

REGULATION AND USER DEMAND IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

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Abstract

Indonesia has released SIMBG for assisting the building permit and function assessment in Indonesia. The implementations is vary based on the full online, half online, or full offline. So what is the requirement of building permit and function assessment already? because design is creativity and the society is dynamicly change. The reference must be something that legal and being accepted by building owner, government and designers, that couldn't be more than regulation itself.

Keywords: regulation, culture, users, architectural design

INTRODUCTION

In this vol 22 no 2, Modul has very vast articles about user preference (kaffah, 2022 ;and ula, 2022), parametric appraisal proposal (suwarlan, 2022; lestari, 2022; and widiasuti, 2022), and area identity (abieta. 2022; and arthasari, 2022) . The several articles were related directly to user and regulation on design. The selection of published articles is based to multidisciplinary fields, such as architecture research and designs through era from centuries/millennium ago (Drexler, 1977). This article purposed to show the concept of regulation and user demand in design. The result described that it always a corelation but the intensitiy is depending on time, place and events.

REGULATION IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

Architect interrelationships with systems of building control show that, while formative conceptions of design may preclude explicit incorporation of regulations and building standards, such standards do influence, in variable ways, aesthetic and/or design outcomes (Imrie, 2007). architects have "reviled and shunned" the regulations, and "ceded so utilitarian and rationalistic a thing as the building regulatory system to others". The consequence is, so Ventre argues, that architects refrain from seeking to control the processes that shape the rules underpinning the regulatory system and, instead, are "controlled by it" (Ventre, 1997)

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however art has a high moral purpose in the formation and transmission of culture ... of the design of aesthetically pleasing forms of poetic spaces (Frampton, 2020). Nevertheless, an experience cannot be designed nor guaranteed: it can only be designed for, or in other words afforded (Pucillo, F., & Cascini, G., 2014).

The history of Western architectural practice has been underpinned by the rise to prominence of standards that the subject of discipline came to internalise and manifest in behaviour (Facault, 2012). Furthermore , university or when you're going through architectural courses, there needs to be a time when each architect is allowed to develop their spatial thinking without having to comply with [learning about] regulations. For most architects the relevance of the building regulations relates to the (legal) guarantee of a safe and secure environment for the public (Imrie, 2007).

This conditions construct how the regulation become integral parts of architectural design in the area of education, arts and practical.

USER CHANGE AND DESIGN ELABORATE

Architects' use of expertise and/or third parties to inform them about aspects of the building regulations reflects pragmatism about limits on time and resources to develop a deep understanding of the regulations... "there are too many regulations now and they're coming at us thick and fast, we need help to get to grips with them. there's a danger with the building code when it's not being written with architects in mind or with architects on board with the people who are writing it (Imrie, 2007).

Buildings should be designed with attractive for user that are accessible to the general population. (Boutelle, K. N., Jeffery, R. W., Murray, D. M., & Schmitz, M. K. H., 2001). In otherhands, universal design become more deeper nowadays. The broader demands of user has brought trend in architecture design (imrie, 2004).

USER AND ARCHITECTURE REGULATION

The user of building and urban architecture embeded preference urban identity (arthasari, 2022),

inside building (kaffah, 2022 ;and ula, 2022), there fore Suwarlan (2022), Lestari (2022) and Widiastuti (2022) suggest a new parameter for regulation in the architecture in the future. The regulation that Abieta (2022) applied as evaluation could be more broader or narrower, strenghten or weaken in the future.

However innovative ideas very hard to introduce. The building regulations have the potential to be antithetical to creativity and innovation in design and, in this respect, are likely to lead to the perpetuation of design (Imrie, 2007).

CONCLUSION

In architecture, regulation must be learn during education phase and the further stages user as object-subject of regulation shall be regarded and studied to develop the architecture design it self. Legal and being accepted by building owner, government and designers, that couldn't be more than regulation itself. So lastly, regulation and design, both will and must be evolved and not stucted in one condition.

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