



ABSTRAKSI

Indonesia sebagai negara dan bangsa yang kaya akan keragaman suku, memiliki warisan yang tak ternilai, ialah kain tenun. Variasi dari tenun yang ada di Indonesia sangatlah banyak, terpengaruh dari hubungan perdagangan antara masyarakat Indonesia dengan Bangsa Arab, Cina, India hingga Eropa. Kerajinan tenun tersebut masih dilestarikan hingga saat ini, salah satunya di Pedukuhan Gamplong, Desa Sumberrahayu, Moyudan, Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Sayangnya potensi sentra tenun tersebut belum terakomodasi dengan baik. Dalam kunjungan langsung ke Pedukuhan Gamplong, didapati bahwa fasilitas yang digunakan dalam produksi kain tenun masih belum memadai; ruang yang sempit, kurangnya pencahayaan dll. Bahkan dalam wawancara dengan kepala desa setempat, Bapak Khodarji, beliau mengatakan saat ini Pedukuhan Gamplong memerlukan sebuah area pameran barang kerajinan serta ruang berkumpul bagi wisatawan yang mulai banyak mendatangi Pedukuhan Gamplong.

Oleh sebab itu upaya perancangan dan perencanaan sebuah fasilitas dengan fungsi *workshop* dan *gallery* perlu dilakukan guna meningkatkan produktivitas dan pemasaran produk dari para pengrajin tenun. Dengan adanya fasilitas ini diharapkan produktivitas pengrajin akan meningkat, pun dengan pemasaran produk kepada konsumen. Peningkatan tersebut tentunya butuh diakomodasi dengan pengelolaan yang baik agar tidak mengakibatkan dampak negatif bagi lingkungan.

Penggunaan konsep arsitektur ekologis (*Eco Architecture*) dapat menjadi solusi dari masalah tersebut. Dengan memanfaatkan iklim di sekitar tapak, kebudayaan yang ada di sekitar tapak, serta proyeksi masa depan dari fasilitas *workshop* dan *gallery* ini, diharapkan akan membawa dampak positif dan meminimalisir dampak negatif bagi lingkungan sekitar. Aplikasi riil dari konsep tersebut diantaranya adalah desain bangunan yang memanfaatkan penghawaan dan pencahayaan alami, penggunaan material kain tenun dan bambu karena berasal dari sekitar tapak, hingga manajemen limbah yang tertata.

Kata kunci:

Tenun, Pedukuhan Gamplong, Gallery, Workshop, Eco Architecture



ABSTRACT

Indonesia, a rich and prosperous country, has so many invaluable cultural inheritance, one of which is traditionally woven fabric. Influenced by many years of trade experience between dwellers from many country such as Arabs, Chinese, Indians, and Europeans, Indonesian woven fabric shows so many variations of technic and motives. The traditionally woven fabric handicraft are still preserved to this day in many local villages in Indonesia, one of them is in Pedukuhan Gamplong, Sumberahayu Village, Moyudan, Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Unfortunately the potential of this village weaving centre has not been accommodated well. Through direct visit to Padukuhan Gamplong, the author found that the facilities used in the production process of traditional woven fabric were inadequate; narrow and dark space with lack of lighting and ventilation. Mr. Khodarji, the village's Chief, in an interview stated that the people of Gamplong has had request a place that could function as an exhibition hall to display all handicrafts the citizens has made, also function as a gathering space for tourist who are starting to visit Padukuhan Gamplong, yet those request remain unanswered by the government.

Therefore, designing and planning a facility with workshop and gallery function needs to be done in order to increase productivity and product marketing from the weaving craftsmen. With this facility, craftsmen's productivity is expected to increase, so does the handicraft sales toward the customers. Along with the increase, a good management should be applied in the whole sector of facility, the purpose is to build a facility that not only profitable but also sustainable for the environment.

The application of ecological architecture (eco architecture) concept could be the solution to the challenge of building a facility in the middle of a village. By utilizing both macro and micro climate around the site, the existing culture around, as well as projecting a future goals of this facility, the facility are expected to bring positive impacts and minimize negative impacts for the environment. Some real application of this concept are including a building that utilize natural ventilation and lighting, incorporating woven bamboo and fabrics from surrounding site, and well organized waste management.

Keyword:

Woven, Padukuhan Gamplong, Gallery, Workshop, Eco Architecture