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Designing a Shopping Mall in Ciputat, South Tangerang

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Abstract: The city of South Tangerang, Banten Province, Indonesia has various potentials that can be developed and become a source of income for the South Tangerang region. Ciputat in South Tangerang has experienced a transformation in the development of modern shopping centers. The aim of this study is to design a shopping mall in Ciputat. The method used is a futuristic architecture which is related to technological developments, increasingly developing, creative and innovative. Combining the technological development process in shopping malls, namely uniting the concept of expression in the structural system with the mall building, ensuring sustainability, comfort and visitor satisfaction and also the shopping center as well as being a place for refreshing or entertainment. The establishment of a shopping center in South Tangerang City cannot be separated from the increasing population of the population in Ciputat, South Tangerang. Shopping malls provide shopping experiences and tourist destinations or entertainment facilities that are comfortable and enjoyable for visitors, as well as creating employment opportunities that can provide useful employment opportunities for local residents in the Ciputat area of South Tangerang City.

Keywords: entertainment, futuristic architecture, shopping center, shopping mall.

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Introduction

South Tangerang City was previously part of Tangerang Regency. South Tangerang City is located in the eastern part of Banten Province, at coordinates 106'38' – 106'47' East Longitude and 06'13'30'-06'22'30' South Latitude, and administratively consists of seven districts, 49 sub-district and five villages with an area of 147.18 km2 (14,719 Ha). The city of South Tangerang is also classified as a young city, but has developed quite rapidly. The city of South Tangerang is also in a strategic location, namely around DKI Jakarta Province. In the last year, the City of South Tangerang has various potentials that can be developed, and become a source of income for the South Tangerang region. This potential is based on the consumer side of society which makes retail entrepreneurs interested in building shopping centers in South Tangerang. The area of the trade sector in South Tangerang City has an area of 1050 Ha for city scale trade and 1224.79 Ha for trade in services (Kurniawan, 2017).

The establishment of a shopping center in South Tangerang City cannot be separated from the increasing population of the population in Ciputat District reaching 217.181 people from the 1.4 million population of South Tangerang (South Tangerang City Population and Civil Registration Office, 2022). The

increasing number of people can influence the level of purchasing power as the trend increases. which is developing. This trend is not always about shopping, but as an activity that fulfills entertainment, refreshing, culinary, meeting and also lifestyle. The growth of shopping centers is also driven by urbanization, increasing population income and also changes in lifestyle, where basically shopping centers are an illustration of increasing people's living standards (Paramita, 2016). Ciputat, South Tangerang has experienced a transformation in the development of modern shopping centers. The development of modern shopping centers must pay attention to the existence of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The existence of modern shopping centers (shopping malls) apart from fulfilling a lifestyle, namely as a service provider for MSME facilities or facilities with strategic business space.

A shopping mall is a shopping center designed to meet the shopping, entertainment and recreation needs of its visitors. According to Neo & Wing (2005) a shopping center is a group of retail businesses and other commercial businesses that are planned, developed, owned and managed as a single property. A mall shopping center can be defined as a linear movement area in a central city business area which is more pedestrian oriented, with pedestrian facilities with a combination of plaza areas and interactional spaces (Rubenstein, 1978).

At the beginning of human civilization, humans began to trade to meet their daily needs, starting with trading by exchanging goods (bartering) without any space or buildings. As time goes by, shopping mall principles emphasize a combination of shop types and environment in shaping the character, personality of the place, shopping and recreational activities, as well as providing special facilities for free time activities (Sari, 2016).

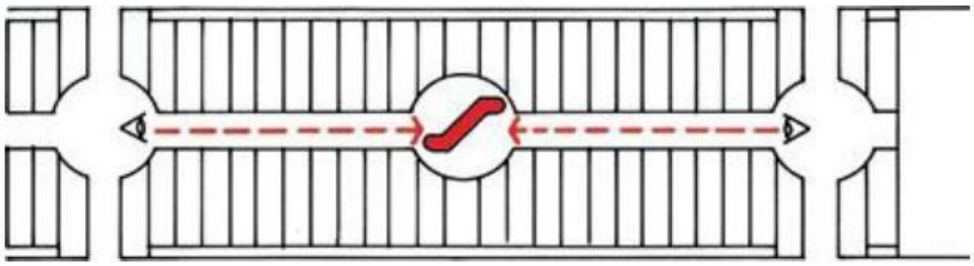
Based on the classification according to Beddington (1982), shopping mall types are divided into three types, namely (1) family-oriented shopping malls (the rental area is around 400.000-500.000 square feet and provides everything in one building), (2) specialist shopping malls (one main type of trade), and (3) lifestyle shopping malls (retailers that support lifestyle) (Beddington, 1982).

According to Ma'ruf (2005), the types of shopping centers or malls are classified into three types. First, the open centre is an elongated mall without a cover or surrounded by buildings. There are three types of mall considered as open centre, including full mall (Unused areas and developing pedestrians or plazas as supporting facilities), transit mall (Developed from the traffic lane vehicles by only allowing public transportation to pass), and semi mall (Dominated by the development of pedestrian areas with supporting facilities). The second type is the closed mall centre which is a fully enclosed mall, including anchor tenants in the form of supermarkets or other recreational facilities such as cinemas, food courts/restaurants, and playgrounds. The third type is the composite mall centre which is a combination of closed and open malls, the arrangement of the tenants who will occupy the retailers and anchor tenants, placed according to the economic level of the majority of visitors and the tastes of visitors.

The elements that make up a mall building consist of entrance (as the identity of the mall), horizontal circulation (hallways, bridges and atrium), vertical circulation (escalators, lifts, stairs), anchor tenants (main tenants), retail tenants or tenant mix (retailers that sell various types of shops according to market segmentation), restaurant row (a group consisting of at least five or more restaurants), food court (outlets where sellers sell various types of food and drinks), street picture (pictures that formed from the external appearance of a row of rooms and buildings supported by architectural and interior elements), decorative lighting (additional artificial lighting), skylight roof (a type of window attached to the roof of a building as a source of lighting) and toilets (divided into men's toilets and women's toilets) (Lee, 1986).

The requirements for establishing a shopping mall (Desanges, 1981) are as follows.

1. General requirements:
    - A busy location, and can be reached by public transportation and pedestrians.
    - Accessibility for pedestrians, private vehicles and goods cars.
    - The division of space consists of department stores, halls, restaurants or food courts, playgrounds, ATM centers and open areas.
    - Retail sales available
    - Large retail units are provided with an elevation height of 4 m-5 m. Meanwhile, the elevation of small units is given as 3 m.
    - Placement of stairs is made easy to access. Escalators must be seen from the entrance, placed in the middle or close to retail outlets. In addition, the distance is no more than 50 m on each floor.



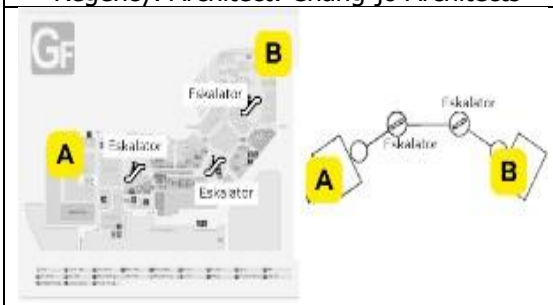
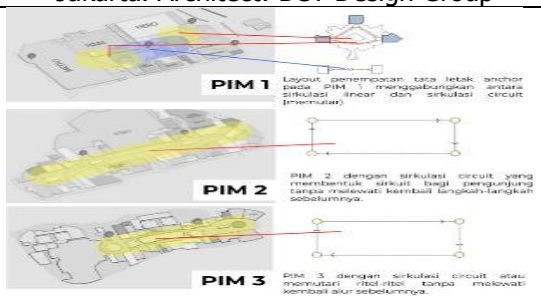
[Source: Coleman, 2006]
Figure 1. Circulation pattern and escalator placement

2. Special requirements:
    - The layout of the shopping mall building in the main retail area requires linear circulation. Apart from that, pay attention to the side doors, emergency doors, and service doors (dropping or logistics).
    - The use of materials, facilities that vary in light and so on, the floor is not too slippery so as to provide comfort to users.
    - Good security facilities.
    - The character of the building is communication and commercial.
    - Use of space is planned efficiently.

3. Standard requirements:
    - Anchor Tenant, as an attraction for visitors (Department Store).
    - Atrium as a gathering, or commercial place.
    - Corridors in shopping malls are 8-16 m wide.
    - The structure has an ideal span of around 12-
    - 15 m. In the form of laminated wood structural frames, structural steel frames, or concrete frames
    - Utilities. electrical installation materials, each zone has a panel or circuit breaker and the use of bus ducts.
    - Good floor and wall materials.
    - Storefront and decoration, as an attraction and liven up the atmosphere.
    - Availability of plants.
    - Division of space between shopping and parking areas.
    - Space Zoning, consisting of Public Zones (Plaza, sidewalks, parking). Semi-Public Zone (Retail space, services and areas within the mall building). Semi-Private Zone (Restaurant, children's play area). Private Zone (Management room, electrical mechanics and warehouse).

The precedent studies conducted regarding this research are mentioned below.

Table 1. Precedent study of mall buildings

AEON Mall, BSD City	Pondok Indah Mall
	
Location: Jalan BSD Raya, Tangerang Regency. Architect: Chang-jo Architects	Location: Jalan Metro Pondok Indah, South Jakarta. Architect: BCT Design Group
 The linear circulation flow is the main organizer of the two anchor points (AEON Store and Food Hall).	 PIM 1 applies linear circulation which is the main organizer at the two anchor points between HERO and METRO, PIM 2 and PIM 3 apply circuit circulation which directs visitors

	around without going back through the circulation they have passed.
Modern minimalist architecture with Japanese nuances, minimalist interior decoration concept, natural color scheme, and use of neutral colors such as gray and white. An interactive concept for mall visitors, using impressive colored artificial lights in a cherry blossom garden inspired by Japanese characteristics.	PIM 1 has an interior atmosphere at the beginning of the emergence of modern shopping centers, giving the impression of luxury and being quite stiff. PIM 2 has a luxurious atmosphere and shows a trendy lifestyle. PIM 3 has a modern design like other malls, and an entertainment area for visitor needs.

[Source: Rifky, 2023]

Table 2. Precedent studies on futuristic themes

Groove Central World	Infinitus Plaza
	
Location: Bangkok, Thailand. Architect: Synthesis Design + Architecture	Location: Guangzhou. China. Architect: Zaha Hadid Architects
• The shape of the building mass forms an ellipse which creates a dynamic element • Minimalist facade, using steel and aluminum layers • Application of LED lighting as a building character • Futuristic application in sustainability, with the use of energy-saving materials and natural lighting.	• The mass of the building is in the shape of an infinity symbol which embodies a futuristic shape • The facade is layered with diamond motif panels to retain heat and give a futuristic impression to the building • Application of green roofs as environmental support, as well as the use of membrane roofs that retain heat and allow light and air to pass through.

[Source: Rifky, 2023]

Shopping malls have circulation flow planning with retail and anchor tenants having their own placement. Circulation is the main criterion in the movement patterns of visitors within it which forms corridors to facilitate access to retail. The application of linear circulation flows provides accessible movement patterns between retail and anchor tenants. Apart from that, Anchor tenants must be placed strategically, this placement can be assisted by escalator points as a potential visitor attraction.

The application of futuristic architecture shows a building mass that is free or without limitations with an elliptical characteristic of the building mass. Applying a minimalist facade or having a geometric motif, and using aluminum layer material to add a futuristic impression. Artificial lighting such as LED lights can add to the aesthetics of futuristic elements. Apart from that, it shows that the building is environmentally friendly by optimally controlling air circulation and sunlight for the comfort of building users.

Methodology

Designing a shopping mall using a futuristic theme can provide descriptive explanations or depict using more detailed words regarding the objects in the design and the problems used as the background for the design.

Futuristic architecture or futurism is an architectural building style that began at the beginning of the 20th century with building forms that are characterized by conflict with history and long horizontal lines, speed, emotion and artistic urgency, and this style began in Italy and lasted from 1909 to 1994. Futuristic means aiming or heading towards the future.

According to Antonio Sant'Elia (2009) in Futurism an Anthology (2009), futuristic architecture has the following characteristics. (1) Futuristic architecture requires careful calculations, courage in elasticity, and maximum lightness. (2). Futuristic not only pays attention to practicality and usability, but also pays attention to the art of expression in its appearance. (3). Futuristic architecture utilizes slanted lines and ellipses to create dynamic elements. (4). Futuristic architecture does not use ornamentation art as a form of expression in its buildings. (5). Futuristic architecture is also the key to new changes in inspiration, both material and spiritual. Futuristic architecture is also implemented with freedom and courage and harmonizes humans with their environment.

Futuristic architectural characteristics in shopping malls can have a future concept in the form of deconstructed free forms, utilizing advances in structural technology, applying fabricated materials (glass, steel, aluminum, etc.).

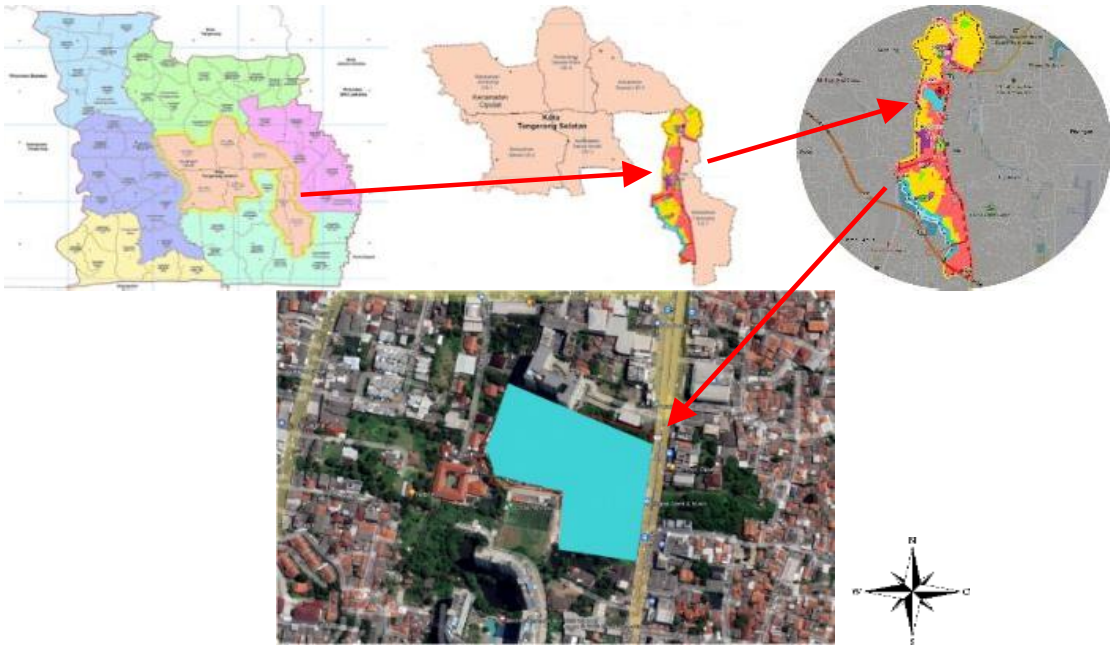
The design stage starts from primary data by combining literature with analysis which produces alternatives from analysis, space program, MEP, facade ideas and forms that will influence the design. The results of these alternatives will be used as a conclusion or synthesis in the form of a design concept.

Some scholars such as Anwar & Ardhiati (2023), Ardhiati (2022), Gunawan & Ardhiati (2022), Herlambang & Ardhiati (2023), Kholis (2023), Luthfianto & Anggita (2022), and Subagyo & Adi (2023) do similar themes but all their works are different from this research in terms of physical location and object of study.

Results and discussion

Planning Location

The site location is in the Ciputat area, Jalan Dewi Sartika, Ciputat, Ciputat District, South Tangerang City, Banten Province. Ciputat District is in the central part of South Tangerang city which has an area of 36.26 km2. The location of the site in this area is strategic because it is located in the middle of a commercial area, close to medium to high density residential areas, shopping centers and markets, apartments and hotels, schools and universities, and various other facilities in the area.



[Source: Rifky, 2023]
Figure 2. Design location map

Geographical Boundaries of the Site: North: Baileys Apartments; South: Shophouse and Football Field; West: Aria Putra Settlement and Orphanage Foundation; and East: Jalan Dewi Sartika.

Site Location

Based on the South Tangerang City RDTR (Detailed Spatial Planning Plan), trade and service zoning regulations in buildings or local areas that apply, based on the South Tangerang City Regional Spatial Plan for 2011-2031, as intended in Article 81, namely activities that are permitted for professional activities , financial services, office and trade services, entertainment services and recreation services as support in commercial areas (South Tangerang City Regional Regulation No. 15 of 2011, 2011).

Table 3. Building regulations

Land Allocation	**Trade and Services**
Land area	25.000 m^2
KDB 60% (Max)	= 60% x 25.000 m^2 = 15.000 m^2
GSB ½ x road width + 1	= (½ x 10) + 1 = 6 m
KLB 2.4 (Max 7)	= KLB x Luas Lahan = 2,4 x 25.000 = 60.000 m^2
KDH 15% (Min)	= 25.000 m^2 x 15% = 3.750 m^2
KTB 65% (Max)	= 25.000 m^2 x 65% = 16.250 m^2

[Source: Rifky, 2023]

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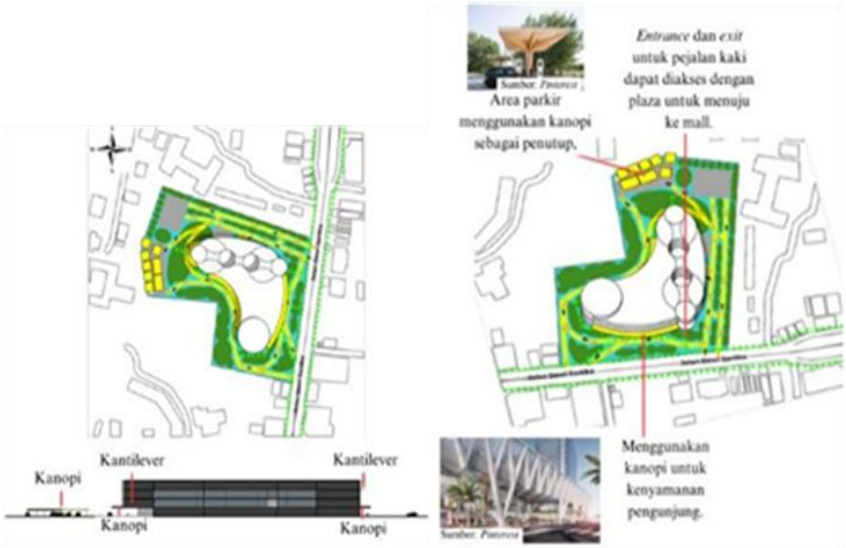
Site Location

The road through which the site passes is to the west of the site. Jalan Dewi Sartika has a road width of 20 m which is divided into two directions and two lanes. Circulation conditions in the site area are busy and have good accessibility conditions. Access to transportation available in the site area includes public transportation, buses, online motorcycle taxis and private vehicles, and also in the area around the site there are pedestrian paths in good condition.

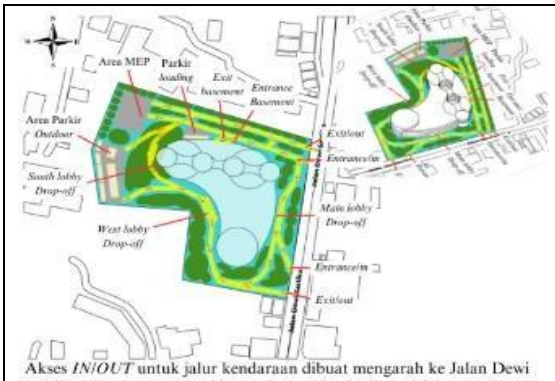
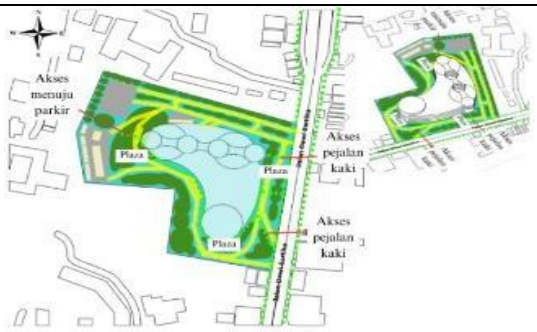


[Source: Rifky, 2023]
Figure 3. Site location map

Based on the Achievement and Circulation Analysis table (Table 5), it is possible to distinguish between pedestrian circulation and vehicle circulation. Pedestrian circulation can be done through the plaza on the site, and the response to the building is that it places canopies and cantilevers as shade. Vehicle circulation has two entrances and two exits, providing adequate parking areas in outdoor and basement parking, as well as facilities for parking for loading goods.

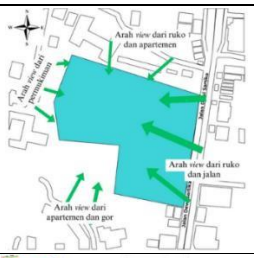
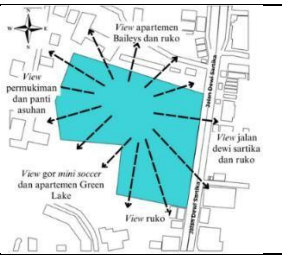
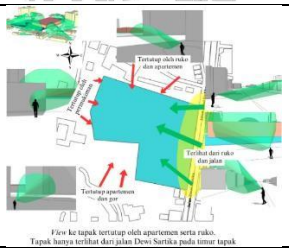
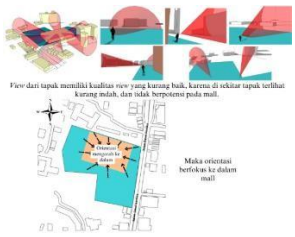
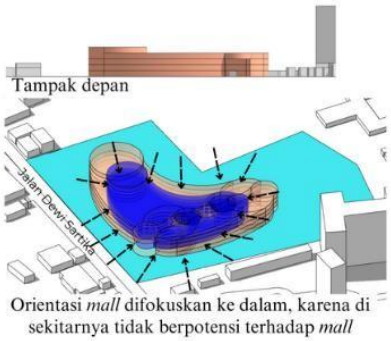
Table 4. Analysis of achievement and circulation

Data	
	
Analisis Kendaraan	Analisis Pejalan Kaki

 Akses *IN/OUT* untuk jalur kendaraan dibuat mengarah ke Jalan Dewi Sartika. Penempatan parkir *outdoor* terletak di posisi barat-selatan tapak.	 Akses *IN/OUT* untuk pejalan kaki dibuat ke Jalan Dewi Sartika. Selain itu, menempatkan area *drop off* menuju lobby.
Design Response	

[Source: Rifky, 2023]

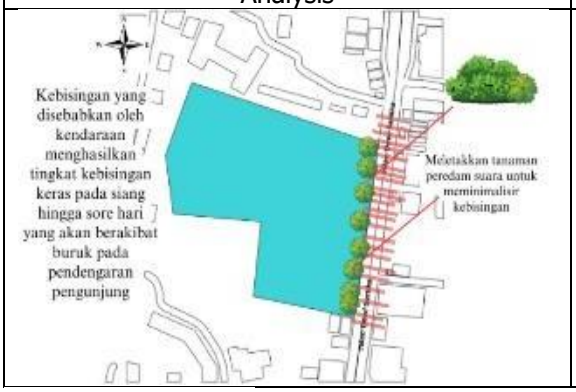
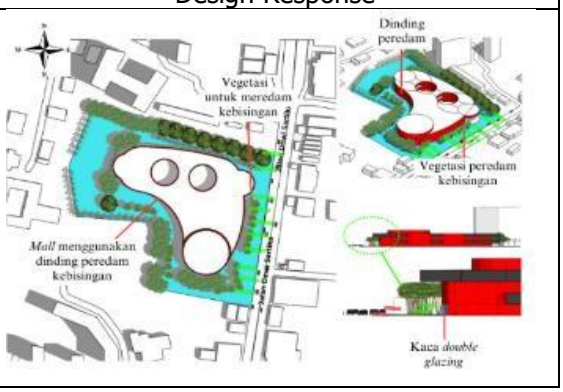
Table 5. View Analysis

Data	
View ke Dalam	View ke Luar
	
 View ke tapak tertutup oleh apartemen serta ruko. Tapak hanya terlihat dari jalan Dewi Sartika pada timur tapak	
	

[Source: Rifky, 2023]

The view of the site is only visible from the road, so the front view of the shopping mall will face Jalan Dewi Sartika and will be the main view of the building from outside the site. The view out of the site does not provide potential for the site and buildings, so the orientation of the building will focus on the shopping mall building.

Table 6. Noise analysis

Analysis	Design Response
	

[Source: Rifky, 2023]

Based on the noise conditions, vegetation in the site area was placed to reduce noise from road traffic, and the building used dampening wall materials, as well as double glazing glass in the building entrance area.

Table 7. Vegetation analysis

Data

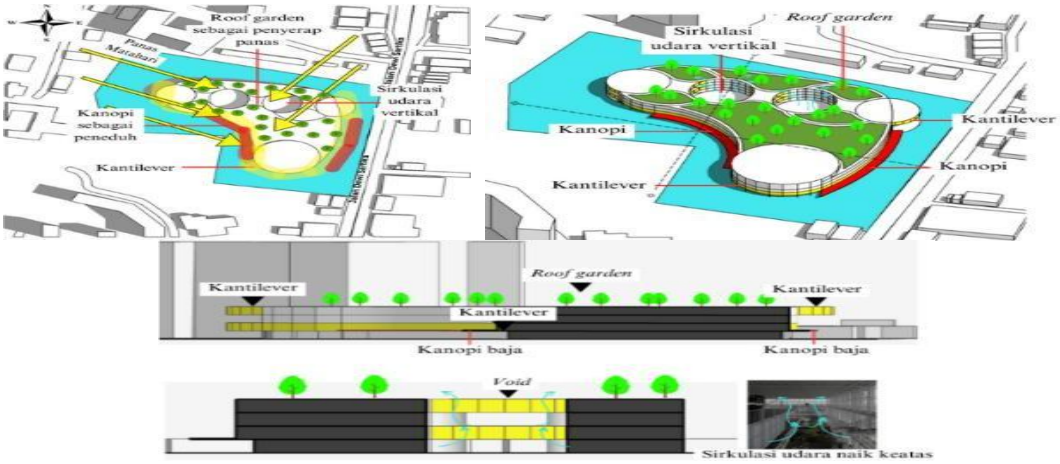
Analysis and Design Responses


[Source: Rifky, 2023]

- Musim panas berlangsung dari Agustus sampai November, dengan suhu tertinggi harian rata-rata di atas 32°C.
- Suhu terpanas dalam setahun di adalah Oktober 33°C
- Rata-rata suhu tertinggi 32°C dan terendah 24°C.

[Source: id.weatherspark.com, 2024]
Figure 4. Average temperature in Ciputat, South Tangerang

Based on the conditions of the average temperature in Ciputat, South Tangerang can isolate thermally to prevent heat from outside, make the ventilation height high to create vertical air circulation, and add cooling with the help of Air Conditioning (AC). Use a cover or canopy to cover the heat from direct sunlight, and use a roof garden as a heat absorber.

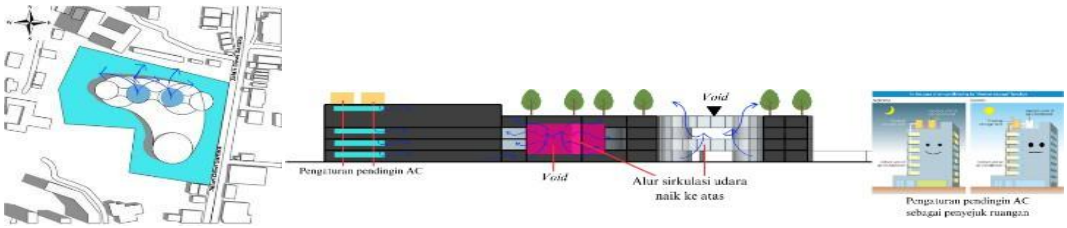


[Source: Rifky, 2023]
Figure 5. Analysis of temperature conditions

Tingkat kelembaban di Tangerang Selatan didominasi oleh kategori presentasi menyengat.

[Source: id.weatherspark.com, 2024]
Figure 6. Humidity conditions in South Tangerang

The humidity conditions in Ciputat, South Tangerang are intense. This requires a good air circulation system to provide a cool atmosphere to the building, and can use assisted cooling (AC).



[Source: Rifky, 2023]
Figure 7. Analysis and design humidity response

Based on the monthly rainfall diagram, the lowest level occurred in August, 48 mm (lowest level) and the highest in January, 294 mm (middle level).

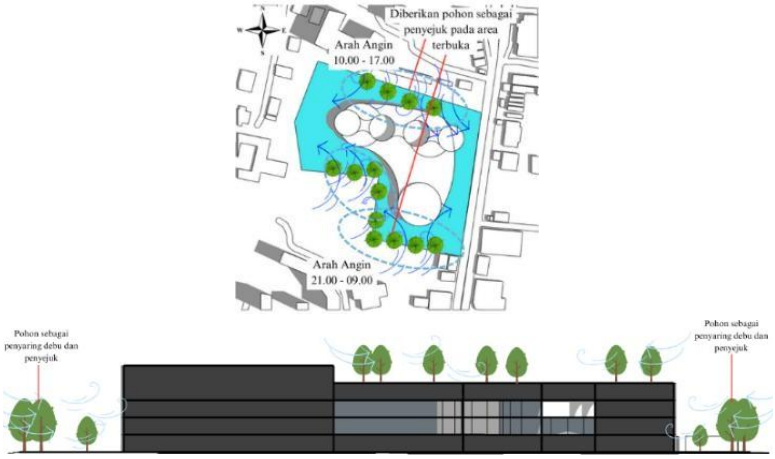
[Source: id.weatherspark.com, 2024]
Figure 8. South Tangerang rainfall conditions

The planning of the drainage system on the mall site and building creates an efficient drainage path for rainwater to avoid puddles of water on the site and leaks in the building. Drainage lines are channeled from the roof of the building and the site area to the catchment area and distributed to the city's secondary drainage network.

[Source: Rifky, 2023]
Figure 9. Rainfall analysis

- Masa yang lebih berangin dari Desember-Maret.
- Masa angin lebih tenang dari Maret-Desember.
- Bulan paling berangin adalah Januari yaitu 11,4 km/jam.
- Bulan paling tidak berangin adalah Oktober yaitu 7,4 km/ jam.

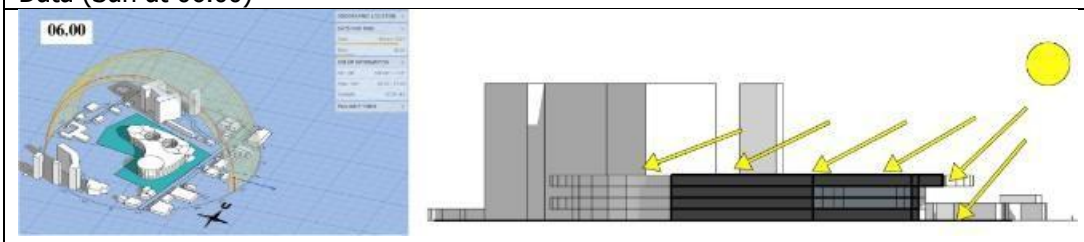
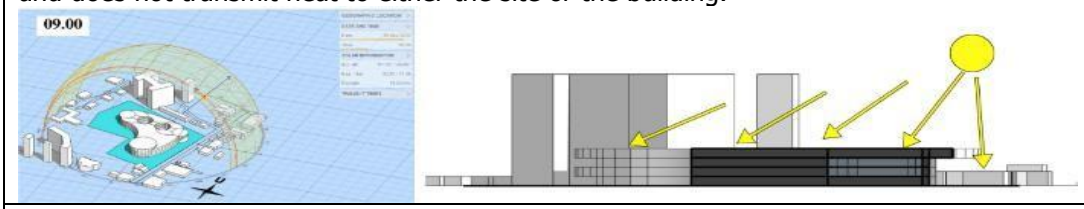
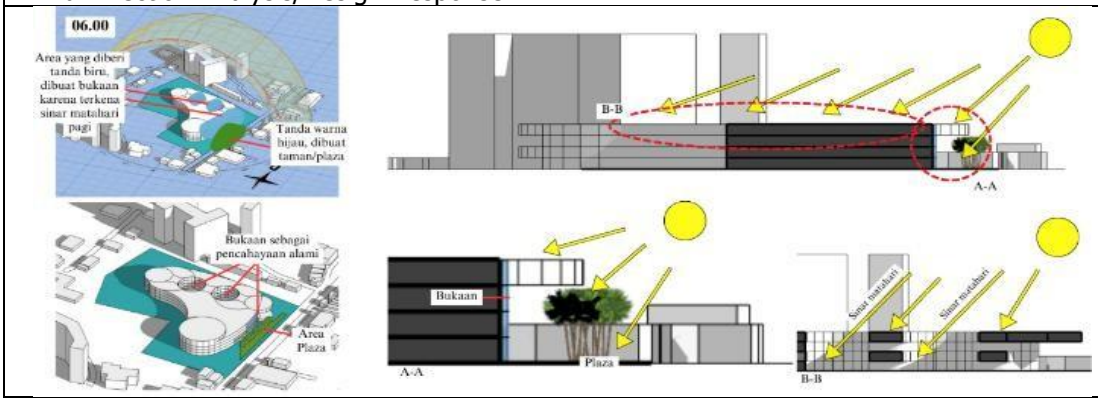
[Source: id.weatherspark.com, 2014]
Figure 10. South Tangerang wind speed conditions

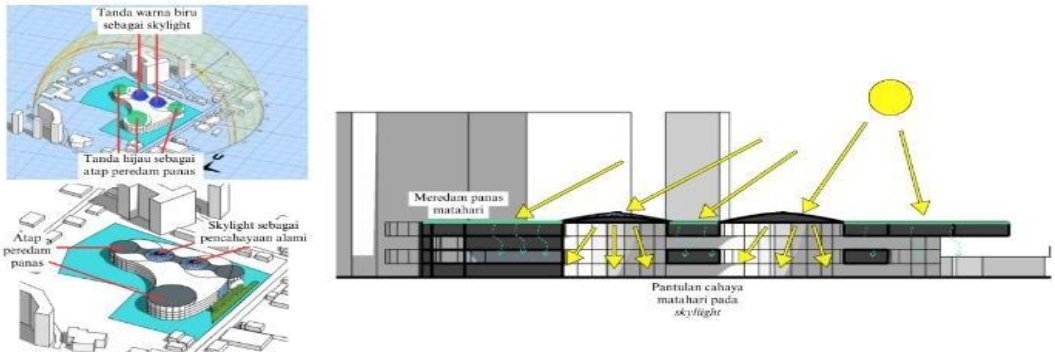


[Source: Rifky, 2023]
Figure 11. Wind direction design analysis and response

The north and south areas of the site are provided with vegetation as wind breakers to spread air circulation to the site area, and as air conditioning, as well as filters for dust and pollution.

Table 8. Solar analysis

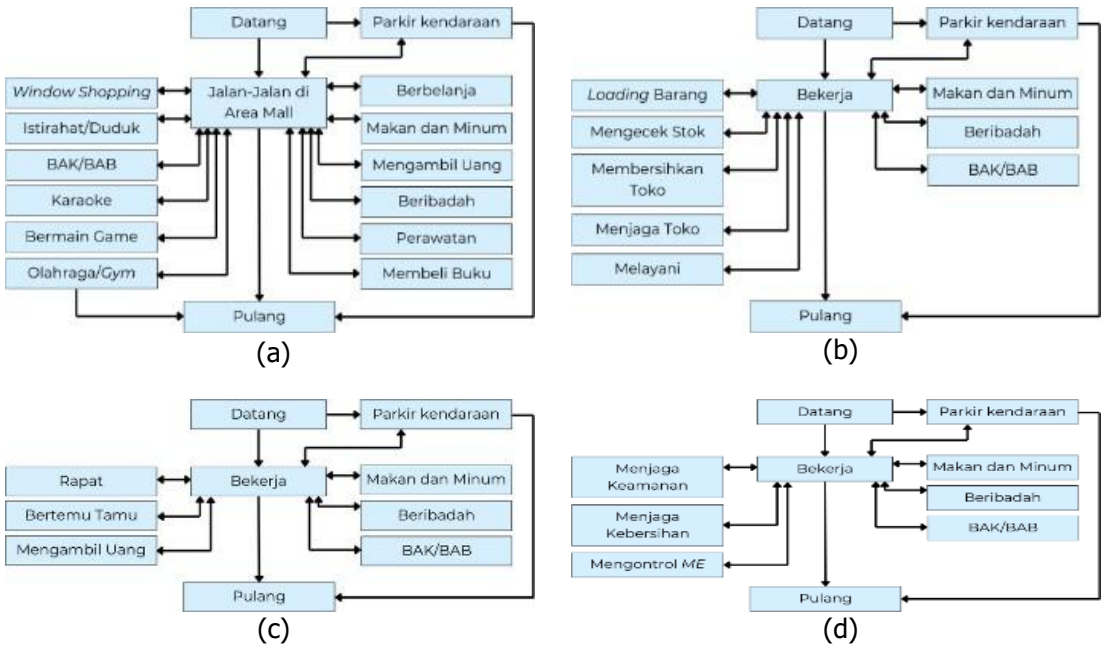
Data (Sun at 06.00)

The direction of the sun at 06:00 provides morning sunlight on the eastern area of the site, and does not transmit heat to either the site or the building.

Wind Direction Analysis/Design Response




Areas that are exposed to a lot of morning sunlight are designated as the plaza, and the upper area of the building are given voids to let in morning sunlight as natural lighting in the building.

Site Analysis

Space users in shopping mall buildings consist of retail tenants (f&b or non-f&b), visitors, managers and security officers.



[Source: Rifky, 2023]

Figure 12. Activity flow (a), visitors, (b) tenants retail, (c) management, and (d) security.

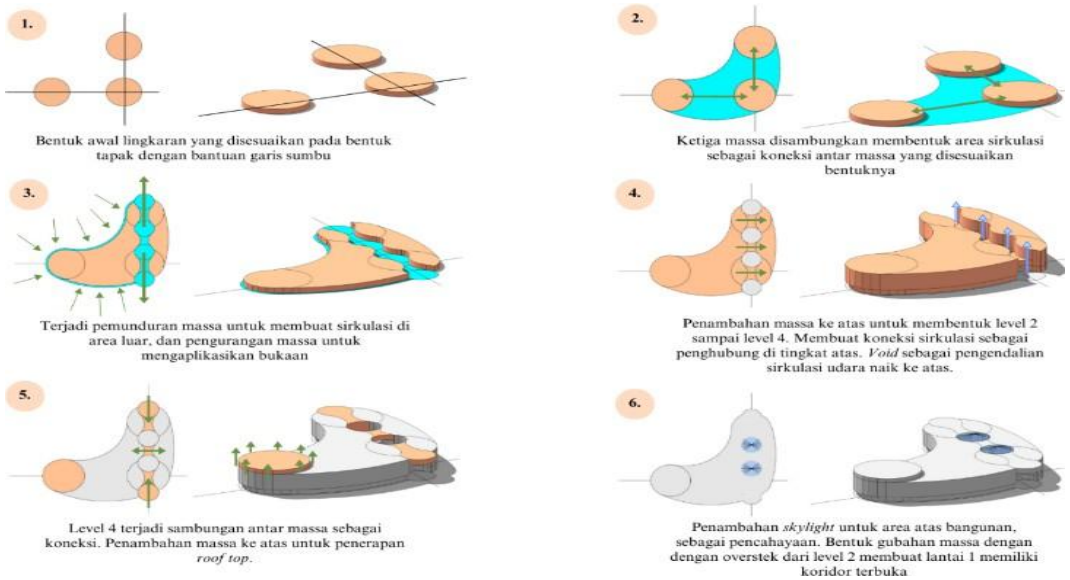
Space zoning is divided into various facilities showing the following results.

Table 9. Area and space zoning

No.	Space facilities group	Area (m2)
1.	Main facilities (hall and Atrium, retail, department store and supermarket)	19.493
2.	Supporting facilities (foodcourt, cinema, gym , arcade, karaoke, salon, and restaurant/cafe)	11.034
3.	Management facilities	309,9
4.	Service facilities (lavatory, prayer room, public area, security, utilities, loading dock, and parking)	13.266
	Total	44.104 m^2

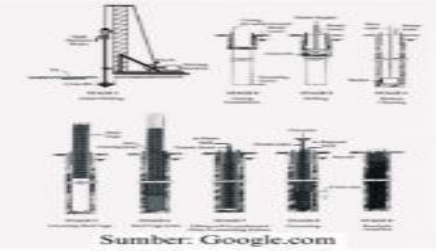
Building Analysis

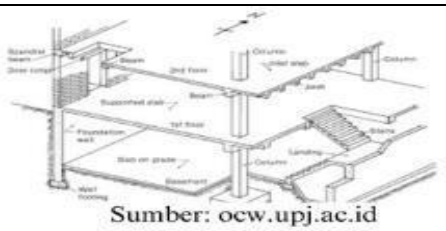
Mass composition for shopping mall buildings, starting with the help of axis lines with the placement of circles that adapt to the shape of the site, as well as the influence of site analysis on the building. Apart from that, the form maximizes the use of space and circulation functions which play an important role in shopping malls.



[Source: Rifky, 2023]
Figure 13. Mass composition analysis

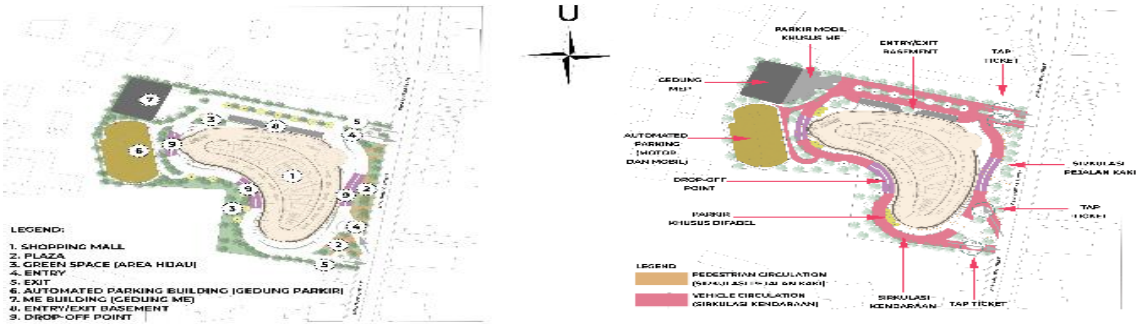
Table 10. Building structure analysis

Structure	Condition	Design Solutions
Bottom Structure	The condition of the site soil in the Ciputat area is in the form of alluvial deposits consisting of gravel, sand, gravel, silt, mud and clay. The land is more than 10 m below sea level.	Bored Pile Foundation - High bearing capacity, tolerance to clay soil - Bored pile foundations have a depth of around 10-20 meters which can support large loads effectively. 
Middle structure	The climatic conditions in Ciputat have intense levels of humidity	Concrete Structure: - Not easily subject to corrosion, - Withstands pressure well, - Easy to shape, and flexibility in building structure design.

		 Sumber: ocw.upj.ac.id
Top structure	The Ciputat area, South Tangerang has hot temperature conditions.	Concrete Roof - Able to reduce the heat of the sun, - Strong resistance to climatic conditions, Steel Roof and Skylight - Weather resistant and rustproof - Skylights provide natural lighting  Sumber: Wikipedia.com  Sumber: youtube.com

Design Concept

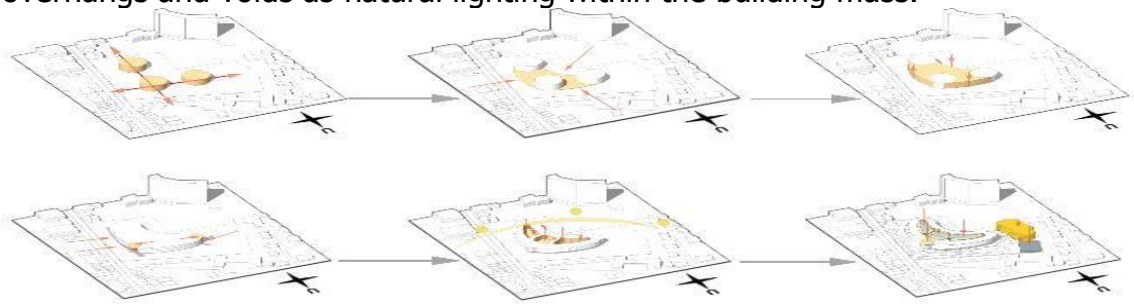
The site concept consists of a main building (shopping mall) and support buildings (Automated Parking Building and ME Building). Access to the site is via the footpath section on Jalan Dewi Sartika. The site consists of two entrance doors and two exit doors. Access for pedestrians can be via the plaza area available at the front of the site.



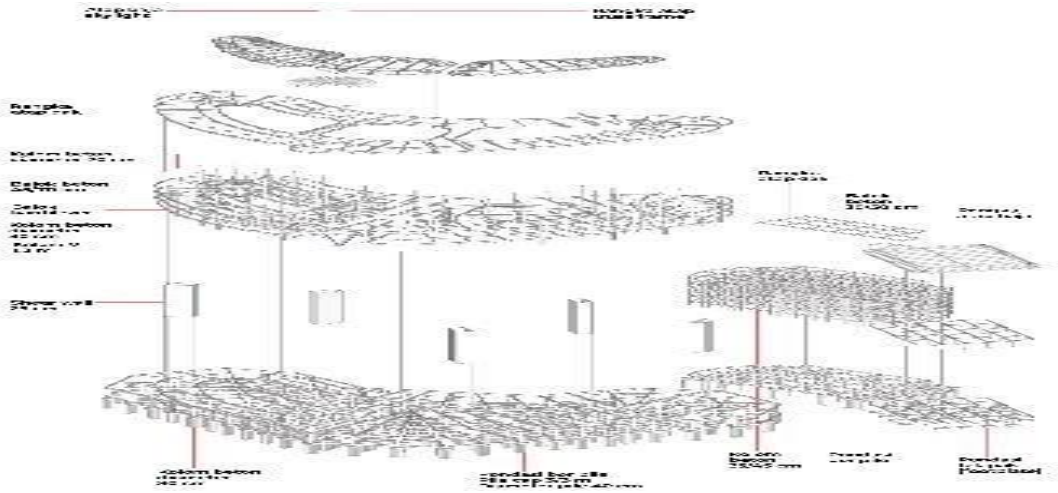
[Source: Rifky, 2023]
Figure 14. Site concept

Shopping malls apply futuristic building form elements with mass compositions formed from the combination of three circular shapes connected by radial circulation. In addition, the building's mass connections are curved as an element of flexibility and dynamic of the futuristic building. The composition of

the mall mass is also influenced by climatic conditions with the formation of overhangs and voids as natural lighting within the building mass.

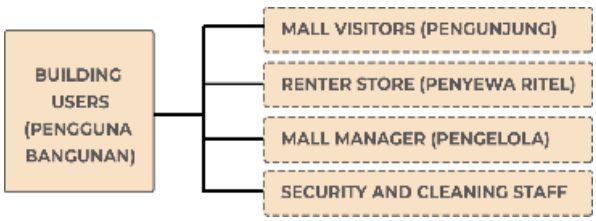


[Source: Rifky, 2023]
Figure 15. Mass change transformation concept

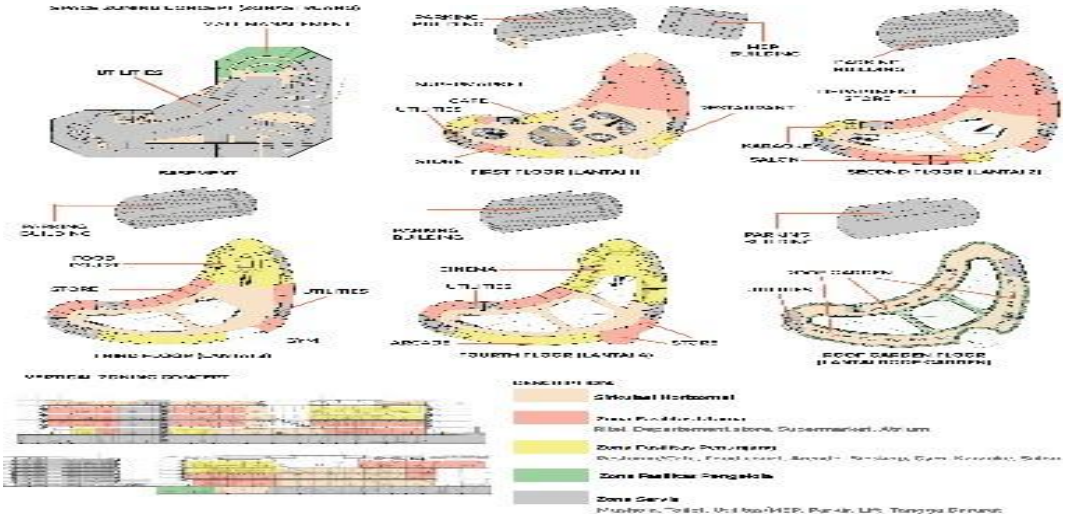


[Source: Rifky, 2023]
Figure 16. Structure concept

The use of structure in the design of the shopping mall in Ciputat, South Tangerang is adjusted based on the results of the structural analysis so that no errors occur in applying the structure to the mall building. The lower structural area uses a bore pile foundation because it can support and withstand gravel, sand and mud soil conditions. The Central Structure uses a grid frame with a concrete structure which has resistance to compressive forces in the building. The upper structure uses a steel frame for the skylight roof, and a concrete roof to reduce heat, and can be used as a utility and roof garden.

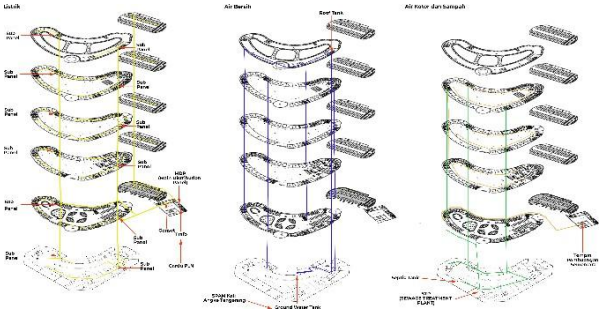


[Source: Rifky, 2023]
Figure 17. User identification



[Source: Rifky, 2023]
Figure 18. Space concept

The concept of zones and space relationships is divided into main facilities, supporting facilities, management facilities and service facilities which cover every floor of the shopping mall building. The atrium and corridor as a link or circulation between the facility zones are on floors 1 to 4. Main facilities such as retail are spread across each corridor as the main function of visitors in shopping or window shopping activities. Supporting facilities are placed on the zone side to support the retailers in the zone side area. Management facilities, warehouse, utilities and parking areas are placed in separate areas because they differentiate between shopping and service and private areas.

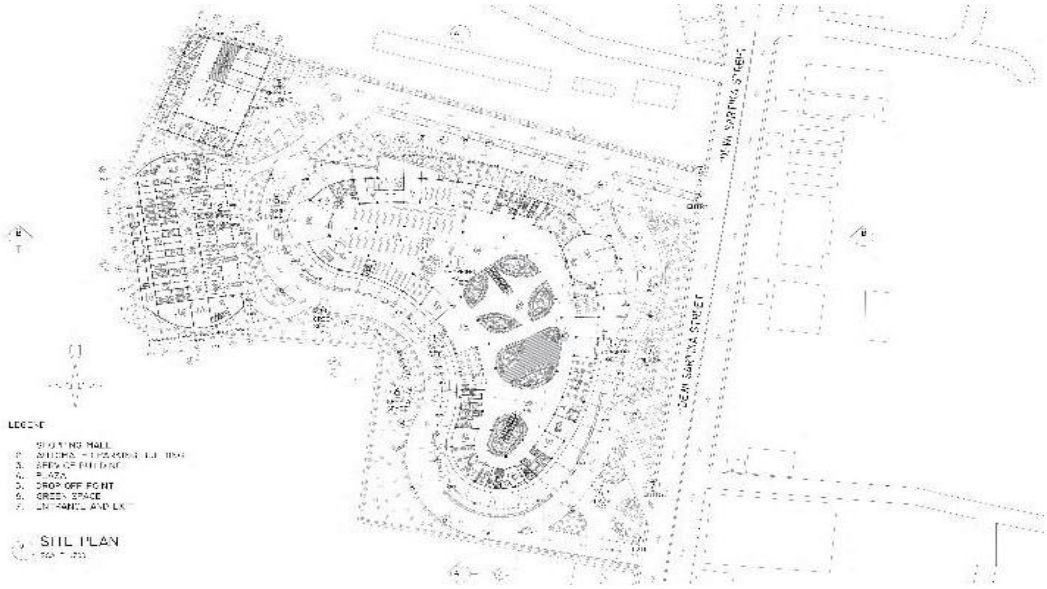


[Source: Rifky, 2023]
Figure 19. Utility concept

The utility system for electrical and mechanical is in the ME building as a power house which provides electrical energy for the mall, and is channeled by the main distribution panel to the sub panels available on each floor of the mall, and the electrical room of the automatic parking building. The clean water system sourced from the Kali Angke Drinking Water Management System (SPAM) goes to the Ground Water Tank, and is distributed to each floor. The clean water system is available in the Septic tank area and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). The waste system provides a Temporary Disposal Site (TPS) located near the ME building.

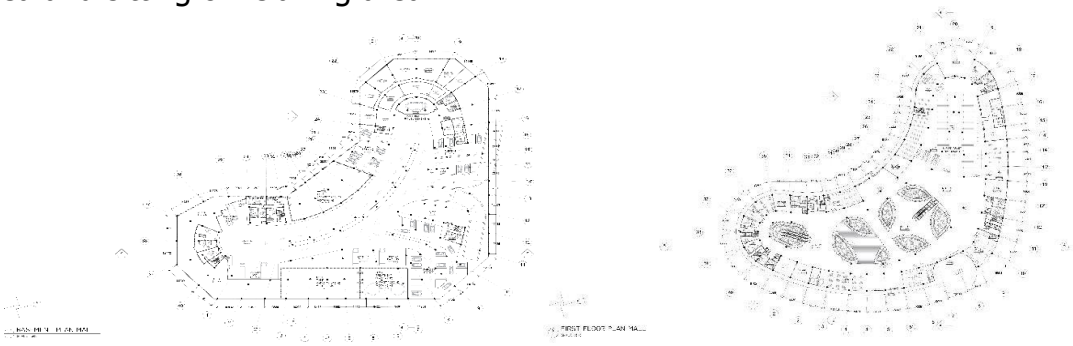
Image of Design Results

The results of the shopping mall design in Ciputat, South Tangerang focus the activities of its users to enjoy shopping and entertainment experiences in one building. The area outside the mall is used as a plaza and circulation, apart from that it is used as a supporting area for the mall, namely the me building as an electrical hub, and an automatic parking building to provide convenience in storing vehicles. In the site area there is also a green area, for greenery around the site.

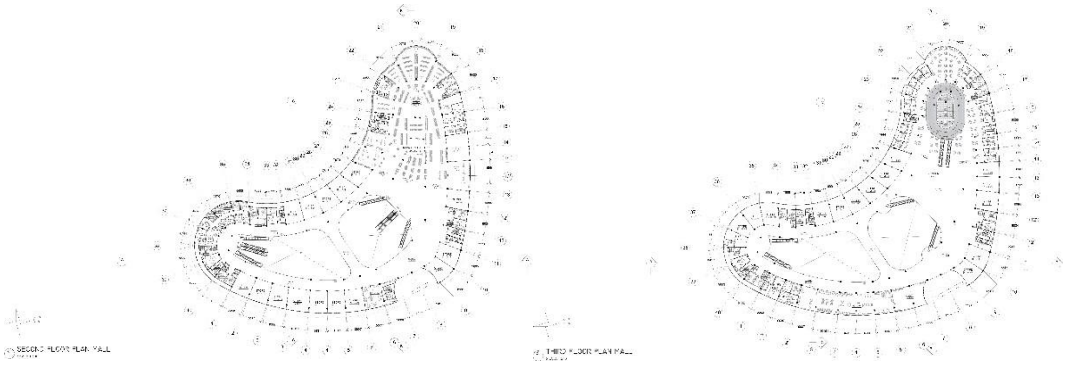


[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 20. Site plan

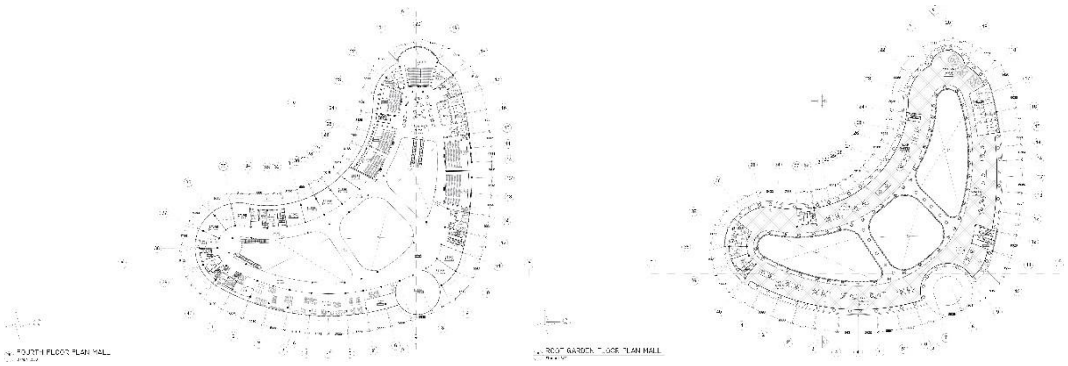
The shopping mall building is divided into 1 basement, 4 floors and 1 roof garden, each of which has its own function. The basement floor functions as a warehousing area, clean water and dirty water utilities, and mall management. Floors 1 – 4 are shopping areas with additional attractive facilities on each floor, on the 1st floor there are cafes, restaurants and supermarkets, on the 2nd floor there are salons, karaoke and department stores, on the 3rd floor there is a gym and a food court, on the 4th floor cinemas and arcades are available. The Roof Garden floor area is used as a service location and roof tank, also used as a green area and sitting or relaxing area.



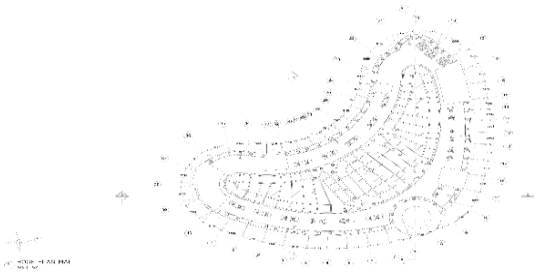
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 21. Basement Floor and 1st Floor



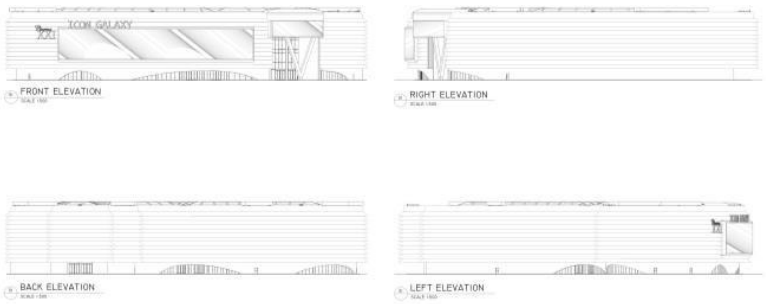
Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 22. Floor 2 and Floor 3



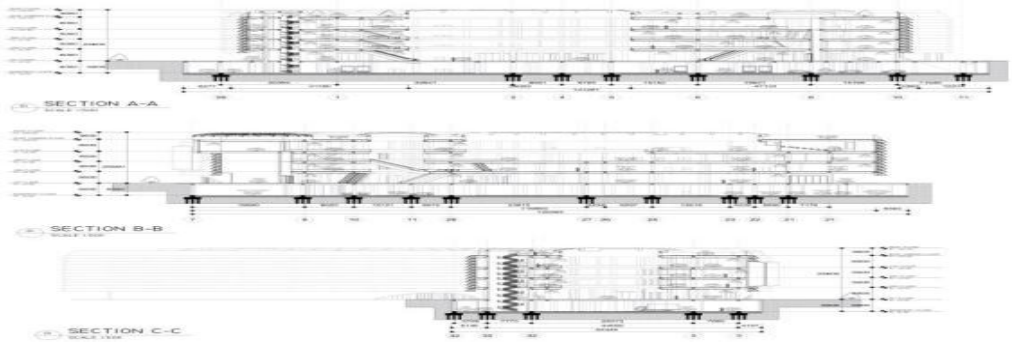
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 23. 4th Floor and Roof Garden Floor



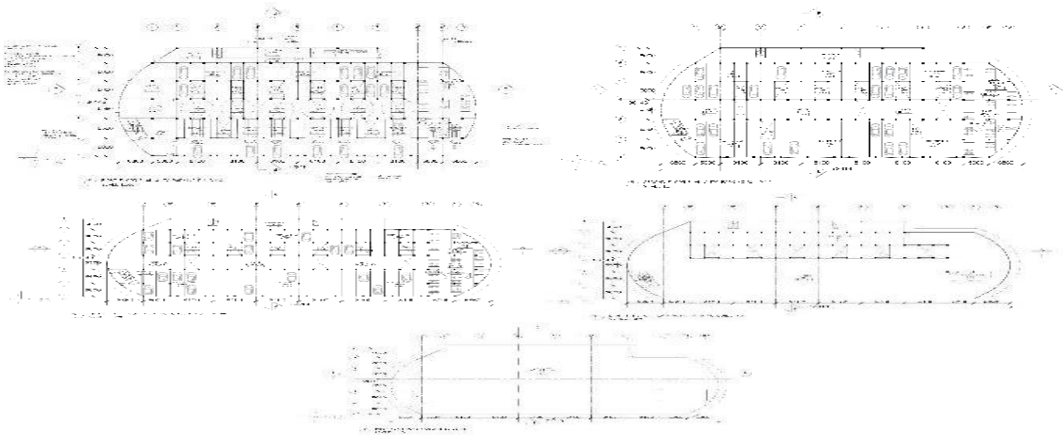
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 24. Roof Floor



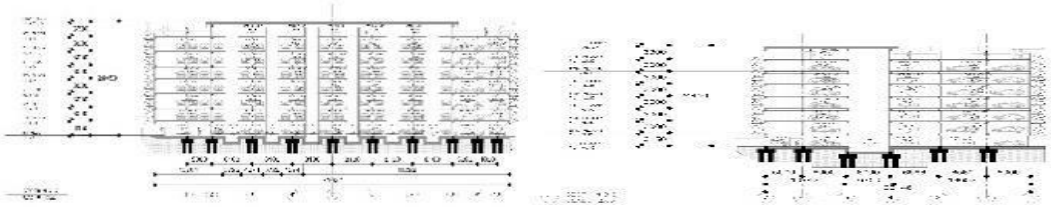
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 25. Pieces A-A, pieces B-B, and pieces C-C



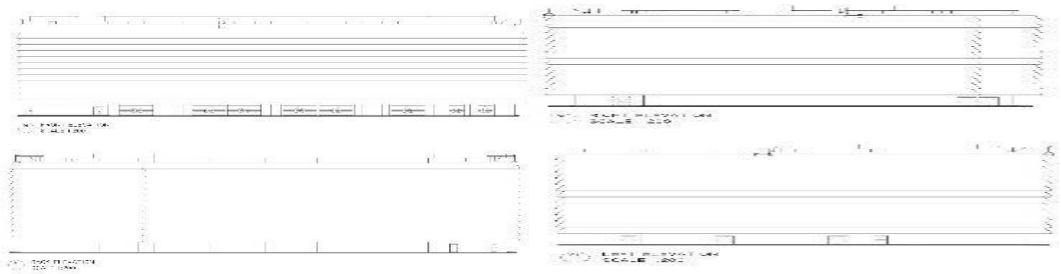
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 26. Front view, right side view, rear view and left side view



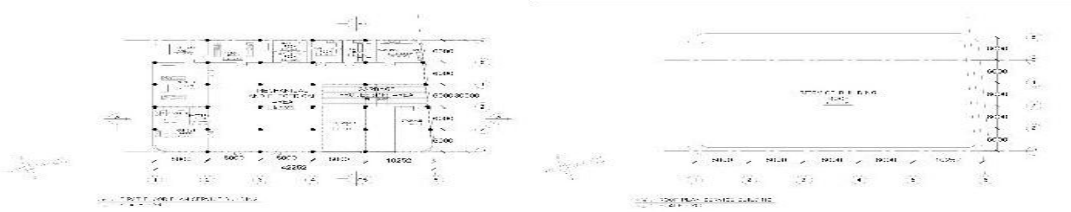
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 27. Plan of the automatic parking building



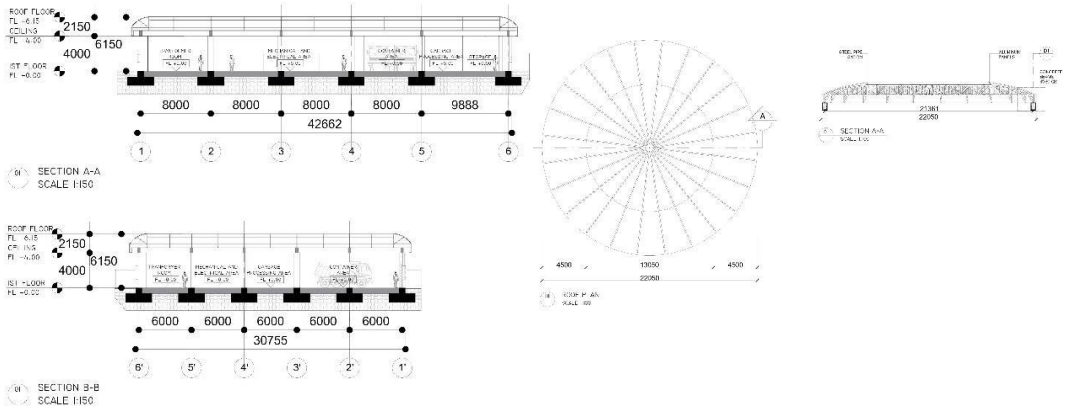
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 28. Pieces A-A and pieces B-B



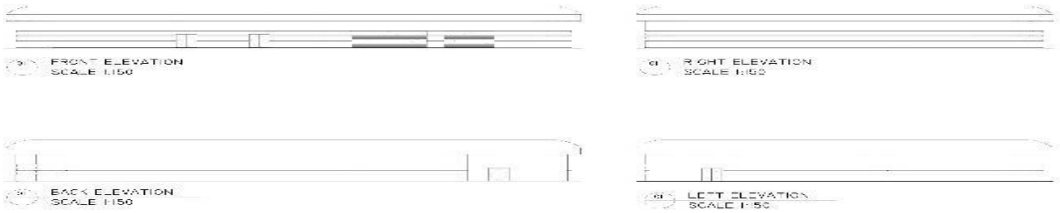
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 29. Front view, right side view, rear view, and left side view



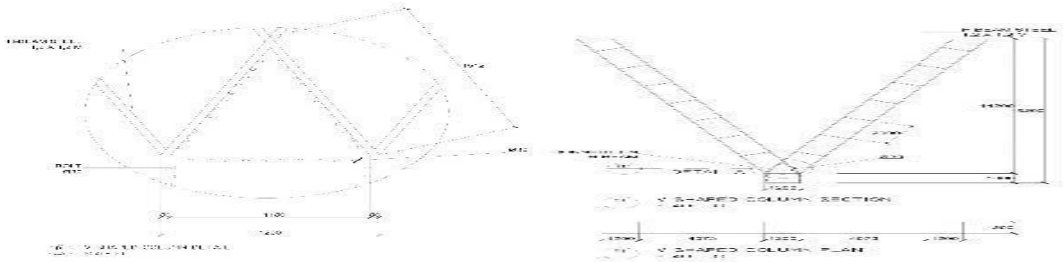
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 30. ME/service building plan



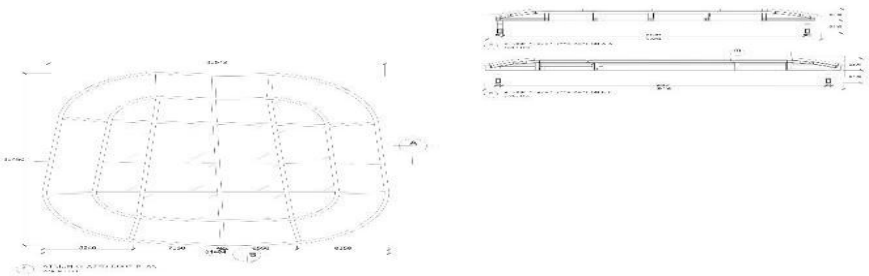
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 31. Pieces A-A and pieces B-B

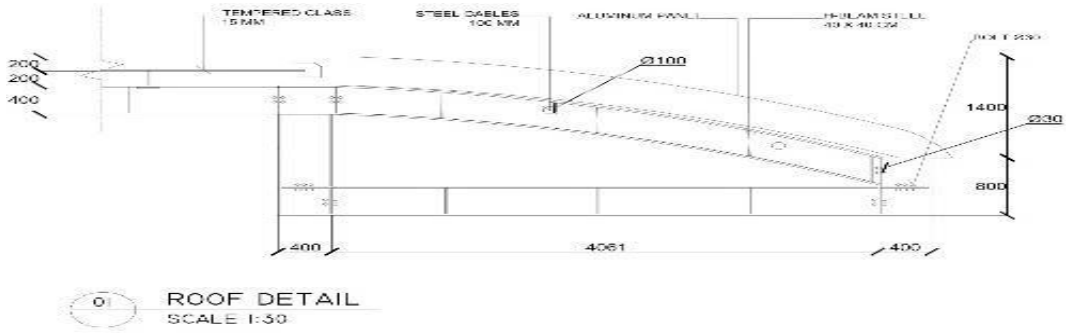


[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 32. Front view, right side view, rear view, left side view

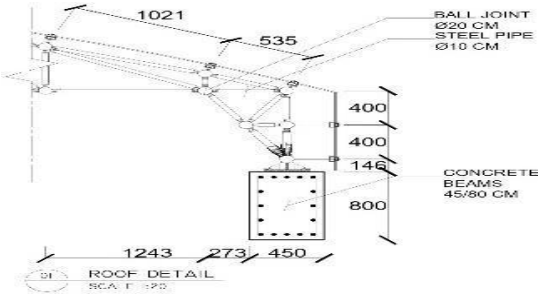


[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 33. Details of column V structure

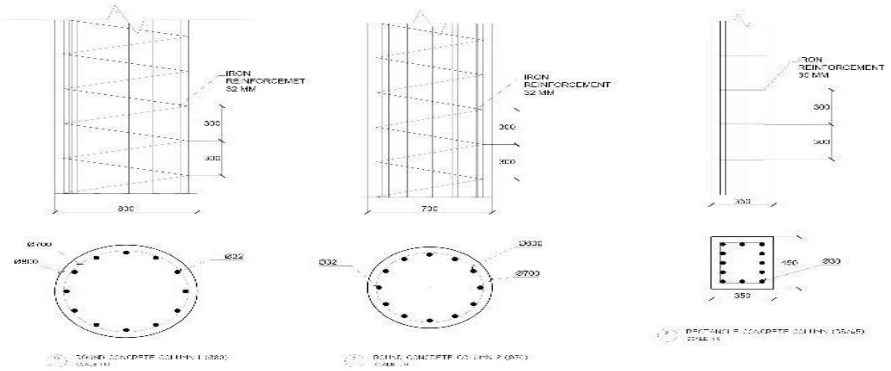




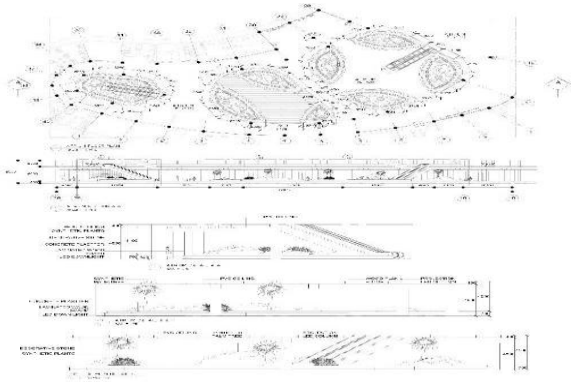
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 34. Skylight roof structure details



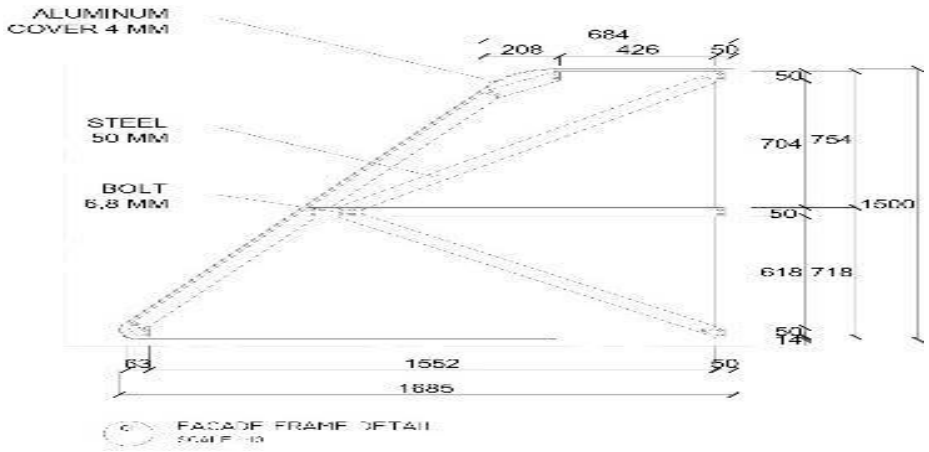
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 35. Detail of the round roof structure



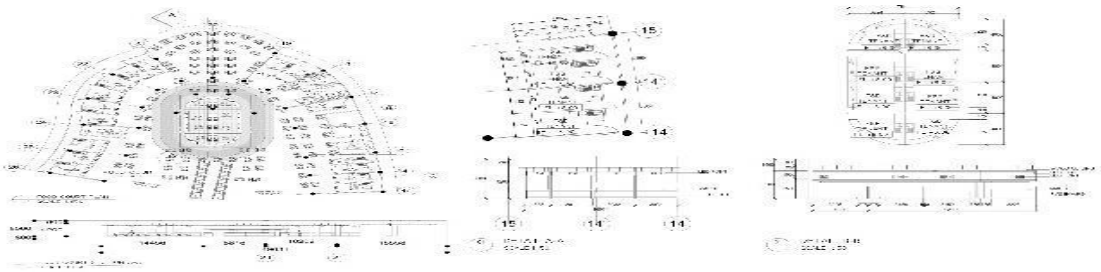
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 36. Details of the round column structure



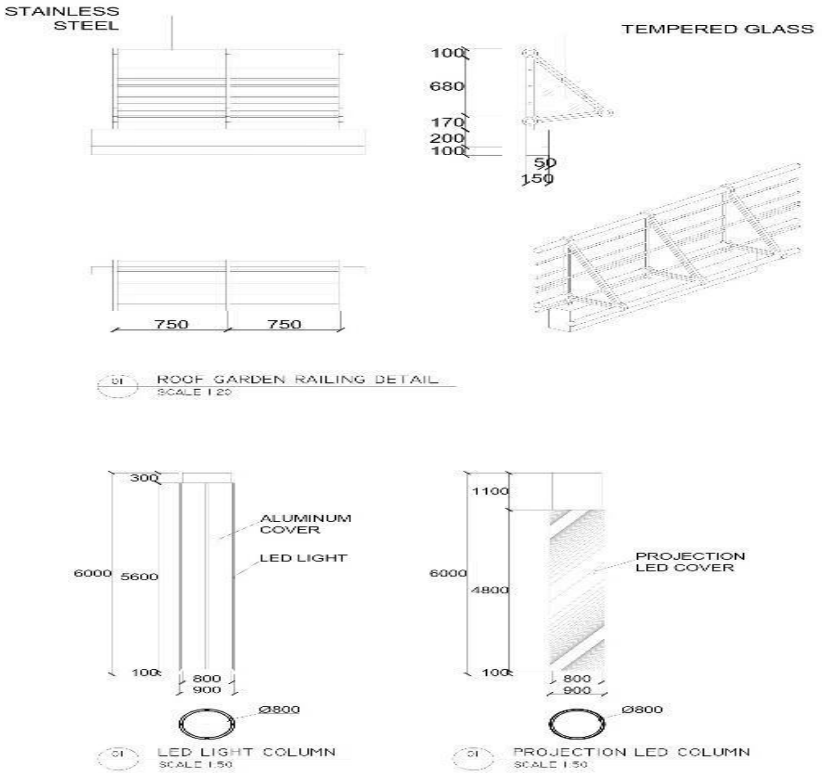
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 37. Atrium architectural details



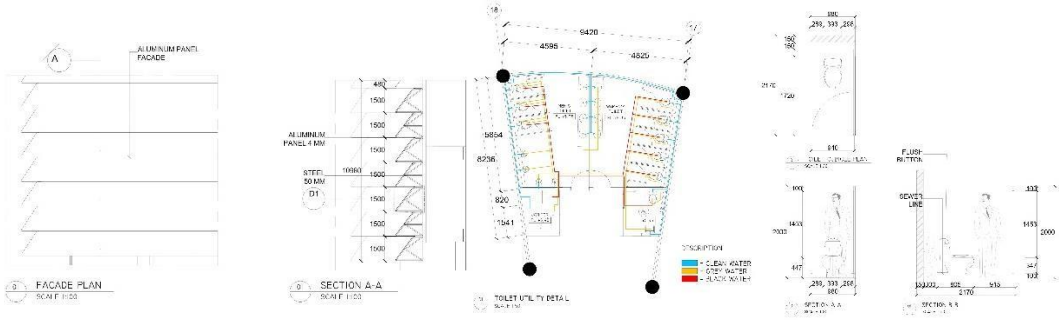
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 38. Facade architectural details



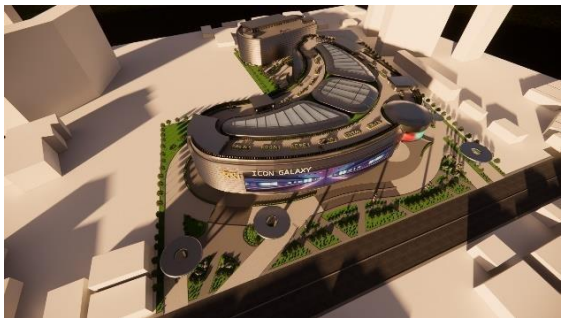
[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 39. Food court architectural details



[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 40. Architectural details of LED railings and columns



[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 41. Utility details



[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 42. Bird's eye perspective

[Source: Rifky, 2024]
Figure 43. Perspective of the human eye

Conclusion

This shopping mall in Ciputat, South Tangerang is located on Jalan Dewi Sartika, Ciputat, Kec. Ciputat, South Tangerang, Banten with a site area of 2.5 hectares (25,000 m2). This design is divided into 4 zones, namely the main facility zone which consists of retail or shops, department stores, supermarkets and atrium. The supporting facility zone consists of a cinema, food court, salon, karaoke, arcade and cafe/restaurant, the management zone consists of mall management and employees, and the service zone consists of utilities, emergency stairs, toilets and so on. The main activity in the mall is shopping as well as fulfilling entertainment needs with the facilities available. Apart from that, the additional characteristics of varied LED lighting and various retail outlets, the

addition of main lights and indoor garden or decoration elements provide aesthetics to the shopping experience.

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