

The Interior Design of Domestic Departure Hall of Tanjung Emas Port Semarang with Venetie Van Java Concept

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ABSTRACT

Port is a place of land surrounded by waters with certain boundaries as a place for both government and economic activities used as a place to berth, board and disembark passengers, also load and unload goods. Passenger port is a sea transportation infrastructure for the purposes of facilitating passengers sea trips in terms of their arrival and departure. Currently, PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia III is continuously improving in terms of quantity and quality. In this case, the interior design can be influential as a supporting attraction for sea transportation in Indonesia. One of them is through the design of the Tanjung Emas passenger terminal, by elevating the image of the city of Semarang through its colonial buildings which are the identity of the city of Semarang with supporting facilities based on the needs of the passengers. This design work applies the method of innovation design process by Vijay Kumar with seven modes of activities, such as: understanding objectives, knowing the context, knowing the community, compiling ideas, exploring concepts, developing solutions, and realizing offers. The design of the Tanjung Emas domestic departure terminal adopts the architectural form of Lawang Sewu and Mandiri Bank buildings in Kota Lama (old city) of Semarang and is combined with modern facilities inside.

KEYWORDS

Pelabuhan,
Teminal penumpang,
Kolonial Indis,
Modern

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1. Introduction.

Port is a place situated on a sea coast with certain boundaries for both government and economic sea transportation maritime activities. It is used for berth, boarding and disembarking passengers, also loading and unloading goods equipped with shipping safety facilities and port supporting activities as well as a place for partnership and intermodal transportation (Zhafira and Abdulhadi 2019). Another definition noted that passenger port is an infrastructure for the purposes of boarding and disembarking passengers as well as arranging arrival and departure (Kramadibrata 2002).

Tanjung Emas Port as a passengers' terminal in Semarang is operated by PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) which was built in 1992. This port is the only international port in Central Java province, precisely in the city of Semarang. Tanjung Emas Port's land area is as wide as 400 ha, while the building area for the passenger terminal is 3500 m². Voyaging services provided by the port include domestic inter-island to international voyages or for tourism purposes. To accommodate the passengers' needs, the managing board of Tanjung Emas port's passenger terminal provides four domestic departure gates and one international departure gate which is divided into two floors. There are additional facilities in the passenger terminal such as shops, children's playing areas, special rooms for the elderly, prayer rooms and others.

There are various ways of supporting efforts to provide optimal sea transportation services, one of which is through the design of the passengers' terminal at Tanjung Emas Semarang which is expected to attract the preference towards sea transportation. The interior design of Tanjung Emas passengers' terminal applies the concept of space that facilitates all types of passengers' needs inside the port terminal with the images of icons depicting the identity of the city of Semarang such as Lawang Sewu and Kota Lama.

Besides, the interior design of Tanjung Emas passengers' terminal also expands the concept of space accommodating passengers' needs inside the port terminal by showcasing the Venetie Van Java story as what the city of Semarang is known of and is expected to attract passengers' preference to sea transportation.

The reason of choosing interior design for the passengers' terminal at Tanjung Emas was because Semarang was determined to be one of the cleanest tourist destinations in Southeast Asia at the event of Clean Tourist City Award 2020 held in Brunei Darussalam. Therefore, it is deemed necessary to convey a new image in the interior of passengers' terminal port Tanjung Emas Semarang to visitors. This new image showcases the most iconic building in Semarang, Lawang Sewu, combined with Venetie Van Java story as what Semarang is famous of and is expected to uplift the reputation image of sea transportation.

The interior design of the Tanjung Emas passengers' terminal with the interior concept of Lawang Sewu building and Venetie Van Java is very useful for displaying images and showing culture in order to attract both domestic and foreign interest. This is aimed at promoting the city of Semarang to the wider community proving that Indonesia is rich in culture displayed through an interior design.

Design problems are based on the background, field conditions, literature data, and client expectation about an interior design (S., Volkova N, and M. 2020). The concept of waiting room for domestic and international departures at the Port of Tanjung Emas Semarang is to create a waiting room with an atmosphere of port terminal. The activities seen in daily basis at the terminal are usually passengers carrying goods and storing goods, there are also passengers with special needs. Thus, the designs need to accommodate these things in a complex manner, being able to represent the activities of the space users. It is attempted that the designs can meet the needs of prospective passengers while they are in the terminal passengers of Tanjung Emas port Semarang.

What is being emphasized, then, is how to design a passengers' terminal interior that can provide an image of the identity of the city of Semarang, which is known with the rich heritage of its historical heritage buildings in the past. Hopefully, it can be one of the aspects supporting the development of regional tourism.

2. Method.

The design of passengers' terminal at Tanjung Emas port applies the Innovation Design Process mindset developed by Vijay Kumar. As Vijay Kumar stated, there are seven different modes of activity for innovation design: Understanding Goals, Knowing Context, Knowing Society, Formulating Ideas, Exploring Concepts, Developing Solutions, and Realizing Offers.

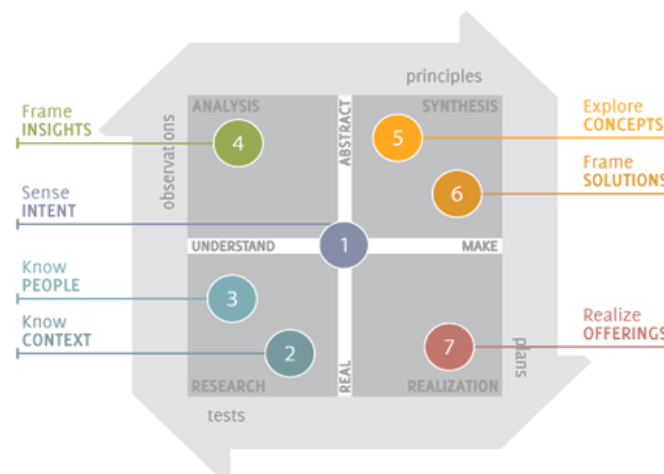


Fig. 1. The Design Mindset Chart (Kumar 2016).

Roberge and Kumar (2013) adds that the design process includes understanding the objectives, knowing the context, knowing the community, drafting ideas, exploring concepts, developing solutions, and realizing offers. The descriptions of the design process are as follows.

- a. a. Understanding the objectives. In the process of understanding the objectives, the author uses the Key Facts method, that is a short piece of information obtained from PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia III.
- b. Knowing the context. To understand the context, the author uses the subject expert interview method, which is in the form of interviews with port passenger terminal's managers, prospective ship passengers, and lecturers who understand the designs of port passenger terminal commercial space.
- c. Knowing the community. In this process, the writer uses three methods to get to know the community. The first method is the five human factors, the second is the field visit, and the third is the experience simulation. The first method is done by looking for physical, cognitive, social, cultural, and emotional elements of the company and passengers. The second method is to conduct a survey at the passenger terminal in order to know directly the object to be designed. The third method involves brief sharing with several ship passengers, allowing the author to explore what is important to the most users.
- d. The process of compiling ideas. In this process, the writer uses the activity network method, which is to collect a list of activities that occur at the Tanjung Emas passenger terminal, so that it can determine a list of space user requirements.
- e. Exploring the concept. In exploring the concept, the author uses the Idea Formation Session Method, which is to determine the ideas that will be implemented as solutions for the problems reported by the managing board of the Tanjung Emas port terminal. The design development method applied is the process of compiling solutions with a solution storyboard, which is a series of sketches either in pictures or words that are sequential and related. Therefore, it can explain all parts of the conceptual system created.
- f. Developing Solutions. In this method, a series of categories is created to organize the concepts that have been generated with some new concepts. The selected category is a series of activities related to consumers' needs, terminal staff, also furniture and space functions. The organizations of these concepts are then combined to formulate a solution.
- g. Realizing the offer. In terms of actualizing the offer, the author uses a platform plan, such as: selecting design alternatives, layout alternatives, space-forming elements alternatives and furniture alternatives through pictures (Ching 1996). This is done to formulate the best design resembling the wants and the needs of PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia III and the terminal users of the Tanjung Emas port in Semarang.

3. Results and Discussion.

The field data of the domestic departure hall at Tanjung Emas Port Semarang reveals that there are 800 m² area of domestic waiting room 1, meanwhile there is 975 m² for waiting room 2, then 20 m² for an elderly room, also another 20 m² for a nursing room, with the total area of 1815 m². The concept of design for the interior is inspired by the atmosphere of the city of Venice. The city of Venice in Italy presents an urban atmosphere where many canoes pass through urban crevices through rivers. This is what makes the Dutch citizens living in Semarang give the nickname to Semarang as Venetie Van Java (Sista Siregar and Irtawidjajanti 2019).

This story will be presented into the interior space by adapting the setting from the atmosphere of the city of Venice and combined with the nuances of Lawang Sewu and the Kota Lama (old city) of Semarang with modern elements in the space. The concept of Venetie Van Java is presented to represent the euphoria of the city of Semarang in the past.

a. Domestic Hall

The departure hall is depicted as if the passengers will sit on a canoe over the bridge by the atmosphere of the Kota Lama (old city) of Semarang. The impression raised is to enjoy the nuances of the city of Semarang in the past as with the atmosphere of the city of Venice. Thus, when entering the departure hall, passengers will feel welcomed by the atmosphere of the city of Semarang during the Dutch colonial era.

b. Domestic Waiting Room

Waiting is a tedious activity. Therefore, the interior design must be as comfortable as possible (Ueda and Kurahashi 2018). The waiting room is designed to refer to the icon of the city of Semarang, Lawang Sewu, with a luxurious and magnificent style. The character of Lawang Sewu leaves a magnificent and unique impression (Wastunimpuna, Budi, and Setyowati 2018). The

powerful character will be depicted through the elongated column corridor as found in the Lawang Sewu building with the typical colonial lights on each of the pillars.

c. Nursing Room

Breastfeeding areas are now a mandatory requirement for public spaces (Whelan et al. 2018). The area is designed to be more private and exclusive. The presence of the atmosphere of the city of Venice is comfortable with furniture that strengthens the concept of a canoe.

d. The Elderly and Pregnant Women Room

This area will be designed to be more relaxed than other spaces. The impression of being convenient and fulfilling the needs of space users will be presented through multifunctional furniture. The schemes the colors and materials are as follows.

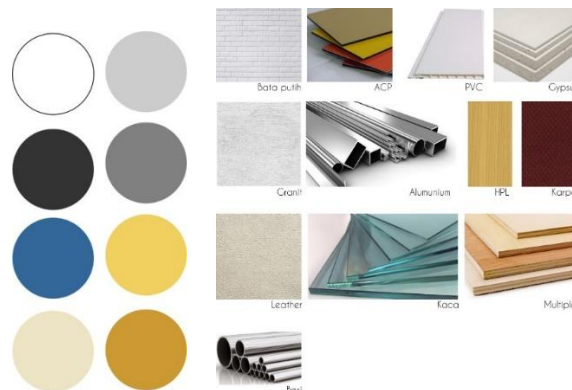


Fig. 2. The Schemes of Colors and Materials

The interior design concept of the domestic departure terminal raises the historical elements of the city of Semarang during the Indis (mixture between Indonesia and Europe) colonial era and is combined with modern elements into a space. The implementation of Indis and modern colonial elements are seen through the styles and themes used.

1) Style

Style plays a very important role in the embodiment of the atmosphere in an interior design (Sumarno and Indarto 2016). The interior design of the domestic departure terminal at the port of Tanjung Emas Semarang uses an eclectic style (Aritonang and Wanda 2016); (Vincentius 2020). An eclectic style is a combination of two or more styles that are applied to a space. The styles to be applied include colonial, indis, and modern styles. Indis colonial elements are included in order to add a strong impression to the identity of the city of Semarang which is famous for its historical buildings such as Lawang Sewu and Kota Lama. In the design of this domestic departure terminal, a modern element is presented through the provision of passenger facilities that can meet the passenger needs while in the area of Tanjung Emas port terminal in Semarang.

2) Themes

Themes and concepts can map a building in clear and distinctive shapes, colors, and materials (Diani, Swari, and Trisna 2019). The theme for the interior design of the domestic departure terminal at the port of Tanjung Emas Semarang is Venetie Van Java. In the history of the city of Semarang, Venetie Van Java was the nickname given by the Dutch colonials, because the city of Semarang has many rivers in the middle of the city, such like in Venice (Italy) (Semarang 1979). The atmosphere of the city of Venice will be uplifted in a story on the design that will be applied to the space. The theme is expected to be able to evoke the euphoria of the city of Semarang in the Dutch colonial era and can become one of the supporting aspects of its regional tourism.

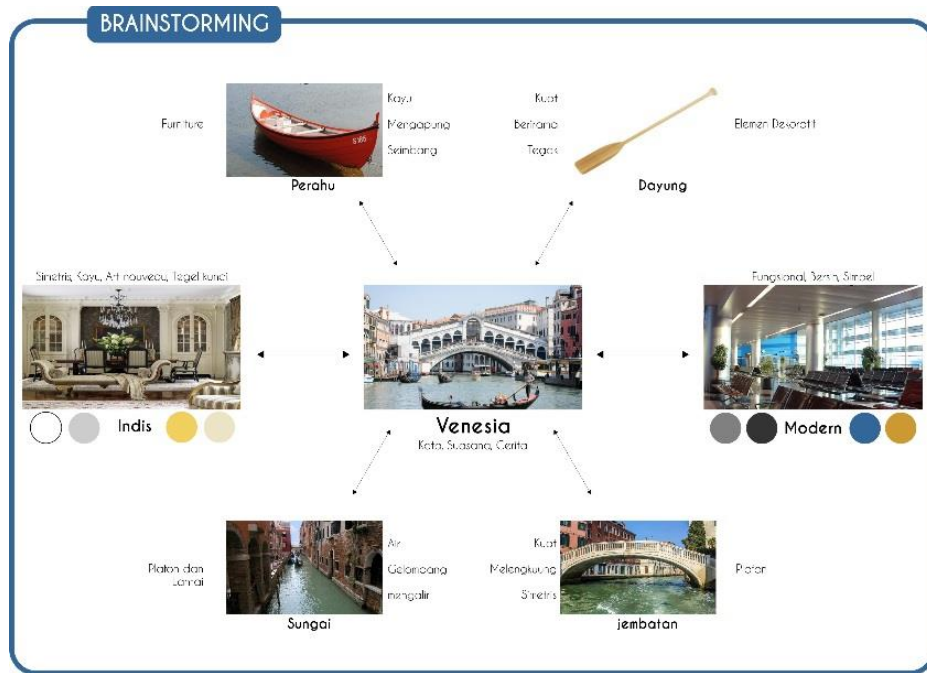


Fig. 3. Brainstorming.

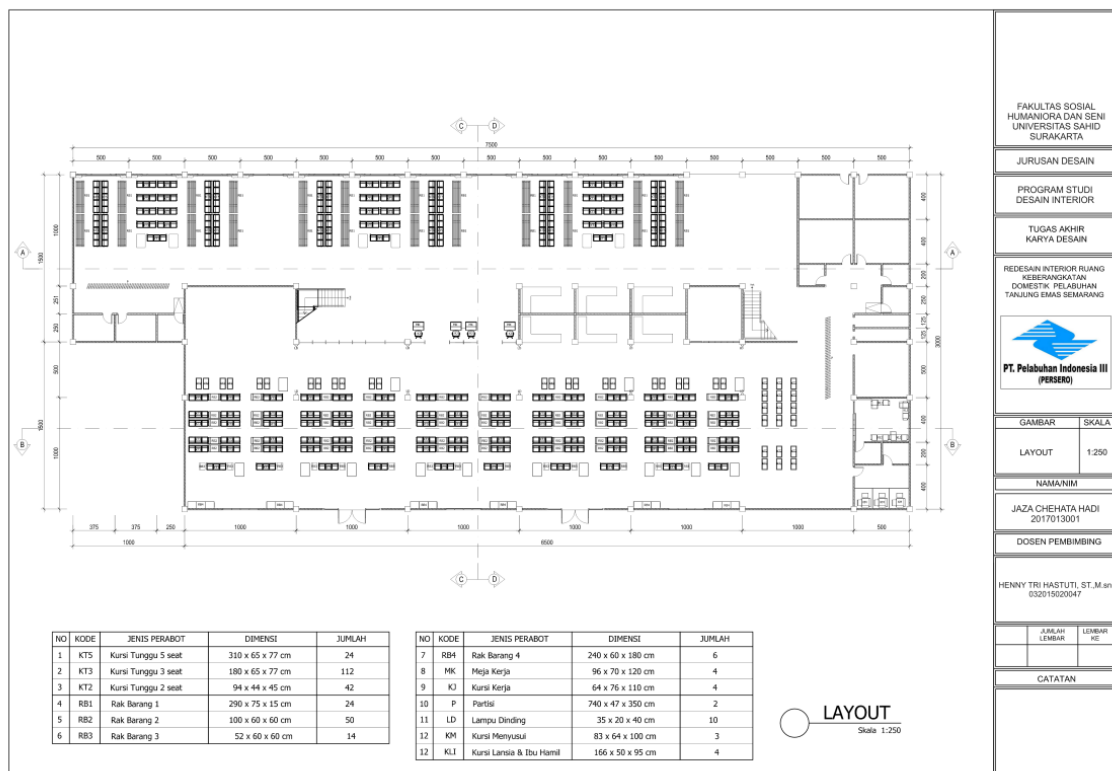


Fig. 4. The Layout of Departure Hall

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The final design for the implementation of the above concepts is as follows:



Fig. 5. Domestic Hall.

In the domestic departure hall area, the layout is shaped to resemble the atmosphere of the city of Venice with some wooden elements, a natural theme applied to the ceiling and walls, bridges on the ceiling plan, colonial architecture on the column posts and walls, boats on the waiting chairs, and oars as the goods racks which are on both right and left sides of the seats. The theme applied on each element has functions to support passenger needs. For instance, the role of oars that are used as shelves to store goods, so that they do not interfere with the circulation of other passengers. At the same time, it can also provide space for wheelchair users when passenger luggage is neatly organized in the place already provided.



Fig. 6. Domestic Waiting Room

In the domestic departure waiting room area, there are facilities of goods temporary storage that can be used by passengers. The idea of providing racks on the waiting room chairs is a modern innovation at a port terminal, so that passengers do not put their luggage carelessly which can interfere the circulation and the comfort of other passengers. This is because circulation is an important part of convenience in interior design (Li et al. 2018). Other supporting facilities such as a nursing room, elderly room and pregnant women are also available to meet the special needs of its users. This domestic waiting room area applies a dominantly white color combined with the atmosphere of Lawang Sewu Semarang on the poles and windows to reinforce the raised theme.

One of the supporting room facilities at the domestic passenger terminal is a nursing room. This room is private, can only be accessed by mothers who are breastfeeding. In supporting the activities carried out, furniture design is tailored to the needs of the users, so that it can provide a sense of comfort while breastfeeding.

The room for the elderly and pregnant women can only be accessed by the elderly and pregnant women. The provision of this space is to reduce stress while waiting for the ship's departure schedule. This area is also equipped with a comfortable sofa and a space to put belongings. The atmosphere of the room which is dominated by white is also another supporting aspect of comfort for its users.

4. Conclusion

A port passenger terminal is a commercial public space as a temporary transit for sea modes of transportation to other places by ships. In this case, sea transportation enthusiasts are still minimally interested by people due to the comfort factors that have not been optimal in providing passenger needs while they are in the port. This indicates that the port terminal requires improvements both in terms of quantity and quality of service in order to support the development of sea transportation.

The design of the Tanjung Emas Semarang passenger terminal aims to create a waiting room atmosphere that can represent complex space user activities that can meet the needs of prospective passengers while they are in the departure terminal. The resulting design is a design that elevates the image of Lawang Sewu and Kota Lama (old city) Semarang as the identity of the city of Semarang and is combined with some modern elements in supporting the needs of the space users.

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