

Formulation of a Design Concept for Arts and Culture Facilities in Banyuwangi City Using a Neo-Vernacular Architectural Approach

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ABSTRACT

The design of arts and cultural facilities in the city of Banyuwangi requires an understanding of local cultural characteristics so that the resulting buildings not only serve as venues for artistic activities but are also capable of representing the region's identity. As an area rich in the traditions, arts and culture of the Osing people, Banyuwangi has great potential to provide facilities that support the sustainable preservation, development and promotion of culture. This research aims to formulate a design concept for Arts and Culture Facilities using a Neo-Vernacular Architecture approach that integrates local cultural values into modern architecture. The methods employed include literature review, field observation, spatial needs analysis, and an assessment of Banyuwangi's environmental and socio-cultural conditions. The research results produced a design concept that emphasises local cultural identity, user comfort, spatial flexibility, and environmental sustainability through the application of distinctive Banyuwangi architectural elements in the massing, building form, and site layout. This concept is expected to serve as the foundation for realising arts and culture facilities that are functional, representative, and capable of becoming a centre for the preservation and development of Banyuwangi's culture.

Keywords: *Arts And Culture Facilities, Banyuwangi, Neo-Vernacular, Osing Culture, Local Architectural Identity, Cultural Preservation, Creative Spaces, Contextual Design.*

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INTRODUCTION

Culture is a complex way of life that encompasses knowledge, the arts, beliefs, customs and patterns of behaviour within a society (Sutrisno, 2019). Art, as part of culture, serves as a form of human expression born of experiences, emotions and aesthetic values that develop within social life. Art is inseparable from the life of a community, as it grows, evolves and is passed down alongside the cultural dynamics of a region.

Indonesia, as a country with a rich diversity of ethnic groups and cultures, possesses a vast wealth of art (Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018). Each region possesses distinctive artistic characteristics that reflect its own local identity. This wealth of art and culture represents a vital potential that serves not only as a cultural heritage but also as a resource for the development of tourism and the creative economy. Consequently, the preservation and development of art and

culture require the support of institutions and facilities capable of sustaining artistic activities on a long-term basis.

Banyuwangi Regency is one of the regions in Indonesia known for its distinctive artistic and cultural heritage, which sets it apart from other regions, particularly in East Java. The presence of Osing culture, as the indigenous culture of Banyuwangi, has given rise to a variety of traditional art forms that remain alive and thriving to this day (Banyuwangi Culture and Tourism Office, 2021; Hidayat, 2018). such as the Gandrung, Janger, Barong Osing, Seblang and Kebo-keboan dances, as well as various other traditional customs and performing arts. This uniqueness gives Banyuwangi a strong cultural identity and a distinct appeal.

In addition to its rich traditional arts, Banyuwangi is also renowned for its ability to creatively showcase local culture through a variety of festivals and arts performances held regularly at local, national and international levels. These cultural events have proven effective in attracting visitors from across the country and abroad. Cultural tourism in Banyuwangi serves not only as a form of entertainment, but also as a means of education and the preservation of local cultural values (Ardika, 2015).

However, with the passage of time and the advance of modernisation, the survival of local arts and culture faces various challenges, particularly in terms of the next generation of artists, the interest of young people, and the lack of facilities capable of adequately supporting artistic activities. Some arts and cultural activities remain temporary in nature and dependent on specific events, and are therefore not yet fully supported by suitable, integrated facilities that operate on a permanent basis.

The lack of arts and cultural centres capable of serving as venues for expression, education, performances and social interaction between artists, the local community and tourists may lead to a decline in the frequency of artistic activities and in the public's appreciation of local culture. This situation has the potential to hinder efforts to preserve Banyuwangi's arts and culture in the long term.

Therefore, there is a need for an arts and culture facility in the city of Banyuwangi that serves not only as a venue for artistic performances, but also as a creative, educational and recreational space capable of hosting a wide range of artistic activities on an ongoing basis. It is hoped that this arts centre will serve as a platform for artists and cultural communities to create and interact, whilst also becoming a cultural tourism destination capable of strengthening Banyuwangi's image as a region with a wealth of highly attractive arts and culture.

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative-descriptive approach using contextual case study methods to formulate a design concept for Arts and Culture Facilities in the city of Banyuwangi through a Neo-Vernacular Architecture approach. This approach was chosen because the study aims to comprehensively understand the character of the local culture, the needs for arts spaces, and the environmental conditions that form the basis of the design process.

Through this approach, the research focuses on identifying the artistic and cultural potential of Banyuwangi, the cultural values of the Osing community, site characteristics, and the needs of users, which include artists, cultural communities,

tourists, and the general public. The results of the analysis are then used to formulate a design concept capable of integrating elements of traditional Banyuwangi architecture with modern architectural principles, thereby creating a facility that is functional, representative, and possesses a strong local identity.

Data Collection Methods

At the data collection stage, the method used, namely Literature Study, is through the media of books, journals, articles, and regulations from the government in accordance with the object. Furthermore, through the observation method, namely through direct observation and documentation on the object of the research location to analyze the existing conditions and situations.

Data Presentation Method

The data obtained is then presented through the form of graphics, photos, tables, and descriptions obtained from reliable sources.

Data Analysis Methods

After presenting the data, then the data enters the analysis and synthesis stage. The analysis is carried out by describing the problem based on its classification based on previously obtained data. Synthesis is carried out after the problem has been successfully analyzed so that the problem can find a suitable solution..

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Definition of Basic Concepts

According to Sutrisno (2019), concepts are ideas that become the basis for understanding cultural phenomena and social interactions within society (Sutrisno, 2019). Concepts vary according to the level of analysis involved, which is divided into notions and ideas. Meanwhile, the word 'dasar' (foundation) is defined in the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) as a foundation. Thus, a basic concept can be defined as a notion or idea that serves as the foundation for a design.

Definition of Local arts and culture facilities

Local arts and culture facilities are areas, institutions or buildings specifically designed to serve as centres for the preservation, development, education and performance of arts and culture originating from the local community (Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017). These spaces provide a venue for artists, cultural communities, tourists and the wider public to engage in creative activities and preserve local cultural identity.

Classification of arts and culture centres in Banyuwangi

Law No. 5 of 2017 on the Promotion of Culture

Regulates:

- a) Cultural protection
- b) Cultural development

- c) Cultural utilisation
- d) Cultural development

This law serves as the primary basis for the development of cultural facilities in Indonesia (Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017).

Banyuwangi Regency Regulation No. 14 of 2017 on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Customs (Banyuwangi Culture and Tourism Office, 2021).

Regulates:

- a) Protection of cultural heritage
- b) Development of local culture
- c) Utilisation of culture as a regional identity
- d) Cultural community development
- e) Government support for arts and cultural activities

Table 1. Classification of arts and culture facilities in Banyuwangi

no	Classification Categories	Sub-Category	Examples of Facilities / Applications
01	Based on Main Functions	Art Education	Gandrung dance studio, Osing music art classroom, Gajah Oling batik workshop
		Performance	Amphitheater, open-air stage, Osing dance/music performance hall
		Exhibition	Osing art gallery, craft display room, batik and handicraft showroom
		Creative Economy	MSME zone, batik stalls, art market, Sego Tempong culinary area & Osing coffee
02	Based on the Type of Art	Performing Arts	Gandrung Dance, Seblang, Barong Osing, Janger, angklung caruk music, patrol
		Fine Arts / Crafts	Oling Elephant Batik, wood carving, bamboo weaving, Osing ethnic jewelry
		Traditions & Festivals	Seblang, Kebo-Keboan, BEC, Gandrung Sewu, Kuwung Festival

Comparative Study

1. Bali Art center



FIGURE 1. 1 Bali Art Center

Bali Cultural Park / Bali Art Center is one of the favorite places for tourists. Taman Budaya Bali / Bali Art Centre is located on Jalan Nusa Indah, Denpasar. It is a large complex area, which is \pm 14 hectares, for the original cultural art performances of the Bali Art Centre. The architecture of the Bali Cultural Park / Bali Art Centre is designed based on the architecture of temples and the Kingdom of Bali (Tourism and Culture Office of the Province of Bali, 2019).

The Bali Cultural Park / Bali Art Centre area is divided into 4 complexes, namely:

1. Taman Suci Complex = Beji Temple, Bale Selonding, Bale Pepaosan
2. Tenang Complex = Widya Kusuma Library
3. Half Complex = Mahudara Exhibition Building, Craft Building, Sculpture Art Studio, Art House and Wantilan
4. Crowded Complex = Ardha Candra Open Stage and Ksirarnawa Indoor Theatre (both located in Sungai Selatan)

In carrying out its main duties as a center for the development, preservation, and dissemination of Balinese cultural arts, the Bali Art Center carries out the following functions:

1. The Bali Art Center serves as an institution that preserves, documents, and preserves traditional Balinese arts, including dance, music, theater, fine arts, and ritual traditions.
2. The Function of Art Development and Creativity Artists become facilitators of art development, both traditional and contemporary.
3. Functions of Education and Art Construction
4. Functions of Performing and Art Presentation As an art center, Bali Art Center provides facilities for small to large-scale performances.
5. Promotion and Dissemination Function of Bali Art Center is a center for the promotion of Balinese art to the national and international levels
6. Functions of Public Facilities and Cultural Interaction Spaces
7. Cultural Documentation and Archive Function
8. Functions of Research and Cultural Studies

Vision of Bali art center:

"To become a center for the preservation, development, and dissemination of Balinese cultural arts that are globally competitive, rooted in tradition, and able to strengthen Balinese cultural identity in a sustainable manner."

This vision describes the main purpose of Bali Art Center as a cultural icon that preserves Balinese traditions, opens up spaces for creativity, and introduces Balinese culture to the national and international levels.

The mission of the Bali art center:**1. Preserving traditional Balinese art and culture**

Carry out various arts protection and preservation programs such as classical performances, rituals, dance arts, gamelan, puppets, fine arts, and Balinese traditional traditions.

2. Developing artistic creativity and innovation

Providing spaces, facilities, and opportunities for artists to develop new works, both traditional and contemporary.

3. Organizing education and fostering cultural arts

Holding workshops, art classes, training studios, dance and music training, as well as coaching programs for the younger generation so that Balinese art continues to develop.

4. Become a center for performing arts and cultural exhibitions

Facilitating major events such as the Bali Arts Festival (PKB), daily performances, art exhibitions, and cultural festivals so that people can access culture easily.

5. Documenting and archiving the rich cultural arts of Balinese

Manage visual, audio, script, and documentation archives of art activities so that Balinese culture is recorded for future generations.

6. Strengthening the promotion of Balinese culture at the national and international levels

Making the Bali Art Center a cultural information center and promoting Balinese art through collaborations, performances, and world-class cultural activities.

7. Providing a cultural public space for the community

Building an open, inclusive, and interactive environment so that people can use cultural facilities as a space for expression and social interaction.

Facilities available in Bali art center:

Table 2. Facilities at Bali Art Center

Ardha Candra Open Stage

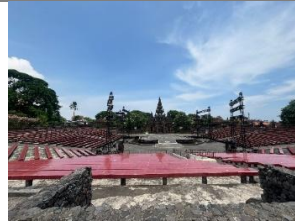


FIGURE 1. 2 Ardha Candra Open Stage

Ksirarnawa Building
(Closed Theatre)



FIGURE 1. 3 Ksirarnawa Building

Mahudara Mandara Giri
Exhibition Hall



FIGURE 1. 4 Mahudara Exhibition Hall

Commercial Areas and Art Kiosks



FIGURE 1. 5 Commercial area and art stalls

Art Studio and Training Studio



FIGURE 1. 6 Art Studio and Training Studio

Mini Museum & Art Gallery



FIGURE 1. 7 Mini Museum & Art Gallery

CULINARY AREA & MSMES



FIGURE 1. 8 Culinary Area & MSMES

Widya Kusuma Library



FIGURE 1. 9 Library of Congress.

Yogyakarta Cultural Park (TBY)



FIGURE 1. 10 Cultural Park of Yogyakarta

Yogyakarta Cultural Park (TBY) is an art and cultural facility that functions as a center for the preservation, development, and appreciation of culture in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. TBY accommodates various traditional and contemporary art activities, such as performances, exhibitions, festivals, and art education activities, so that it acts as a space for interaction between artists, the community, and the local government. With a contextual design approach to local culture and the urban environment, TBY becomes an active, inclusive, and relevant integrated cultural arts area as an object of comparative study in the planning of arts and culture centers (Rusyanti & Sukmawati, 2020; Sutrisno, 2019).

1. Location

The object of Yogyakarta Cultural Park (TBY) is located on Jl. Sriwedani No. 1, Yogyakarta City, Special Region of Yogyakarta. This area is in the center of the city and adjacent to the Malioboro Corridor

2. Land Area

The object of the Yogyakarta Cultural Park stands on land with an area of approximately ± 5 hectares. The land area is used for various supporting facilities for arts and cultural activities, such as performance halls, exhibition halls, training areas, manager's offices, and public open spaces. The large enough land scale allows TBY to function as an integrated cultural arts area with diverse and sustainable activities.

In carrying out its main duties as a center for the development, preservation, and dissemination of cultural arts in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, **Yogyakarta Cultural Park (TBY)** carries out various functions as follows:

1. Function of Preservation of Local Arts and Culture

Yogyakarta Cultural Park functions as an institution that preserves, documents, and preserves traditional arts of Yogyakarta and Javanese, including dance, karawitan, traditional theater, fine arts, literature, and cultural traditions that develop in the community.

2. Functions of Art Development and Artist Creativity

TBY acts as a facilitator for the development of artists' creativity, both in the realm of traditional and contemporary art, through the provision of expression spaces, curatorial programs, and support for innovative works.

3. Functions of Education and Art Construction

TBY supports art education and coaching activities through workshops, training, cultural discussions, and mentoring of the art community as an effort to regenerate and improve the quality of arts and culture resources.

4. Function of Performing and Art Presentation

As a center for arts activities, TBY provides performance and exhibition facilities that can accommodate small to large-scale art activities, including dance, music, theater, and art exhibitions.

5. Function of Promotion and Dissemination of Cultural Arts

TBY functions as a medium for the promotion and dissemination of Yogyakarta's cultural arts to the regional, national, and international levels through the organization of festivals, exhibitions, and cross-cultural institution cooperation.

6. Functions of Public Facilities and Cultural Interaction Spaces

TBY provides an open and inclusive public space as a place of cultural interaction between artists, communities, and the general public, thus encouraging public participation in arts activities

Vision of Yogyakarta Cultural Park (TBY)

"To become the center for the preservation, development, and dissemination of Yogyakarta's cultural arts that are nationally and internationally competitive, rooted in Javanese traditional values, and able to strengthen the cultural identity of the Special Region of Yogyakarta in a sustainable manner." This vision reflects the role of Yogyakarta Cultural Park as a strategic cultural space that maintains the sustainability of traditional arts, encourages artistic creativity, and becomes a showcase for Yogyakarta culture at the national and global levels.

Mission of Yogyakarta Cultural Park (TBY)

1. Preserving Yogyakarta's traditional arts and culture

Carrying out various programs to protect and preserve traditional arts of Yogyakarta and Javanese, such as classical dance, karawitan, puppetry, traditional theater, fine arts, literature, as well as traditional and cultural values living in the community.

2. Developing artistic creativity and innovation

Providing spaces, facilities, and opportunities for artists to develop creative and innovative works of art, both tradition-based and contemporary art that are responsive to the times.

3. Organizing education and fostering cultural arts

Holding workshops, art classes, training studios, dance, music, and theater training, as well as coaching programs for the younger generation as an effort to regenerate and improve the quality of cultural arts resources.

4. Become a center for performing arts and cultural exhibitions

Facilitating various arts and cultural activities, such as regular performances, cultural festivals, art exhibitions, and regional to national scale events so that cultural arts can be widely accessed by the public.

5. Documenting and archiving the richness of Yogyakarta's cultural arts

Managing visual, audio, script, and documentation archives of cultural arts activities as a source of cultural data and reference for present and future generations.

6. Strengthening the promotion of Yogyakarta's culture at the national and international levels

Making the Yogyakarta Cultural Park a center for cultural information and promotion through cooperation, performances, exhibitions, and cultural activities across regions and countries.

7. Providing a cultural public space for the community

Realizing an open, inclusive, and interactive cultural environment as a space for expression, appreciation, and social interaction between artists and the general public.

Facilities at Yogyakarta Cultural Park (TBY)

Table 3. Facilities in Yogyakarta Cultural Park

Concert Hall



FIGURE 1. 11 Concert Hall

Exhibition Spaces / Galleries & Workshops



FIGURE 1. 12 gallery and workshop exhibition spaces

Open Space & Outdoor Stage



FIGURE 1. 13 open spaces & Outdoor stage

AMPHITEATER



FIGURE 1. 14 Amphitheater

Conclusion of the Comparative Study

Table 4. comparative study conclusions

NO	Aspects	Bali art center	Yogyakarta Cultural Park (TBY)
01	Location Aspect	Bali Art Center is located in Denpasar City as the center of Balinese government and culture	TBY is located in the center of Yogyakarta City which is integrated with the Malioboro tourist and cultural area.
02	Aspects of land area and area scale	Bali Art Center has a very large land area and is developing as an integrated cultural arts area with many building masses and open spaces, so that it is able to accommodate large-scale and international activities.	TBY has a more limited and compact land area, but it is optimized through efficient and flexible spatial planning to support diverse art activities.
03	Aspects of the Architectural Concept	The Bali Art Center features strong traditional Balinese architecture through the use of distinctive shapes, mass arrangements, and ornaments, thus serving as a symbol of Balinese cultural identity.	TBY applies a contextual architectural approach with a simpler, adaptive, and integrated Javanese cultural expression with the urban environment, without eliminating the values of local traditions.
04	Main Functional Aspects	Bali Art Center is more prominent as a center for organizing major cultural	TBY acts as a center for sustainable, regular, and community-based arts activities.

		events and national-international festivals,	
05	User Aspect	Bali Art Center serves a wide spectrum of users, ranging from traditional artists, cultural communities, the general public, to national and foreign tourists.	TBY is more focused on artists, the art community, students, and the local community, with a high intensity of daily use as a space for expression and cultural interaction.
06	Aspects of the planning approach	Bali Art Center emphasizes the concept of a monumental cultural area with extensive zoning and open space as the main elements	TBY emphasizes the flexibility of space, ease of access, and adaptability of functions to various art activities.
07	Conformity Aspects as a Reference Study	Bali Art Center is very relevant as a reference for the design of large-scale cultural arts centers with festival orientation, cultural tourism, and strengthening regional identity	Yogyakarta Cultural Park is very appropriate to be used as a reference for designing a cultural arts center that is compact, adaptive, community-based, and sustainable

Aspects Applied to the Design of Arts and Culture Center Facilities in Banyuwangi

Table 5. aspects applied to planning

NO	Aspects	Implementation in Design
01	Location and connectivity of the area	Selection of strategic locations that are connected to tourism areas, city centers, and public spaces to increase the accessibility and visibility of cultural arts facilities
02	Scale and area area	The design of an integrated cultural arts area with an area adapted to the needs of Banyuwangi, combining the concept of a large area
03	Local architectural identity and concepts	The application of architecture that represents Banyuwangi cultural identity is implemented through a Neo-Vernacular approach that adapts local traditions into contemporary forms (Bachtiar, 2020; Yudarta, 2016).
04	Functions and programs of integrated spaces	Provision of preservation, education, art development, performance, exhibition, documentation, and promotion functions in one area with clear zoning

05	Space flexibility and multifunctionality	Flexible and adaptive space design for various types of art activities, both routine activities and large-scale events
06	Public spaces and cultural interactions	Public spaces are designed as social interaction areas that strengthen community participation in cultural activities (Rusyanti & Sukmawati, 2020; Sutrisno, 2019) .
07	User and community empowerment	The facility is designed to support local artists, the arts community, students, and the general public through collaboration and coaching spaces
08	Performance and exhibition facilities	Provision of indoor and outdoor performance halls and exhibition galleries with adequate technical standards

Object Characters

The Arts and Culture Center facilities in Banyuwangi are designed as an inclusive, adaptive, and sustainable cultural space, serving as a forum for the preservation, development, and appreciation of Banyuwangi's local cultural arts. This object is a gathering place for artists, cultural communities, students, and the general public to practice, create, learn, and display cultural works of art in a sustainable manner. The main characteristics of the objects include spatial flexibility, strengthening local cultural identity, socio-cultural interaction, and support for the regional cultural arts and tourism ecosystem. The description of object characters is as follows:

1. Flexible and Adaptive

The space at the arts and culture center facilities is designed to be flexible and adaptive to accommodate various types of art activities, such as exercises, performances, exhibitions, workshops, and cultural festivals. Space flexibility is needed to adapt to changing needs for art activities as well as the development of a generation of art actors and the community (Yudarta, 2016).

2. Community and Collaborative Connectivity

This facility serves as a collaboration space between artists, cultural communities, the government, and the community, thus creating a productive cultural arts ecosystem. The physical space of the cultural arts center becomes a meeting point (cultural hub) that encourages interaction, exchange ideas, and cooperation across art disciplines (Rusyanti & Sukmawati, 2020).

3. Cultural Preservation and Sustainability (Sustainability)

The design of the arts and culture center pays attention to the principles of sustainability by integrating natural lighting, cross-ventilation, green open spaces, and the use of local materials. This approach not only improves visitor comfort, but also supports environmental preservation and local cultural values (Frick, 1997; Browning et al., 2015).

4. Local Contextual and Contemporary Architectural Identity

The architecture of the building is designed with a contemporary approach that combines with Banyuwangi's cultural identity, such as the Using culture and

coastal character. This approach aims to display a modern building image but still rooted in traditional values and local wisdom (Bachtiar, 2020; Widarwati, 2016).

5. Communal and Representative Cultural Spaces

Arts and culture centers should have communal spaces and representative public spaces to support performances, exhibitions, cultural discussions, and social interactions. This space serves as a symbol and center of cultural activity that strengthens the identity and the pride of the people of Banyuwangi (Rusyanti & Sukmawati, 2020; Sutrisno, 2019).

6. Technology, Innovation, and Eco-Tech Approach

The efficient use of technology and building systems is applied to support the management of art activities, user comfort, and environmental sustainability. The Eco-Tech approach is used to adapt to post-pandemic needs and drive efficiency energy and socio-cultural sustainability (Browning et al., 2015).

Basic Concepts

Based on the cultural potential of Banyuwangi, the need for a venue for the development of arts and culture, the importance of spaces for social interaction within the community, and efforts to preserve local cultural identity amidst changing times, the design concept for the Banyuwangi Arts and Culture Facility has been developed by integrating local cultural values, artistic activities, communal spaces, and a Neo-Vernacular architectural approach that is responsive to the environment.

The combination of these aspects has resulted in the following central concept:

Core Concept: “Banyuwangi Cultural Centre”



FIGURE 1. 15 Architectural design of arts and culture facilities in Banyuwangi

“Banyuwangi Cultural Centre” is a core concept that places culture at the heart of the region’s focus, activities and identity. This concept is designed to create an arts and culture facility that serves not only as a venue for performances and exhibitions, but also as a space for interaction, education and the development of creativity amongst the people of Banyuwangi.

1. Key Concept:

This refers to the centre or core of activities that serves as the focal point for all artistic and cultural activities. This concept is realised through a main open space (cultural courtyard) which acts as a hub for circulation and a communal space connecting all the building's functions.

2. Banyuwangi Culture

This represents local identity, embodied through the application of Osing cultural values, traditional Banyuwangi arts, local motifs, and the transformation of vernacular architectural elements into modern and adaptive designs.

This concept views arts and cultural facilities as spaces that bring people together (Banyuwangi Culture and Tourism Office, 2021; Hidayat, 2018).

3. Local Identity

Through the application of a Neo-Vernacular approach that adapts the forms, materials, spatial patterns and visual elements of Banyuwangi's culture into contemporary architecture. (Bachtiar, 2020; Yudarta, 2016).

4. Arts and Culture Activities

By providing performance spaces, exhibition galleries, dance studios, music studios, art workshops, community spaces and open-air performance areas that support the processes of creation, appreciation and cultural education.

Thus, the "Banyuwangi Cultural Centre" serves as the design concept, creating an arts and culture hub that acts as the heart of the community's cultural life—a place where creativity, education, social interaction and the preservation of local culture come together in a vibrant, open and sustainable space.

Formulation of Basic Concepts

Core Concept: "Banyuwangi Cultural Centre"

"Banyuwangi Cultural Centre" is a core concept that positions culture as the centre of activity, interaction, and spatial orientation within the Banyuwangi Arts and Culture Facility. This concept aims to create a cultural space that serves not only as a venue for performances and exhibitions, but also as a hub for creativity, education, cultural preservation, and community interaction.

1. Central

signifies the core or heart of activities, serving as the meeting point for all artistic, cultural, and community activities through integrated communal spaces.

2. Culture

represents the values, traditions, arts, and local identity that form the basis for shaping the character of spaces and buildings.

3. Banyuwangi

is the regional identity that provides philosophical, visual, and contextual value through the incorporation of Osing cultural elements in the design.

This concept views arts and cultural facilities as spaces that bring people together:

Local identity

The cultural values of Banyuwangi are interpreted through a neo-vernacular architectural approach, incorporating traditional elements into a more modern form.

The roof design adopts the character of the traditional Osing tribe's houses as a symbol of local wisdom and regional identity. These elements are not copied literally, but are reinterpreted with contemporary proportions, structures and expressions to ensure they remain relevant to the needs of modern buildings.

Art and cultural activities

through the provision of an auditorium, exhibition galleries, dance studios, music studios, art workshops, community spaces and an open-air performance stage as venues for creative expression and development.

Social interaction within the community

through the cultural courtyard as a hub for circulation and a communal space capable of hosting various cultural events, festivals, performances and other public activities

An educational and recreational experience

through a layout that is accessible, interactive and designed to introduce Banyuwangi's culture to both locals and visitors.

Environmental sustainability

through the application of tropical architectural principles, the optimisation of natural lighting and ventilation, the provision of green open spaces, and site development that is in harmony with local environmental conditions. (Frick, 1997; Browning et al., 2015).

Consequently, the "Banyuwangi Cultural Centre" serves as the basis for a design that provides arts and cultural facilities as a vibrant, open and sustainable hub for cultural activities, whilst also acting as a platform for the preservation of Banyuwangi's local identity and a space for interaction between the arts, culture and the community.

CONCLUSION

The Banyuwangi Arts and Culture Centre has been designed as a venue for the preservation, development and expression of culture, capable of accommodating a wide range of community arts activities in an integrated manner. Based on the core concept of the "Banyuwangi Cultural Hub", the design places culture at the heart of the area's orientation and activities, with communal spaces serving as the building's centrepiece, connecting all arts and cultural functions.

A Neo-Vernacular architectural approach has been adopted to highlight Banyuwangi's local identity by transforming Osing cultural elements into a modern, adaptive and contextually appropriate design. A centralised circulation pattern, with a cultural courtyard at the heart of the site, creates spaces that are easily accessible and interactive, and which foster social interaction and cultural activities on an ongoing basis.

The presence of an auditorium, exhibition gallery, art studios, workshops and an outdoor stage serves not only as facilities supporting artistic activities, but also as a means of promoting education, appreciation and the preservation of Banyuwangi's culture. Furthermore, the application of tropical architectural principles and the provision of green open spaces contribute to the creation of a comfortable, climate-responsive and sustainable environment.

It is therefore hoped that the Banyuwangi Arts and Culture Centre will become a vibrant hub for cultural activities, strengthen local identity, foster community creativity, and serve as a cultural destination that represents Banyuwangi at both regional and national levels.

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