

## Heritage Potential and Tourist Attraction of Chinese Heritage in Parakan City, Temanggung Regency

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### ABSTRACT

Parakan City, located in Parakan District, Temanggung Regency, was the former capital of Menoreh during the Ancient Mataram period. With this historical background, there are several cultural heritage in Parakan. One of them is a historic building owned by the descendants of the Chinese in the form of residential houses that are still in good condition today. The proposal of Parakan as a Heritage City by the Ministry of PUPR in 2015, has had considerable influence. One of them is the emergence of heritage tourism which has been running until now by visiting the building objects of Chinese descent. Parakan City, in Parakan Wetan to be precise, there is a Chinatown Area, proposed as a Cultural Heritage Area of Temanggung Regency. This study aims to determine the heritage potential of these Chinese buildings about the tourism component that currently exists. By starting to expand Heritage Tourism in Parakan, it is hoped that it will support the continuity of these heritage attractions in the future.

**Keywords:** heritage city; potential; Chinese buildings; tourism; heritage.

### INTRODUCTION

The historic area of Parakan City, which is located in Parakan District, Temanggung Regency, has several Cultural Heritage or cultural heritage, both buildings (physical cultural heritage) and arts (non-physical cultural heritage) as evidence of the legacy of Ancient Mataram and the Duchy of Menoreh. So that the City of Parakan was proposed as a Heritage City by the Ministry of PUPR in 2015. From the Inventory of the Heritage City of Parakan (2016) objects of cultural heritage, both physical and non-physical, have been recorded. In general, according to the 2011 - 2031 Temanggung RTRW, Parakan is included in the designated settlement zone (yellow zone). The city of Parakan has problems and potential simultaneously like the city of Temanggung. The potential for land use in urban Parakan for the trade and service sector is quite dominant, reaching to the surrounding sub-districts.

The historic area of Parakan City has a lot of cultural heritage or cultural heritage, both buildings (physical cultural heritage) and arts (non-physical cultural heritage) as evidence of the legacy of Ancient Mataram and the Duchy of Menoreh. So that the City of Parakan was proposed as a Heritage City by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing in 2015. However, the condition of its physical cultural heritage experienced quality degradation such as dilapidated buildings, buildings torn down due to transfer of ownership, lots of vandalism streaks on the walls of buildings, and once at one time the mold of street vendor stalls in several historical buildings. These buildings have not been taken care of and are beneficial to the owners of these properties, so from 2014 until now the awareness to start preserving with the jargon of Heritage City seems to give new enthusiasm to Parakan City with a chain effect that will emerge. Preservation and Tourism is one of the impacts that is currently running.

The main activities that are developing in the Heritage City area are trade and service activities on the district scale. The area to be researched is the area in Parakan District, Temanggung Regency, and includes 3 villages/kelurahan, namely Parakan Kauman Sub-District, Parakan Wetan Sub-District, and Wanutengah Village.

The heritage buildings of the Chinese and Chinese Peranakans are one of the objects of physical heritage which is currently a special interest tourist attraction

### **Term Preservation**

Budihardjo (1997) proposed the term preservation as conservation, which is an effort to preserve, protect, and utilize the resources of a place, such as ancient buildings that have historical or cultural meaning, areas with meaningful cultural life and traditions, and areas with dense population. ideal, cultural heritage, protected forest, and so on.

In 2013, Indonesia had a Heritage Preservation Charter which was also supported by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia. In the charter, there is an agreement on point 4 which states that preservation is an effort to manage heritage through research, planning, protection, maintenance, utilization, monitoring, and/or development selectively to maintain continuity, harmony, and its carrying capacity in response to dynamics. era to build a better quality of life for the nation. (Indonesian Heritage Preservation Agency, 2013).

### **Preservation of Cultural Heritage Buildings**

In studying an ancient building or historical environment that is worthy of conservation, there are several criteria. One of the conservation criteria based on Catanese & Snyder (1979) states that an ancient building or a historic environment that is worthy of conservation has benchmarks including;

1. Aesthetics  
The building represents a special achievement in a certain historical style. This aesthetic benchmark is associated with the aesthetic value of architecture: form, layout, and ornamentation.
2. Scarcity  
Buildings are rare and only exist in one place and are not owned elsewhere. And have differences elsewhere.
3. History  
Buildings are related and as evidence of historical events to be preserved as a symbolic bond between past and present events.
4. Superlative (Extraordinary)  
Space buildings are protected because they have special features, such as being the tallest, oldest, largest or longest compared to other buildings.
5. Plurality  
Buildings or parts of a city are preserved because they represent a particular class or type of building that plays a significant role. Emphasis on architectural works that represent a specific variety or type.
6. Quality of influence  
The building affects the area nearby, or its presence is meaningful to improve the quality and image of the surrounding environment.

In addition to the six benchmark variables above, James Semple Kerr (1983) in Budiharjo (1997) also added 3 (three) benchmarks to assess conservation feasibility, namely:

1. Social values  
It means that the historical heritage has meaning for many people.
2. Commercial value  
This means that the historical heritage provides opportunities to be utilized for economic activities.
3. Scientific value  
It implies that historical heritage has a role to play in education and the development of science.

### **Definition of Heritage Tourism**

According to Law No. 10 of 2009, tourism is a variety of tourism activities that are supported by various kinds of facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, government, and local governments.

Heritage tourism or heritage tourism is a trip designed to provide an experience of places and activities that represent original people and stories in the past and present (Hargrove, 2002).

Heritage tourism or heritage tourism is anything tangible or non-tangible that is passed down from one generation to another (Rusli Cahyadi, 2009:2). The World Tourism Organization (World Tourism Organization) defines heritage tourism as an activity to enjoy history, nature, human cultural heritage, art, philosophy and institutions from other regions.

### **Heritage Tourism Components**

According to Inskip (1991), the tourism component is the basis of tourism. These components interact with each other, namely:

1. Attractions  
Covers the natural environment, culture, the uniqueness of an area that attracts tourists to visit.
2. Accommodation  
Various kinds of facilities such as hotels to stay to serve tourists who spend the night.
3. Tourism service facilities  
Facilities include travel tours as well as service facilities such as restaurants, craft and souvenir shops, banks, health facilities, etc.
4. Transportation Facilities  
In general, it is transportation access to and from tourist areas. Which connects between objects/tourist attractions.
5. Infrastructure  
In this case, the provision of clean water, electricity, communication/internet coverage, etc.
6. Institutional  
Institutions here are a forum for managing tourism activities in the form of training, planning, promotion strategies, and everything related to tourism management.

According to Cooper (2005), there are 4 (four) components that a tourist attraction must have, namely:

1. Attractions  
Covers the natural environment, culture, the uniqueness of an area that attracts tourists to visit.
2. Accessibility  
In the form of the availability of terminals and local transportation.
3. Amenities or Facilities  
Available accommodation, restaurants and travel agents.
4. Tourism Organization  
Tourism services in the form of a tourism marketing management organization.

According to Inskip (1991) the types of attractions are divided into 3 types, namely:

1. Natural attractions  
Includes Scenic Beauty, Beaches & Marines, Flora & Fauna, Special Environmental Features, Parks & Conservations Areas, Health Tourism.
2. Cultural Attractions  
Includes attractions based on human activities, namely Archeological, Historical & Cultural Sites, Distinctive Cultural Patterns.
3. Special Type Attractions  
It is an attraction related to natural and cultural formations.
4. but artificially formed, namely Theme Park, Recreation & Sports.

According to Yoeti (1987) a tourist destination contains at least 3 (three) important and interesting things:

1. Something to see (something that can be seen)  
Visual appeal that attracts tourists to visit.
2. Something to do  
There is a choice of activities that tourists can do while visiting tourist attractions
3. Something to buy

The availability of typical food for tourist attractions, and unique souvenirs for a destination.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses mixed research which is a research approach that combines qualitative research with quantitative research (Creswell 2010: 5). The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. Data analysis using Likert The measurement scale used is Likert Scale analysis. The Likert scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena (Sugiyono, 2007:132). Quantitative methods are used to measure the scoring potential of Chinatown buildings.

In the Likert scale, the research variables to be measured and translated into scoring.. Assessment answers are classified into good, good enough, and bad categories. The bad category is given a score of 1, good enough is given a value of 2, and good is given a value of 3.

Qualitative data in the form of primary data obtained by interviews, questionnaires, and observation. Interviews were conducted directly by interviewing key figures who have tourism-related competencies

The assessment was carried out by experts from the Government, namely the Parakan District Government, Public Housing Service, Settlement and Environment Area, Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center), the Noto Parakan Luwes community (NPL), community leaders and academics who has competence in the field of conservation and tourism. This research is based on the boundaries of the administrative area of the village. Where the dominant Chinatown buildings are in the subdistrict area of Parakan Wetan and parts of Parakan Kauman. However, taking samples from several existing ancient buildings, only a few were inhabited and information about these buildings could be asked.

The value of this object is obtained from the number of multiplications between the scoring, the number of stakeholders and the number of variables.

$$N = \text{scoring} \times \text{number of stakeholders} \times \text{number of variables}$$

Information:

N = Heritage City Object Value

The following is a Likert scale table used for measurement.

**Table 1.** Likert Measurement Scale

Scoring	Description	Object Value
1	Small Potential	180
2	Moderate Potential	360
3	High Potential	540

Next, from the object values, a value interval is generated using the following formula.

$$Y = \frac{n_{max} - n_{min}}{k}$$

Information:

Y = class interval kelas

nmax = max value

nmin = min value

$k = 3$  (number of classes)

So that these intervals become the basis for determining the level of potential as shown in the table below.

**Table 2.** Heritage City Object Value Classes

Value Class	Value Class Explanation
<b>180 – 300</b>	Small Potential Object
<b>301 - 420</b>	Moderate Potential Object
<b>421 - 540</b>	High Potential Object

Source: Analysis Result (2023)

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Analysis of Chinatown Historical Buildings

**Table 1.** Chinatown Historical Building Score in Parakan

No.	Criteria	Name of Building							
		Temple Hok Tek Tong	House of Hoo Tiang Bie	House of Biksu Aria Maetri	House of Family Tjong	House of Siek Kim Tan	House of Felix Budianto Gunadi	House of Go Hong Khing	House of Widono Salim (ex.Police Office)
1.	Aesthetics	52	57	60	58	57	49	40	54
2.	Scarcity	50	55	60	57	55	49	44	55
3.	Historical	58	54	48	51	60	50	57	49
4.	plural	49	49	56	54	50	44	41	52
5.	Unbelievable	52	56	59	58	56	47	46	53
6.	Quality of Influence	54	57	58	56	58	48	46	54
7.	Social Value	54	58	58	56	57	48	46	53
8.	Commercial Value	49	57	58	58	56	51	51	55
9.	Scientific Value	55	58	60	57	60	50	51	54
<b>Total</b>		<b>473</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>479</b>
<b>Potency</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>

Source: Field Survey Results (2023)

From the results of scoring historic Chinatown buildings in Parakan, then based on the classification of High Potential Objects (Scores 421 - 540), that is, all buildings have high potential. Whereas for Objects with Medium Potential (Score 421 - 540) and Objects with Low Potential (Scores 180 - 300), there are no buildings with the above classification.

The high dominant potential is because the building is still very well maintained and functioning as it should. Damage to existing buildings is always attempted by the property owner to be repaired concerning the actual conditions.

The Hoo Tiang Bie Residence, the Monk Aria Maetri Residence, the Siek Kim Tan Residence, and the Tjong Family Residence are 4 objects with high scores and are quite popular due to frequent

heritage tourism visits to these objects. Also in terms of promotion in historical form, it is quite a lot to raise the object to be known by the public.

The descriptions of the 8 (eight) buildings are as follows:

### **Temple Hok Tek Tong**

Built by the Chinatown Community in 1842 (a year younger than the oldest pagoda in Singapore, it is the oldest pagoda in the interior of Java Island). Records of its history can still be followed thanks to an inscription on a wooden board which is still maintained today.

The Hok Tek Tong Temple has a Certificate of Cultural Conservation Object/Site with no. 479/101.SP/BP3/P-III/2010 with registration/inventory number 11-23/Tmu/22/TB/03. Hok Tek Tong Temple is located on Jl. Lieutenant Suwaji No. 6. The Hok Tek Tong Temple belongs to the local Chinese community and is managed by the Tri Dharma Place of Worship Foundation (T.I.T.D) Dharma Nugraha.



**Figure 1.** Temple Hok Tek Tong Source: Feri Latief/National Geographic Indonesia (2021)

### **House of Hoo Tiang Bie**

The building of the Hoo Tiang Heir Residential House has a blend or acculturation of Javanese, European and Chinese architecture. The building's land was purchased at the end of the 19th century in 1899 by Hoo Tiang Bie to be precise. The land was formerly called Cement Village and was built by Hoo Tiang Bie around 1905.

It is estimated that in ± 1900 Louw Djeng Tie, a Kung Fu expert or Kon Thaow from China, came and lived at the Heir of Hoo Tiang Bie's Residence until the end of his life. The building in its early days, the pavilion of the house was a former Luitenant Tiong Hoa from before the mid-19th century (Sutrisno Murtiyoso, 2009).



**Figure 2.** House of Hoo Tiang Bie Source: Parakan City Inventory (2016)

### House of Bksu Aria Maetri

Owned by a Chinese family surnamed Lim. The current owner is a monk named Bante Aria Maetri. It was occupied in 1904 and was once rebuilt in the 1890s.

This house with a mixture of Chinese, Javanese, and European styles is very specific and rare to find, so in 2008 it was visited and researched by Professor Ronald G. Knapp from the United States and published in his book, *Chinese Houses of Southeast Asia* (2010).



**Figure 3.** House of Bksu Aria Maetri Source: Private documentation (2023)

### House of Family Tjong

Tjong Oen Tjhan who is a tobacco entrepreneur. Formerly used as a residence, then used as a tobacco trading office. At the back on the left, there is a room that is usually used as a washing place for cinema films in Parakan. The building also has a well.

The main building of Tjong Oen Tjhan's house has a South Chinese or Hokkien style, the place of origin of its founder, the Tjong Family. This house was built in the 1890s and reflects the life of the Chinese peranakan in Java, whose mother is a Javanese woman and likes shadow puppets.



**Figure 4.** House of Tjong Oen Tjhan Source: Parakan City Inventory (2016)

### House of Siek Kim Tan

The house owned by Mr. Chris Darmawan is now also known as the “Peranakan Chinese Museum” in Parakan. Formerly the residence of the Siek Kim Tan family, it was located on Jalan Tejo Sunaryo facing west. It is the richest Chinese family in Parakan who achieved glory from the export of gambier commodities.

His house is quite well known as a tourist destination for people who want to see the atmosphere of a 19th century Chinese house both in terms of architecture, ornaments, furniture and artifacts in it. The house has 2 (two) building masses with different styles. The roadside house has a Chinese style, then the house inside has an Insiche (Colonial) style. This is quite common in several Chinese houses in Parakan.



**Figure 5.** House of Siek Kim Tan Source : Private documentation (2023)

**House of Felix Budianto Gunadi**

Mr. Felix Budianto Gunadi's house is located at Jl. Coyudan No. 927 Parakan RT 5 / RW 12 Parakan Kauman, Parakan. The building has been used as a residence from the past until now. The restoration has been carried out several times.

The front fence has not changed, it has remained the same from the past until now. Where is the boundary of Mr. Felix Budianto Gunadi's house to the north: Coyudan Village, south: Coyudan Street, west: Kauman Village, east: Coyudan Village.



**Figure 6.** House of Felix Budianto Gunadi Source: Parakan City Inventory (2016)

**House of Go Hong Khing**

Go Hong Khing's house is located on Jl. Sharp Bamboo, Parakan Wetan Village, Parakan District. The building is used as a residence as well as a tobacco warehouse and cloth business.

Restoration was carried out in 1980 by repainting and renovating the floors from stucco to tiles. Go Hong Khing's house uses the Chinese architectural style.



**Figure 7.** House of Go Hong Khing Source: Parakan City Inventory (2016)



House of Widono Salim (Former Police Station)

This house belongs to Mr. Widono Salim who is a tobacco entrepreneur. The building used to be a police office and dormitory in the years before 1997. The building underwent restoration only in the garden/ RTH (Green Open Space)/ landscaping section but the building is still original without any changes being made.

This house was once a cafe and stopped operating during the 2020 pandemic. Currently it has been arranged in such a way and neatly both from the exterior, interior and landscape and has become the "Omah Tangsi" guest house which is visited by quite a lot of tourists.



Picture 8. House of Widono Salim Source: Documentary Bandungdiary (2023)

Tourism Components Based on Heritage Tourism Characteristics

Table 2. Tourism Component Formulation Based on Heritage Tourism Characteristics

No.	Indicator	Building of name								
		Temple Hok Tek Tong	House of Hoo Tiang Bie	House of BIKSU Aria Maetri	House of Family Tjong	House of Siek Kim Tan	House of Felix Budianto Gunadi	House of Go Hong Khing	House of Widono Salim (ex. Police Office)	
1.	<b>Tourism attraction</b>	<i>Something to see</i>	B	B	KB	B	B	B	KB	B
		<i>Something to do</i>								
		<i>Something to buy</i>								
2.	<b>Amenities</b>	Main and supporting facilities	B	B	KB	B	B	KB	B	B
3.	<b>Accessibility</b>	Road access and transportation	B	TB	B	B	B	KB	B	B
	<b>Institutional</b>	Government Engagement	B	B	KB	KB	B	KB	KB	B
4.										
5.	<b>Promotion</b>	Private Engagement	B	B	B	B	B	KB	KB	B

Information: B: Influential  
KB: Less Influence  
TB: No Effect  
Source: Field Survey Results (2023)

In determining the formulation of the criteria for the life cycle of heritage tourism in Parakan City, was obtained from the results of interviews with Managers/and owners of heritage tourism objects, Public Housing Service, Settlement and Environment Areas, Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center), figures the Noto Parakan Luwes (NPL) community, community leaders and academics who have competence in the fields of conservation and tourism.

Research on the selection of interviews uses a snowball sampling technique which does not prioritize population representation and emphasizes the depth of information on the object under study

Based on the formulation of the tourism component based on the characteristics of heritage tourism, it can be seen that the Hok Teng Tong Temple, the Siek Kim Tan Residential House, and the Widono Salim Residence are objects that as a whole are affected by the components of tourism attractiveness, amenities, accessibility, institutions and promotion.

For attractiveness, one of them is influenced by property owners, not all of them are free to visit without a certain agreement. Amenities are influenced by the condition of old buildings that do not have complete facilities that can be used. Institutions are dominantly influenced by private involvement. For the current promotion that is running, it is only information from individuals and social media that is not optimal.

#### **Chinatown Historical Buildings in Parakan as Heritage Buildings**

This research finds that from the historical timeline of Parakan it was built by an overseas Chinese group (Tiong Hoa), former followers of Prince Diponegoro (the pendherek), native residents of Parakan village and its surroundings. All under the control and supervision of the Dutch colonial government. The Chinese group inhabited the area around the local supreme ruler, namely Demang Parakan, while the former Prince Diponegoro troops chose the area to the west. As migrants, these two groups filled the empty land between the old villages and in a short time were able to unite the several old villages into one complete urban area. The combination of these four groups became the basic capital and the beginning of the formation of Parakan as a city.

The market is located on the west side of Kademangan, now a vacant lot and house, right in front of the residence of the Tiong Hoa Lurah who usually doubles as the right holder (pachter) to collect market excise. Until the last decade of the 19th century, this Sharp Bamboo Road was called Chinatown.

In terms of importance and extent of influence, heritage can be grouped into:

- World heritage
- National heritage
- Provincial heritage
- City/regency heritage

For cities/regencies in Indonesia that fall into the category of World Heritage Cities under the auspices of the World Heritage Cities Organization (OWHC), namely 4 (four) cities Denpasar, Gianyar, Karangasem (observer) and Surakarta (observer)

The World Heritage Cities Organization (OWHC) is an international, non-profit, non-governmental organization of the 250 cities where sites from the UNESCO World Heritage list are located. So that Parakan is still at the city/regency Local Heritage city level.

It is estimated that the Chinese came to Parakan after 1700, because judging by the buildings with Chinese architecture in Parakan in 1700. Then during the Indische period, many cultural, social and economic influences began to influence Chinese society in Parakan. With a world history where trade was handed over to China, which is very skilled and proficient in managing trade management. In Parakan itself, it is already known for its commodities, namely tobacco and cloves, so things that are quite common in Chinese house buildings are also equipped with warehouses in their house

plots. The warehouse is used as a container for agricultural products which will later be transported using rail transport.

### **Tourism Components Based on Heritage Tourism Characteristics in Parakan Chinatown**

#### **Hok Tek Tong Temple**

- a) Tourism attraction
  - Something to see  
Tourists visit the Hok Tek Tong Temple because it is a place of worship for the Tri Dharma (3 teachings), namely Taoism, Buddhism and Confucianism since ancient times.
  - Something to do  
Worship activities, recreation and taking pictures can be done.
  - Something to buy  
Souvenirs and worship equipment
- b) Amenities  
The main facility is the Klenteng building itself with supporting facilities, namely sports fields as well as vehicle parking, toilets, and a school.
- c) Accessibility  
Access to the Klenteng is right on the edge of Jalan Lieutenant Suwaji No. 6 Parakan (collector street).
- d) Institutional  
Mainly managed by the Tri Dharma Place of Worship Foundation (TITD) Dharma Nugraha (Private) with the support of the religious community and the government.
- e) Promotion  
Promotions are carried out by foundations, religious communities and the community who are concerned with heritage and its surroundings.

#### **Hoo Tiang Bie Residence**

- a) Tourism attraction
  - Something to see  
The Hoo Tiang Heir's Residential House. Manifest and artefacts of martial history belonging to Louw Djeng Tie, a Kung Fu expert or Kon Thaow from China
  - Something to do  
Recreational activities and taking pictures can be done.
  - Something to buy  
Souvenirs and self-produced rubbing oil under the brand "Louw Djeng Tie"
- b) Amenities  
The main facilities are in the form of the residential building itself with supporting facilities, namely sports fields as well as vehicle parking, toilets and schools.
- c) Accessibility  
Access to the location is in a residential area that can be accessed by 2-wheeled vehicles only. So that it is categorized as TB (Not Affected)
- d) Institutional  
Mainly managed by Hoo Tiang Waris (Mrs. Lidya) and PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center) as Community elements
- e) Promotion  
The promotion was carried out by PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center) and the Garuda Emas College, becoming an object visited by heritage tourism in Parakan

#### **Monk Aria Maetri's Residence**

- a) Tourism attraction
  - Something to see  
Residential Building of the heir of the Chinese family surnamed Lim. The current owner is a monk named Bante Aria Maetri.
  - Something to do

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Recreational activities cannot be carried out because they have not received permission from the owner so they are included in the KB category (Less Influence)

- Something to buy  
There isn't any
- b) Amenities  
The main facility is in the form of the residential building itself.
- c) Accessibility  
Access to the location is on the side of the Gambiran road.
- d) Institutional  
Mainly managed by the current owner is a monk named Bante Aria Maetri as an element of the community
- e) Promotion  
The promotion was carried out by PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center), Professor Ronald G. Knapp from the United States, and published in his book, Chinese Houses of Southeast Asia (2010).

### **The Tjong Family Residence**

- a) Tourism attraction
- Something to see  
The Residential House of the heirs of the Tjong Oen Tjhan family.
- Something to do  
Recreational activities and taking pictures can be done.
- Something to buy  
There isn't any
- b) Amenities  
The main facilities are in the form of the residential building itself. Supporting facilities include ponds, wells and warehouses.
- c) Accessibility  
Access to the location is on the edge of the sharpened bamboo road (collector).
- d) Institutional  
Mainly managed by Heir Tjong Oen Tjhan and PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center) as Community elements
- e) Promotion  
The promotion is carried out by PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center).

### **Siek Kim Tan Residence**

- a) Tourism attraction
- Something to see  
The building of the Siek Kim Tan Residential House is owned by Mr. Chris Darmawan.
- Something to do  
Recreational activities and taking pictures can be done.
- Something to buy  
There isn't any
- b) Amenities  
The main facility is in the form of the residential building itself. Supporting facilities are toilets.
- c) Accessibility  
Access to the location is on the side of the Gambian (collector) road.
- d) Institutional  
Mainly managed by Mr. Chris Darmawan. and PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center) as Community elements
- e) Promotion  
The promotion was carried out by Mr. Chris Darmawan with the book "Parakan Living Heritage" and PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center) . Famous for the Parakan Peranakan Museum.

### **Felix Budianto Gunadi's Residence**

- a) Tourism attraction
  - Something to see  
Felix Budiarto Gunadi's Residential House
  - Something to do  
Recreational activities and taking pictures can be done.
  - Something to buy  
There isn't any
- b) Amenities  
The main facility is in the form of the residential building itself. Supporting facilities are toilets.
- c) Accessibility  
Access to the location is on Jl. Coyudan No. 927 are in residential areas.
- d) Institutional  
Mainly managed by the homeowners themselves and PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center) as elements of the community
- e) Promotion  
The promotion is carried out by PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center) .

#### **Go Hong Khing Residence**

- a) Tourism attraction
  - Something to see  
Go Hong Khing Residential Building
  - Something to do  
Recreational activities and taking pictures can be done.
  - Something to buy  
Cain, because it is also a fabric business place.
- b) Amenities  
The main facility is in the form of the residential building itself.
- c) Accessibility  
Access to the location is on Jl. Sharp Bamboo (collector street).
- d) Institutional  
Mainly managed by the homeowners themselves and PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center) as elements of the community.
- e) Promotion  
The promotion is carried out by PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center) .

#### **Widono Salim's Residence (Former Police Station)**

- a) Tourism attraction
  - Something to see  
Widono Salim Residential Building
  - Something to do  
Staying activities, cafes, recreation and taking pictures can be done. The current building is a Guest House and Cafe
  - Something to buy  
Lodging services, food
- b) Amenities  
The main facilities are in the form of the residential building itself. Supporting facilities are garden landscapes, cafes and toilets
- c) Accessibility  
Access to the location is on Jl. Brigjend. Katamso (collector street).
- d) Institutional  
Mainly managed by the homeowners themselves and operators of Guest Houses and PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center) as elements of the Community.
- e) Promotion  
Promotion is carried out by building owners, social media and PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center) .

## **CONCLUSION**

The results of this study indicate that the establishment of Parakan as a Heritage City in the Heritage City Arrangement and Preservation Program (P3KP) which was initiated by the Temanggung Regency Government and handled by the Ministry of PUPR from 2014 and 2015 received a welcome from the Parakan community starting from ignorance of the City. Heritage to enthusiasm welcome Heritage City. With as many as 8 (eight) Chinese residential objects as part of the physical cultural heritage buildings, all of which have high potential when associated with an assessment of heritage potential. The object was chosen based on utilization so far, one of which is to become an object for Heritage tourist visits which have been running quite regularly from 2025 until now. So that it can be concluded with a time lag starting from 2017 until now, the potentials still exist and survive with levels ranging from high to low. This can certainly be a foothold again if the P3KP program or something related to Heritage City is initiated again in Parakan. PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center) is currently quite active in marketing and providing services related to Heritage Tourism besides the owner/manager of the Chinese Heritage building itself in Parakan. And giving effect to the owners of Chinese heritage buildings both directly and indirectly, directly from the owners/managers starting to open up in communication and insight with the existence of heritage tourism activities, that well-maintained old buildings are able to provide benefits to the owner/manager is economically and conservationally. Indirectly, from the 8 (eight) residential houses that are currently being researched, it has developed into approximately 17 (seventeen) Chinese heritage buildings that are ready to be visited and marketed as tourism. Based on the results of the second target analysis, it can be known the characteristics of each heritage tourism object based on the tourism components in it. The Hok Teng Tong Temple, the Siek Kim Tan Residential House, and the Widono Salim Residence are objects that as a whole are affected by the components of tourism attractiveness, amenities, accessibility, institutions and promotion. The location of the 4 (four) objects is on the side of the collector's road so that in terms of accessibility it is very easy and at the same time the enthusiasm of the owner/manager who provides permits and facilities for access to Heritage tourism which was initiated by PIPPA (Parakan Tourism Information Center). This is another thing that happened to the residence of Monk Aria Maetri, which was originally accessible but is now less accessible because the owner's policy to limit tourist access makes the tourism component less optimally influential on this building object. For other residences, the less optimal tourism component is influenced by the location of the building which is in a residential area so that mobility is less flexible, one of which is that there is still management/ownership that has not been resolved as a family because after all the object is a residence that has existed for several generations. There is also a building condition that has not been optimally prepared both on the interior and exterior sides, because it still relies on finance independently. For buildings that can be used independently for more than just a residence and provide economic income, the current condition of the building is renovated and maintained optimally, namely the Siek Kim Tan House as a gallery for the Parakan Peranakan Museum, and the Widono Salim Residence which is currently the Guest House and Cafe. So from the conclusion above, all forms of potential heritage and tourism of Chinese heritage buildings can be used as a foothold in marketing and echoing Parakan as a Heritage City with the theme "Parakan Living Heritage" which is the current jargon.

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