

# Revitalization of Railway Station in Situbondo Regency

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## ABSTRACT

The revitalization of the railway station in Situbondo Regency is an effort to revitalize the function of the station and commercial function as a maintenance measure of a cultural heritage building in Situbondo Regency. This design aims to renew Situbondo Railway Station with facilities following the Indonesian Railway Station Service Standards. The design method includes input, synthesis/analysis, and output. This design uses the theme "Modern Meets Heritage," which is an effort to process the physical condition of building architecture as a heritage building in very rapid technological and design developments. The Interior Style used is the Art Deco interior style. Thus this design produces an interior design of a train station with hall facilities, counters, customer service, waiting rooms, executive waiting rooms, platforms, and other supporting facilities with the aesthetic and good function value.

## KEYWORDS

Revitalizing railway station, interior, Art Deco, Heritage

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## 1. Introduction.

The train is one of the most popular modes of transportation in Indonesia. According to Law number 23 of 2007 concerning railways, transportation is vital in supporting economic growth and regional development. In the national railway infrastructure needs plan according to the Decree of the Minister of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the National Railway Master Plan, for a period of 78 years (1939-2017), there was a tendency to decrease the railway infrastructure operated. In terms of facilities, there is a tendency to increase the number, with an average growth of 48.2% from 2010 to 2017. The increase in railway share capital requires the availability of infrastructure and facilities to support train service implementation.

In the Decree of the Minister of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the National Railway Master Plan in 2018, the government determined the Main Program for the Development of Line Networks and Railway Service Networks in various regions. Several stages of the program are carried out, one of which is the Railway Reactivation and Improvement (Revitalization) program.

No.	PROGRAM	PHASE I (2010-2014)	LEVEL II (2015-2019)	STAGE III (2020-2024)	STAGE IV (2025-2030)	STAGE V (>2030)
	Reactivation and Improvement (Revitalization) of Train Lines					
	Secang – Temanggung – Parakan					✓
	Jombang – Tripe – Tuban			✓		
	Kalisat - Panarukan			✓	✓	
	Madiun – Slahung				✓	
	Sidoarjo – Rebar – Pull	✓	✓			

**Table 1. Reactivation and Improvement (Revitalization) of Kalisat – Panarukan Train Line (Source: KP\_2128\_TAHUN\_2018 Ministry of Transportation Railway Plan)**

Based on this data, of the many Railway Reactivation and Improvement (Revitalization) programs in each region, the Kalisat-Panarukan railway line, which is a line in the Situbondo area, is included in the program carried out in phase III (2020-2024) and IV (2025-2030).

Situbondo Station is an inactive station that belonged to the DAOP-IX PT. KAI (Persero) Jember East Java. The Situbondo railway line is from Kalisat Station to Panarukan Station via Bondowoso and Situbondo. Based on Law No. 11 of 2010, Situbondo Railway Station has met the criteria for cultural heritage because of its age and era. This line is one of the prioritized lines to be reactivated, considering that many existing infrastructures are still intact.

The revitalization of the Railway Station in Situbondo Regency aims to revive the function and physique of the Situbondo Railway Station with quality following the minimum service standards of the railway station. This revitalization applies the "Modern Meets Heritage" theme using the Art Deco interior style. These Art Deco patterns are used as a form of transformation in the forming and space-filling elements at the Situbondo Railway Station.

## 2. Literature Review.

In the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language 2010, a railway station is a building that is the final terminal or place for trains to stop before continuing the journey, a place to wait for prospective train passengers, and a place where passengers can get on and off using rail transportation. A station in the context of a train departure terminal and stop concerning a mode of passenger and freight transportation can be defined into several meanings, including a station, namely a station where trains depart and stop to serve the rise and fall of passengers and loading and unloading of goods or for train operations. (Law No.13 of 1992 Article 19). Railway stations are waiting for places for prospective train passengers and railway stops (Ministry of National Education, 2008). Revitalization is an effort to increase the economic value of land by rebuilding a building to improve the previous function (Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number: 18/Prt/M/2010). Revitalization aims to restore the vitality or viability of a building or area in a city. Generally, revitalization can be associated with the process of building rejuvenation, where the interventions carried out can include physical and non-physical aspects (economic, socio-cultural, and others)

"Interior design is a layout planning and design of the inner space in the building. Its physical state satisfies our basic needs for shade and protection, influences the form of activity and satisfies our aspirations, and expresses the ideas that accompany our actions; an interior design also influences our outlook, mood, and personality. Therefore, the interior design aims to develop functions, aesthetic enrichment, and improve the psychology of interior space." D.K. Ching (2002:46)

The rooms at the station are a place for various activities and facilities for train transportation services located at the station. These spaces are part of the station's construction in the form of workrooms, service rooms, halls, terraces, open areas, railway lines, platforms, pedestrian paths, parking lots, and others. Each room in the station has a specific function according to the activities and service facilities placed in the room. In general, the division of space at the station by its operations includes:

The operational Officer Room includes Station Chief's Room, Deputy Station Chief's Room, Train Travel Leader's Room, Platform Supervisory Room, Finance Room, Multipurpose Room, Train Crew Rest Room, Security Officer's Room, and Janitor's Room. Public Service Rooms include Hall Room, Counter Room, Information Service Room, VIP Waiting Room, Executive Waiting Room, Public Waiting Room, Platform Room, Health Service Room, Public Toilet Room, Musholla Room, and Lactation Room for Breastfeeding Mothers.

This space is intended for commercial activities that directly or indirectly support the implementation of train transportation services at the station. This space includes Shopping Room, Restaurant Room, Vehicle Parking Room, Warehouse Room, Goods Storage Room, Loading and Unloading Room, and ATM Room.

The theme is a central idea that is questioned in the artwork. The theme used at the Situbondo Railway Station is "Modern Meets Heritage." Heritage buildings have a distinctive pattern of a culture that is used continuously, which needs to be preserved and maintained and maintained. Meanwhile, the modern

understanding in question is to prioritize the impression of being simple, clean, functional, and always following the times, which is related to the modern lifestyle that is developing today (KAI, 2011). This theme aims to capture and maintain heritage buildings by designing the interior of the Train Station building so that it can accommodate a different era from the year of the building's establishment. For this reason, it is necessary to adapt heritage buildings to the modern era.

Style is a trend representing a particular era (Budiyanto, 2011:97). Interior design style is a variety or pattern used to express personality to solve interior design problems, including elements of shape, construction, materials, colors, and character. The Art Deco style was a popular design movement from 1920 to 1939, influencing decorative arts such as architecture, interior design, and industrial design. This movement, in a sense, is a combination of various styles and trends of the early 20th century. The Art Deco style applies characteristics such as using square elements arranged in geometric shapes to add curved details. Such curved features serve a monolithic appearance by applying decoration motifs.



**Fig. 1.** Art Deco Pattern Design Design Idea Motif.

### 3. Method.

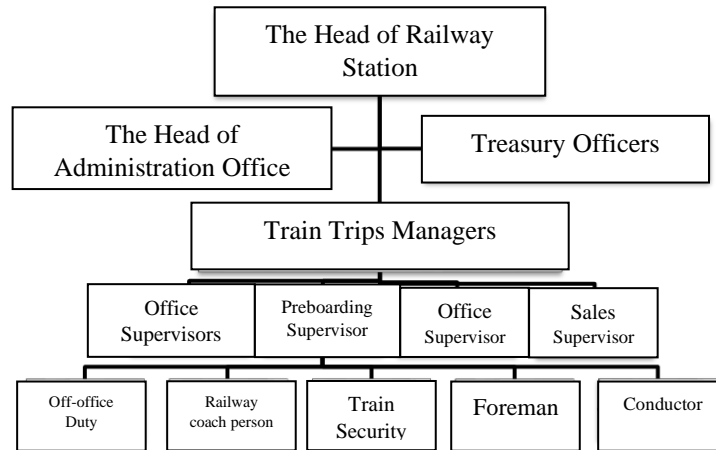
The design method is to produce data according to the problem being designed. The technique used in this design adopted the opinion of Pamudji Suptandar (1999). The stages of the design process include three steps: Input, Synthesis/analysis, and Output. Inputs include data from the field as a matter of site building, general data, data on social conditions, and literature data from books and libraries. The data used to support the design are written data, oral data, and internet studies. In this stage, the data obtained from various sources, as mentioned above, is then analyzed and solved the problem based on the concept of a predetermined approach, resulting in design decisions from existing design alternatives. The last stage in this design is in the form of alternative designs and design decisions to put into visualization as working drawings and animated 3D videos.

### 4. Results and Discussion

The revitalization of the Railway Station in Situbondo Regency is a management and maintenance action that aims to maintain cultural heritage buildings in Situbondo by restoring the function of the railway station building as a railway operating facility. This adaptation applies an Art Deco style with the theme of Modern Meets Heritage. Art Deco is an early building style that remains today. At the same time, the theme to apply to the interior of the Train Station is "Modern Meets Heritage" because, based on the consideration, it follows the physical conditions of architecture in very rapid technological and design developments.

Situbondo Railway Station operates for 24 hours serving train transportation for the economy and business class. Situbondo Train Station sells direct ticket sales (go show) 3 hours before the departure of the train, both long-distance and short-distance departures. Meanwhile, booking tickets in advance is through KAI Access. The counter at Situbondo Train Station also serves to cancel and reschedule services for train trips.

The following is the operational time of Situbondo Train Station with existing users; passengers, delivery, and managers can access the station every day, 24 hours. At the same time, the counters are open daily at 09.00-16.00 WIB, customer service Monday-Saturday at 07.00-20.00 WIB, and retail tenants every day from 07.00-22.00 WIB. The organization and activities within a railway station to maintain and regulate railway travel consist of the following structure arrangement.



**Fig. 2.** Station Organizational Structure (Source: "Indonesian Railway Station Standardization Guidelines," PT. Indonesian Railways (Persero) 2011).

Based on the regional boundaries where the Situbondo Railway Station is located, this station is among relatively large rice fields, where land ownership still belongs to PT. KAI Persero, so that it will facilitate the construction of the station to be revitalized. There are rice fields on the north, south, and west, while on the eastern boundary are residential areas. The location of the Situbondo Railway Station is accessible from two directions, namely from Jl. Cempaka in the east direction and from Jl. Cempaka II in the north. As for the orientation of the cardinal directions on the Situbondo Railway Station building, it is north and south to minimize the entry of light directly at sunrise and sunset.

Grouping is a grouping of spaces based on the similarity of activities that can be merged, approached, or far apart (Budiwiyanto, 2017: 36). While zoning is a grouping of space zones based on private, public, semi-public, and service zones. The following is the division of grouping zoning in the design of the Situbondo Railway Station. Public zones (in blue) are public spaces that anyone, both visitors and managers, including halls, atm centers, minimarkets, health rooms, and nursing rooms, can access. Semi-public zones (in yellow) are public and private spaces; they are publicly accessible but limited. In general, this space can only be accessible by visitors who have been permitted in advance. The semi-public zone grouping includes customer service rooms, passenger lounges, platforms, smoking areas, and exits. Private zones (in red) are exclusively private spaces and cannot be freely accessed. The private zone grouping includes the station's headroom, multipurpose room, PPKA room, train crew rest room, counter room, finance room, executive lounge, security room, cleaning room, equipment room, expedition room, and retail. A service zone (in green) is a zone for a space that serves as a service. The grouping of service zones includes mushalla or prayer rooms, ablution places, and toilets.



**Fig. 3.** Grouping Zoning of Situbondo Railway Station.



Train Station uses octagon marble 40x40cm ceramic floors with decoration accents using black granite ceramic floors 40x20cm and 40x10cm, namely in the counter room, hall, and executive waiting room. Classic tile floors (original floors in buildings) 15x15cm are in the passenger lounge and customer service room, and a seamless asphalt floor is on the platform area.

The wall has two functions: a wall as a load bearer and a space baffle. In its development, the wall also functions as an aspect of beauty and forms the atmosphere of the space (Budiwiyanto, 2011: 74). The wall used at the Situbondo Train Station is in the counter room using PVC partitions that limit it to the ticket warehouse. The geometric patterned wall decoration corresponds to the style used, namely the Art Deco fin. Black, white, and gold paint. The walls in the hall area are fin bricks. White wall color with stone wall decorations up to 160cm high is black.



**Fig. 6.** Situbondo Railway Station Counter, Situbondo Railway Station Hall

The passenger lounge walls use fin bricks. White wall paint with curved wall decorations and gypsum cornice molding accents create the symmetrical lines that characterize the Art deco style. The walls of the executive lounge use fin bricks. White and black wall paint with curved cornice molding decorations made of gypsum with gold and black paint finishes.



**Fig. 7.** Situbondo Railway Station Waiting Room, Situbondo Railway Station Executive Lounge.

The customer service wall uses fin bricks. Paint the walls white with curved line decorations. Elements of decoration using wallpaper with art deco motifs. Cornice molding is made of gypsum to create symmetrical lines. The walls in the platform area utilize fin bricks. White wall paint with 160cm high stone wall decorations in black and molding accents.



**Fig. 8.** Customer Service Room of Situbondo Railway Station, Situbondo Railway Station Platform, Situbondo Railway Station Platform.

As the upper cover, the ceiling protects the part below it and is a sealing room against heat due to sunlight directly hitting the roof. The ceiling also functions as a space shaper with the field below it (Budiwiyanto, 2011: 77). The ceiling used at Situbondo Train Station is in the hall and counter using brick voussoirs fin, black and white paint, and gypsum board fin. Black and white color. The ceiling in the passenger lounge, executive waiting room, and customer service using a drop ceiling system with gypsum board fin. Black and white paint. The roof on the platform uses teak fin boards: paint Grey Lava and Tempered Glass Fin glass canopy. Sandblast.

Space filler elements are one of the elements that have an essential role in shaping the atmosphere or theme in space because a theme and style can be recognized, one of which is from the space filler elements, namely in the form of *furniture* and decoration elements. Here are some space-filling elements used at the Situbondo Railway Station.



**Fig. 9.** Transformation of the shape of the snail shell, the shape of the snail shell.



**Fig. 10.** Transformation of the shape of the snail shell, the shape of the snail shell.

Spatial conditions are spatial comfort arrangements related to lighting, acoustic, and safety settings. The lighting used at Situbondo Train Station uses two lighting systems, namely natural lighting during the day and artificial lighting at night (Budiyanto, 2011: 116). The natural lighting of sunlight entering through glass walls and dead glass windows in a reasonably wide hall area and artificial lighting system is Slim Downlight on counters, waiting rooms, and executive waiting rooms. LED candles in the main entrance area, waiting room, executive waiting room, and customer service room. Old Bronze Chandelier in the lounge. Art Deco Pendant Lamp Chandelier in the customer service room and main entrance. Art Deco Antique Gold on the executive lounge. Stained Glass Pendant Light in the hall area. Wall Light Classic on the hall and platform area.

The living system uses natural and artificial living. Natural living comes from openings and ventilation, and artificial living uses Classic Ceiling Fans in the hall area and waiting room (Budiyanto, 2011: 125). Split air conditioning in customer service rooms, executive waiting rooms, and minimarkets. The acoustic system at Situbondo Train Station uses Column Speakers placed in the hall area, waiting room, executive waiting room, and platform. Several security systems are used at the Situbondo Train Station, namely the Fire Sprinkler Pendant, Fire Extinguisher, and CCTV Camera.

## 5. Conclusion

The Railway Station in Situbondo Regency revitalization is an act of maintaining and restoring the function and physicality of a cultural heritage building as a train station. The purpose of this plan is so that this train station can accommodate all the activities needed and provide as much service as possible at the train station by taking into account the Indonesian Railway Station Service Standards. As a railway operating facility in Situbondo, this revitalization is expected to facilitate access for train users by providing suitable facilities so that this planning can provide benefits to the surrounding community. The main facilities contained in this planning are halls, counters, waiting rooms, executive waiting rooms, customer service rooms, and platforms. This adaptation to the Situbondo railway station building applies the theme "Modern Meets Heritage" because this theme is considered following the physical condition of the building architecture as a heritage building amid very rapid technological and design developments. At the same time, the interior style used is the Art Deco style. These patterns in the Art Deco style are then applied to interior elements as a form of design transformation at the Situbondo Train Station.

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