

Revitalization of Kampung and Graveyard Peneleh: towards Urban Settlement Sustainability

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Abstract

As the second largest city in Indonesia, Surabaya has declared its vision to be an eco city. A smart, humane and ecological effort towards the 21st century. One of the development strategies includes revitalization of neglected open spaces, the inactive graveyard. Peneleh graveyard has distinct characteristics which is located inside a kampung (an indigenous urban settlement) and historically significant to the Surabaya development, especially in the Dutch colonialism era. Peneleh graveyard is approximately 4,5 ha and closed from any burial activities since 1955. The condition is severely deteriorated. It is visually and physically blocked from the kampung.

The biggest challenge in revitalizing the kampung and graveyard is how to make the graveyard as an open space for the kampung in such ways that benefits the community, without losing its characteristics as one of the historic landmark of the city. The revitalized graveyard as urban park should acts as a generator or catalyst to increase the quality of life in the kampung.

The historical tourism potentials both of the kampung and the graveyard can be synergized so as to have a sustainable urban settlement. This study aims at identifying and analyzing all the potentials and constraints of the kampung and graveyard. This is done by conducting an in depth interview of the stakeholders, documenting the activities and the physical conditions. The result is an integrated development concept in revitalizing the kampung and graveyard /green open space to achieve a better quality of life.

Keywords: Revitalization, Urban Settlement, Sustainability

1. Introduction

Kampung Peneleh located on the eastern riverbank of Kalimas River, close to the old part of Surabaya. It is a part of Peneleh Sub District, Genteng District. The kampung is surrounded

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by Jalan Makam Peneleh (Peneleh Graveyard Street) in the north, Makam Peneleh (Peneleh Graveyard) in the east, Kampung Plampitan in the south and Jalan Peneleh (Peneleh Street) in the West, which is located on the edge of the river.

The kampung bears a long history back to the 14th century when Surabaya was a kingdom and gains its name from the inhabitant's qualification (means 'choice') as the people living there are the nobles and chosen community. The surrounded kampung names are Kampung Jagalan (refers to 'the butcher' or worker in general) and Kampung Grogol (refers to 'gate'). The kampung and its dwellers played an important role both in the history of Republic Indonesia independence as well as in the development of the city. Despite that the inhabitants tend to come and go to live in, about 70% of Kampung Peneleh inhabitants are those who born in or are the later generation.

Some important person have been living in this Kampung, to mention Sukarno (the first president), HOS. Cokroaminoto (the founder of Syarikat Islam 1920, a later political party), and Raden Rahmat/ Sunan Ampel (one of nine Islam priests/holy men in Java) and those historical buildings they used are still in use such as old mosque and Sukarno's boarding house.

In order to improve the quality of kampung in the pace of Surabaya development, the city government plans to develop the kampung and the adjacent graveyard as part of the open space for the public park.

2. Present Condition

The two aspects of development in the study is the Kampung and the Graveyard. Each has specific characteristics, shaped by the history and their roles in the development of the city.

Kampung is an indigineous settlement in the city of Indonesia. It often associated with slum settlement because of the physical condition, which are lack of infrastructure, densely populated, and poor inhabitants. In Surabaya, kampung is strategically located within the inner city central bussiness district, or other major economic and social activities. It serves at least 70% of the housing need in the area, mostly for the low income groups, working in the informal sector to support the city system.

Graveyard according to Indonesian Law number 9/1987 is categorized into 5 types, Public graveyard, Private graveyard, Special Graveyard, Crematorium, and Storage. It can be described as an area served to bury or perform burial process. In Europe or America, there are 3 types of graveyard or cemetaries: Monumental, Grass, and Natural graveyard (burying ground)

According to Burra Charter (1979), the object for conservation is not limited to built environment, but also in the form of natural environment and diversity of culture. It focused not only in the physical aspects, but also the non-physical aspects of the object/environment. Therefore, in order to ensure the sustainability of the Peneleh settlements, one should

consider the involvement of the inhabitants and other stake holders in the development process.

2.1 Kampung Peneleh

The total population of kampung Peneleh is 2,943 with density of 288 people per hectare. Within the Peneleh sub district, there are other old kampungs, namely Kampung Plampitan, Lawang Seketeng and Pandean. People are coming from every part of the city with different culture, ethnics, and religious background. The reasons for dwelling in the kampung may vary. Some are related to the closeness to work (23,5%), matrimonial relationship (40%), and other (23%). The number of family living in his/her own house is 14%. The proportion of male and female residents is equal. Kampung Peneleh consists of two neighbourhood, which are located adjacent to the graveyard.

In term of activities, kampung Peneleh functions as residential, work, bussiness and cultural area. The location in the central of the city is strategic, so as to open a lot of opportunities in economic aspects of the kampung

The kampung layout is linear, all the major pathways are perpendicular the major road. Houses are facing the north-south side. This arrangement is formed incrementally from the first development of the kampung. Centrally located comes with a benefit of receiving a lot of attention from the city government. Many of the physical improvement programs are implemented such as KIP (Kampung Improvement Program) in 1998 and PNPM (national program in community empowerment). Pathways and housing condition is generally good, shown in figure 1.



Figure 1: Pathways and housing condition in the Kampung (Laboratory of Housing and Human Settlement, 2012)

Drainage system located at the left and right side, beneath the pathways, closed with the concrete slabs. Plants and garbage bin is then put on the slabs. Clean water is accessed by 70% of the community through pipes from the Local Water company. The other 30% use deep-well water. Electricity is available, street lighting is provided by each residents in front of their house.

Historic buildings in kampung Peneleh are the Mosque (dated back to 14th century, older than the Ampel mosque in Ampel, Surabaya), Cokroaminoto House, the birth place of Soekarno- Indonesian first president), and many of old cemetery (Nyai Campa, Buyut Minggir, Buyut Dawa, Buyut Malang, Buyut Bening), Peneleh bookstore, and many other old houses as shown in figure 2.



Figure 2: The Old Mosque-top left, The Cokroaminoto House-top right and old houses with specific architecture style-below (Laboratory of Housing and Human Settlement, 2012)

Kampung Peneleh is located adjacent to the Peneleh Graveyard. Its connectivity was blocked by 2 meter brick wall. The community use wooden stairs as shown in figure 3 to cross the graveyard in order to get the shortest route to the other side of the kampung.



Figure 3: Wall of the graveyard and connectivity to Kampung Peneleh (Laboratory of Housing and Human Settlement, 2012)

2.2 Peneleh Graveyard

Peneleh graveyard is located inside the kampung as shown in figure 4. It was surrounded by houses, incrementally developed. The graveyard area is 4.4 hectare, divided into 11 blocks of graves, aligned in north-south axis. It opens in 1847, and the last plot was dug in 1916 (RCE,2012). The last burial activities commenced in 1965, by the family member having a plot in the graveyard. One of the important person buried in the cemetery is the former General Governor of Surabaya in Dutch colonial era, Pieter Markus (1787-1844).



Figure 4: Location of the Graveyard inside the kampung (Google earth, 2010)

There are two types of grave in Peneleh (picture 5). The first is vaulted graves, where the body was buried in a vault, 2 meter deep below the ground, made from brick wall and plastered. This type of grave is built to overcome the damp soil of a swampy area, and require a longer time in preparation. The vault is topped with marble or granite slab, engraved with the name of the person. The other type is the more common type of graves in Indonesia, earthgraves. The plot was digged just before the burial. The plot require smaller size than the vaulted graves.



Figure 5: Type of Grave – Vaulted grave-left and Earthgraves-right (Laboratory of Housing and Human Settlement, 2012)

The inactive function of the graveyard since 1965 leads to a deteriorate condition. Most of the graves are in poor condition, as shown in figure 6. The study identifies the condition of the graves in order to determine the area which will be developed into green open space/urban park. From the study, 70%



Figure 6: Categorization of Graves Condition (good-moderate-poor) (Laboratory of Housing and Human Settlement, 2012)

3. Potentials and Challenges

Identification of the potentials and challenges were conducted through observation and interview with the stakeholders. The potentials are:

1. Old houses with various architecture style
2. Adequate infrastructure for the settlements
3. Small bussiness, home based enterprises
4. Close relationships among multiethnics inhabitants

Despite of the potentials, some challenges are also noticed :

1. Most of the houses/buildings are in poor condition
2. The lack of communal space for social and cultural activities
3. The lack of communication and coordination between the community and the government/municipality.

4. Development Concept

The key principles in developing the sustainable kampung and graveyard Peneleh are:

1. Economically sound, ensuring the municipality and community investment for the income generation purpose.
2. Promote the uniqueness of the physical features, such as the settlement arrangement, the historic/romantic ambiance of the graveyard and maintaining the vast architectural style of the houses
3. Connectivity with the city structure, mostly with bussiness district and accessibility from other part of the city
4. Involvement of the community, intensive discussion and communication with the inhabitants
5. Strong commitment from the government/municipality

Based on the potentials and challenges of the development and to achieve the sustainable development of the kampung, the revitalization of graveyard must functions as:

1. Green open space
2. Heritage Cemetary
3. Social and Cultural space

The zoning of the functions is based on the inventory of the graves condition, and also considering aspects of circulation (favourable route in the graveyard, point of entry/accessibility) and shading (existing trees and other vegetation). The layout of the proposed development scheme is characterized by the leveling of the ground as shown in figure 7 and 8.

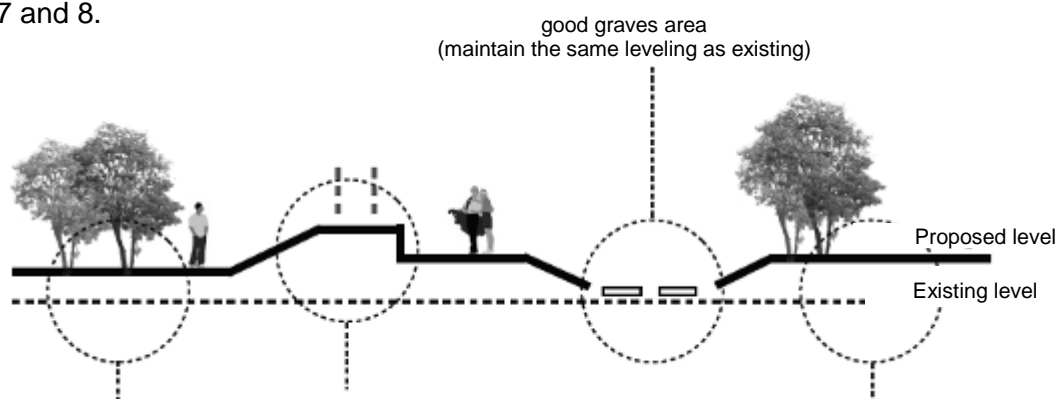


Figure 7: Different leveling of the ground

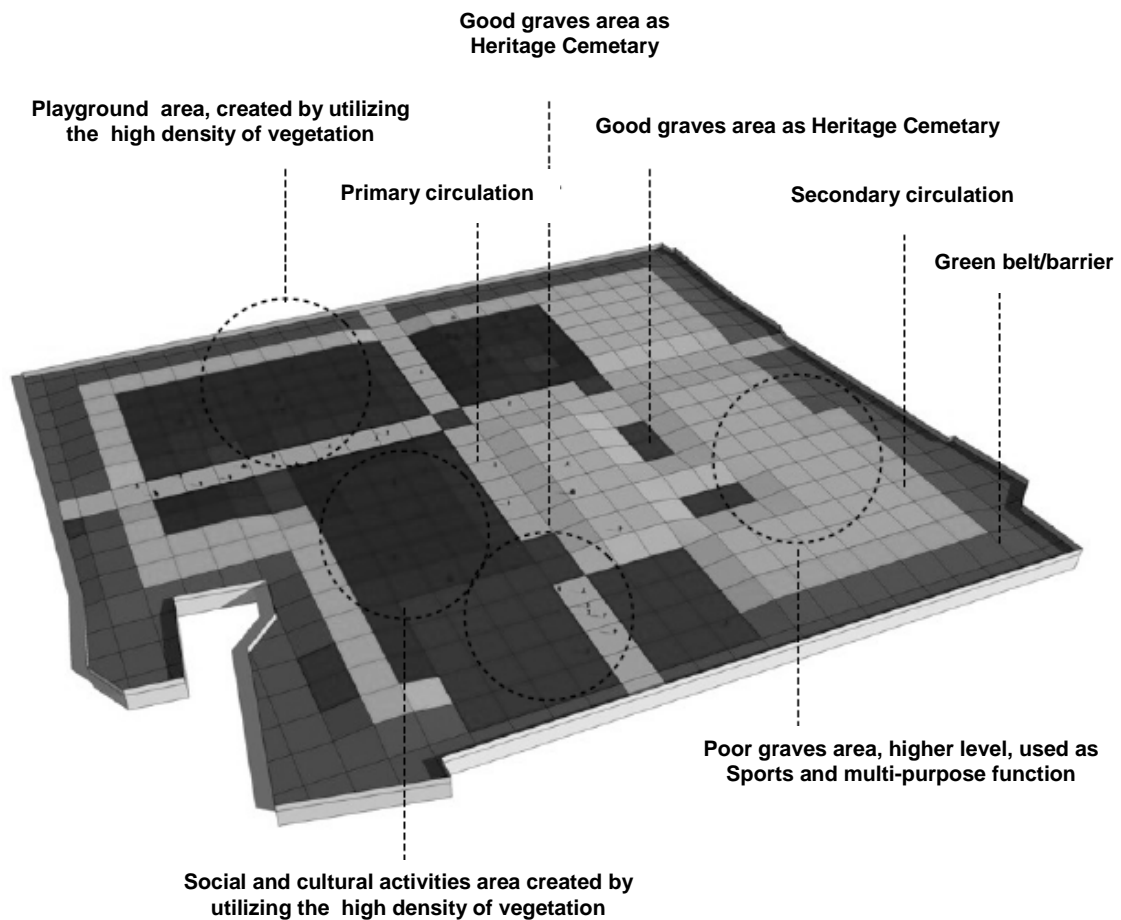


Figure 8: Diagramatic of Development Concept

5. Conclusion

From the study it was found that the potentials of Kampung and graveyard Peneleh can support the sustainability of the urban settlement, with some suggestions:

1. Ensuring the involvement and commitment of all stakeholders (municipality and community)

2. Giving a new function to the new cemetery as urban open space that cater the social and cultural activities of the kampung inhabitants
3. Providing income generating activities

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