

Heritage Revitalization Design

Workshop of the Old City of
Jamblang, West Java - INDONESIA

"Heritage Revitalization Design Workshop of the Old City of Jamblang, West Java – INDONESIA" contains a compilation of the documentation process and the results of design workshops in order to revitalize Jamblang as an old city tourism destination. Researchers, faculty members and students of Faculty of Art and Design of Maranatha Christian University in collaboration with the School of Architecture Art Guangxi Arts University and the School of Arts Guangxi Minzu University in China carried out a collaborative survey activities, documentations, field data collections and the design process to develop ideas for the revitalization of Jamblang. This book not only presents the idea of revitalizing the old city of Jamblang, but also shows the spirit of concern in preserving the noble culture while building a better environment and life for the people of Jamblang.

MCU
PRESS

HERITAGE REVITALIZATION DESIGN

MCU
PRESS



HERITAGE REVITALIZATION DESIGN

Penulis
Tim Kerja Revitalisasi Jamblang
(Hibah PKKM 2021)
FSRD UK Maranatha

Editor
Krismanto Kusbiantoro

MCU
PRESS

Alamat Redaksi

Jl. Prof drg. Surya Sumantri MPH no. 65
Bandung- 40164, Jawa Barat, Indonesia



Workshop of the
Old City of Jamblang,
West Java - INDONESIA

HERITAGE REVITALIZATION DESIGN

Workshop of the
Old City of Jamblang,
West Java - INDONESIA

Penulis

Tim Kerja Revitalisasi Jamblang (Hibah PKKM 2021)
FSRD UK Maranatha

Editor

Krismanto Kusbiantoro



Heritage Revitalization Design

Workshop of the Old City of Jamblang,
West Java - Indonesia
2022

Penulis

Tim Kerja Revitalisasi Jamblang (Hibah PKKMM 2021)
FSRD UK Maranatha:
Krismanto Kusbiantoro
Ellianti Djakaria
Tessa Eka Darmayanti
Irena V Gunawan
I Nyoman Natanael
Elizabeth Wianto
Ferlina Sugata
Amanda Muliati
Ismet Zainal Effendi
Miky Endro
Roi Milyardi
Cindrawaty Lesmana

serta bekerja sama dengan
School of Architecture Art Guangxi Arts University,
Nanning - China
School of Arts Guangxi Minzu University, Nanning - China

Editor

Krismanto Kusbiantoro

Photografer

Tim Kerja Revitalisasi Jamblang (Hibah PKKMM 2021)
FSRD UK Maranatha

Ilustrator cover

Krismanto Kusbiantoro

Desain buku dan layout

VPE Creative
& Elizabeth Wianto

Penerbit

MCU Press

Alamat Redaksi

Jl. Prof. drg. Surya Sumantri, M.P.H. No. 65
Bandung- 40164, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

PRAKATA

Preface

The book “Heritage Revitalization Design Workshop of the Old City of Jamblang, West Java – INDONESIA” is a compilation of the documentation process and the results of design workshops for several tourism facilities to revitalize Jamblang as an old city tourism destination. The potential of Jamblang as a tourist destination in West Java is supported by a very long history of the Chinese community. Although there is no specific record of when the Chinese community began to inhabit this village, experts suspect that the Chinese community in Jamblang has existed since the 15th century.

After being designated as an Old City Tourism Destination by the Cirebon Regency Government in 2019, Jamblang needs support from all institutions to grow into a village with a capable tourism infrastructure. Therefore, the Faculty of Art and Design of Maranatha Christian University in collaboration with the School of Architecture Art Guangxi Arts University and the School of Arts Guangxi Minzu University in China and fully supported by the Culture and Tourism Department of the Cirebon Regency Government held a design workshop to revitalize the Jamblang area as a tourist destination.

KATA PENGANTAR

Foreword

For approximately 2 months, various survey activities, documentation, field data collection to the design process were carried out collaboratively by researchers, faculty members and students from the three universities, and then presented as ideas for the revitalization of Jamblang.

Deep gratitude to all the leaders, faculty members and students from the School of Architecture Art Guangxi Arts University and the School of Arts Guangxi Minzu University for the good collaboration and participation in the process of this workshop. Also a great appreciation to the Department of Culture and Tourism of the Cirebon Regency Government for supporting this activity. We also extend our deepest appreciation to the administrators of Vihara Dharma Rakhita and the community elders in Jamblang who received our team with open arms and hospitality.

This book not only presents the idea of revitalizing the old city of Jamblang, but also shows the spirit of concern in preserving the noble culture while building a better environment and life for the people of Jamblang. Please enjoy the book.

Krismanto Kusbiantoro
Editor

In June 2019, the Cirebon Regency Government officially declared the Jamblang Chinatown area a tourist destination. Jamblang Village, which has a long history of Chinese community settlement, has assets in the form of a residential complex with Peranakan architecture and the existence of the Ho Tek Cheng Sin temple (now the Dharma Rakita Temple) with its beautiful wall paintings from the 18th century which is not preserved properly. Even though it is proclaimed to be a tourist village, it does not necessarily make the area crowded to visit. Apart from the fact that tourism infrastructure is not yet available, sufficient narrative has not been built to make this area a cultural heritage tourism area.

The Faculty of Art and Design has a Center of Chinese Diaspora Studies which focuses on learning content, research and community service related to Chinese Peranakan culture. Because of that, over time the faculty has university partners in China who are active in various activities. Therefore, lecturers and students are encouraged to develop Jamblang village as one of the assisted villages in the revitalization project which consists of 3 main phases starting with physical development, conservation, resto-

ration including the development of tourism infrastructure. This phase is followed by community empowerment with local potential. Equipped with the planning and development phase of the tourism program.

The first phase of the revitalization program is one of the 42 activities in the Study Independent – Independent Campus Grant Program by Indonesia’s Ministry of Education and Culture, which was obtained by the Interior Design study program. In its implementation, through the spirit of collaboration, this phase was carried out involving lecturers and students from various study programs within Maranatha Christian University and partner universities in China. This first phase produced a mapping of the Jamblang village area, collaboration workshop producing design master plan for the development of Jamblang tourist village, and research on the condition of the temple structure.

We extend our thanks and appreciation to the residents of Jamblang Village who received us with open arms, supported and provided support to the team of lecturers and students during their activities on site. We would send our gratitude to foundations, government and communities: Mr. Herwanto Siswadi Chairperson of the Dharma Rakhita Foundation, Mr. Antonius Chairperson of the Setia Bhakti Fund Foundation, Dr. Deni Nurcahya Head of Cirebon Regency Culture and Tourism Office, Mr Dangi S.Sc., MT., M.SI Head of Regional Development Planning and Research Agency Cirebon Regency, Mr. Arief Head of Rukun Warga, Ms. Wijayanti Head of the Jamblang Village Tourism Awareness Group “Bina Lestari”, Mr. Gandhi Purwanto Chair of the Cirebon Business Forum.

Big appreciation for the revitalization development team and the book team spearheaded by Dr. Krismanto Kusbiantoro S.T., M.T., Dr. Ir. Sugiri Kustedja M.T., the team of lecturers and students from the Bachelor Program in Interior Design, Architecture, Visual Commu-

nication Design, Civil Engineering, Rector and all those who help from Maranatha Christian University as well as a team of lecturers and students from Guangxi Arts University and Guangxi Minzu University. Hopefully this book can inspire and invite various parties to join in working together in the revitalization of Jamblang Village and hopefully this collaboration model can be perfected and applied to the development of other tourist villages.

Irena Vanessa Gunawan
Dean of Faculty of Arts
and Design

DAFTAR ISI

Table of Content

PRAKATA <i>Preface</i>	03
KATA PENGANTAR <i>Foreword</i>	05
DAFTAR ISI <i>Table of Content</i>	07
BAB 1 Pengantar tentang Jamblang <i>A Glance Look of Jamblang Chinatown: Refusing to Vanish</i>	08
BAB 2 Jamblang dalam Bidikan Lensa <i>Spotlighting Jamblang</i>	12
BAB 3 Gagasan Revitalisasi sebagai Destinasi Pariwisata <i>The Ideas of Revitalizing Pecinan of Jamblang as a Tourism Destination</i>	22
BAB 4 Hasil Workshop <i>Workshop Results</i>	26
BAB 5 Penutup <i>Collaboration: Small Steps to Achieve the Dream</i>	66
REFERENSI <i>References</i>	70

Pengantar tentang Jamblang 1

A Glance Look of Jamblang Chinatown: Refusing to Vanish

Rows of typical saddle-roofed houses with oriental Chinese gable ends can be seen on either side of the Bandung – Cirebon main way, especially in Depok District, Cirebon Regency, West Java; from Serang to Plumbon area. These houses are crossed by a river known as the Jamblang River which flows from south to north and disembogues into the north coast of West Java. Most of these rows of houses appear to be in the form of Chinese shophouses, which look deserted, closed, and uninhabited. In some places there are small ventilation holes that opened in the walls which were dull and even damaged as the entrance for the new occupants of the buildings: the swallows. Some of the roof ridge appear to have bent with age. However, several shophouses that are still open seems to have undergone many facade changes and become places to sell various commodities such as food, stationery, workshops, grocery stores and clothing.

Behind these rows of houses lies a residential settlement inhabited by the Chinese for centuries. Through a small road as wide as a car about 200 meters deep, this residential enclave can be reached. This settlement shows a very different atmosphere from the hustle and bustle of the busy street life outside. Here you can meet typical Chinese houses with large limestone walls, huge gable roofs, wooden doors with sturdy thick frames and some old people living there. It appears that the time stopped there. Visitors feels like entering a time machine and transported back to the 19th century when the Chinese community was still active there. The buildings there are a silent witness to the existence of the life of the Chinese community in the past.

There are very few records of the existence of the Chinese community in the Jamblang area. Reference sources in tracing the existence of the Chinese community in Jamblang are only from archaeological data and historical information written on Chinese lettered inscriptions on the main wooden beams of the Hok Tek Cheng Sin Temple.

Hok Tek Cheng Sin Temple or also known as Vihara Dharma Rakhita is one of the significant landmarks of the existence of the Chinese community in Jamblang. It lies behind the Jamblang River facing to an open field to the east. There is no exact year number record about when this temple was built. However, in the book "Cerita Rakyat dan Asal-Usul Desa di Kabupaten Cirebon", published by Bakombudpar in 2006, it was recorded that a newcomer named Baba Chong-an came from China as a trad-

er as well as a figure who built this temple. However, there are no further official records or recorded memories of who Baba Chong-an was and his role in the Chinese community in Jamblang.

There is an interesting story that lives among the residents that the main roof ridge of this temple is related to the construction of the Great Mosque in the old Kasepuhan Palace of Cirebon. It was said that when the Sultan of Cirebon was building the Great Mosque and there was a shortage of wooden beams for the pillars. Someone reported that in Jatiwangi there was a very large tree that could really meet the Sultan's needs. He ordered his people to take it. Unexpectedly the tree is very sacred and there was a spirit guardian that protect the tree; not only were machetes and axes unable to overthrow it, and the loggers were also even killed. Furthermore, it was said that the branches of the tree had fallen in Jati Tujuh. The branch stuck in the ground and then thrived. The sacred tree claimed the lives of eleven people. Finally, by the cleverness and ingenuity of Mr. Yo Kit Tjit (later known as Ki Buyut Cigoler), wood cutting was carried out. He asked the Sultan to be given a piece of wood from the tree to be used as a ridge for the Jamblang Temple which was being built at that time (allegedly before the Khian Liong year). In the span of 115 years, from the Khian Liong Year to the Kong Sie Year, the wooden materials from the temple (eg. battens, rafters, etc.) were often replaced with new wood, but the ridges were never damaged. The ridge is even sweating and dripping water.

The history of Cirebon noted that the construction of the Great Mosque of Kasepuhan Palace was in 1500. If this is true, it can be concluded that the existence of the Chinese community in Jamblang is very old. The first record of renovations was recorded in 1785 and lasted 115 years. This means that this temple was established years before. Some of the changes made in the renovation process were the construction of a water channel leading to the river, the elevation of the temple's foundation and also the replacement of wood. One of the reasons why the renovation needed to be done was due to a major flood in 1889 caused by the overflow of the Jamblang River.

Beside the flood disaster, the old inscription on the main wooden beam of the temple also records cholera outbreaks that occurred 3 times, specifically in 1859, 1874 and 1882, as well as an earthquake on October 9, 1847 and a 3-year

famine in 1845-1847. This inscription also records a major fire that destroyed 300 houses in 1878, as well as the appointment of *wijkmeester* or village head in 1866 and later appointed *liutenant der chinnezeen* in 1875 by the colonial government.

Meanwhile, there is another old archaeological record about the existence of the Chinese community in Jamblang, that is the discovery of Chinese ceramic shards in 2000 on the banks of the Jamblang river which is estimated to date from the 17-18th century. Apparently at that time the role of the Jamblang River was very vital for the community as a transportation and distribution route as well as an active trade route.

Rusyanti in her article in the Purbawidya Journal Vol 1 no 1 of 2012 entitled "*Rekonstruksi Sejarah Pecinan Jamblang Kabupaten Cirebon berdasarkan Data Arkeologis dan Catatan Berhuruf Tionghoa pada Dinding Klenteng Hok Tek Ceng Sin*" noted that the Chinese residential group in Jamblang developed in two ways: the river channel and the Cirebon-Bandung highway (*ex-grootepostweg*) which stretches from west to east. The existence of these 2 accesses divides these two settlements into across the road (northern part) and

southern part of the road which is marked by the presence of the Hok Tek Ceng Sin Temple, river and market. This southern part of the settlement is shaped like a village with a road in the form of a winding alley and a field with an old banyan in the middle as a public space in front of the temple. In this field, you can see children playing and some ethnic Chinese parents interacting while selling cakes known as "Jaburan Cina".

This village is dominated by shophouse-shaped houses with typical Chinese gable roofs flanked by gable ends which are often called flush gable roofs. This type of roof is one of the characteristics of Chinese architecture which is curved at both ends of the roof ridge, and is curved and steep on the slope of the roof. (Kustedja, 2017) This roof is often referred to as a curved roof or "Chu-che". Literally "Chu" means "up" the height of the roof ridge curtain and "che" means "depressed" the distance it descends from the rafters plane line. The gable roof is supported by 2 walls (gable ends) which function as a firewall so that the side of the wall is made much higher than the roof plane on the inside. This form of construction aims to prevent the spread of fire through the roof construction in

the event of a fire accident in the house next door. Usually, the gable end walls that flank the roof structure are equipped with decorations. In China, this decoration is a sign of the social status of the owner of the house, whether he is a royal official or a commoner. This decoration can contain ornaments that are symbols of trust and good wishes, for example symbols of 5 elements, 8 immortals, 8 Buddhist symbols and so on.

The facade of the building is dominated by large windows with wooden plank slats that can be opened up and down, as well as a large wooden door with a lintel below the frame so that people have to step when entering the door. The walls themselves are in the form of limestone walls and some use wooden boards for the low classes society. Building floors are usually made of gray or red tiles. It looks dull because it is very old.

Generally the buildings in the Jamblang appears to be simpler than the buildings in the Chinese settlement in Cirebon. Most of the Chinese settlement in Jamblang is a single building. Some who have better economic conditions appear to have 2-storey buildings.



Revitalization Projects

In June 2019, the Cirebon Regency Government officially declared the Jamblang Chinatown area a tourist destination. However, the inauguration did not make the area crowded to visit. Apart from the fact that tourism infrastructure is not yet available and sufficient narrative has not been built to make this area a cultural heritage tourism area.

Departing from this problem, Maranatha Christian University initiated a revitalization program for the Jamblang Chinatown area as an old city tourist destination. This multi-year program is divided into 3 stages, namely: the survey stage, mapping and gathering ideas, the community engagement stage and the tourism revitalization and narrative implementation stage.

The objective of the project is to revitalize the Jamblang Village area as a cultural heritage tourist destination through the following steps:

1. Physical development, conservation, restoration of the village which includes the tourism infrastructure
2. Community development towards tourism attraction
3. Planning and developing tourism program and attraction

In the first stage, researchers, designers and especially design students were gathered to collect ideas on how to revitalize the village to become a heritage tourism destination. Collaborating with students and professors from Guangxi Arts University and Guangxi Minzu University, we start the stage with research on the urban issue, physical, socio-cultural and tourism potential. Students under supervision of researchers and professors run a design workshop within 4 weeks and proposed several design ideas. These designs focused on tourism infrastructures and facilities of the village to support the idea of promoting the village as heritage tourism destination.

This workshop was conducted for 1 full month and involved 4 Chinese and 8 Indonesian academician, 16 Chinese and 35 Indonesian students. During the workshop, the students were working in groups and designing some tourism infrastructure such as Tourism Center, Cultural Center, Thematic Park, River front landscape, Restaurant, Cafe, Cultural Museum, and Souvenir shops in the selected remaining buildings in Jamblang. The buildings and areas redesigned during the workshop were selected based on their condition and their significance for the Jamblang Chinatown. This book is a compilation of the results of a design workshop that was held. Of course this is just a collection of ideas. However, it is hoped that the ideas of these young designers will be able to give hope to the people of Jamblang for the big dream of making Jamblang an old city tourist destination.

The covid 19 pandemic situation which limited the mobilization of workshop participants forced us to conduct a survey using an immersive method: a virtual tour using an application that simulates 360-degree photos in the form of 3-dimensional images of space. This application makes it easier for participants who cannot be present at the location to observe environmental objects, feel the atmosphere, and learn about the surrounding environment. This application also allows for repeated access to view and study the recorded situation during the survey. The results can be seen in: <https://app.lapentor.com/sphere/jamblang-virtual-tour>

written by:
Krisyanto Kusbiantoro

Jamblang Dalam Bidikan Lensa 2

Spotlighting Jamblang

By:
Irena Vanessa Gunawan
Ferlina Sugata

CHINESE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN JAMBLANG & COLONIAL INFLUENCES

The Chinese first came to Java in the 10th century and most of them stopped at ports with the aim of trading. Massive immigration occurred in the 19th century after World War I, where they then occupied the districts that had been designated as the Chinatown area.

During the reign of Governor General Jan Pieter zoen Coen, he placed the immigrant Chinese community in Indonesia in a centralized place, and because from the start their arrival carried a trading mission, generally this residential area which was later referred to as Chinatown always connoted a trading center area. The Chinatown District was headed by a Captain and was classified as a society with a higher degree compared to the indigenous people who occupied the lowest class at that time.

The Chinese settlement that was formed in Jamblang is a development of the pattern of two circulation access channels, the first one was river access that flows from south to north, and the second was access to the Cirebon-Bandung main road that stretches from west to east. As a result of the influence of these two accesses, settlement development is centered on the south side of the road where there are temple buildings, Jamblang river and markets.





One of the buildings belonging to Mr. Kim Yok, which local residents suspect is still a descendant of a Chinese Lieutenant, is one of the typical buildings in the Jamblang Chinatown area which is on the main road with its architectural style which is an acculturation of Chinese and Colonial culture, where the facade still adheres to symmetrical rules and the concept of 3 doors as well, but the column construction, roof console, decorative elements and materials predominantly adopt colonial architectural styles.



Apart from the Lieutenant's house, there are also several ordinary people's residences which are also a mixture of Chinese and colonial styles in a simpler architectural elements setting.





Other dwellings in the Jamblang Chinatown area actually seem to blend more strongly with the local culture. It can be seen that the facade is no longer perfectly symmetrical and with a simple roof console construction like Malay archipelago housing in general, although the dominance of wood construction as a material is still evident. This occurs in dwellings inhabited by middle to lower class Chinese people.

WOOD MATERIAL AS THE CHARACTER OF JAMBLANG CHINESE BUILDING

Wood is one of the important building elements in the character of Chinese dwellings. The use of wood in Chinese literature is considered as a symbol of the middle part that connects earth and heaven and is considered to be the most suitable material for human life.





Both building elements in the form of doors, roof consuls, and furniture can still be found in various dwellings in the Jamblang Chinatown area. The wooden truss construction called *Tou Kung* which is still visible in some of the residential units displays the visual verity of its structural system. Serves as a supporting structural system that supports the extension of the lower horizontal beam of the rafters (Chia Liang) and the roof rafters (Yen Ch'uan and Fei Ch'uan) that hang out.

Gagasan Revitalisasi sebagai Destinasi Pariwisata

3

The Ideas of Revitalization Pecinan of Jamblang as a Tourism Destination

By:
Tessa Eka Darmayanti
and Amanda Muliati

Tourism is one of the important economic sectors in Indonesia that has amazing opportunities promised. Indonesia has natural beauty and cultural diversity that has been developed into a tourist attraction. According to the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemendikbud, 2021), policies and ideas for revitalizing an area into a tourism destination need to be designed and optimized according to the supporting factors. The factors could have an impact on improving the quality of public services and the locomotive of the regional economy.

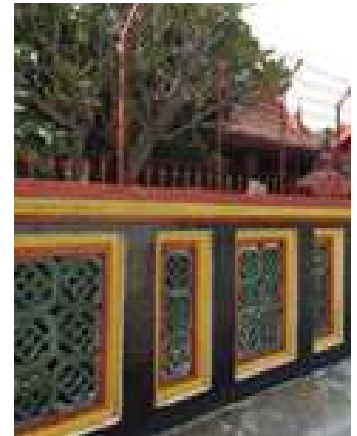
Jamblang is located in Cirebon Regency, West Java, Indonesia that has an attractive historical journey and is one of the promising tourism areas if optimally managed. Besides being famous as the oldest Chinatown (Pecinan) in Cirebon, it also has a strategic location so that it was formerly known as a business area and transportation route. Chinese traders docked at Cirebon Harbour then entered Pecinan Jamblang via river routes by boats. Pecinan Jamblang known as a center of trade and economy during the time of Admiral Zheng He's expedition to Indonesia around 1415. The statement was supported by the Cirebon cultural expertise, Mustaqim



Asteja, in an interview in 2021 that was recorded by the online daily Cirebon Raya.com. He said that Jamblang was once a metropolitan city with a large river that many ships passed, but now it is deserted, and its prestige is fading. To revive the prestige of Jamblang that has a unique and interesting cultural and historical background. Proper planning is needed to revitalize the area towards a tourism place with a good concept to liven up the atmosphere as the character of the Jamblang built environment.

Jamblang is an old city that has many relics of old Chinese-style buildings, such as houses, religious buildings (Klenteng/Vihara), and other public buildings. Most of the buildings are more than 50 years old and need to be preserved as cultural heritage buildings. Several buildings that appear to have been neglected by the owners are still inhabited and used for daily activities (Baihaqi, 2020). While the Klenteng Hok Tek Ceng Sin also known as Dharma Rakhita Vihara is hundreds of years old that built in the 18th century looks well-maintained (Rusyanti, 2021). The vihara still actively used and has become an icon of Pecinan Jamblang.

Aside from that the building has both historical and religious elements. This building of worship became the starting point for the idea of revitalizing the Jamblang Old Town Area. Due to that condition, Pecinan Jamblang has not shown its maximum contribution and even though in June 2019, the Cirebon Regency Government officially declared the Jamblang Chinatown area a tourist destination. It was marked by a declaration signed by Sultan Sepuh XIV of the Keraton Kasepuhan, Pangeran Raja Adipati Natadiningrat and the Regent of Cirebon, Imron Rosyadi (Baihaqi, 2019). However, the inauguration did not make the area crowded to visit. But, Pecinan Jamblang could become an amazing tourism



Dharma Rakhita Vihara, Jamblang, Cirebon, West Java

destination through the idea of revitalization. In addition, so that efforts to preserve cultural heritage buildings in Jamblang Chinatown are realized properly, historical, cultural, and religious values are presented in an educative and recreational manner to become the main attraction of the revitalization program.

Revitalization activities need to be supported by the local government. In addition, local communities also need to be involved to provide a local identity that is the hallmark of Jamblang Chinatown. This statement is in line with Muhamad Subakti (2021:7), that local communities can provide the advantages and characteristics of an area. The community is the subject of tourism activity, as tourism actors need to be actively involved in tourism development to become sustainable tourism. Local communities in Jamblang Chinatown are involved in creating tourism product development. Furthermore, this will be able to become the image of a tourism destination in the Jamblang Chinatown. The development of the tourism sector is one of the efforts to improve the arts and culture, improve the welfare of the community, and is also part of the regional development effort. This is an effort to preserve culture and activates other sectors (Andini, 2011: 3). Tourism activities must be supported by various facilities and services provided by local governments and communities. The idea of revitalizing the Jamblang Chinatown is accompanied by the development of other businesses related to the tourism industry, namely the establishment of tourism supporting facilities in the form of the plaza, information centers, restaurants, museums, and souvenir shops. All of these tourism facilities involve Peranakan houses in Jamblang Chinatown will involve Per-

anakan houses in Jamblang Chinatown because actually the houses have tremendous potential. Another supporting facility that could be an attraction for Jamblang Chinatown is by improvement and restoration the Jamblang river as a riverfront.

The idea of revitalizing the Pecinan Jamblang begins with the identification of the area's cultural and historical values. Furthermore, there is the identification of conditions, potentials, and problems that exist today. The preparation of the revitalization draft begins with zoning the location, optimizing the function of the building and the surrounding area. According to the Ministry of Communication and Information (2015), a tourist area must have 3A, namely Attractive, Amenities, and Accessibilities. This statement is in line with Kariza Deviagantini (2012) who emphasized that the revitalization of tourist destinations has an effect on tourist visit preferences. So the idea of revitalizing

the Jamblang Chinatown consists of tourist attractions (products), revitalization of amenities (facilities), and revitalization of accessibility. Revitalization of tourist attractions (products) is packaged more variedly according to the segmentation of visitor preferences. Activities are packaged in an attractive, flexible, and varied that can be enjoyed by all visitors of all ages. The whole series of tourist attractions can provide a memorable experience for every tourist. Optimizing the function of space in Jamblang Chinatown is a necessary part of revitalizing amenities (facilities). Accessibility revitalization includes convenience, comfort, and services provided. That would provide comfort for visitors. In addition, to increase tourism potential physically, adaptation, innovation, and collaboration are needed that can add positive value. That can be an investment in national and international tourism destinations.

The revitalization of the Jamblang Chinatown is expected to have a significant influence on both the sustainability and the beauty of the area, the welfare of the local community, as well as provide an unforgettable experience for tourists. The revitalization of Pecinan Jamblang contributes to the identity of the Cirebon and it can create a city that has a soul. Over all, the message of the revitalization is no matter how good and beauty the revitalization is, it should be take values and inspiration from the past and applying the energy in the present for future sustainability.

Design concept:

Andini, Dita. (2011). Skripsi: *Revitalisasi Obyek Wisata Taman Balekambang Kota Surakarta*. Program Sarjana Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik. Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret

Baihaqi, Hakim. (2019). "Kawasan Pecinan Jamblang Resmi Jadi Destinasi Wisata, Sayang Tanpa Pengemasan dan Kurang Promosi". <https://jabar.tribunnews.com/2019/11/11/kawasan-pecinan-jamblang-resmi-jadi-destinasi-wisata-sayang-tanpa-pengemasan-dan-kurang-promosi?page=1>. Diakses pada 13 Februari 2022

Baihaqi, Hakim. (2020). "Wisata di Kawasan Kota Tua Jamblang Cirebon Belum Bergeliat". <https://bandung.bisnis.com/read/20200930/549/1298661/wisata-di-kawasan-kota-tua-jamblang-cirebon-belum-bergeliat>. Diakses pada 7 Februari 2022

Gantini, Kariza Devia. (2012). Pengaruh Revitalisasi Produk Wisata Terhadap Preferensi Mengunjungi Lembah Bougenville Resort: Survey pada Pengunjung Lembah Bougenville Resort Kecamatan Lembang Kabupaten Bandung Barat. *Tourism and Hospitality Essentials (THE) Journal*, 11(2), 387-406.

Kemenparekraf RI. (2021). "Panduan Potensi Pembangunan Sektor Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif". <https://www.kemenparekraf.go.id/ragam-pariwisata/Panduan-Potensi-Pembangunan-Sektor-Pariwisata-dan-Ekonomi-Kreatif>. Diakses 7 Februari 2022

Kominfo RI. (2015). "Saatnya Kembangkan Potensi Pariwisata Indonesia". <https://kominfo.go.id/content/detail/5640/saatnya-kembangkan-potensi-pariwisata-indonesia/0/infografis>. Diakses pada 7 Februari 2022

Rusyanti. (2012). Rekonstruksi Sejarah Pecinan Jamblang Kabupaten Cirebon Berdasarkan Data Arkeologis dan Catatan Berhuruf Tionghoa pada Dinding Klenteng Hok Tek Ceng Sin. *Purbawidya*, 1(1), 91-108.

Subakti, Muhammad; Arafat, Yasin; Utomo, Budi. (2021). Persepsi Wisatawan Pedestrian Sudirman Sebagai Tujuan Wisata Malam Kota Palembang. *Jurnal Media Komunikasi Geografi*, 22(1), 14-18. <http://dx.doi.org/10.23887/mkg.v22i1.22488>

Hasil Workshop 4

Workshop Results

Title

Ku Mu Feng Chun:
Jamblang Cafe Renovation Design

Design type

Coffee shop

Institution

Guangxi Arts University
Guangxi University of Nationalities

Introduction

For the protection of ancient buildings, the structure of the original building was not demolished or modied, but designed on the basis of the original construction. Enter from the main entrance, left in the ordering area, right is the dessert display area. To set up a semi-open private room, there is a certain privacy, suitable for business conversation, etc., the other side of the room for the booth area. The original building's rear door is flanked by viewing booths that offer views of the backyard. The middle landscape area zigzags along both sides of the landscape area into the building behind. The building at the back is a semi-open space with a strong appreciation of the whole space. Toilets are located in the rear building.

A semi-open private room also manage in this arrangement, this allocation will allow privacy, therefore suitable for business conversation at the other side of the room for the booth area. The original building's rear door is flanked by viewing booths that offer views of the backyard. The middle landscape area zigzags along both sides of the landscape area into the building behind. The building at the back is a semi-open space with a strong appreciation of the whole space. Toilets are located in the rear building.



Backyard Rendering





Courtyard Rendering

Potential user target

Tourist: These people mainly enjoy the local scenery and feel the local characteristics. The design of the cafe is mainly based on local elements, which can attract tourists to feel the local culture.

Couples: The private booth is designed for lovers, which is suitable for dating.

Local people: This group is a local resident. Chinese elements are added in the cafe to attract residents and deepen local residents' understanding of Chinese culture.

Zoning

The program is divided into three areas. The front space is transformed from the original architectural space into a coffee shop, the atrium is set as a landscape node, with pottery POTS, water and scenic spots, and the back space is coffee and dessert space. The whole style is using Southeast Asia and Indonesia stylistic element.



Interior Rendering

Color chart

The space is dominated by dark wood color, supplemented by light wood color. With warm light color, it creates a sense of natural warmth for consumers. Dark gray can make the picture calmer, and light green adds vitality and liveliness to the space.

Color analysis chart





Title

A New Lease of Life in Old Buildings

Design type

Restaurant

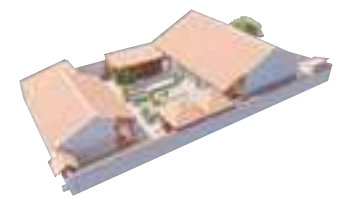
Institution

Guangxi Arts University
Guangxi University of Nationalities

Design Concept

With the development of tourism and economy, the concept of protection and restoration of traditional residential areas concerned by the local government. In the rural area, mainly lies in the restoration and preservation of the original appearance of local residential, in the design, lies in how to use the local traditional culture and related iconic symbols for the design and use. Traditional culture needs to continue, the design to "restore" as the main

line, weaving a walkway to continue the historical memory of ancient buildings, the integration of local traditional elements, so that visitors and villagers all the way through, all the way to see and recall historical things, in a way of preservation, a display, an experience to allow villagers and visitors can understand ancient buildings, protect ancient buildings, continue ancient buildings.



The Explosion Diagram





Location Analysis

Jamblang is a village on the banks of the Jamblang River with an ancient history of Chinese community settlements.

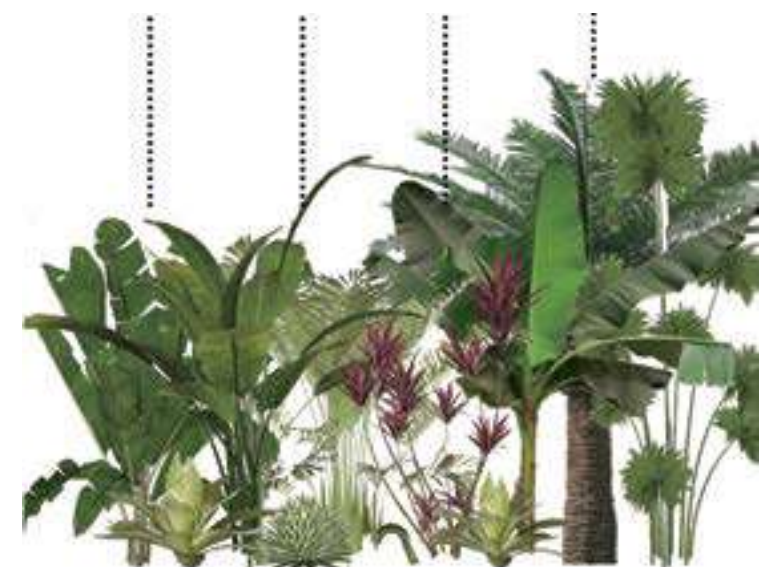
Material Analysis



Color Analysis



Plant Analysis



Site Condition

The site is two traditional buildings, old buildings, with the unusual taste of Chinese architecture. But the building façade and door and window components after years of washing become dilapidated, the walls fade, the building is old, the façade is not uniform.





Jamblang rural Riverside Landscape Design

Title

Traceability – Rongsheng

Design type

Landscape Design

Institution

Guangxi Arts University
Guangxi University of Nationalities

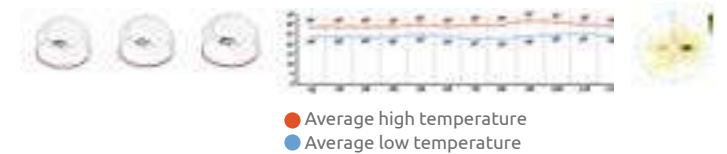
Introduction

As a witness of the cultural integration between China and India, Jamblang village has a profound history and culture. According to the characteristics of local cultural background, this scheme extracts the element characteristics of “Chinese knot” and uses a variety of design techniques to divide the site into two main axes and multiple functional areas, Create a landscape square to awaken the nostalgic memory of villagers and tourists. At the same time, the crisscross and weaving of roads symbolize cultural exchange and integration. The heavy cultural wall echoes with the riverbank, recording history and looking forward to the future, expressing the good wishes of carrying the past and looking forward to the future.

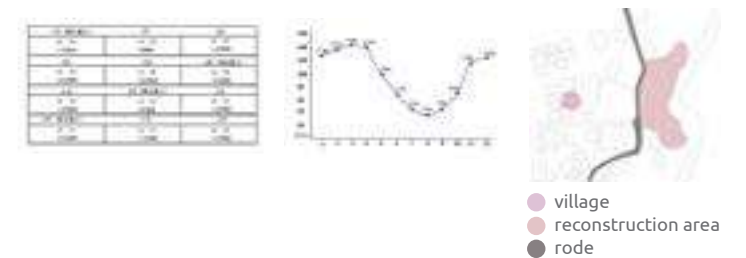
Location Analysis



Analysis of Sunshine, Temperature and Wind Direction



Precipitation Analysis and Neighbourhood Relations



Analysis of Elevation and Population Proportion



Design Concept

Waterfront rebirth -- Clean up river banks and clean up river pollutants as a response to climate change and riverbank improvements should be. Responding to the challenges brought by flood season, intensified soil erosion and biodiversity reduction.

Ecological activation -- Improve the local environment and tourism infrastructure. To support site tourism development and biodiversity enhancement, and to restore local natural habitats through a series of biodiversity regeneration strategies.

Cultural Recovery -- Reflects Jamblang village's rich historical traditions and cultural background. The project reflects the region's traditional architectural vocabulary, including architectural features, ceramic patterns, and regional culture, establishing a unique design language for the riparian landscape.



Elevation



Analysis of Spatial Emotion Experience





Title

Kopitiam

Design type

Coffee Shop

Institution

Universitas Kristen
Maranatha

The Details



Design Concept

The design concept is taken from the antiquity of the kopitiam itself. The exterior walls are made naturally without undergoing changes to the original building structure. The application of elements from local culture and antique Cirebon Indonesia with Chinese culture from materials, furniture and decorations. The use of green color on the walls symbolizes peace and the light yellow color symbolizes the legacy of the dynasty in Jamblang. While other colors such as red symbolizes luck, blue symbolizes calm, and brown symbolizes something warm in the design of this kopitiam cafe.





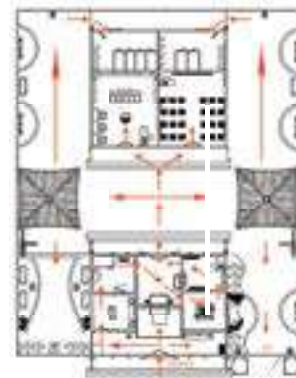
CAPTION

Title

Museum

Design type

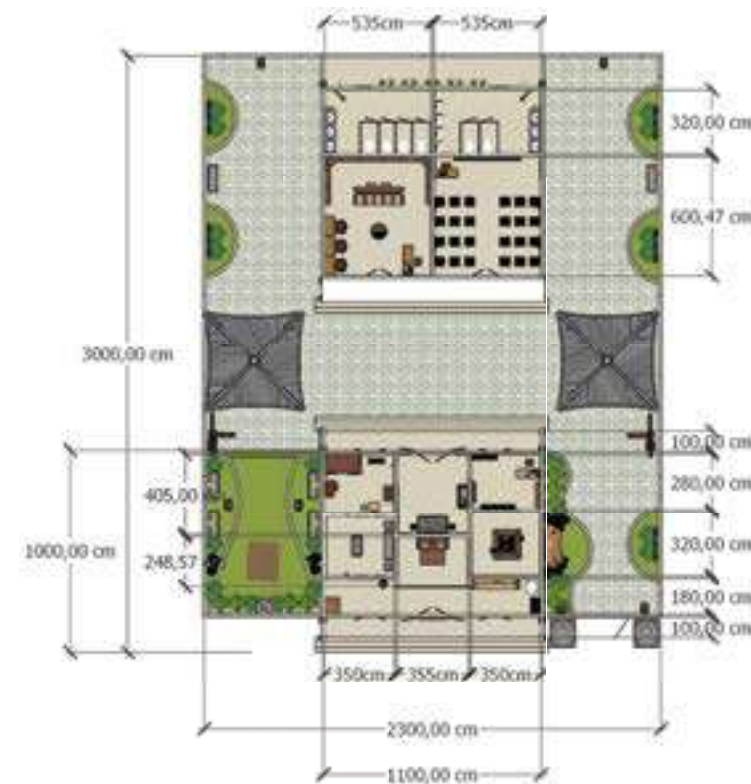
Museum

InstitutionUniversitas Kristen
Maranatha**Plan****Flow Plan****Design Concept***"Preserving Old Heritage with A New Touch"*

This concept was selected to spread the feelings of Chinese People culture in Jamblang Village to all museum visitor where they could enjoy the heritage or history according to the development (timeline) with a modern touch but still feel the traditional culture.

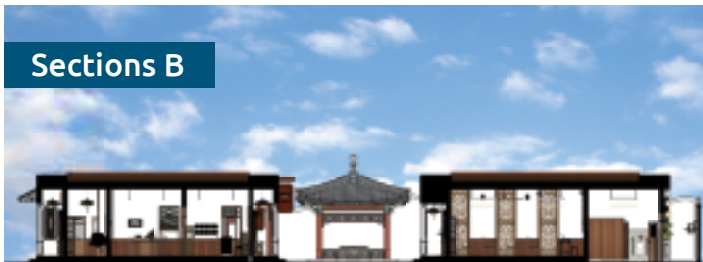
History

Jamblang Village is one of the oldest Chinatown village in Cirebon and also in that village there is a river ow which is the main route of water tranportation by the villagers.

**Zoning**

1. Entrance
2. Altar
3. Sitting Area
4. Ticket Area
5. Showroom 1
6. Showroom 2
7. Center Area
8. Showroom 3
9. Souvenir
10. Courtyard
11. Library
12. Audio Video Room
13. Men Toilet
14. Women Toilet
15. Mini Garden
16. Exit

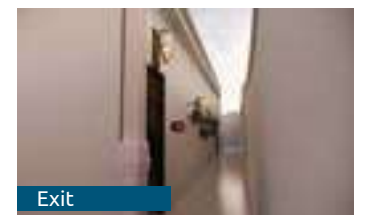
Sections

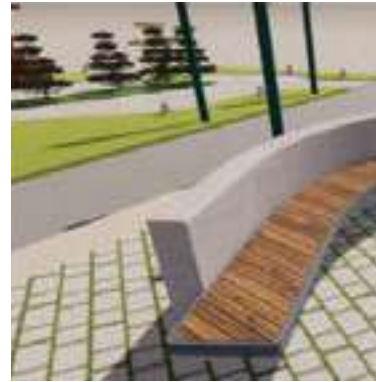


History Timeline



3D Design





Title

Plaza & Cultural Center

Design type

Plaza

Institution

Universitas Kristen
Maranatha

Theater Area

The area is an open and artistic space that use for any cultural and traditional performances. The audience could seating in front of theater which divided by 4 parts, each side have 2 seating lines, while in the middle for the Barongsai circulation. There are also fountain and bamboo to give an local and nature impression.



Dynamic Line Analysis

Site Plan



Concept: Delightful Locus

The Plaza and Cultural Center located in Jamblang, Cirebon. The site of plaza and cultural center is in front of the Vihara Dharma Rakkhita.

Delightful locus is a place for people to enjoy and shared delightful moments. This statement refers to function of the plaza as a public open space where people can gather and interact with each other which is expected to be a pleasant place for locals as well as for tourists to enjoy the greenery and feel the oriental atmosphere at Jamblang Chinatown.



Park Area

The area is for daily activity, especially for local people to do exercise or other activity.



Event Area

The area for attractive performance, especially Barongsai show. The audience can sit or stand around the area to enjoy the show.

Keyword

Open Space : Gathering place to carry out cultural activities or trade and makes all users involved with each other, so open space will be provided in this plaza.

Oriental : Oriental concept will bring characteristic from China, that we'll apply to the plaza, such as a pattern, color, and ambience.

Verdant : The green concept in the plaza will be applied to the area where vegetation will be propagated.

Gazebo, Foodcourt, & Public Toilet

This area is a place to rest and enjoy the view while eating a special snack in food court. There is a public toilet with sink on the side, located near food court.





Title

Another Side of Jamblang

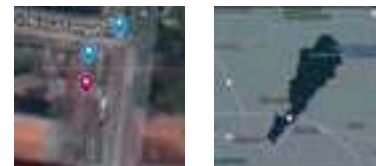
Design type

Restaurant

Institution

Universitas Kristen Maranatha

Location Analysis



Design Concept

This restaurant is the result of cultural acculturation, so it will create a different feel from most of the houses around it. In addition, Jamblang Village is famous for its hot weather so we are here to provide a different and comfortable atmosphere when customers enter this restaurant.

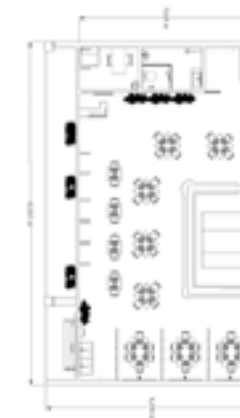
Material : Wood, Typical Cirebon Carvings, Tile Floor



Furniture



Plan



Facade



Existing Building

This heritage building located within Jamblang chinatown. The building has traditional Chinese and local (Jamblang, Cirebon) culture influences.





Title

Lagom

Design type

Souvenir Shop

Institution

Universitas Kristen Maranatha

Site Analysis



PETA JABAR



PETA JAMBLANG



PETA CIREBON

Lagom - Souvenir Shop

Lagom is a swedish word that mean 'not too much, not too little, just right.' The word Lagom inspires us to make a simple modern souvenir shop. We also had another reason for this; it's because we use a Chinese modern concept, so it is a must to have a modern and minimalist element.

Design Concept

Traditional Chinese interior design is typically characterized by lacquered surfaces, natural elements such as bamboo and stone, and a red, gold, and black color palette. But our team decided to

transform the classical into the contemporary. By combining lighting colors and traditional Chinese pattern we manage to make a shop that has a contemporary Chinese style.

Section



Cashier



Statue Display



Cabinet Display

Layout





Title

Hyompورا Souvenir Shop

Design type

Souvenir Shop

Institution

Universitas Kristen Maranatha

Existing Site

The site based on an old traditional building in Jamblang. The house uses the typical composition for Indonesian local house design elaborated with Chine gable roof. The house is the typical Chinatown Peranakan house.



Site Map

The souvenir shop, located in front of the street and is the nearest building to the Jamblang's riverside.



Concept

The concept that we are using is Hyompورا, which hold a meaning "the sense of serene experienced like flowing of water". We are inspired by the concept of river. By applying these elements we tried to make some experience for the visitors to feel the river atmosphere. On the entrance we put natural stone, and when the visitor enters the shop, they can see the raised floor as symbolic as the flow of the river.

Exterior Details

New pillar from wood were added to make the facade look more authentic and oriental, with pagoda, wood carving on the window, wall and door. Keeping the original ventilation system is the idea to preserve the originality of the original Jamblang building.



Layout





Interior Details

To preserve the historical aspect of the interior, furniture were design with the consideration of the existing wall and floor. Limewash texture added to bring the heritage feeling of this souvenir shop. Collaboration of Indonesian and Chinese elements to the interior symbolizing the acculturation of Jamblang Village.

Wall Accent



Bamboo, Chinese most popular element



Megamendung batik wood carving, as one of the most iconic Cirebon's batik

Floor treatment



Because of this souvenir shop located near the river, so we added some river elements on the design



In the interior, we added some raised floor treatment that are inspired by the river wave visual form



Keychain display

Inspired by the famous temple in Jamblang, Vihara Dharma Kakhita. We took the roof shape and apply it in our keychain display to show the uniqueness of Jamblang village.



Section view



Left section view



Front section view



Right section view



Back section view



Title

Thematic Park

Design type

Thematic Park

Institution

Universitas Kristen
Maranatha

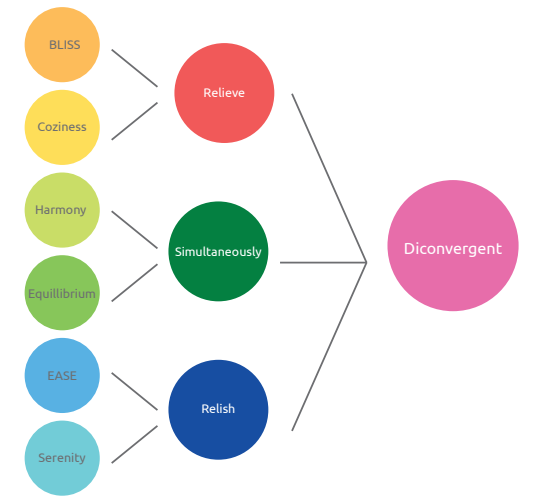
Existing Site

In the beginning, this area was a house where the owner makes them be an empty land. In this sites, we can find two statues: Kwan Im Goddess and Buddha Maitreya.



Design Concept

Disconvergent is the concept of our Thematical Park. Disconvergent is consists of Divergent but Convergent. Once the visitors step out to the Thematical Garden they will sense the vibes of chinese garden with a combination of Jamblang culture.



Material





Thematic park suggested to have the following plants and flowers:

1. Bougainvillea paper flowers
2. Lotus
3. Flowering almond (*Prunus triloba*)
4. Bamboo (*Phyllostachys* spp)
5. Kurile cherry (*Prunus nipponica* var. *kurilensis*)
6. Peony tree (*Paeonia suffruticosa*)



Stage View 1

The stage is used to hold events such as Chinese puppet shows and other events.



The Gazebo

In this location, there is a pavilion with a fish pond view and a statue of Goddess Kwan I'm. In this area, we can admire the atmosphere, of the thematical park.

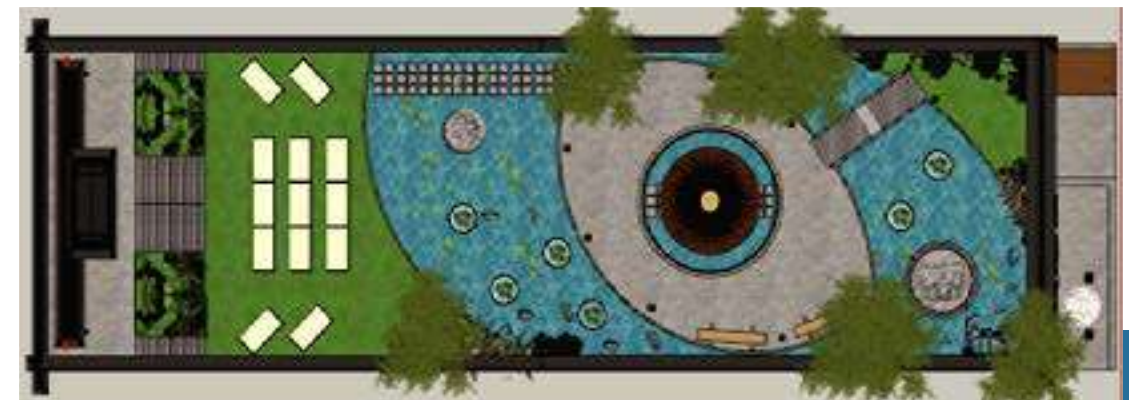


The Facade



Stage View 2

Plan



Title

Formula of Edifice

Design type

Tourism Center

Institution

Universitas Kristen Maranatha

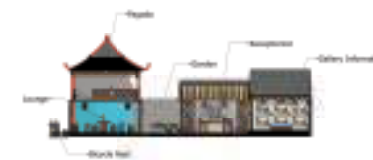
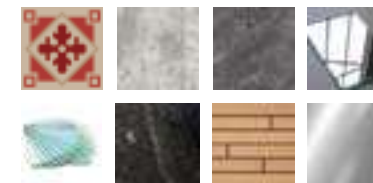
**Concept***"Formula of Edifice"*

Formula: Recipe

Edifice: A stand out and impressive building

Keyword: Acculturation, Enlightening, Utilitarian, Attractiveness, Heritage

We analogize these five keywords as 5 basic ingredients to create a formula in order to create a standout and impressive building

Front view**Layout****Back view****Moodboard**

Material



Color

Details



Description

1. Receptionist Area
2. Back Office
3. Gallery Information
4. Toilet
5. Entrance
6. Bicycle Rent
7. Staircase
8. Lounge
9. Garden
10. Hidden (to back office)



Penutup 5

Collaboration: Small Steps to Achieve the Dream

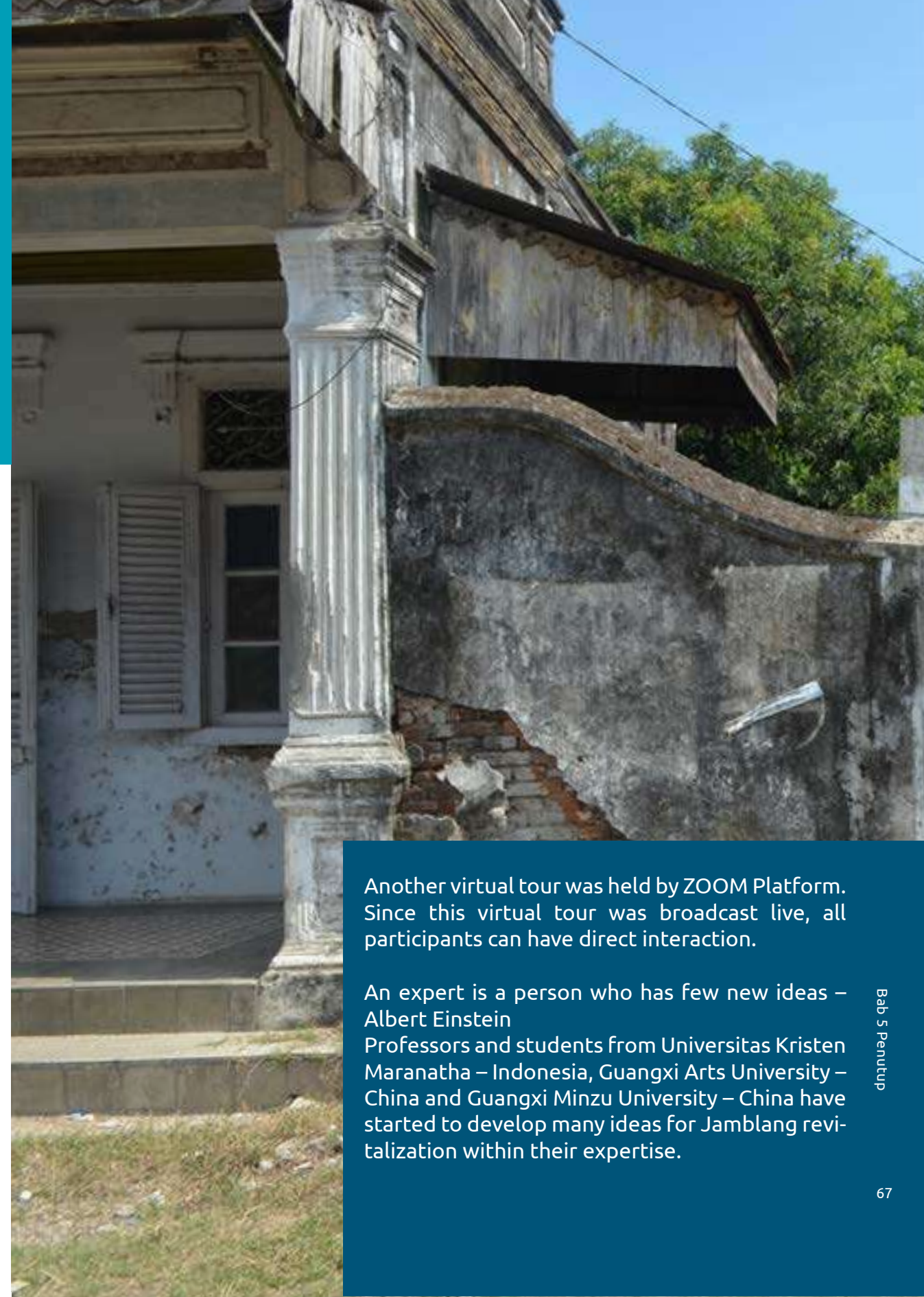
Jamblang has many potential as a cultural heritage destination. The small steps that initiated by Faculty of Art and Design, Universitas Kristen Maranatha, have started international collaboration to give some hopes for Jamblang Village. It begins with a small survey with only one question, "what can we do for Jamblang Village"? One question that has triggered Department of Civil Engineering, Universitas Kristen Maranatha to join the survey and lead to another question, "how can we map Jamblang in the COVID-19 pandemic situation so many parties can have similar thinking to do small steps for Jamblang"?.

By:
Cindrawaty Lesmana
Roi Milyardi

360° photos, photos that taken by Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) and digital camera, were stitched to form a full, 360° view of Jamblang to give visual experience for the viewer. They can literally feel as if they are at a location, without ever physically stepping foot into the establishment.



<https://app.lapentor.com/sphere/jamblang-virtual-tour>



Another virtual tour was held by ZOOM Platform. Since this virtual tour was broadcast live, all participants can have direct interaction.

An expert is a person who has few new ideas – Albert Einstein
Professors and students from Universitas Kristen Maranatha – Indonesia, Guangxi Arts University – China and Guangxi Minzu University – China have started to develop many ideas for Jamblang revitalization within their expertise.

International Collaboration has delivered a bunch of ideas with plenty of wishes to brighten up revitalization in Jamblang Village. Jamblang in new style has been presented by a group of students. From abandoned houses turned out to have potential to be a restaurant, coffee shop, souvenir shop, or tourism centre. The dumped areas turned out to have potential to be a plaza, cultural centre, or public thematic park.



However, the works have still got a long way to go. This project is only the beginning steps to achieve the big dream – the dream to restore the glorious Jamblang.

Small steps to Jamblang Revitalization

The design has been initiated. Jamblang has potential as an old city tourist destination. The potential should be supported by infrastructure and well-managed attraction. Small steps forward can create a path to

achieve the dream. Revitalization is not only the work of University or People in Jamblang but also involves many parties, such as: Government, Non-governmental organization, volunteers, and so on. Together we should create opportunities to act for Jamblang. It will not be easy but together we can avoid all obstacles. Let us continue our small steps that can lead many other steps to achieve the dream.

Small steps have led many big achievements to build a great future of Jamblang Village.



Referensi

References

Andini, Dita. (2011). Skripsi: *Revitalisasi Obyek Wisata Taman Balekambang* Kota Surakarta. Program Sarjana Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik. Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret

Baihaqi, Hakim. (2019). "Kawasan Pecinan Jamblang Resmi Jadi Destinasi Wisata, Sayang Tanpa Pengemasan dan Kurang Promosi". <https://jabar.tribunnews.com/2019/11/11/kawasan-pecinan-jamblang-resmi-jadi-destinasi-wisata-sayang-tanpa-pengemasan-dan-kurang-promosi?page=1>. Diakses pada 13 Februari 2022

Baihaqi, Hakim. (2020). "Wisata di Kawasan Kota Tua Jamblang Cirebon Belum Bergeliat". <https://bandung.bisnis.com/read/20200930/549/1298661/wisata-di-kawasan-kota-tua-jamblang-cirebon-belum-bergeliat>. Diakses pada 7 Februari 2022

Gantini, Kariza Devia. (2012). Pengaruh Revitalisasi Produk Wisata Terhadap Preferensi Mengunjungi Lembah Bougenville Resort: Survey pada Pengunjung Lembah Bougenville Resort Kecamatan Lembang Kabupaten Bandung Barat. *Tourism and Hospitality Essentials (THE) Journal*, II(2), 387-406.

Kemenparekraf RI. (2021). "Panduan Potensi Pembangunan Sektor Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif". <https://www.kemenparekraf.go.id/ragam-pariwisata/Panduan-Potensi-Pembangunan-Sektor-Pariwisata-dan-Ekonomi-Kreatif>. Diakses 7 Februari 2022

Kominfo RI. (2015). "Saatnya Kembangkan Potensi Pariwisata Indonesia". <https://kominfo.go.id/content/detail/5640/saatnya-kembangkan-potensi-pariwisata-indonesia/0/infografis>. Diakses pada 7 Februari 2022

Rusyanti. (2012). Rekontruksi Sejarah Pecinan Jamblang Kabupaten Cirebon Berdasarkan Data Arkeologis dan Catatan Berhuruf Tionghoa pada Dinding Klenteng Hok Tek Ceng Sin. *Purbawidya*, 1(1), 91-108.

Subakti, Muhammad; Arafat, Yasir; Utomo, Budi. (2021). Persepsi Wisatawan Pedestrian Sudirman Sebagai Tujuan Wisata Malam Kota Palembang. *Jurnal Media Komunikasi Geografi*, 22(1), 14-18. <http://dx.doi.org/10.23887/mkg.v22i1.22488>

Referensi

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text

ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not

only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with

the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus Page

Maker including versions of Lorem Ipsum. etraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing s