

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**SYSTEMATIC SPACE PLANNING FOR  
RECORD STORE WITH ADDITIONAL  
PLEASANT CAFÉ AREA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Record stores remain a significant third position for contemporary urban communities, despite digitization. This retail store offers locals a source of music, information, enjoyment, distraction, and distinction as places of cultural consumption. Over time, however, where these places exist in the modern city has changed. To keep the record stores known, the impression of individuals with record stores is so important. The record store's space planning makes it impossible for vinyl customers to locate the correct vinyl. There are limited space to fulfill the spaces requirement in a record store. Furthermore, most of the record stores do not have proper space to store their products accordingly to types. This descriptive is to investigate the space planning of the selected record store, the impression of people on the record store nowadays and also to study the spaces needed in a record store according to the function and type of spaces. The study is to provide a systematic space planning for a record store to attract more customers. In order to gain a better insight on the research of the space planning in the record store and cafe, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 6 people. A questionnaire also is being conducted, and an on-site observation in conduct at the existing site of selected case study. Results indicated that most of the respondent agreed that the record store need to improve the record store itself for the first impression to be better. The study also found that the record store must provide a better space planning and a better display area in the future.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

A record, or once known as a phonograph record is an analog sound storage medium in the form of a flat disc with modulated spiral groove. The groove usually starts near the periphery and ends near the center of the disc. At first, the discs were commonly made from shellac. (Mudge, 2001) Since then, gradually, records made of any material began to be called vinyl records, or vinyl. Vinyl records come in all different shapes sizes, and increasingly, colors. (Mudge, and Hoek, 2001)

According to Shuker (2016), LP (long-playing) albums were introduced in 1948, and there was a huge improvement on the existing shellac 78 RPM records that were limited to less than five minutes of playback time per 12-inch side. Now, new LP discs were made of PVC (vinyl) and played with a smaller-tipped microgroove stylus at 33 1/3 rpm with each side of a 12-inch record can include up to 26 minutes of music per side. The LP was popular with classical music due to longer playback time, but nowadays, artists took advantage of the longer playing time to create a more complete body of work. (Kramer, n.d)

Record collecting has now being a hobby to many people. More record stores are now opened everywhere in town. As stated by Williams and Connell (2010), existing studies indicate that by delivering personalised guidance or curation from people with high levels of cultural capital and offering retail environments that provide unique, exclusive and authentic shopping experiences, retailers can create differentiation, value and customer loyalty. In the digital age,