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Cultural Significance of Banceuy Prison Site within Bandung City's Urban Design Context

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ABSTRACT

Cultural significance in heritage architecture faces complex challenges amid dynamic urban development. This research analyzes how urban design elements influence cultural significance preservation of Banceuy Prison Site in Bandung City through integrating Orbasli and Feilden's conservation approaches with Shirvani's urban design theory. Using qualitative methods with descriptive-analytical and case study approaches, the research explores the site's cultural significance from emotional, cultural, and functional dimensions, then analyzes interactions with eight urban design elements within 300-meter radius. Findings reveal Banceuy Prison Site holds cultural significance as anti-colonial resistance symbol and collective memory of colonial trauma, despite physical remains limited to cell number 5 and guard tower after 1983 demolition. Analysis shows preservation and signage as primary determinants of struggle symbol visibility, while building form and massing with open space provide contextual frameworks for memory internalization. Circulation and pedestrian ways serve as reflective mediums; land use and activity support facilitate area sustainability. The research establishes that cultural significance preservation requires integrative approaches through partial fortress reconstruction, visual connectivity optimization with Alun-alun, stringent signage regulation, and heritage trail development. Contributions include methodological framework for cultural significance evaluation in urban contexts and preservation strategies integrating urban economic development with heritage conservation imperatives.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Cultural significance in heritage architecture can represent essential values that determine the role and importance of historic buildings and sites within urban development contexts (ICOMOS, 2013). The sustainability of cultural significance requires a comprehensive framework integrating heritage building and site preservation with urban development, evolving from specific conservation of individual buildings or sites toward systematic urban development integration (Wang et al, 2023).

Heritage buildings and sites function as vital sources connecting communities with local identity, yet rapid urban development often compromises historical wealth, disrupting complex cultural networks and tending to displace essential character (Abdurahiman et al., 2024), thereby threatening cultural significance preservation within urban contexts (Francini & Rozochkina, 2024).

Shirvani's theory identifies eight fundamental elements essential for understanding urban design contexts: land use, building form and massing, circulation and parking, open space, pedestrian ways, activity support, signage, and preservation, which collectively shape urban character and quality (Shirvani, 1985). This framework has become one of the most influential approaches in urban planning, particularly in conservation contexts where integration of relevant settings is required in historic urban landscape management (UNESCO, 2011).

Within this context, Bandung City represents a unique urban laboratory for understanding complex interactions between heritage buildings or sites and urban planning. As a colonial city experiencing rapid development after 1918, it was prepared as a prospective new capital of the Dutch East Indies replacing Batavia, resulting in systematic and planned urban transformation (Nurwulandari & Kurniawan, 2020). Consequently, heritage buildings and sites such as Banceuy Prison Site located in central Bandung cannot be understood as isolated entities, but rather as integral parts of their surrounding environment.

Understanding Banceuy Prison Site's significance becomes complex following demolition in 1983, accompanied by functional conversion into a shopping complex, while Banceuy Prison itself was relocated to Soekarno-Hatta Street. Only one cell formerly housing Soekarno and one section of the guard tower from this prison building remain until present. This raises fundamental questions about how sites and their surrounding environments can threaten or support existing cultural significance amid urban development pressures.

To address this complexity, Orbasli and Feilden's conservation approaches provide robust foundations for recognizing cultural significance within dynamic urban contexts. Orbasli (2008) emphasizes that conservation extends beyond preserving physical elements alone, encompassing preservation of inherent cultural significance. According to Feilden (2003), conservation constitutes dynamic integration of heritage values with intervention actions. These values include: emotional values associated with symbols, identity, and feelings contained within heritage buildings or sites; cultural values associated with architectural aesthetic or historical values; and functional values associated with building or site utility in economic, social, or educational sectors.

Integration of Shirvani's framework with Orbasli and Feilden's conservation approaches provides methodology for analyzing how urban design elements can function as supportive mediums for cultural significance interpretation or conversely become barriers obscuring meaning. This integrated framework enables comprehensive evaluation of how land use patterns, building form and massing, and other urban design elements can be configured to support heritage value communication.

This study is expected to contribute to developing an integrative methodological framework combining conservation approaches with urban design theory for evaluating heritage cultural significance within dynamic urban contexts, while formulating hierarchical influences of urban design elements on cultural significance preservation. Practical contributions include preservation strategy recommendations applicable to similar cases in cities with colonial heritage and urban design policy recommendations integrating heritage conservation with urban economic development realities.

2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

2.1. Method

This study employs qualitative methods with a descriptive-analytical approach. Case study methodology is also utilized to enable in-depth examination of the cultural significance of Banceuy Prison Site through systematic analysis expected to provide rich descriptive data suitable for exploring cultural significance in heritage sites. The study adopts an interpretive paradigm, which acknowledges that cultural significance is captured through subjective interpretation and social construction rather than solely through objective measurement as the only approach (K. Denzin & S. Lincoln Yvonna, 2018).

The study begins with a focus on exploring the cultural significance of Banceuy Prison Site through Orbasli and Feilden's conservation approach, followed by examining how the integration of surrounding urban design elements can support or threaten the cultural significance contained within Banceuy Prison Site through Shirvani's framework. Data is obtained through direct documentation observation, historical document studies related to Banceuy Prison Site, and literature review.

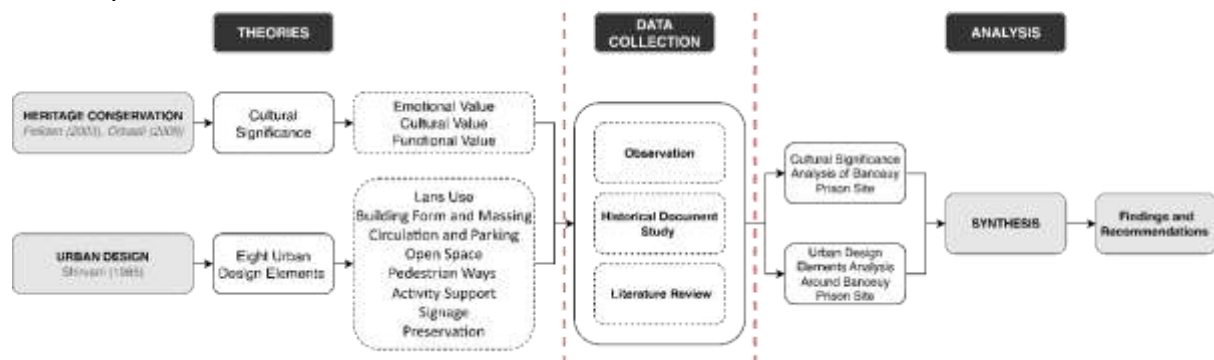


Figure 1: Research Method.

Source: Author, 2025

2.2. Research Phases

This research is conducted through the following stages:

1. Descriptive Analysis

- a. Describing the cultural significance of Banceuy Prison Site from emotional values, cultural values, and functional values to obtain essential values contained within the site.
- b. Describing urban design elements around Banceuy Prison Site including: land use, building form and massing, circulation and parking, open space, pedestrian ways, activity support, signage, and preservation.

2. Interpretive Approach

- a. Interpretation of the description of values contained in Banceuy Prison Site supported by literature review.

- b. Integration analysis between cultural significance and urban design elements to identify elements that can function in supporting or threatening the preservation of cultural significance at Banceuy Prison Site.
- c. Elaborating recommendations for Banceuy Prison Site and Urban Design that can optimize the preservation of existing cultural significance.

2.3. Banceuy Prison Site and Its Urban Design Context

This study examines Banceuy Prison Site and its contextual environment. The site is situated on Banceuy Street, Braga, within Sumur Bandung District of Bandung City. Site delineation is based on the 1887 Bandung City cartographic documentation from Leiden University's digital archives. The established physical boundaries of Banceuy Prison Site for this research comprise: northern boundary—ABC Street; southern boundary—Belakang Factory Street; eastern boundary—former Abdurahman Bin Aruf Trade Center structure; western boundary—Banceuy Street.

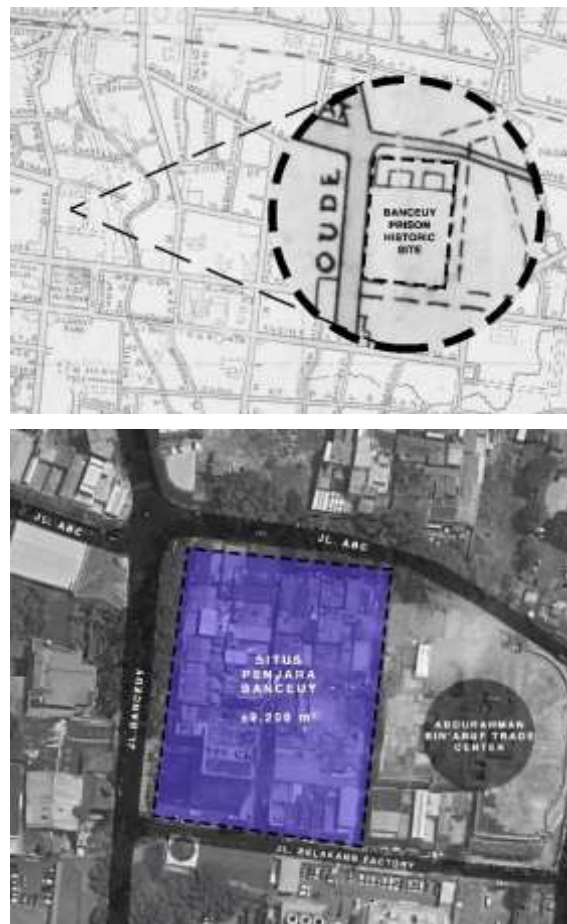


Figure 2: Banceuy Prison Site Boundaries in 1887 and Present.

Source: KILTV. 2025. Retrieved from <https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl/>.

Accessed 2 February 2025 and google earth (modified by author), 2025

Regarding the contextual environment of Banceuy Prison Site, the study area encompasses a 300-meter radius from the site, including Asia Afrika Street, Banceuy Street, and ABC Street. Within dense urban contexts such as Bandung City, a 300-meter radius is considered adequate for analyzing contextual relationships between heritage sites and surrounding urban design elements, given urban morphological characteristics demonstrating that heritage site influence on surrounding environments typically diminishes progressively with increasing distance (UNESCO, 2009).



Figure 3: Surrounding Environment of Banceuy Prison Site (300-meter Radius).

Source: Google earth (modified by author), 2025

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Cultural Significance of the Banceuy Prison Site

3.1.1. Emotional Value

The Banceuy Prison Site represents the complexity of collective trauma embedded within Bandung's urban landscape. Unlike conventional approaches that emphasize individual heroism, the emotional significance of this site lies at the intersection between colonial structural violence and the emergence of anti-hegemonic consciousness.

The detention space functions as a social laboratory where Indonesian political subjectivity undergoes a process of crystallization. The claustrophobic experience within minimally-sized cells creates liminal conditions that force the reconfiguration of identity from local activists into symbols of national resistance. This phenomenon aligns with Michel Foucault's concept of "technologies of the self," where political subjects are formed through disciplinary practices that paradoxically give birth to resistance (Foucault, 1995).



Figure 4: Cell Number 5.

Source: Author, 2025

What is compelling about the emotional dimension of the Banceuy Site is how a space designed to suppress political agency becomes a catalyst for the formation of national consciousness. The writing process of "Indonesia Menggugat" demonstrates how intellectual creativity can transform a space of repression into a medium of ideological articulation. This creates a transformation of emotions from fear and despair into determination and political vision.

In the context of Foucault's theory, disciplinary power succeeds through the deployment of three technologies: hierarchical observation, normalizing judgment, and examinations (Foucault, 1995). However, in the case of the Banceuy Prison Site, these disciplinary technologies produce an unplanned counter-power. Within the context of Indonesian collective psychology, the Banceuy Site functions as a "site of memory" that crystallizes narratives about the nation's capacity to transform suffering into strength. This aligns with Pierre Nora's (1980) concept of "lieux de mémoire," where physical spaces or objects function as containers of memory.

3.1.2. Cultural Value

The cultural significance of the Banceuy Prison Site lies in its manifestation of architectural hybridity that reflects complex negotiations between colonial modernity and local adaptations. The prison architecture demonstrates selective negotiations of Indische Empire elements (Tamimi et al., 2020) adapted to geographical conditions and tropical climate.

The utilization of local materials such as clay tiles and timber indicates technological adaptation strategies that do not fully adopt Dutch metropolitan standards. This suggests that despite functioning as an instrument of colonial control, the prison's construction involved local resources that created a unique architectural character.



Figure 5: The Utilization of Local Materials in Cell Number 5 and the Guard Tower of Banceuy Prison.

Source: Author, 2025

The spatial configuration of the prison, with its emphasis on symmetry and surveillance, demonstrates the operationalization of surveillance aesthetics within a colonial context. Foucault explains that the concept of surveillance provides the ideal form of modern punishment by creating the internalization of disciplinary individualization (Foucault, 1995). However, what is intriguing is how these spaces were subsequently repositioned by resistance narratives, creating a counter-hegemonic aesthetic that transformed their architectural meaning.

Unlike other heritage buildings in Bandung that are established due to their architectural achievements, the cultural value of the Banceuy Site lies in the layers of meaning accumulated through historical processes. This site becomes an urban vessel where narratives and ideologies are written and rewritten, creating a complexity of meaning that cannot be reduced to a singular narrative.

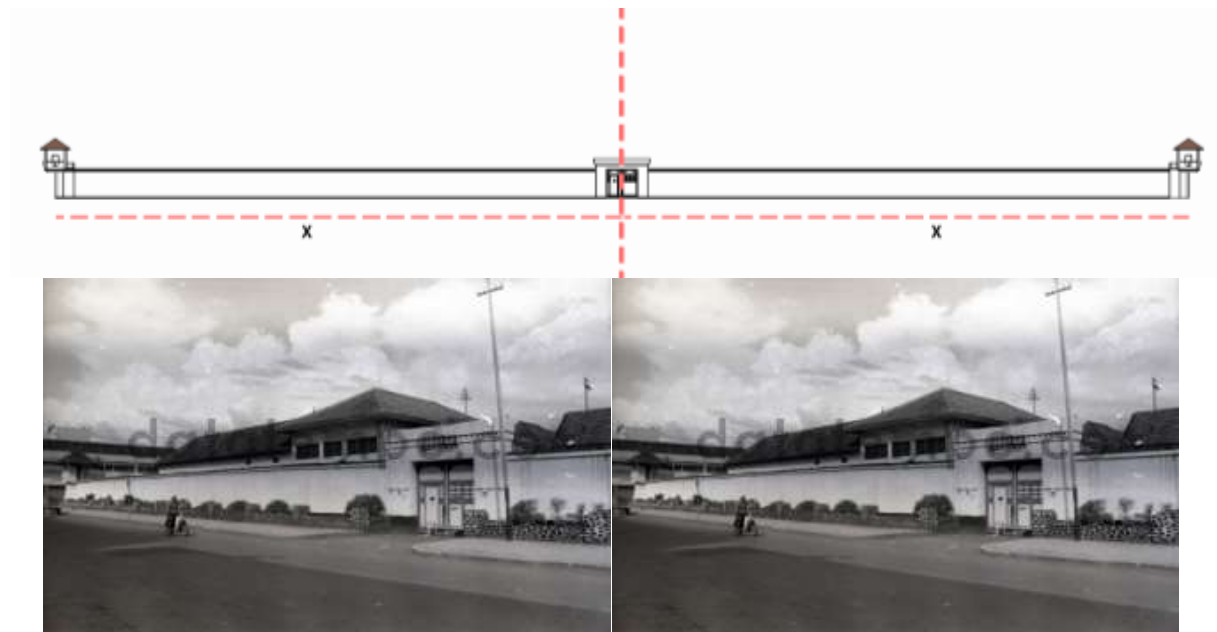


Figure 6: Implementation of Symmetrical Concept in Banceuy Prison Fortress and Documentation of Banceuy Prison Before Demolition

Source: Author, 2025 and Data Tempo. 2025. Retrieved from <https://data.tempo.co/foto/detail/P3003201300263/situs-bersejarah-penjara-banceuy>. Accessed 11 February 2025

The fragmentary condition of the site today, with only cells and guard towers remaining, creates a powerful poetics of absence. However, this would seem more complete if partial representations of the prison's function could still be visually observed. In line with Walter Benjamin's concept (Avetysian, 2017), where physical incompleteness forces visitors to activate historical imagination, creating a participatory experience in memory reconstruction. Nevertheless, this would appear more comprehensive if partial representations of the prison's function remained visually accessible.

3.1.3. Functional Value

The functional transformation of the Banceuy Prison Site demonstrates the trajectory of memory changes within Indonesian urban development. The evolution from prison to commercial function also indicates tensions between preservation and developmental pressures within urban contexts. Henri Lefebvre in "Right to the City" emphasizes that urban space should not be controlled solely by market forces (Lefebvre, 1996) This demonstrates that the transformation of Banceuy Prison into commercial function cannot be fully accepted, despite being justified by Bandung's urban development at the time. The transformation to commercial function should at least embrace the cultural significance embedded within the Banceuy Prison Site.

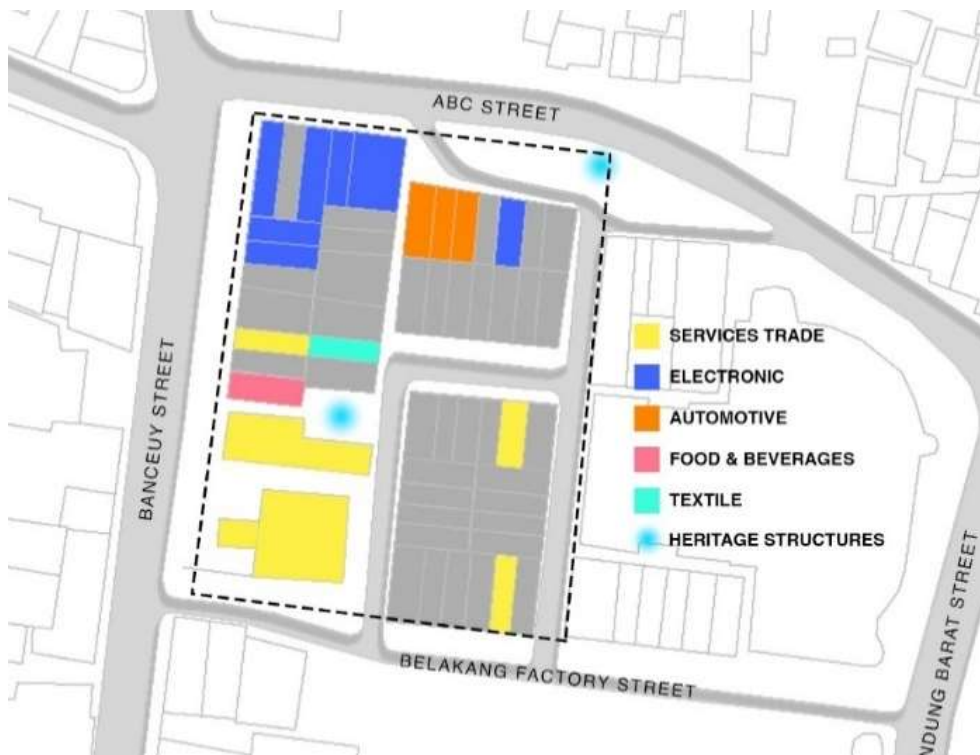


Figure 7: Function Mapping at Banceuy Prison Site.

Source: Author, 2025

The functional conversion of the area into shophouses creates a problematic commodification of historical space. Marc Augé explains how supermodernity produces "non-places," where individual spaces are connected uniformly without possibilities for organic social life (Auge, 1995).

This phenomenon reveals contradictions in heritage management in Indonesia, where recognition of historical significance is often not followed by adequate preservation mechanisms. Consequently, the Banceuy Prison Site experiences a shift in functional meaning, where original significance is eroded by the imposition of incompatible functions.

The 2015 revitalization with the construction of a museum and Soekarno statue demonstrates an attempt at reconciliation between commercial functional development and site preservation. However, the dominance of commercial areas creates hierarchical confusion where existing heritage structures become supplementary elements rather than integrated components of the spatial experience within the site.

3.2. Urban Design Elements Around the Banceuy Prison Site

3.2.1. Land Use

The land use configuration surrounding the Banceuy Prison Site, referring to the Bandung City Government (2015) *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung no. 10 Tahun 2015*, is dominated by trade and service zones as primary functions, with distribution of government offices and high-density housing as secondary functions. Banceuy and ABC streets corridors concentrate specialist retail activities, particularly electronics and automotive trade, creating a specialized commercial district character.

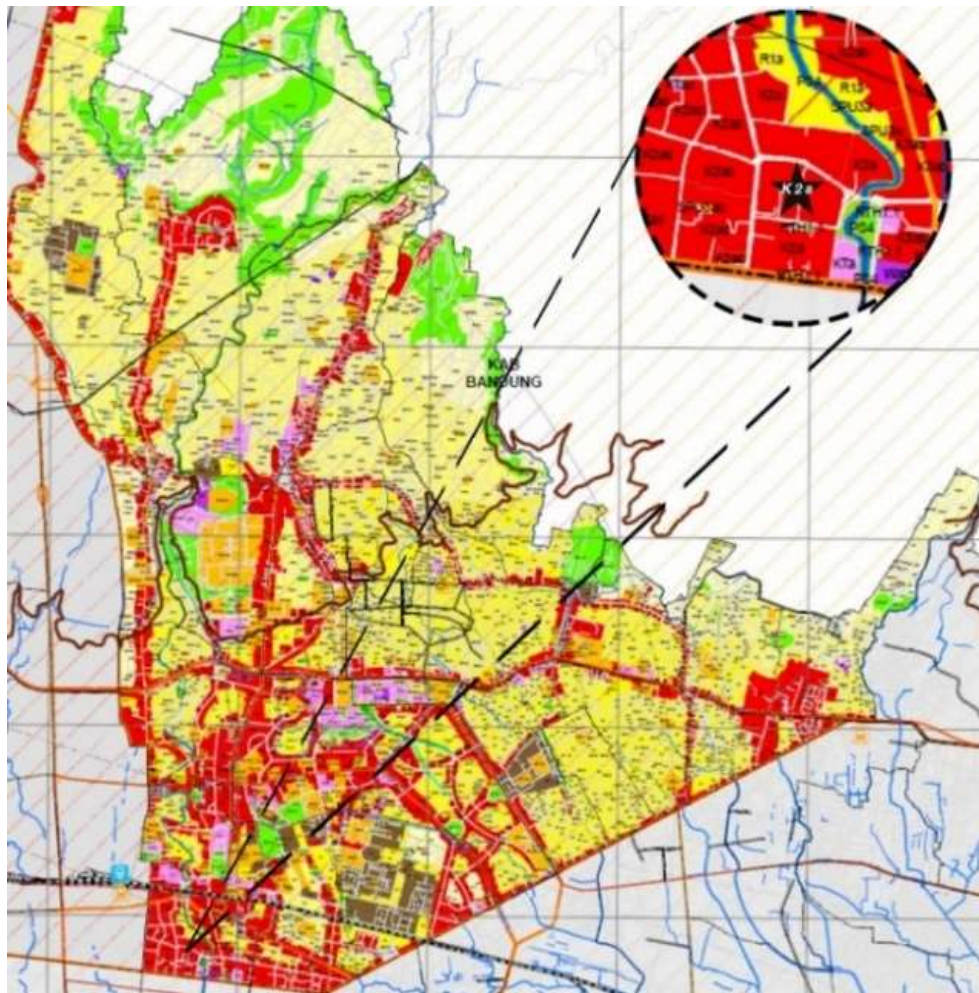


Figure 8: Detailed Spatial Plan Map of Bandung City.

Source: Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung No. 10 Tahun 2015

Asia-Afrika street demonstrates a more balanced mixed-use functional character with a combination of heritage buildings functioning as museums, hotels, offices, and retail. The dominant cultural function in this corridor creates a more conducive atmosphere for appreciating buildings and heritage sites within the area.

This land use diversity supports sustainability for heritage conservation through commercial activities. However, retail dominance on Banceuy street potentially obscures the cultural significance of the Banceuy Prison Site, while the more diverse functions on Asia-Afrika street are perceived as more supportive, where functional synergy exists between commercial, cultural, and office functions.

3.2.2. Building Form and Massing

Analysis along the Banceuy Street and ABC Street corridors indicates heterogeneity in building typology reflecting temporal layers of development. The initial segment of Banceuy Street (western side) and the entire initial segment of ABC Street demonstrate consistency with two-story building dominance and zero building setback application that creates continuity in street space. Conversely, the eastern side shows height variation from one to eight stories with building setback inconsistency ranging from 0-8 meters. This also occurs in the final segment of ABC Street, where urban voids eliminate the consistency of the zero building setback character existing in the area. The eight-story building within the Banceuy Prison Site area functioning as a bank represents contemporary intervention that contrasts with the scale of Banceuy Street. This creates visual disharmony in the landscape.



Figure 9: Building Form and Mass Identification on Banceuy Street.
Source: Author, 2025

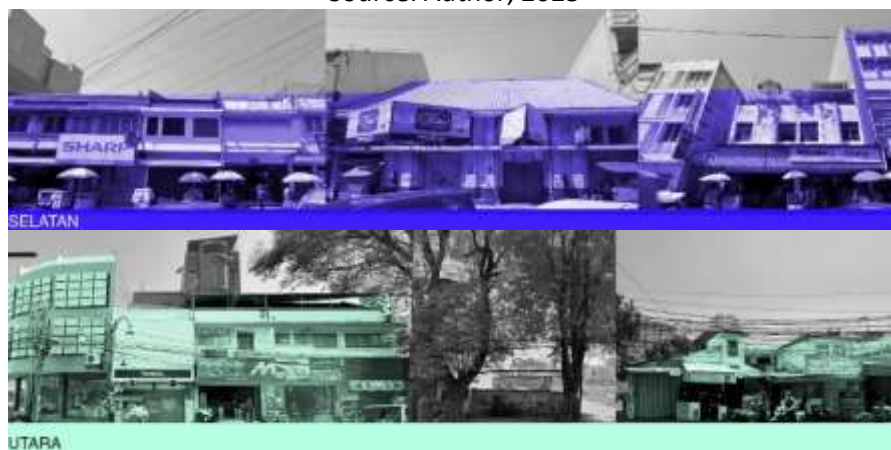


Figure 10: Building Form and Mass Identification on ABC Street.
Source: Author, 2025

Generally, the building character in both corridors demonstrates a repetitive approach with maximum openness on the ground floor and solid configuration on upper floors. Overstage (second-floor cantilever) implementation becomes a dominant element creating covered walkways and expanding commercial areas. This typology can also be read as a response to retail visibility needs while optimizing area ratios within urban land limitations.



Figure 11: Building Character Along Banceuy Street and ABC Street.
Source: Author, 2025

Asia-Afrika Street possesses more monumental morphological characteristics with 2-12 story building heights and a more grande city scale. Heritage buildings along this corridor demonstrate consistency in proportion with combinations of tall buildings positioned behind heritage buildings, creating a more defined streetscape with clear hierarchy and rhythm that supports the reading of heritage area character with contemporary urban need interventions.



Figure 12: Building Form and Mass Identification on Asia-Afrika Street.

Source: Google earth (modified by author), 2025

Spatial continuity on Banceuy Street and monumental scale on Asia-Afrika Street support the framing of Banceuy Prison Site by creating clear spatial narratives. However, irregular building scales, particularly in the initial section of Banceuy Street, threaten the narrative and visual integration of the area.

3.2.3. Circulation and Parking

Accessibility to the Banceuy Prison Site is facilitated through a one-way circulation system on Banceuy Street (from Asia-Afrika Street) and ABC Street (from Otto Iskandar Street). Asia-Afrika Street as an arterial road provides primary access with superior connectivity to public transportation, creating potential receiving space toward the Banceuy Prison Site.



Figure 13: Vehicle Access to Banceuy Prison Site.

Source: Google earth (modified by author), 2025

The one-way circulation configuration surrounding the site creates efficient flow but limits flexibility of site access. Extensive on-street parking implementation results in traffic capacity

reduction from two lanes to one lane on most road segments. Although on the initial segment of Banceuy Street, this on-street parking implementation is not applied.



Figure 14: Banceuy Street and ABC Street.

Source: Google earth (modified by author), 2025

Thus, the one-way circulation around the site actually supports pedestrian safety and contemplative approach toward the Banceuy Prison Site. Asia-Afrika Street as primary access provides an essential arrival experience for site appreciation. However, on-street parking implementation on ABC Street and Banceuy Street in the final segments can reduce environmental quality and disturb site accessibility, thus requiring parking management strategies that do not compromise the contemplative experience existing in the environment.

3.2.4. Pedestrian Ways

Pedestrian infrastructure demonstrates significant quality inconsistencies across road segments. Banceuy Street (initial segment) provides sidewalks with 4.00-meter width (right side) and 2.20-meter width (left side) in relatively well-organized condition. In contrast to this condition, the final segment experiences degradation with reduced sidewalk width (± 2.00 meters) and occupation by motorcycle parking and street vendors.

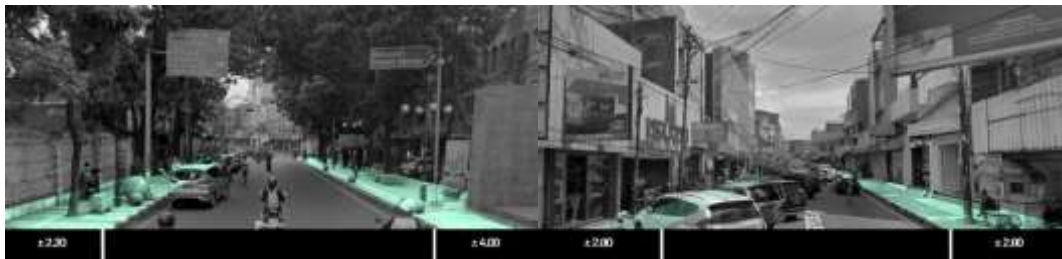


Figure 15: Pedestrian Pathways on Banceuy Street.

Source: Google earth (modified by author), 2025

Similar patterns occur on ABC Street, where the initial segment experiences usage conflicts between pedestrians and street vendors on 2.00-meter sidewalks, while the final segment provides more adequate infrastructure (3.40-4.50 meters) in better-organized condition.



Figure 16: Pedestrian Pathways on ABC Street.

Source: Google earth (modified by author), 2025

This condition indicates discontinuous pedestrian pathway planning in proportionally accommodating commercial activity intensity, resulting in walkability degradation within heritage area corridors. Conversely, Asia-Afrika Street demonstrates superior pedestrian pathways with wide sidewalks (4-6 meters) and good surface quality. Supporting facilities such as adequate street furniture and lighting support walking experiences within the heritage area.



Figure 17: Pedestrian Pathways on Asia-Afrika Street.

Source: Google earth (modified by author), 2025

Thus, pedestrian pathways on Asia-Afrika Street support accessibility and contemplative experiences for pedestrian interpretation. Walkability degradation on Banceuy and ABC Streets hinders heritage trail development and reduces experiential quality. This heritage trail development potential is supported by Soekarno's trail that has been compiled by Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan Kota Bandung with Asia-Afrika Street as the upstream.



Figure 18: Soekarno's Trail di Bandung

Source: Google earth (modified by author), 2025

3.2.5. Open Space

Alun-alun on Asia-Afrika Street functions as the primary open space within the spatial context of the Banceuy Prison Site. This is because the spatial relationship between the prison and the city square represents colonial urban order in Java that implemented spatial control mechanisms through the placement of prison functions around public spaces.

This relationship can be observed in the comparative urban order of Bandung City and Yogyakarta City representing colonial urban arrangements, where architecture was used as an instrument of power. The placement of prison functions around community gathering spaces is consistently present in colonial urban order in Java (Rukayah et al., 2021). This functioned as a demonstration of power and authority at that time.

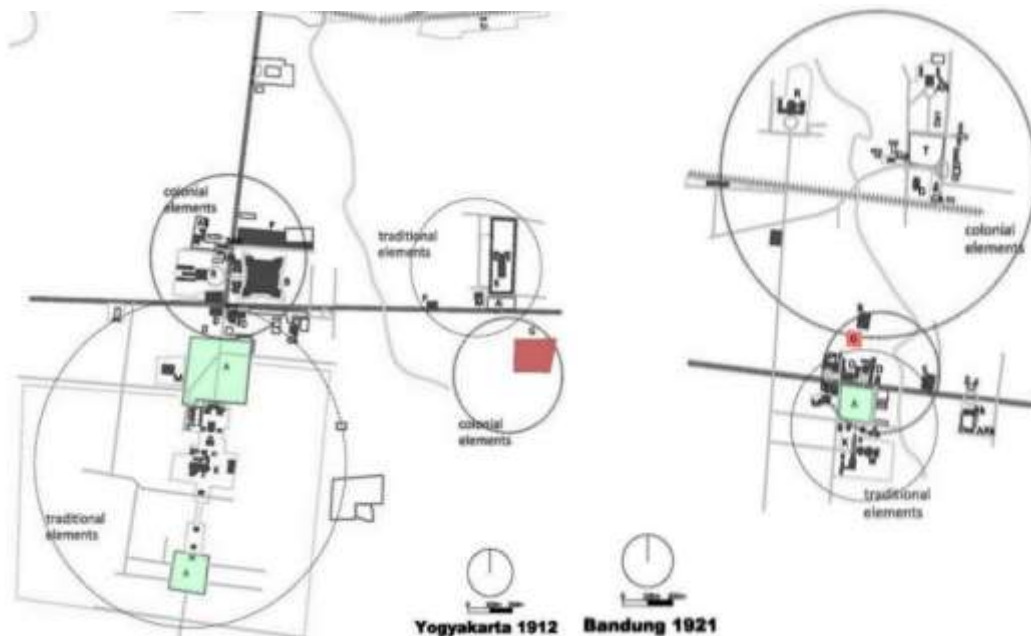


Figure 19: Relationship between Alun-alun and Prison in Colonial Urban Order in Java.

Source: Rony Gunawan, S., Nindyo, S., Ikaputra, & Bakti, S. (2013). COLONIAL AND TRADITIONAL URBAN SPACE IN JAVA: A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF TEN CITIES. *Journal of Architecture and Built Environment*, 40, 77–88. <https://doi.org/10.9744/dimensi.40.1.77-88>

Asia-Afrika Street and Banceuy Street as connecting corridors between the Banceuy Prison Site and the Alun-alun create a heritage axis that enables interpretation within a single colonial urban order area. Another open space around the site is Cikapundung River Spot, where this space does not possess significant historical or visual relationships with the Banceuy Prison Site, but contributes to functional diversity through waterfront activities.

Thus, the spatial relationship between the Alun-alun and the Banceuy Prison Site becomes important in the context of representing fragments from the colonial urban order of that time. The integration of these two heritage objects supports interpretation through urban experience while providing contemplative space essential for appreciating the existing cultural significance.

3.2.6. Activity Support

Activities consisting of linear retail along Banceuy Street and ABC Street corridors experience diversification through cosplay attractions and historical tourism on Asia-Afrika Street. This can serve as additional attraction in supporting area sustainability. Asia-Afrika Street demonstrates more diverse programming with cultural activities, historical tourism, and cosplay attractions, creating an atmosphere that supports appreciation of buildings and heritage sites within the area.



Figure 20: Aktivitas Pendukung di Situs Penjara Banceuy.

Source: Bandung Bergerak. 2025. Retrieved from

<https://bandungbergerak.id/article/detail/1598545/hantu-hantu-malam-tahun-baru-dan-kebutuhan-warga-kota-bandung-akan-ruang-publik-yang-inklusif>. Accessed 5 May 2025

This activity configuration creates temporal programming that extends urban vitality from morning to night, contributing to area sustainability in economic context. This demonstrates the area's potential for developing creative activities that can be integrated with heritage appreciation.

Thus, these creative-based supporting activities possess significant potential in creating additional attractions for heritage appreciation activities. Meanwhile, commercial activities provide economic support for heritage conservation within the area, but need to be managed to ensure they do not eliminate the existing cultural significance.

3.2.7. Signage

The signage system along Banceuy Street and ABC Street is dominated by retail promotional boards installed with parallel and perpendicular orientations to buildings. Uncontrolled signage usage creates visual distraction that degrades environmental quality and obscures area character (Porteous, 2003).



Figure 21: Signage Usage on Banceuy Street.

Source: Google earth (modified by author), 2025

Critical conditions occur when signage covers heritage building character, resulting in loss of readability toward historical layers in urban space. This reflects the absence of rule enforcement in accommodating commercial needs while preserving heritage buildings and sites.

Asia-Afrika Street demonstrates better signage management with controlled signage, thus providing space for building character to stand out. Although there are indeed several signage on Asia-Afrika Street that are quite disturbing due to their prominent design. A more 'quiet'

signage usage approach is perceived as more appropriate in the context of heritage building appreciation within the area.



Figure 22: Signage Usage on Asia-Afrika Street.

Source: Google earth (modified by author), 2025

Uncontrolled signage usage on Banceuy Street and ABC Street threatens the readability of Banceuy Prison Site and its integration with the area's visual character. Signage regulation on Asia-Afrika Street demonstrates potential for balancing commercial needs with heritage building preservation. Signage regulation around the Banceuy Prison Site area can be based on creating visual hierarchy to highlight heritage building character while accommodating commercial needs through scale, material, and placement standards.

3.2.8. Preservation

The Banceuy Prison Site is located within the Heritage Conservation Protected Area (Pemetintah Kota Bandung, 2015). Within a 300-meter radius context, heritage building concentration is found along Banceuy Street, ABC Street, and Asia-Afrika Street. Asia-Afrika Street itself has heritage building concentration dominated by A class buildings (Pemerintah Kota Bandung, 2018), while building conditions on Asia-Afrika Street tend to be readable as success in showcasing a heritage corridor by demonstrating conservation practices.

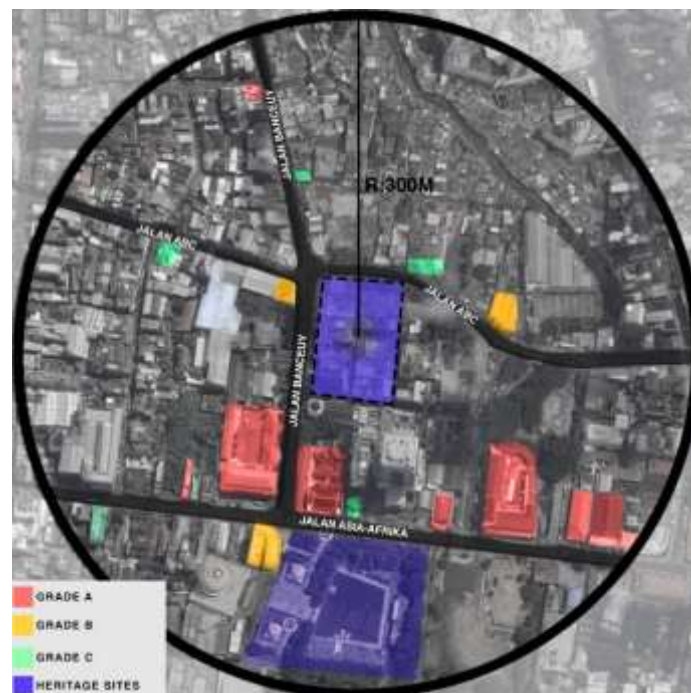


Figure 23: Distribution of Heritage Buildings and Sites Around Banceuy Prison Site.

Source: Google earth (modified by author), 2025

Heritage building distribution in the context of class categorization shows Group C dominance on Banceuy Street and ABC Street with minimal distribution of Groups A and B (Pemerintah Kota Bandung, 2018), indicating varied but still important heritage significance for preservation. The majority of these heritage buildings experience functional conversion to commercial functions, which although ensures area continuity financially, potentially results in collective cultural significance shifts.

On Banceuy Street and ABC Street sections, the visual condition of heritage buildings is mostly covered by signage that creates difficulties in area reading, implying reduced functional value in historical education context and area cultural value, contrasting with heritage buildings on Asia-Afrika Street that have higher visibility, thus assisting in better interpretation processes.



Figure 24: Heritage Building Conditions Along Banceuy Street and ABC Street.

Source: Author, 2025

Heritage buildings on Asia-Afrika Street with better preservation quality have potential in assisting communication of cultural significance at the Banceuy Prison Site. Conversely, heritage building degradation both in quality and quantity on Banceuy and ABC Streets reduces such opportunities.

3.3. Integrative Synthesis: Urban Design Element Configuration in Preserving Cultural Significance of Banceuy Prison Site

3.3.1. Urban Design Elements Dynamics Toward Preservation of Resistance Symbols and Colonial memory

The cultural significance of Banceuy Prison Site, which emphasizes collective resistance symbols and the bitter memory of colonial repressive actions, faces complex challenges in its preservation. Comprehensive analysis reveals that the site's capacity to communicate anticolonial resistance narratives and collective memory regarding colonial trauma is significantly influenced by dynamic interactions between the Banceuy Prison Site itself and surrounding urban design elements.

Elements supporting cultural significance communication include the historical spatial relationship between the Alun-alun and Banceuy Prison Site, representing colonial urban order where Banceuy Prison functioned as an instrument of power. One-way circulation provides contemplative arrival experiences essential for reflection on struggle narratives. Mixed-function land use on Asia-Afrika Street creates conducive contexts for site appreciation through cultural-commercial activity synergy. Creative-based activity support extends area vitality while providing alternative media for contemporary interpretation of historical narratives.

Conversely, elements threatening cultural significance communication demonstrate systematic degradation of the site's capacity to convey its symbolic messages. Inconsistent building form and massing, particularly the eight-story building within the site, creates visual disharmony that diverts attention from the intimate scale required for personal contemplation of struggle narratives. Uncontrolled signage that covers heritage building character produces visual chaos that obscures the area's symbolic readability. Pedestrian way degradation due to parking occupation and street vendors hinders contemplative experiences essential for collective memory internalization. Preservation experiencing quality degradation reduces the contextual authenticity required for meaningful interpretation.

3.3.2. Intervention Identification

Based on interrelational analysis, critical intervention points are identified in urban design elements to support preservation of cultural significance at Banceuy Prison Site; first, integration of the heritage corridor between Banceuy Prison Site and Alun-alun as a unified spatial narrative. This intervention utilizes existing historical relationships, where both sites constitute fragments of colonial urban order at that time. This can be implemented by strengthening visual connectivity between both sites and through pedestrian pathway improvements; second, adjustment mechanisms between commercial functions and heritage buildings in Banceuy and ABC Street corridors through signage regulation, building intervention guidelines along those corridors, and incentive schemes for commercial activities appropriate for supporting heritage preservation. This approach considers the need for economic sustainability in Bandung City center while maintaining heritage building and site character in both physical and non-physical dimensions; third, community experience enhancement strategies implemented through activity planning integration, street landscape improvements, and provision of interpretive infrastructure to communicate cultural significance contemporarily without eliminating the authenticity of symbolic and historical narratives.

However, it must be emphasized that urban design element optimization cannot achieve maximum potential without direct intervention at Banceuy Prison Site itself. Current conditions where only cell number 5 and one isolated watchtower remain create narrative fragmentation that hinders comprehensive cultural significance communication. Partial reconstruction of the prison fortress can serve as a key strategy for strengthening historical spatial relationships with the City Square while providing a more complete physical framework for colonial urban order interpretation. An alternative is developing visual connectivity and circulation between the remaining cell and watchtower through contemporary architectural intervention sensitive to historical context. This implementation can take the form of walkways or plazas that integrate both elements within one coherent spatial experience.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Banceuy Prison Site represents the complexity of cultural significance encompassing emotional dimensions as a symbol of anticolonial resistance, cultural dimensions with layers of meaning accumulated through historical processes, and functional dimensions that have undergone transformation from a detention institution to a commercial area due to de-Soekarnoization policies. Although the site's physical condition only retains minimal fragments in the form of cell number 5 and a watchtower, its cultural significance remains relevant as a vessel for collective memory regarding independence struggle and colonial trauma. However, communication of these values faces serious challenges from dynamic interactions with surrounding urban design elements.

Analysis of urban design elements in the current context reveals that preservation of Banceuy Prison Site's cultural significance has roles as both supporter and inhibitor. Elements supporting the preservation of Banceuy Prison Site's cultural significance include historical spatial relationships between the site and Alun-alun representing colonial urban order, one-way circulation providing contemplative arrival experiences, mixed-use functions on Asia-Afrika Street that are conducive to heritage appreciation, and creative-based activity support that extends area vitality. Conversely, threatening elements include inconsistent building form and massing creating visual disharmony, uncontrolled signage covering heritage building character along Banceuy Street and ABC Street, pedestrian pathway degradation due to occupation, and preservation experiencing quality decline.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the influence of urban design elements on preserving Banceuy Prison Site's cultural significance demonstrates that preservation and signage serve as primary determinants in affecting visibility of resistance symbols and readability of anticolonial narratives. Building form and massing along with open space function as contextual frameworks determining quality for internalization of bitter colonial memories. Circulation and pedestrian ways serve as media facilitating personal reflection processes toward the wealth of cultural significance of both the site and its environment. Land use and activity support are positioned as facilitators for maintaining site and area sustainability in the context of maintaining balance between cultural significance and contemporary relevance.

Based on these findings, preservation of Banceuy Prison Site's cultural significance requires an integrative approach encompassing direct intervention at the site and optimization of surrounding urban design elements. Recommendations for the site include partial reconstruction of the prison fortress to strengthen historical spatial relationships with Alun-alun, development of visual connectivity between remaining elements through sensitive contemporary architectural intervention, and enhancement of comprehensive interpretive facilities. Meanwhile, urban design strategies include heritage corridor integration through visual connectivity strengthening and heritage trail development, implementation of strict regulations for signage and building guidelines in Banceuy and ABC Street corridors, public space quality improvement with pedestrian pathway standardization and integrated activity programs, and integrated preservation strategies with conservation incentive programs.

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