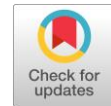


Intangible aspect of revitalization in vernacular heritage architecture in case study of Wae Rebo NTT Village



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ABSTRACT

Revitalization is an effort to preserve traditional architecture. The form of revitalization in traditional architecture has certain values and principles, which can be seen from both tangible and intangible aspects. These two aspects have different responses in the revitalization process. In the tangible aspect, we can measure the impact through a quantitative approach, while in the intangible aspect, we can measure it using a qualitative approach. This paper answers the question of how the intangible aspects of revitalization impact the sustainability of traditional architectural values. It carries the research method of using qualitative methods and theoretical studies, and comparing those aspects of the revitalization process. The results are explained by defining the positive and negative effects on the last condition of revitalization.

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1. Introduction

Heritage architecture or traditional architectural heritage is part of history and has knowledge values that can be used and applied as knowledge [1]. On the side of heritage architecture, the legacy of the values contained in it can be seen from two aspects. Measurable aspects (tangible) and aspects that cannot be measured (intangible), these two things are equally important in efforts to preserve heritage [2]. The role of architecture on the conservative side, has a responsibility to prevent the existence of a disaster heritage or social and cultural values. In order to maintain the values of knowledge contained in the architectural heritage. The preservation of these values is important to maintain local identity and the development of knowledge that can increase the value of an area [3].

An adaptive form of area preservation with vernacular architectural areas can be done using revitalization. Revitalization is carried out using a bottom-up method, which is looking deeper into the physical and non-physical aspects as well as the spatial needs that occur [4]. The revitalization that is carried out must have taken into account local resilience to prevailing customs and culture. So that the revitalization process in this vernacular architectural area has a deep approach to local aspects [4].

An area that receives an intervention in the form of revitalization will automatically undergo an area transformation. This transformation can be physical and non-physical and is closely related to socio-cultural aspects. Physical transformation can be done by reconstructing or replicating local buildings, while non-physically it can be done employing social rehabilitation. The revitalization process that is often done is to replicate the original building and carry out the restoration of the area. That way, when viewed from the social dynamics, the non-physical (intangible) aspect becomes the determining parameter whether the revitalization process has an impact and influence on the social conditions and quality of the area [2].

The problem topics discussed in this paper are answering questions; How the revitalization process in heritage architecture has an impact on the intangible aspects of the heritage architecture area, and how the intangible aspects of the revitalization process will be sustainable. Meanwhile, the purpose of writing this paper is to understand how appropriate and suitable revitalization steps are in vernacular architectural areas by looking at the two aspects of heritage architecture, tangible and intangible aspects.

1.1. Theoretical Basic

The knowledge and theory used in answering the problems of this paper can be divided into three parts; Understanding of traditional architecture or heritage architecture, understanding of the theory of revitalization in heritage architecture, and finally regarding the concept of preservation of intangible aspects.

1.1.1. Understanding of Traditional Architecture or Heritage Architecture

Heritage architecture is a term that refers to buildings or structures that are historically or culturally important, which are an important part of the country's heritage / region and require conservation [5]. Conservation carried out in the heritage architectural area aims to present prevailing historical / cultural values so that they can be archived and studied in the knowledge system. Vernacular is part of an architectural heritage that focuses on the relationship between the life of local subjects and their natural contexts.

Heritage architecture is a way of life that is formed by a social community and passed down from generation to generation [6]. These can be categorized as things that can be measured (tangible) or things that cannot be measured (intangible). Tangible means that it can be perceived, can be touched, genuine, and is physical. Tangible inheritance is an artifact or an object can be a part of the architecture. Examples of tangible things are buildings, traditional clothes, vehicles, graves, monuments [6]. Intangibles are things that are not physical, the inheritance is intellectually in a culture that can be inherited. Intangible inheritance can be in the form of beliefs, myths, ways of socializing, and knowledge that can be passed on [6].

As an effort to preserve heritage, these two aspects should be harmonized. Physical things can be preserved with reconstruction efforts, the reconstruction is of course by prevailing knowledge [7]. So that the results of the physical reconstruction must be sustainable and in accordance with the original. Another case in the effort to preserve the intangible aspects of a community, it can be done by maintaining its original condition, harmonizing conditions that can be adaptive and sustainable by increasing the values in the social community according to the prevailing local values.

1.1.2. Understanding of the Theory of Revitalization in Heritage Architecture

A revitalization is an approach to conservation that emphasizes local needs and contexts. In vernacular architectural areas, the stages of preservation can be carried out by means of physical intervention, economic rehabilitation, and social revitalization [5]. Physical intervention in the revitalization process can take the form of building reconstruction. By looking for the context of traditional architecture, which means considering the context of the environment and the relationship between humans and nature. The reconstruction process itself should be carried out under prevailing norms and regulations. The understanding of the use of materials, technology, and craftsmanship is based on the ability of the local community, so that their ownership will transform the area into joint ownership. In contrast to economic rehabilitation which is in the form of non-physical action, in the process economic rehabilitation means restoring the economy which can adjust to the needs, especially in running the economy with other regions, given the varied human needs and human nature that need each other [5]. This is an impact of economic growth in a particular region and can be a sign of sustainable or unsustainable change.

Social revitalization is a cause and effect of interventions caused by a sustainable transformation of the area. One of the impacts that can be seen in the social aspect is the change in people's behaviour due to the increasing number of tourists visiting and resulting in increased interaction.

Quoting from [8] "Conservation can be seen as a process to maintain the continuity of cultural property now and in the future". Conservation efforts are none other than to maintain the cultural sustainability of the past so that it can survive and be sustainable in the future. To conserve the area, the revitalization process includes both physical and non-physical things, as well as tangible and

intangible aspects in a traditional architecture. The interventions carried out in revitalization have a causal relationship with these two aspects.

Preservation efforts can take the form of preservation with implementation in the form of development, restoration, replication, reconstruction, revitalization, and / or use for new functions of past assets [9], [10]. This activity requires holistic disciplines covering both physical and non-physical aspects. Preservation is intended to prevent damage and disaster heritage or loss of cultural values and historical heritage from the past, according to Bernard Fielden: "Preservation is a process of preserving the continuity of cultural heritage for the present and future." The continuity in this concept is aspects in bridging the traces of the past with present and future developments. Maintenance of basic and planned buildings as a preventive measure to increase the cultural values contained in the building. The cultural values contained in the building or area are maintained so that the identity of the area can be seen.

The faster the society in urban society changes, the more attention is paid to historical stability which results in the increasingly popular preservation of cultural heritage, including in terms of architecture. This increase in popularity is a determining aspect of the formation of city branding, it is important in the search for the identity of a region, and is closely related to economic growth and national integration [11]. The current trend in the development of heritage areas is the explanation of specific identities in historical areas that can enhance the identity of the area so that it is not monotonous. There are three approaches in developing heritage areas, such as preservation, restoration and renewal [11]. This raises new questions;

- Why is it protected? And why was it modified?
- What should be protected or modified?
- How do you do it to maintain the authentic value?

These questions can be seen from the point of view of a philosophical, economic, social and functional approach. With a focus on the balance of social change, attention to historical stability, and socio-cultural sustainability .

According to [12] in his book entitled Architectural Conservation, there are three important aspects in approaching each stage of conservation.

- A value-based approach

Every historical building has certain values that need to be preserved. It can be in the form of historical evidence and knowledge contained in its physical and social conditions, these values should be reviewed with an analysis of their importance and function in preserving a value.

- Approach based on integrity

The integrity referred to is an adjustment to the concept of preservation by prioritizing the sustainability of culture and historical values. Conformity in carrying out preservation in the process that prioritizes local aspects and effective empowerment.

- Approach based on authenticity

An authentic approach to conservation efforts does not only restore the shape of the building to its original form [12]. Authentic does not only focus on the physical authenticity of buildings, but on resilience and sustainability in the social, economic and cultural contexts contained in an area.

Economic and social aspects are aspects that greatly influence the sustainability of heritage areas / buildings. Where this sustainability is accompanied by the physical resilience of the building as a reflection of cultural heritage and local identity. By focusing on social and economic aspects, local adjustments and adaptations to the times become more flexible.

As a very complex activity, according to Bernard Feilden in his book 'Conservation of Historic Building', revitalization occurs through several stages and requires a certain period of time and includes the following:

- **Physical Intervention**

The visual condition of the area is one of the determining aspects of the sustainability of heritage architecture. Efforts made to restore the visual condition of the area are by conducting physical interventions that focus on the physical resilience of buildings and conformity to the original concept. Improvement of physical and environmental quality such as accessibility, provision of facilities, empowerment of good waste management needs to be a focus in improving the quality of life without changing its local and authentic aspects [8].

- **Economic Rehabilitation**

As the regional economy grows, heritage architecture must be able to adapt to modern economic conditions. The development of economic functions and the role of local communities in utilizing existing local potentials are the main focus in carrying out economic rehabilitation [8].

- **Social / Institutional Revitalization**

The lives of local communities in adapting to new conditions after revitalization need processes and adjustments. Revitalization in the social aspect is important in preparing local communities to be better prepared to face changes after revitalization. The dynamics of the social life of the community play an important role in preserving the values and culture contained in heritage architecture. The role of the government and local institutions can also boost the dynamics of social life [8].

1.1.3. Understanding of the concept of preservation of intangible aspects

Tourism is one of the determining aspects of the sustainability of revitalization, because it includes the empowerment of non-physical (intangible) aspects that can affect the area's performance. Changing a heritage area into a tourism object is one of the solutions in empowering cultural values and maintaining sustainability. The relationship between architecture and tourism is also a close relationship if it is associated with culture and efforts to preserve heritage architecture [13].

Issues or problems are often found in the area of site development which affects their locality. The causes and effects of tourism activities and area development can be difficult to identify because they have related relationships, for example, a tourist area that builds a hotel in an area and damages the surrounding ecosystem. The impact also on socio-cultural defense becomes an issue that often occurs, the subject of local residents and stakeholders in tourism development has a relevant correlation [14]. Examples of models for failure to balance between stakeholders are:

- The relationship between the host (local residents) and tourists is not mutually beneficial. Adaptation in this relationship must have two directions. Local residents adapt to increase in tourists as part of social transformation with the aim of increasing the quality of resources at times. Tourists who travel to the area need adaptation in an effort to respect the host and also in maintaining regional authenticity [15].
- Local participation in regional development. The development of cultural heritage areas that have active stakeholders in them needs to consider the use of human resources. The economic benefits received by tourism managers should be distributed fairly to local parties [15].

The conclusion regarding the theoretical study discussed is that an area with a vernacular architecture that is intervened in the form of revitalization will create a transformation of the area which can be in the form of physical and non-physical changes. The transformation of the area will trigger the formation of regional performance that can show the impact of revitalization. Things that support the transformation of the area can be distinguished from physical and non-physical aspects [15]. The physical aspects that occur are related to the existence of reconstruction that affects three values, first is participatory design or empowerment of local communities in carrying out development, second is local value which in the process of revitalization uses local values as an effort to preserve vernacular values, and third is conservative as the goal of revitalization. The non-physical aspect is closely related to increased networking caused by the increase in tourists or tourists visiting. This can lead to regional transformation in four aspects; social, economic, cultural and political. These four aspects are explained through Bernard Feilden's conservation theory.

2. Method

To understand the context of the discussion, a literature review is carried out in deepening the understanding of the relationship between traditional architecture and the stages of revitalization, the literature study includes theory and discussion related to the revitalization process and intangible aspects of traditional architecture. In supporting the literature study, a case study is also needed to confirm its accuracy. The case study taken is the Wae Rebo area in the NTT archipelago. Data collection is done by taking data from several sources online and also through books that write a revitalization journey in Wae Rebo. Research methods as show in Fig. 1.

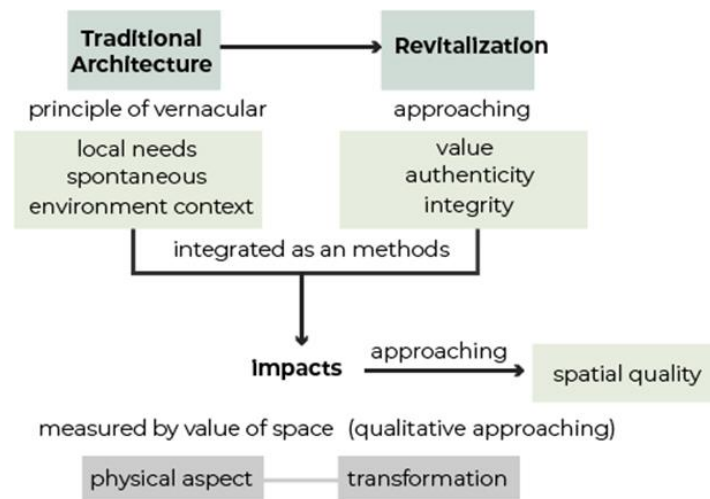


Fig. 1. Research Methods

Based on the diagram above, The discussion of this thesis explores between vernacular architecture and revitalization. In the vernacular itself discusses the principle of vernacular, while in the revitalization theory discusses the revitalization approach. The combination of these keywords is integrated as a method in analyzing the impact of revitalization by looking at spatial quality. This impact can be reviewed on the physical aspect and transformation of the area.

3. Results and Discussion

Wae Rebo is a traditional village located in the hills to be precise in Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province. Wae Rebo is located at an altitude of 1000 masl so it is often known to as 'the land above the clouds' because it is surrounded by mountains that are still green and natural. Wae Rebo Village underwent a revitalization by the Foster Home Team headed by Mr. Yori Antar in 2008, after the revitalization was completed, the village of Wae Rebo was famous for its Cultural Tourism Village [16]. It is called this because this village has its own charm in preserving its pristine culture, with the concept of cultural tourism which emphasizes local values by maintaining cultural authenticity so that tourists who come are 'forced' to adapt to the conditions of local communities. The revitalization process discussed is divided into three stages as show in Fig. 2.



Fig. 2. The Stage of Revitalization Process

First, the development stage of the revitalization concept which is carried out as a planning material covering the principles of revitalization to be carried out, then the traditional ceremony process which is carried out before carrying out the reconstruction stage, the last is the physical reconstruction stage.

The revitalization process carried out by the Rumah Asuh Foundation team has three core ideas. First, in the field of Architecture and Culture, things such as traditional development ceremonies, zoning of areas, and the use of local materials are considered in the technical implementation of revitalization aimed at prioritizing the local values of an area and as an effort to respect ancestors and natural potentials that still exist [17].

The second aspect is locality, which means that this value becomes a consideration for designers in using local potential and local habits. This aspect explores about the use of local materials and their relationship with the durability and availability of materials. Besides, the value regarding the participatory design or area design that empowers local communities as one of the "heads" in designing and implementing this revitalization. In the conception stage of the design process, ideas from the local community are needed, so that participatory values can be completed. With the participation of the local community, the welfare of the community will also be affected by taking into account the construction time of the building and also the financial managerial system [16].

The third aspect is the development of ecotourism. Development considerations in the tourism sector because this village with its cultural authenticity and natural beauty can be a potential in the concept of cultural tourism. However, in its development, there are three values put forward in the purpose and education of this concept. Which is; transfer knowledge, voluntary tours, and local links. These three aspects are the hope that occurs when the tourist numbers increase. In its implementation, some signs must be followed by tourists in a tourist way that adapts to the lives of local communities. This was done to maintain the authenticity and authentic value of the cultural heritage of Wae Rebo. These three aspects have continuity and integration that are interrelated and include the values and principles of revitalization in the vernacular architectural area [16]. The Concept of Revitalization Process as show in Fig. 3.

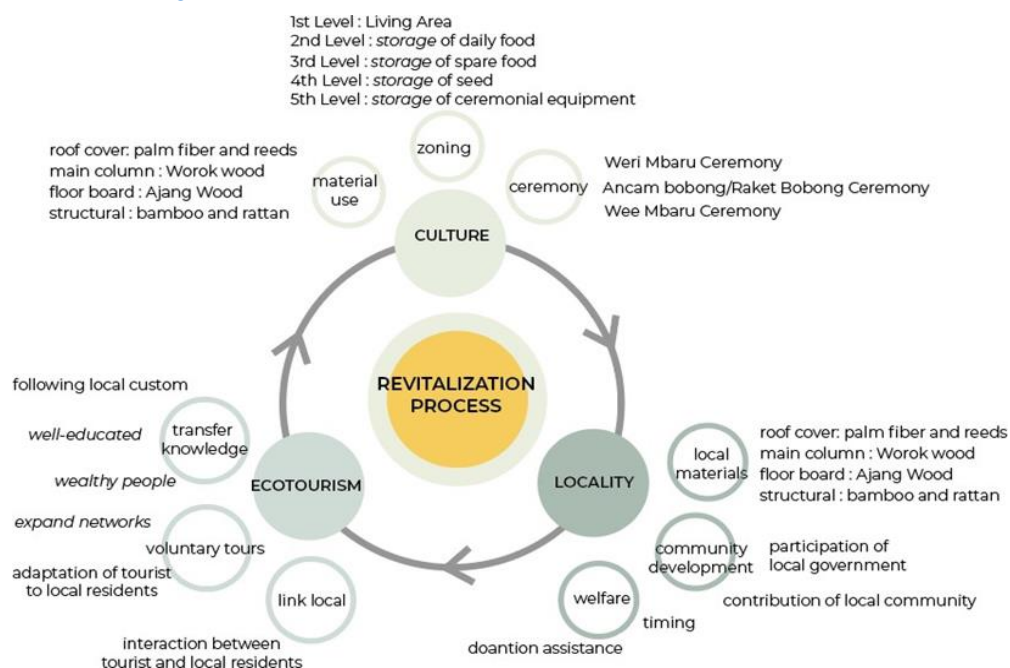


Fig. 3. The Concept of Revitalization Process

3.1. Case Study Assessment

The resilience of local and vernacular aspects in an area is measured by the existence of aspects that become the principle within the vernacular itself. As seen in such a revitalization process, by maintaining the traditions and culture that are carried out in each process, the resistance to the vernacular principle is still sustainable. Local resilience in vernacular architecture is strongly

influenced by the existence of the principal values of the vernacular architecture itself and the stages of revitalization it takes as show in Fig. 4 [18].

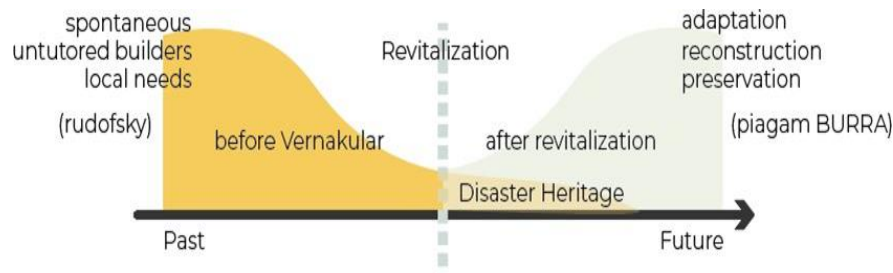


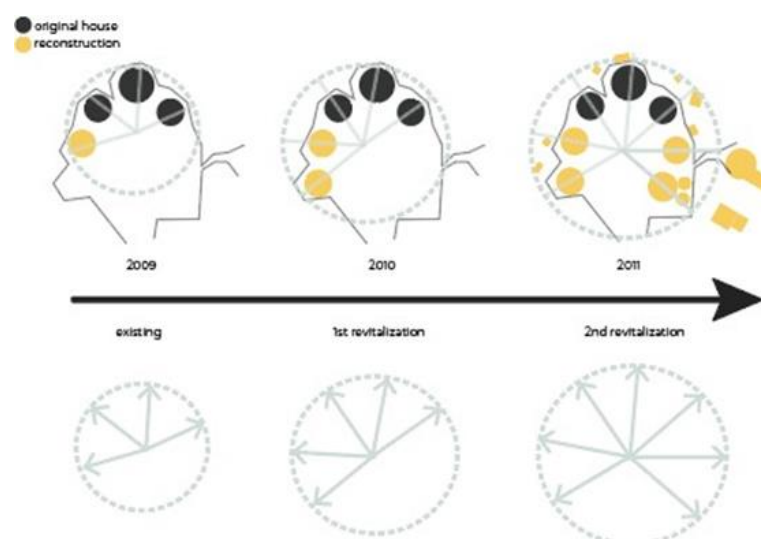
Fig. 4. Resilience of Vernacular Architecture

Over time, the durability of vernacular architectures decreases. At the beginning of the formation of the vernacular architecture with aspects such as spontaneity, untutored builders, and local needs formed a system called vernacular architecture. With limited local empowerment, the physical resilience of buildings will decrease. If this is allowed to decline, a disaster heritage will emerge or the loss of local identity in vernacular architecture due to the times and inappropriate adaptations. Disaster heritage can occur by several aspects of economic, social, political, and cultural. Economic growth factors influence by forcing social conditions to follow the wheels of the economy beyond their means so that they experience obstacles in adapting. The emergence of a gap between locality and a new civilization which causes the loss of local values.

The use of the concept of 'Tourist Village' has had a significant impact on changes in the area. The concept of 'Cultural Tourism' is an important point in the revitalization of the tourism system, because in this system visitors are supposed to adapt to local cultural conditions, therefore visitors who want to visit this village have the opportunity to stay in one of the traditional houses in this village [19]. Cultural preservation in the tourism system in this village is applied to the activities of local people who start studying tourist behavior so that people also have sufficient knowledge in receiving tourists who come, besides that, a reading garden is also built for the children of this village and also skills training in making souvenirs [16].

Areas with vernacular wisdom have certain characteristics in responding to regional dynamics. In measuring the transformation of an area's performance, a qualitative analysis is needed to describe the phenomenon that occurs in the area. This measurement is compared with the condition of the area before and after the revitalization to measure the impact of the revitalization carried out.

As a qualitative measurement parameter of a value of space, it is necessary to determine the function of the area. In the diagram as show in Fig. 5, an in-depth analysis of the value can be traced from compang as the village center and its coverage of the surrounding houses.



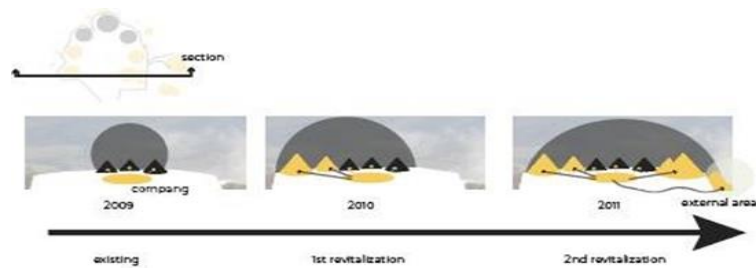


Fig. 5. Plans and Sections of Area Transformation

These elements can be breakdown again by analyzing existing conditions related to human activities such as public-private relations, area boundaries and their coverage with topography, public realms as a gathering place and how this area responds to external elements that come, then vegetation which becomes a source. community activities and also as a physical area barrier. Analysis as show in Fig. 6.

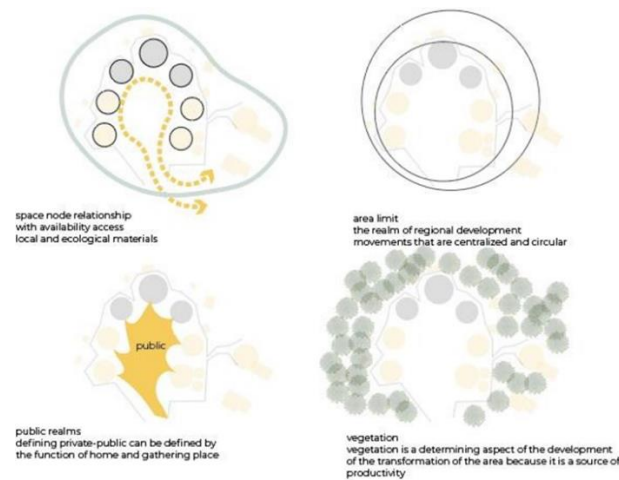


Fig. 6. Analysis of Physical Aspects of the Area

This transformation can be related to four aspects of politics, economy, society and culture. With the scheme as show in Fig. 7:

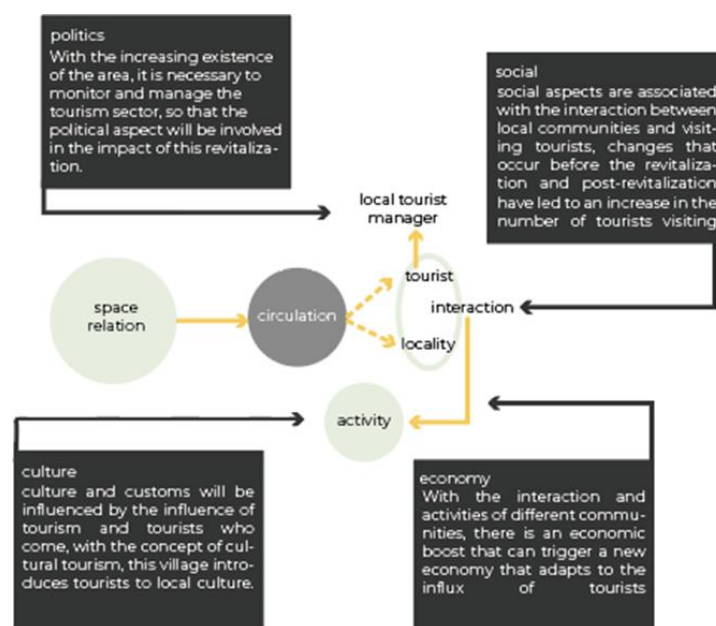


Fig. 7. Non-physical Aspect Relation Scheme

Based on this description, the determinants of changes in the transformation of the area are related to the concept of conservation and revitalization of this area. The determination of these aspects is based on the revitalization approach theory by Aylin Orbasli. These four aspects are used as benchmarks for the impact of the revitalization of the Wae Rebo area. The results of such an analysis may change if there are further changes in the transformation of the area. Physical aspects such as spatial relationships and changing area functions can affect non-physical aspects as defined in the diagram above. Changes in the area that occur result in differences in the relationship between spaces and their functions, this affects the circulation that occurs between tourists and local residents. The interaction between the two subjects will create a new activity scheme in the post-revitalization area. [20].

If it is related to the political aspect, the tourism management factor which contributes to the development of power in the local area, with tourism management stakeholders, thus creating a managerial order that regulates the fluctuation of tourists who come.

Social factors are certainly influenced by the increased existence of the area, the social interactions that occur in this village after the revitalization are closely related to the interactions between the hosts (local residents) and tourists. Meanwhile, in social relations, the determinants of change are the stakeholders associated with tourism. The emergence of interaction dynamics raises public awareness of their need for money, so that the economy in the region will rotate and have the opportunity to increase economic growth in the future.

4. Conclusion

Revitalization carried out in heritage architectural areas has a significant impact on changes and transformations in the area [14]. The revitalization carried out by the Yori Antar team puts forward a bottom-up approach that explores how people use the natural context as an aspect of their activities. The revitalization carried out in Wae Rebo Village involves physical and non-physical aspects. The physical aspect is the reconstruction of four new houses and adding one special house for tourists [16]. The non-physical aspect that is carried out is conducting intelligence to the community in responding to social changes due to the effects of tourism. At the revitalization stage in the traditional architectural area, things that affect the changes can be seen from the physical (tangible) and non-physical (intangible) aspects. In this case study, there are no significant physical changes when viewed from the original condition of the area until the revitalization stage is complete. The reconstruction effort was carried out by replicating the original building. The only change is the addition of buildings to support tourist facilities. Meanwhile, the non-physical aspects have changed significantly in this revitalization process. One of the impacts of revitalization is the change in the concept of this village to become a tourism village because there is potential that supports it in attracting tourists [16]. This condition affects the people's perspective to be more income-oriented, not to maintain their culture anymore. The social change intervention is influenced by the increasing number of tourists who come so that community activities interact more with these tourists [16]. The positive impact that can occur according to data analysis related to the increase in the existence of the area can directly increase the region's foreign exchange by increasing the number of tourists who come to visit. The increase in tourists can increase the network in achieving regional development and the welfare of its people. The other impact is in the aspect of cultural and social preservation is the resilience of past identities, and the knowledges and values that apply to vernacular architectural systems which should be able to be recorded and applied in other fields. As for the negative impact of this revitalization area change, local people become more familiar with money and try to adapt to the wheels of economic growth, this can be contradictory depending on how people respond to these changes in the future. Basically, the advantages in the area of vernacular architecture are the adequacy of people's perceptions in meeting their daily needs by utilizing the context of the surrounding environment. So that people in the vernacular architectural area can still survive with the use of the environmental context.

Declarations

Author contribution. All authors contributed equally to the main contributor to this paper. All authors read and approved the final paper.

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