

APPLICATION OF ADAPTIVE REUSE TO ONE OF THE JOGLO AT KOPI LUMBUNG MATARAM IN KOTAGEDE YOGYAKARTA

Muhammad Dzulfiqar Fajri¹

¹Department of Architecture, Islamic University of Indonesia

¹Email : 20512168@students.uii.ac.id

ABSTRACT: *Indonesia is a country that has a lot of historical value. One of the historical values lies in the architecture or building. There are so many buildings in Indonesia that have historical value. However, nowadays there are many old historical buildings that are not used. Some of them were destroyed, even though these buildings have significant historical value. One of the efforts to maintain historic old buildings is adaptive reuse. Adaptive reuse is a conservation effort to maintain a building, one of the efforts is to change the function of the building to be more useful. Adaptive reuse is also not only to keep a building standing but also to increase the economic value of an area. Many old buildings have applied adaptive reuse, this is done to maintain the historical value of a building. With adaptive reuse, old buildings with a history can still stand and be useful for the area.*

Keywords : adaptive reuse, batik, kopi lumbung mataram.

INTRODUCTION

Kopi Lumbung Mataram is the name for a traditional Javanese house building which is currently a restaurant. This building is located in Kotagede, Yogyakarta. Kotagede is a kemantren in the city of Yogyakarta. Many traditional buildings are still maintained there, one of which is this building. Lumbung Mataram is around 270 years old, an old building that has the characteristics of traditional Javanese buildings in Kotagede. The atmosphere of the traditional house in this building is still felt, this can be felt because almost all parts of this building are still original and have not changed from the past. Parts of traditional Javanese houses such as *pendhopo*, *pringgitan*, *gandhok*, etc. are still well maintained and its marked with a name, so that visitors know and can feel the atmosphere of a traditional Javanese house.

During the colonial period, the invaders confiscated the residents' food items and burned them. This house was once used as a food storage area. In one part of the building there is a small joglo. The attic of the joglo used to be a place for storing foodstuffs. On either side of the attic are small doors. So when the invaders wanted to confiscate food, they did not find it, because the food had been hidden in the joglo attic. That's why this house named "Lumbung Mataram".

This house was used for production house for kitchen tools made of copper, batik, woven textiles, and accessories made of metal. And at this time this house became a restaurant called "Kopi Lumbung Mataram". Lumbung Mataram was a place for batik production until around the 1900s, and is one of the places that produces batik cloth in Yogyakarta. This became the background to make the Lumbung Mataram a place for the batik workshop again or restore the era of batik production in the Lumbung Mataram.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Adaptive Reuse

Adaptive reuse is an effort to protect a building from neglect. According to Burchell and Listokin, in his book entitled adaptive reuse handbook, adaptive reuse is defined as a revitalization strategy work related to planning, acquiring, processing, and reusing a abandoned building. With adaptive reuse, unused buildings or buildings that are not used properly can be maintained by the transfer of functions. And also adaptive reuse can make the building more useful with the new function of a building.

Adaptive reuse is not only done to keep a building standing, but also to increase the value of the building, for example by changing the function of a building can increase the economic value of the area. This concept generally described as a process structurally, a building with an old function developed into a new function that can accommodate needs and increase value economics (Austin, 1988).

Applying adaptive reuse requires accuracy in transferring functions, because if the new function is not appropriate then the application of adaptive reuse will not work properly. Adaptive reuse methods vary according to the capabilities, character, and use of each building, so it requires conducting studies and assessing the condition of the building to determine the optimal method of extending the life of the building, raising its functional efficiency, and exploiting it economically without harming its architectural character, historical and cultural, 2017 value (Wong). Not only changing the function of a building, but also adaptive reuse requires accuracy in its design.

The definition of adaptive reuse is definition of conservation, which is the stage of place, object, space, scene, cultural, aesthetic, historical, social or spiritual (Australian ICOMOS Burra Charters, 2013). Adaptive reuse cannot be decoupled from the process Preservation with an understanding of ethics included in it (Widodo, 2021), Where Principles Must Be Fulfilled elements;

1. **Sustainability**, which relates to aspects environment and ecology that aims to save energy and recycle;
2. **Viability**, not having good economic value only focus on physical development;
3. **Integrity**, changes made within conservation efforts must remain guaranteed the original physical character of the building;
4. **Continuity**, there is no continuity disconnected both historically and socially contained therein;
5. **Authenticity**, something that is not contrived thus obscuring the original image of old building.

Adaptive Reuse in Indonesia

1. De Tjolomadoe

De tjolomadoe used to be a sugar factory founded in 1861 in Karanganyar by Mangkunegaran IV. In 1928, this factory underwent an expansion of the area of sugarcane land and an architectural overhaul. After about 20 years of neglect, this building was made into a museum. The De Tjolomadoe Museum is one of the successful adaptive reuses in Indonesia because this museum is full of visitors.

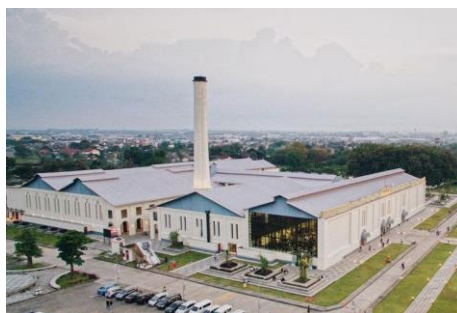


Figure 1 De Tjolomadoe Museum

Source : www.kompas.com

2. Asia Africa Museum

The Asian-African Museum was formerly the building that served as the venue for the Asian-African Conference on 18-24 April 1955. Now the building is a museum that has strong historical value and is also a landmark for the city of Bandung.



Figure 2 Asia Africa
Converention Building
Source : www.wikipedia.com



Figure 3 Asia Africa Museum
Source : www.bandung.co.id

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in the study of architectural adaptive reuse involves a series of systematic steps to understand, analyze, and redesign existing buildings. First of all, this research will start with a literature study to understand the basic concepts of adaptive reuse and the history of building reuse. Next, a field survey will be conducted to identify and analyze buildings that have undergone adaptive reuse. Data will be collected through observation, interviews and visual documentation. This analysis includes aspects of history, architecture, structural conditions, and cultural values involved in the adaptive reuse process. The data collected becomes the basis for determining the new function of the building. In addition, a qualitative approach will be used to understand the experiences of occupants and users of buildings that have undergone adaptive reuse.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Historical Background

Lumbung Mataram in the past used to be a house occupied by several families. This house is one of the oldest houses in Kotagede, as evidenced by the inscription on one of the houses which is known to have existed from around the 1750s. The house used to be a production house. It is known that this house was once a production house for kitchen tools made of copper, which in Javanese means "sayang" which means kitchen tools. Copper kitchen tools were produced in this house and then sold from within the city to outside the city. Then apart from being a production house for kitchen equipment, this place was also a production site for batik fabrics until around the mid-1900s. Batik cloth in this place is also sold outside the city. Then after that this house also became a place for the production of woven textiles, and accessories made of metal. And at this time this house became a restaurant called "Kopi Lumbung Mataram".

All production ever carried out by the Lumbung Mataram was closed due to a lack of management from family members. Several family members decided to move and set up a new business. Of the several productions that have been carried out by Lumbung Mataram, batik is one that has lasted quite a long time. Making batik that does not require a lot of tools provides the potential to restore the Mataram barn batik. Batik is also an interesting cultural heritage to be studied by the public.

Reduction of Batik Artists/Craftsmen

Batik is one of Indonesia's cultural treasures. Batik is an Indonesian culture that is worldwide, many foreign people like batik because of its uniqueness, both the motive and the way it is made. Even the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) stipulates that batik is a world cultural heritage "World Herrtitage" from Indonesia. With the designation of batik as a world cultural heritage, the Indonesian people have a responsibility to continue to preserve it. One of the efforts to preserve it is to keep

batik craftsmen continuing to work and regenerate. Especially how to regenerate batik craftsmen, because currently almost all batik craftsmen are on average old or over 50 years old. Our current challenge is how batik craftsmen continue to regenerate. However, it cannot be denied that the existence of modernization has reduced the interest of the community, especially young people, in batik. So that currently the batik craftsmen are reduced.

Abel Hesed Tandjaja, Entrepreneur and owner of Batik Wolter, also said that demand regeneration (consumers/buyers) is needed. He gave an example of the slow regeneration of batik craftsmen in Pekalongan due to falling demand.

This is evidenced by the reduction in batik craftsmen in Indonesia. The Ministry of Industry noted that there were 47,000 Batik IKM units in Indonesia (2019) with a total of 199,444 workers (2015). since the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic two years ago, the batik craft industry has been sluggish. Quoted detikFinance, April 8 2021, the Association of Indonesian Batik Craftsmen and Entrepreneurs (APPBI) noted, in Indonesia there are 151,656 batik craftsmen, but now only 37,914 craftsmen are still active. This means that the pandemic has reduced the number of craftsmen by 113,742 people. Due to the pandemic, many batik craftsmen have switched professions.

Unused Joglo

On the front of the Lumbung Mataram there is a building called *Limasan*. This building is part of the Lumbung Mataram which is located in front, close to the parking lot. This building is still well maintained because it is one of the buildings that was just built when the Mataram Lumbung Coffee was formed. This building is similar to joglo in general. There are benches inside for visitors, but few visitors choose to sit in *Limasan*, so the building is mostly left unused. So that with the existence of a batik workshop, this building can be put to good use. In addition, this building also has the same characteristics as the joglo so that there are no walls covering this building, so visitors can easily see and try to make batik. And also its location in the front area makes this building immediately visible when visitors come.



Figure 4 Place of Limasan for Batik Workshop
Source : Author,2022



Figure 5 Limasan (space for batik workshop)
Source : Author,2022



Figure 6 Limasan (space for batik workshop)
Source : Author,2022

Challenge

Narrow Access

Access to the Lumbung Mataram is very narrow, especially for cars. This is often a problem if there are cars that pass each other. One of the cars had to wait for the other car to pass because access to Lumbung Mataram could only be passed by one car. This is a drawback because visitors cannot easily access the Lumbung Mataram.



Figure 7 Narrow Access
Source : Author,2022

Lack of Parking Lot

One of the tourist facilities that must be considered is parking lot. The parking lot in the Lumbung Mataram is still not well organized. This is one of the weaknesses in the Lumbung Mataram, namely the lack of proper parking, especially for cars. However, there is a solution to this problem, which is to make parking lots organized around the Mataram barn. This can be a solution because there is still unused vacant land around the Lumbung Mataram, so that empty l and can be used as a parking lot.

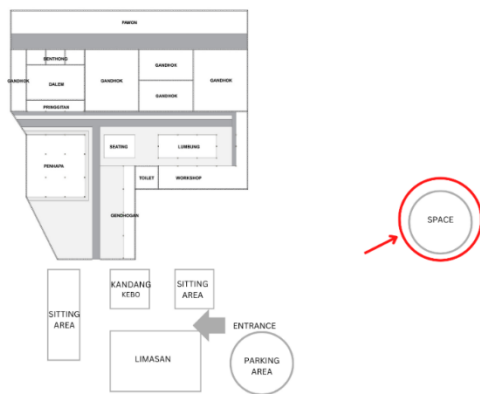


Figure 8 Empty Space for Parking Area



Figure 9 Empty Space for Parking Area
Source : Author,2022

Adaptive Reuse Idea Batik Workshop

With the data above, we know there is reduction of Batik artists, then how to increase the interest of the next generation and also increase the demand for batik itself. The first thing that must be instilled is a love of batik culture. How can you increase this love? Namely by introducing batik to the public. The purpose of this batik workshop is to make the Lumbung Mataram a batik educational tour. With the batik workshop, visitors can get to know batik better and how to make it. So that people's knowledge of batik increases, after increasing knowledge about batik, the love for batik culture can increase. And if people already love

batik, there will be a regeneration of batik artists and the demand for batik products will increase, the supply will also increase, so that batik makers will also increase.

With the existence of a Batik workshop, it can also restore historical values in the Lumbung Mataram which was once the home of batik production. Besides visitors being able to learn how to make batik, visitors can also find out about the history of the Lumbung Mataram before it became a restaurant like it is today.

CONCLUSION

Adaptive reuse or the conversion of building functions is one of the solutions to keep buildings standing and have benefits, especially buildings that have historical value such as Kopi Lumbung Mataram. The function change at one of the Lumbung Mataram joglos is as a place for batik workshops. Previously the joglo served as a place to sit for visitors, but this joglo is not used because visitors prefer to sit in the area inside the Kopi Lumbung Mataram. By changing the function of this building will make the building more efficient and useful. With the Batik Workshop, it will keep historical buildings functioning properly, and also raise historical issues related to the Lumbung Mataram which was previously a place for making batik. This workshop also aims to improve the economic aspects of the surrounding community.

The Batik Workshop will also introduce more visitors to batik, which is a world cultural heritage. Visitors will also get a new experience with batik making process. And it is hoped that this Batik Workshop can increase people's love for batik which will increase the demand for products made from batik.

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