

DESIGN OF PUBLIC TOILETS WITH VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF SURYATMAJAN VILLAGE IN YOGYAKARTA

Sthelli Valentia¹, Raymond Lee², Olive Tan³, Adi Ismanto^{4*}

¹ Undergraduate of Interior Design, Universitas Tarumanagara, Jakarta
Email: sthelli.615220052@stu.untar.ac.id

² Undergraduate of Interior Design, Universitas Tarumanagara, Jakarta
Email: raymond.615220018@stu.untar.ac.id

³ Undergraduate of Interior Design, Universitas Tarumanagara, Jakarta
Email: olive.615220031@stu.untar.ac.id

⁴ Faculty of Visual Art and Design, Universitas Tarumanagara, Jakarta*
Email: adii@fsrd.untar.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

Suryatmajan Village, located in the Eastern Malioboro area, has emerged as a vibrant community renowned for its artistic initiatives and sustainable practices. In late 2022, residents collaborated to enhance their village's aesthetics by creating colorful murals along the alleys, utilizing 800 liters of paint within 20 days. This artistic endeavor, combined with the cultivation of mushroom-based products by the Surya Tani group, has transformed the village into a popular tourist destination, reinforcing its identity as an Art Village. Supporting facilities such as public toilets are important to support the potential of tourist areas in Suryatmajan Village, so they need to be designed according to the visual character of the environment. This research uses a combined method, in the form of quantitative, by processing data analysis of the dimensions of public toilet needs, followed by qualitative methods by creating unique and creative visual concepts of public toilets that are harmonious with the visual environment of Suryatmajan village. The design of a public toilet in Suryatmajan incorporates both sustainable and universal design principles to address the sanitation needs of diverse visitors. The facility is equipped to accommodate individuals of all ages and abilities, featuring accessible amenities such as hand railings. Additionally, the toilet's interior reflects local culture through mural art, creating an inviting environment that aligns with the village's artistic heritage. This design not only promotes environmental stewardship by supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) but also enhances public health through improved sanitation facilities. Ultimately, this project aims to foster community pride while providing essential services to residents and tourists alike.

Keywords: Sanitation, design, visual art, universal, sustainable

1. PREFACE

At the end of 2022, as the pandemic began to subside, the residents of Suryatmajan Village started working together to beautify their village by creating murals along the village alley using 800 liters of paint in various colors, showcasing the creativity of the community over less than 20 days. Suryatmajan Village is one of the villages located in the Eastern Malioboro area, the community also developed mushroom-based products cultivated by the Surya Tani group, with various creations such as mushroom satay, mushroom bakpia, mushroom pepes, crispy mushrooms, mushroom meatballs, and more. Over time, this village became a tourist destination, allowing Suryatmajan Village's identity as an Art Village to be implemented in designs aimed at increasing its appeal to visitors. With various creative potentials, Suryatmajan Village, Suryatmajan area in Yogyakarta was able to win the title as a Tourism Village Assisted by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia in "Anugerah Desa Wisata Indonesia 2023". The following is a visual of the corner of Suryatmajan village that has been painted with a mural as shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1

Colorful murals painted on the walls of Suryatmajan Tourism Village.



This design also considers environmental aspects, especially in modern times, where global warming has become a critical issue that needs to be addressed in planning. One of the efforts that can be made is to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aim to have a positive impact on the environment. The SDGs focus on ensuring the availability of clean water and adequate sanitation for the community (Arif, 2024).

According to the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), sanitation refers to efforts made to improve public health by maintaining the environment, particularly the physical environment, such as living conditions, earth, water, and air. Additionally, sanitation can be understood as behaviors or healthy living patterns adopted as strategies to prevent physical contact with hazardous and dirty materials, thereby maintaining cleanliness and enhancing human health (Sitorus et al, 2023).

In addition to the concept of sustainable design, this planning also utilizes the universal design concept, considering that visitors to Suryatmajan Village vary in age, gender, and individual limitations. According to Ron Mace, universal design is an effort to create products or facilities that can support the activities of everyone broadly without requiring further adaptations or specific designs. Furthermore, universal design aims to make life easier for all users through the facilities created (Wijaya, 2022).

This design is aimed at creating the interior of the toilet in Suryatmajan Village to meet the sanitation needs of both the community and visitors. It will be accessible for all age groups and individuals with various limitations (Dullah et al, 2023). Additionally, the designed toilet interior will incorporate elements of culture and mural art that are characteristic of Suryatmajan Village, enhancing its appeal to visitors.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research subject is the source of data used to obtain information related to the issues being studied (Adhimah, 2020). Additionally, the research subject can consist of objects, things, or people as data sources for the research variables being investigated (Adhimah, 2020).

In this study, the research subjects include journals or articles discussing similar research topics, as well as documentation obtained during observations conducted by the researcher.

Research Time and Place

The researcher conducted observations at the following date and location respectively: (a) Friday, May 17, 2024; (b) Suryatmajan Village, Danurejan District, Yogyakarta City.

The researcher conducted research from August until December 2024 at Tarumanagara University, Letjen S. Parman St No.1, RT.6/RW.16, Tomang, Grogol Petamburan, West Jakarta, Jakarta 11440.

Data Collection Methods

This research utilized three data collection techniques, namely:

Observation

Observation is a data collection method where the researcher directly observes the discussed object to gain a comprehensive understanding and information about the issues being studied (Rahmah et al, 2024). In this study, direct observations were conducted in Suryatmajan Village, yielding information relevant to the research.

Documentation

Documentation is a data collection method used to obtain information and additional data in the form of books, archives, documents, numerical writings, as well as photos or videos that can support the research (Handayani, 2020). During observations in Suryatmajan Village, the researcher also captured documentation images of several corners of the village.

Literature

Literature study involves theoretical reviews and other sources related to the issues or aspects of values, culture, and norms in the conducted research (Dika, 2022). This study collected data through literature studies sourced from existing articles or journals with similar themes and discussions relevant to the issues raised in this research.

Data Analysis Methods

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and organizing the data obtained so that it can be easily understood and communicated to others. In this study, data analysis was conducted in three stages (Mechtildis, 2022).

Data Reduction

This stage involves selection, focusing, and simplifying the data obtained from observations. Data reduction includes sharpening, grouping, directing, and organizing the data to make it easier to draw conclusions.

Data Presentation

This involves presenting a set of information arranged in a concise form that facilitates drawing conclusions and taking action.

Conclusion Drawing

This stage represents the findings of the research, containing the final opinions based on the earlier descriptions. The conclusions drawn must be based on the research problems and objectives that have been established.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Sanitation in Suryatmajan Village Toilet

The design of the toilet in Suryatmajan Village aims to meet the sanitation needs of both the community and visitors. Therefore, health aspects are crucial considerations in this design. For instance, toilet cleanliness facilities are prioritized, and the design includes:

Efficient Waste Disposal System

This is implemented to prevent the accumulation of waste, which can lead to odors and health issues.

Adequate and Eco-Friendly Lighting

Utilizing solar panels ensures that the lighting is both sufficient and environmentally friendly.

Cleanliness Information

Signage and instructions are provided to promote the responsible use of the toilet.

Essential Hygiene Supplies

The toilet is equipped with supplies such as toilet paper and appropriate waste disposal bins.

This thoughtful approach aims to enhance public health and ensure a comfortable experience for all users.

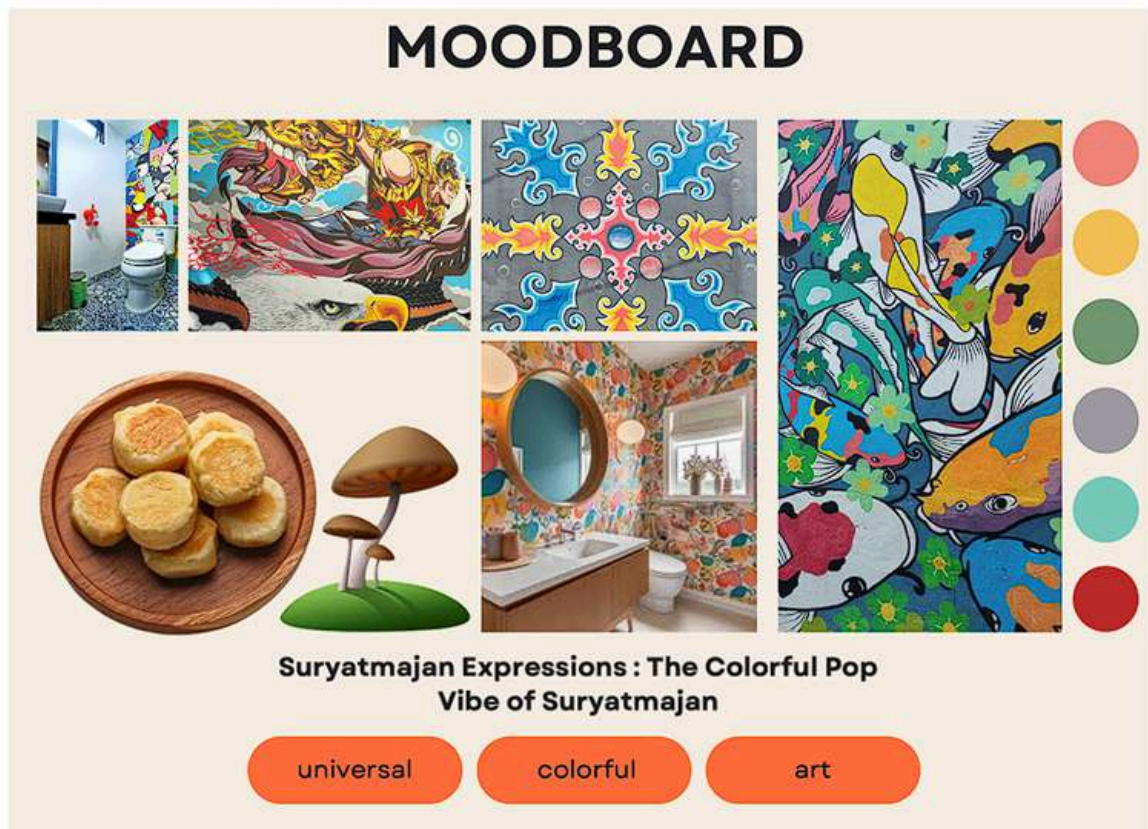
Design Concept

The design of public toilets uses murals that contain local artwork from the village, and uses a variety of colors to create a cheerful and friendly atmosphere so that the designed toilet can be an example of art that can support the village. “Suryatmajan Expressions design concept: The Colorful Pop The vibe of Suryatmajan” is used as a reference for design implementation by combining universal, colorful and art elements.

The visual moodboard of the design concept can be seen in Figure 2 below, which combines elements of universal, colorful and artistic imagery. Some of the advantages of Suryatmajan village such as the processing of traditional bakpia food from mushrooms and murals on the walls of residents' houses are inspirational and will be affixed in the overall design of public toilets.

Figure 2

Moodboard of Suryatmajan Expressions design concept: The Colorful Pop Vibe of Suryatmajan with Universal, colorful and art image



Implementing Suryatmajan Culture and Mural Art in Design Elements.

In the design of the public toilet in Suryatmajan Village, every design element in the space is carefully considered to incorporate the culture and mural art of Suryatmajan. On the back walls of the men's and women's restrooms (Figure 3), there are murals of mushrooms and mushroom-shaped wall decorations, enhanced with LED strips to provide accents in the room.

The mushroom images are inspired by one of the works from the residents of Suryatmajan, who produce bakpia made from mushrooms. Additionally, on the wall of the accessible toilet, there is a decorative tampah (a traditional tray) used to display several photos of murals created by the local community (Figure 4).

The men's and women's toilets in Figure 3 represent designs with distinctive mural colors and have the impression of spirit and dynamism from the city of Suraytmajan. The interior of the room gives a bright impression by using additional mosaic ceramics on the back of the toilet and gray homogeneous tile lateri with a texture to ensure safety so that it is not slippery and also still considers the ease of maintenance.

In the disabled toilet (Figure 4), it also uses bright colors and materials that give a hygienic impression like in the men's and women's toilets, but with a larger room area to facilitate acceleration when using a wheelchair or other support utilities.

Figure 3

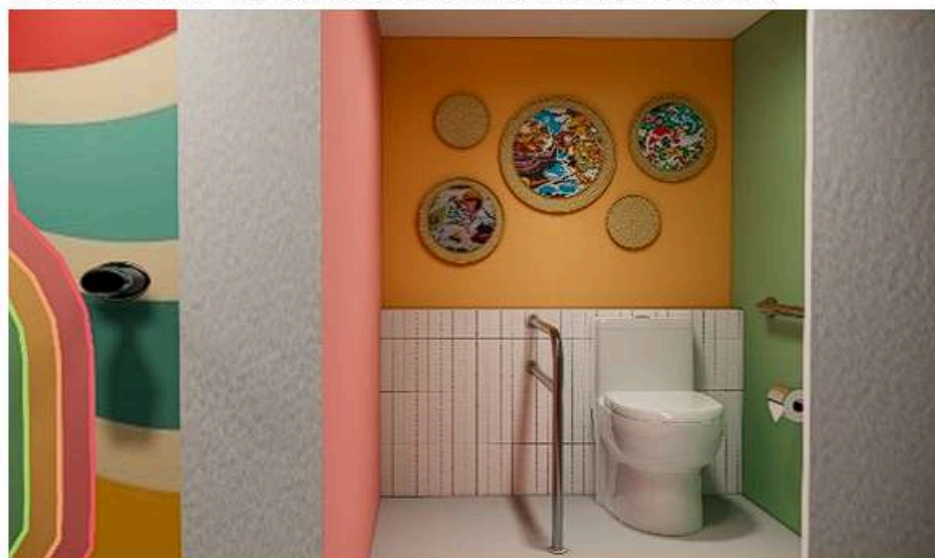
Man's or Woman's Toilet with murals implementation at the interior public toilet



In addition, the disabled toilet is also given additional equipment in the form of a "handrail" or handle for the user's hands if they need momentum to sit or stand from the toilet, this is a must that needs to be considered from a disabled toilet so that it makes it easier for users to be able to do their own activities. The material used is a material that is resistant to water and easy to clean, namely using stainless pipes (Figure 4).

Figure 4

Disable's Toilet with murals implementation at the interior public toilet/



Moreover, the restroom doors feature images representing men, women, and individuals with disabilities, serving as a form of signage. These signs are adorned with vibrant colors that add an artistic touch to the toilet's exterior (Figure 5).

Figure 5

Exterior of the public toilet representing men, women, and individuals with disabilities, serving as a form of signage



3.3. Application of Universal Design Concepts in the Toilet

The application of the universal design concept in this public toilet design is implemented by standardizing the size and dimensions of the toilet to support the comfort and needs of all users. In addition to separate toilets for men and women, there is a dedicated toilet for individuals with disabilities who require special accommodations. Besides size and dimensions, facilities are provided to meet user needs, such as the availability of hand railings in the accessible toilet and

toilet paper in each restroom (Figure 6). Accessibility is also prioritized to ensure ease of use for all age groups and backgrounds

Figure 6

The availability of hand railings in the accessible toilet and toilet paper in each restroom for disabled toilet users



CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The design of the public toilet in Suryatmajan Village aims to meet the sanitation needs of the local community and visitors while adhering to the principles of sustainable design and universal design. The facility is equipped with an efficient waste disposal system, informative signage, solar-powered lighting, and good ventilation.

This toilet design exemplifies a comprehensive approach to fulfilling the sanitation needs of both the community and visitors. By emphasizing health considerations, the design integrates essential elements such as an efficient waste disposal system, informative signage, solar-powered lighting, and proper ventilation. Together, these features enhance public health and create a comfortable experience for all users.

Furthermore, the vibrant mural art enriches the aesthetic appeal of the facility and reflects local culture, while also reinforcing the village's identity as an Art Village. These murals celebrate the creativity of local residents and foster a sense of pride, making the toilet more than just a functional space—it becomes a cultural landmark, notably through the incorporation of mushroom elements that are characteristic of Suryatmajan Village.

The application of Universal Design principles ensures that the toilet is accessible to individuals of all ages and abilities, including those with disabilities. Features such as hand railings and

spacious layouts facilitate safe and easy navigation, promoting inclusivity and complying with legal accessibility standards. This thoughtful approach fosters a sense of belonging for all users.

Overall, the public toilet in Suryatmajan Village serves as a tangible example of how effective design can harmonize functionality with cultural expression and inclusivity, ultimately enhancing the well-being of the community.

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