

SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT OF FORMER KEMAYORAN AIRPORT AS AN ART GALLERY, THE SATELITE OF NATIONAL GALLERY

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Abstrak

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 5 Tahun 2017 tentang Kemajuan Kebudayaan, membuka apresiasi seni sebagai karya peradaban. Selama ini forum untuk memberikan apresiasi terhadap seni dan kebudayaan telah diakomodasi oleh Galeri Nasional Indonesia, di Indonesia kita sebut Galeri Nasional Indonesia atau GNI. GNI adalah galeri seni ternama milik Negara sebagai tempat pameran dan acara seni dalam skala nasional dan internasional. Sayangnya, keberadaan GNI memiliki keterbatasan wilayah dan keterbatasan ruang yang tidak mampu menampung minat masyarakat yang begitu besar dalam mengapresiasi seni. Kajian ini membahas mengenai gagasan solusi untuk ketersediaan ruang seni untuk merespon minat para seniman yang memamerkan karyanya di GNI. Mengacu pada teori Adaptive-Reuse dalam kasus Galeri Nasional dan juga kondisi terkait pandemi Covid-19, sebuah penelitian berlokasi di gedung bekas bandara Kemayoran. Gedung itu dipilih untuk menjadi ruang seni sebagai satelit GNI. Gedung bekas bandara kemayoran yang kondisinya saat ini sudah tidak terawat, melalui Direktorat Kesenian, Direktorat Jenderal Kebudayaan Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan rencananya akan digunakan. Sebagai bangunan cagar budaya nasional. Output dari penelitian ini berupa rekomendasi tentang tata letak ruang pameran. Rekomendasi tersebut diharapkan dapat dijadikan referensi yang bisa ditawarkan untuk menjadikan gedung bekas bandara kemayoran sebagai ‘satelit’ dari Galeri nasional Indonesia. Rekomendasi tersebut juga diusulkan untuk mengakomodasi protokol kesehatan pasca Covid-19.

Kata Kunci : Galeri Nasional Indonesia, Gedung bekas bandara kemayoran, Showroom Pasca Pandemic Covid 19

Abstract

The Law of the Indonesia Republic Number 5 Year 2017 about the Advancement of Culture, opens the appreciation of art as a work of civilization. So far, the forum for giving appreciation to the arts and culture has been accommodated by the National Gallery of Indonesia, in Indonesia we call Galeri Nasional Indonesia or GNI. GNI is a reputable art gallery owned by the State as a venue for exhibitions and art events on a national and international scale. Unfortunately, the existence of GNI has limited area and limited space which is unable to accommodate such great interest for the public in appreciating art. This study is about an idea to provide a solution for the availability of showrooms to respond to the interest of artists exhibiting beside held on GNI. Referring to the Adaptive-Reuse theory in the case of the National Gallery and also the conditions related to the Covid-19 pandemic, a study is located in The Ex Kemayoran Airport Building. That building is decided to be a new showroom as the GNI satellite. The Ex Kemayoran Airport Building whose condition is currently not maintained, through the Directorate of Arts, Directorate General of Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture is planned to be used as a national cultural heritage building. The output of this research is in the form of recommendations regarding the layout of the showroom. It is hoped that these recommendations can be used as references that can be offered to make The Ex Kemayoran Airport Building a “satellite” from the National Gallery of Indonesia. The recommendations also proposed to accommodate post-Covid-19 health protocols.

Keywords : National Gallery of Indonesia, Ex Kemayoran Airport Building, Showroom Post Pandemic Covid 19

INTRODUCTION

Art and culture are elements that can strengthen a nation’s identity. Artwork in Indonesia is divided into several types and has been collected in various collections. Referring to previous research, 8 (eight) categories were mapped, namely, (a) Building/Architectural Art Works, (b) Sculpture (c) National Tugu Monument (d) Painting Artwork Collection, (e) Ceramic Artwork Collection, (f) Sculptures, (g) Fashion Collection, (h) Series Collection of State Speeches related to art objects. The diversity of other collections reaches up to 15,000 items. [1]

These collections will become mere passive collectibles, if they are not provided with a public place and easily accessible to the public. Ideally, a collection of art objects can speak and provide the widest possible inspiration for the community and placed in a strategically location. The National Gallery of Indonesia (abv. GNI) is one of the galleries under the authority of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The existence of GNI has participated in empowering the Cultural Heritage Building (abv. BCB) based on adaptive Reuse as a gallery building. The building which was originally a female dormitory from the first educational venture in the Dutch East Indies named Indische Woonhuis, strategically located in the Koningsplein area (Taman Raja), which is now called Jl.Medan Merdeka Timur no.14, directly opposite Gambir train station.

Outside Jakarta, one example of the utilization of BCB which is also considered quite successful is the ex-revitalization. The Tjolomadoe



Fig. 1. **Comic of Tintin - Bandara Kemayoran**
(Source : Goodnews, 2016)

Sugar Factory in Solo was founded in 1861 and has been in ruins for 20 years. Now, it is used as a venue for the benefit of Cultural Advancement which is named De Tjolomadoe [2].

Based on that two condition, this research produces a question like: 1) how to produce an adaptive reuse model for the former Kemayoran Airport Building as a venue for art exhibition in Jakarta as a satellite for the National Gallery of Indonesia and; 2) how the former Kemayoran Airport Building can implement the health protocol in carrying out its activities.

This research is expected to be the basis for policy development related to the management of the GNI program and become a reference/ adaptive reuse model for all BCB in Indonesia.

Conditions of The Jakarta Kemayoran Airport Nowadays

1.1. History of The Former Kemayoran Airport Jakarta

Kemayoran Airport was built in 1934 by Dutch and was inaugurated on July 8th, 1940. It has stopped operation on the 1st of Januari 1983. Currently the building is 83-years-old.

Kemayoran Airport was once called the best airport in the East and was once one of the famous Tintin comic settings, namely flight 714 to Sydney featuring the Kemayoran traffic guide (air traffic control or ATC tower).

Now, the building is not used permanently, only in certain events such as exhibitions and film shooting, especially horror films.

1.2. Existing Condition of The Building

Main building of the airport has 2 main gates and 4 levels. Mostly the building has open wall so that the air can flow maximally. The building is not well maintained and requires many repairs. Previously, Kemayoran Airport had a VIP room beside the main building. Inside the VIP room, there are reliefs made by three Indonesian artists.

The important role of this VIP Room is not much discussed, both in the form of archives and photo documentation at ANRI. However, in an archive of the State Secretariat's collection, the procedures for using the VIP Room are known. In the archive dated April 2, 1977, only 1) the President of the Republic of Indonesia, the Vice President and the Ministers of the Republic of Indonesia are entitled to use the VIP Room; 2) VIP guests from the President of the Republic



Fig. 2. **The Facade of The Building**
(Source: Survey Result of team in 2020)



Fig. 3. **VIP room which change into exhibition hall**
(Source: Survey Result of team in 2020)



Fig. 4. **Waiting room for economic passengers**
(Source: Survey Result of team in 2020)

of Indonesia, the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia and the Minister of the Republic of Indonesia; and 3) Indonesian Ambassadors and foreign Ambassadors. Due to the limited use of permits, it is understandable if during the search of the archives related to relief works in the VIP Room, they cannot be obtained (ANRI, 1973--1978), except for a photo documenting the atmosphere of the room from the Tropen Museum. [3]

THEORY

1.3. Adaptive-Reuse

An adaptive reuse is different from restoration or preservation. While a restoration or

preservation of heritage building involves restoring a building to its original state. An Adaptive Reuse changes the intent of a structure to meet the modern user’s needs. In this case, the old building was damaged, and the architectural style was unrecognized. Because of it then during an Adaptive Reuse process is needed to reveal the originally architecture style.

To find the building façade, an architectural image archive is needed. This was done to ensure that the similarities between the original design drawings and heritage buildings were tracked. Unfortunately, the archives of the old building did not provide beforehand, so it is necessary to explore many resources to redraw the heritage buildings in order to purpose to be a similar role as well as the center of exhibition to support the Gallery Nasional of Indonesia.

The gallery itself, role as a space to show the Art of Exhibition. In that term, an art gallery is also role in the gallery of museum, so they have the same approach how to show the artifact to public appreciation. [4]

1.4. The Health Standard of Art Gallery

The Health Standard that used as a guideline for the exhibition space in the Ex Kemayoran Airport building is the Well Standard. [5]:

Well Standard is a performance-based system to measure, certify and monitor features of the built environment that impact human health and well-being, through air, water, food, light, fitness, comfort and mind. There are 6 main elements in which there are a total of 23 criterias in the Well Standard, namely [6]:

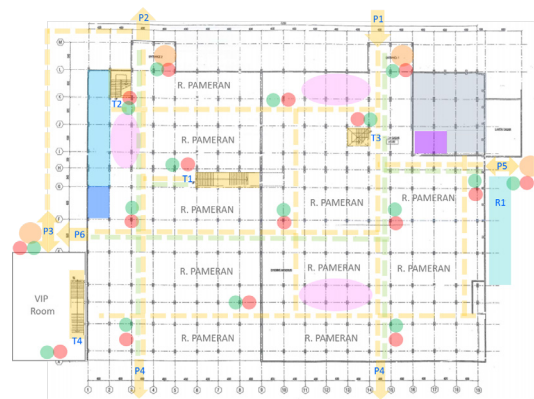


Fig. 5. Layout and circulation of exhibition hall, 1st floor
(Source : Analysis Result of the team in 2020)

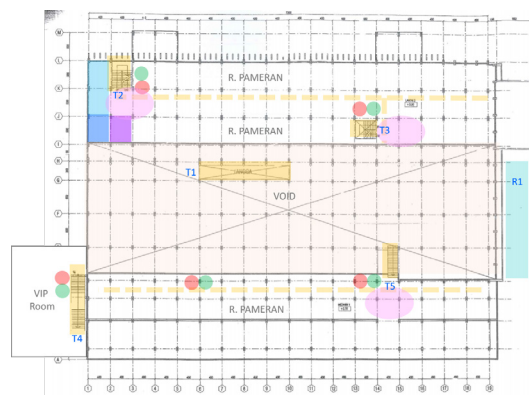


Fig. 6. Layout and circulation of exhibition hall, 2st floor and mezanin-1
(Source : Analysis Result of the team in 2020)

1. Cleaning and Sanitation Procedures;
2. Emergency Preparedness Program;
3. Health Service Resources;
4. Air and Water Quality Management;
5. Stakeholder Engagement and Communication
6. Innovation;

WELL is based on a body of medical research that explores the relationship between the buildings in which we spend more than 90 percent of our time, and the health and wellness of their inhabitants.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is divided into two stages. First, explore the data with literature studies and field studies. Literature study by taking data related to the discussion of books, journals, previous research, and internet articles. Meanwhile, field studies are conducted by observing, dominating, and directing interviews at the case study locations. The second stage is analysis using descriptive methods to get research conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1.5. Implementation of Well Standard in Art Gallery

The implementation of Well Standard as a Healty Protocol are:

1. Provide a place to put the handsanitizer, such as at the entrance and several points in the exhibition hall;
2. Provide information board for hand-washing in the clear location;
3. Reducing the of visitors;
4. Giving information that the building is using health standards;
5. Provide a place to store appropriate cleaning products and equipment;
6. Provide special emergency routes/track for vulnerable visitors (the elderly, with special needs, pregnant women, and children).
7. Organize the emergency space of exhibition from natural disasters, fire, health (health emergency, pandemic), technology (power failure, explosion), human factors (terrorist arrest)
8. Provide a place for the emergency response team.
9. Putting emergency contact information and emergency procedure signs at locations that are easily visible to visitors.
10. Provide an emergency gathering point.
11. Provide a place to put the First Aid Kit (at least on the floor).
12. Provide a place for automated external AEDs/defibrillators which visitors can access within 3-4 minutes.
13. Provide emergency action space in areas outside and inside the building.
14. Provide a designated area that is easily visible to visitors for no-smoking and e-cigarette use signs in an interior space in an easily visible location.
15. Have a minimum distance of 1.5 m for exhibited objects.



Fig. 7. Disinfectant spray room, handsanitizer, and information signage
(Source : Analysis Result of the team in 2020)



Fig. 8. Location of handsanitizer
(Source : Illustration made by the team in 2020)

1.6. Layout of The Exhibition Hall

The use of Well Standard is a major consideration in the layouting and circulation of exhibition space. The first entrance of the building is at the main entrance (P1) and the exit at the main exit (P2). Then exhibition visitors will be directed to enter the main door of the VIP room (P3). At the main doors, a disinfectant box (orange dot), handsinitizer (green dot), and an information board (red dot) must be placed to maintain cleanliness in the room.

The circulation area of the exhibition area (yellow dots) is located dividing the exhibition area into several sections. This is to avoid long corridors by considering the safety and comfort factors of visitors.

There are major problems in the circulation of the existing buildings. The main staircase is the only access from the first floor to the second floor or vice versa. And the building does not have an evacuation route and circulation for wheelchair users. So it requires an evacuation route (ram) and an elevator.

Based on the structure layout and building circulation, the best path placement for the evacuation route (ram) and lift is located in area R1.

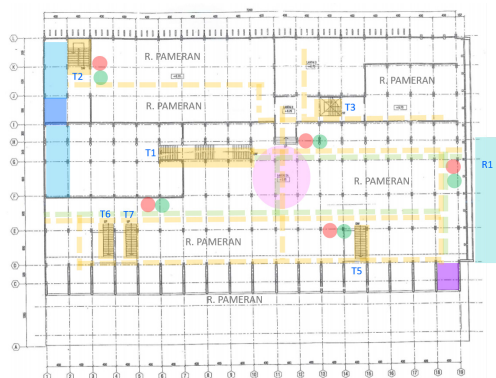


Fig. 9. Layout and circulation of exhibition hall, 3rd floor
(Source : Analysis Result of the team in 2020)

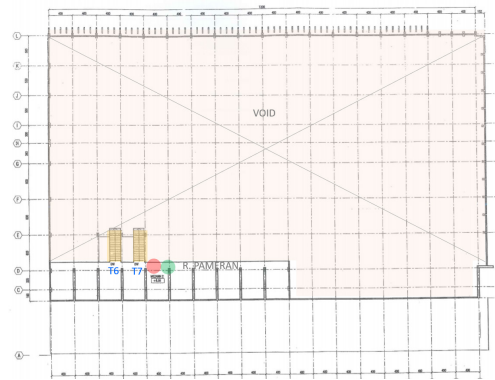


Fig. 10. Layout and circulation of exhibition mezzanine-2
(Source : Analysis Result of the team in 2020)

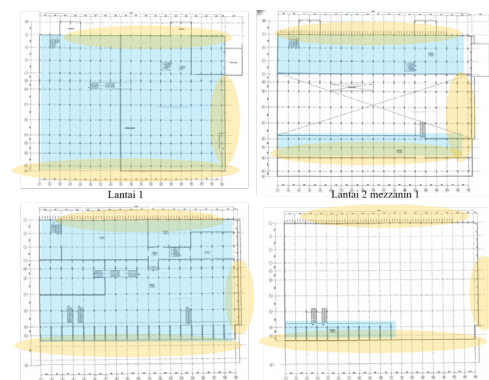


Fig. 11. Ventilation of the building
(Source : Analysis Result of the team in 2020)

Because it does not require many changes to the building, only the addition of structures to the outside of the building

A special lane for vulnerable visitors (green dotted line) is placed in the main circulation with a wider path.

First Aid Kits and AEDs are placed in the emergency room (purple box) and provided on each floor. The emergency room is located close to the exit or evacuation route (ram) or stairs to facilitate evacuation.

Contact points (purple circles) are assigned to each floor. The number and size of the area is adjusted to the floor area and is close to the staircase and toilet circulation area which is usually used as a waiting area/lobby.



Fig. 12. **Natural lighting of the sunrays**
(Source : Illustration made by the team in 2020)



Fig. 13. **Position of the rack that is not fully installed to the plafond.**
(Source : Illustration made by the team in 2020)

1.7. Airing and Lighting The Hall

The Former Kemayoran Airport building has sufficient building openings (yellow area) and can be maintained to be used as ventilation and natural lighting for the exhibition space.

With the New-normal protocol the use of natural air circulation as a natural vent is highly recommended. The goal is that the indoor air can always move and change. Shelves and displays are not fully installed from floor to ceiling space to ensure air circulation can continue to move through the exhibition halls.

CONCLUSION

The Satellite of Gallery Nasional is the series of the Heritage Buildings are in *Jabodetabek* that have chance to be the extension of the Gallery Nasional of Indonesia. They would be role as the art space of exhibition by refers the requirement

of the Gallery Nasional of Indonesia.

By create The Satellite of Gallery Nasional, then the Galnas have chance to facilitating the Indonesian artist and aboard to shows their work.

During it process to be, the study will be contributed by present the mp4 video of 3D architecture model, one of them is the imaginary Gallery of “The Former Building of Kemayoran Airport” in order then stakeholder of art can watch on cyber space.

In the application of the Well Standard as a health protocol (new-normal) in the arrangement of the exhibition space at the Former Building of Kemayoran Airport can ensure health and comfort for building users.

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