Old Meets New: The Former Kemajoran Airport

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Abstract

Purpose: This research tries to preserve cultural building heritage by reusing old buildings as The National Gallery of Indonesia's Satellites (Galeri Nasional Indonesia Satelit) to provide design recommendations that can combine old and contemporary aspects.

Research methods: This research is divided into three stages: data exploration and observation of the existing building; activities of reviewing data and making 3D models of existing building; and analysis using the theory of "The 10 Trends of Museum" to create a new attraction for a gallery.

Findings: The former Kemajoran Airport has several potentials which are maintained as the identity and uniqueness of the building. The implementation of the theory can find out where the best location to display artwork according to its type and how to display it. The initial stage in utilizing old building is understanding the history, existing conditions, and potential of the building.

Implication: The latest trends can attract the wider community to visit exhibition in gallery, especially the current generation. It can be used as one of the tourist destinations in Indonesia.

Keywords: art gallery, trend of museum, Galnas, Galnas's satellite.

INTRODUCTION

The former Kemajoran Airport is a part of Indonesian history. It was the first international airport in Indonesia. It was built in 1934 by the Dutch and inaugurated as international airport on July 8th, 1940. The Airport was closed on March 31st, 1985, after 45 years of operation. The closure is because it was deemed no longer feasible to operate due to its location in the middle of the city and the development needed of the Jakarta area is exceedingly high. Aviation

safety issues are also another factor in the closure of the Airport. The shape of the building had several changes as adapted to the needs of the time. The building is 86 years old and it has been emptying for thirty-seven years. Therefore, the building is categorized as a cultural heritage building and suitable to be a The National Gallery of Indonesia's Satellites *(Galeri Nasional Indonesia Satelit*)/Galnas's Satellite. It is an extension of the role of The National Gallery of Indonesia (Galnas). With great enthusiasm Indonesian artists need to show their own exhibition in Galnas. As well as the gallery, its roles are as the venue for exhibitions and art events on international scale. To enrich their international publication, they begin to realize their opportunity to exhibit at this gallery. In other hand, Galnas has the limitation to facilitate (Ardhiati, 2020).

Figure 1. Kemajoran Airport in August 1940
(Source: https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandar_Udara_Internasional_Kemayoran, downloaded on August 10, 2020).

Figure 2. Apron Condition around the 1970s
(Source: https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandar_Udara_Internasional_Kemayoran, downloaded on August 10, 2020).

Galnas's Satellite uses heritage cultural building to preserve cultural heritage building. There are several ways, one of which is an 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 need to reveal the originally architecture style (Ardhiati, 2020).

The main discussion of this research is how to provide design recommendations that can combine old and contemporary to create a new attraction of the building. As well as how to exhibit various artworks from around the world in a gallery. The theory that will be used in this discussion is "The 10 Trends of Museum" (Museum Tech Trends, 2019). Because gallery itself role as a space to show the Art of Exhibition. In that term, an art Galleries is also role in the gallery of museum, so they have the same approach how to show the artEfact to public appreciation (Ardhiati, 2020). By applying the 10 museum trends into the building as a new attraction and as a strategy, it is hoped that the public's interest in visiting the gallery will increase. The output of this research is a design recommendation that retain the identity and uniqueness of the building. But IT is still acceptable to the wider community, especially the current generation.

Ardhiati (2020) in "An Adaptive Re-use of Cultural Heritage Buildings in Jabodetabek (Greater Jakarta) as the National Gallery of Indonesia's Satellites" explains the recent museum's theory is "*The 10 Trends of Museum*" (Museum Tech Trends, 2019), a museum design has changed among others; (a) *Hybrid*. The museum must create a 'Hybrid Spaces' to collaboration with other parties as an example is the *"Te Papa" Museum's Learning Lab* in New Zealand, (b) *Instagram Ready*. The museum must arrange with attractive settings to be ready to air on Instagram's screen, an example *"The Ice Cream Museum"* in Los Angeles (April 2017) then in New York (June 2017), (c) *Well – Being*. The Museum must hold for the sake of the feeling of prosperity together. "Well-Being" concept was created with other art performances, for example dances, songs, music, films, (d) *Touch point*. There is a museum section that is permitted to be touch (can be by replica) or something like a 'pop up' artifact as a supporter, as an example: *The Jewish Museum Frankfurt's Pop-Up Monument* on the Willy-

Brandt-Platz, Then, (e) *Chatting*. The conventionally museum needs to be changed to have an area to keep in touch between visitors, (f) *Social Justice.* The museum needs to incorporated media social elements in order friendly to the millennial generation, (g) *New Realities from Information to Experience.* The museum must 'dare' as a novelty element, (h) *New Normal*. The museum must be design in a new unique thing related to hot issues that were originally taboo, (i) *Remapped*. The museum must be reviewing the procedures for collections display related to hot issues/trends, (j) *Agility Is the New Stability*. The museum must design a 'novelty' by reflects the agility. By consideration with "*The 10 Trends of Museum*" above, a museum storyline museum storyline museum still the important part. It has a role to guide visitors by plotting artefacts to show the museum collections.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive method and divided into three stages. First, data exploration by collecting related data from various source, such as books, journal, previous research, and website article in relation to the topic; and observation, Interviewing, and measurement of the existing building. Second, reviewing data and making 3D models of existing building. Third, analysis uses the theory of "The 10 Trends of Museum" to create a new attraction for a gallery.

FINDINGS

Building Exploration

Applying "The 10 Trends of Museum" requires the right collaboration of the buildings and works of art to be exhibited, by seeing where the most suitable locations are to display the works of art. But also, does not limit the appearance of the work to be exhibited. "Remapped" is one of the trends to assess the condition of buildings and works of art that will be exhibited. As a gallery it must always evolve with times.

The former Kemajoran Airport has several potentials. In spite, the building needs a lot of repair. Knowing the potential of the building is the basic steps. Some of the potential are (1) the former Kemajoran Airport has two orientations towards the building. The first facing the main road as the entrance for visitors

and the second facing the runway as the entrance for visitors from landing aircraft.
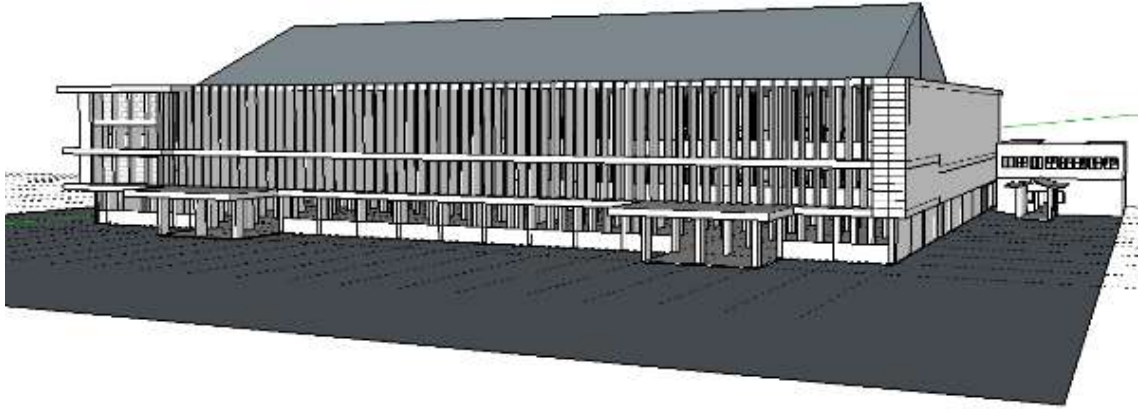

Figure 3. View of the Building's Main Door
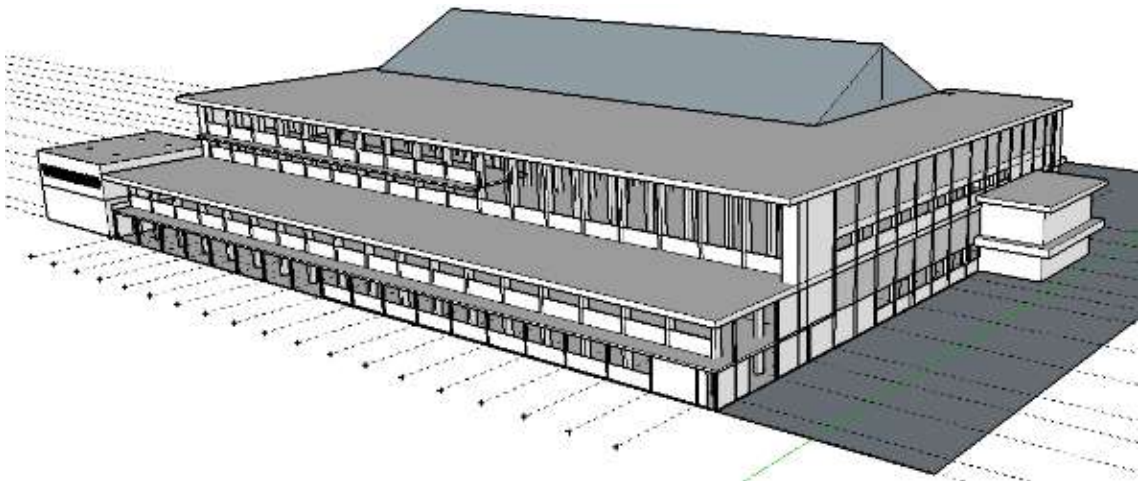(Source: Illustration made by the research team in 2020)

Figure 4. View of the Building from Runaway
(Source: Illustration made by the research team in 2020)

(2) The building consists of 2 floors with 2 mezzanines. Rooms that have mezzanines have a low ceiling height of about 3 to 4 m and those without mezzanines have a ceiling of about 6 to 7 m. It is used to divide works of art not only based on the height of the artwork but also from the way of viewing the artwork. Some artwork is aimed at looking from above.

(3) On the side of the building there is a VIP room. There are reliefs by three Indonesian artists. This is something that is important in the identity of the building. So that the flow of the exhibition circulation concept is highly

recommended to ensure that all the works of art on display can be seen properly. Adding a door from the main building to the VIP room can be the best solution.
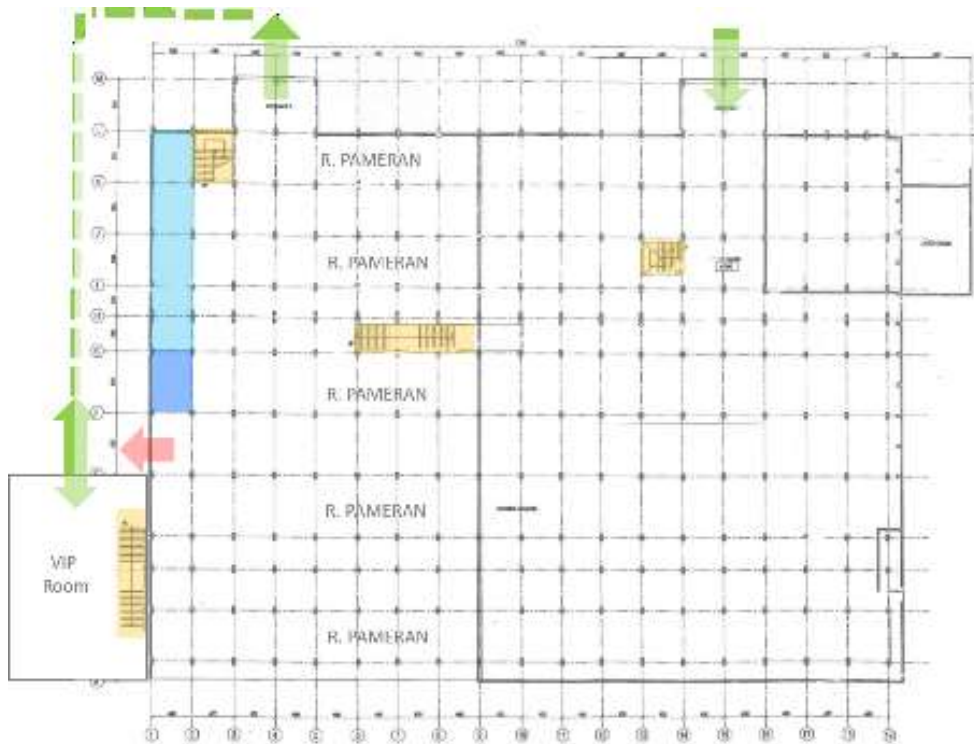

Figure 5. First Floor. The Red Arrow Shows a New Door for Easy Access to the VIP room.
(Source: Analysis result by the research team in 2020)

Figure 6. Living Tree on the Wall, Perforated Wall Motive, Building Inscriptions,
Woven Bamboo Motif
(Source: Survey result of the research team in 2020)

(4) Building elements that can be specially displayed: (a) living tree on the wall of the building; (b) perforated wall motif; (c) building inscriptions; (d) woven bamboo motif on the ground floor ceiling near the entrance. The bamboo matting used to function as a concrete floor plate mold and is part of historical evidence

regarding the development technology of its time. Reliefs and building elements can be used as a place for "Instagram ready" dan "social justice" as the information identity of the building.

Figure 7. Reliefs in VIP Room
(Source: Survey result of the research team in 2020).

The Work of Art

The first trend of "The 10 Trends of Museum" is Hybrid art. Hybrid art itself based on Kelomees (2012) in his article "Research-Based Artworks in the Context of Hybrid Media" explains about the Hybrid art of Art Electronica. It is (1) the act of transcending the boundaries between art and research, art and social/political activism, art and pop culture; (2) shows the diversity of contemporary culture; (3) as interdisciplinary collaboration in the arts and sciences.

Figure 8. (Left to right) "Modified Paradise: Dress/AnotherFarm" by Hiromi Ozaki, "Earthlink" by Sasa Spacal, "Radiosand" by Tom Kubli
(Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N8LvYbscbC8,
https://images.app.goo.gl/WRcXWWDznYVMMwXs8,
https://www.flickr.com/photos/arselectronica/48683066852/in/album-72157710022441346/)

Based on those criteria, a suitable location for displaying hybrid art is on the 2nd floor of mezzanine 2. Because it has a wide space, the ceiling is not 3 to 4 m high, and has enough space to make your own electric installation path. However, hybrid art can also be applied to the exterior of the building by

displaying digital video art on the building facade for the concept of a night art exhibition.
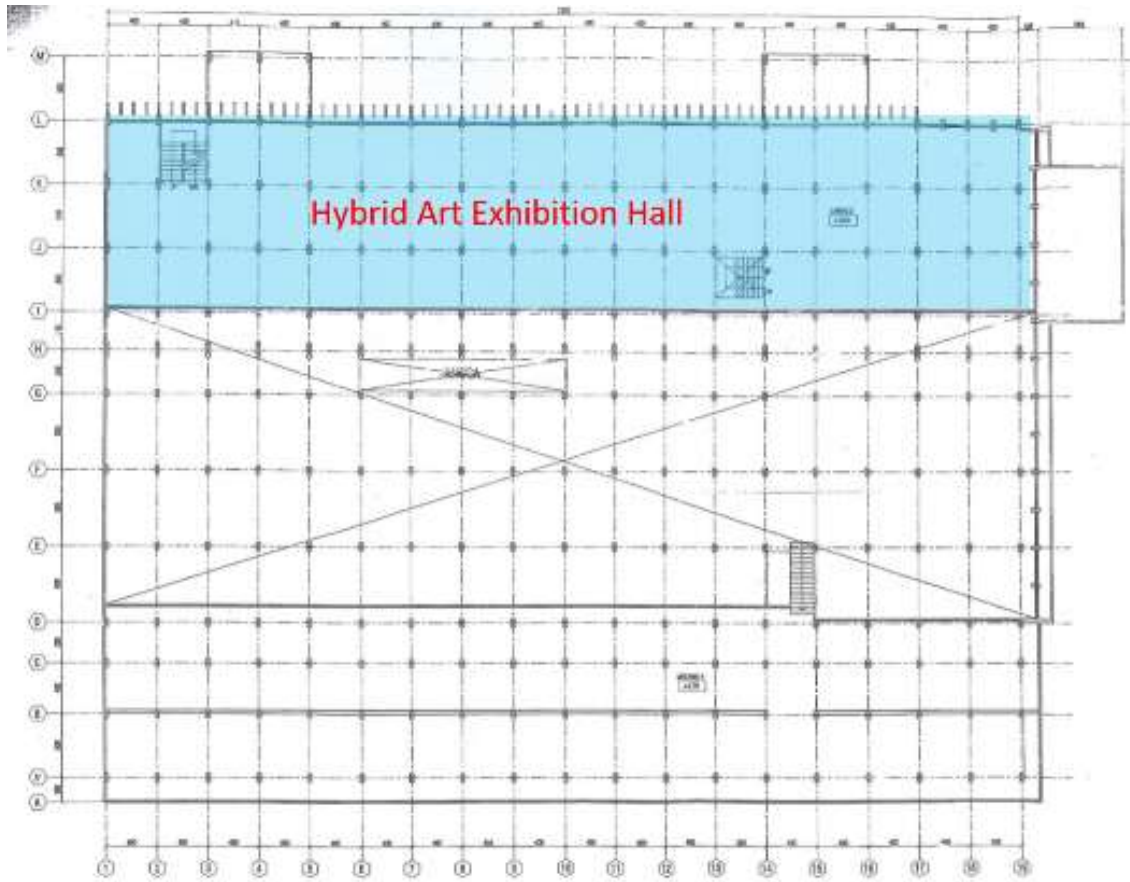

Figure 9. The 2nd Floor of Mezzanine 2
(Source: Survey result of the research team in 2020)

Some examples of Hybrid artwork can be seen at The Ars Electronica Festival, such as modified Paradise-Dress/AnotherFarm (JP) by Hiromi Ozaki, Aerthlink by Sasa Spacal, Radiosand by Tom Kubli, and many more. By looking at these artworks and how The Ars Electronica Festival displays them, it can be concluded that the room does not really need natural lighting, does not really need a high ceiling, and requires its own installation path to support the electrical needs of the artwork.

Figure 10. Illustration of Instagram Booth
(Source: Illustration made by the research team in 2020)

The second trend museum is "Instagram ready". This can be created by providing photo spots in the right location. Because there are some rules from a gallery, such as not touching the artwork and not using flash to take photos. In addition, it must ensure the safety of visitors to avoid falling, tripping over, and nudging the artwork. Instagram ready can be "social justice" as an element of social media that is familiar to the current generation and an effective way of promoting ongoing exhibition in gallery. Therefore, providing a special template for Instagram booth is highly recommended. It is because it can provide complete information to the wider community about the title of the exhibition event, theme, location, building used, and hashtags to be used. The location of Instagram ready is in several places inside and outside the building, to provide ample space for visitors to queue and follow the new normal protocol (avoiding many people gathering in one location).

Figure 11. Outdoor Touchpoint. Illustration of Anish Kapoor's artwork.
(Source: Illustration made by the research team in 2020)

Placement of "well-being" area on the 3rd floor of the building is the best location, because it has a high ceiling, wide space, and has many openings for

lighting to enter the room, and close to an open terrace area. An indoor "well-being" area can be used for songs and music. Meanwhile, the open terrace can be used as a film area with a large screen.

Figure 12. Illustration of Richard Sera's Artwork, Interior Gallery – "Well-Being".
(Source: Illustration made by the research team, 2020)

Iconic Building

The building façade is the most important part because it can become an icon of the building and even the surrounding area. The former Kemajoran Airport has a rectangular shape with a predominance of lines. The form of building usually expresses the function and style of its time. Therefore, using the building as an art gallery requires contemporary element to catch the first attention of the wider community, such as modern form on building without covering the initial façade of the building.

As the basis for selecting additional parts of the building, first, the building has two building entrances with the same shape. However, with the addition of a prominent shape it will be able to address the main door of the building.

Second, column-free space on the top floor of the building has a vulnerable roof. Based on observations and interviews the roof is additional. So, it can be replaced with a high roof to provide optimal natural lighting and show a sense of modernity by using transparent glass materials with attractive shapes. Changing the shape of the roof can change the appearance of the building. The goal is to become an icon and "Instagram ready".

Figure 13. The Front View and Perspective View, Recommendation design façade for the New Kemayoran Gallery
(Source: Illustration made by the research team in 2020)

In addition, the concept of roof shape considers (1) environmental factors, such as culture and climate. In general, the roof shape of building in Indonesia is triangle with a slope that can drain rainwater well, because Indonesia has a humid tropical climate characterized by heavy rain; (2) the shape of the roof resembling an airplane as a sign that it used to be an airport building; (3) transparent glass material is used as a triangular covering for the roof and facades to keep showing the original shape of the building; (4) the roof glass material used is thermal insulation, thereby reducing the heat transfer rate from sunlight entering the building.

CONCLUSION

The recommendation of this concept design is expected to provide an overview of the points that should be considered in utilizing the cultural heritage building as a gallery. The initial stage in utilizing old building is knowing and understanding the history, existing conditions, and potential of the building. It is a tribute to the building. Hence, subsequent design can retain the identity and uniqueness of the original building. Furthermore, using the latest trends can attract the wider community to visit exhibition in gallery, especially the current generation. It can be used as one of the tourist destinations in Indonesia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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