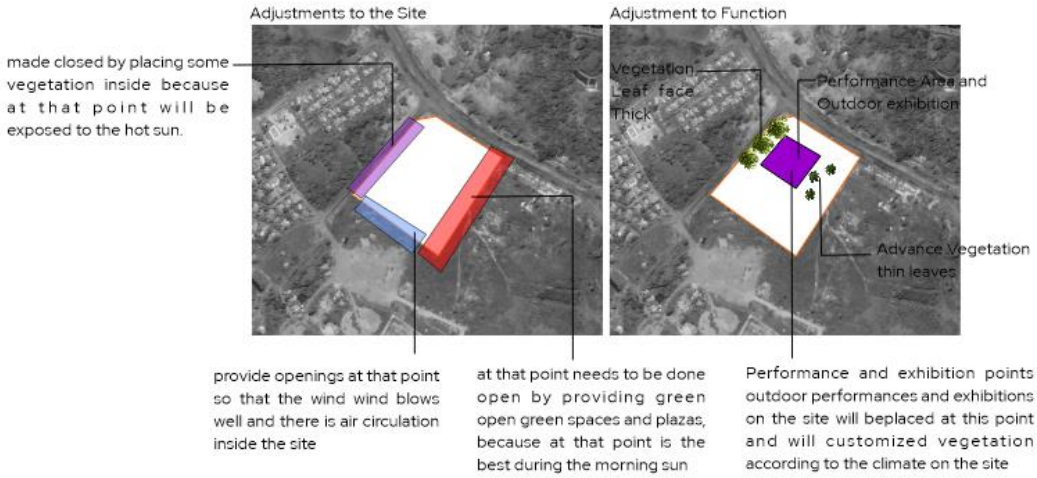
6. Site climate

Tanjungpinang City, especially in Bukit Bestari District, Dompak is an area with a tropical climate and has an average temperature of 22°-32° with an average rainfall of 349 mm per year, the site is close to the coast and has a wind speed of 18 km/h. The following is a picture of the existing climate of the site.



[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 20. Existing Site Climate

On sites that have not been utilized and adapted to the local climate, site adjustments must be made to the climate.



[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 21. Climate Synthesis of the Site

Space Program

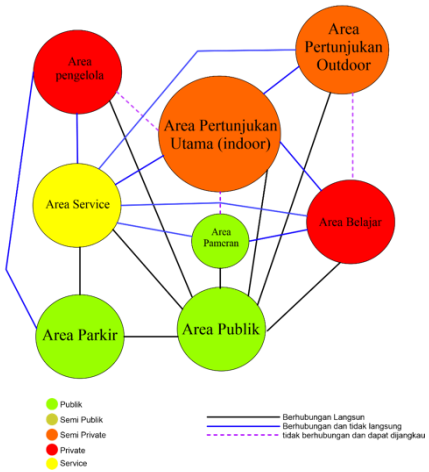
The concept of spatial zones and spatial relationships will be placed based on the type of zoning, building functions and the relationships between spaces that have been analyzed, zoning in this design will be divided into public, semi-public, semi-private, private and service areas.

Table 4. Overall Size of Space

Area	Size
Parkir	20571 m2
Public Area	3106,56 m2
Indoor Performace	4152,96 m2
Outdoor Performance	1136,4 m2
Exhibition Area	2396,52 m2
Study Area	2148,96 m2
Management Area	755,52 m2
Service Area	1635,984 m2

[Source: Kholis, 2022]

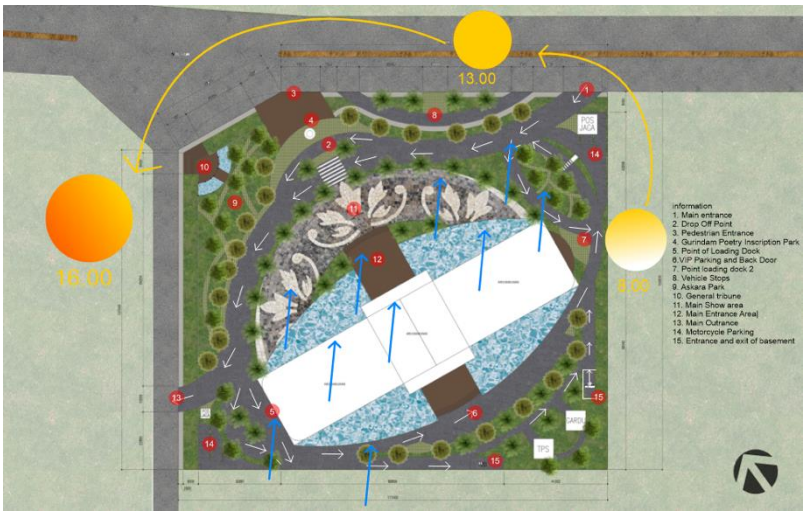
The following is the Spatial Relations between rooms to find out the proximity between rooms, which will later be known about the zoning of the rooms and become a reference for making floor plans and room layouts.



[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 22. The Overall Spatial Relations

Site Concept

The site design concept is based on the results that have been carried out on site analysis, covering building orientation, vegetation placement, circulation and zoning on the site. The site with an area of 24,200 m2 has a KDB of 14,760 m2 which will maximize the use of the KDB. The placement of the building mass adjusts the composition of the mass facing the main road and provides green open space on the side of the site and as an elevation on the site with the height of the main road to the site which is +2.00.

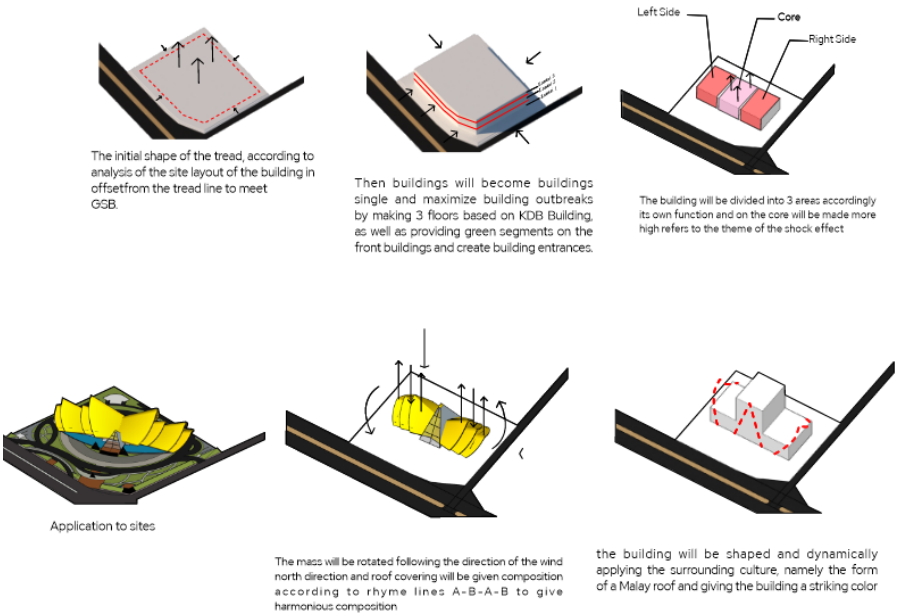


[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 23. Site Plan Concept

Building Concept

The selected mass composition concept is in alternative 1 with reference to the Malay Stage theme. This mass composition becomes a single building and provides zoning differences based on the elevation applied to the composition, the smallest to the largest elevation will be given according to its function. By applying the Postmodern Architectural design approach 'Metaphor to Natural and

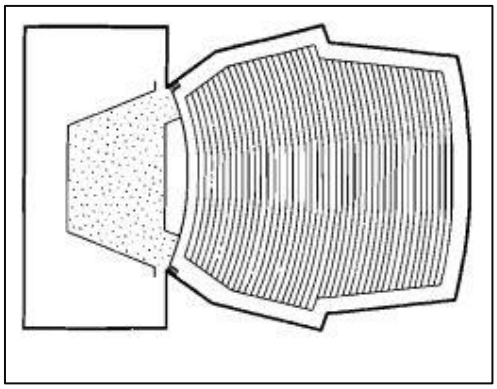
Cultural', at first the form of the composition responds to the shape of the site so as to provide the basic form as a natural application. on the roof from small to large refers to the theme that has been stretched, namely the Malay Stage which creates a shocking effect if the composition is seen from the point of interest that has been analyzed on the site.



[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 24. Mass Composition Concept

Architecture Concept

The theme "Panggung Melayu" in this architectural concept applies an analogy to drama which contains the concept of shock with the concept of spatial zoning and the concept of form. The application of the Malay Stage theme requires a Postmodern Architecture approach, namely 'Methapor to Natural and Cultural' by applying building forms that respond to the surrounding nature and local culture using ornaments on the walls and roof forms of Malay buildings with a blend of harmonious concepts and the spirit of today's. By applying the color of the building, the yellow color symbolizes greatness and white symbolizes purity which means that there will be great and pure art born in the Riau Islands Province to be shown to the public and foreign countries and ornaments will be applied to buildings.



[Source: Doelle, 1985]
Figure 25. The architectural Concept of the Proscenium Stage

The architectural concept of the performance area is adapted to the theme of the Malay stage, so the type of opera performance area is applied because it has the character of separation between the audience and the stage and the type of proscenium stage which is focused on 1 point with application to indoor and outdoor performance spaces, on the stage.

Structure Concept

There are three divisions of the structure in this building, namely:

a. Bottom Structure

The substructure used is the pile foundation. This foundation can adjust the depth according to the ground pavement and is commonly used for high-rise buildings and wide-span buildings.

b. Middle Structure

The middle structure used is a steel frame consisting of columns and beams. In the middle structure there is a wall that uses ½ brick walls and uses a Curtain Wall facade, Aluminum Composite Panel (ACP) and the use of carvings that adapt to culture.

c. Upper Structure

The upper structure used adapts the function of the building, namely using a wide span structural system with a space frame system in the free space for the columns and using a GFRC (GlassFiber Reinforced Concrete) roof covering so that the color and shape can be adjusted.

Mechanical Electrical and Plumbing Concepts

a. Lighting System

Building lighting comes from 2 sources, namely natural lighting (sunlight) and artificial lighting (electric lights). The concept of this lighting system will adjust to the area of the room.

Table 5. Lighting System Concept

Area	lighting application
Public Area	Natural and artificial lighting systems
Indoor Performace	Artificial Lighting System
Outdoor Performance	Natural and artificial lighting systems
Exhibition Area	Natural and artificial lighting systems
Study Area	Natural and artificial lighting systems
Staff Area	Natural and artificial lighting systems

[Source: Kholis, 2022]

b. Ventilation System

The building's ventilation comes from 2 sources, namely natural ventilation (wind circulation) and artificial ventilation (central AC and split AC).

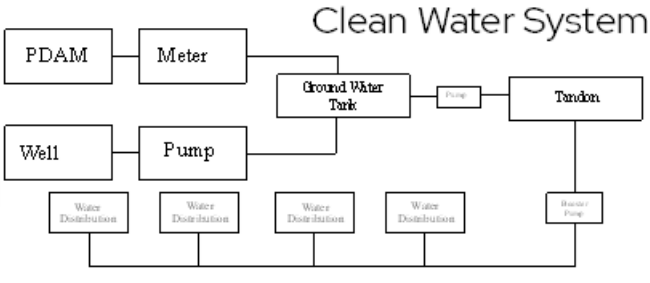
Table 6. The concept of ventilation systems

Area	lighting application
Public Area	Natural and artificial ventilation systems
Indoor Performace	Natural Ventilation System
Outdoor Performance	Natural and artificial lighting systems
Exhibition Area	Natural and artificial ventilation systems
Study Area	Natural and artificial ventilation systems
Staff Area	Natural and artificial ventilation systems

[Source: Kholis, 2022]

c. Clean Water System

Around the site there is a PDAM source and within the site there is a source of groundwater that can be used for activities inside the building.

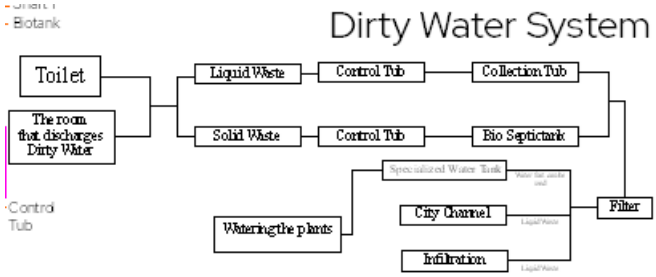


[Source: Kholis, 2022]

Figure 26. Clean Water Distribution Concept

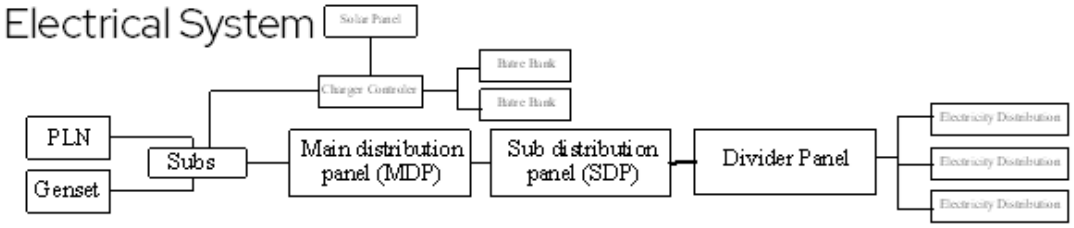
d. Dirty Water System

The sewage system uses a filtering system for water that can be reused or will be disposed of off the site.



[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 27. Dirty Water Distribution Concept

e. Electrical Concept



[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 28. Electrical Distribution Concept

f. Fire Fighting Concept

Inside the building there must be several fire prevention and prevention tools, in the form of; Sprinklers, Fire Extinguishers, Fire Alarms, Emergency Stairs and Fire Hydrant Systems.

g. Building Transportation Equipment Concept

The means of building transportation are vertical by placing several types of vertical transportation including.

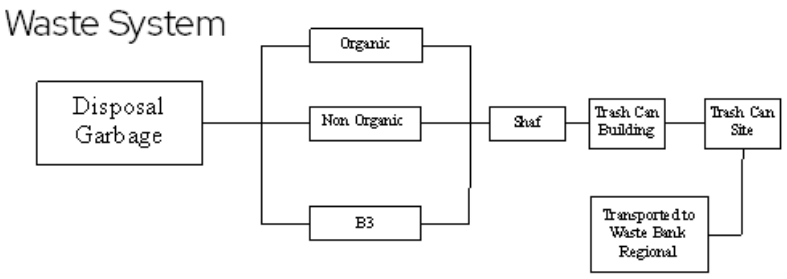
Table 7. Concept of Transportation Equipment

Area	lighting application
Lift	The elevator is used for VIP and Disabled guests as well as for goods
Ramp	The ramp is used for both regular and disabled guests
Escalator	The escalator is used for regular guests

[Source: Kholis, 2022]

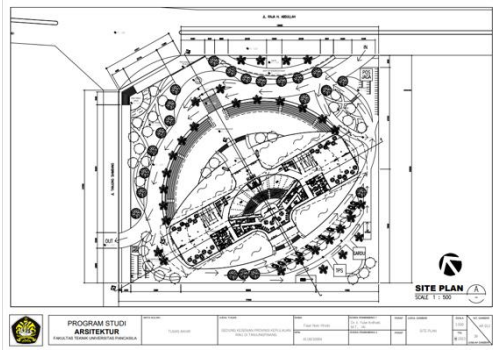
h. Garbage Disposal System

Waste will be separated based on its type, namely Organic, Non-Organic and B3.

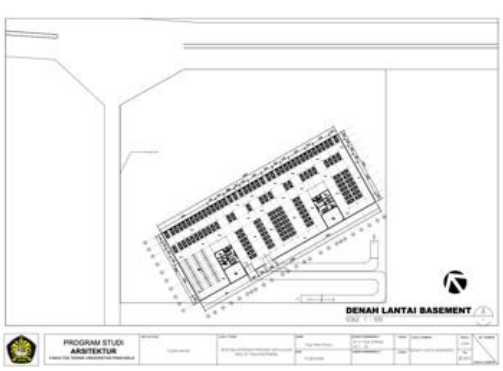


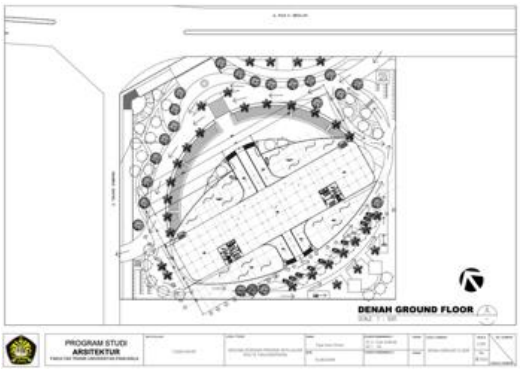
[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 29. Garbage Disposal Distribution Concept

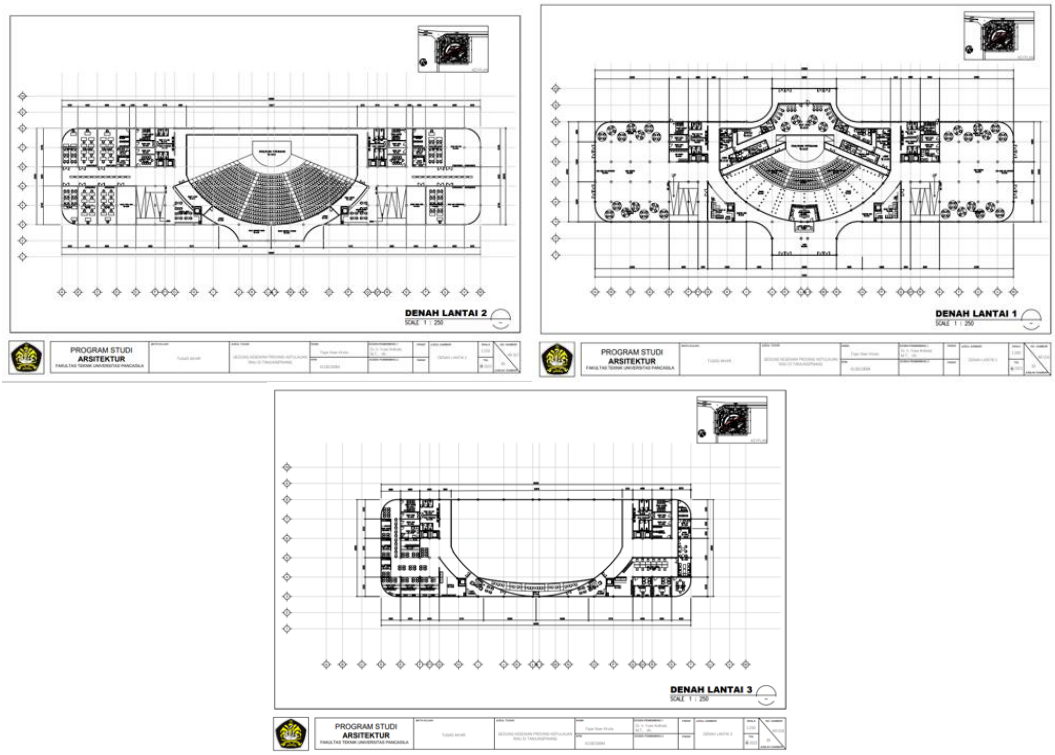
The Designs



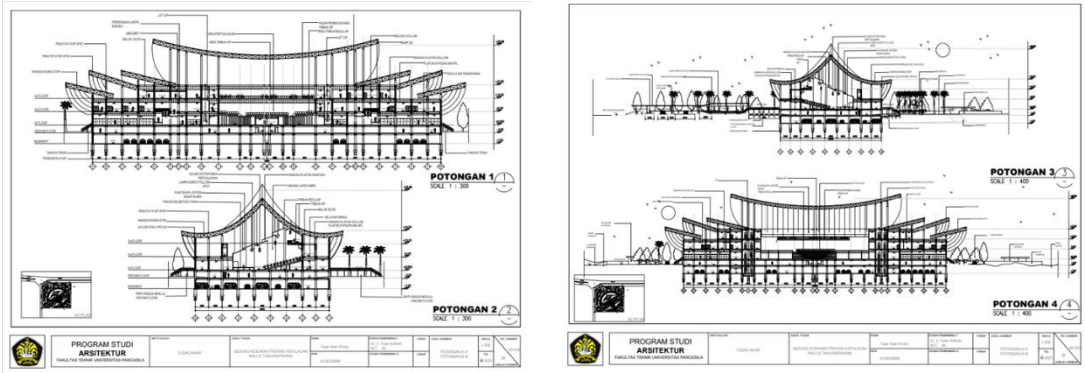
[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 30. Site Plan







[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 31. Basement Plan, Ground Floor, 1st Floor, 2nd Floor, and 3rd Floor



[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 32. Cuts

[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 33. Exterior Perspective

[Source: Kholis, 2022]
Figure 34. Interior Perspective

Conclusion

These findings resulted from a series of research processes that began with the creation of a framework, the application of qualitative descriptive research methods such as surveys, interviews, data collection to design studio designs. In line with its objectives, this study has resulted in a plan and design for the the Arts Building of Riau Islands Province in Tanjungpinang City which is hoped to become a medium for all kinds of Malay art forms in it.

The theme "Malay Stage" with the concept of post-modern architecture used in this study is considered appropriate to be used as a solution in responding to problems that occur in the Riau Islands, especially in the aspect of preserving Malay art and culture. The use of Malay ornamentation and the selection of the shape of the roof in the building design makes anyone who sees it be carried back to the atmosphere of the old Malay building. However, the use of building facade materials and roof parts with neutral and bold colors actually creates a modern impression on the building.

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