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Canting Kanaka, Perserving Batam's Traditional Batik Design Featuring A Seaside Gallery Like No Other

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Abstract

Batik is an important resource in terms of Indonesia's culture and history. At present, many have forgotten the value that batik holds, the main goal is to preserve the rich and immense cultural elements behind batik while presenting it in a modernized fashion, fitting for the taste of the current generation and the older generation alike. Canting Kanaka featuring modern design elements combined with traditional Indonesian batik in an effort to maintain the sustainability of Indonesian batik, especially Batam's batik designs. This project presents a restaurant, café, and a gallery that is adorned with unique secondary skin and batik elements.

Keywords: Batik, Waterfront, Gallery, Environmentally Friendly

Introduction

Considering the length of Indonesia's coastline, Indonesia has a lot of coastal area which serves as natural resource providers (Ridwan, Ashadi & Lutfi, 2019). A lot of Indonesia's coastal areas has been mainly used for nothing more but as a public open space, when it can still be utilized as something more. The coastal area which will be used as the main focus of this journal will be Batam City's Ocarina Beach. Ocarina is one of the most popular tourist destinations located in Batam City. Ocarina is located specifically in Teluk Tering with a land area of 40 hectares. Ocarina is known for its clean white sands and the garden surrounding the coastal area. The main reason of Ocarina being the main focus is due to the underdeveloped and unused areas that can be found in the coastal areas of Ocarina. The main objective is to use the underdeveloped area and transform it into a tour area meant to target both locals and tourists.

Waterfront areas are often the main option when talking about green areas and tourist buildings simply because it is a sea border area. This project aims to develop a seaside tour area in Ocarina Batam and to develop more potential while maintaining the marine

sustainability by applying the waterfront theme. The option utilizes the function of the sea as an area to be enjoyed by visitors and also provides a green open space which is considerably very lacking in Batam city. With the theme of waterfront, it is hoped that this project can solve the problem of underdeveloped land area whilst providing a green public open space for visitors to enjoy.

This project focuses on a Batik gallery, batik being a masterpiece of art originating from Indonesia since the age of Majapahit kingdom (Salma & Eskak, 2012), with various motifs and Batam City-originated batik designs, also clothing pieces made by various designers. This project also presents a restaurant/café with walls decorated with unique carvings of attractive batik designs. The name given to this project is Canting Kanaka, derived from the word "Canting" which is a pen-like tool to apply liquid hot wax commonly used in the *batik*-making process mainly *Batik Tulis*. The word "Kanaka" is a direct translation of the Sansekerta language in which Kanaka means Gold.

Another one of this project's main goal is to be sustainable and environmentally friendly, making sure to use mainly materials that are biodegradable such as Wood Plastic Composite (WPC). WPC is a composite material containing thermoplastics and wood in various forms (Afrilla, Irdoni, Bahrudin, 2018).

Literature Review

Batik

According to Djumena (1990: IX) the art of batik is one of Indonesia's unique qualities that has lived and developed for centuries, so it is one of the proofs of the cultural heritage of the Indonesian nation. Many things can be revealed from the art of batik, including cultural background, beliefs, customs, characteristics, life system, natural environment, taste, skill level and so on.

In Javanese the word batik comes from the word "ambatik", which is the word "amba" which means writing and the suffix "tik" which means a small dot, droplet or to make a dot. So batik has the meaning of writing or painting. According to KBBI (in Soemardi et al, 2001: 135) batik is defined as a pattern or image (on cloth) which is made specifically by staining the night then processing it in a certain way.

Waterfront

Definition of Waterfront:

1. Land or river bank, harbor or similar to a land in a city with its pier (Salim Peter, 1993).
2. Suburban area or a part of town bordering the water area or ports (Echols, 2003).
3. Urban waterfront means an urban environment located on the edge or near the water territory, for example a location in an area close to a major port in a metropolitan city (Wrenn, 1983).
4. The dynamic area of the cities and towns where land and water meet (Breen, Ann and Rigby, Dick, 1994).

Based on the development, waterfront can be classified into three categories, conservation, redevelopment, and development.

1. Conservation is the arrangement of existing old or ancient waterfront area that is still around, and the act to keep it in order to be enjoyed by the community. Preservation of a waterfront area is a must in order for it to stay protected and well maintained to its original form.

2. Redelopment is an endeavor in order to revive the functions of the old waterfront area to keep it in use for the sake of society by changing or rebuilding existing facilities.
3. Development is an effort to create a waterfront area that meets current needs and is sustainable in the long term for the forseeable future.

Environmentally Friendly

Green architecture, or green design, is an approach to building that minimizes harmful effects on human health and the environment. The "green" architect or designer attempts to safeguard air, water, and earth by choosing eco-friendly building materials and construction practices (Roy, 2008).

Research Methods

1. Data Collection
This method includes studies of literature, observation to study precedent and interview with sources.
2. Data Compilation
Grouping the collected data based on the type of problem that will later be selected according to the title and theme of the project.
3. Data Analysis
The analysis method included the analysis of data collection, data selection and drafting of concepts (Ridwan, Ashadi & Lutfi, 2019).

In designing a project with the means of being implemented, it must go through several processes, were the process aims to make it easier for designers to design buildings. The process begins with an observation of the potential site and location that has been chosen based on the characteristics of the area with the means of being preserved of improved. This type of research is considered a qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research method based on the post-positivism philosophy, used to examine natural object conditions, where the researcher is a key instrument of combined data collection techniques, inductive or qualitative data analysis and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2009). In this study, the datas have been collected based on field observation data and literature references to produce descriptive-analytical data. Research activities are carried out with the aim of answering problems submitted (generally asked in the form of research questions) formulated in the sub-section of the problem statement or research focus (Wahidmurni, 2017).

After all data has been collected, both field data and literature data are classified qualitatively according to the existing condition. The data is analyzed with relevant theories, then a conclusion is drawn to answer the problem. Finally, the data is presented in a descriptive analysis which has been studied and examined as a whole, resulting in a design conclusion as a solution to the issue of underdeveloped/unused areas of Ocarina Beach.

After selecting the specific location of the project, the next step is data collection. The data has been collected and then analyzed to obtail the appropriate building layout concept (Novita & Aulia, 2018).

Results and Discussions

The waterfront area is a dynamic area of the city, the meeting place of land and water (Breen & Rigby, 1994). For years, the waterfront area has been one of the facilities and vital containers for humans from then even until now. Aside from the underdeveloped area and easy

access, the main reason for deciding Ocarina Beach as the main point of this project is due to the fact that the area is adjacent to water which has physical and visual contact with the sea, which not only increases its atmospheric value, but also its aesthetic value as well. On the eastern side of Ocarina Beach, there is an attraction area, mainly a waterpark. The northern side of the site is facing directly to a foodcourt and a residential area. The southern side is connected directly to the beach, facing the beach. On the western side, there is another waterpark.

The roads in Ocarina Beach is easily accessible for all kinds of vehicles, ranging from bigger vehicles such as busses and trucks to smaller vehicles such as motorcycles and bicycles due to the side of the road that is considerably wide.



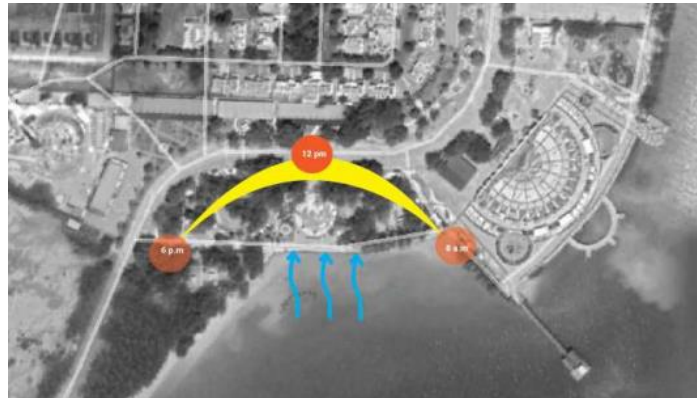
Picture 1. Access Path of Existing Site.

The red line symbolizes a path of the main road, the lane in which both large and small vehicles can enter through. The yellow line symbolizes pedestrian crossing which can also be accessed by walking through the side of the main road.



Picture 2. Noise Levels of Existing Site.

The red dots symbolize the noise levels which is higher in the eastern side due to there being an amusement park and the northern side due to there being a residential area. As for the unspecified areas, the noise levels are quite moderate.



Picture 3. Sun Path of Existing Site.

Based on the sun positions, the site will be the most heated in the afternoon, but the visitors of the site can enjoy the sunset view in the evening. The site also feels relatively cool due to the site being right in the southern side of the sea. Based on the analysis and data collection, the result of the project are the following:

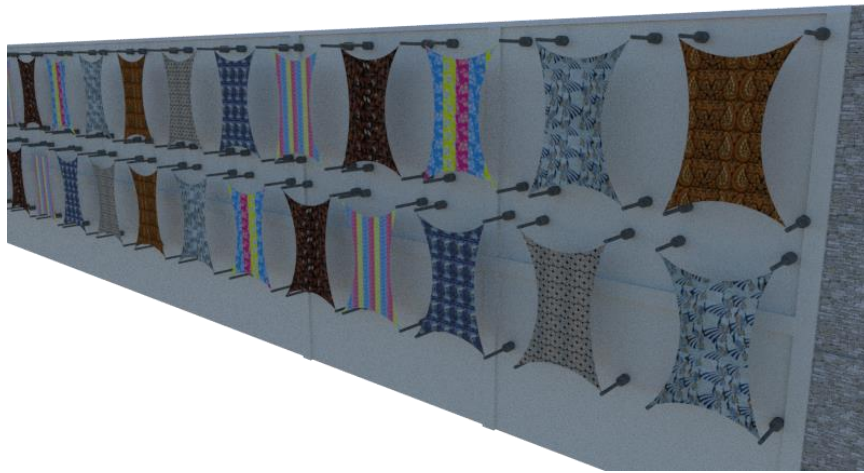
A. Canting Kanaka Gallery



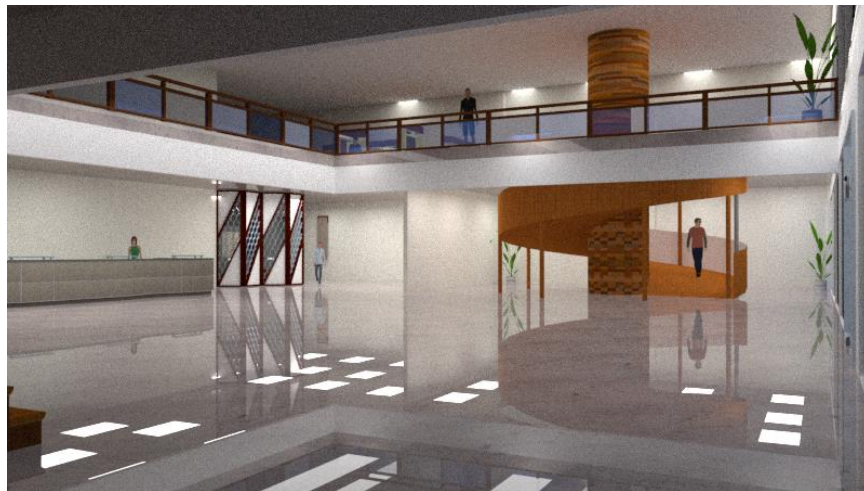
Picture 4. Gallery Perspective View.

Canting Kanaka Gallery is a vessel for batik showcase, especially Batam City's batik designs that is hoped to be enjoyed by both visitors and batik creators. The gallery is designed to be spacey to pique the interests of locals as well as tourists. The batik gallery also provides a workshop area and souvenir stalls in an attempt to provide job opportunities for those who are interested in Batam City's batik designs. The exterior of the building also features some of Batam City's batik designs in a form of a banner.

The gallery uses a modern-minimalist concept with not too much transformation to its facade. The gallery also features a rustic design, using Wood Plastic Composite (WPC) as an exterior to increase its aesthetic aspect and to stay true to this project's claims to be environmentally friendly. The exterior of the building is also adorned by different kinds of batik designs to increase point of interest.



Picture 5. Exterior Batik Banner.



Picture 6. Gallery Interior.

B. Canting Kanaka Restaurant



Picture 7. Restaurant Perspective View.

Due to the positioning of the buildings, which is near the sea, the building must respond in a way that is comfortable for the users, both in the hot afternoon temperatures and the cold night. The permeability of Canting Kanaka Restaurant allows for continuous ventilation as well

as security and visual control, due to the option of being able to sit outdoors and indoors. Like the Gallery, Canting Kanaka Restaurant utilizes a secondary skin as a way to improve the functionality and the aesthetic aspect of the building. The way that the secondary skin is arranged allows there to be different patterns and textures, giving the opportunity to form several natural lighting uses depending on the need.



Picture 8. Restaurant Interior.

C. Canting Kanaka Office



Picture 9. Office Perspective View.

When designing Canting Kanaka Office, minimalist and modern elements has been incorporated in its own ways. One of the most attention-grabbing elements of the building is its tree stem-inspired secondary skin, which is arranged in a way that will block the afternoon heat and the sun's rays while also featuring the much needed light.

Depending on the angle, the secondary skin allows the visitors to see the colors of the ocean and/or the view of the garden, bringing dynamism to the building's lighting and movement. The use of parallel secondary skin on its walls and windows is arranged in a way that will amplify the effect.



Picture 10. Office Interior.



Picture 11. Main Entrance.



Picture 12. Public Open Space (Hut Area).

Conclusions

Maximizing an empty, vacant, or underdeveloped land to its fullest potential is important, not forgetting that creators also have to be able to utilize empty land into something that has the potential to be developed in the future while staying environmentally friendly and sustainable. This project is designed with a gallery to support the main building, not forgetting that there is an office building as a connecting building and public space, as well as a restaurant so visitors can enjoy the view.

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