

APREB

YOGYAKARTA BATIK VISITOR CENTER

“REVIVING AND REPRESENTING THE LEGACY OF BATIK INDUSTRY”



PROJECT INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, Yogyakarta as a Cultural City can still be considered lacking in paying attention to the elements of culture and art that have existed since long ago. One of them is batik, where people's knowledge of batik as a cultural heritage can still be assessed as lacking. This can be seen from the batik industries and batik workers that getting fewer. The presence of industrial technology and the widespread of batik printing has also become one of the causes of the batik industry began to diminish, such as the Njeron Beteng area that used to be a lot of industrial batik, now only a few. The community is still not aware of the intangible heritage in the process of making batik, because they don't understand about the history and the value of batik production process itself.

PROJECT BRIEF

Yogyakarta Batik Visitor Center is a place to visit, learn, and shopping for local residents or tourists who have an interest in batik. Yogyakarta Batik Visitor Center consists of galleries, batik industry, batik showrooms, training centers, as well as cafés and restaurants. Visitors can learn about the history of batik in gallery, after that visitors can see the process of making batik directly and in interact with workers in industrial areas. There is also a batik training center that can be used by people who want to make batik and for people who want to be trained the whole process of making batik. While the Batik showroom provides collections of batik that can be bought by visitors. This design aims to revive the batik industry that used to run on the design site and utilize old buildings that have historical significance by being reused with adaptive reuse design approaches.

ISSUES

NON ARCHITECTURAL

1. Industrial batik is becoming scarce and lack of human resources
2. Lack of knowledge about history and values in the process of making batik
3. Njeron Beteng area used to have quite a lot of batik entrepreneurs
4. Njeron Beteng is a tourism destination

ARCHITECTURAL

1. The building that was once a batik industry is now a lot that is not maintained
2. Buildings on the design site have historical significance
3. The lack of identity of the batik industry building in Jeron Beteng area
4. The Kauman Batik Handel building has a typical typology and morphology

IDEAS

Designing a building to preserve batik, where buildings include the batik industry, gallery, learning places, batik shopping, and supporting facilities for visitors in one place. The building is designed with morphology related to the history of batik.

→ BATIK VISITOR CENTER



SITE



PROJECT LOCATION
Jalan Panembahan, Kraton, Yogyakarta

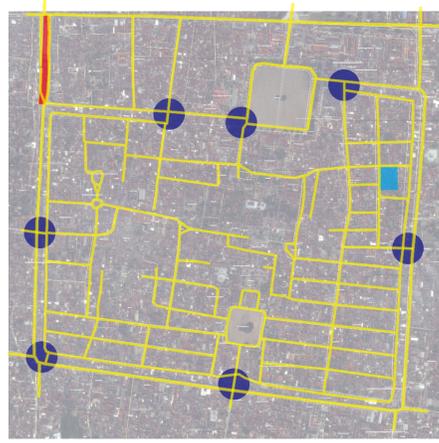


SITE ANALYSIS



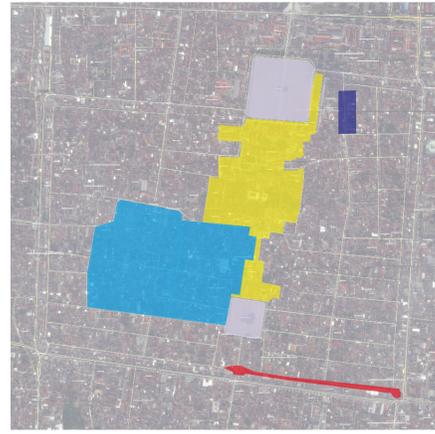
- Keterangan:
- Sarana Pendidikan
 - Pariwisata
 - Cagar Budaya
 - RTH
 - Perdagangan dan Jasa
 - Perumahan Kepadatan Tinggi

URBAN ZONING



- Keterangan:
- Akses jalan kawasan Njeron Beteng
 - Akses masuk kawasan Njeron Beteng
 - Taman Parkir Ngabean
 - SITE

INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS



- Keterangan:
- Kawasan Ngasem, Tamansari, Patehan
 - Kawasan Kraton
 - Alun-alun
 - Plelung Gading dan Tembok Beteng
 - Sentra Gudag Wijilan

SITE POTENTIAL

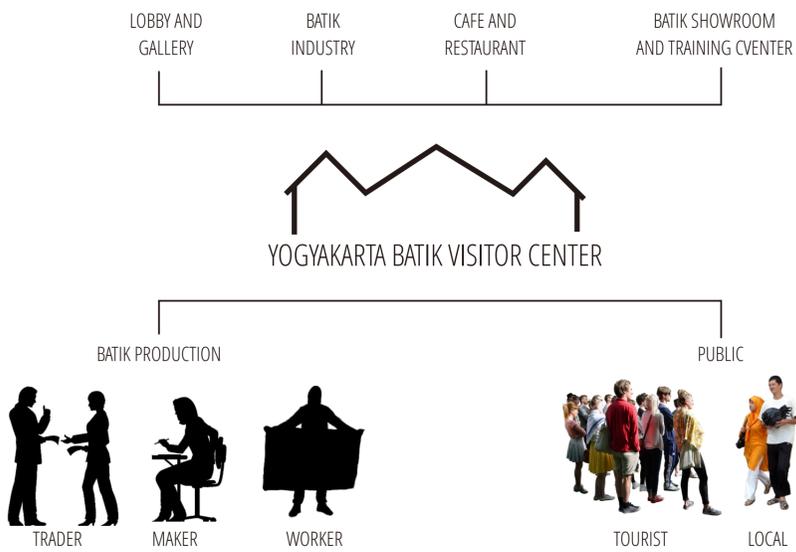


- Keterangan:
- Rumah Tinggal
 - Toko dan Gudang
 - Teras
 - Tempat Cuci
 - Garasi
 - Tempat Jemur
 - Pendhopo
 - Omah Dalem
 - Gudang
 - Tempat Membatik
 - Ruang Cap
 - Gudang

EXISTING SITE

CONCEPT

Yogyakarta Batik Visitor Center aims to develop and revive one of the batik industries that used to run in the Njeron Beteng area. The development aims to make this plan as a center for learning and explore information about batik for local residents and tourists. Therefore, the Yogyakarta Batik Visitor Center has a concept as a center for three elements in batik production (batik trader, batik maker, batik worker) and for the public (community and tourists) where the mass of the building has different functions but its still in one series of the process of batik, from history about batik to sales in one place, so that it can be called as a center.



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



DESIGN STRATEGIES

The building is designed with morphology related to the history of batik because industrial batik in Njeron Beteng Area doesn't have a typical typology and morphology. One area that has a history of batik and is closest to Njeron Beteng or the Kraton area is Kauman. Kauman is a historic village which has the period of Batik Handel as one of the main periods in Kauman, where once Kauman village was a batik-producing area. Batik Handel's house has a typical typology and morphology, which can be distinguished from other houses in Kauman. Therefore, in this project, several things in the design design is a transformation of the Batik Handel house in Kauman, to distinguish the style of batik industry from other building in the site area, that is packaged with a more modern design.

DOOR AND WINDOW

many doors and windows in front part of building



ROOF SHAPE

Batik Handel House usually use the *atap pelana kampung* for the roof shape



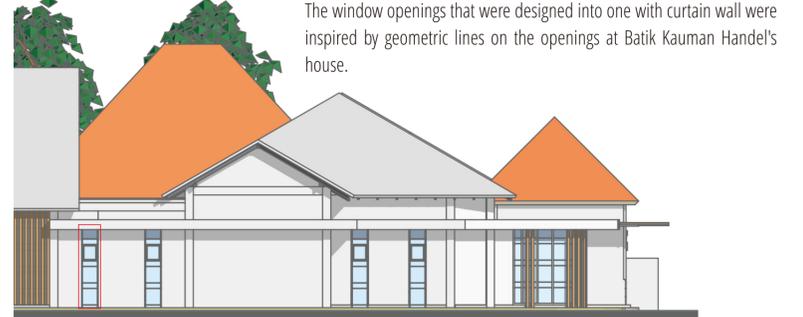
ORNAMENT (*rete-rete*)



Rete-rete is one of the prominent ornaments in the house of Kauman Batik Handel which is located on the roof top like the crown of a building. In the design of this project the rete-rete was transformed to give a modern impression by functioning as a secondary skin.



FACADE (windows)



The window openings that were designed into one with curtain wall were inspired by geometric lines on the openings at Batik Kauman Handel's house.

FACADE (curtain wall)



INFILL DESIGN AND ADAPTIVE REUSE

The infill design approach used is a compatible method. Infill design compatible is the most appropriate infill design method and in accordance with building regulations which require new buildings in the Njeron Beteng area to be in harmony with the area and only consist of one floor. The alignment designed through the method compatible at the Yogyakarta Batik Visitor Center is to adjust the shape of the building, the shape of the roof, create a corridor connecting the old and new buildings, and landscape design. The new impression is presented in the use of material and detail to create a modern impression.

Adaptive Reuse is applied on parts of buildings that are more than fifty years old and or have an important role in the role of the batik industry that is still worth maintaining according to the analysis of the level of damage and its historical value. There are four parts of the building that designed by adaptive reuse method on the site, such as batik shop and batik display room (reuse as cafe and restaurant), pendhopo (reuse as a multipurpose room), ndalem (reuse as an office and warehouse), Batikan (reuse as a relic artifact).



LANDSCAPE

Landscape is designed to unite old and new buildings with circulation and landscape elements such as ponds and pavement.

GARDEN

Utilizing an open space that already exist and designed it to be used as a garden for space to unite the entire mass of the building.



INFILL DESIGN



GARDEN



LANDSCAPE

Garden and landscape design are designed to unite old and new buildings. Like the garden in the middle of the design area and landscape on the side of the main road designed to hierarchize old buildings.



CONNECTING CORRIDOR



OPEN SPACE

There is a corridor as a link between the old and new buildings with a lattice to provide shadow as sense of space. In the gallery area there is an open area as a link between old and new buildings also that are designed by utilizing shadows to provide a different atmosphere.

ADAPTIVE REUSE (Café and Restaurant)

Cafe and restaurants are designed using old buildings, so it can give its own nuances and make people more attached to the place. Old buildings also provide knowledge through tangible ways regarding the existence of the old building that used to be part of batik industry before.



LOBBY AND GALLERY

LOBBY

The lobby area as a zone to welcome guests is designed with batik ornaments such as on the floors and receptionist side walls. The batik ornament is soblog with geometric shape to harmonize with the geometric facade.



GALLERY

The gallery serves as a place to learn about the history of batik. This room is designed with batik fabrics as an interior where there are batik fabrics on the walls and ceiling.



BATIK SHOWROOM AND TRAINING CENTRE



Batik Showroom



section - Training center

Batik showrooms and Training Centers are in one building mass. Batik showroom serves as a place to display collections of batik products from the batik industry in Yogyakarta Batik Visitor Center, where the collections are also sold and can be purchased by visitors. While the training center is a training place that can be used by visitors (local communities and tourists) who want to learn batik further.

BATIK INDUSTRY



Batik Showroom
alternative design 1



Batik Showroom
alternative design 2

ALTERNATIVE DESIGN 1

The first alternative design using railing, visitors can easily see the batik workers. Air circulation is more flexible, visitors can more freely see the process of making batik and take photos more easily. But, workers can feel uncomfortable because they can see the activities and crowds of visitors. It can disrupt the concentration of workers because they feel uncomfortable to be seen by many people.

ALTERNATIVE DESIGN 2

The second alternative design uses high railing to cover the weaving activity with a two-way glass mirror, so the concentration of the workers is not disturbed, but the air circulation on the mezzanine becomes hotter and the visitors' vision range is more limited, visitors will find it more difficult to capture the batik process through photographs. Workers can focus more on their work because they do not see the activity and circulation of visitors so they do not interfere to concentrate.



section - Batik Showroom
alternative design 1



section - Batik Showroom
alternative design 2

PERSPECTIVE SECTION

