UNIVERSITAS
GADJAH MADA
Persis Solo Youth Football Training Center dengan Pendekatan Psikologi Arsitektur di Surakarta
Muhammad Rivat Helmi Ash Sidiq, Dr. Ar. Ir. Dimas Wihardyanto, S.T., M.T., IAI.,IPM.
Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2026 | Diunduh dari http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/

ABSTRAK

Surakarta memiliki potensi sepak bola yang besar melalui Persis Solo. Namun, pembinaan talenta muda sering terhambat oleh kerentanan mental yang menghalangi transisi ke level profesional. Sebagai klub historis, Persis Solo memiliki urgensi untuk merespon fenomena tersebut dengan perancangan *Persis Solo Youth Training Center*, sebagai instrumen intervensi psikologis melalui pendekatan Psikologi Arsitektur.

Dengan mengadopsi kerangka teori *Spaces for Children: The Built Environment and Child Development* (Weinstein & David, 1987), tapak di Colomadu diorkestrasi ulang untuk memanipulasi perilaku pengguna. Dalan rancangan ini, arsitektur memegang peran ganda sebagai "pelatih ketiga" ia mendisiplinkan tubuh melalui tata ruang, sekaligus memulihkan mental melalui kualitas lingkungan. Pendekatan ini diharapkan mampu mencetak generasi atlet masa depan yang unggul secara teknis dan fisik serta mentalitas baja yang siap berkompetisi.

Kata Kunci: Persis Solo, Training Center, Psikologi Arsitektur

UNIVERSITAS
GADJAH MADA
Persis Solo Youth Football Training Center dengan Pendekatan Psikologi Arsitektur di Surakarta
Muhammad Rivat Helmi Ash Sidiq, Dr. Ar. Ir. Dimas Wihardyanto, S.T., M.T., IAI.,IPM.
Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2026 | Diunduh dari http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/

ABSTRACT

Surakarta holds significant football potential anchored by Persis Solo. However, the development of youth talent is often hindered by mental fragility, which impedes the transition to the professional level. As a historic club, Persis Solo faces an urgent need to respond to this phenomenon through the design of the Persis Solo Youth Training Center, serving as an instrument of psychological intervention utilizing an Architectural Psychology approach.

By adopting the theoretical framework of *Spaces for Children: The Built Environment and Child Development* (Weinstein & David, 1987), the site in Colomadu is re-orchestrated to manipulate user behavior. In this design, architecture assumes a dual role as a "third coach": disciplining the body through spatial organization while simultaneously restoring the mind through environmental quality. This approach is expected to cultivate a future generation of athletes who are technically and physically superior, possessing the mental toughness required for professional competition.

Keywords: Persis Solo, Training Center, Architectural Psychology