



# Former Oesing Kitchen Colonial Building in Banyuwangi as Urban Heritage

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## ABSTRAK

Kabupaten Banyuwangi kaya peninggalan kolonial. Peninggalan kolonial masih dapat ditemui di beberapa sisi kota, tetapi tidak sedikit yang sudah mengalami perubahan bentuk, bahkan tampak berbeda dengan keadaan semula, salah satu bangunan adalah eks dapur Oesing. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengeksplorasi elemen pembentuk fasade dan pembentuk ruang dalam eks Dapur Oesing Banyuwangi, dan Kondisi bangunan eks daur Oesing setelah dipugar. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif dengan teknik pengambilan data secara observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Bangunan kolonial yang dipilih sebagai kasus studi dilakukan dengan teknik purposive sampling melalui beberapa kriteria. Analisis data dilakukan secara induktif dengan lebih menekankan kepada makna dan nilai sejarah. Hasil pengamatan sebagai cara untuk memaparkan dan menyimpulkan kedua elemen pembentuk karakter arsitektural pada bangunan-bangunan kolonial tersebut. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bangunan eks dapur Oesing memiliki karakter arsitektural yang dapat ditentukan dari jendela, pintu masuk, atap, dan dinding. Sementara karakter yang lain dapat ditentukan dari denah dasar dan bentuk bangunan. Selain itu terdapat objek pendukung kesejarahan seperti cerobong, makam tua, nagabulan dan bangunan pertani.

## ABSTRACT

Banyuwangi Regency is rich in pen-colonial legacy. Colonial remains can still be found in several parts of the city, but quite a few have changed form, even looking different from their original state. One of the buildings is the former Oesing kitchen. The research aims to explore the facade-forming and space-forming elements in the former Oesing Kitchen, Banyuwangi, and the condition of the former Oesing building after restoration. The research method used is qualitative, with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. The colonial buildings selected as study cases were carried out using purposive sampling techniques using several criteria. Data analysis was carried out inductively with greater emphasis on historical meaning and value. The results of the observations are a way to explain and conclude the two elements that form the architectural character of these colonial buildings. The research results show that the former Oesing kitchen building has an architectural character that can be determined from the windows, entrance, roof, and walls. Meanwhile, other characters can be determined from the basic plan and shape of the building. Apart from that, there are historical supporting objects such as chimneys, old tombs, nagabulan, and agricultural buildings.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The series of journeys of a city can be seen from the rich architectural heritage of historical buildings in that city (Crespi-Vallbona, 2021; Pijet-Migoñ & Migoñ, 2022). In Banyuwangi Regency holds high historical value for the development of architecture in Indonesia. The remains of Dutch colonial buildings are heritage or historical artifacts of the city that need to be preserved because they are full of meaning and historical value. It is on this basis that it needs to be protected and preserved (Wantu et al., 2021; Whaley et al., 2021). Urban heritage is a city with a heritage culture that has meaning, historical value, and character (Rivero Moreno, 2020; van der Hoeven, 2020). Historical value gives a special characteristic/characteristic to the city's cultural heritage, which emphasizes the form elements rather

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than the material elements. The principle of urban artifacts is that they are always related to places, events, and forms (Karana et al., 2020; Lofland, 2020).

The legacy of Dutch colonial architectural works has become a historical record in real form, which also provides uniqueness and authenticity to a city (Brouwer & Jöekalda, 2020; Hsu, 2023). Colonial buildings in Banyuwangi Regency express distinctive and easily recognizable characteristics, making them different from other buildings in Banyuwangi Regency—one of the colonial buildings is the former Oesing Kitchen. The Colonial Building, the former Oesing Kitchen, is located on Jln. Ahmad. Yani No. 27, Jln. I Gusti Ngurah Rai Banyuwangi. PT Pertani manages this building. Pertani is a state-owned enterprise (BUMN) that was founded in 1959 as a company operating in the agribusiness sector. It produces, procures, and markets agricultural production facilities and commodities (Arslan et al, 2016; Kangile et al., 2020).

There are 2 buildings in the former Oesing kitchen, namely Building 1 (south), consisting of the lower and upper floors, and Building 2 (north). Around the former Oesing kitchen building, there are other supporting objects such as chimneys (not maintained), Chinese tombs (not maintained), and agricultural offices (Resti Nurhayati et al., 2024; Tulistyantoro et al., 2021). Building 1 on the south side and behind the main building has been razed to the ground and replaced with a new building. However, the main building is still maintained. Building 2 was razed to the ground and replaced with a new building (Feng et al., 2020; Gao et al., 2020).

In Banyuwangi district, buildings with historical value were destroyed and even had the potential to become objects of alleged cultural heritage (ODCB). For example, the fate of Gedung Juang 45 on Jln. Veteran No. 1, Kapatihan Banyuwangi, Former official residence of the Banyuwangi District Court (PN) office on Jln. Attorney General Suprpto No. 52A was razed to the ground, and many other buildings still needed to be maintained, such as English dormitories. This is where the government and the community can learn from cases of destruction of historic buildings without documentation (Mishra, 2021; Nightingale et al., 2020). The elements that form the architectural character of a building are important to document and describe so as not to lose history.. Society must learn from the experience of the destruction of historic buildings, and the people of Banyuwangi are also disadvantaged by losing one of their historical components (Pratama, 2021; Sufyan et al., 2020).

PembForm architectural character: architectural works can be seen from the basic elements that form the meaning, significance, or impression of the work, including shape, line, color, and texture. Antariksa also added that the architectural elements of the building are divided into interior space elements and building facade elements so that they can express their architectural character. Also states that the architectural character of a building can be traced from its facade (Prieto & Oldenhave, 2021; Sufyan et al., 2020). That the facade is the main element that forms the character of a building, starting from windows, driveways and entrances, roofs, walls, ground plans, and the shape of the building to supporting elements of the building's character (Ahmad & Syamsu, 2024; Tulistyantoro et al., 2020). Groups supporting elements of building character into signs on the facade and building form and massing, which are related to the basic location of the building plan. This research aims to explore the facade elements of architectural character in several typologies of colonial buildings in the former Dapur Oesing. Thus, these two elements form the scope of research in searching for data and exploring the architectural character of colonial buildings as the basis for creating an old city rich in historical value, as well as a source and medium for historical learning.

## 2. METHOD

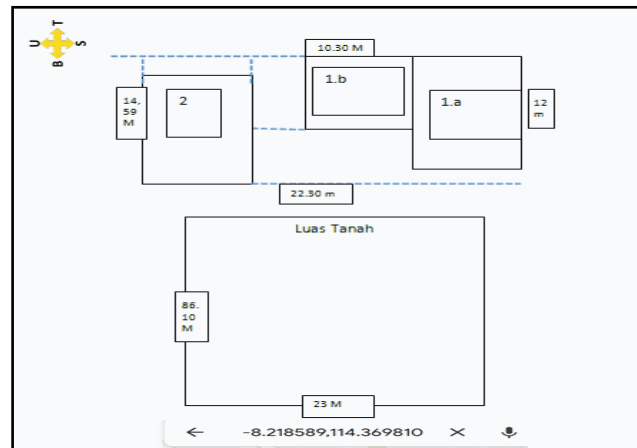
The method used is qualitative, obtaining knowledge based on the results of observations, experiences, and historical values in the case studies that are lived (Alhazmi & Kaufmann, 2022; Priya, 2021). This research is based on the philosophy of postpositivism. By examining case studies naturally (real context), researchers play a major role in selecting case studies as research samples in a purposive manner (purposive sampling). Data collection was carried out using physical observation, interviews, and documentation techniques. Then, the data was analyzed inductively so that the results of this research focused more on historical meaning and value and so that the architectural character of colonial buildings could be formulated.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

Building Colonial former Oesing kitchen is at coordinates 8.218589, 114.369810. Based on the boundaries of the former Dapur Osing area, namely: West, bordering Jl. A. Yani, East borders with Resident's Houses (Kampung Bali), North borders Jl. The PT Office borders I Gusti Ngurah Rai and the

South. Pertani (Persero) Banyuwangi Branch Jl. A. Yani 27 Banyuwangi. Only a few people know the history of this building. However, judging from the shape of the building, it has typical colonial architectural characteristics. Suppose you look at the surrounding supporting objects, namely the old tomb, chimney, Nagabulan, and agricultural buildings (Cheng et al., n.d.; Galli, 2022). In that case, the existence of the former Dapur Oesing building has a historical role and value. The former Oesing Kitchen has been registered as an ODCB. The condition of the building has changed form function, and the removal of distinctive features such as windows, which were only noticed now while it was being rented out or used by other people.



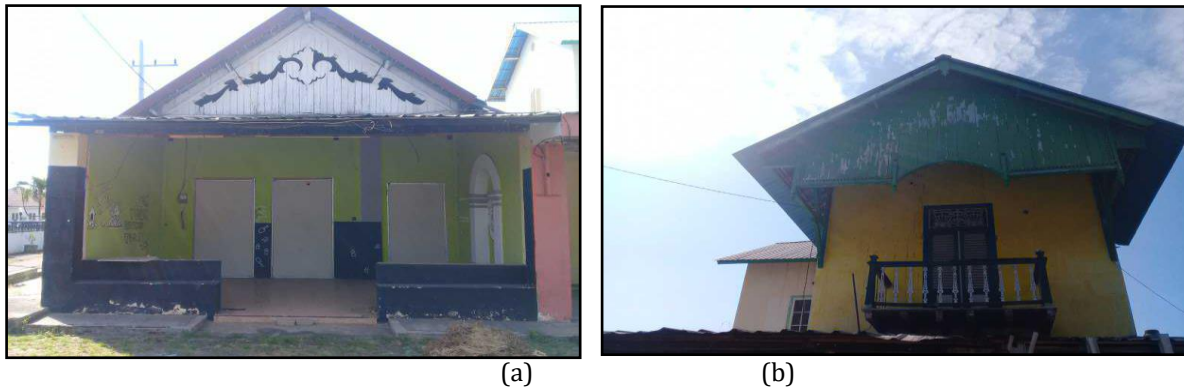
**Figure 1.** Sketch of the Lower Floor of Building 1 and Two Former Oesing Kitchens (Personal Documentation, 2020)

Building 1 consists of 3 parts, namely the living room, main room, and stairs leading to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. The divider between the living room and the main room is an entrance door of the same size, namely 150X320 cm, with a square pattern on one side, of which there is a vine motif with iron ventilation as a breeze: wind, no door leaf.



**Figure 2.** Sketch Showing Many Doors (Personal Documentation, 2020)

Based on the south building, the 1<sup>st</sup> floor of the building is still intact, but the doors are missing. In this area, you can see a number of new additional components, such as sinks and dishwashers, including the guardrail in the hallway between buildings 1 and 2. The floor has been replaced. The roof structure of the rear 1<sup>st</sup> floor has added new components, apparently to support the function of this building as a restaurant. a) Colonial Building 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor (south), (b) Building 2 (North) without front showed in Figure 3. Building 2 (North) side view showed in Figure 4. The second building has changed or has been renovated with a new facade, either due to changes in shape or material or because of the addition of a new function.



**Figure 3.** (a) Colonial Building 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor (South), (b) Building 2 (North) Without Front (Personal Documentation, 2020)



**Figure 4.** Building 2 (North) Side View (Personal Documentation, 2020)

## Discussion

The former Oesing Kitchen Colonial Building has 2 buildings, namely the 1<sup>st</sup> two-story building (main building) to the south and the building to the North. The two are separated by a hallway/aisle as a barrier (Rachmah et al., 2022; Warjiyati et al., 2023). In the living room and main room, there are 26 doors, but they do not have doors. The size of each door leaf is different. It was not known for certain before the Oesing kitchen manager used it whether this building was closed or had many doors. Door 1, from the front, measuring 150. Door 2, from the front, measuring 130x320 cm, no door leaf. Door 3, from the north side, with dimensions 194x245 cm, no door leaf. Door 4, from the north side, measuring 320. Door 5, from the north side, measuring 110x220 cm, no door. Door 6 is in the middle of the building, and its dimensions are 125x235 cm. There is no door. Door 7, located in the middle of the building, measuring 150x320 cm, has a curved pattern on one side. There is a vine motif with iron ventilation for air. Door 8 is in the middle of the building with dimensions 130x320 cm. Door 9 is on the south side with dimensions 110x320 cm; no door. Door 10 is on the south side with dimensions 160x320 cm; no door. Door 11 is on the south side with dimensions 160x320 cm; no door. Door 12, from the south side, measuring 153x203 cm, has no door leaf. Door 13, from the south side, with dimensions 150x203 cm, no door leaf. Door 14, from the south side, with dimensions 124x203 cm, no door leaf. Door 15, rear east side, measuring 125x250 cm, has a rectangular pattern with a perforated curved motif for the winds. there is no door leaf. Door 16, back east, with dimensions 188. Door 17, back east, measuring 125. Door 18, back east, measuring 120x213 cm, no door leaf. Door 19, back east, measuring 116x213 cm, no door. Door 20, back east, measuring 116x213 cm, no door leaf. Door 21, back east, measuring 116x213 cm, has a door leaf without motifs and ventilation holes.

In the Staircase, based on the building plan, there are 4 doors and 1 window. The information is as follows. Door 22, with dimensions 117x213 cm, has a door as a middle divider on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor/stairs. Door 23, on the west side, with dimensions 130x215 cm, no door leaf. Door 24, on the east side, with dimensions 103x210 cm, no door leaf. Door 25, on the east side, with dimensions 232x233 cm, no door leaf. Window 26, measuring 125x109 cm, middle divider leading to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor/stairs. Second, ladder. The stairs are made of wood. It consists of 3 levels, namely lower, middle, and upper. There is a banister.



The steps measure 1.5 m and are 60.9 m high. There are 21 steps. There are 2 stair doors, namely in the middle and top positions. Third, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Building. The 2<sup>nd</sup>-floor building is on the same plan as building 1, and it has the same area and shape. The balcony measures 315x160 cm high with a tendril motif. There is 1 main door with ventilation motifs or breezes with geometric patterned vines measuring 215/90 cm. There is a door leaf. Curved roof with no motif. Basic 2<sup>nd</sup> floor with wooden floor. Six windows are the same size, 240x135 cm, and the shutters are 65x240 cm. There is also a pair of double doors made of glass and wooden blinds. He is above the door next to the arch. There are 3 corridor doors. Based on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor building, as follows: The condition of the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor is intact, including walls, floors, windows, and doors. Characteristic of the colonial era with thick walls and towering windows and doors. This is done to accommodate the circulation of cool air entering the room. The 2<sup>nd</sup> floor is made of teak wood, the same as the British cultural heritage buildings. Intact doors and windows can be a reference for restoring the condition of incomplete doors and windows on the first floor. The previous management most likely replaced the roof of the 2<sup>nd</sup>-floor building because it was made of zinc/aluminum/galpalum.

North Building, Former Osing Kitchen. The plan of building 2 is rectangular with dimensions of 14.59 m x 9.22 m. There is a new building from the main building. There are 2 doors on the north side with the same size, namely 140x240 cm. However, the shape of the first door has been changed. There are 2 doors on the north side with the same size, namely 140x240 cm. However, the shape of the first door has been changed. Condition of the building after restoration. The following is the condition of the former Oesing Kitchen building after restoration (Lopesi, 2024; Suwitra et al., 2023). From the picture above, there is a difference, namely that the building to the North was restored to the ground and replaced with a new building. Likewise, the middle building is still maintained, but on the back and right side, there is a new building. Differences between buildings on the north side after being restored to the ground. New superstructure and old substructure showed in Figure 5.



**Figure 5.** Differences Between Buildings On The North Side After Being Restored To The Ground. New Superstructure And Old Substructure (Personal Documentation, 2023)

Based on Law No. 11 of 2010, because the former Dapur Osing is registered as an OTCB, its existence is protected and treated as a cultural heritage. Pay attention to Law No. 11 of 2010 concerning cultural heritage article 83, which states that cultural heritage buildings/cultural heritage structures can be adapted to meet current needs while still paying attention to: 1) Authenticity and values attached to cultural heritage; 2. Adding facilities according to needs; 3. Changing the spatial arrangement in a limited way And/ 4. Maintaining architectural style, original construction, and aesthetic harmony of the surrounding environment. The identification process was slightly hampered because the collection of information had changed historical data. The building is no longer accurate because the owner and residents do not know the details of the building.

This research has the advantage of helping to understand the historical and cultural value of a colonial building. It is important to maintain and care for the cultural heritage that exists in an area. By identifying and promoting colonial buildings as part of urban heritage, this research can influence the tourism sector. Historic places often attract tourists who seek authentic cultural and historical experiences. By implication, this research could trigger concrete efforts in the preservation and maintenance of the Former Oesing Kitchen Colonial Building as part of Banyuwangi's cultural heritage. These implications include physical conservation of the building, protection against vandalism or eviction, as well as more in-depth documentation related to its history and cultural value. However, this research still has limitations, namely Banyuwangi as a growing city has its own challenges in integrating the maintenance of cultural heritage with modern development. Demands for economic development and infrastructure can conflict with efforts to preserve cultural heritage.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The building has undergone changes or renovations with a new facade. These changes could be due to alterations in shape, materials or the addition of new functions. When viewed from the elements forming the building's facade, such as the high and wide windows with two shutters and louvers, they emphasize the impression of a tropical climate building, aiming to optimize natural lighting and ventilation. The entrance is located at the front and is complemented by a veranda as a transitional space from the outside to the inside. Based on the interior space elements, the spatial pattern and circulation flow are very orderly, with the central room as the orientation point. The structural system, with its massive walls, gives the building a robust impression, reinforcing geometric shapes as the basic form.

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