

PROCEEDING

**4th International Conference
on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development**

UHSID 2015

**Empowering Partnership and Understanding
Social Impact in Heritage Management**

14th November 2015

Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

©Soegijapranata Catholic University 2015

ISBN: 978-602-6865-05-2

PROCEEDING

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development
UHSID 2015**

14th November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

**Empowering Partnership and Understanding Social
Impact in Heritage Management**

Editor(s):

Ratih Dian Saraswati, ST, M.Eng

Christian Moniaga, ST, M.Ars

Cover and Layout:

Peter Nobel Bestian

Publisher: Soegijapranata Catholic University

Jl. PawiyatanLuhur IV/1

BendanDuwur

Semarang – Indonesia

Telp. +62448441555

Fax. +62248415429

Email: penerbitan@unika.ac.id

ISBN: 978-602-6865-05-2

Contents

Cover	i
Contents	iii
Message from Committee	v
Message from Dean of Faculty of Design and Architecture	vi
Plenary Session	
1. Prof. Dr. Ir. Y. Budi Widianarko, M.Sc	1
2. Steef Buijs	6
3. Drs. Boudewijn Goudswaard	15
Parallel Session I	
1. Lauren Y- Rethinking the “Expert” and the “Amateur” in Preserving Indonesia’s Heritage	31
2. Anneke P- Heritage Building Conservation Project Management Guidelines: An Interdisciplinary Collaboration	41
3. Danang P- Development Plan of Heritage District as an Essential Tool of Heritage Management	50
4. Fabiola CKA- Design Guidelines of Anticipative Physical Elements towards Criminal Activities in Kawasan Kota Lama Semarang	60
5. Robert RW- Endorsing Friendly City Space at Night Case Study: Pekojan Street Semarang Indonesia	73
6. Krisprantono- Challenge of Conservation of Timber Building Heritage <i>Pendopo Puro</i> Mangkunegaran Surakarta	81
Parallel Session II	
1. Wong Michelle H- Heritage Trail Communities as a Tool for Marketing Urban Heritage	94
2. Ratih D Saraswati- Study of Local Community’s Role in Restoring Gedung Sarekat Islam	110

3. Albertus Sidharta - The Renaissance of Significant and Beautiful Reinforced Concrete Buildings from The Sixties	117
4. Ratri W - Heritage and Its Impact on Urban Psychology	136
5. A Rudyanto S - Preserving the Whole Semarang Old City, Learning From La Defense	145
6. Paulus H - Revitalization of Berok River	153

Message from Committee

The preservation and promotion of heritage is currently experiencing a global boom. From the recognition of ancient cultural traditions to the regeneration of historic city centers, interest and investment in the remains of the past is growing in the public and private spheres at a remarkable pace. Especially in recent years, the fundamental principle that heritage merits preservation based on its historical and social values *and* on its potential as a driver of economic development has gradually come to be accepted by various governments, businesses, and communities. But while many would agree that heritage, once identified as such, should be sensitively managed so that it can be experienced by current and future generations, key questions remain: How might heritage management be carried out in a way that fosters productive and strategic cooperation between diverse stakeholders? And what are the wide-ranging effects of different management approaches upon those communities living and working in and around heritage sites, districts, museums, and landscapes?

This conference is designed as a timely response to these important questions, which will only grow in complexity and frequency as the heritage sector itself continues to expand. Taking into account the latest developments in heritage management, this conference focuses on two crucial issues that face all engaged in this field today. First, the theme *Empowering Partnerships* considers how to foster productive and strategic cooperation between the diverse stakeholders involved in or affected by heritage-related preservation and development (for instance municipal, regional and national governments, private sector companies, non-profit organizations, academic institutions, professional associations, entrepreneurs, students, tourists, residents, etc.). Second, the theme of *Understanding Social Impact* explores how the wide-ranging effects of heritage management initiatives on local communities might be identified, measured, and evaluated, with the ultimate goal of using this deeper understanding to boost the social benefits (and mitigate the potential negative side-effects) of such projects in the future.

Best Regards,

Committee

Message from Dean of Faculty of Design and Architecture

On behalf of Faculty of Architecture and Design, I would like to welcome you to the 4th International Conference On Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development under the theme EMPOWERING PARTNERSHIP AND UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL IMPACT IN HERITAGE MANAGEMENT.

This conference has several topics such as anthropology, Architecture, Planology, Marketing and business management, Archeology, History, Museum studies. This time we received 14 papers from academic staff from several universities, practitioners, as well as students. For this year conference, we are honored that prof Budi Widianarko, Steve Buijs and the Missing link kindly accept to be the speaker in the plenary session.

This is the fourth conference. The first conference conducted on 2012 which focused on infrastructure development, the second conference conducted on 2013 which title “Re-thinking development. Last year conference n 2014, the focus was managing the social capital and infrastructure in promoting the heritage sites and developing the bussiness plan.

This year conference is focusing on empowering the partnership. This means how to create the productive and strategic collaboration between stakeholders in order to conserve our heritage. And the result should improve and give the social benefit for the community. I do hope that the result of this conference, as well we from the workshop that was organised in the last three days can be applied in reality and help solving the problem, especially in Kota lama Semarang.

This conference cannot be possible organised without the generous support from our partners, The PUM, The Oen Foundation, ERTIM. Thank you for the collaboration. I also want to use this opportunity to congratulate the committee of the conference as well as the workshop in working very hard to make this conference and worshop is organised.

And last but not least, we would like to thanks to the participants, and paper presenters who contribute to the conference and we hope that this conference will bring substantial development to the urban conservation in Indonesia.

Thank you very much and God Bless Us.

Best Regards,

Dra. B. Tyas Susanti, MA, Ph.D
Dean

Creating Foodscape at Kota Lama Semarang

Prof. Dr. Ir. Y. Budi Widianarko, M.Sc

Rector of Soegijapranata Catholic University



Creating Foodscape at the Kota Lama Semarang **Opportunities & Prerequisites**

Budi Widianarko

Department of Food Technology
Soegijapranata Catholic University



Talenta pro patria et humanitate

FOOD & CITIES are inseparable!

For centuries food and cities had a symbiotic relationship. Food shaped cities. Food influenced the location, design, economies and politics of cities. (Haysom, 2015)



“Consider the places and spaces where you acquire food, prepare food, talk about food, or generally gather some sort of meaning from food. **This is your foodscape.**”

(MacKendrick, 2014)



The concept of FOODSCAPE refers to urban food environments,extended to include the institutional arrangements, cultural spaces, and discourses that mediate our relationship with our food.

A FOODSCAPE centers around a food environment. It may include grocery stores, public breakfast and lunch programs, food trucks, and fast food restaurants, ...to online spaces.

The FOODSCAPE is never fixed; its boundaries shift depending on how the food environment expands and contracts.



City as A FOODSCAPE



City as a FOODSCAPE embraces a heterogeneity of food outlets - from street food (hawker) stalls to fast food cafes, from gourmet restaurant to fusion bistros, ethnic food and traditional food.



How about the KOTA LAMA of Semarang?



It has been naturally and/or gradually transforming itself into a **FOODSCAPE**.



FOOD has become a signifier of the KOTA LAMA's revival.

Culinary attraction boosts the revival of the KOTA LAMA



Talenta pro patria et humanitate

FOOD = OPPORTUNITIES

WHY FOOD?
The explosion of tastes nowadays not only offers pleasure, it also offers sensuality. Food and eating are not less complex and intoxicating than sex.

Ancient Greek thinking:
Eating and body care are far more interesting than sex, or at least equal. **Physical pleasure obtained from food brings us to a banal notion of sexuality.**

Probyn (2000)



Talenta pro patria et humanitate

FOOD IS A TOOL IN DESTINATION MARKETING.
Gyimóthy & Mykletun (2008)

The fact that foods, apart from whatever interesting nutritional qualities they might have, also serve as tools of the reproduction and/or reinforcement of social relations and social status.

FOOD HAS BECOME A CENTRAL ELEMENT IN THE NEW CULTURAL MATRIX. GASTRONOMY (JUST LIKE DESIGN AND FASHION) IS AN EXPRESSIVE FORM OF ART, THEREFORE CULINARY PRODUCTS AND DINING CONTEXTS MAY BE REGARDED AS FASHION ACCESSORIES EXPRESSING OR ENHANCING CONSUMER IDENTITIES.

The transformation of food into a lifestyle commodity has strong strategic implications for **DESTINATION MARKETING**



Talenta pro patria et humanitate

The growing interest in culinary products and traditions implies that **FOOD** is also becoming a more important factor in influencing *tourists’ motivations for traveling to a particular destination*.

Gyimóthy & Mykletun (2008)



Street foods (hawkers) are a sometimes neglected part of the tourism and hospitality industries, yet can play a significant role as a visitor attraction *which offers both inexpensive food and insights into the contemporary society and heritage of the destination*.

Henderson et al. (2012). Hawker centres as tourist attractions: The case of Singapore. *International Journal of Hospitality Management* 31 (2012) 849– 855



TRADITIONAL FOOD – LOCAL STREET FOOD
 is emblematic expressions of a place.



A PERFECT ATTRACTANT
 for visitors



PASAR SENTILING

A Good Strategy
 to revive
KOTA LAMA



PREREQUISITES

OBSERVED PROBLEMS

- **Site incompatibility (poor environment)**
 - no drainage
 - “no where to go” wastewater along the gutter
 - dusty wall
- **Water & Sanitation**
 - availability of clean and safe water
 - hygiene practices
- **Food handling and storage**



**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Street food has raised an important public health issue and a great concern related to widespread food borne diseases.

The cause is LACK KNOWLEDGE in

- * safe food handling
- * environment
- * sanitation and hygiene
- * mode of food display
- * food service
- * hand washing
- * sources of raw materials
- * use of potable water.



Talenta pro patria et humanitate

Foodborne illnesses of microbial origin are a major health problem associated with street foods !

Major sources contributing to microbial contamination

- the place of preparation
- utensils for cooking and serving
- raw materials
- time and temperature abuse of cooked foods
- the personal hygiene of vendors



Talenta pro patria et humanitate

Five keys to food safety

WHO and Member States are promoting the benefits of food safety, healthy diets and physical activity.

- keep clean
- separate raw and cooked
- cook all foods thoroughly
- keep food at safe temperatures
- use safe water and raw materials.



Talenta pro patria et humanitate

RISK REDUCTION of food borne illness from street foods: *controlling the steps in food preparation and sale that may contribute to the contamination, growth and survival of the microbes responsible for food borne illness.*

The efforts made should focus on

- (a) Education of the food handlers
- (b) Improvement of the environmental conditions under which the selling is carried out
- (c) Provision essential services to the vendors to ensure safety of their products



Talenta pro patria et humanitate

Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management

Steef Buijs

PUM Dutch Senior Experts

SEMARANG KOTA LAMA

WORKSHOP AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

“EMPOWERING PARTNERSHIPS AND UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL IMPACT IN HERITAGE MANAGEMENT”

STEEF BUIJS – PUM DUTCH SENIOR EXPERTS

11-14 **NOVEMBER** 2015 / 16 **NOVEMBER** 2015

PURPOSE OF WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES

- **BRING STAKEHOLDERS OF KOTA LAMA TOGETHER**
(enhance awareness, foster cooperation)
- **INTRODUCE STUDENTS TO “THE REAL WORLD”**
(taking into account economic, social and
governance
factors – multidisciplinary approach – power of
design)
- **SUPPORT UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE APPLICATION**
(international conferences are required – aiming at
2020)

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

THEMATIC BUILD-UP 2012-2015

- **INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE**
- **IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET GROUPS**
- **ASSIGNMENT OF NEW FUNCTIONS**
- **BUSINESS MODELLING**
- **STAKEHOLDER COMMITMENT**
- **SOCIAL IMPACT**

- **PARALLEL: WATER MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC SPACE**

FIRST WORKSHOP AND CONFERENCE – 2012
GETTING STARTED – FOCUS ON CONTENT

- **Overall rehabilitation vision**
- **Selection of buildings for restoration**
- **Target group analysis**
- **Potential functions for selected buildings**
- **Improvement of public space**
(pedestrian areas, trees, Tawang pond)



SECOND WORKSHOP AND CONFERENCE - 2013 NEXT STEP – FOCUS ON COMMERCIAL ASPECTS

- **Project portfolio: selected buildings (2012)**
- **volume studies (architecture)**
- **business cases (finance/economy)**

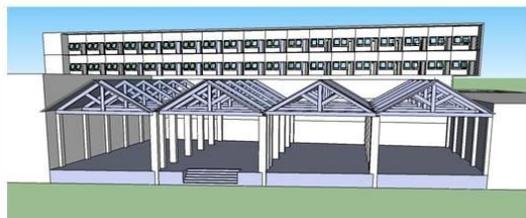
ADDITIONAL TOPICS

- **Micro water management**
- **Greenbelt**

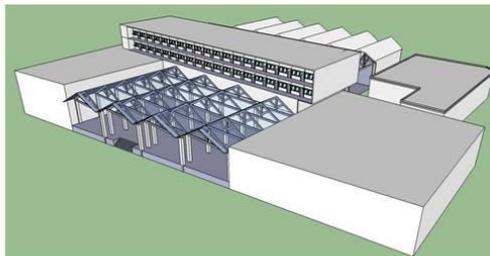
 The image cannot be displayed.
x still appears, you may have to

FUTURE FUNCTION

2013
workshop



Hotel, Restaurant, Café, Spa &
Boutique, Convention, Retail, Gym,
Parking



THIRD WORKSHOP AND CONFERENCE – 2014

THIRD STEP – FOCUS ON INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

- **Sharper selection of buildings**
- **Identification of stakeholders (owners, managers, occupants, neighbours, neighbourhood authorities, municipal authorities, NGOs, etc)**
- **Definition of stakeholders’ roles**
- **Discussions among stakeholders**

CONTINUED

- **Water management and public space**



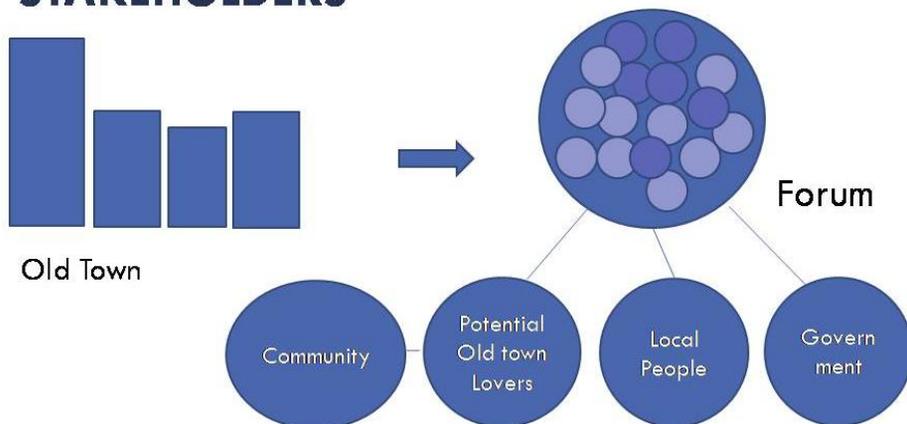
FOURTH WORKSHOP AND CONFERENCE – 2015

“EMPOWERING PARTNERSHIPS/UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL IMPACT”

WORKING METHODOLOGY

- **FOCUS ON CORE AREA – TAMAN SRIGUNTING**
- **COMMITMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS**
 - + **values of the area**
 - + **discussion of its problems**
- **COMMITMENT OF GOVERNMENT PARTNERS**
 - + **public facilities**
 - + **inter-government cooperation**
- **COMMON ISSUES**
 - + **Water Management**
 - + **use of open space/public facilities/traffic circulation**
 - + **public-private ‘interface’**

STAKEHOLDERS



Bringing together people from inside and outside old town together to take care of the old town with ONE vision

and make an equal relation between : Forum - BPK2L - Government

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

The image is still appearing. Please try again. If you are having trouble viewing this image, you may need to refresh the page or check your internet connection. If the problem persists, you may need to delete the image and re-upload it.

ugh memory to open the image, or the image may have been corrupted. Restart your computer, and then open the file again. If the red again.

←---→ GREEN CONNECTIVITY
↔ FREE VIEW
[Hatched Box] BUILDING
[Green Box] GREEN AREA

ATTRACTIVE BUILDING

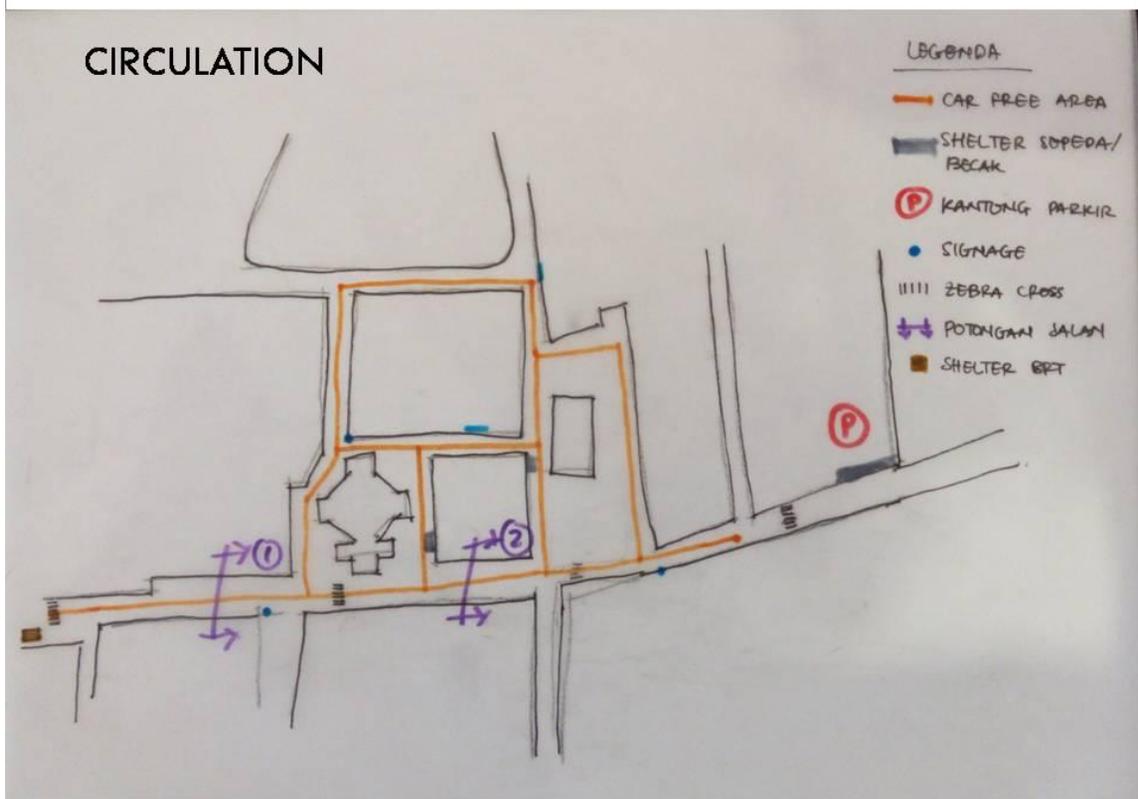
1. SPIEGEL
2. MARBA
3. GBI BLENDUK
4. SEMARANG CONTEMPORARY ART
5. SAMUDERA INDONESIA
6. OUDETRAP
7. IKAN BAKAR CIANJUR
8. JINA SRAVA
9. TEKO DEKO

Red Box Broken Buildings
Yellow Box Unusable building that can be designed

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

 The image cannot be displayed. Your computer may not have enough memory to open the image, or the image may have been corrupted. Restart your computer, and then open the file again. If the red x still appears, you may have to delete the image and then insert it again.



PROMISING RESULTS

- **COMPLETION OF NEW RENOVATION PROJECTS**
- **IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC SPACE**
- **BETTER COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT SECTORS**
- **INFORMAL MEETING OF STAKEHOLDERS**
- **COMMUNICATION GOVERNMENT-STAKEHOLDERS**

 The image cannot be displayed. Your computer may not have enough memory to open the image, or the image may have been corrupted. Restart your computer, and then open the file again. If the red x still appears, you may have to delete the image and then insert it again.

.... AND PERSISTING PROBLEMS

- **FLOODING**
- **TRAFFIC**
- **POLLUTION**
- **SAFETY AND SECURITY**
- **BUDGET DEFICIT AND LIMITED INVESTMENT**



WILL THE FLOODING PROBLEM BE SOLVED?

- **EXTERNAL FLOODING**
 - + from the South (hills)
 - + from the West (Kali Semarang)
 - + from the East (Banger Polder)
 - + from the North (sea)
- **INTERNAL FLOODING**
 - + local rainfall
 - + effectivity of local drainage system
 - + distribution and capacity of drains
 - + cleaning and maintenance
 - + buffer capacity (a.o. Tawang Pond)
 - + special case: Tawang Railway Station and tracks
- **RESIDUAL FLOODING RISK (1/xxx years)**
- **MAXIMUM FLOODING DEPTH**

.... THE BURNING QUESTION

- **IS THIS ENOUGH FOR REVITALISING KOTA LAMA?**
- **OR DO WE NEED ADDITIONAL MEASURES???**

***NOT KNOWING THE ANSWER FRUSTRATES
THE PROGRESS OF THE REVITALISATION
PROCESS AND WILL STOP IT IN THE END***

WE ARE IN URGENT NEED OF YOUR PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT!

Kota Lama for Future Generations to Appreciate and Enjoy

Drs. Boudewijn Goudswaard

The Missing Link

introduction: our team

The Missing Link

we work for Kota Lama

Government, market, specialist, inhabitants



Boudewijn Goudswaard
 +31 (0)655754934

The Missing Link

Specialist in underwater
 archaeology,
 heritage management,
 identity of space



Ronald Bolderman
 +31 (0)639314948

Tribes@Work

Specialist in media,
 communication
 and marketing



Esther Vlaswinkel
 +31 (0)651913078

UPlab

Specialist in
 urban planning



Pauline van Roosmalen
 +31(0)20-6810727

PKMvR heritage
 research consultancy

Specialist in colonial
 and
 post-colonial built
 heritage in
 Dutch East Indies and
 Indonesia



personal history

Dutch East Indies
 Leiden University Libraries

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

introduction

The Missing Link



a shared vision for Kota Lama

Steps and deliverables

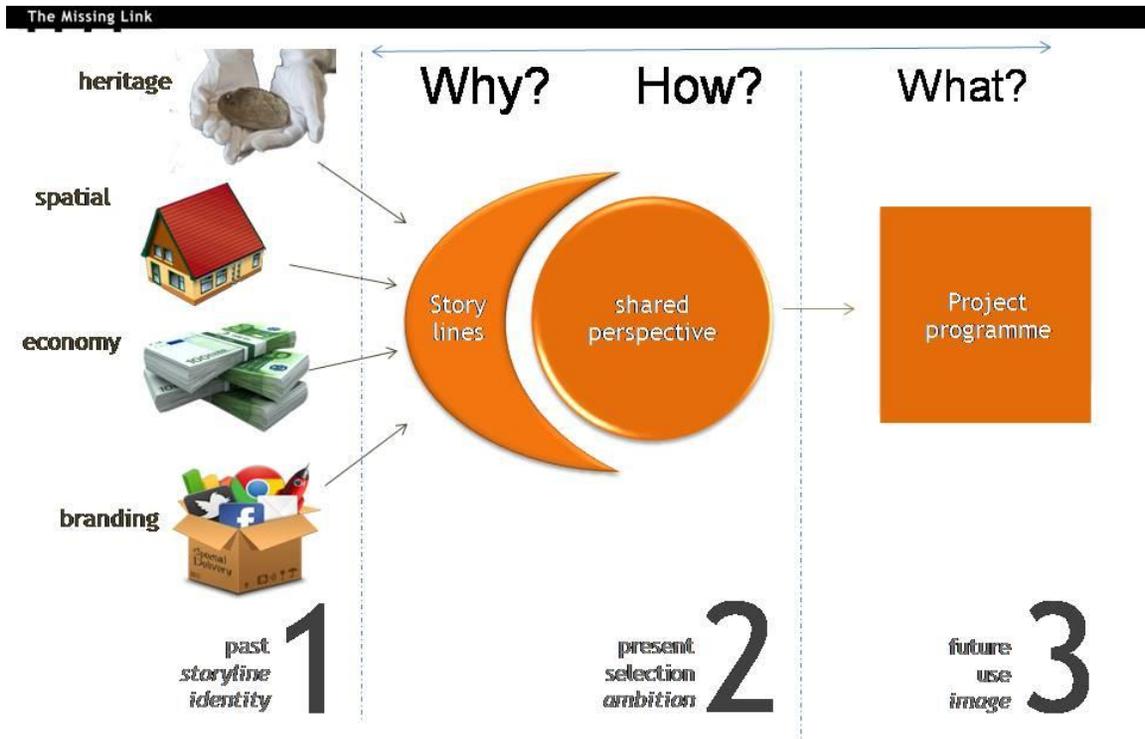
The Missing Link

1. Inventory in Holland - inventarisasi di Belanda
 - Heritage, economy, spatial development and branding analysis okt 2015
2. Visit to Semarang -1 berkunjung ke Semarang
 - Interviews with entrepreneurs, presentation TML-method, working together on storylines, initiatives and key-spots nov 2015
3. Combine collected information in Holland- menggabungkan semua informasi beginning 2016

Visit Semarang 2: Return and share vision define projects-
presentasi produk akhir spring 2016



our method



Heritage: the complete story

- archaeology
- historical geography
- historic landscape
- monuments
- stories myths sagas
- people
- habits, celebrations





Timeline Semarang

The Missing Link

IRABLE ADMIRAL

Early history of Semarang, including the arrival of Chinese and Arab traders, and the role of Admiral Cheng Ho in the 15th century.

ION AND TRADE

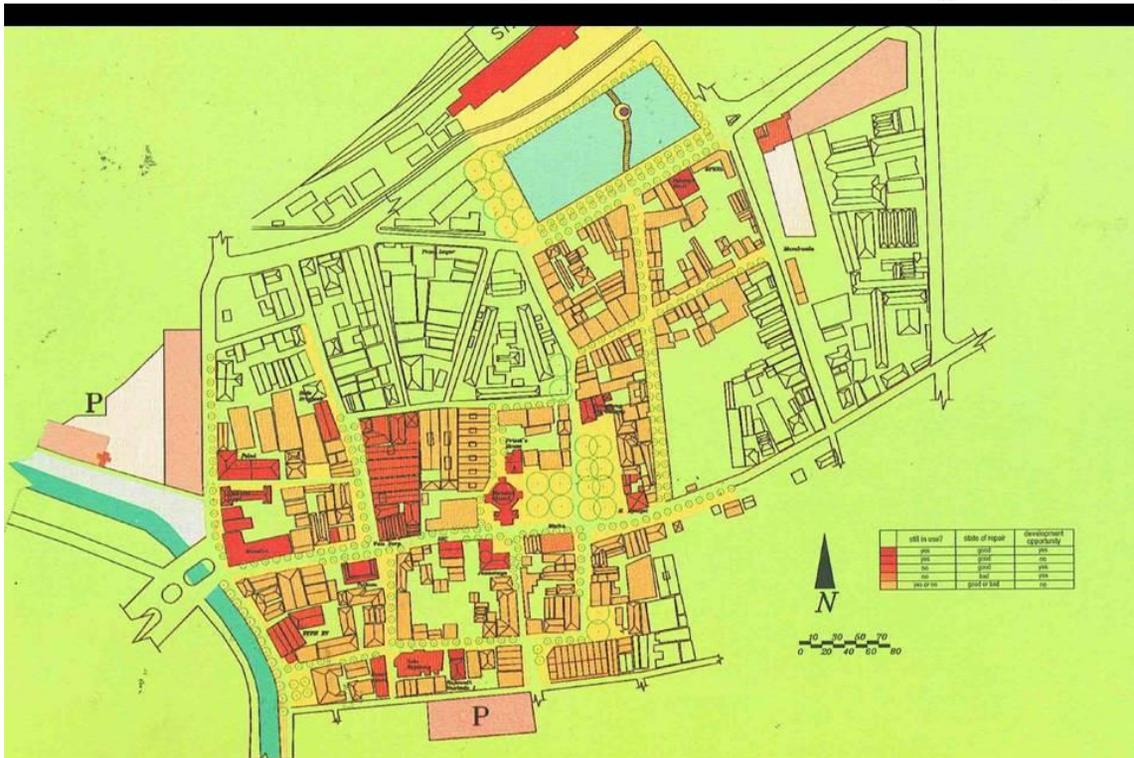
Development of Semarang as a major trading port, the arrival of European colonial powers, and the role of figures like Sultan Agung and Raden Ajeng Kartini.

ENGINEER

Industrialization and the role of engineering in the development of Semarang's infrastructure.

		
Early History 500.000 - 3000 BCE	First Farmers 3000 BCE - 0 CE	States and Early Kingdoms 0 - 1000
		
Explorers and Merchants 1000 - 1450	Arabs and Chinese 1450 - 1600	Colonization and Trade 1600 - 1830
		
Industrialization and Growth 1830 - 1910	Nationalism and Independence 1910 - 1949	Television and Other Media 1950 - present

spatial and local policy analysis



Kisah dari sebuah tempat

Ambisi dari sebuah tempat

The Missing Link

connecting identity to local ambition

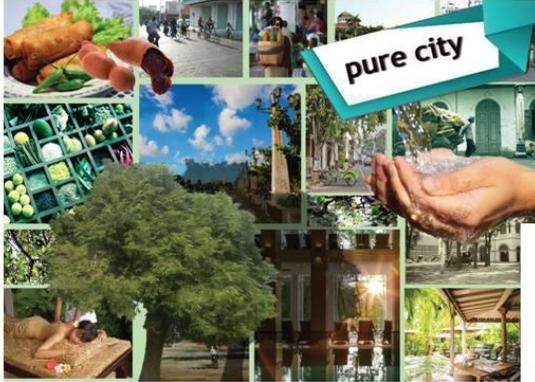
dialogue

- government
- developers
- investors
- specialists
- local groups
- artists
- inhabitants

a storyline to connect stakeholders

potential concepts

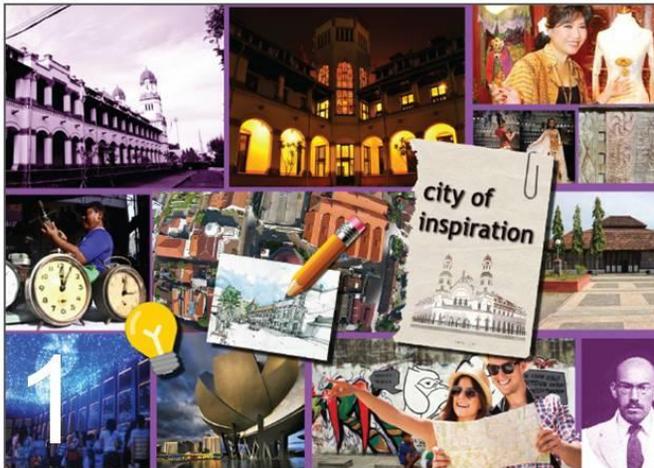
The Missing Link



healthy heart
 to enjoy and relax

potential concepts

The Missing Link



laboratory
 for innovative design

potential concepts

The Missing Link

vital blend

using the power of
different cultures

food
different tradition events
rituals Different Radengroups
synergy experience trade
leisure exchange religion
Saleh cultures

potential concepts

The Missing Link

hidden treasure

discover
a nostalgic world

campus
fortified Vijfhoek force
leading strength governance
from entrepreneurship
hidden empowerment de
fortress knowledge
capitol Powerfull
the to city

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia



Students, inhabitants, entrepreneurs, housewives, developers, government, taxi-drivers, managers, horeca, stakeholder, policemen, tourist information, property-owners, RT's, RW's, creative industry, young professionals, seniors, servants

Observations of the people of Kota Lama

The Missing Link

Positive observations

- Intimate scale; easy to digest
- high density tangible and intangible heritage
- multicultural
- Large & Small topdown & bottom up ongoing initiatives
- Creative industries
- Spreading oil spot tactics
- Awareness and recognition of the importance of Kota lama

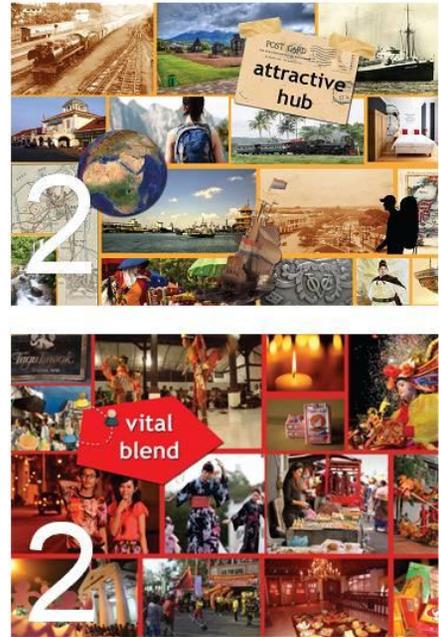
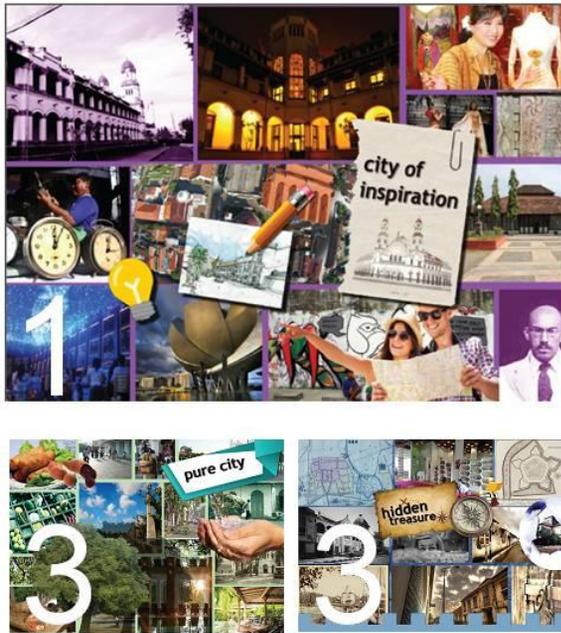
Negative observations

- Poor communication and organisational structure between all parties involved
 - result:
 - Insecurity-unsafety between all parties and over all problems
 - hygiene/safety/financial/political/legal/water/ businessplans/maintenance
- Many visions
- Lack of a shared ambition and policy about Kota Lama
- Problems do not have owners



Favourite storylines of the people of Kota Lama

The Missing Link



Emotional drives of the people of Kota Lama

The Missing Link



why is Kota Lama important to you?

Selected emotional drives of the people of Kota Lama

The Missing Link



order
structure

tertata
struktur

Selected emotional drives of the people of Kota Lama

The Missing Link



Fit
sportive

Fit
sportif

Selected emotional drives of the people of Kota Lama

The Missing Link



safe
secure

Aman
protected

Selected emotional drives of the people of Kota Lama

The Missing Link

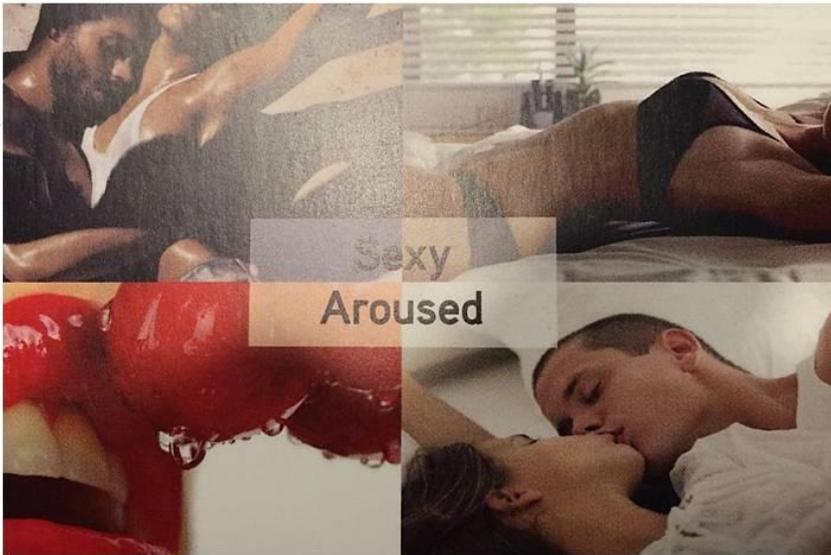


creative
fantasy

Kreatif
fantasi

Selected emotional drives of the people of Kota Lama

The Missing Link



Sexy
aroused
Sexy
memikat

Selected emotional drives of the people of Kota Lama

The Missing Link



Achievement
innovation

Prestasi
inovasi

Selected emotional drives of the people of Kota Lama

The Missing Link



Kota Lama Worthwhile!



4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Supporters



Kingdom of the Netherlands



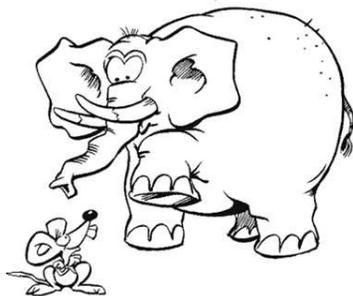
- Local Municipality of Semarang
- Province of Middle Java
- PUM
- Embassy of The Netherlands
- Toko Oen
- BPK2L
- All Stakeholders for their time
- UNIKA



The Missing Link

Erfgoedmanagers met ziel en zakelijkheid

THANK YOU!



*“don’t ask what
Kota Lama can do
for you,*

*ask what you can
do for Kota Lama?”*



The Missing Link

Erfgoedmanagers met ziel en zakelijkheid

See you next year

Rethinking the “Expert” and the “Amateur” in Preserving Indonesia’s Heritage

Lauren Yapp

Stanford University
laurenyapp@gmail.com

Abstract

Based on extended ethnographic fieldwork in Semarang, Indonesia and drawing from case studies of recent debates over several prominent historical sites in that city, this paper explores the origins, patterns, and challenges of urban heritage advocacy in Indonesia today. It proposes that recently burgeoning discussions in the country about the fate of historical structures and districts largely revolve around three sets of tensions: between the “experts” and the “amateurs” involved in the study of and advocacy for the site in question, its social and material dimensions both past and present, and the words and actions that are deployed by authorities to preserve or develop it. While concerted efforts are made again and again to bridge these gaps, some of them successful, the basic paradigm that creates these distinctions, and then sets them against one another, persists. This paper addresses the first set of tensions - experts/amateurs - as it has unfolded in visible and vocal ways surrounding key historical sites of Semarang, and suggests that this line that is often drawn between those who study heritage and history in a professional capacity and in a non-professional one should be scrutinized and re-formulated.

Introduction

The successes (and failures) of heritage preservation are often judged by tangible markers - a crumbling warehouse restored here, a neglected park replanted there - with order, cleanliness, and careful attention to material and visual “authenticity” high in the priorities of the public’s eye. But to the anthropologist, more interested in people than plaster, the way we *talk and think* about heritage is equally revealing as (and indeed, deeply influences) what we *do* to these structures and spaces that we consider to hold historical value worthy of our present day attentions. In other words, the discourse that forms around heritage preservation efforts in a given setting can be studied in its own right, and in fact should be, as it can highlight both the productive and problematic assumptions that drive and shape our relationship to the physical remains of the past.

Following extended ethnographic fieldwork on growing heritage preservation movements in the city of Semarang, I suggest here that current heritage discourse in Indonesia revolves around three sets of fundamental oppositions or tensions: between “experts” and “amateurs” involved in the study of and advocacy for the historical site or object in question, the social and the material dimensions of that heritage, and the words and actions deployed by

authorities in the name of its conservation or development. Each of these might be the subject of an entire paper, and so here I have chosen to focus on the first: the discussion concerning who can lay claim to being an “expert” and who is to be relegated to “amateur” status when it comes to the study of history and the preservation of heritage. After tracing the broader contours of heritage discourse as it has developed in Indonesia over the past few decades, and outlining the several ways in which the recent discussion surrounding (urban) heritage preservation in Semarang exemplifies these wider trends, this paper details several types of local “amateurs” who arguably possess equal, if not even more specialized, expertise in the field than those typically afforded the label of “expert”. Finally, I suggest that the hard line often drawn between “experts” and “amateurs” in much of heritage discourse in Indonesia today is neither a realistic reflection of the current state of knowledge about the past and its material remains, nor a productive distinction for achieving the wider goal of fostering interest in history and preserving heritage.

The Development of (Urban) Heritage Discourse in Indonesia

On the evening of May 9th, 2015, most of Pasar Johar (Semarang’s largest market and a significant historic landmark) burnt to the ground. The precise sources of this fire are still a mystery, but the immediate aftermath was painfully clear – thousands of traders were displaced, their goods largely destroyed, and their future still highly uncertain. Visiting the site in the weeks and months after the fire, I was met both with scenes of destruction (layers of charred wood, broken pottery, shattered glass, twisted metal, all of it being sifted through by traders day after day trying to salvage whatever goods they could) and scenes of resilience (traders clearing out debris and rebuilding kiosks so that business could go on as normally as possible, all with very minimal assistance from outside agencies or officials).

The fire at Pasar Johar certainly came as a shock, but perhaps one of the greatest shocks of all (when some of the smoke had cleared) was that the oldest part of the market, the section designed by the famed architect Thomas Karsten, was also the only structure that remained largely intact, even though it was here in the colonial-era concrete structure that the flames burned longest and hottest. The response of the heritage community in Semarang to the survival of Pasar Johar Lama and the pressing question of ‘what do we do now?’ was swift and overwhelming. (Note: here “heritage community” is used as a practical short-hand for what is in fact a very wide and diffuse array of individuals and organizations who are active to varying degrees in the field of heritage preservation, and includes people such as architects, historians, archaeologists, business owners, property developers, social justice activists, poets, photographers, painters, musicians, students, journalists, etc). From the very morning after the fire, these diverse individuals sprung into action: They held late-night emergency meetings in *warung*, press conferences, discussions with the mayor and other members of the local government. They created various rival organizations to advocate for the restoration of Pasar Johar, each with their corresponding logos and decals that soon started popping up all over town.

They started social media campaigns and flooded Facebook and Twitter feeds with photos of Pasar Johar past and present and made ample use of hashtags like #bangkitjohar and #savejohar. They wrote manifestos, they made art, they gave speeches. From this flurry of activity, not just one strategy for the future of Pasar Johar emerged, but in fact what is most interesting to an anthropologist like myself (and indicative of contemporary heritage-related discussions in Indonesia more broadly) is that out of the ashes of this fire have emerged an array of differing viewpoints and approaches to the future of heritage in Semarang. Everyone seems to agree that the historic building should be "saved", but what is actually meant or imagined when such a phrase is invoked turns out to be very different, sometimes even opposing, in its assumptions and goals.

However, for the purposes of this paper, let us take a step back for a moment to consider how such a public reaction to the specter of heritage under threat (and not just any heritage, but a monument of urban and “modern” heritage par excellence) was able to come about in the first place. The response of the heritage community in Semarang to the fire at Pasar Johar was so swift, robust, and widespread because the networks, vocabulary, and resources to conduct that kind of advocacy were already in place and highly developed. But, their emergence and development have taken place only very recently. Indeed, over only the last decade or so, Indonesia has seen the proliferation of organizations and projects dedicated to the preservation heritage, especially (and strikingly so) urban heritage, including historical buildings and districts in cities across the nation. It is one of the primary arguments of my research that this recent flowering of popular interest and activism as relates to urban heritage represents a profound shift in heritage policy and discourse in Indonesia.

Now, one might presume that if we are to go searching for profound shifts in Indonesian society and politics, we might locate them firstly in the *zaman merdeka*, that is in the shift from colonialism to independent nation, for what could be more dramatic than that transformation? However, closer examination suggest that when it comes to cultural heritage, and how this heritage is valued, preserved, and presented to a domestic and foreign audience, in fact very little changed when the archipelago threw off the title of the Dutch East Indies and took up the mantle of the Republic of Indonesia.

Indeed, during the 19th and early 20th centuries, the focus of colonial-era heritage preservation activities fell overwhelmingly into two categories – first, ancient monuments and artifacts dating to the period of Hindu-Buddhist kingdoms, which were the purview of archaeologists and antiquarians; and second, cultural traditions and local arts of indigenous communities spread across Nusantara, that were recorded and gathered by foreign anthropologists. Such early heritage activities in what would become Indonesia undoubtedly served the political interests of the colonial powers. The collection and display of cultural products from across the archipelago in fairs and museums served as a means for the Dutch to boast of the bounty of its empire to other European rivals, while at the same time to project the (untrue) impression that their control of this vast territory was seamless and unchallenged. In a

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

similar fashion, their “discovery” and reconstruction of ancient temples fed into a powerful colonial narrative which took full advantage of these monument's dramatic imagery to boost the current regime's own prestige. But perhaps the most profound legacy of these early heritage preservation activities was that they introduced and normalized the idea that heritage, cultural and archaeological, was the property and the responsibility of not the local community, but of a central power in Batavia.

But while the political situation of Indonesian changed dramatically with coming of WWII and the revolution, much about practice and premise of heritage conservation remained oddly continuous throughout such turmoil. Under Suharto in particular, the intention of official heritage-related activities as promoted by the Indonesian state echoed in many ways the similar efforts of the earlier Dutch regime. Instead of building and legitimizing a colony however, heritage was now used to build and legitimize a nation. Moreover, the specific focus of heritage preservation projects following Indonesia's independence would have been quite familiar to earlier generations of foreign archaeologists and anthropologists: the attention of the state remained oriented towards ancient monuments and traditional culture. Not unlike a 19th-century colonial exhibition, the Taman Mini Indonesia Indah, for instance, displayed the traditions and arts of the archipelago's many ethnicities to project the image of "unity in diversity" from Papua to Aceh. Not unlike the initial reconstructions of ancient temples by Dutch scientists, the intensified restorations under Sukarno and Suharto of monumental structures from these former kingdoms associated the modern nation-state with these past glories and the early examples they set for inter-island unity.

From the vantage point of today, and especially given the robust nature of heritage activities in Semarang and other Indonesian cities today, what is so striking about this style of heritage practice that characterized both the colonial and post-independence eras is the way in which it placed heritage almost entirely outside of the urban environment, instead identifying it almost exclusively in either the remote past or in the traditional livelihoods of communities supposedly untouched by the winds of modernity. In other words, "urban heritage" became almost a contradiction in terms.

However beginning little by little in the 1990s, and then growing by leaps and bounds in the post-Reformasi period, popular interest in and concern for the heritage of cities has emerged, not just in Java but across the archipelago. What we might call Indonesia's "urban heritage movement", is a significant departure from what came before it not only in where it takes place – cities – what it focuses on – relatively recent “modern” heritage, like Pasar Johar – but also, crucially, in how it is being practiced and who is doing the practicing. Indeed, the make-up and strategies of urban heritage movements in Indonesia mirrors the broader political and societal shifts of recent years, namely the country's democratic transition, the move towards decentralization of its governance, and the growth of a tech-savvy youth culture. Indeed, these each correspond to what might be considered the three defining features of emergent heritage movements in Indonesian cities today: First, the involvement of diverse actors that frequently

employ bottom-up strategies to pursue their goals. More often than not, the preservation of urban heritage now is pursued by community and private organizations, utilizing grassroots and other creative campaigns, and enlisting many who might traditionally be considered “amateurs” (and will be addressed in the final section of this paper). Second, there is a notable decentralization of heritage activities, with an increasing emphasis on regional and city histories. While still always present and important, clearly the overtly nation-oriented narrative of Indonesia's history, that for so many decades has been the overarching frame into which all heritages must fit to be legitimized as such, is complicated by these other stories. For example, in the aforementioned case of Pasar Johar, this trend towards the local was perhaps most succinctly expressed in the name that was chosen for one of the advocacy organizations that sprung up in the weeks following the disaster. After much debate, the members of the group almost unanimously voted to call themselves “Slamatke Par Joh”, which captures a typical Semarang way of speaking (something that is commented on with pride and some giggles every time their name comes up). Thirdly, there is a growing involvement of young people in the heritage community, who use social media and other technologies with a remarkable level of enthusiasm and sophistication to publicize and popularize the cause of heritage preservation. Such engagement on social networking platforms like Twitter and Facebook (of which Indonesians are some of the most world's most frequent and ardent users) may not yet have had clear, direct impact on the physical survival of historic buildings (though there are some notable exceptions) but these online activities undoubtedly do widen, fuel, and in many cases even spark serious discussions on the topic of heritage and its enduring value on a scale unprecedented for Indonesia.

Thus, taking into account the history of heritage preservation activities in Indonesia over the past century and the nature of growing heritage advocacy that is evident in the nation's cities today, I would propose that the real turning point in the premise and practice of heritage conservation in this country came not with the transition from colony to independent nation, but with the more recent internal shift that occurred directly before, during, and in the aftermath of the Reformasi period.

The Experts and the Amateurs

Returning to the case of Pasar Johar, the response of the heritage community to that disaster bears all the aforementioned markers associated with the changing face of heritage movements in Indonesia: a diverse array of vocal actors from many different sectors of society, the key role of young people and online campaigns in the encouragement of awareness about heritage preservation, and a growing significance of the city as a key framework through which history is approached and pride in that history is articulated. This first element –the involvement of diverse individuals who use equally diverse strategies to achieve their heritage-related aims – was perhaps no more evident than in the attendance to the emergency meeting that took place the evening following the fire: sitting *lesehan* in a local *warung*, drinking tea late into the night, and strategizing about how to best protect the heritage of Pasar Johar were architects, artists,

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

musicians, historians, graphic designers, photographers, students, community activists, journalists, teachers, and others. Of these, several were what might be typically identified as “experts” – individuals with university degrees in fields related to heritage and who had worked professionally for some time in the preservation of historical buildings or the promotion of cultural activities. But at least half, if not more, were what usually would be considered “amateurs” – those whose scholastic credentials or current “day job” have very little to do with heritage, history, or related disciplines, but who are motivated by a variety of reasons to dedicate their spare time, energies, and even personal funds to the cause of its preservation.

This increasing involvement of those who would be labeled “amateurs” in Indonesia’s growing heritage movement can be interpreted in a variety of ways, from those who would see their engagement with hope as a potentially productive and game-changing intervention into heritage’s “business as usual” (like myself), to those who would eye the same with skepticism as a disruptive distraction from the careful preservation of the past.

The history of heritage preservation’s development as a discourse and a discipline, as it has unfolded in various contexts around the world, is one tinged with elitism, if not dyed with it. Many in academia and beyond have critiqued this elitism over the past two or three decades, and indeed the practice of heritage identification, conservation, and promotion has steadily opened up more and more to the involvement of diverse sectors of society (as seen in Indonesia). The paradox, however, is that as the heritage field has become more democratic (for example, seeking input from and collaboration with relevant local communities has now entered the standard canon of heritage “best practices” globally, if in words only), the imperative to clearly define and defend one’s expertise within it has become stronger. That is, as the scope and participation of the heritage field grows ever wider and ever more diverse, the necessity to draw a clear line between experts and non-experts seems (to some) ever more important.

In Indonesia, this has certainly been the case. Faced with the diversification and popularization of interest in heritage, the ability to call oneself an “expert” is more valued than ever. Claims to expertise – based almost exclusively on formal academic qualifications or government certifications – can be leveraged to lead projects, access funds, and build one’s career in a field that is more and more crowded and competitive. If one is unable to claim expertise along these narrowly-defined lines (where experience, passion, and commitment appear to count very little in the eyes of those who hold power and purse strings), then one’s opportunities and role becomes limited. As I have heard time and time again expressed by members of the heritage community in Semarang, even from those individuals who have had decades of experience with these matters and a well-proven track record of personal dedication to the cause, no one (usually meaning government representatives, academics, or other high-ranking professionals) will listen to them because they hold no prestigious university qualifications or close connections to those in power. This lack of external recognition is compounded by the fact that many of these individuals are themselves reluctant to publicly or forcefully claim “expert” status, preferring rather to see themselves as “orang biasa aja” – just ordinary people. This tendency to downplay

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

one’s knowledge and experience when speaking to others may seem merely a cultural stereotype (a kind of typical Javanese self-effacement, if you will), but it happens with such regularity and normality in the field of heritage preservation that it takes on its own reality, significantly coloring these discussions.

Let us for a moment consider these “orang biasa” in more detail: who are they, what do they do, and what is their role and influence in the wider world of heritage? In what follows, I bring attention to a few cases in which these “amateurs” are in fact participating in activities that are similar to those carried out by known “experts”, but doing so in an even more intense fashion, or are indeed pioneering new kinds of engagements and knowledges that, while not yet recognized as “expertise” by the current narrow definitions, certainly cannot be easily dismissed as irrelevant to the goals of heritage preservation or as “just a hobby”. Through these short illustrations, I wish to suggest that if we widen our criteria for what counts as expertise, or even move away from the division of the heritage community into “experts” and “amateurs” altogether, then we can truly value the skills that such individuals already have in great stores, and in so doing improve the state of heritage preservation itself.

In the course of my fieldwork, I encounter roughly three types of “amateurs” involved in the field of heritage. First, there are the sources of first-hand knowledge, lesser-known stories, and long experience. That is, older individuals who bring not only a life-long passion for history, but also their own experiences of some of that history, to the discussion of heritage. In Semarang, an excellent example of such a person is Jongkie Tio, the owner of Semarang Restaurant and a well-respected keeper and promoter of the city’s history. As a young man, Jongkie Tio spent his spare time walking through Semarang, photographing its buildings and streets (creating an archive that is now invaluable, as much of this historical cityscape has since been lost) and searching for stories about his home town’s rich past. It is something he continues to this day, having published several books of photographs and anecdotes about the history of Semarang, displaying antiques and images in small exhibitions at his restaurant, and acting as a kind of unofficial heritage ambassador to whomever, both foreigners and Indonesians, comes to him curious to learn more of the city’s past. Throughout all of this, Jongkie Tio insists that he is not a historian but a “storyteller”. While I personally would argue that all historians are storytellers and all storytellers are historians, to some extent, the important thing here is to point out that labeling Jongkie Tio and his work as “amateur” is neither fair nor honest— his archiving and storytelling is itself a powerful kind of expertise that should be recognized as such.

A second kind of “amateur” that one encounters in Semarang are the provocateurs and advocates, who promote heritage preservation and distribute historical information to the public in creative ways, for instance through social media campaigns and other online platforms. As mentioned above, this is a particularly strong feature of contemporary heritage initiatives in Indonesia given the involvement of young, tech-savvy people in the field. Just in the space of a few months in 2015, two significant social media campaigns were spearheaded by heritage activists, one aimed at preventing the destruction of Pasar Peterongan to make way for a new

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

market, and another (mentioned earlier) aimed at reviving Pasar Johar after the fire. In both cases, the relationship between these fiery “amateurs” and the more contemplative “experts” was complex. When their interests and goals aligned, as initially was the case with Pasar Johar, academics and heritage professionals welcomed the work of these activists, seeing their online activities as a way to gain the public’s support for heritage preservation and to put pressure on city officials to act. But once the aims of these provocateurs and advocates strayed from their own, these “experts” critiqued their activities strongly as mixing too much emotion with the somber cause of conservation and as not fully understanding what heritage is and how it must be approached (according to their view) –in a word, they were critiqued as amateur. While the politics of these two cases cannot be described in detail here, in a wider sense what both indicate is that the influence of these activists cannot be denied, rather they will more and more play a significant role in debates over heritage preservation. Reactions to their involvements furthermore reveal the strains of elitism that still run strong in the heritage field. I believe that the key going forward will be to find how such provocateurs and advocates can be treated as more than simply a convenient mouthpiece for the “experts”, but as equal participants in the heritage debate who can bring new skills and new perspectives to it.

Finally in our cast of “amateurs”, there are the field researchers and curators who collect historical data and display it in new and interesting ways to a wider audience. In Semarang, there are two excellent examples of this work. The first is Mas Yogi, the founder of the community of young history enthusiasts, Lopen Semarang. Mas Yogi is a bit like Jongkie Tio was in his youth – driven by a personal curiosity for finding out about the past of his city, Mas Yogi dedicates his own spare time tracking down lesser-known or unknown historical sites, asking residents about their knowledge of their neighborhood’s past, and reading through Dutch sources in online archives (while mainly using online translation generators, Mas Yogi is also gradually teaching himself Dutch). This historical detective work –which on several occasions has uncovered new information about Semarang’s heritage sites that reveals inaccuracies in the government’s documentation of them – is furthermore shared to members of Lopen Semarang and the wider public through Mas Yogi’s blog, social media postings, regular activities such as walking tours and discussion groups, and, in 2013, a comprehensive and popular exhibition tracing the history of Semarang that was designed, executed, and promoted entirely by Lopen Semarang and other keen “amateurs”.

A second example of this kind of work is exemplified by the activities of the Jengki Research Team, a subset of a local artist’s collective called ORArT-ORET. Made of up around half a dozen members, the Team includes painters, photographers, graphic designers, business owners, and an anthropologist (myself), all dedicated to conducting research on Jengki architecture (a kind of experimental modernist architecture prominent in the 1950s and 1960s in Indonesia) in Semarang, purely motivated by their own curiosity. Over the course of several months, the Team gathered relevant documents and articles, conducted interviews with owners and residents of Jengki buildings, carried out a comprehensive survey of buildings exhibiting

Jengki features in the city, and documented these structures in film, photographs, and drawings. The outcome was an exhibition at the ORArT-ORET gallery, several public discussions and “talk show”, a short film, artworks, an ongoing series of activities (sketching outings, presentations, etc), and two forthcoming self-published books on the topic. All this proved to be a great success –all events were very well attended by members of the community and academia, and the Team even received invitations to present their work at prominent universities and in Jakarta. Before this research project, there was not only negligible public interest or knowledge about Jengki architecture in Semarang, but even amongst heritage professionals and academic researchers there was little attention given to this topic. As a prominent architect at UNDIP exclaimed at the exhibition’s opening, he had no idea that there were so many Jengki buildings in Semarang until the Team documented them, such that now he felt that Semarang might well lay claim to being a “Jengki city”.

Throughout all this hard work, dedication, and positive response, Mas Yogi and the members of the Jengki Research Team will express with self-effacement (almost to the point of apologizing) again and again that they are not experts, not historians, not architects. But the activities they are in fact engaging in look exactly like academic research –historical, architectural, and ethnographic. Not only are these so-called “amateurs” for all intents and purposes conducting serious research in the field of heritage, they are moreover conducting challenging *field* research, spending the time and the energies to track down buildings, people, documents, and stories on the ground. The reality is that, despite their lack of formal university degrees in heritage-related disciplines, these “amateurs” are some of the only people currently engaging in that crucial kind of fieldwork. Indeed, even “experts” at the top of their academic fields have usually long stopped conducting original field research themselves, and thus are in fact liable to be far more out of touch with the current state of heritage in their city than these roving artists, students, photographers, and the like. Thus, these “amateurs” are such only in name –in truth, they are engaged in the difficult and time-consuming work of primary data collection and public interpretation/exhibition that is absolutely essential to the heritage field. If anyone has a right to claim expert status, it is them.

To conclude, there is ample evidence to support the suggestion that we must expand our definition of what counts as “expertise” to encompass the many kinds of important works that are already being carried out in the heritage field by those who might not have prestigious academic qualifications or an established relationship with official bodies. In fact, one could argue that we should even do away with the division between “expert” and “amateur” altogether or at least with our energy-sapping obsession with defining and policing that border. Rather, we could shift our paradigm to considering the potential of people in terms of their knowledge (not only academic knowledges, but also experiential ones), their dedication of time and energy, and their access to certain information and various skills. This more flexible, open framework for assessing the contributions of diverse individuals and groups to heritage preservation without an attitude of

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

elitism can only serve to benefit this cause— it is a enormous task, and one for which we need all the help and passion we can find within all sectors of our society.

Heritage Building Conservation Project Management Guidelines: An Interdisciplinary Collaboration

Anneke Prasyanti, Angeline Basuki

Independent Researchers
anneke.prasyanti@yahoo.com
angiebasuki@gmail.com

Abstract

When we're talking about heritage building conservation, the topic cannot be separated from architecture context. The truth is every building project is involving many disciplines other than architecture. In the daily practice, like any other building project, a heritage building conservation project is an interdisciplinary project.

This journal will explain each discipline's background that should contribute in a heritage building conservation project. People behind the project are divided into three groups, which are: professional expertise such as architect, engineers, historian and archaeologist; site expertise such as project manager, contractors and vendors; and also stakeholder such as owner, investor, tenant and government. The stakeholders are mostly not familiar with the project technical issues, which is why there is a need to educate their role in conservation project since they are the ones who mostly hold the power. A project manager role is needed during the process to mediate each discipline's aim and find solution without diverging from the main purpose, which is to conserve a heritage building.

The journal will also contain each disciplines rights and especially obligations to the project and to each other. The writing's purpose is to make a guideline for everyone involved in a heritage building conservation project especially the stakeholders, since there are very few regulations and rules about this topic. The bigger goal is to create awareness for everyone that a heritage building should be preserved for its sustainability.

Keywords: heritage building, conservation, project management, interdisciplinary

Introduction

Indonesia is widely known for its rich natural resources. Located strategically between oceans made Indonesia also had a great accessibility, especially back in days when people were sailing to explore the world. Located also around the equator, Indonesia - or used to be called Nusantara (meaning 'Between Islands')- has a tropical climate that conditioned the land to be fertile. People

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

could grow almost anything in this land. This condition was appealing for people around the world, which further became new era of this country, called colonialism.

In 17th century, Portuguese came to Indonesia and discover the land's resources. They were trading with the locals especially for spices and later started to make a settlement in some harbour areas. However, their domination in trading didn't last long after the Dutch arrived in Nusantara. Entering the Dutch colonialism era, the trading grew really fast. Not only European, people from other parts of the worlds such as Middle East and China also came to Nusantara for business.

As the trading developed, harbour cities along north coastal of Java became a structured city ruled by Dutch East India Company or *Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie* (VOC). Governmental and trading buildings were built similar to buildings in European cities centre.

INDONESIAN CITY PLANNING

A proper city planning in Indonesia was actually started by the time colonialism started, estimated around the 16th century. In the development of those cities, invited Dutch architects has created a new history with new architecture adopting local and traditional concept hence recreated with European material and technology. A long history of colonialism in Indonesia had been affecting similarity in the pattern of Old Towns throughout the country.

A Conservation movement has sometimes underestimated by contra movements, and judged as a movement to rebuild the bad memories of colonialism. The truth is that *conservation is the new sense to act creatively to enhance the life of community. The first principle of construction is to keep the good parts of the cities and rebuild the bad.*

Implicitly, it is understood that to start a conservation movement, it is obligatory to run a comprehensive research, to be able to determine best practice and determination of development of existing heritage buildings and/or preserved area

Different approach of city planning of pre- colonialism, colonialism era and post colonialism era, has shaped different characteristic of old towns, with new developed cities. For this purpose, it is actually strongly recommended, to have an authority city planning for each and every Old Town Programming, Preservation and Management in Indonesia, as an institution to independently and interdependently hold a task of reinforcing Old Town Management.

Nowadays, most colonial heritage buildings in Indonesia had been damaged and decayed by time, human, climate and even nature disaster. There are many colonial heritage buildings treated

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

like a statue rather than reusing it for today’s needs. A building without activity is like a body without a soul, it will eventually extinct. People, especially the heritage-building owners, need to be educated that conservation is obligatory in order to save the heritage, not an option.

The heritage-building owners might be reluctant to overcome several unfamiliar and might be complicated steps to get their buildings done. In several cases, owners decided to abandon the building, let them be damaged by time and weather. Owners will felt helpful if such an authority city planning could provide such service.

This journal is made to spread guidelines for common people especially owner, investor and government as stakeholders. The writers’ other purpose on this journal to be a starting point for further research to make a formal regulations in heritage building conservation that will be applicable for other similar projects especially in Indonesia.

People Behind The Heritage Building Conservation Project

Within a conservation project, several interdisciplinary professions are involved. The major difficulty of this type of project is how to bridge so many sectors, which have different points of views and different aim and targets.

Urban planner, Lecturer, Governmental Institution, Private Sectors, and even all heritage volunteers and public are to be gathered together to resolve a revitalisation process.

Conflicts happens between heritage professionals who usually protects and try to handle research and solution very carefully, while building owners or investor tend to run a faster movement with more practical and less expensive solution to be able to make the building productive, the sooner the better.

The people behind the heritage building conservation project are divided into three categories.

1. Professional expertise

In building conservation project, these expertise will have to diagnose the building’s condition and find the solution in order to refurbished the building. Their research and solution will be used as a benchmark for the project execution. The architect is expected to offer an adaptive reuse program for the building, rather than designing the building’s physical design.

- a. Architect (conservation expert)
- b. Archaeologist
- c. Historian
- d. Structure and MEP Engineers

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

2. Site Expertise

- a. Project Manager
- b. Contractors (Civil works, MEP works)
- c. Material Vendors

3. Stakeholder

- a. Government
- b. Owner
- c. Investor/Developer
- d. Tenant and Event Organizers
- e. Public and other informal sectors (such as street vendors, street musicians and artists)

Important to be understood, that within a conservation project, a system is a necessity. This system will have to cover Finance forecasting, Schedule and Deadlines, both from investors and owners. By the execution time, a Project Management team will be needed to ensure that the project runs according to updated regulation and according to professional teams' plan. Along the projects, a problem-solving team is a must, when there is no regulation available for the very case.

In some case, a project is failing because there are no written regulations or rules related to building conservation. However, there are also unwritten ethics that should be obeyed by everyone involved.

Basic principal of how to run a preservation and conservation project, apart of the size of the building and its complexities, are in maximum retention, sensitive restoration, and emphatically restoration. Professionals, Site Expertise and Stake holders within the site have to have level understanding to this term, so thus, saving buildings would achieve goals, which would positively, create new culture, new environment, and new paradigm in the city. More to this are the ultimate security, safety and comfort for user will determine the sustainability of Old Towns.

Case Study

Conservation of heritage buildings had been done for years. In some cases, it might take longer time since you might find new challenges during the execution. The team must be patient and careful since the decayed building would need special treatment unlike the new ones.

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

The writers have chosen study cases outside and inside Indonesia to compare these cases and find suitable guidelines for heritage building conservation in Indonesia.

1. South Street Seaport, Manhattan - New York

Architect: Benjamin Thompson (Benjamin Thompson and Associates)

Revitalized: 1976-1983

At the beginning South Street Seaport is a very vibrant ferry port. But it began to deteriorate since 1930, became a slum, many citizen left the area, unhealthy environment, packed with sailors, and a lot of squatters. No matter how glamorous this place was back then, it has become a very dark crowded place, unorganized and no-man's land.

When the water border activities was gone and market activities has been relocated, this old port was than reconstructed, amongst them are:

1. Schemer horn Row (South Part), was a XIX century residential space, which rehabilitated as Boutique, Restaurant and Museum
2. Cast iron Warehouse which was built 1822
3. Fulton Festival Market which accidentally created to replace the existing traditional market
4. South Street Seaport Museum at the Water Street, with gallery, library, stationery and bookstore, and reception center
5. In the East River Drive there is a Boardwalk to the Waterfront Berths. In this area there is a renovated ship with multi screen film regard The Seaport Experience, exhibition pavilions along the port including shops and restaurants.
6. Fulton Fish Market as a reminder of how lively this district was

In the very same spot was also built a 34-storey high office building, Seaport Plaza, which targeted for young professionals, and/or young couples with no child with high income. Reopening the space at 1983 was apparently a great success, not only to the investors with the interesting tenant mixture but also for the architect, Benjamin Thompson, who has been presented with the highest honors in the architectural profession for applying the principle of "adaptive reuse" to major urban centers and creating "festival marketplaces" in this New York City's port.

Over the next thirty years, Thompson's BTA became an influential force in architecture, chiefly through his vibrant urban "festival marketplaces". The American Institute of Architects (AIA) named Ben Thompson and Associates its Firm of the Year in 1987 and presented Thompson with the highest honor in American architecture, the Gold Medal of the American Institute of

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Architects, in January 1992. Upon winning the AIA Gold Medal, Thompson said: "Joy has been key to my architectural 'attitude' since starting in Cambridge (Mass.) with the Architects' Collaborative in 1946. I believe buildings should bring joyous experience, not just to architects, but to people."

The successful of the development was achieved by creating a combination between traditions, local culture which exist since the beginning of New York's architecture history, with well-planned entertainment facilities.

2. Museum Bank Indonesia, Old Town – Jakarta

Original Name: De Javasche Bank

Built: 1937

Architect: Fermont – Cuypers

Revitalized: 1999 – 2009

Conservation Architect: Han Awal and Partners

Gedung Bank Indonesia Kota (Bank Indonesia Building at Old Town) was used to be De Javasche Bank is one of Indonesia's architecture heritages. In 1999, the Bank Governor decided to transform the building function into Museum Bank Indonesia. Rather than renovating the building, he suggested to plan a building conservation project since the building is a national heritage. Architectural firm Han Awal and Partners was chosen to lead the conservation project since it's reputation and experiences in heritage building conservation cannot be doubted. Because the building was planned for conservation and will be a museum, there is a consortium of architectural, MEP, lighting, and utilities firms. These consultant firms' had competencies in their each fields.

1. Documentation as the first step

The first step of Gedung Bank Indonesia Kota conservation process is collecting documentations and researches of the building in 1999. The documentations and researches include measuring and redrawing, architectural research and diagnosing the building's damages. This first step's purpose is to provide building's technical data (images and researches) to be the fundamental aspect of the entire museum planning and conservation project.

2. The three principals of revitalization: repair with *maximum retention, sensitive restoration and minimum intervention*.

After an open auction was being held, a conservation contractor chosen by Bank Indonesia (owner) with competency of 10 years working experience, had done at least 2 conservation projects within the last 15 years and having conservation expertise. In the

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

auction process, assessment of contractor candidates *not only assessed on the aspects of the proposed fee, but the important thing is the handling method of conservation.*

During the execution, the owner required the conservation contractor to be accompanied by a conservation expertise to give directions and inputs. An intensive monitoring at least twice a week was done to coordinate the site manager, consultant, contractor, and sub contractor. This intensive monitoring was done to avoid things that were not in accordance with the conservation rules and to create a discussion forum between related disciplines. The discussion purpose was to examine the materials and other possible conservation methods.

3. The planning and execution part of Gedung Bank Indonesia Kota was done on 15 December 2006. It was followed by trial part, when few rooms of the building were opened for public in order to have their inputs for finishing part. The finishing part was wrapped on June 2009. During the last part, the team expanded the exhibition area and completing the presentation concept of Bank Indonesia history.

Heritage Building Conservation Guidelines

Based on the previous case studies, it can be concluded that there are certain sequence should be followed to succeed a heritage building conservation project.

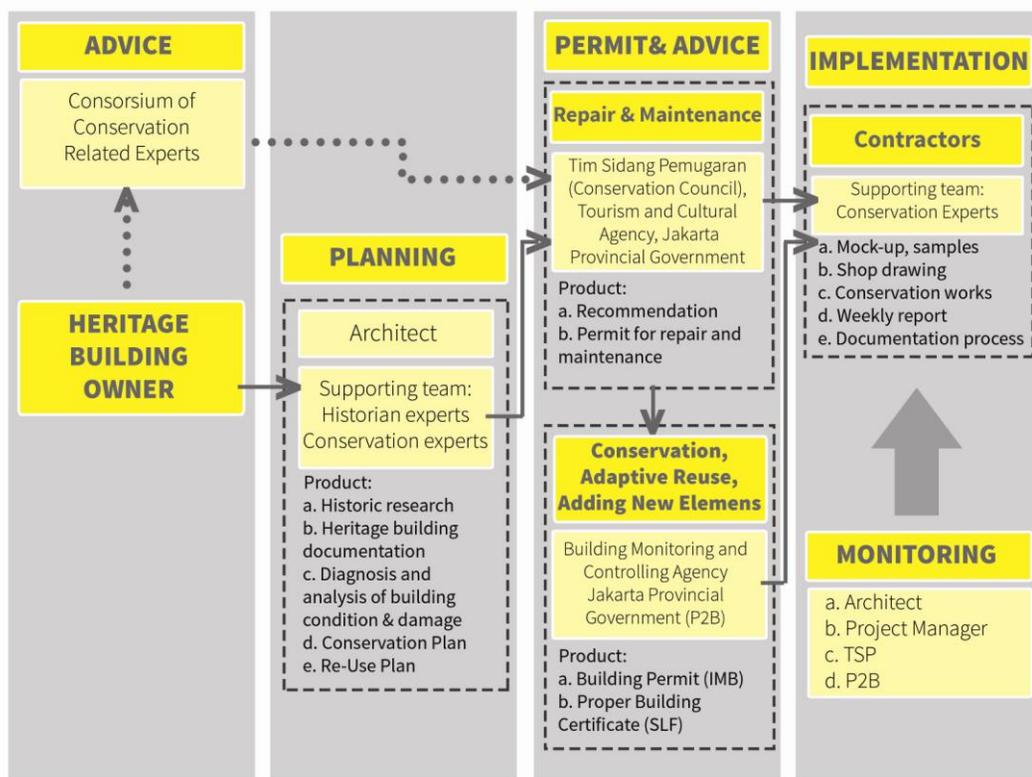


Diagram 1. Schematic Planning of Building Conservation Project

The steps in a simple description would be as follows:

- Asking for advice to local authority, in several cities, it is the Government Old Town Management Council
- Asking advice from Local Conservation Council, which consists of local buildings and heritage experts? They shall give advice on a proper and proportional plan for a building
- Building owners shall assign Architect to make Conservation Plan Document that consists of: Historic Research, Existing Building Documentation, Diagnosis-analysis of building condition and damage, Conservation Plan (Methodology, Conservation Works Plan, Conservation Terms and Requirements and new re-use plan (Interior Plan, Building Infill, Mechanical Electrical Plan, etc.)
- During the planning process, building owner might want to think on having a financial and business plan. Here is the point where possible or interested investors came in.

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

- Conservation Permit; After the permit issued by the Conservation Council, the building owner could continue the next process
- Choosing site experts for implementing the plan in a professional and proper way

Conclusion

When a clash happens between disciplines, the project manager has to create a room for negotiation. In negotiation process, the key to find the solution is a good communication between these related parties with the project manager roles as the referee.

In heritage building conservation project, the big picture of idealism and vision among disciplines should be on the same page, which is preserving the world's cultural heritage. Because heritage is history; and without history, human existence cannot be mapped. So when we're talking about heritage building conservation, the truth is it is never about the talking, but about doing!

References

-, UNESCO-PDA-IAI (2014), Information Kit, Jakarta

AWAL, HAN (2011), *Pengantar Panduan Konservasi Bangunan Bersejarah Masa Kolonial*, Jakarta, Pusat Dokumentasi Arsitektur.

DAVEY, KEN (1992), *Building Conservation Contracts and Grant Aid – A practical guide*, London, E & FN Spon.

MARGALOTTI, JAIME, Williams Class of 2000, Archives.williams.edu

PEARCE, DAVID (1989), *Conservation Today*, London And New York, Routledge.

PRASYANTI, ANNEKE (1998), *Final Thesis 'Entertainment Center at Old Town Jakarta'*, Bandung, Department of Architecture- Civil Engineering Faculty- Institut Teknologi Bandung.

S., FEBRIYANTI, cs. (2010), *Konservasi Gedung Bank Indonesia Kota*, Jakarta, Direktorat Logistik dan Pengamanan Bank Indonesia.

Development Plan of Heritage District as an Essential Tool of Heritage Management

Danang Priatmodjo

*Department of Architecture - Faculty of Engineering - Tarumanagara University
danang_priatmodjo@yahoo.com*

Abstract

Managing heritage is still considerably problematic in Indonesia. Despite the impressive campaign of maintaining heritage and availability of legal protection, destruction of heritage is still going on in many parts of the country. The damage of city's heritage is commonly caused by massive land acquisition in property development. Many cities lost their heritage sites and buildings. They are replaced by shopping centres, hotels and apartments. Heritage sites in remote areas are suffering from the pressure of construction of factories and expansion of plantation projects. While in national level the available law is adequate for managing heritage, in city level it has to be elaborated into regulation that suitable for protecting and maintaining city's heritage. Here a municipality plays a central role. Inventory and mapping of heritage, issuing the decree of heritage protection, applying zoning regulation, and preparing development plan for heritage districts are among tasks should be carried out by a municipality. In addition, it is necessary to involve related experts in all efforts of heritage management.

Keywords: heritage management, municipality, development plan, heritage district.

Introduction

The awareness of protecting both cultural and natural heritage is increasing along with worldwide campaign of heritage preservation and conservation. UNESCO and ICOMOS are among international organizations that encourage countries for maintaining their heritage. In Indonesia, BPPI (Badan Pelestarian Pusaka Indonesia) and other NGOs play important role in campaigning heritage protection. From the government side, at least three ministries (Education, Tourism, and Public Works) launched various programs in preserving and conserving both national and local heritage. As a result, since 1991 we have eight World Heritage Sites recognized by UNESCO.

However, efforts of maintaining heritage are often problematic in city level. Rapid development of cities – marked by excessive urban land acquisition by property developers – is a popular cause of the damage of city's heritage. Many heritage buildings were demolished and replaced by new shopping centres or hotels. Lacks of awareness of the value of heritage, as well as insufficient of knowledge of maintaining heritage – in local government side – are other causes

of city’s heritage neglect and destruction. Such damage is also resulted from the exploitation of tourism activities, which ignores the maintenance of heritage values.

For coping with those problems, two actions are necessary to be conducted in cities that contain heritage. They are: (a) Strict control of development in heritage district; (b) Directing development in heritage district to be based on heritage preservation and conservation. Those efforts can be formulated in one tool, a “Development Plan of Heritage District”. It comprises three steps: (1) Inventory of heritage treasure; (2) Analysis of development potentials and threat of destruction; (3) Setting up an integrated plan; which covers listed heritage, spatial plan, and guidance for employing heritage buildings and sites.

Inventory of Heritage Treasure

The first step should be carried out by the city is inventory of heritage treasures. It covers the identification of categories of existing heritage, mapping of the location and spread of heritage, and assessment of both significance (heritage values) and recent condition (physical and social) of the heritage. All heritage possessed by the city has to be identified according to its type. There are three types of heritage: (1) cultural heritage; (2) natural heritage; and (3) natural-cultural landscape heritage. The cultural heritage should be identified further, whether it is tangible or intangible. According to the law (*UU 11/2010 tentang Cagar Budaya*), the tangible cultural heritage is divided into five categories: object, building, structure, site, and district. This identification is necessary, since each category requires a different treatment.



Fig 1. – Examples of cultural, natural, and natural-cultural landscape heritage.
Historic site of former kingdom at Baubau, Buton Island, South-East Sulawesi (left);
Ngarai Sianok at Bukittinggi, West Sumatera (middle); and Tanah Lot, Bali (right).
(Photos: Danang Priatmodjo)

After identifying their categories, the city should provide the location map of the heritage. In city level, the map shows the spread of heritage districts. In district level, heritage sites, buildings and structures are shown in the map. Each heritage is then assessed its significance – in terms of historical role, distinctiveness or rareness. This led to the designation of level of protection for each heritage. Furthermore, physical and social condition are examined and observed, from

which can be recognized the types of conservation required. Physical condition includes level of originality, completeness, and damage of the heritage. Social condition covers the tenancy and activities undertaken by people within and around heritage buildings or sites.

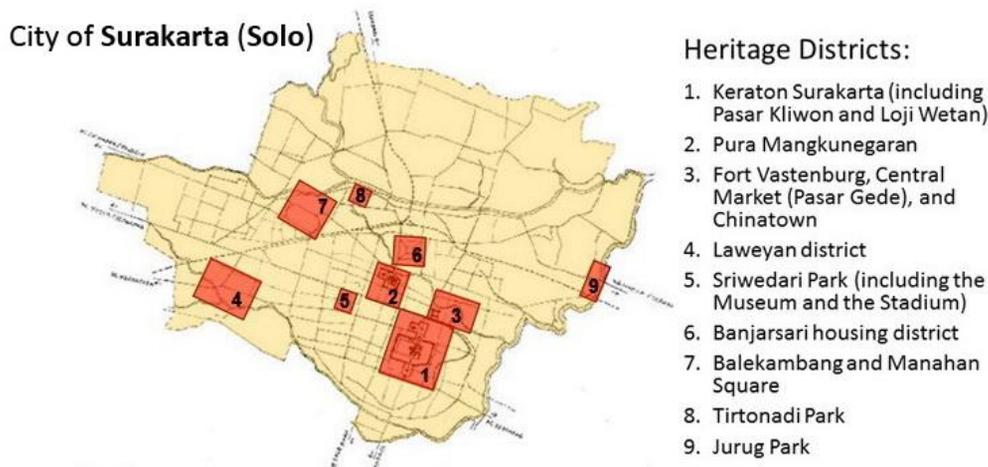


Fig. 2 – Example of map of city’s heritage districts, case of Solo (Source: Priatmodjo, 2012)

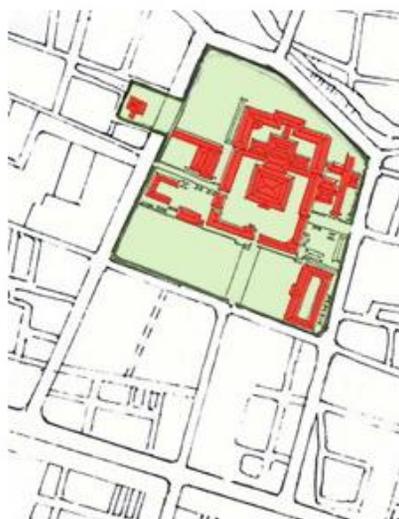


Fig. 3 – Example of map of heritage site: PuraMangkunegaran, One of important historic sites in Solo (Source: Priatmodjo, 2012)

Analysis of Development Potentials and Threat of Destruction

Cultural heritage, natural heritage, and natural-cultural landscape heritage will be prospective to be developed as visit destination if they possess uniqueness and contain local character. In other

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

words, identity is an important aspect of a heritage. When similar heritage can be found in other places, a differentiation should be created. Sometimes a city needs to bring back vanishing local tradition to enrich the character and create uniqueness. This strategy is called “reinventing tradition”. Analysis of development potential thus required to trace the vanishing local tradition – the hidden treasure – that can be revived.

Main target of development of heritage district is tourism segment. Therefore, all heritage potentials should be packed as tourist destination, with respect to the principles of heritage preservation. The analysis thus has to cover inventory of adequacy of existing facilities and listing other facilities needed to support tourism activities. It is also necessary to analyze the possibility to develop creative industry as another support as well as promoting local economy. For example, souvenirs and daily goods required by hotels can be supplied by local people. While investment from external sources is inevitable, it is demanded to build the capacity of local people. When tourism activities is growing, local people can play significant roles, not just become “spectators”.

Besides assessing their potentials, it is also needed to analyze the constraints found in the area and threat of any causes that can damage the existing heritage or prevent the efforts of developing the heritage. Among supporting facilities needed for further development, availability of infrastructures (access to the location, public transportation, communication, accommodation, etc.) is a common constraint. It is necessary to provide sufficient infrastructures as a precondition of development of heritage district. Other possible obstacle is the resistance of local people when the development programs are not clearly communicated with them. Changes and new things are often faced with distrustful attitude of local people. Such social aspect should be taken into consideration.

The expansion of property development in heritage district should be watched cautiously. Developers always seek “prime location” in a city. Obviously, the intended location is important places in a city that contain heritage sites and buildings. They often do not care about the importance of maintaining city’s heritage. In case the development is uncontrollable, the worst thing can happen: the loss of local identity. This considered as a “suicide”, since the main treasure to attract people is gone. The city government should apply a strict regulation concerning development in heritage district.

Even activities of local people have to be controlled so that originality and identity of the heritage is well maintained. There are many cases that “innocent development” carried out by local people weakens the identity of the area. It includes construction of building with “new style” – does not correspond to the indigenous building style in the compound. Furthermore, activities such as street vending in heritage sites or district should be arranged carefully, so that the area is kept orderly.

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia



Fig. 4 – Example of destruction of district identity found in Laweyan, Solo.

Special character of buildings in this historic district (as shown in the pictures on the left and on the middle) was damaged by the appearance of a new gigantic building with completely different style, as shown in the picture on the right (Photos: Danang Priatmodjo)



Fig. 5 – Examples of decline and disorder of heritage district and site.

The awful new building on the riverfront of Pontianak (left) weakens the character of the area as represented by indigenous riverfront houses in its surroundings (middle).

The picture on the right shows the untidy situation on the area approaching the historic site Gunung Kawi, Bali (Photos: Danang Priatmodjo)

Setting up an Integrated Plan

As a precondition before creating an integrated plan, a city has to issue a decree of protection of heritage districts, sites, structures and buildings. This legal protection should be provided in *Peraturan Daerah* (city regulation). Here the levels of protection are applied. Heritage districts and sites are usually categorized in first-grade, second-grade, and third-grade of protection, while heritage structures and buildings are often categorized in A-class, B-class, and C-class. Buildings protected by law are known as “Listed Buildings”. Each grade/class reflects the level of protection, in terms of degree of originality should be maintained. This also indicates the degree of alteration or new addition is permitted.

For example, in the case of city of Solo, Keraton Surakarta and PuraMangkunegaran are first-grade heritage sites. Area surrounds the Keraton and Laweyan district are second-grade heritage districts. Main buildings in both Keraton Surakarta and PuraMangkunegaran are A-class heritage buildings. Other buildings in those two palaces can be categorized as B-class or C-class, according to their significances.

The map shown below is author’s scheme that has been proposed since about two decades ago. However, the city did not make necessary response. The site of Keraton Surakarta has been protected by a Presidential Decree in 1998. Later in 2010 Laweyan district received similar national-level protection. The municipality has produced “Listed Buildings”, but not enough protecting districts and sites. The availability of protected buildings list does not prevent efforts to demolish heritage buildings. In 2008, the Mayor of Solo – Jokowi – acknowledged that Solo has lost 20% of heritage buildings (Joglosemar, 26/10/2008, as cited by www.arsitekturindis.com).

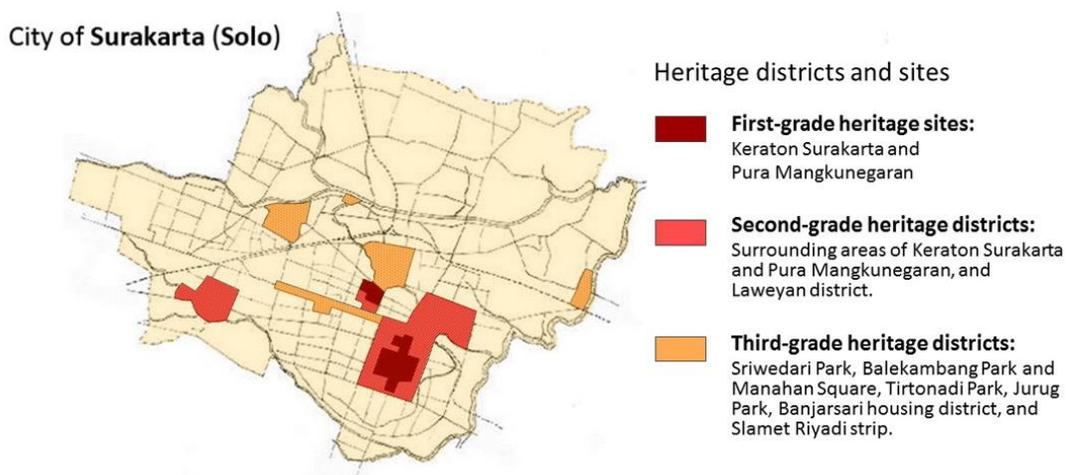


Fig. 6 – Example of map of protected districts and sites, case of city of Solo
(Source: Priatmodjo, 2012)

Lacking in district and site protection, valuable heritage that marks the history of the city has damaged or even lost. Uncontrolled building growth endured by Sriwedari Park. The formerly bare Manahan Square was fully built-up. Tirtonadi Park was totally vanished, replaced by a huge building – bus terminal extension. The case of Solo is an example how protecting districts and sites is urgent for a city that bears a long history.

When heritage districts, sites, structures and buildings are already legally protected; further safeguarding effort is provided in spatial plans. According to the law on spatial planning (*UU 26/2007 tentang Penataan Ruang*), a city should be equipped with a city’s master plan (*Rencana*

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Tata Ruang Wilayah Kota) that further elaborated in district-level detailed plan (*Rencana Detail Tata Ruang*). In addition, urban design guidelines (*Rencana Tata Bangunan dan Lingkungan*) can be applied in a distinctive area such as heritage sites or districts.

A city’s master plan required to cover general policy and guidance for protecting city’s heritage. For each heritage district, the detailed plan should contain zoning regulation that consists of:

- Land use plan, covers functions (uses) permitted in the area. It is necessary to ensure new development involves uses that supporting or compatible with the uses of existing heritage.
- Restriction of building intensity. Both figures of building coverage and floor area ratio are arranged according to carrying capacity of the area, so that existing heritage is kept safeguarded.
- Limitation of building height. It is important to put the existing heritage as focal point in the area. Therefore, new buildings added in the area should respect the heritage and not to be visual obstacle to it.
- Guidance for building bulk. Sometimes a building is not high enough, but too bulky so that its appearance dominates the area. In respect to the existing heritage, such building is not preferable. Mending the “urban fabric” is among the way to control building’s bulk.
- Guidance for building facade and the use of colours and materials. It is obvious that heritage buildings come from the older times with certain style and certain building materials. New buildings around them should be guided to maintain the visual harmony. It does not mean new buildings have to copy exactly the facade of existing heritage buildings, but possible visual chaos should be avoided.



Fig. 7 – Example of historic district development plan in Pensacola, Florida (right), which incorporates the historic trace of the 1778 British Fort in the area (left)?
(Source: Urban Design Associates, 2004)

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

While future development in the surroundings is anticipated in a detailed plan (with zoning regulation), the heritage sites and buildings themselves need to be equipped with guidelines for uses. Preserving a heritage building means to spending considerably amount of money for restoring and maintaining the building. It will be a loss if one cannot take the advantage from make using the building. Therefore, guidance for suitable uses has to be given to each heritage building.

An old building was designed to fit the need of people in the time it was built. When people of fifty years or even hundreds years later inhabit or use the building, many adjustments are required, even though the building still bears the same function. More alteration is needed when the building has to carry new function. The approach of make using old (heritage) building for new uses with few (and selected) alterations is called “adaptive reuse”.

The guidance needed for this purpose includes detailed description on which parts of the building should be kept in its original state; which parts can be altered – equipped with guidelines for alteration; what kind of new uses recommended to be applied and what kind of uses that is strictly prohibited. Such guidance cannot be applied in general. Each heritage building has to be treated individually according to its style, character, significant values, and recent physical condition.



Fig. 8 – Example of adaptive reuse approach: “Sultana met Jail” was built in 1919 in Istanbul. In 1996, the prison was converted into a luxury “Four Seasons Hotel” without altering buildings’ bulk and exterior. Even the guard tower is still kept on its place. The interior was transformed into five-star hotel facilities. (Sources of photos are mentioned in each picture)

Finally, reliable institutions and competence experts are needed to support a city in preparing such integrated plan. A certain department that deals with heritage issues (in a level of “*dinas*” or “*sub-dinas*”) has to be established in a municipality. This department is responsible in conducting inventory of existing heritage, and taking necessary actions to prevent them from decay and destruction. Related competence experts should be involved. Among them are historians, sociologists, archaeologists, urban designers, architects, civil engineers, and business expert.

The involvement of these experts is absolutely necessary in preparing development plan of heritage district. Historical background is needed to create theme or spirit of development. Sociological approach is required for maintaining harmony within the community and persuading local people to involve in intended development. A business plan is essential for ensuring the feasibility of development. Archaeological methods are needed for reconstructing situation in the past and restoring heritage buildings as original as possible. Architects and civil engineers deal with design and construction of both new buildings and existing heritage buildings (for modification works). Integrated design for the whole district is in the hand of an urban designer.

Conclusion

The first conclusion that can be inferred from above discussion is that a municipality (city government) takes a decisive role in heritage management. A mayor thus becomes a key factor for the success of maintaining city’s heritage. While the law in national level is sufficiently provided, a local government has to provide further regulation that fit to the need of managing local heritage. For this purpose, actions should be carried out by a municipality are:

- Assigning a certain division in the municipality to handle issues on heritage.
- Conducting an inventory of heritage treasure possessed by the city. This includes the classification of the heritage.
- Mapping the location and spread of the heritage, so that heritage maps in city level and district level can be provided.
- Incorporating in city’s master plan: the need of protecting and maintaining heritage that formulated in policy and direction for managing heritage.
- Issuing the decree on protected districts, sites, structures, and buildings.
- Preparing development plan for each heritage district that equipped with zoning regulation that adequate enough for maintaining existing heritage.
- Involving related experts in all efforts of managing city’s heritage. They should contribute since the stage of inventory until conservation/restoration works of heritage buildings.
- Applying necessary law enforcement to ensure that all regulating tools concerning heritage management obeyed by related stakeholders.

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

References

- COHEN, N. (2001), *Urban Planning Conservation and Preservation*, New York: McGraw-Hill
- LENNARD, H. L. & S. H.C. LENNARD, 2005, “Shaping Identity”, in H. L. LENNARD & S.H.C. LENNARD (eds.), *The Wisdom of Cities*, n.p.: Gondolier Press
- PRIATMODJO, D.(2012), “Modul 5: Penataan Ruang Kota Pusaka”, in KEMENTERIAN PU & BPPI, *Modul Penyusunan Proposal P3KP*, Jakarta: Program Penataan dan Pelestarian Kota Pusaka
- PRIATMODJO, D.(2009), “Decisive Power in Directing Urban Development: Case of Solo”, paper presented at the 4th *International Symposium of NUSANTARA URBAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE - “CHANGE + HERITAGE IN ARCHITECTURE + URBAN DEVELOPMENT”*, Architecture Department of Engineering Faculty, Diponegoro University, Semarang, 7 November
- PRIATMODJO, D.(2008), “Revitalizing Historic Districts of Solo, Central Java”, paper presented at *The 21st EAROPH World Congress and Mayors’ Caucus*, EAROPH, Municipality of Himeji & Municipality of Awaji, Himeji & Awaji, Japan, 21-24 October
- STRIKE, J. (1994), *Architecture in Conservation: Managing Development at Historic Sites*, London: Routledge
- TYLER, N. (2000), *Historic Preservation*, New York: W.W. Norton
- TUNG, A. M. (2001), *Preserving the World’s Great Cities*, New York: Three Rivers Press

Design Guidelines of Anticipative Physical Elements towards Criminal Activities in Kawasan Kota Lama Semarang

Fabiola Chrisma Kirana Analisa^a, Diananta Pramitasari^b, Didik Kristiadi^c

University of Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta
fabiolachrisma@gmail.com

Abstract

Great physical environment design influences the region development. It could accommodate the activity well, provide a good security, and comfort street space user for using the public space. However, poor physical environment design would cause the decline of street space quality and caused the transfer of activity centre to the better developed area. This poor area could be gradually abandoned and become a “dead area”. Furthermore, it caused high potentially area for crime.

Kawasan Kota Lama Semarang (KKLS) is an area with a high historical value and has good potential for development in tourism, economic, social, and cultural sector. It is necessary to develop and revitalize this potential aspect in KKLS. KKLS management tends to be less progressive and lack of community participation. The lack of seriousness that was demonstrated by the city government in managing KKLS led to a decline on the street space quality in this area. This decline and the lack of positive activity in the evening cause the negative image of KKLS. Therefore, the KKLS would be vulnerable to criminal activities.

This research aims to determine the relationship between physical elements on street space characteristics and criminal activity that occurs in KKLS. This research employs using deduction theory at the method (which is adopting the major concept of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)), enclosure theory, and sense of space theory as the basic theory. These methods would be applied during the research and data analyzing. This research is expected to be a consideration in the review of the relevance on the RTBL of KKLS to the latest condition and draw up the concept of CPTED in Indonesia.

The results were able to show the level of criminal activity against insecurity on the secondary road especially in the central part of the street, particularly against vandalism and prostitution. Some characteristics of the physical elements in KKLS affect the occurrence of criminal activity, mainly the physical elements related to the aspect of natural surveillance and maintenance (image and milieu) on KKLS. Design guidelines would be proposed to create an anticipative place against crime at night. It takes the action of residents, local communities, and government to develop KKLS.

Keywords: the Semarang Old Town, crime prevention, crime

INTRODUCTION

^a Urban Design Postgraduate Student of Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta

^b Architecture and Planning Engineering Lecturer of Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta

^c Architecture and Planning Engineering Lecturer of Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta

Great physical environment design influences the region development. It could accommodate the activity well, provide a good security, and comfort street space user for using the public space. However, poor physical environment design would cause the decline of street space quality and caused the transfer of activity centre to the better developed area. The decline of city space quality caused by physical environment layout that could not accommodate new activities, bad access, lack of parking area, parking area could not be expanded, bad organization of space and functional relations, bad condition of physical elements, and the land use was no longer in accordance with the region status within the context of city planning.^d Poor area could be gradually abandoned and become a “dead area”. Furthermore, it caused high potentially area for crime. The low intensity of lighting, the building function does not optimal, the absence of vegetation, bad vegetation layout, the signage does not communicative, and the lack of street furniture in the region would make the region vulnerable to criminal activity. The physical elements of the environment play an important role in controlling criminal activity potential in the area. Therefore, a study of physical elements that influence in reducing the criminal activity is needed.

The heritage area contains historical buildings that need to be guarded its sustainability and authenticity in order to keep the value of history and knowledge of the past. *Kawasan Kota Lama Semarang (KKLS)* is an area with a high historical value and has good potential for development in tourism, economic, social and cultural sector. Therefore, it is necessary for the development and revitalization in KKLS. KKLS management tends to be less progressive and lack of community participation. The lack of seriousness that is demonstrated by the city government in managing KKLS leads to a decline on the street space quality on this area. This decline and the lack of positive activity in the evening cause the negative image of KKLS. Therefore, the KKLS would be vulnerable to criminal activity.

Based on statistical security data of Central Java City 2012, Semarang has the highest crime figures from 2010 to 2012. Approximately 250 of 1,000 residents in Semarang at risk exposed to a criminal offence every 2 hours each day. KKLS becomes a contributor to the increase in crime figures in Semarang. The factors that cause KKLS become a “dead area” at night are the function of the building which did not vary, the bad condition of the physical environment so it does not trigger the emergence of positive activity, the lack of artificial lighting at night, and abandoned building conditions. These conditions resulted in residents reluctant to cross or do activity in KKLS at night. Hence need for studies regarding the relationship between the physical element characteristics and criminal activities in KKLS.

This research was conducted to achieve the objectives. First, conduct a study of potential criminal activities in KKLS to determine which roads are vulnerable to criminal activities and free from criminal activities; second, conduct a study on the conditions of the physical elements

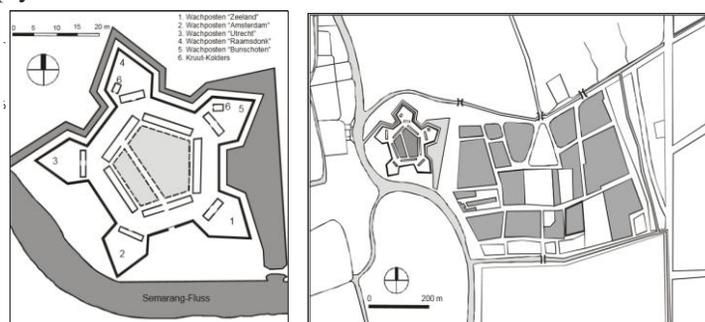
^d Indriastjario. *Pengembangan Konsep Ruang Komersial Kreatif pada Penataan Kawasan Bubakan Kota Semarang*. Modul ISSN 0853 2877 Vol 1. 2003. page 35.

that is related to criminal activities to define the physical elements that took effect and is associated to criminal activities; third, conduct a study of physical element factors that is related to criminal activities in KKLS to determine physical element factors that should be noted and counted to reduce the potential of criminal activities in KKLS, and draw up design guidelines of physical environment that anticipative against criminal activities in KKLS.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. BRIEF HISTORY OF KAWASAN KOTA LAMA SEMARANG^e

Kawasan Kota Lama Semarang began to form in 1678 when Amangkurat II ceded this area as tribute for VOC. In its development, in 1705, Netherland built central government and military exercises centre there in the form of castle called The Vijfhoek fortress. The area continued to grow and form as housing and office then became an independent city. Furthermore, around 1756, Netherland built forts to surround the settlements and offices, joined with The Vijfhoek fortress. In 1824, the gates and watchtowers were torn down so the KKLS opened for public. After Indonesia’s independence, KKLS ownership was taken over by Indonesia including trades and business buildings. Due to the lack of development in management of economy and trade, the building owners were slowly leaving KKLS and let the building empty and unused.



Picture 1. (left) The Vijfhoek fortress in 1708; (right) Kawasan Kota Lama in 1820

Source : *Kota Kolonial Lama Semarang*, Purwanto

B. DEVELOPMENT REGULATION OF KAWASAN KOTA LAMA SEMARANG

KKLS gets special attention from the government because it has old buildings that need to be conserved. Specifically the management plan of KKLS has been arranged in regulation No. 8 of 2003 about the plan of building and environment layout (Rencana Tata Bangunan dan Lahan/RTBL) of Kawasan Kota Lama Semarang. This regulation manages KKLS development such as the function area (including residential buildings, commerce and

^e Excerpted from:

1. seputarsemarang.com accessed on November 24, 2014.

2. Anthony, Colonial City Journal L.M.F. Long Semarang in dimension architectural engineering Volume 33. July 2005. pp. 31-33.

offices, as well as recreation and culture), the pattern of the district, and the maintenance of infrastructure and facilities. It also manages the determination of the boundary line and the height of the building as well as the area arrangement (parking, procurement billboard bags, determining the pedestrian and open space).

Building conservation could be done in several ways, namely preservation, conservation, rehabilitation, adaptation, and reconstruction. The conserved building is a building that meets the criteria as the historic building. RTBL of KKLS explains that the conservation of the building facades, elements and ornaments, as well as the colour of the walls of the building is the same as the original condition.

C. CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)^f

CPTED is a concept that is widely used by many countries as a reference in the process of physical development of urban areas to reduce the risk of crime. In particular, Indonesia did not yet have guidelines, standards, and rules development considering the anticipation towards the criminal activity. Therefore, CPTED guidelines from several countries are used as reference material. CPTED consist of four main aspects:

1. Surveillance

Surveillance is a kind of environment control. Environmental control could be done in several ways such as by arranging the building façade facing the street, arranging the building setback does not form a blind spot, arranging an area with a certain height of barrier, accommodating a good lighting for street users, and making the public facilities are active and easily seen.

2. Access control

Clear access and good access control would either give the impression of not safe for crimes. Good access control could be achieved through a clear route and good connectivity. It also could be achieved by creating a space that provides easy access and movement, strategic and communicative placement of signage, and clear barrier on the blind spot, as the presence of good lighting.

3. Territorial

Clear territorial separation (between a private room, semi-private, and public) would assist the identification of space. Territory separation could be done by using physical elements such as fences, walls, vegetation, material differences, differences in floor height, and the use of marker boards (signage).

4. Maintenance

Physical element quality that is well maintained would give the positive impression (image) for the region. This condition would attract more positive activity and strengthen the surveillance to the street space.

^f Excerpted from various sources.

D. PHYSICAL SETTING^g

Enclosure in outdoor area is formed by three main elements. Those main elements are floor, a space in between the street wall (or street in outdoor case); walls, vertical line that limits the street space; and roof, top cover or ceiling of the street space. Each element could be either soft edge or hard edge, artificial or natural elements, with varied levels of transparency. The impression of space is closely related to the relationship between the building height and the spaces between buildings that would provide a sense of space. The closer the distance between buildings, the stronger the impression of space is formed. The farther the distance between buildings, the less impression of space would be formed. The balance of the proportions of the space would be felt when a comparison between the building height and the space between buildings are on a scale of 1 to 3.

E. BEHAVIOR SETTING^h

Behaviour settings contain of some essential elements based on occurrence of an interaction. Those are the offender or people doing an activity, the activity or behaviour of a group of people, the activity location, and the specific time when the activity is executed.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research uses deductive-qualitative methods based on literature review associated with the existing condition of location research.

A. RESEARCH FOCUS

This research aims to know the relationship between the physical environmental design and crime in KKLS. The research scope includes street space and building. Thus, it would be analyzed in order to find out the characteristics of the physical elements of street space affecting crime. The focus of the observations in this research is physical elements characteristic of the street space (the crime "product"). While, the occurrence process of crime would be ignored. This research only focused on criminal activities that are happening in the street space, outside the building which is located in this area. So that criminal activities that are happening inside of the building is excluded from research data.

B. RESEARCH LOCATION

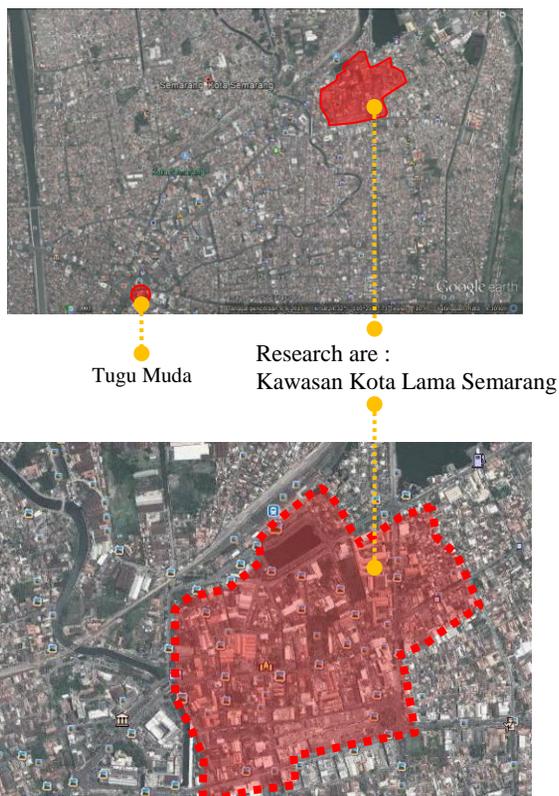
Research was conducted at Kelurahan Bandarharjo located in KKLS, district North Semarang. KKLS has an area of about 31 hectares.

^g Excerpted from various sources.

^h Haryadi dan B. Setiawan. *Arsitektur, Lingkungan, dan Perilaku*. 2010. hlm. 27-29.

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia



Picture 2. Research location

Source: Google Earth, accessed on 15th January 2015

C. RESEARCH PROCESS

1. Preparation

Preparation step is started with the literature review to obtain information on the area of research and theories relevant to the focus of the research as well as do the grand tour to observe the existing conditions of the research area.

2. Data Collecting

This consists of activities data including time, location, actor, and type of crime; the physical data include physical element characteristics where the crime were assessed based on the research instrument.

3. Data Processing

Data processing included several stages. First the classification data that have been obtained; second, the input data in report format; third, processing and analysis of data to answer the research questions; fourth, summarizing the findings and discussing the findings; fifth, comparing and considering the data to the theory followed by doing subjective discussion; sixth, making conclusion, making design guidelines, and making suggestion to the research area.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. THE REGION SECURITY REVIEW

Based on the resulted data which was conducted in May 2015, at least 66 crimes have happened in KKLS within one year (2014-2015). These types of crime that occurred in KKLS within one year are vandalism (58 incidents), *begal* (1 incident), theft (1 incident), injured act (1 incident), and prostitution (5 incidents). Thus the analysis would be carried out on the site of the occurrence of vandalism and prostitution because that type of crime occurred more than once so they could note its tendency.

The criminal activities tend to be done at the secondary street especially on the blind spot area. The level of activity and circulation density on this site relatively low especially at night, resulting in low surveillance. The existence of blind spot caused a negative image of the street space. The blind spot could be formed due to vegetation which formed the shadow, insufficient of light intensity, the range of light that was less extensive, or the distance of the artificial lighting was irregular. Criminal activities in KKLS tend to occur in the middle of the street. Factors affecting the choice of location, among others, it had more alternative places to choose to act the crime and its surveillance control was lower compared to crossroads that has surveillance more powerful.

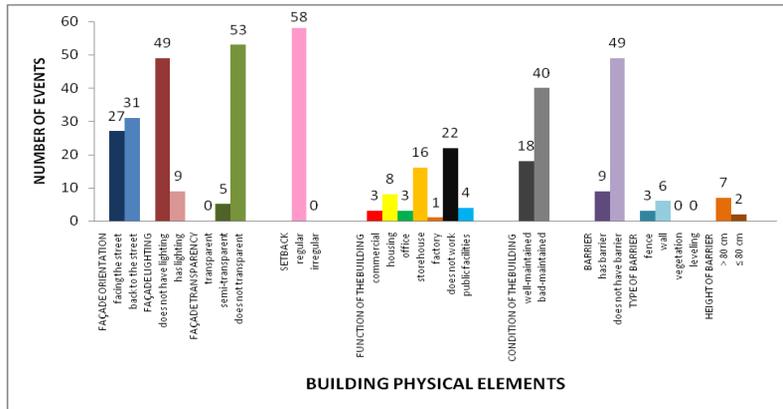
Criminal activities in KKLS tend to occur between 00 to 06 am. In that time the level of activity was relatively low so that it has lower surveillance control. In doing the act, the actor tends to do it in a group. By doing this action in groups, they feel "safe" than if doing crime individually.

B. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL ELEMENTS CHARACTERISTICS AND VANDALISM

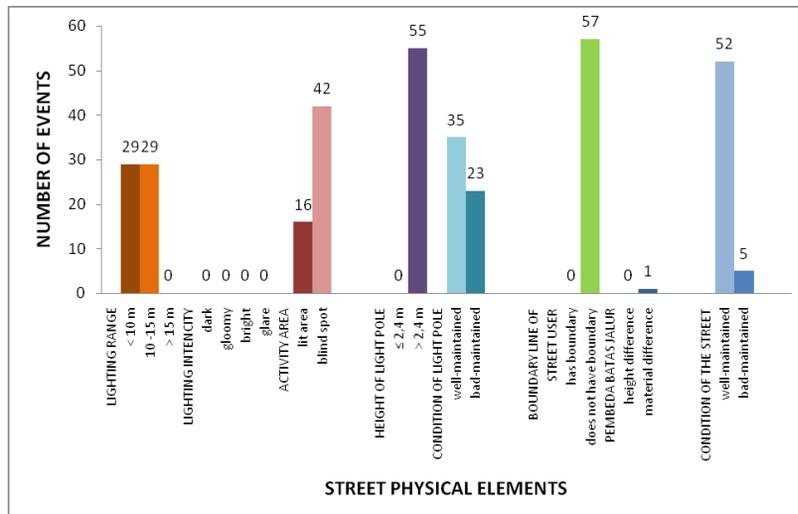
Vandalism tends to occur on the street space with buildings that do not have lighting and façades are not transparent. Street space wall that do not get sufficient lighting and has façade that is not transparent caused the surveillance of street activity cannot be done from the inside of building. Therefore, its façade, which is massive form, became a vandalism target. Control over activities on the street would be supported by the existence of surveillance from the inside of the building. The function of the building where the majority vandalism frequently occurred was residential, warehouse, and empty buildings. These buildings do not have activity at night resulted in the surveillance of the building does not occur although the main façade of the building facing the street space. So the orientation of the building façades has no effect against vandalism activity.

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia



Graphic 1. Building physical elements characteristics on vandalism spot



Graphic 2. Street physical elements characteristics on vandalism spot

Buildings that do not have activity at night resulted in surveillance to activities on street diminished. Street spaces that do not have a lot of activities and have not well preserved create a negative image on the street space. The buildings which are not well preserved also indicate the bad maintenance of the building. Negative image and milieu also due to the lack of lighting on the façades of the buildings and distribution of light from the light poles are uneven. Road maintenance on vandalism site has the possibility of giving the influence on vandalism itself. Good road conditions make it easier for actor to escape when they do the action. Some of the light poles are in a bad condition because it became the object of vandalism.

Blind spot could be formed due to irregular building’s setback. KKLS has a regular setback of building wall. Building walls tend to stick to each other forming the walls of street space. Regular building setback could prevent the formation of blind spot but attracts to the

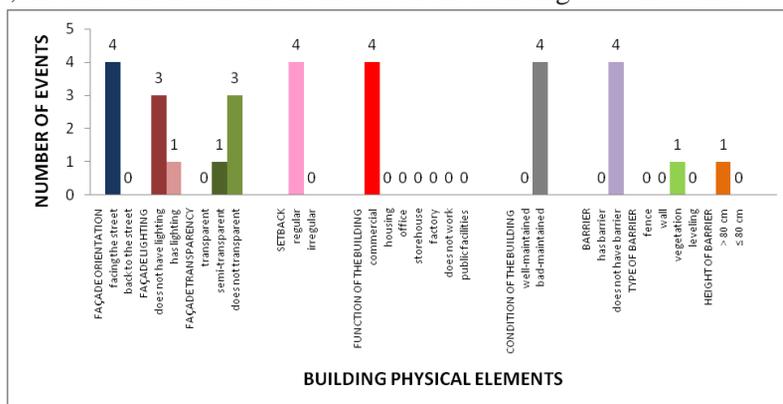
occurrence of vandalism due to the broad field of activity which could be used as the target of vandalism. The lack of a transition area from the road to the building makes the actor easy to reach media of vandalism, especially the wall of the building. It was difficult to reach the surveillance from the inside of building because the territory divider is massive and more than 80 centimetres height. Furthermore, this divider became the target of vandalism as well.

The lighting range and light intensity on the street space does not have effect to vandalism in KKLS. Factor that affects the occurrence of vandalism is the formation of blind spot on the street space since the space does not get sufficient lighting. The blind spot is formed due to the distance of the light pole with another pole is not the same, as well as the presence of vegetation and other physical elements such as kiosks.

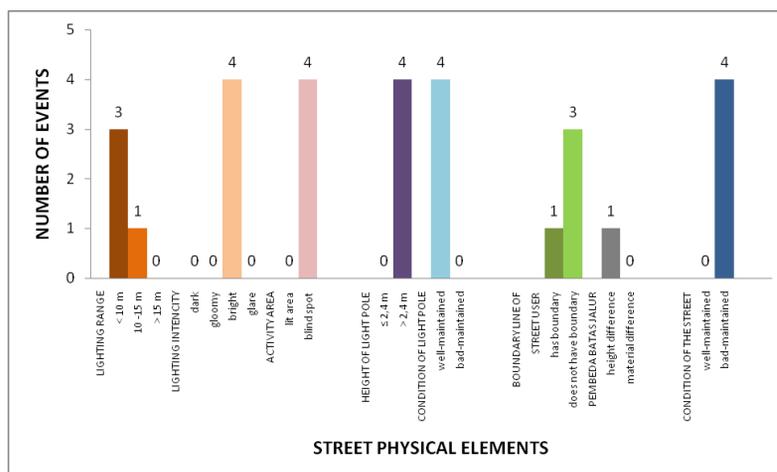
The scale of the space that is strong and balanced according to the CPTED concept could increase surveillance to the activities on the street. But it did not happen in the case of vandalism in KKLS. This is related to the previous data that vandalism tends to occur on the secondary street because of the environment on the street mostly do not have a lot of activity at night so that surveillance to the activities there is low. Thus the scale and proportion of road space does not have effect against the activity of the vandalism.

C. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL ELEMENTS CHARACTERISTICS AND PROSTITUTION

The building on the prostitution spot functions as a commercial building which last during the day only. Some function as offices and unused buildings. The building’s façade that face the street is able to support surveillance of street space. However, since there is no positive activity that happens during the night at the point of the site, the level of surveillance towards activity in space is low. Transparency of the façade support surveillance from inside the building. However, since the buildings on prostitution spot do not have activity and do not work at night, the surveillance from the inside of the building does not exist.



Graphic 3. Building physical elements characteristics on prostitution spot



Graphic 4. Street physical elements characteristics on prostitution spot

The physical condition of building on prostitution spot tends to be less well-preserved. The building condition is not well maintained and there is no lighting on the façades of buildings, hence it emerges a negative image toward the street space. A negative image encourages street users to avoid the area. The condition of the buildings are not well-preserved indicates the bad maintenance of the building as well.

The road is covered up with pavement seems to be less preserved. There are some holes on the road and the paving bumpy in some parts due to the impact of the rise in sea-water (rob). The road and building conditions that are not well-maintained cause a negative image toward the street space and potentially raise the criminal activities. Bad road conditions and negative image of the street space cause many road users do not want to pass the line unless they do not have another alternative route to reach their goal. Therefore, the surveillance control to the prostitution spot is low.

The street at the prostitution spot has lighting with a narrow range of light (less than 10 metres). The light pole on the street space is located in the middle of the road so that only the middle part of the road that gets sufficient lighting while the rest of the street space tends to be dark and forms the blind spot. The formation of blind spot leads the weak surveillance to the street space activity and the actors of prostitution tend to choose the blind spot as a place of activity. The vegetation in form of trees that are in one of the prostitution spot has the lowest tree canopy lower than 2 metres thus leading the blind spot. The canopy of trees that is too low could be used as a barrier that is reducing surveillance from the surrounding environment. All the prostitution activities in KKLS occur on the road space that has a weak sense of space. The impression of space is not strong and unclear territorial limits between pedestrian and motorist as well as the vast range of lighting and the formation of blind spot decrease the effectively of natural surveillance in the street space.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

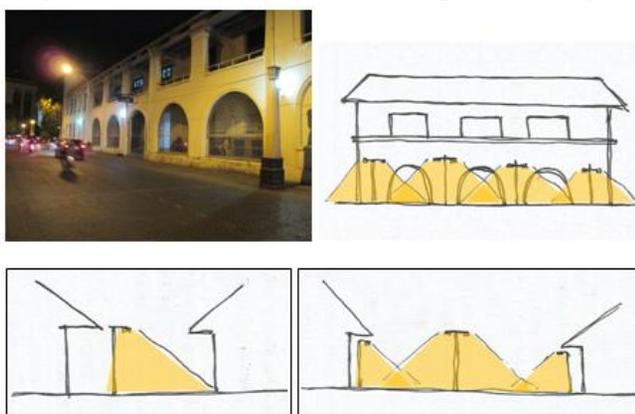
The results of the study show the high levels of insecurity toward the criminal activity on the secondary street, especially in the middle part of the roads, in relation with vandalism and prostitution. Possible causes of the large number of crime occurring on secondary street is caused by negative image towards the street because of the building's visual quality or the quality of the lighting on the street space. Besides, there is no positive activity at night on the street space and the circulation density is low. In addition, it is caused by the lower level of surveillance on the street space and more alternative points to choose as a crime spot.

According to the observation conducted by the researcher, there are several physical elements that have effect on vandalism known as the façade transparency, lighting of façade, the building's function, building's setback, the existence of blind spot, the existence of barrier, type of barrier, and the altitude of barrier, delimiter line street users, and physical condition of the building. According to the observation conducted by the researcher, there are several physical elements that have effect on prostitution known as lighting of façade, the building's function, the physical condition of streets and buildings, the range of lighting on the road, the existence of blind spot, the barrier height, delimiter line street users, and the scale and proportions of the street. Some characteristics of the physical elements in KKLS effect on the occurrence of such criminal activity especially physical elements related to the aspects of natural surveillance and maintenance (image and milieu) at KKLS.

B. DESIGN GUIDELINES

The direction of the proposed design includes:

1. Structuring the lighting of the building façade integrated with the shape of the façade, in accordance with the building's function, and it should be bright enough so it would be clearly seen, to strengthen the surveillance and build a positive image on the street space.



Picture 3. Lighting of the street and building that integrated with the shape of the facade

Source: (photo) Fajar, 2013; (sketch) author, 2015

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

2. Improving the visual quality of the building by renovating and cleaning of plants from the façade of the building to enhance the positive image.



Picture 4. Good visual quality of the building in KKLS
Source: Eisnteinia, 2013

3. Changing the building barrier form more transparent and should avoid the use of massive barrier with a height not more than 80 cm to strengthen surveillance.
4. Arranging the vegetation and lighting on the road which is integrated with the façade of the building to strengthen surveillance and build a positive image.
5. Providing a clear signage to make it easier in way finding.
6. Adding new positive activities at night to strengthen surveillance.

C. SUGGESTION

To realize the better street space quality in KKLS, needs the local government review of the RTBL KKLS 2003 to conform to the existing conditions of the region. It needs a serious act from the city government as well as the provision to develop KKLS. The design of the physical environment in KKLS needs to be improved so that it could create a more secure environment and make a good image for the region. There is a need to contact investors and the related department to improve and maintain the quality of KKLS space and coordinate with the local resident and local community as well. The local government needs to compile design guidelines to evaluate the program and the development of revitalization in KKLS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ardhiansyah, N.N. 2012. *Peningkatan Kualitas Ruang Jalan pada Fungsi Komersial di Kawasan Candi Borobudur*. Thesis: University of Gadjah Mada.
- Asfahani. 2009. *Faktor Pembentuk dan Kualitas Enclosure Ruang Jalan pada Jalan Godean KM 2-5.5*. Thesis: University of Gadjah Mada.
- Ashihara, Yoshinobu. 1970. *Exterior Design in Architecture*. Van Nostrand Reinhold Company: New York.

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Department of Criminal Justice Services, City of Virginia Beach. 2000. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design: General Guidelines for Designing Safer Communities.

Haryadi, B. Setiawan. 2010. *Arsitektur, Lingkungan, dan Perilaku*. Gadjah Mada University Press: Yogyakarta.

Krier, Rob. 1979. *Urban Space*. Rizzoli International Publication: New York.

Lang, Jon. 2005. *Urban Design: A Typology of Procedures and Products*. University of New South Wales: Sydney, Australia.

New Zealand Ministry of Justice. National Guidelines for Crime Prevention through Environmental Design in New Zealand.

Moudon, A.V. 1987. *Public Street for Public Use*. Van Nostrand Reinhold Company: New York.

Pemerintah Kota Semarang. 2003. *Rencana Tata Bangunan dan Lingkungan Kawasan Kota Lama Semarang*. Bappeda : Semarang.

Purwanto, L.M.F. *Kota Kolonial Lama Semarang. Dimensi Teknik Arsitektur* Vol. 33, No. 1, Juli 2005 : 27 – 33. Downloaded from <http://puslit.petra.ac.id/~puslit/journals/> on 28 August 2015.

Queensland Government. 2007. *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design for Queensland*.

Endorsing Friendly City Space At Night Case Study: Pekojan Street Semarang

Ir. Robert Rianto Widjaja, MT, Adi Nugroho S.Ds, Bayu Widianoro, ST, M.Sn

Soegijapranata Catholic University

robert@unika.ac.id

widibayu08@gmail.com

adinugroho_ad@yahoo.com

Abstract

Performance of functional facilities like retail and shop in general usually designed for bright day activities, from morning to afternoon. At night, many retail and shops turn to a contrast situation, they became a dead facilities and some are very frightening because of no activities could be found.

Pekojan Street in Semarang is one of the very relevant example to represent this condition. Pekojan street is located near the old city residence of Semarang (china town street extension), and it looks like chinese colonial style with two or three stories building as tipology. The function of these row complex building is for bussines, and untill now Pekojan street has became the most crowded bussiness area in Semarang during the bright day, but at night it became a silent path, dark and frightening.

The contrast condition between day and night has raise a notion that the main problem is about the lack of general lighting along that street, or lack of building own lighting. But after long times runs, the condition is still the same. So it bring forth new allegations that there are some other reasons that cause the pekojan street uncomfot at night. Some possible reasons are: the building don't have good design preparation facing the night activity, and the community are not interest to have night activity in Pekojan. People there are living for economics purpose, and it is only during the sun shining.

This research led to the creation of design models (facade) retail and interesting shops, so that played a role in creating visual beauty and security for city dwellers. The method would be taken are: the theory of space in the scope of human scale and city scale, psychological perception and visual communication. This research also take both of the qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data would be taken accurately during the life of Pekojan Street from May until August 2015.

The benefits of this research is to contribute the arrangement of the city with the development of urban lifestyle that increasingly require space to move the evenings and develop the more humane city. Reflecting the major cities in the more developed countries, this kind of thing has been done. Several major cities in Indonesia, should also prepare for the development of this direction by taking awareness of the existing local potential. This efford needs participation of all stakeholders.

The products produced in this study were: the proposed draft model of the visual arrangement of retail and shopping in anticipation of the dark night, so have a friendly and attractive appearance.

Keywords: facade, retail / shopping, attractive and participation

Introduction

Retail and shopping facilities are function of land use that is commonly found in urban areas. This function has an attractive visual appearance due to commercial demands. Some examples included in this function are: shop (*ruko*), home office (*rukan*), and kiosk / retail. In daily life, the

complex of buildings with this kind of functionality is generally very crowded during the day, but be quiet at night. These conditions pose less balanced contrast to the performance of an urban space, and emergence of negative side that interfere city dwellers such as a lack of security and fear the occupants of the space city at night. Therefore, it is necessary to take a study on how to make urban space convenient for dwellers at night.

The balance appearance between the day and night should be created in order that people can enjoy the city with a comfortable space even at night. To create these conditions, there should be a comprehensive effort between users, government and other elements that influence it. This study seeks to find the cause of the death of urban space at night and find a right solution for the future. On this occasion Jl Pekojan selected as a relevant case study in the city of Semarang.

Pekojan Street Semarang

Pekojan comes from the word "Koja", which means: the dwelling group of people Koja. Koja people according to Satis Misraⁱ and NM Pearson is from Gujarat, India. These communities converted to Islam and is renowned as a formidable trader. In many cities in Indonesia, there is always a group of people Koja and known by the name: Pekojan. Including in the city of Semarang. Pekojan located in Kelurahan Purwadinan Semarang and it's composed of three distinct ethnic groups, namely China (30%), Koja (30%) and Java (40%) who live together since over 100 years. At first piece of this street is the residence of Koja, but now it has changed and many are changing hands. The initial function of the building as a place for living and trade still persist, even for activities dwelt has begun to diminish. The current function in Pekojan is trading and it is growing rapidly, it characterize Pekojan road.

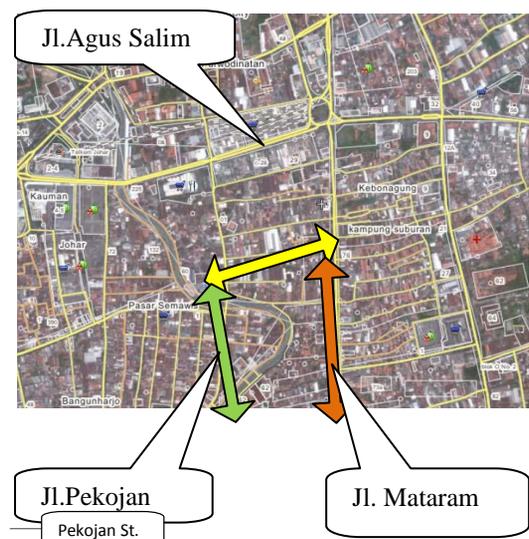


Figure 01. Pekojan Street located in the centre of business district, North part of Semarang city. There are three path of streets supported each other in forming centre of commerce: Jl Pekojan, Jl. Mataram and Jl Agus Salim. Pekojan Street is an extension of Gg. Pinggir Street which is belong to “Pecinan” Area. Pekojan Street has 398 m long with the row buildings at both sides.

ⁱ Satis Misra, write about the Muslim Communities in Gujarat, along with the inscription NM Pearson, entitled Merchants and Rulers in Gujarat, said that the public Khojah is one of dozens of Muslim communities living in Gujarat. Source: Kompas Online Sunday, April 27, 1997.

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Figure 2. Elevation of the right side Pekojan Street

Figure 3. Elevation of the left side Pekojan Street



Shape of the building along Pekojan Street is home store with a similar typology. Lined shape, extends to the rear of a width of not more than 5 m. Shape of the building is in the form of



commercial buildings that tend to prioritize space and the safety factor. Beheaded Jl Pekojan taken as a piece of the case because it has the appearance of a contrasting difference between day



and night. A very striking difference between day and night is to invite the attention because it creates differences in public perception. Night performance of Jl Pekojan tend to be avoided by road users because the impression scary and unfriendly. They tend to choose another way to get to a place behind. Ironically, on the road Gg. Pinggir of which is a continuation of Jl Pekojan, condition is not severe, even at night the atmosphere was lively with a range of culinary activities.



Figure 4. Appearance one of corner Jl Pekojan that is very contrast between day and night. Public infrastructure street lighting has not been able to meet the need for lighting. On one side, the illumination of the building is also inadequate because it is not managed properly.

Based on the observations that have been made, it is known that there are several factors that influence the occurrence of elevation typology. The main factor is the economic factor, where the occupants are no longer regard it as their home retail. Lack of ownership has caused them not keen to embellish their retail display at night. The second factor is the safety of the merchandise. The owner is expecting their retail look like a warehouse than appear attractive at night. The third factor is the care and cost efficiency. Most of their retail displays dark at night because they are many that are uninhabited, and the owners do not want to risk turning on the lights without any occupants who guard it. Most of the residents expect to get light from government's street lighting.

Space, Form, Light and Communication

Paul Frankl (1968), a historian of German art in his book "Principles of Architectural History" critically discusses four categories of forms: the form of spatial (spatial form), the form of Wadaqi (corporeal form), the Form of Visual (visual form) and useful intentions (purposive intension). Spatial forms according to Frankl is controlled by addisi shape and spatial division. Addisi understood as a clear differentiation of spatial unity while the division is the unity of spatial parts into a single unit.

Wadaqi form according to Frankl is a form that is controlled by the generator existence (individually). Visual form according to Frankl is a form that invites the perception, both singular and plural meaning (denotative and connotative). Useful intentions according to Frankl is to create the shape of the space activities of the movement. Usefulness (functions) will lead to the network of spatial and finally creating space with its configuration.

Frankl also expressed his views on the light and function (purpose) in the context of space and mass. For him, light serve to indicate the presence of mass and space, whereas in function to produce in mass and space. In the context of the case seemed to retail and shopping, Frankl's theory is quite relevant, because functionally, a retail held to accommodate the functions (trade, interact with other people). This causes the function demands typology retail form very functional and often typical. The existence of light at retail is needed to facilitate the activities. But in fact the role of light in the night rarely optimized for displaying a visual form of retail-friendly and attractive at night.

In relation to the visual response by observers, Verganti (2009) emphasizes that the design is the process of creating the symbolic meaning subtle (intangible). While Schon (1983) and Boland, et al (1994) spell out plainly that the design function is to make and create conversation. Thus any visual display will lead to the perception of observers, including the appearance of the building at night. The problem is how to provide stimulus to the observer that able to lead to good perception and friendly to the observer.

Why do buildings in Pekojan unattractive at night?

The method used to determine the causes unattractive appearance of the building at night, begins with recognizing the piece of road Pekojan from several sides: the first side is a form of **physical** stores, the second is the context of the **function** of the building and the third side is the environmental **context** and the fourth side is applicable **regulation**. The interplay between these four studies will be discussed to provide accurate and relevant findings.

Form of the retail in Pekojan

Based on current technological developments shops form design developed at this time, then through some alternative possibilities appear to have done research with the following results:

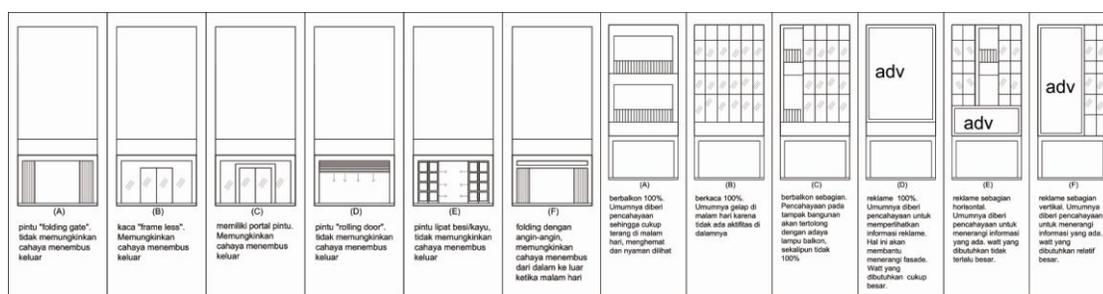


Figure 5. Alternative forms of physical looks of the building is used in research to find a typology of shapes shopping along Jl Pekojan.

The physical form of the shops on Jl Pekojan have similar typology because it was built in the same era, the same invitation technological capabilities and with the same function. Until now, the shops along Jl Pekojan understood by residents of Semarang as a piece of road with the highest trading activity during the day (Robinson, 1994)¹. Relating to the typology of the building, then some of the findings are as follows:

1. The shape of retail in Jl Pekojan as much as 94.8% of the basic shape of a rectangular geometry with a predominance of symmetry composition (86.21%). In connection with the function of the building is dominated by shops, the shape of the building's entrance is dominated by a folding door (89.8%).
2. On the evening, shopping conditions is very quiet and dark. This is caused by the folding doors closed and no fluorescent lighting from inside the building. The lighting is very less for each storefront. Conditions of balcony was mostly without lighting. Observation and data collection showed that only 8.3% balcony lights are lit at night. Most of the lighting of the building is still depends on general illumination of the road (49.3%) and only a small portion that has the lighting of billboards (16%).

¹ Julia W Robinson, in Frank.A. Karen & Schneekloth, Linda H (1994) Ordering Space Types in Architecture and Design, p.185. Robinson summarizes about 4 ways mengklasifikasikan artificial environment. Robinson uses the reference of Wallace and Morris. Robinson describes four ways to classify the environment: physical (materials), the way is made (how are made), how to function (how to be used) and how to understand (how to be understood).

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

3. In general, the shops display shows the functional impression alone (65%) and another 35% had treatment for symbolizes zoom^k.

The physical data suggests that the retail display in Pekojan very functional and seem less noticeable appearance. Proven with lonely a few lighting turned on at night. Individual reasons that emerged from the building are: efficiency, the benefits are not great for users, maintenance and electrical safety issues (short circuit, fire, etc.). On one side of the shape and appearance of the building is actually quite interesting because it has a balcony (39.3%). Based on the findings above, it can be analyzed regarding the form and its influence on the conditions at jl Pekojan at night.

Lighting problem is the main problem in giving the impression of the building. As expressed by Frankl (1968) that the function produce mass and space, but the light which indicates its existence. Without light it as well as any form will not be enjoyed. In the case of Jl Pekojan, dark conditions is very unfortunate, because it causes the image to be bad spot. Pekojan individualist perspective of citizens who mostly still insists on "low cost" need to be converted into perspective with the wider business orientation. The existence of good lighting will improve the image of the place and the people's appreciation will be positive. Ultimately the wider interests will be realized: the urban space that is comfortable for the occupants, and a sense of belonging to the town will appear by itself. Some cases are very subjective and individualistic constraints on lighting at night, will be reduced and replaced with larger joint benefits. With the awareness of users to seek illumination at night, then the visual condition Jl Pekojan will be greatly helped.

Shifting Function Of The Building

Keeping with its history, building on the street Pekojan function is to settle and for businesses, so that the typology of the building is open at the bottom (floor 1) and the second floor is the place to stay. As time goes by, and the development of economic conditions occupants sustained by modern lifestyles, many young people who live in Pekojan began buying land larger and more suitable for living. The main obstacle is the narrowness of the land (parking) and noisy activities during the day, which disturbing the comfort of living. Users come to the private-public conflict. Of the entire building along jl Pekojan, which is still inhabited by the owner, not more than 30%. the rest only serves as a place to trade and storage of goods. This condition triggers the reluctance of most of the inhabitants for not paying much attention to the look of the building at night.

^k This data was obtained in the survey combined 3 pieces of road that is the road Pekojan, Jl Mataram and jl Agus Salim, for road Pekojan In fact, almost all of them excelled display functional building

Weak Regulation

Government regulation (in this case is Perda) which regulates the rights and obligations in managing the lighting of the building occupants. Perda only regulate street lighting tax (RPM). The city government providing such street lighting generally urban streets is by installing street lighting with a certain distance to the city infrastructure (sidewalks).

Environment Context

Conflicts between private and public are implicated in the destruction of the atmosphere at night has resulted in problems on Jl Pekojan as urban space belong together. Complexity resulting from the transformation of functions in the retail building has resulted in new problems at night. While the piece of road has become dead in the evening, the community accepts it as part of the urban space that should be avoided at night.

advanced technology as an integral part of life seems not to respond to this situation and tend to leave it. It is unquestionable: whether the space city at night is no longer important and needs to be fought? Modernity challenged to contribute ideas for retail-friendly appearance in the evenings by providing smart design solutions. The progress of building materials, of course, can create a more friendly folding door at night without reducing the value of its security, various types of lights can be monitored by technology in order to function at night without giving a risk for homeowners. Exploration of the mass of the building which provide three-dimensional effects through the lighting (Frankel, 1968) was also able to contribute to the birth looks better retail. Modernity on the one hand still has limitations to be applied in real contexts such as in Pekojan. This effort requires the cooperation conducive between residents and related parties (local administration, environment and road users).

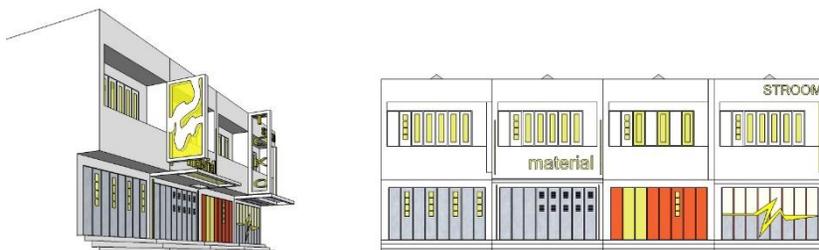


Figure 6. A simulation of the building which adopted a form of visible illumination interest both from outside and from inside the building and processing physical form that has the potential for beauty

at night indirectly is part of the architectural issues. Not to insolubility of these problems need to be addressed wisely.

1. Allowing the appearance of 'dead' at night is imprecise and does not reflect the progress (modernity). On the one hand this is done by the modern generation in the middle of the fecklessness of the older generation who started not to think about it. The role of the architect is needed to help restore the form and space to the role of architecture.
2. Order the delivery function, and light gives a visual form for function. Lighting technology and building materials very rapidly today is a contribution to the architects. Design

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

exploration should be undertaken to provide an alternative changes appear in the shops in the street Pekojan building and also on other roads which have similar problems.

3. Progress, should always be oriented way of thinking, especially in addressing issues related to the role of inter-generational transfer. Preservation and Conservation has indeed been carried and gave birth to many regulations. But the problem is not only the shape changes occur in buildings was selected as the category of conservation, but also ordinary buildings whose existence is still needed and remain an important part of urban space.
4. The Path Pekojan just one of the case studies in this research. There are still many other piece of road that have similar cases may be even more severe. Our collective duty as citizens to seek the creation of a city-friendly space for residents. Both day and night.
5. The model of retail presented is look like a general form with the possibilities of: lighting exposure, shadow of the form and billboard integrated in skin of the buildings The possibilities for its application are still waiting for the presence of all parties and the operational readiness of the instrument. However, a city is a common property, so that its existence must be kept together anyway.

References

- Frankl, Paul (1968), *Principles of Architectural History*, Cambridge, MA
- Lynch Kevin (1960), *The Image of the City*, Cambridge Massachussettes, MIT Press
- Ciolfi, Luigina (2004), *Understanding Spaces as Places: Extending Interacton Design Paradigms*, Cognition Technology and Work Journal, Vol. 6, No. 1, Springer, Berlin
- Frank, Karen K.& Schneekloth, Lynda.H (eds) (1994), *Ordering Space, Types in Architecture and Design*, Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Van de Ven, Cornelis (1991), *Ruang dalam Arsitektur*, PT Gramedia , Jakarta
- Wasserman, Barry, Sullivan, Patrick & Palermo, Gregory (2000), *Ethics and the Practice of Architecture*. John Wiley & Son, Inc

Challenge of Conservation of Timber Building Heritage

Pendopo Puro Mangkunegaran Surakarta

Krisprantono

*Soegijapranata Catholic University
kris_prantono@yahoo.com*

Abstract

In the history of Javanese Vernacular Architecture *Pendopo Puro* Mangkunegaran is the biggest Joglo roof type in Java. This huge Joglo type roof was originally designed by unknown Dutch architect with three layers four sided pyramidal roof. This *Pendopo* was renovated by famous Dutch architect Thomas Karsten in 1917 – 1920. The previous three slope roof made it wider to five layers four sided pyramidal roof. The most outstanding shape of the roof is a four - sided gradual knicked up, five - layered pyramidal roof up shaping mountain. The main roof at the centre is supported 4 soko - guru, main wooden pillars and other wooden pillars supported the rest of the whole roof. The ceiling of center part surrounded by four soko guru wooden pillars called Tumpang Sari Kumudhowati. The ceiling decorated by Javanese batik pattern called Modang, picturesque of the eight mystical red colour like fire that symbolize the power life. Yellow and light green, the colour of rice grass dominated the colour of *Pendopo* characterised unique colour of Mangkunegaran family. The three level floor made from marble with the centre square part higher than the rest. Conservation process has been conducted in 2011. The step of conservation process consisted of inspection, recording and documentation, monitoring, maintenance, and intervention. *Pendopo* of the palace in Java are types of buildings or constructions wholly or partially in timber that have cultural significance or that are parts of a historic area.

Keyword: Javanese Vernacular Heritage, Conservation timber building, ICOMOS instruction

I. INTRODUCTION

Timber in a general sense is one of the proper building material constructions for ecological building because it is easily renewable to grow in a natural way. That includes wide range building construction such as bridges, shrines, palaces, houses. With the pass of time of history they gradually become of heritage timber structure both tangible and intangible. In Indonesia wood construction is one of the most common uses for vernacular architecture stretching from east to the west of the islands. Vernacular architecture in Indonesia is different from one to other region that expresses their culture. These heritages varied the design techniques, meaning and craftsmanship skill becomes architectural masterpiece of the region. Timber conservation focuses on theoretical and practical framework of timber heritage.

With the coming of new building materials and the price of good quality of timber getting higher, creative skills of wood construction has been gradually decline as well as craftsmanship is disappeared. In this respect the condition creates value interpretation for timber conservation to save our heritage. Recording and Documenting method for measuring timber is recently done by both digital and conventional skill.

The highest rank of Javanese vernacular building is the most complicated roof structure. This type roof is usually associated with the house of royal family. The three parts of a house (front part, middle part and back part) are covered by different roof types. The front part and the back part are called *pendhopo* and *dalem* covered by joglo roof type, and the middle part is called *pringgitan* covered by *limasan* roof type.

Royal Palace in Java called Kraton stand *ke-ratua-an* by means the residence of ‘ratu’ (king). Some of them called *Puro* that means the house of Prince. Palaces in Java such as Mangkunegaran and Kasunanan Palace in Surakarta, and Hamengkubuanan and Paku Alaman Palace in Yogyakarta are built according to Javanese Vernacular Architecture principles. The Royal family after they get married also build a house with the style of Traditional house of *Pendopo Agung*. Bupatis (the head of the region in Central Java) also build their houses with Vernacular Java Architecture principles.

II. MANGKUNEGARAN PALACE SURAKARTA

Mangkunegaran Palace in Surakarta is the most sophisticated Javanese Architecture with the biggest *Pendopo* compare with other *Pendopo* in Java. Buildings of Mangkunegaran actually big royal house rather palace but is built on Javanese palace model but in a smaller scale. The plan of the palace contains of three parts architectural features; front part called ‘*Pendopo Agung*’, middle part called ‘*Pringgitan*’, ‘*Dalem*’, ‘*Bale Peni*’ and ‘*Bale Warni*’ actually this part is house for the royal family living. The whole buildings surrounded by an outer fortified wall like generally palaces in Java to protect the house from outer disturbance. Mangkunegaran palace actually during Colonial Period architecturally underwent several restoration and modification from the shape up to decorative features.

- ***Pendopo Agung***

Pendopo Agung is an open verandah, no walls with *Joglo* roof type and 4 *sokoguru* main wooden pillars at the centre and other wooden pillars to support the rest of the roof. This pavilion served as an audience hall for important meetings, art performance and traditional ceremonies.

- ***Pringgitan***

Behind the *Pendopo* stood balcony called *pringgitan* or open structure with *limasan* roof type (limas pyramid) that was usually used to hold performing *wayang*, puppet show and housed an exhibition of art collection.

- ***Dalem Ageng***

This inner part of the house contains of many rooms considered as sacred and holy place. Inside there is a center room called *Krobongan* used to utilize the offering

The Goddess of rice. Dalem Ageng is used for traditional ceremonies such as wedding ceremony and funerals.

- **Bale Peni and Bale Warni**

These two rooms are actually part of the houses where the family use to live and located beside Dalem Ageng. Bale Peni used for the residence of the royal family. While Bale Warni is the place for the King and Queen surrounded by beautiful garden.

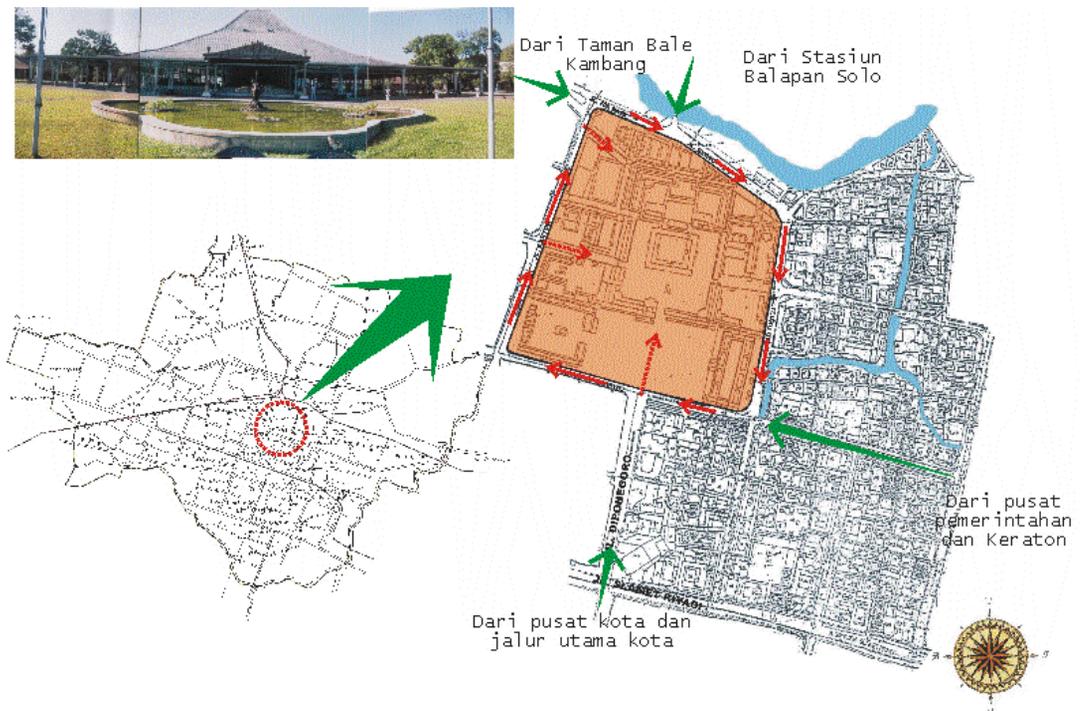


Fig. 1. The Map Mangkunegaran Palace Surakarta



Fig. 2. The bird Eye view Mangkunegaran Palace Surakarta

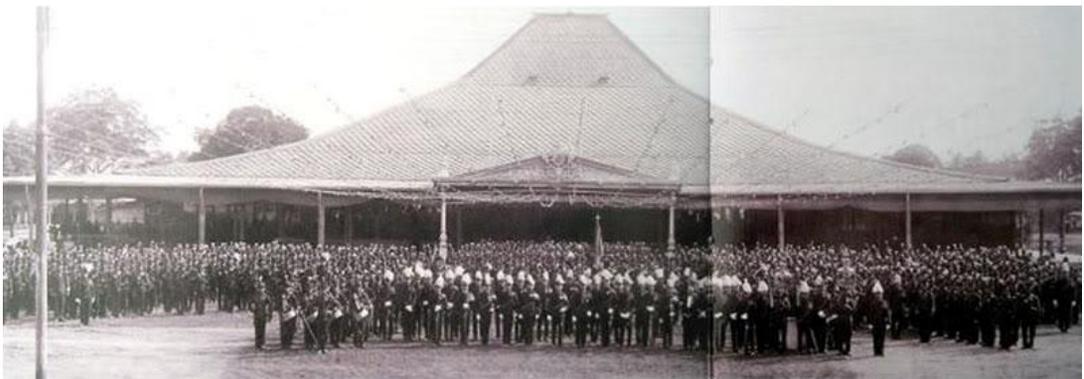


Fig. 3. The original facade of the *Pendopo* Ageng Mangkunegaran Palace



Fig. 4. The map of the *Pendopo* Ageng Mangkunegaran Palace



Fig. 5. The Renovation done by Thomas Karsten 1917 - 1920



Fig. 6. The centre decorated ceiling of *Pendopo*, tumpang sari

III. *PENDOPO PURO MANGKUNEGARAN*

In the history of Javanese Vernacular Architecture *Pendopo Puro Mangkunegaran* is the biggest Joglo roof type in Java (60, 5 x 50, 5 meter), and the capacity of the *Pendopo* is approximately 10.000 person. This huge Joglo type roof was originally designed by unknown Dutch architect with three layers four sided pyramidal roof. This *Pendopo* was renovated by famous Dutch architect Thomas Karsten in 1917 – 1920. The previous three slope roof made it wider to five layers four sided pyramidal roof.

The most outstanding shape of the roof is a four - sided gradual knocked up, five - layered pyramidal roof up shaping mountain. The roof construction is characterised by a four sided pyramidal roof. The centre parts us forming two points with the top being sharper than the other sides and the lower layers having shallower slopes.

The main roof at the centre is supported 4 *soko - guru*, main wooden pillars and other wooden pillars supported the rest of the whole roof. The ceiling of centre part surrounded by four *soko guru* wooden pillars called *Tumpang Sari* Kumudhowati. The ceiling decorated by Javanese batik pattern called Modang, picturesque of the eight mystical red colour like fire that symbolize the power life. Yellow and light green, the colour of rice grass dominated the colour of *Pendopo* characterised unique colour of Mangkunegaran family. The three level floors made from marble with the centre square part higher than the rest.

Pendopo is the most important part of the Javanese palace in Java, located in front of the palace. The main building materials of the *Pendopo* are made from timber; from pillars and columns, beams and roof construction are timber. *Pendopo* Mangkunegaran Palace is special not only the size but also the roof tile are also from wood covered by bronze to protect from water from rain and heat.

IV. RENOVATION HISTORY

Many times the *Pendopo* has been renovated and reconstructed of historic timber structure

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

- a. The first Soko Guru Center four wooden pillars were first erected in 1814. In 1866 Mangkunegara IV begin to complet the whole *Pendopo* and the rest of the palace.
- b. When Mangkunegara ke VII sponsoring renovation and development of *Pendopo* by widening from three layers to become five layers with the edge roof supported by iron posts. The work has designed by Thomas Karsten in 1917 -1920.
- c. Removing the floor peviously dark red cement by Italian marble.
- d. Removing roof tile with wood (*sirap*) covered by bronze layer to protect wood from heat and water.
- e. Building pond infront of the *Pendopo*.
- f. In 1933 Mangkunegara IX decorated the center ceiling (tumpang sari) of the *Pendopo* Agung had been painted by Javanese batikue pattern called Modang, picturesque of the eight mystical red color like fire that symbolize the power life.
- g. In 2002 the Government of Indonesia renovated part of the roof.

V. CONSERVATION PROCESS

The principal conservation processes follow many regulations such as:

- **Minimum intervention :**
Burra Charter Art.3, 1979, New Zealand Charter Art. 4.iii, 1992
- **Minimal loss of fabric:**
Deschambault Declaration Art. V-C, 1982, New Zealand Charter Art. 4.ii, 1992
- **Reversibility**
Burra Charter Art.1.10, 1979, Appleton Charter Art.D, 1983
- **Legibility**
Venice Charter Art.12, 1964, Burra Charter Art. 19-3, 1979

The practices for the protection and preservation of historic timber structures with due respect to cultural significance follows the principles for the preservation of historic timber structures adopted by ICOMOS at the 12th General Assembly in Mexico, October 1999.

- a. Carefully recording by architectural measurement and drawing and picturing before any intervention, as well as all materials used in treatments (in accordance with Article 16 of the Venice Charter and the ICOMOS Principles for the Recording of Monuments, Groups of Buildings and Sites).
- b. Proper study of detail diagnosis of the condition and the causes of decay and structural failure of the *Pendopo* timber structure.
- c. The primary aim of preservation and conservation is to maintain the historical
- d. Respect to authenticity and integrity of the cultural heritage must be kept.
- e. The minimum intervention in the fabric of a historic timber structure of the *Pendopo*.
- f. In the repair of the *Pendopo*, historic timber structure, replacement timber can be used with due respect to relevant historical and aesthetical values.

- g. New parts of materials should be made of the same species of wood with the same and appropriate replacement.

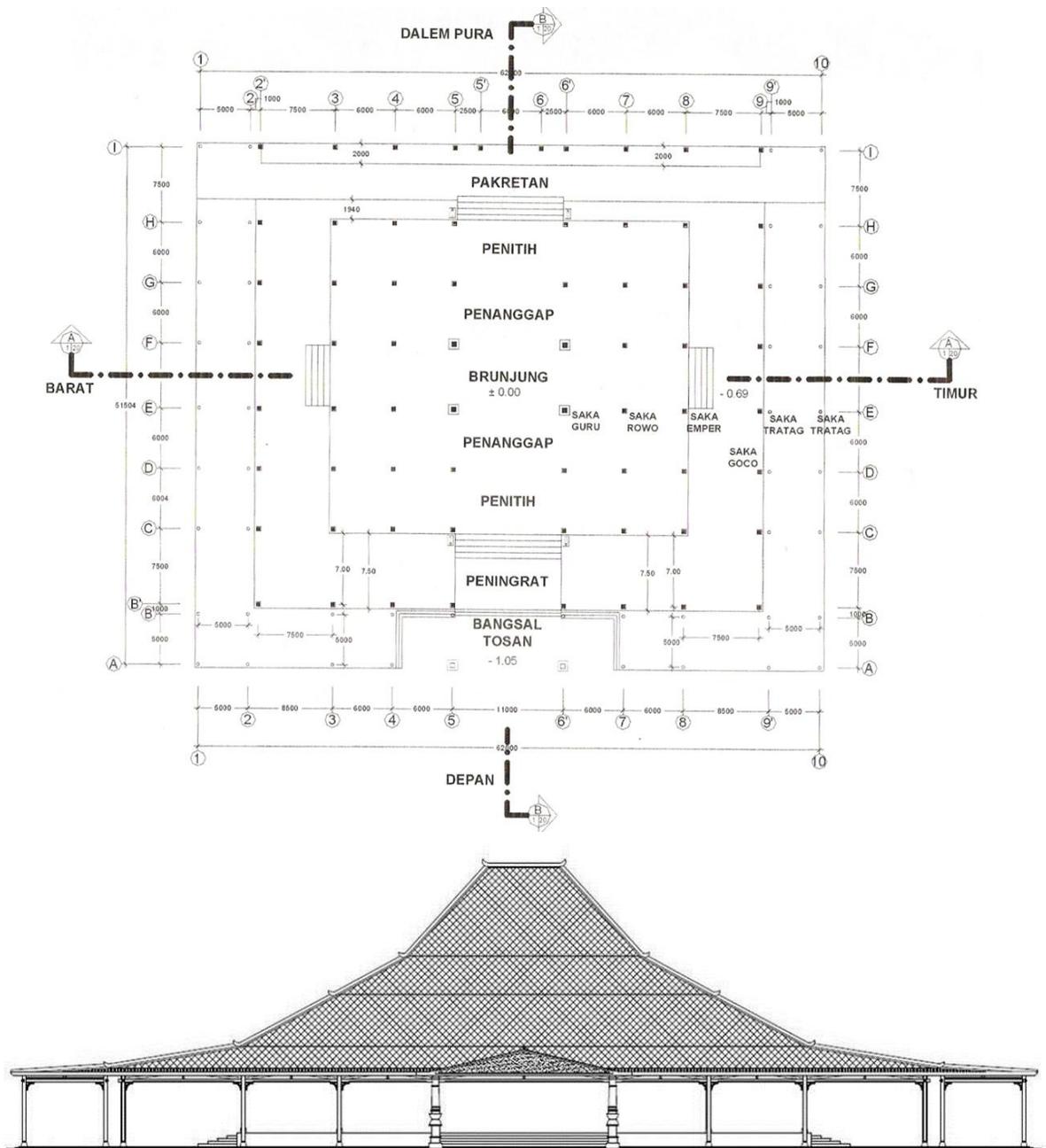


Fig.7. The front elevation of *Pendopo Puro Mangkunegaran*

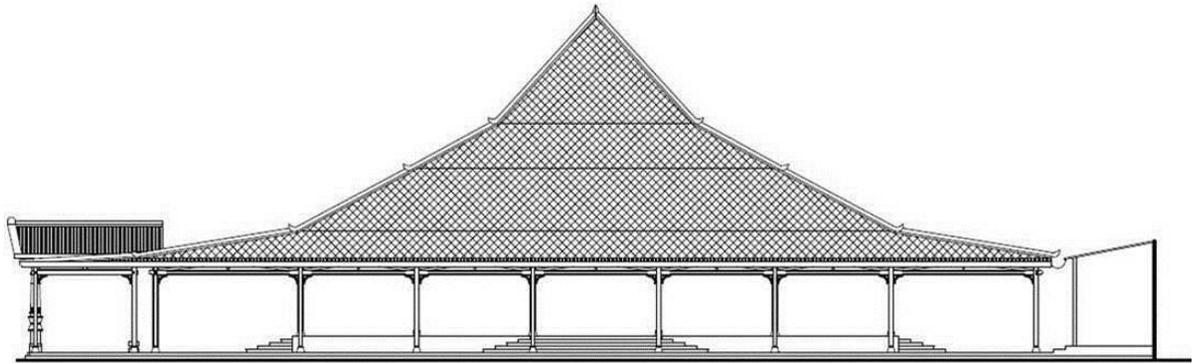


Fig. 8. The side elevation of *Pendopo Puro* Mangkunegaran

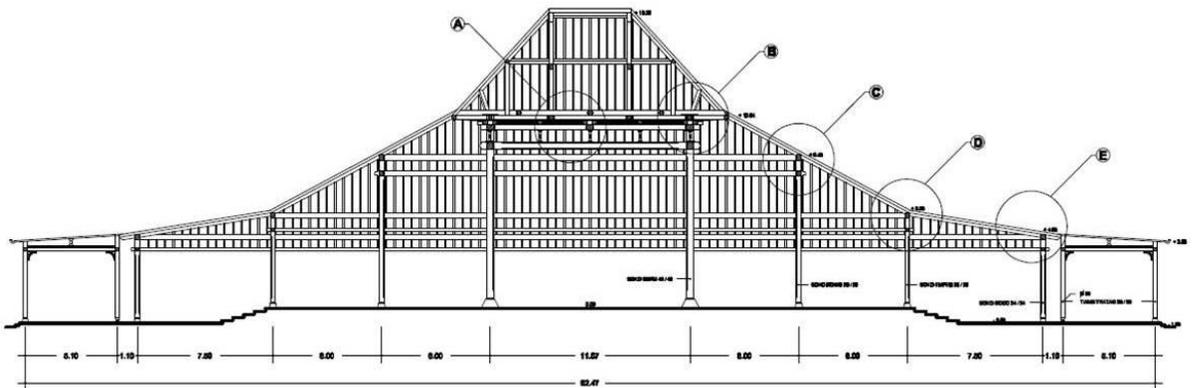


Fig. 9. The section of *Pendopo Puro* Mangkunegaran



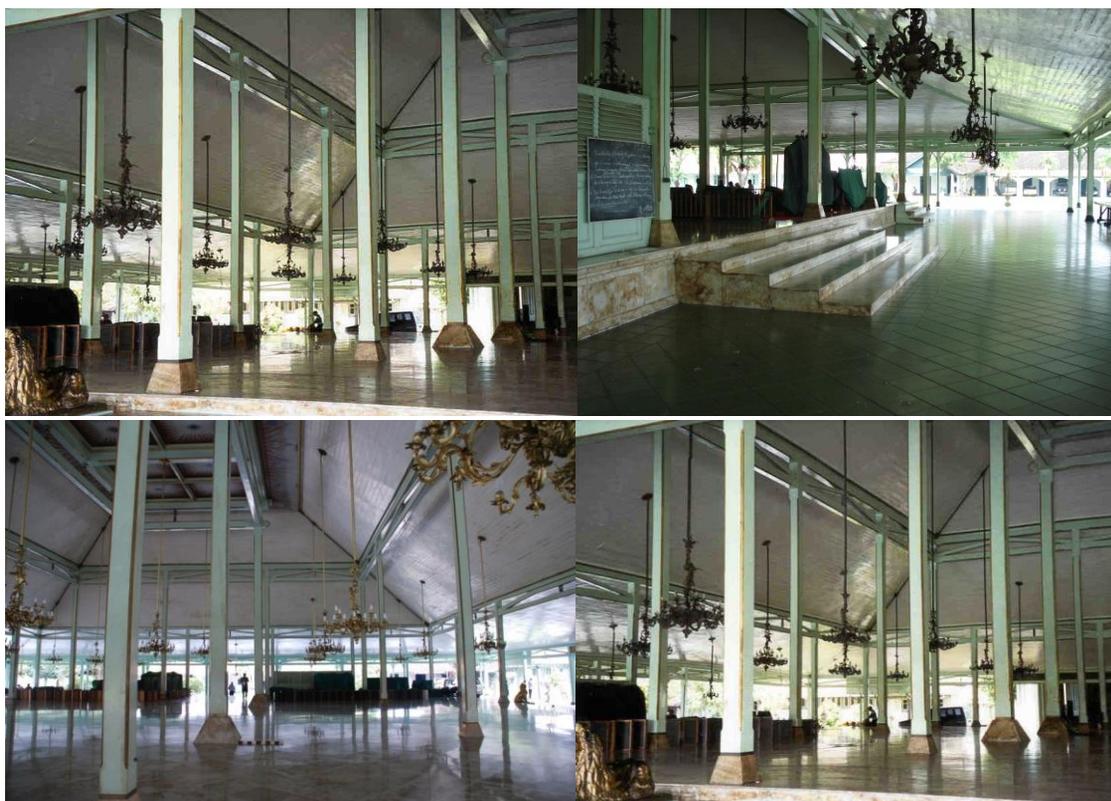


Fig 10. The interior of historic timber building; *Pendopo Puro Mangkunegaran*

VI. RENOVATION OF THE *PENDOPO* 2010

The step of conservation process must be followed; inspection, recording and documentation, monitoring and maintenance, intervention. *Pendopo* of the palace in Java are types of buildings or constructions wholly or partially in timber that have cultural significance or that are parts of a historic area. The practices for the protection and preservation of historic timber structures with due respect to cultural significance follows the principles for the preservation of historic Timber structures which was adopted by ICOMOS at the 12th General Assembly in Mexico, October 1999.

- a. Carefully recording by architectural measurement and drawing and picturing before any intervention, as well as all materials used in treatments (in accordance with Article 16 of the Venice Charter and the ICOMOS Principles for the Recording of Monuments, Groups of Buildings and Sites).
- b. Proper study of detail diagnosis of the condition and the causes of decay and structural failure of the *Pendopo* timber structure.
- c. The primary aim of preservation and conservation is to maintain the historical
- d. Respect to authenticity and integrity of the cultural heritage must be kept.
- e. The minimum intervention in the fabric of a historic timber structure of the *Pendopo*.

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

- f. In the repair of the *Pendopo*, historic timber structure, replacement timber can be used with due respect to relevant historical and aesthetical values.
- g. New parts of materials should be made of the same species of wood with the same and appropriate replacement.



**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia



Fig 22. The conservation process of *Pendopo Puro* Mangkunegaran in 2010

Anderson, Benedict. 1972. *The Idea of Power in Javanese Culture*, Verso (London)

Atmadi, Parmono and Ismurdiyanto. 1987. *Demak, Kudus, Jepara: A Study of Architecture*

Atmadi, Parmono. 1991. *Pendidikan Tinggi Arsitektur di Masa Datang (The Higher Architectural)*

Abel, Chris. 1997. *Architecture and Identity*, Architectural Press (Oxford)

Ching, Francis D.K. 1996. *Architecture: Form, Space and Order*. Van Nostrand Reinhold (New York)

Geertz, H. 1961. *Javanese Family: A Study of Kinship and Socialisation*, The Free Press of Glencoe Inc (USA)

Ismunandar, K.R. 1994. *Joglo, Arsitektur Rumah Tradisional Jawa (Joglo, the Traditional Javanese House)*, Effhar and Dahara Prize (Semarang)

Hall, D.G.E. 1964. *A History of South East Asia*, Macmillan & Co Ltd (London)

Hall, Stuart. 1990. *Cultural Identity and Diaspora*, in Rutherford, Jonathan. 1990. *Identity: Community, Culture Difference*, Lawrence and Wishart (London). p 222 - 237

Hall, Stuart and Du Gay, Paul. 1996. *Question of Cultural Identity*, Sage Ltd (London)

Prijotomo, Josep. 1984. *Ideas and Form of Javanese Architecture*, Gajahmada University Press (Yogyakarta)

Rappoport Amos. 1969. *House Form and Culture*, Prentice Hall (New York)

Rapoport, Amos. 1990. *Defining Vernacular Design*, in Turan, Mete. 1990. *Vernacular architecture: Current challenges in the Environment and Social Economy*, Gower Publishing Company (Vermont - USA). p 67 - 102

Robinson, Kathryn. 1995. *The Platform House: Expression of a Regional Identity in Modern Indonesian Nation*, in Hooker, Virginia Matheson. 1995. *Culture in Society in New Indonesian Order*, Oxford University Press (Oxford). p 228 - 239

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

McCloud, Donald G. 1995. *Southeast Asia: Tradition and Modernity in the Contemporary World*, Westview Press (Oxford)

Tjahyono, Hendro. 1989. *Cosmos, Centre and Duality in Javanese Architectural Tradition: The Symbolic Dimension of House Shapes in Kota Gede and Surrounding*, Unpublished Dissertation for the Doctor of Philosophy of the University of California, Berkeley

Turan, Mete. 1990. *Vernacular architecture: Current challenges in the Environment and Social Economy*, Gower Publishing Company (Vermont - USA)

Waterson, Rosana. 1990. *The Living House, An Anthropology of Architecture in South East Asia*, Oxford University Press, Oxford (New York)

The practices for the protection and preservation of historic timber structures with due respect to cultural significance follows the principles for the preservation of historic timber structures adopted by ICOMOS at the 12th General Assembly in Mexico, October 1999.

- a. Carefully recording by architectural measurement and drawing and picturing before any intervention, as well as all materials used in treatments (in accordance with Article 16 of the Venice Charter and the ICOMOS Principles for the Recording of Monuments, Groups of Buildings and Sites).
- b. Proper study of detail diagnosis of the condition and the causes of decay and structural failure of the *Pendopo* timber structure.
- c. The primary aim of preservation and conservation is to maintain the historical
- d. Respect to authenticity and integrity of the cultural heritage must be kept.
- e. The minimum intervention in the fabric of a historic timber structure of the *Pendopo*.
- f. In the repair of the *Pendopo*, historic timber structure, replacement timber can be used with due respect to relevant historical and aesthetical values.
- g. New parts of materials should be made of the same species of wood with the same and appropriate replacement.

Heritage Trail Communities as a Tool for Marketing Urban Heritage

Wong Michelle Hermanto

Law Department, Faculty of Law and Communication, Soegijapranata Catholic University
Pawiyatan Luhur IV No. 1, Semarang, 50235
w.michelle.h@gmail.com

Abstract

Heritage are vital aspects for any urban development process. The cultural heritage and urban heritage should be respected and highly considered as the basis of built environment because they have important value for the history, science, education, religion, and culture. Public sector or large-capital sector has made efforts for preserving urban heritage which include attempt such as gentrification, restoration, rehabilitation, conservation, renovation, and reconstruction. However, those efforts are useless if there is no public participation. One thing that can be done to empower public participation is through heritage trail or also known as heritage tourism. Heritage trail has a lot of advantages such as local economic development, improvement of cultural awareness, and as a tool for marketing heritage itself. This paper emphasizes the sustainable development of urban historical areas and the ability of heritage trail as an area of direct interactions between parties sharing in urban development in historic areas to achieve the sustainability goals.

Keywords : urban heritage, preservation, public participation, heritage trail, marketing heritage

Introduction

The urban form today is the result of a long process of series of decisions which have been taken by many people over a long period of time. Jakarta, as an example, is a product of many various decisions which have been taken by governments, groups of people or individuals over several hundreds of years. In other words, the physical form of the city today is an accumulation of intangible forces based or founded on norms and values. This fact indicates that the growth and development of a city is a continuous process, and is closely connected to the evolution of the civilization and culture of its human inhabitants.

Man's civilization and cultural evolution demands a sufficient area for the continuance of man's ever-increasing sophistication. In addition the number of city-dwellers which is always on the increase has encouraged a process of population density which is often unaccompanied by a suitable increase in public utilities and services. All this contributes in its turn to a continuing process of environmental degradation within the city, the effects of which are highly detrimental, mainly because the efficient and beneficial use of the city's land goes into decline.

Preservation or conservation of urban heritage in Indonesia is still considered a new phenomenon. No wonder, therefore, that a lot of historic buildings has been demolished all over big cities, in the name of development or modernization. The only way out is to seek a means resource which is most suited to raise the ability to rehabilitate such city so that one can make more beneficial use of it for a better future life of the city. Thus is born the endeavour to rejuvenate the city, having as its goal a new vitality, to improve its present vitality which once possessed but has long declined.

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

In the process of carrying out the rejuvenation, especially which concerns the city as a whole, preservation is undoubtedly needed (Budihardjo, 1997: 14). Preservation is an endeavour at protecting and saving from decay our monuments, buildings, and their environment in their present condition and to prevent the process continuing. Depending on the condition of the building or locality that is to be preserved, efforts at preservation embrace also gentrification, restoration, rehabilitation, conservation, renovation, and reconstruction.

Although those form of preservation can help to rejuvenate deteriorated heritage quickly, it lacked something important. Those efforts only can only be done by public sector or large-capital sector, but to succeed the rejuvenation entirety, it needs the participation of all parties. All parties concerned, be it the public sector, the private sector, the professionals or the people in general must join hands in a synergy effort to ensure a better integration between the new and the old, the future and the past, as two sides of the same coin in our built environments, creating a sense of place, identity, and national pride.

Nevertheless the crucial part of preserving and conserving urban heritage attempt is to empower public participation. One of an effort to increase public participation is through heritage trail or also known as heritage tourism. Through this heritage trail, urban heritage sites can be protected while still being enjoyed by. Eventually the changes which occur are not only physical in nature, but also those changes that bring about such non-physical changes to the socio-cultural structure, the fabric of which will have been fostered over many generations and this is a matter of a great sensitivity. Heritage trail can help to maintain continuity with the past and re-establishing cultural connection which can provide the society with a collective memory.

The Definition of Heritage Trail

Heritage trail is a part of tourism. It basically has developed thousands years ago, precisely since the 16th century in Europe. At that time, a young British aristocrat travel to the cities of classical European mainland. It known as the Grand Tour. In its development, heritage tourism has reached different kind of stakeholders around the world (Patria, 2008: 586). Over the last few decades, tourism has been one of the most consistent growth industries, and global tourism has tremendous economic impacts. With every prospect for continued growth, many countries are seeking a better understanding of tourism’s role into their own societies and economies so that they might actively direct its future expansion (Boo, 1990: 1).

Tourism is a mechanism posited on this phenomenon of the human condition. It exploits the creative urge to give meaning and it demands meaning as its lubricant. Tourism is also the medium enabling global villagers to visit their patch at the other ends of the earth, not just to go to see but to give the buildings and the hills a significance, as many ‘meanings’ at the villagers needs (Boniface, 2001: 159).

Heritage trail is unique in context in that they can encompass both urban and rural areas, and sometimes combination of the two. Broadly speaking, it is possible to argue that the setting in which mega and large-scale trails are found is predominantly rural with a certain urban component, whereas small-scale trail is almost exclusively found within urban areas. In terms of their subject matter, while each trail offers a specific theme and tells a different story, in general terms it is possible that most mega and large-scale trails focus on pilgrimage and/or religious history, migration and trade routes, connected urban centres, or observation of the natural heritage of the region. In contrast, small-scale trails are specifically theme driven, including industrial, cultural and literary heritage, to name a few (Timothy and Boyd, 2003: 127).

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

What makes heritage trail interesting is that they connect urban heritage with one another to form a route that has a specific theme (Boniface, 2001: 70). Those can be constructed like in London and Paris by boat or Malta and Los Angeles by mini bus (Burman, 1997: 3). The famous heritage trail example in Indonesia is Bandung Trails. It was founded in 2003 as a heritage walk community and it has succeeded to promote Bandung and its heritage to the public through tourism and educational activities. Bandung Trail's main activity is to conduct heritage walking tours. Since 2003, it has explored heritage and historical districts in and around Bandung, such as through the annual Bandung Historical Walk, Java Jive (coffee walk), Urbandung Legend (evening ghost walk), Localicious (train ride), Chinatown Walk, Park Walk, tea walks in South Bandung, and more. It combines heritage education and entertainment in its tours.



Figure 1. Bandung Walks

(Source: <http://www.bandungtrails.com/>)

The classic form of trail is by walking but with specific theme destination but there is also another forms of alternative trail, which include:

Eco Trail or Nature Trail

Heritage tourism is now travelling in green or nature or eco tourism. Eco trail is defined as travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific objective of studying, admiring, and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, as well as any existing cultural manifestations both past and present (Boo, 1990: 2). From a conservation standpoint, eco trail can provide an economic justification for conservation of areas that might not otherwise receive protection. Eco trail potentially could increase revenues for protected areas.

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Adventure Trail

By definition, adventure trail involves a certain element of danger, whether real or perceived, which adds to the challenge presented to the tourists. Other physically demanding sports such as hang gliding, ski diving, and parasailing may be an aspect of adventure trail if some travel has been involved for the participants to reach their activity destinations.

Adventure trail can take place in both more and less developed areas, but typically relates to less developed, sometimes remote places and is outdoors-oriented. Some types of adventure trail such as safaris, big-game hunting, and mountain climbing can be of high value with tourists paying substantial amounts to engage in these activities (Inskeep, 1991: 248). More generally, adventure trail can bring benefits to remote and often low income areas if it is organized to employ local people and purchase some goods locally.

Village Trail

Village trail refers to tourists staying in or near village, often traditional village in remote areas, learning about the village and local cultural way of life and customs and often participating in some village activities (Inskeep, 1991: 250). The best known example of planned and programmed village trail is that developed in the Lower Casamance region of Senegal. It was aimed at exposing tourists to traditional village life, providing for spontaneous interaction between tourists with residents and encouraging a sense of a cultural pride on the part of residents.

Village trail has also taken place elsewhere on a more spontaneous basis. In a Dayak village on the Mahakam river in East Kalimantan, tourists travel by boat, stay in a traditional “long house”, and participate in traditional activities.

Bike Trail

Bike trail means self-contained cycling trips for pleasure, adventure and autonomy rather than sport, commuting or exercise. Touring can range from single to multi-day trips, even years. Tours may be planned by the participant or organised by a holiday business, a club, or a charity as a fund-raising venture.

Semarang has the potential to make heritage trail as a tool to promote the heritage like Bandung Trail. In Semarang itself, there is a community called Semarang Heritage Trail which offers a journey through history. They conduct tour or trip to go around Semarang by biking. However clearing up the past means first and foremost that we need to understand why our current built environment is the way it is, in both urban and rural areas (Budihardjo, 1997: 3). To develop such understanding requires ability to document our history with respect to the built environment. This is not merely a matter of nostalgia or reaching out to the past. To the contrary, it is an effort to develop the fundamental basis for analysis that leads to understanding.

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia



Figure 2. Semarang Bike Trail

(Source: <https://id-id.facebook.com/semarangheritagetrail>)

A heritage trail can be explored as a guided tour or in self-guided form. Guided tours, which are generally walking tours or bus tours, and which usually charge a fee, cater only for visiting groups or organized party excursions. Guided tours are a very good way for visitors with a limited amount of time to be given a good overview of a locality’s heritage. They can also add a bonus by enabling the group to inspect properties which are otherwise inaccessible from the street.

It is important to make specific theme destination in heritage trail. For the example, destination theme for persons who are interested in architect is to the unique building in town such as historic sites or archaeological sites. Meanwhile for persons who are interested in mystery is to some colonial buildings and to add the mysteriousness, the trip can be designed through night walk.

Heritage trail also needs to clearly target specific user groups. Many tours feature the heritage “icons” of the area and representative samples of particular architectural periods and types. A thematic approach, however, can be better suited to particular interest groups or areas. Possible themes include architectural styles, e.g. art deco; features, e.g. stained glass windows or leadlights; industrial heritage; underwater heritage; significant people, or historical processes or events (Patria, 2008: 587).

Interaction Between all the Elements

A heritage trail is one of the direct applications of the local ‘bottom-up’ approaches to the creation of heritage tourism. These approaches give a larger role to the visitors’ imaginations in shaping the processes that underlie the development of these fields of unique heritage. ‘Interaction’ is key to either bottom-up approach, whether it is the user approach or the actor-centered approach (Khalid, 2010: 235). Both of these

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

are based on regulating the type of interactions between the three components of tourism in heritage fields: site, locals, and tourists.



Figure 3. The interaction between the local with tourists in the host community
(Source: <http://www.bandungtrails.com/>)

A heritage trail is a domain through which all of the components (tourists, locals, and the host place), as the players in urban development in heritage areas, can interact. Each player adopts a set of needs that he or she tries to meet through these interactions. The sustainability of the resulting development is based on the ability of the heritage areas to meet and balance all of these multiple needs.

It stresses the importance of learning, self-discovery, and exploration as motives for, and activities in, tourism. This implies a mutual relationship between tourists and heritage sites that the heritage trail is configured to fit. In view of this, a heritage trail adds value to cultural tourism in old cities. Furthermore, as a self-guided tour, it permits tourists to directly interact with locals within the built-heritage attractions. These direct interactions are the base upon which the tourist discovers, experiences, and consumes the cultural history. Tourism is seen a major force for commodifying history.

Tourism and Sustainable Development

Strategy to Achieve Sustainable Development

Tourism is one of the domains that has to be incorporated as part of a strategy to achieve sustainable development. For heritage trail to promote the latter, its development should be made consistent with the general tenets of sustainable development (Khalid and Al-Ghala, 2010: 236). There are six principles for ensuring sound tourism development based on the stated goal of sustainable development, which as follows :

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

1. tourism initiatives should be considered alongside other development options, which implies that tourism should ideally be complementary to, rather than dominant over, local economies;
2. tourism should aim to improve local residents’ quality of life while providing quality experiences to visitors and protecting the quality of the environment;
3. tourism should recognize the interdependency between maintaining a prosperous industry and successful management of the local resources on which it is based;
4. tourism should balance the needs of hosts, guests, the environment and the industry itself;
5. the tourism sector and other sectors in destination areas should cooperate to ensure the integrity of the resource base because all sectors share these environmental and cultural assets;
6. the tourism industry should recognize the links existing between destination areas and the wider environment.

The sustainability of tourism development in historic areas depends on the interactions among all of the visitors, the host place, and the locals, the key players in cultural tourism. These interactions are based on a set of needs that each player enters these interactions to satisfy. The heritage trail encapsulates all of these interactions. First, conservation and rehabilitation interventions in historical areas are prerequisites; they are practices required to enable the community assets to play their assigned role in development. They deal directly with community assets and their physical wellbeing. Second, interpretation is based on choices made by the local community on how to portray the heritage area; a good interpretation can attract a higher number of tourists. Finally, the local economic aspect is the domain through which the direct impacts of development findings can be measured.

Heritage trails must respond to the interaction among the different areas important to cultural tourism: conservation and rehabilitation, interpretation, and local-economic development. These areas formulate the base upon which tourists, local people, and hosting places are mutually interacting to meet everyone’s needs. Conservation and rehabilitation lies at the heart of these needs. For locals, it is about sustaining the values and meanings of their practices and environment, including any or all of the following aspects: cultural, historical, traditional, artistic, social, economic, functional, environmental, and experiential.

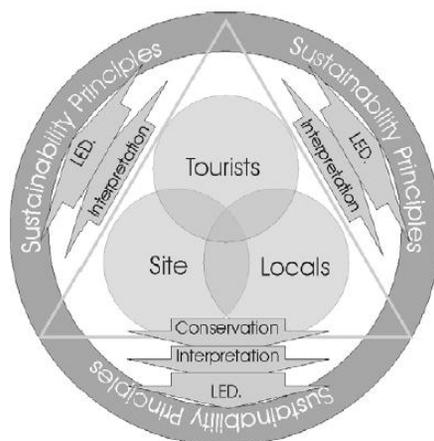


Figure 4. Heritage trail conceptual framework. Heritage trail and different areas of interactions among key parties of cultural tourism in historical areas
(Source: Khalid and Al-Hagla, 2010: 236)

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

For visitors, it is a prerequisite for any understanding of the original character of the place. Heritage trail publicly acknowledges significant conservation activity, for as they become increasingly popular as a means of promoting an area's cultural tourism activities, they generate an increasing awareness of the local heritage and stimulate an interest in conservation. In addition, interpretation creates a wide and a dynamic area of interaction between tourists, locals and the host place (Nuryanti, 1996: 257). It is very important to reveal the meanings of places, provoking thought about places and most importantly, making the link between people and places. It has direct impacts on other related areas of interaction, including heritage conservation, community rehabilitation, and local-economic development.

The interrelation between sustainable urban development and sustainable cultural tourism can be analyzed by investigating the role of built heritage in three sustainability dimensions, that of environmental, economic, and social sustainability. The environmental dimension is mainly directed towards the conservative use of heritage assets, focusing on the technical problems of maintaining the fabric of existing buildings. The economic dimension is seen as the most important prerequisite for the fulfillment of human needs and for any lasting improvements to the living conditions of the community. The social dimension of sustainable development emphasizes enhancing the quality of life for all community members (Khalid and Al-Hagla, 2010: 236). All of these sustainable tourism development principles and models emphasize the importance of a balanced interaction between site, locals, and tourists as a prerequisite to achieve sustainable urban development in historical areas.

Role of the Heritage Trail Communities in Promoting Sustainable Tourism Development

As the ultimate user of the environment, it is important that heritage trail communities undertake activities which support sustainable tourism development (Inskeep, 1991: 466). In this regard, their behaviour should be focused on:

1. choosing an operator which has the reputation of being ethical and environmentally responsible;
2. learning about and respecting the human and natural heritage of the host communities, including the geography, history, customs, and current local concerns;
3. travelling in culturally and environmentally sensitive manner, refraining from inappropriate behaviour which negatively affects the host community or degrades the local natural environment;
4. refraining fellow member of community from purchasing or using those products, services and transportation which endanger the local ecology and culture;
5. practicing minimal-impact travel and following environmental regulations in natural and cultural heritage areas;
6. supporting resource conservation activities that require assistance in the host countries.

The Advantages of Heritage Trail

Economic Impacts

The most related impact of heritage trails to direct interactions between tourists, local people, and hosting places, is local-economic development. Direct economic benefits include provision of employment,

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

income, and foreign exchange, which will lead to improved living standards of the local community and overall regional economic development (Inskip, 1991: 368).

Local economic benefits are based on the mutual needs that these interaction are set to satisfy. For tourism, local people, as an integral part of the “heritage locus,” can contribute vitality to an area and thereby assist in the maintenance of an atmosphere conducive to tourism (Nuryanti, 1996: 256). For local people, tourism can promote the rehabilitation of historic areas, thus improving the lives of residents. Furthermore, for local people, the most important benefits of tourism are likely to be economic, in the forms of increased incomes and job opportunities.

Tourism development has an effect in the employment sector of the economy particularly in the development stage. An important consideration in employment is the cost per job created. Another economic factor in tourism employment is causing fluctuating employment levels and short-term employment as well as long-term jobs. These short-term seasonal jobs, although they have some associated problems, do provide additional employment for sections of the host population.

Finally tourism is a decentralised industry that can be undertaken on a regional basis throughout a country. There are many benefits for local as well as national economies in being able to conduct diverse economic activities. Regional tourism is responsible for many social benefits by supporting family and village units and bringing economic activity to an area (Jackson, 1989: 124). To maximize the economic benefits of tourism, government policy must be directed towards controlled encouragement of the industry from the level of foreign investment down to ensuring that the host community can also invest in its future even if the monetary they can contribute is small.

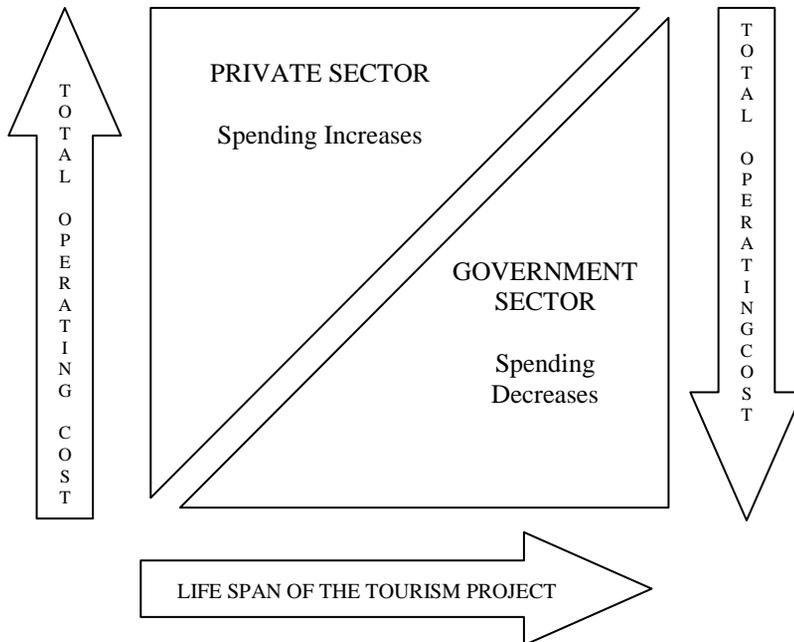


Figure 5. Government spending on tourism projects
 (Source: Jackson, 1989: 127)

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

These economic benefits can be classified into three different types: direct, indirect and induced. Direct effects are a result of the direct involvement of local people in works related directly to the tourism industry. These include wages, salaries and profits. Additionally, direct effects include government revenues derived from taxes and fees. Indirect effects are a result of the needs of those working in the tourism domain to promote their business activities or to sustain them. These include labor, food, beverages, and other consumables. Induced effects are a result of increased income levels, as a portion of these incomes are re-spent on goods and services (Khalid and Al- Ghala, 2010: 237).

As a facilitator of direct interactions between place, local people, and tourists, a heritage trail is a dynamic expression of the human tourism concept. To ensure tourism that works in concert with the principles of sustainable urban development in historical areas, a heritage trail has to guide interactions among the different parties in a way that guarantees a responsible commodification of heritage assets. Keeping a balanced relationship between the preservation and the exploitation of these assets requires attention to conservation and rehabilitation, interpretation, and local-economic development.

Environmental Impacts

Heritage tourism can generate either positive or negative environmental impacts, depending on how its development is planned and managed. If heritage tourism is well planned and controlled, it can help to maintain and improve environment in various ways (Inskeep, 1991: 342), such as:

Conservation of Important Natural Areas

Heritage tourism can help justify conservation of important natural areas including national and regional parks because they are attractions for tourists. Without tourism, these natural areas might be developed for another uses or allowed to ecologically deteriorate with a consequent loss of environmental heritage.

Conservation of Archaeological and Historic Sites and Architectural Character

Heritage tourism provides the incentive and helps to pay for the conservation of archaeological and historic sites that might otherwise be allowed to deteriorate or disappear, thus resulting in the loss of the cultural heritage of areas. Admission fees paid by tourists can also be used directly for archaeological research and conservation. Heritage tourism can be a major stimulus for conservation of important elements of the cultural heritage because their conservation can be justified in part or whole by tourism as tourist attractions.

Improvement of Environment Quality

Heritage tourism can help provide the incentive for cleaning up the overall environment through control of air, water, noise pollution, littering, and other environmental problems, and for improving environmental aesthetics through landscaping programs, appropriate building design, sign controls, and better building maintenance.

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Increasing Environmental Awareness

In places where residents have limited interest in and concern about the natural environment and its conservation, observing tourists' interest in nature and realizing the importance of conservation to the economic success of heritage tourism can encourage local awareness in this subject. NSW Heritage Office mentions some of the benefits of heritage trails, which include increase awareness of local heritage and stimulate interest for conserving and promoting the history of the area to visitors, socialize the significant preservation activities, and provide an educative excursions experience.

Socio-Cultural Impacts

There can be both positive and negative impacts resulting from heritage tourism, depending on the type and intensity of tourism developed, as well as as the characteristics of the host society. Whether the impacts are considered positive or negative depends on objective criteria such as the perceptions of the host community with different community groups having varying reactions to their tourism development (Inskeep, 1991: 370). Positive sociocultural impacts include:

Renewal of Cultural Pride

A sense of pride by residents in their culture can be reinforced or even renewed when they observe tourist appreciating it. This is especially true of some traditional cultures that are undergoing change as a result of general economic development and are losing their sense of cultural self-confidence. For example, Esman's study (1984) concludes that tourism has helped the Cajun group of Louisiana, USA, retain a strong sense of separate identity and ethnic pride by reinforcing the differences between the Cajuns and outsiders, even though some of the traditional cultural patterns have been lost. In multi-cultural countries, like Indonesia, regional tourism can help maintain the cultural identity of minority cultural groups that otherwise might be submerged by the nation's dominant culture.

Cross-Cultural Exchange

Heritage trail can help to promote cross-cultural exchange of tourist and residents learning more about one another's cultures, resulting in greater mutual understanding and respect, or at least tolerance of different value systems and traditions through understanding their cultural basis. In multi-ethnic country like Indonesia, domestic heritage tourism can ideally help to achieve cross-cultural understanding and build a sense of national unity among diverse groups.



Figure 6. Heritage trail provide the chance for cross-cultural exchange
(Source: <http://www.bandungtrails.com/>)

Improvement of Cultural Realization

Heritage tourism can help to increase public awareness of urban heritage. In addition, it can promote the heritage history to visitors and stimulate their interest in conservation efforts. Heritage trail also can be an excursion experience which is recreational and educational. Improving understanding among the public doesn't mean that everyone should appreciate architectural outcomes in a similar manner. The point however is that the public should have a better understanding of the tradeoffs involved in urban heritage. The real issue is to bring forward the lessons learned, in order to inform and educate the public regarding what we should do in the future. The fact manifests that there is an enormous amount of social ignorance, and unless we are actively start to eliminate such ignorance it will be hard to make progress (Budihardjo, 1997: 10).

Marketing Urban Heritage

The Reason Why Marketing is Important

Marketing is one of the catalyst for the sustainable development of urban heritage. It can not only help that situation, but also increase of visitor expenditures and influence reviews their behavior as well. Unfortunately, Indonesian people are mostly introverted persons. It is difficult to 'sell' our heritage if we can not tell the beauty and the distinctive character of our urban heritage to the tourists.

Many of today's problems regarding our built environment are among others a result of greedy grabbing at natural resources and 'cultural harrassment' by big developers or private sector. Society's long term need for the some resources is forgotten in the scramble for quick riches. Short term gain of the special interest group is pursued, without considering the long term pain of the whole community. The problems are severed by lack of sensitivity and loose government control over rapid urban development within or surrounding the historic districts, particularly in strategic locations such as old city centres. Most decision makers, urban managers or local government officials in Indonesia are not really aware about the

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

value of our urban heritage. Conservation of old historic buildings and development of new modern architecture are often seen as opponents, while actually they are inseparably one.

Although some urban heritage sites such as Borobudur and Prambanan are overwhelmed by tourist, but in most other places they are being undersold. Semarang had promoted the old city centre, which is now popularly known as ‘Little Netherlands’. However despite the uniqueness, specific character, and ambiance of the area, only at particular events the area is visited by a lot of people. Therefore, market research is a must if we would like to promote our heritage. The developers or private sector must be convinced that a city without old historic buildings is just like a man without a memory (Budihardjo, 1997: 77).



Figure 7. Gereja Blenduk represents the colonial ‘Indisch’ architecture, located in ‘Little Netherland’ historic district

(Source: <http://seputarsemarang.com/gereja-blenduk-kota-lama/>)

The Hidden Assets

The hidden assets of the historic district as a urban heritage lie in the prime locations and the unique or intrinsic socio-cultural values found in old buildings which could be developed in many ways. Not every building in the districts should be saved since there are several buildings which can be classified as unfit and dangerous to live in. Care must be taken to analyse the district’s unique qualities and all the potential markets for them both domestic and international. In some cases, due to ambitions to attract international visitors, important market segments such as domestic tourists and local citizen are ignored.

Some urban managers fail to realize that what is good for the residents will be good for the foreigners as well. Close analysis will reveal that there are layers of history which complement the real story of the history district (Budihardjo, 1997: 79). By breaking the history down into specific component or periods, we can easily identify the target markets. Such as the case of the ‘Little Netherlands’ historic district where we can tell the story of the area by looking at the old buildings from colonial era, adjacent to the chinese complex known as ‘China Town’.



Figure 8. Sam Poo Kong or Gedong Batu Temple in Semarang

(Source: <http://seputarsemarang.com/klenteng-sam-po-kong/>)

Heritage Trail Contribution for Marketing Urban Heritage

Heritage is a part of the cultural tradition of any society. It is taken to include architectural and historical values, in addition to people whose heritage is encapsulated in daily routines. This comprehensive vision considers heritage sites to be assets in any development processes, and ‘marketing’ these cultural assets is seen as an important means to urban development (Nuryanti, 1996: 249). Tourism is seen as the major commodification force that is responsible for transforming culture into a product.

However, the commodification of these cultural heritage assets raises questions about the limits to their sustainability, and, accordingly, the sustainability of these areas’ development. This development requires comprehensive revitalization practices to deal with all community aspects; it has to be tackled from many different perspectives in order to adequately involve social and economic dimensions, in addition to purely physical protection and enhancement measures (Khalid and Al-Ghala, 2010: 234).

The need to ‘tell’ and ‘sell’ heritage conservation to the government and private sector is very important, since both are the main actors in urban development who have the power and the financial resources to safeguard our common urban heritage (Budihardjo, 1997, 77). Therefore, public-private partnership is needed. Public-private partnership involves collaboration between public and private sector to fulfil a long-term goal. The reasons for creating such a partnership different trailer, but most important are: transferring know-how from the private, public authorities and financial strength. Public-private partnerships are considered as a creative alliances formed between a government entity and private developers to achieve a common purpose. Other actors have joined such partnerships including non-governmental institutions, such as health care providers and educational institutions, non-profit associations. Citizens and neighborhood groups also have a stake in the process.

In the case of public- private partnership, the public sector delegates the provision of public services, which require large investment into the infrastructure, and certain associated risks to the private sector on a long-term basis, for the purpose of improvement of the situation (Gabriela, 2013: 3). Capital investment is made by the private sector on the strength of a contract with government to provide agreed services and the cost of providing the service is borne wholly or in part by the government. Meanwhile, government contributions to a public- private partnership may also be in kind, notably the transfer of existing assets. In projects that are aimed at creating public goods like in the tourism sector, the government may provide a capital subsidy in the form of a one-time grant, so as to make it more attractive to the private investors. In some other cases, the government may support the project by providing revenues subsidies, including tax breaks or by providing guaranteed annual revenues for a fixed period.

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

The objectives of public-private partnership is to contribute to the economic integration, accelerates economic growth and sustainable development, engenders and sustains private sector participation in traditionally public sector projects is the case with tourism and expands local access to international markets. In order to achieve a sustainable public-private partnership for ensuring the most effective, productive, compassionate, result-oriented and efficient use of resources, it is imperative that the partners should adopt a single framework of action that provides the basis for coordinating the work of all partners; put in place and maximally utilize a single national or community coordinating body with a mandate from various sectors or stakeholders, and agree on a single national monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ascertain and maintain accepted standards (Ekpenyong, 2015: 2).

Heritage trail communities can help to convince the decision makers to encourage the revitalization of the historic districts through a series of discussions, seminars, or workshops. They also can encourage the private sector to invest their money in the revitalization program of the historic districts, which is one of the best means of recovering the worth of past investments. By encouraging new business development within the historic districts, it will also spare local government some of the cost of duplicating utilities and services in underdeveloped are. Furthermore, the market segments which are targeted to be attracted to the historic districts will also be expanded (Budihardjo, 1997: 80).

Marketing Method

Marketing should be selective and is not necessarily expensive but does require specific knowledge of marketing sources. Most special interest groups are organized into associations that produce their own publications. For organizing special interest tourism related to professional interest of tourist such as doctors, lawyers, teachers, architects, and engineers, tours can be organized in the area for these tourists to visit the facilities related to their professions, meet their professional counterparts and observe examples of the local professional outputs (Inskeep, 1991: 411). More generally, for tourists who want to learn more about the local society and meet residents, home visit programs can be organized, such as has been done in Japan, whereby tourists can arrange through a central agency such as the tourism office to visit private homes for an evening.

Conclusions

Tourism is a domain through which the community can harness its cultural heritage assets because of their ability to attract an increased number of tourists. This commodification of culture shifts it from being a process to a product, which may threaten its continuity. However, the postmodern types of tourism limit these commodification processes and guarantee its sustainability. While these heritage sites depend mainly on cultural tourism for development, the sustainable development of these sites requires a comprehensive vision that uses the results of tourism to feed broader economic and social development. This vision considers the diverse aspects of development and their interdependency as a guarantee of the sustainability of the development.

A heritage trail is a tactic that has the ability to relate different development aspects within a comprehensive understanding. It builds on marketing community heritage assets by developing an interactive domain that combines place, tourists, and local people. The interactions of these three players are based on mutual needs that have to be satisfied. Meeting these needs is accomplished through three

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

shared and successive areas of interactions: conservation and rehabilitation practices, heritage interpretation, and local-economic development.

A heritage trail is a domain in which place, local people, and tourists are continuously interacting. Its role is to configure different arenas of interaction (conservation and rehabilitation practices, interpretation, and micro-economic development) to meet the needs of those key players. In addition, these areas of interaction are arranged successively, such that any uneven intervention in historical areas undermines their balanced interrelationships.

References

- Boniface, Priscilla and Peter J. Fowler. (2001). *Heritage and Tourism in the Global Village*. London : Routledge.
- Boo, Elizabeth. (1990). *Ecotourism: The Potentials and Pitfalls Volume 1*. Washington D.C: World Wildlife Fund.
- Burman, Peter and Michael Stratton. (1997). *Conserving the Railway Heritage*. London : E&FN SPON.
- Budihardjo, Eko. (1997). *Preservation and Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Ekpenyong, Otu and Prince C. Mmom. (2015). “Public-Private Partnership and Tourism Development in the Niger Delta Region. *Journal of Environment and Earth Science*, Vol. 5, No. 2.
- Inskeep, Edward. (1991). *Tourism Planning: An Integrated and Sustainable Development Approach*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Jackson, Ian. (1989). *An Introduction to Tourism*. Melbourne. Hospitality Press.
- Khalid and Al-Hagla. (2010). *Sustainable urban development in historical areas using the tourist trail approach: A case study of the Cultural Heritage and Urban Development (CHUD) project in Saida, Lebanon*. Lebanon : Elsevier.
- Nuryanti, W. (1996). *Heritage and Postmodern Tourism*. Jakarta: Annals of Tourism Research.
- Patria, Teguh Amor. (2008). *Tinjauan Proses Perencanaan Heritage Trails Sebagai Produk Pariwisata Dalam RIPPDA Kota Bandung*. Jakarta: BINUS University.
- Gabriela, Tigu, Calaretu Vasile Bogdan, and Daniel Bulin. (2013). *Public-Private Partnership: A New Path for Tourism Development*. Bucharest: The Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies.
- Timothy, J. D. and S. W. Boyd (2003). *Heritage Tourism*. Essex: Pearson Education.

Study of Local Community’s Role in Restoring Gedung Sarekat Islam

Ratih Dian Saraswati, Peter Ardhianto

Soegijapranata Catholic University

rd_saraswati@unika.ac.id

peter.ardhianto@unika.ac.id

Abstract

Semarang is a city rich in cultural acculturation with its own history. Sarekat Islam (SI) Building, which is now named Balai Muslimin (Center for Muslim), itself is never mentioned in history textbooks taught in schools, not ever known by most Semarang people. The building which was built in 1919-1920 has so important significant history for Indonesia and Semarang in particularly that is deserved to be called as a cultural heritage. In 2008 this building started to break down and would be torn down and rebuilt into a three-story commercial building. Komunitas Penggiat Sejarah (KPS) is a local community in Semarang which cares about the history and heritage, made a move and urged to the local city government to ban the building torn down and restore the building. Authors were interested in steps that KPS took and carried out so that eventually the building can stand as it has been remained before. This paper will tell how the efforts and activities that have been done by KPS so that a cultural heritage got the attention and be restored from the local city government. The spirit of the local community could be inspiring to the similar activities in the future. The method used to write this paper was to interview a heritage activist as well as to collect some photographs of documentation both before and after restoration SI Building.

Keywords: Gedung Sarekat Islam, Komunitas Penggiat Sejarah.

Introduction

Semarang is a city which is rich in cultural acculturation with its own history. Semarang is the capital city of Jawa Tengah province. Because of its strategic location, Semarang has a lot of stories and has become the center of the activities and movements in the past. The city may be appropriately named the cultural heritage city. We can see a lot of cultural heritage sites, for example Lawang Sewu, Tugu Muda, Kota Lama, Sam Po Kong Chinese Temple, Pagoda and others. Those heritage sites can be the positive image of the city which may be the promotion for the city, a tourist destination, local income, as well as providing jobfields. Those heritage sites are also the sign that the Semarang is a city that cares about the beauty and values contained in the culture heritage for generations.

Heritage is historical evidence that can not be denied. The only form that can be watched and exposed a particular fact is the building itself. Hereditarily philosophical value of heritage will remain alive and be a source of reflection, especially if the evidence of the building can be still seen even explored. One of the heritage building established by the government is Gedung

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Rakyat Indonesia (GRI), known as Syarekat Islam Building (SI) named as the Center for Muslim now (Suara Merdeka, 2013). GRI building, built and established by the chairman of the SI, Mr. Samaoen in 1919-1920, has a similar architecture with to the Pekalongan railway station. It is because Mr. Samaoen was one of the member of Labour Union of Railways and Trams (Yunantyo, 2013).



Fig. 1. SI Building in 1978

Source: yunantyoadi.files.wordpress.com

This building has a full of historical value. Mr. Yunantyo Adi (interview dated October 17th 2015) said that this building once was used for the pre-independence movement to a physical revolution “Pertempuran Lima Hari” in Semarang against Japanese troops. He said that the building also became the witness of Semarang people fighting against the Dutch and the British after Japan stripped the Allies as well. In the beginning of its establish, this building was ever used by SI, Budi Utomo, Indische Party, Vereeniging Spoor en Tremweg Personeel (VSTP), SI School, the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI), Revolutionary Vaksentral, Sarekat Rakyat dan Chinese ethnicity. (Yunantyo, 2015).

We know that this building has a truly full of historical story, being a witness of the Indonesian people fight for the independency. During those political movements, SI Building certainly spawned a number of prominent figures, including Mr. Samaoen, Mr. Darsono, Haji Boesro, HOS Tjokroaminoto, Haji Agus Salim, Alimin, Tan Malaka, Bergsma, Mr. Tjioto Manoenkoesoemo, Mr. Douwes Dekker, Ki Hajar Dewantara (KPS, 2015). Year by year, since the SI Building has been established, the control of the building moved to one hand to another hand. Interestingly the building has been standing still although was left dormant in 1979-2008.

Gedung Sarekat Islam

The building known as Balai Muslimin is located in Kampung Gedong, Kelurahan Sarirejo, East Semarang. It is now owned and managed by Yayasan Balai Muslimin and used for mosque or kindergarten.



Fig. 2. SI Building facade after renovation in 1980s

Source: www.yunantyoadi.files.wordpress.com/2013

It has an area of 1130m² consisting 3 main rooms with a spacious one in the middle supported by 22 wooden pillars. There are two types of beams which support the building, a round-shaped pillar with a diameter of 20 cm supporting central part of the building consisting of two rows and each row consists of five line pillars. The distances between rows are 7.7m and 4m. Other types of columns that are square-shaped wooden pillars with a wide of 24cm. (Study of the Ministry of Culture, 2014).



Fig. 3. Si Building interior before renovation

Source: kebudayaan.kemdikbud.go.id/2014

As in most colonial buildings in Indonesia, SI building has a tiered-roof made of wood. Among the existing arrangement, there are louvers made of wood as well. This roof has similar style which was very popular in the early 20th century in Indonesia, similar to Pekalongan station building's roof.



Fig. 4. SI Building's Roof looks like Pekalongan Train Station's Roof

Source: kebudayaan.kemdikbud.go.id/2014

In 1965, there was a sentiment to PKI (Indonesian Communist Party), the riot against the PKI member happened in every city in Indonesia, in Semarang as well. Since this building was the former school where Tan Malaka (the communist party's figure) taught and used to be headquarter of SOBSI (Indonesian Labors Organization) alliance by PKI, people who hated anything related PKI destroyed it.

Urgency of Restoring Gedung Sarekat Islam

In the interview dated October 17, 2015, Yunantyo told us that in 2008 the building was discovered by Rukardi Ahmadi, a journalist who Suara Merdeka. Then he told me about the history of the SI Building written in the newspaper where he works. However, for nearly five years there was neither response from historians nor the public. In 2010, with the help of Mrs. Rahayuningsih, headman of Sarirejo at the time, they reported that case to the city government in order to get attention from the government. But they couldn't get any approval still.



Fig. 5. SI Building condition before restoring

Source: www.yunantyoadi.files.wordpress.com/2013

In 2012, Rukardi Ahmad, Adhitia Armitrianto (journalist Suara Merdeka) and Tjahjono Rahardjo (chairman of Sobokartti, House of Artist), members of the community history lovers, reported endangerment of historical buildings to the Archaeological Heritage Preservation Hall (BP3) to news titled "Historic Buildings Threatened Torn Down" at Suara Merdeka on 6th September 2012. But, a year later there was still no meaningful response from the BP3 and the Municipality of Semarang.

In the middle of April 2013, Yunantyo involved and began to make a complaint to the Mayor of Semarang at that time. Equipped with the data from book carried by fellow journalists, namely Pratono (journalist of Jawa Pos), they initiated what they brought to the Mayor. In the book Semarang (1956) written by Soekirno stated that a brief history about the building SI:

"Rakyat Indonesia Building was made in 1919 and completed in 1920. Established by Mr. Semaun and his friends, expenses derived from the collection of fellows from 1 cent to 2 cents and there were also those who did not have money in the form of goods eg brick and so on. If lunch for school, made vacant night at public meetings, at times it could be only used by Sarekat Islam Organization. Over time the outbreak SI, SI people who became onderbouw PKI, among

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

leaders / advocates who had used the building was Tan Malaka. Between 1926-1927 at the same time of arrest and deportation to Digul, the building was shut down. In 1930 the building was opened again by a committee consisting of PBI (Persatuan Bangsa Indonesia), Partindo, PNI (Indonesian National Party) and others for meetings. At the time the Japanese invaded, it was not used to nothing. In 1930-1938 it was visited by Bung Karno, Bung Hatta, Sjahrir, Sartono, AK Gani, Amir Syarifuddin, Muhammad Yamin, Woejaningrat, doctors Soetomo, etc. At time of proclamation of Indonesian independence, the building was unused. At the time of the battle Five Days in Semarang, it was used by Red Cross."

Yunantyo then create documents based on historical data in a more orderly and began to engage with the Institute for Preservation of Cultural Heritage (BPCB) and the City Government. Together with the new findings of the new data that was written by a history expert Dr Dewi Yuliati Undip titled "Nationalism History of Labor in Indonesia", as well as a small brochure "SI Semarang and Onderwijs" by Tan Malaka. Those book as well as the books "History of Semarang" and "Semarang" were photocopied by Yunantyo and then sent to BPCB Central Java. According to the Working Group of Publications BPCB Java Revelation, Kristianto, also the assessment team to the building's former SI offices, those data were very helpful and able to accelerate the review process. And then after assessment, it was founded that SI Building was one of the heritage buildings based on legal framework RI: Law No.11 of 2010 on Heritage, article 5 of Law Decree 11 of 2010 mentioned that the Objects of Cultural Heritage Buildings or Structures Heritage should meet the criteria:

- a. Aged 50 (fifty) years or more
- b. Represents the style of the age of 50 (fifty)
- c. Has a special meaning for history, science, education, religion and / or culture
- d. Has a cultural value for the strengthening national identity.

Based Article 5 of Law Decree 11 of 2010, the SI building had a heritage criteria:

- a. SI building was built in 1919, so that in 2013 was 94 years old.
- b. The architecture of the building was characterized on the shape of the roof that required wide-span roofs such as that shown in SI building was very popular in the early 20th century.
- c. Had a special meaning for history, that the SI Building witnessed the emergence of lower classes movement organizations in achieving independence.
- d. Had a cultural value indicated by the spirit of cooperativeness (*gotong-royong*) unconditionally.

Therefore, in 2014 the Institute for Preservation of Cultural Property in Central Java Cultural Heritage issued a statement on the study and a further request to the Mayor of Semarang to set SI Building as a heritage building. Considering the condition of the building suffered considerable damage, the immediate restoration efforts that would not conflict with the RI Law No.11 of 2010 should be immediately done.

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

So that, on 27th February 2014, the Government established that Si building into a heritage building which was going to be assisted in financing the restoration. Finally, on September 2014 the restoration started and was completed in three months after.



Fig. 6.SI Building after restoring and its authentic “SI” black tile

Source: kebudayaan.kemdikbud.go.id/2014

Komunitas Penggiat Sejarah (KPS): Local Community’s Role

History Activists Community (KPS) was established on August 10, 2013 as the reporting and filing the document file to government departments of cultural heritage. Community, chaired by Rukardi Ahmadi was initially called Community History Lovers. Its members consisted of journalists, legal activists, historians, academics and students. Some things that we could learn from the steps taken by KPS were:

1. Lobbying to related parties, such as local authorities, municipalities, provincial governments, the owner of the building, as well as academics.
2. Searching for historical data written on the history of the SI Building, although it was difficult because the building SI was not much mentioned in many history books in Indonesia.
3. Seeking support from various communities, such as Lopen Community (Historical and Heritage Concerned Community), Kota Lama Community, Bike Community, as well as other youth-people communities.
4. Mobilising public attention through the media by writing articles in the media concerning the history and SI Building urgency that were part of the history of the people’s struggle of Semarang.
5. Conducting activities that attracted the attention of the mass medias: *tumpengan*, watch a movie together in the building SI. What had been done might be similar to what people had done in the early years of building SI Building. They had donated property for the sake of building SI Building. Committee members also do donation for the implementation of activities that attracted the attention of the masses and the mass media.
6. Creating a movement to mobilize support *netizen*: making a petition at change.org so that many social media users were determined information on building SI.

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

7. The hardest thing was to keep the SI Building always stood remain there and visited by many people: youth who cared and knew to be one of the building's history Semarang. The struggling for maintaining the SI Building itself was not completed until 2014. The struggle was not about politics or independency anymore, it was all about the struggle to make the SI Building an icon of the historical building and cultural heritage as well. The polemic that KPS felt was so thick and complicated. Changing the abandoned building into a heritage was not as easy as falling of a log. Yuniatyo Adi, assisted by some fellows, continued to fight for the existence of SI Building through a very long way. It is interesting to study how they have fought for and how they eventually succeeded to bring the almost-torn-down building into a historically heritage building.

References

Adi, Yunantyo. 2015. Interview “*Perjuangan Komunitas Penggiat Sejarah*” on SI Building, Jalan Gendong Selatan 1144 Semarang

Harsoyo, Agus. 2015. Interview “*Gedung Sarekat Islam*” on SI Building, Jalan Gendong Selatan 1144 Semarang

Pratono.2015. Interview “*Terbentuknya Komunitas Penggiat Sejarah*” on SI Building, Jalan Gendong Selatan 1144 Semarang

<http://berita.suaramerdeka.com/blogjurnalis/sejarahdanposisihukumgrisarekatislam/>

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Gedung-Sarekat-Islam-Semarang/1413144045648711>

<http://historia.id/modern/gedungsarekatislamkinterbengkalai>

<http://kebudayaan.kemdikbud.go.id/bpcbhateng/2014/03/17/bangunanekssarekatislamsemarang/>

<http://yunantyoadi.files.wordpress.com>

The Renaissance of Significant and Beautiful Reinforced Concrete Buildings from The Sixties

Albertus Sidharta Muljadinata and
AM. Subakti Darmawan

*The Faculty of Architecture and Design, Soegijapranata Catholic University
amsdarmawan@hotmail.com*

Abstract

A reinforced concrete folded plate structure building in Jakarta has recently been studied. It is The Human Resource Development Centre built in 1967-1973. The building was renovated in 2007, but its unique form and main structure has been preserved. Some other significant and beautiful reinforced concrete buildings from the sixties in The USA are also being planned to undergo conservation and renovation work. Among those are The TWA Flight Centre at New York International Airport, The Miami Marine Stadium in Miami, and The University of Illinois Assembly Hall, in Illinois. Those four buildings have one trait in common: their reinforced concrete form-resistant structure, i.e., shell structure and folded plate structure. The appreciation of the significance and beauty of those buildings leads to the renaissance of the structures after half a century and becomes a unique urban heritage issue.

Keywords: Building Conservation and Renovation, Significant and Beautiful Forms of Reinforced Concrete Structures from the sixties.

Introduction

Reinforced concrete buildings from the sixties could be any building from tall buildings to a building with a special form and function. The focus of this paper is on some significant and beautiful reinforced concrete buildings from the past, which are still exist due to their influence on the people of their cities and might become an important issue in the field of urban heritage.

The Human Resource Development Centre (HRD Centre) building in Jakarta has a special structure and form. Its folded form covering from one side to the other side and spanning the whole width of the building is not a simple and common structure. After 40 years of existence, this attractive building is being studied, i.e., when a research funding was granted by The Directorate General of Higher Learning, The Ministry of Education and Culture to do a fundamental research about folded plate structures. While some buildings have a folded form, their structures are not necessarily folded plate structures. However, the main building of the HRD Centre is both a folded form building and a real folded plate structure building. The research report is still underway to be completed by the end of the year.

I. The Human Resource Development Centre in Jakarta



Fig. 1.

The HRD Centre – The Indonesian Work Force Foundation (Yayasan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia/YTKI),
Jl. Gatot Subroto 44, Jakarta, Indonesia. Photograph taken in 1977.

A special form of two hinged folded plate frame roof structure
sitting on pedestals supported by cantilevered folded plate beams.

(Source: documentation of YTKI)

A. The Establishment of The HRD Centre in Jakarta

The Human Resource Development Centre in Jakarta was established after the generation of the New Order Government on March 11, 1966, under President Soeharto. On March 27, 1966, the name of the Ministry of Labor, which previously was under the influence of the Indonesian Communist Party, was officially replaced by the Department of Work Force, headed by Dr. Awaloedin.

In a meeting in Jakarta, Dr. Awaloedin has been introduced to Alfred Nau, the President of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), by The Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Adam Malik. FES is a German based private foundation interested in supporting the Third World Countries in the field of adult education.

In a working visit to the German Federal Republic in 1967, Dr. Awaloedin as the Indonesian Minister for Work Force, met the leaders of FES in Bergneustadt. As a result of that particular visit and the discussion soon afterwards, FES agreed to give help in building a Human Resource Development Centre in Jakarta in a “Private to Private” collaboration, which was agreed by President Soeharto. This agreement lead to the establishment of The Indonesian Work Force Foundation (Yayasan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia) as the Indonesian private counterpart of FES.

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

1) The Organization:

On February 24, 1969, The Indonesian Ministry of Work Force established The Indonesian Work Force Foundation (Yayasan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia/YTKI), with The Minister of Work Force as chairman in ex-officio, and appointed Dr.Awaloedin, who was the Advisor of the Minister at that time, as the executive-chairman of the organization.

With the formation of YTKI, on June 9, 1969, a Memorandum of Understanding between FES and YTKI was signed. The MoU includes the construction of the building for HRD Centre, namely Pusat Pembinaan Sumberdaya Manusia (PPSM) in the Indonesian Language. Another important deal was about the land for building the HRD Centre. It has been agreed upon that to be able to built the building, The Indonesian Government should lend out the necessary land without any lease charges to the Centre.

Based on the MoU, Dr.Awaloedin asked Ali Sadikin, being the Governor of the Special Capital Territory of Jakarta and also the advisor of YTKI at that time, to provide the land for building the HRD Centre. The Governor provided 2 Ha of land in Jalan Gatot Subroto, in the Southern part of Jakarta. Its address is now known as Jl. Gatot Subroto 44, Mampang Prapatan, Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta Capital Region (DKI Jakarta) 12040, Indonesia.

2) The Design and Construction of the Building:

Based on YTKI's proposal, FES agreed to provide the design and to carry out the construction of the HRD Centre by means of a turn key project system. FES assigned Wolfgang Lofke and H.B.Hellmuth from Muenchen, to prepare for the design drawings, and had Gruene und Billfinger (G&B) from Germany to build the structure.

The main building consists of a two storey linear building housing an auditorium, meeting rooms and classes, and a tower of fifteen storeys to accommodate lodging for work force trainees (Figure 1 and 1a).

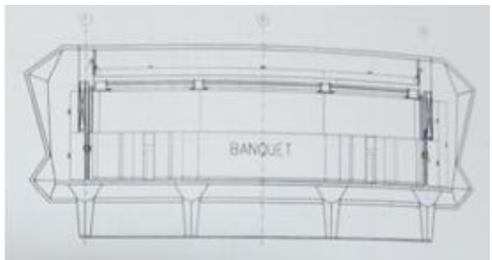
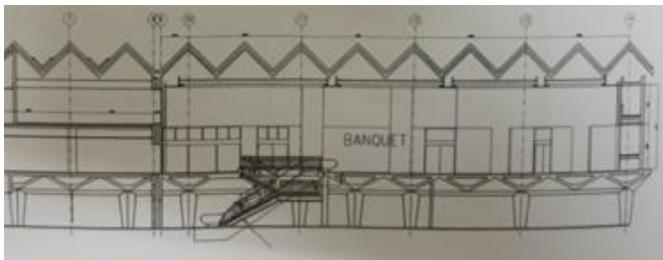
Construction work was started in 1973 and compleeted in 1976. On February 24, 1977, President Soeharto innaugurated the building. The special occasion was attended also by Vice President Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX, King of Yogyakarta, and Ambassadors from friendly countries.

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia



Fig. 1a.
The HRD Centre seen from the main gate during research done in March 2015.



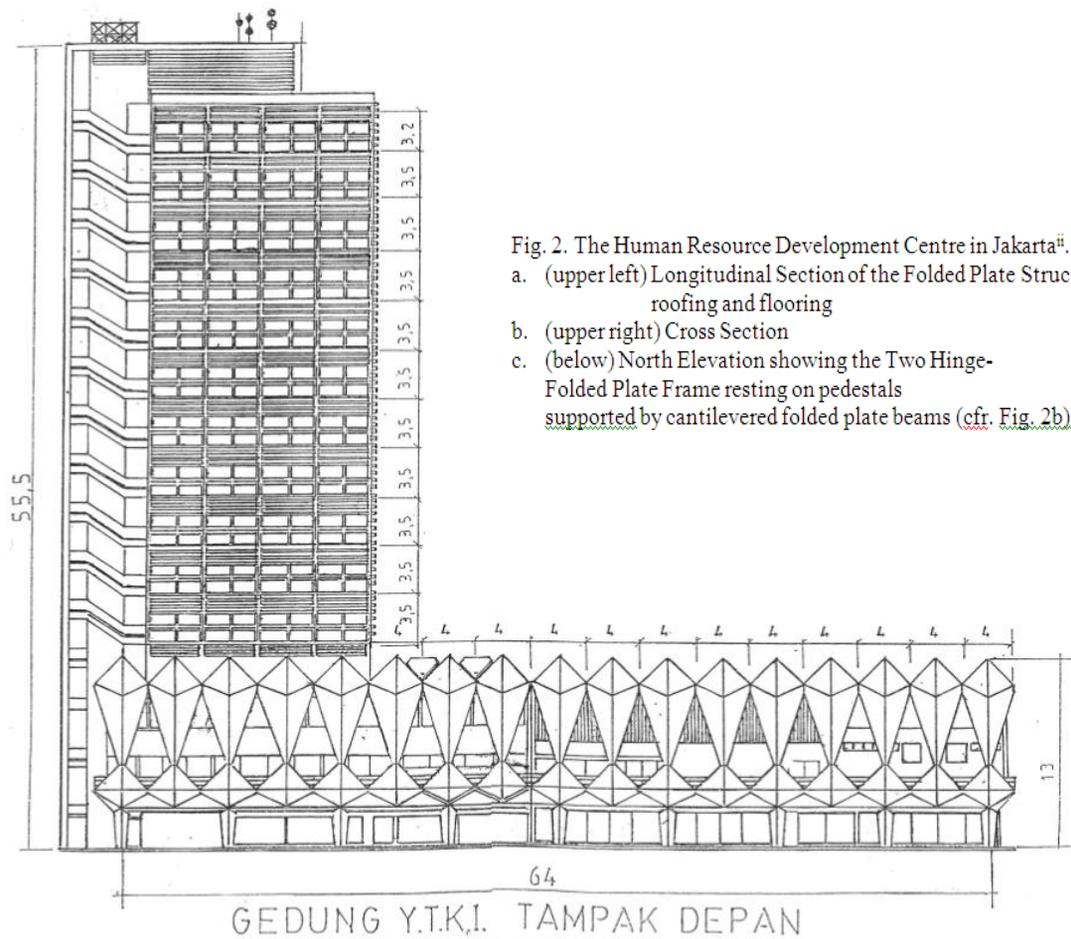


Fig. 2. The Human Resource Development Centre in Jakartaⁱⁱ.

- (upper left) Longitudinal Section of the Folded Plate Structure roofing and flooring
- (upper right) Cross Section
- (below) North Elevation showing the Two Hinge-Folded Plate Frame resting on pedestals supported by cantilevered folded plate beams (cfr. Fig. 2b).

B. The Structure and Form

The structure of the HRD Centre is made of reinforced concrete, a material widely known and commonly used in Jakarta. While the building material is not spectacular, the construction technology was quite new then and its building form is special. Furthermore, reinforced concrete is the best material for the folded plate structure being applied in the structural design.

Folded plate structure was applied in the two storey building. The folded form could be seen and admired from sides, the exterior and the interior. As folded plate beams were introduced to bear the first floor concrete slab, the folded form of the beams are exposed from below, which is the ground floor. Figure 2 shows the longitudinal section of the building with the undulating folded plate beams functioning as the ceiling of the ground floor. A picture of the main entrance hall is showing the ground floor ceiling (Figure 4a).

The folded plate roof has a special type of form (Figure 1 and 3a), which was named a two-hinged folded plate frame by Wolfgang Schueller, a professor of architecture and building construction in Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. (cfr. Appendix A). The hinges of the frame are supported by a special folded plate pedestals (Figure 3b and 3c)



Fig. 3. Two Hinged Folded Plate Frames and their pedestals:

- a. (left): Half section of the folded plate frame.
- b. (centre): Exterior view of the joint, where the folded plate frames meet the pedestals, which are supported by cantilevered folded plate beams.
- c. (right): Interior view of the man-height-joints.



Fig. 4a. (left) Main entrance hall of the HRD Centre showing the folded plate beams from below.

Fig. 4b. (right) Exposed concrete wall leading to the emergency stair.

Another feature of the construction is the exposed concrete finish of the concrete components, including the exterior wall (Figure 3a and 4b).

C. The Renovation

The idea to renovate the building started in the 90s, as the outer look was shabby and some parts of the building, such as the waterproofing layer of the roof, had been deteriorated. Another reason for renovating was the need for extending and refurbishing the auditorium and converting the ground floor parking into classes and office spaces for capacity and revenue purposes.

The biggest problem in renovating the building was funding. Some efforts in getting collaboration with some prospected sponsors failed. Eventually, after 15 years searching and negotiating, in May 2005, PT. Wisata Citra Legian (WCL) from Mulia Group agreed to provide 6 billion rupiah (IDR), mainly for the renovation of the HRD Centre. The compensation was that WCL has the right to use 4000 m² of land, ie., the back part of the site, to built a 12 storey parking building and use it for 25 years based on a Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) contract.

Renovation work was completed in 2007 and an inscription was made to commemorate the centre’s anniversary on February 24, 2007.

The site plan of the complex after the renovation could be seen below (Figure 5).

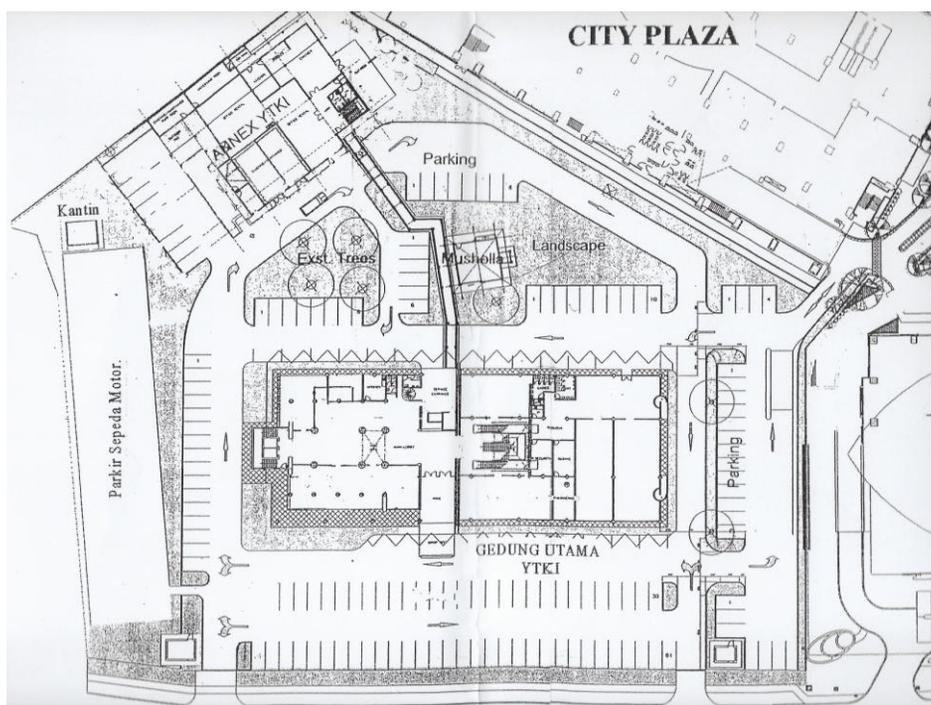


Fig. 5. Site Plan of HRD Centre (YTKI) with City Plaza, the 12 Storey Parking Building, at the back of the site.

II. Some Significant and Beautiful Reinforced Concrete Buildings from the 60s in USA

This chapter is being put forward as a comparison study of what The HRD Centre in Jakarta has in common with three other reinforced concrete buildings from the 60s in the US. The terms of their significance and beauty will be discussed as important factors to become recognized as heritage buildings.

The three buildings are i/ The Trans World Airline (TWA) Flight Center; ii/ The Miami Marine Stadium; and iii/ The University of Illinois Assembly Hall.

A. *The Trans World Airline (TWA) Flight Center at New York International Airport*

The Flight Center was opened in 1962 for Trans World Airlines at New York City’s John F. Kennedy International Airport, which was then known as New York International Airport, or Idlewild. Eero Saarinen and his Detroit-based firm were commissioned in 1955 to design the TWA Flight Center to capture *the spirit of flight*. Composed of four thin-shell concrete lobes the structure is fully supported by only four piers.

1) *The Original Building and Function:*

The original TWA Flight Center designed by Eero Saarinen consists of a head house (Figure 6) and two satellite concourse, each one was connected to the head house with a tunnel. (See Figure 7 and 8a).



Fig. 6. The Head House of TWA Flight Center

Source: <http://www.ifitshipitshere.com/max-touhey-photos-of-saarinens-1962-twa-terminal/>

Although, later, the satellite concourse have been demolished due to the development of aircraft technology and the increase number of gates needed, the original head house was maintained and has been renovated.

On July 19, 1994, The City of New York designated both the exteriors and the interiors of the TWA Flight Center a historic landmark. Moreover, in September 2005, The National Park Service added the beautiful terminal building designed by Eero Saarinen to the list of the National Register of Historic Places.

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia



Fig. 7. The TWA Flight Center original design:
 Centre-right: The Head House
 Bottom-left: The International Satellite Concourse
 Upper-mid: The Express Satellite Concourse.

Source: <http://luxurylaunches.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/TWA-Terminal-at-JFK.jpg>



Fig. 8. The Aerial View of Terminal 5 of New York City’s JFK International Airport:

- (left) The original TWA Flight Center designed by Eero Saarinen (1962).
 Source: <http://virtualglobetrotting.com/map/twa-flight-center/>
- (center) T5 after renovation (2008), The two satellite concourse were replaced by a new building: JetBlue Terminal.
 Source: <http://virtualglobetrotting.com/map/john-f-kennedy-international-airport-jfk/view/google/>
- (right) The diagram of JFK T5 showing the development of T5 from 1962 to 2008
 Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TWA_Flight_Center

The terminal ceased operating in October 2001, when TWA’s financial position became untenable after the impact of 9/11 on air travel. With TWA’s absorption by American Airlines, the example of mid-century modern architecture then has been vacant ever since.

Although the building was operated by Trans World Airline, the owner is the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANYNJ). Connected to the TWA Flight Center by the two tunnels, the PANYNJ built a new terminal for JetBlue Airways in 2005. Together with the new adjacent terminal completed in 2008, the new and old terminal are known collectively as Terminal 5 or simply T5.



Figure 9: (left) Seen in the final stages of completion, JetBlue's new T5 wraps around the TWA Flight Center
 Source: <http://twdcs.org/member-news.html>

Figure 10: (right) The plan for TWA Flight Center Hotel w/two new buildings between the Flight Center and the T5

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Source: <http://www.cntraveler.com/stories/2015-07-28/jfk-airport-to-finally-get-a-design-hotel-twa-terminal>

2) *The Plan for Renovation*

The first major re-use plan for the Flight Center came from JetBlue Airways in 2008. It was believed that together with the PANYNJ JetBlue would redevelop the historic building into something of a welcome center for the new terminal, but the PANYNJ had another plan. Renovation work that lasted several years and cost the Port Authority \$30 million was done to prepare the building for its second act.

By 2011, the PANYNJ was negotiating with hotel developers to take over the Flight Center. No hoteliers seriously bit until André Balazs, who owns The Standard Hotels and some other properties went head-to-head with the Port Authority in 2013 over his vision to transform the Flight Center into a 150-room hotel and conference center named “The Standard, Flight Center”. However, a mutually agreeable design plan could not be reached.

Last July, New York Governor, Andrew Cuomo, announced the involvement of MCR Development in turning the structure into a TWA Flight Center Hotel. According to a resolution last month (Sep 2015), the PANYNJ approved a 75-year lease with a partnership of MCR Development LLC and JetBlue Airways Corp to revamp the former TWA terminal into a 500-room hotel with shops, conference space and a spa. The developer will invest \$265 million in the terminal and develop two adjacent hotel buildings (Figure 10).

B. The Miami Marine Stadium

The Miami Marine Stadium (MMS) is located at Virginia Key, a coral island in Miami, at the Southern tip of Florida, USA. The unique building is facing a man-made U-shaped basin built for power boat racing and was designed by Hilario Candella (1962-1964), a young architect migrating from Cuba, who was 27 when the stadium was completed in 1963.

1) *The Original Building and Function:*

The structure consisted of a 6,566 seat grandstand covered by the longest cantilevered concrete roof ever made in the world at that time. Run by The City of Miami, the MMS was over time not only used for water sport, but also for hosting concert and other major events after a floating stage was made available (Figure 12a-b).

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia



Figure 12a-b. The Miami Marine Stadium (MMS) in its Golden Era (1964-1992)

Based on a preliminary historic designation report done by Dade Heritage Trust for the MMS, the building structure is cast-in-place concrete shell. The appearance from the land side is totally different than that from the water basin side, as shown in Figure 13a-b.



Fig. 13a. Elevation from the land side (South) – Looks like a folded plate roof
(Source: <http://info.aia.org/aiarchitect/2010/1008/newsletter/>)



Fig. 13b. Elevation from the water basin side (North) – Looks like a flat roof
(Source: <http://dforbesre.com/miami-will-spend-up-to-16m-on-miami-marine-stadium-grounds/>)

The roof structure comprises of 8 sets of a combination of four hyperbolic-paraboloid shells with straight edges. Each set of four hypars is supported by a set of three columns, one in the centre (main interior column) which bears the entire weight of the four hypars, and two at the back (diagonal tension columns), preventing the thin shells from tilting.

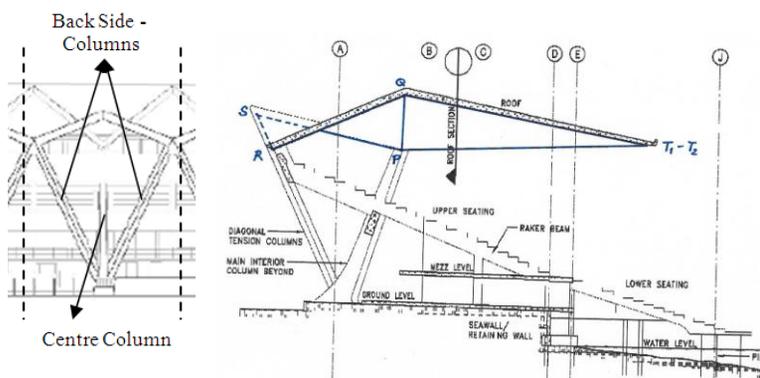


Fig. 14.

- a. (utter left) One of the 8 bays seen from the land side, showing the set of three columns.
- b. (left) Cross Section of the stand and the roof, showing the set of three columns and the straight edges of two hypars seen from this side (PQ, QR, RS, SP; and PQ, QT₁, T₁T₂, T₂P).

2) The Plan for Renovation

In August 1992 Hurricane Andrew, a Category 5 storm, ravaged Miami, and shortly after that the stadium was declared damaged as the structure was considered unsafe. The site was shut down by the City of Miami, although engineering analyses showed that the building was structurally sound. By then, the stadium had entered a period of neglect. It was abandoned and became a magnet for graffiti.

In June 2007 a master plan for Virginia Key recommended the demolition of MMS. As a reaction, local preservationists established a non-profit group Friends of Miami Marine Stadium (FMMS) in February 2008. This group has been working for years to revive the building.

The following year the National Trust for Historic Places included the site in its annual list of the “11 Most Endangered Places,” and in 2010, the World Monuments Fund selected the building for its biyearly “Watch List”.

The preservation efforts have paid off. In July 2010, Miami’s city commissioners approved a new master plan for the island proposed by Candela and FMMS cofounder Jorge Hernandez, with the help from students of the University of Miami School of Architecture. The stadium is the centrepiece of the redevelopment plan.



Fig. 15

- a. (left) The Master Plan of MMS and its surroundings, July 2010.

→ The Miami Marine Stadium

(Source: <http://wlrn.org/post/why-miamis-abandoned-national-treasure-marine-stadium-might-be-coming-back>)

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

b. (right) The Rendering of The Master Plan of MMS and it's surroundings, July 2010.

(Source:
<http://www.designboom.com/architecture/miami-marine-stadium-redevelopment-plans/>)



C. The University of Illinois Assembly Hall

The Assembly Hall at the University of Illinois (U of I) in the city of Urbana, Champaign county, Illinois, USA, was designed by U of I alumnus Max Abramovitz, and was completed in 1963. Owned and operated by U of I, the Assembly Hall is a large dome-shaped indoor arena hosting games for the Fighting Illini men's and women's basketball teams, and function also as a performance and event centre.

1) *The Original Building and Function:*



Fig. 16.

- a. (left) Exterior of The “Flying Saucer”-shaped U of I Assembly Hall
Source: <http://www.esdglobal.com/gallery/project/659-state-farm-center-illinois-renaissance-assembly-hall>
- b. (right) Interior of the sport dome during a basketball game.
Source: <http://suzmca.blogspot.co.id/2010/09/addendum-why-im-proud-to-be-illini.html>

The Hall, which initial construction cost was \$8.5 million, is the first concrete domed sport structure and a rare folded plate dome concrete structure in history. Even Schueller left the space for building example of Folded Plate Domes in his book (1983 page 368) remained unfilled (cfr. Appendix A).

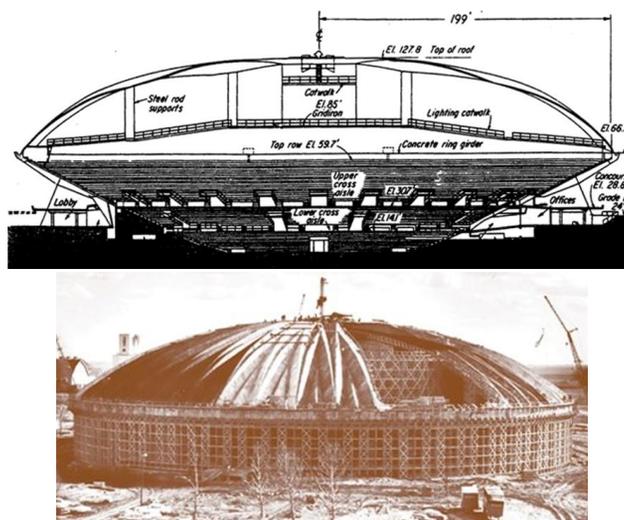


Fig. 17.

a. (left) Section of the dome

Source: <http://www.illinoisloyalty.com/Forums/showthread.php?p=542786>

b. (right) The building under construction in 1960

Source: <https://www.uiaa.org/illinois/news/blog/index.asp?id=659>

The contractors built the 38.4 m high hall, with a dome spanning 120 m of ribbed reinforced concrete in a folded-plate design that tapers to a mere 8.75 cm thickness. The dome was first cast-in-place on falsework (Figure 17b). The compression ring-beam on which the folded plate dome was placed was post-tensioned prestressed by wrapping 988 km of 6.35 mm steel wire under high tension around it. This made the dome self-supporting and being considered an engineering wonder, because the prestressed concrete was applied in a way it had never been used before. The dome was the first of its kind.

The post-tensioned compression ring counters the thrust from the dome. The ring is supported by forty-eight massive reinforced-concrete radial buttresses cantilevering above the glazed lobby and exposition space. This design provides a special character of the building at night. By lighting the building's underside entirely from interior sources, the light that floods out of the glass walls produces the effect of the dome hovering over the ground (Figure 18).

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia



Fig. 18.

- a. (left) The “Flying Saucer”-shaped U of I Assembly Hall hovering over the ground
Source: <http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=1515930&page=3>
- b. (right) State Farm Center logos
Source: http://www.illinoisloyalty.com/GoIllini/20130429_its_no_longer_the_assembly_hall_its_the_state_farm_center

Since April 2, 2008, the Assembly Hall has been added to the annual top ten endangered Illinois historic places list, as published by Landmarks Illinois, a non-profit historic preservation group.

2) *The Plan for Renovation*

Although the Assembly Hall was once state-of-the-art, by the 1990s it was determined to lack some necessary facilities. In 1996 the university decided to overcome these problems by adding underground receiving docks and storage areas, and also a pressroom accessible by elevator.

In 2008, school officials conducted a study to decide whether to refurbish Assembly Hall or build a new basketball arena. The decision was made in 2010 to renovate the building. The architectural firm AECOM has been selected to design the renovation. Schematic drawings and architectural renderings by the end of 2012 were used to support in

fundraising for the project. The anticipated renovation cost is between \$150 and \$160 million, and construction would not start before spring of 2014.

In April 2013 State Farm Insurance Co. took the opportunity to fund naming rights for the renovated Assembly Hall. In agreeing to the 30-year, \$60 million deal, the name change on the iconic 50-year-old building is immediate. From this point forward it's the State Farm Center. Renovating the building was a big project, and it would have been a huge stumbling block if the project had not been able to put the naming rights deal together. It has been said that this deal is “the largest corporate naming gift in college athletics.”

The renovation of the former U of I Assembly Hall is a preservation success story of the unique folded plate concrete dome that was saved, in large part, due to strong community support.

III. The Renaissance of Reinforced Concrete Buildings from the Sixties

After 50 years, concrete structures are still in pretty good condition. Three cases with significant history and beauty were put forward as brilliant examples. The head house of TWA Flight Center is going to be preserved and recycled into public facilities of the one and only one hotel in New York JFK International Airport. The Miami Marine Stadium is going to be redeveloped as the centerpiece of the island master plan. As the once-proud building is no longer state-of-the-art facility it once was, the used to be called the University of Illinois Assembly Hall is being renovated to regain its former glory under a new name, the University of Illinois' State Farm Center.

Some reinforced concrete buildings from the past have beautiful performance, because of the effectiveness of the structure due to their sound building technology and natural geometry of form resistant structure, i.e., shell and folded plate structure. The TWA Flight Centre and the Miami Marine Stadium roofing are shell structures, while the State Farm Center has a folded plate dome structure.

As more concrete buildings are emerging, the renaissance of them, especially from the sixties, because they have passed the 50 year threshold to become vintage buildings.

Figures and Tables should be centered and have to be positioned in the top or bottom of the page. Don't be afraid of color figures. Proceedings on the CD-ROM will be full-color. The usage of 300 dpi figures (EPS figures) is recommended.

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

From this paper presentation, some conclusions could be made.

- Concrete is a durable material, even when applied in thin shells and folded plate structures.
- Shell and folded plate structures are form resistant structures which result in special and unique forms
- The three concrete buildings from the 60s presented above are significant and beautiful.

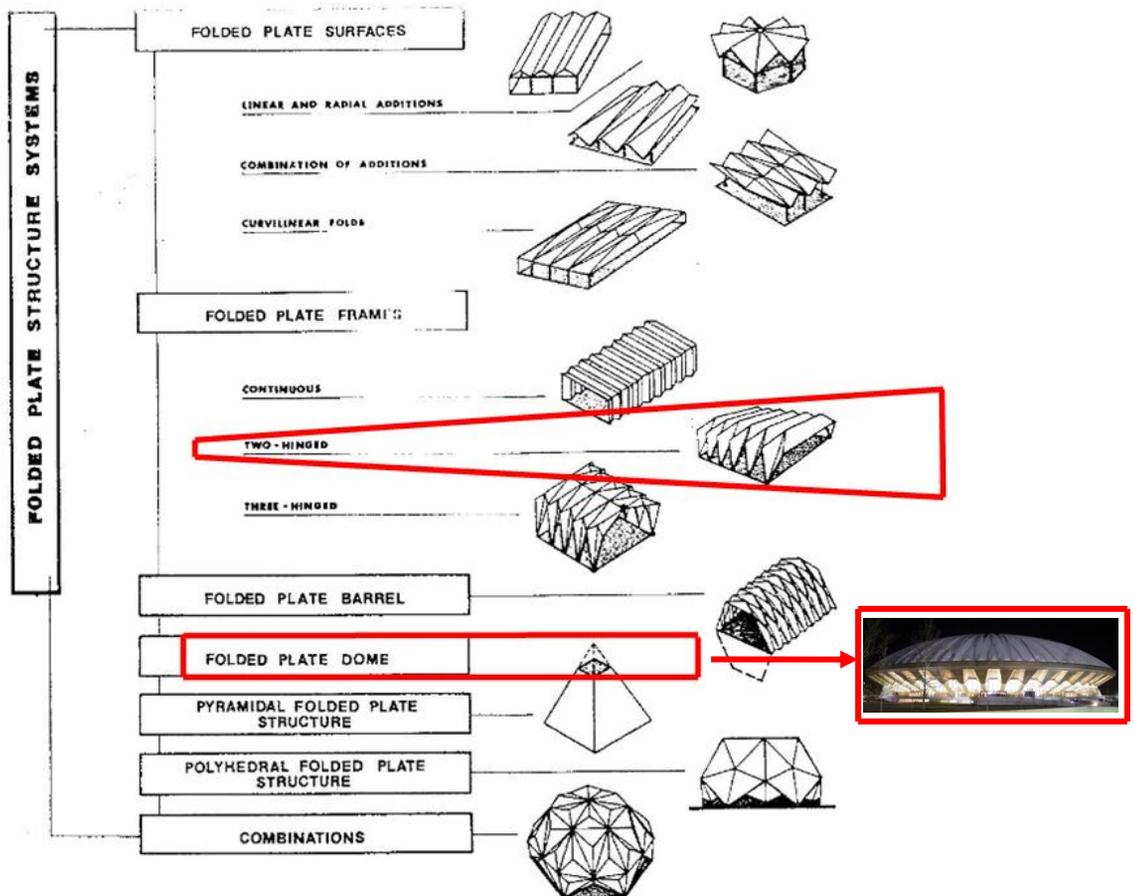
4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

- The folded plate structure and form of the HRD Centre in Jakarta is also significant, unique and beautiful.
- Renovation is a delicate task, especially in finding the right and proper funding schemes.
- Approaching its 50th anniversary, the HRD Centre should make a proposal to the city authority to include the structure in the list of heritage buildings in Jakarta.
- Other reinforced concrete significant and beautiful buildings around the globe, such as The Parliament Building (Gedung DPR/MPR) of Indonesia in Jakarta, should be identified and studied to understand their values, especially in the urban heritage context.

APPENDIX A

The Typology Diagram of Folded Plate Structure System
According to Wolfgang Schuller
(Source: Schueller, 1983, page 368)



**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

REFERENCES

- , *A Proposal For The Designation Of The Commodore Ralph Middleton Munroe Miami Marine Stadium* – 1964
- , *Assembly Hall (Champaign)*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assembly_Hall
- , *Assembly Hall, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*, <http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=1515930&page=3>
- , *Assembly Hall becomes State Farm Center*, http://www.pantagraph.com/blogs/mark_tupper/assembly-hall-becomes-state-farm-center/article_524ae245-ba6f-5639-a264-3211acd8063b.html
- , *TWA Flight Centre: From Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TWA_Flight_Center
- , (2013) *Memory Lane: Beam Us Up*, <https://www.uiaa.org/illinois/news/blog/index.asp?id=659>
- , (2014), *Decay and Renewal at the Miami Marine Stadium*, <http://www.thehandandeye.com/blog/10-23-2014-decay-and-renewal-at-the-miami-marine-stadium>
- , (2014) *The University of Illinois’ State Farm Center: The Renovation of a Mid-Century “Flying Saucer”*, http://docomomo-us.org/news/university_illinois%20%80%99_state_farm_center_renovation_a_midcentury_%20%80%9Cflying_saucer%20%80%9D
- , *Miami Marine Stadium Redevelopment Plans*, <http://www.designboom.com/architecture/miami-marine-stadium-redevelopment-plans/>
- , *Miami Will Spend Up To \$16M On Miami Marine Stadium Grounds*, <http://dforbesre.com/miami-will-spend-up-to-16m-on-miami-marine-stadium-grounds/>
- , *State Farm Center, Illinois Renaissance (Assembly Hall) University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign*, <http://www.esdglobal.com/gallery/project/659-state-farm-center-illinois-renaissance-assembly-hall>
- , *University of Illinois Assembly Hall - Urbana, Illinois*, <http://www.concretecontractor.com/concrete-construction-projects/assembly-hall/>
- , *Urban Exploration Miami Marine Stadium*, <http://www.blueskyzphotography.com/blog/miami-marine-stadium>
- , *50th Anniversary of the Groundbreaking of the Assembly Hall*, <http://www.illinoisloyalty.com/Forums/showthread.php?t=8982&page=2>
- ANWAR, H.R., et.al., (1997), *Sejarah Ringkas dan Perkembangan Yayasan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia sampai dengan Februari 1997*, Jakarta, YTKI–PPSM
- BRAUN, M.Z., (2015), *t’s Official: Hotel at JFK in Old TWA Terminal Gets 70-Year Lease From Port Authority*, <http://skift.com/2015/09/24/its-official-hotel-at-jfk-in-old-twa-terminal-gets-70-year-lease-from-port-authority/>
- DJAMIN, A. (2007) *Sejarah Perkembangan Yayasan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia Sampai Dengan Februari 2007*, Jakarta, YTKI–PPSM

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

- DRESCHER, C. (2015), *After Years of Trial and Error, JFK Will Finally Get a Design Hotel*,
<http://www.cntraveler.com/stories/2015-07-28/jfk-airport-to-finally-get-a-design-hotel-twa-terminal>
- O'BREIN, D. (2013) *It's no longer The Assembly Hall. It's the State Farm Center*,
http://www.illinoisloyalty.com/GoIllini/20130429_its_no_longer_the_assembly_hall_its_the_state_farm_center
- KAMAKSHI, (2011), *TWA Terminal at New York's JFK International Airport May Transform Into A Boutique Hotel*,
http://luxurylaunches.com/hotels_and_resorts/twa_terminal_at_new_yorks_jfk_airport_may_transform_into_a_boutique_hotel.php
- LAURA, (2015), *Vintage and Final Photos of Saarinen's 1962 TWA Terminal*,
<http://www.ifitshipitshere.com/max-touhey-photos-of-saarinens-1962-twa-terminal/>
- SCHUELLER, W. (1983) *Horizontal-Span Building Structures*, New York, John Wiley & Sons
- SOKOL D., (2012), *Revival on the Horizon for Historic Miami Marine Stadium*,
<http://archrecord.construction.com/news/2012/01/Marine-Stadium.asp>
- THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, (2013) '*Concrete Paradise*,' *an Exhibition on the Miami Marine Stadium, on View at Coral Gables Museum*,
http://www.architectmagazine.com/design/culture/concrete-paradise-an-exhibition-on-the-miami-marine-stadium-on-view-at-coral-gables-museum_o

Heritage and its Impact on Urban Psychology

Ratri Wulandari

Telkom University, Bandung Heritage Society for Conservation
ratri.wulandari@gmail.com

Abstract

Heritage is always been an interesting topic to discuss. A few years ago, the author was involved in a project to reconstruct the damaged heritage mosque of Manonjaya, Tasikmalaya, West Java. It was interesting to discover that the surrounding community was not really concerned with the mosque as heritage but as their common place for worship—a facility they wished to renovate. The only thing holding them back was the mosque’s status as a “protected archaeological object” identified as such by the by the state.

In Bandung, the Bandung Society for Heritage Conservation tries in all its work to encourage and help the “Heritage Owner” or community to preserve its property.

While urban cultural heritage in Bandung is in a good prominence, local cultural landscape nearby is in threat of loss by a planned water dam construction. Local community of tradition in Sumedang is in constant argue of the plan as many remnants of past scattered in the region will be drowned by the water dam.

DK Halim in his book “Psikologi Lingkungan Perkotaan” – Urban Psychology – cited 11 quality of a healthy city provided by WHO. One of the qualities is presence of encouragement to have a connection with history, biological heritage, cultural heritage, and other citizen community groups. People have tendency to look back to the past whether for nostalgia or to look over a reference. Thus the absence of any form of cultural heritage will lead to a less healthy society.

Based on the three aspects mentioned, and several other examples, this paper is a preliminary study on how heritage affect society psychologically. It also tries to open wider development of study on how far do cultural heritages affect people in their surrounding psychologically in the urban area with rapid movement with highly dynamic lifestyle.

It is interesting to study the affect implied by heritage to society, especially in the case of Bandung region and surrounding. Wider development of research in various thematic from mind map to creative economy regarding presence of heritage in the subject is example of possibility to conduct.

Keywords: heritage, psychology, development.

In 2012, the author involved herself in a project to reconstruct the damaged heritage mosque of Manonjaya. Manonjaya is a region in Tasikmalaya, West Java. The grand mosque was damaged during a major earthquake in 2009. The process of rehabilitation continued in fits and starts from that time. Local citizens, the surrounding community in this case, decided that the mosque had to re-function again very quickly. They took immediate action to course funding for the rehabilitation. It is interesting to know that the surrounding community was not really concerned about the mosque as heritage but as their common place for worship. As they planned repairs they also decided to increase the capacity of the mosque by enlarging it. The only thing holding them back was the

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

status as “protected archaeological object” designated as such by the state. In the final rehabilitation, the mosque board of directors added a new room on the west side of the mosque. The head of the mosque board said “We need the extra room and we would like to have our own mark in the structure as well. This way our children will know us.” There is consciousness and expectation that the structure would endure for a long time; an awareness of the actors to the notion of eternal and memory to be remembered by their descendants.

In Bandung, The Bandung Society for Heritage Conservation makes efforts to encourage and assist the “Heritage Owner” and community to preserve its property not only for the owners themselves, but also for the community at large, preserving residential zones from being overtaken by commercialization that affects an entire neighbourhood or area.

In Bandung, the municipality endeavours to revive urban spaces by creating parks and renovating existing parks. In early 2015, the Bandung mayor resurrected the city’s ‘art deco’ legacy to beautify the city for the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of Asia – Africa Conference. Resurrection of ‘art deco’ is seen once again from new public facilities along the historic districts of Braga and Asia-Afrika Street. These actions have helped the districts become alive once more.

While urban cultural heritage in Bandung is in a good prominence, local cultural landscape nearby is in threat of loss by a planned water dam construction. Local community of tradition in Sumedang is in constant argue of the plan as many remnants of past scattered in the region will be drowned by the water dam. According to the Balai Pengelolaan Keperbukalaan Sejarah dan Nilai Tradisi (BPKSNT) Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan Jawa Barat, about 33 sites will be inundated by the new Jatigede dam. There are a total of 48 sites in Sumedang according BPKSNT. Some of the 33 sites were able to be relocated. (TribunJabar - 25/3/2015)

What is the linkage then to psychology and urban psychology? DK Halim in his book “Psikologi Lingkungan Perkotaan” – Urban Psychology – cited 11 qualities by WHO of a healthy city. Some of these qualities are the presence of a connection with history, biological heritage, cultural heritage, and citizen community groups. People have the tendency to look back to their past whether for nostalgia or as reference points. Thus the absence of any forms of cultural heritage will lead to a less healthy society.

On the other hand, Isil Kaymaz, in his paper titled *Urban Landscapes and Identity*, examines the relationship of place – “sense of belonging” – and identity. He explains that people and place bond to one another whether individually or collectively through experience, interaction, social contact, affection and memory. Levels of attachment differ and vary depending on the stage of the process and the duration of the process. However,

according to environmental psychology research, psychological balance is also gained through emotional bonds with places. Sense of belonging is a form of relationship between individuals and their environment.

Further, Kaymaz explained about ‘place identity’, place attachment and sense of belonging and how they are all linked. He said that in environmental psychology it is assumed that people intrinsically strive to develop a sense of belonging to a place, that the latter two are important elements to establish emotional and cognitive bonds with a place. Kaymaz points out that a healthy relationship with place will lead to the feeling of security and sense of community. He concluded that identity of a place is more than just the physical appearance, but also involves “meaning” for the individual and the community. Thus continuity of place identity is linked to place attachment and sense of belonging.

Kaymaz gave examples of sense of belonging and how people identify themselves as citizens. For instance, citizens of Bandung call themselves “urang Bandung” as Paris citizens call themselves “Parisien” or citizens of New York are “New Yorkers”. This applies in the smaller scale of region. In Bandung people have the tendency to identify themselves according to place where they live or were born; for example “urang Cicadas” or “urang Braga” for people born and raised in those neighborhoods.

In Bandung, a small online survey was taken to see how citizens view their city and, related to heritage issues, how they perceive changes to the city’s famous historic districts, Asia-Africa and Braga.

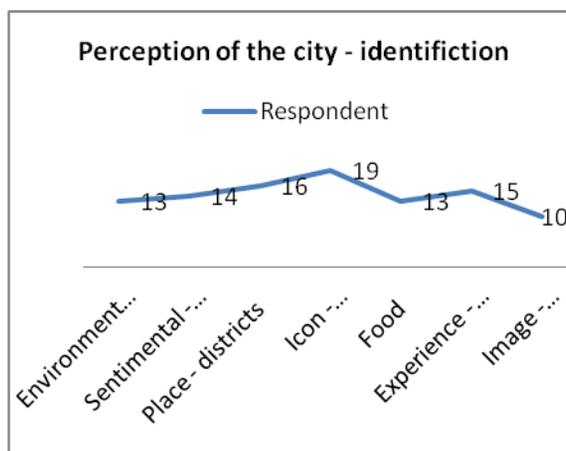
The first question was the open question “What does the respondent know or remember about Bandung?” From 58 respondents, the city was identified with icons 19 times, in this case monuments and architectural works. Places and districts were mentioned 16 times. Theses identifications came from 11 respondents out of 22, whose origin was not Bandung. Eight identifications came from original Bandung citizens.

Table 1.

Perception of the city - identification	Mentioned
Environment - weather	13
Sentimental - personal feeling - origin	14
Place - districts	16
Icon - monuments - architecture	19
Food	13
Experience - daily life experience (traffic, creative, expensive, inexpensive, etc.)	15
Image - tourism city, beautiful city, youthful city, lifestyle city, etc	10

4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia



Graphic 1

Of all 19 icons identified, all respondents spoke about the well-known heritage monument – Gedung Sate. Two mentioned the Pasopati freeway bridge, a new iconic construction. Several respondents mentioned mahogany trees; while 16 responses mentioned specific districts: over 80% mentioning Braga and Asia Africa Street. Some responses from Bandung citizens mentioned other districts less known by non-origin Bandung citizens.



Pasopati freeway bridge. Source: google.com



Gedung Sate. Source: google.com

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia



Mahogany trees on Dago street. Source: google.com

Concerning this city perception by citizens, the author referred back to 2011 when Bandung Heritage Society held drawing activities for children aged 6 to 10. Children were shown a documentary of Bandung in the past and then they were given the freedom to imagine and express their perceptions of Bandung. Samples of the results follow.



Children's drawing. Source: Personnal documentation (2011)

The first drawing shows Tangkuban Perahu Mountain – legendary mountain of Bandung; the iconic Gedung Sate; the new city icon – Pasupati Bridge; signage; angkot – public transportation; people playing angklung – traditional Sundanese musical instrument; and one dancer of the traditional Merak dance. A second picture shows a little girl sitting in front of Tangkuban Perahu Mountain, eating and drinking a traditional ‘heritage’ meal while imagining her heritage – Gedung Sate, the ITB Campus, and a Merak dancer. The third drawing shows daily activity and the negative reality of the city such as traffic jams and littered streets.

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Children’s perception of their city is likely to be influenced by what they have known or seen, not necessarily with feeling. The legend of Tangkuban Perahu appears in half of the drawings and almost 75% of the drawings shows Gedung Sate. None of the adult respondents in the survey mention the legendary volcano, adults are more focused on the physical built environment.

Back to the earlier survey, other responses from Bandung citizens, who were born in the city and live there, are more sentimental, abstract and describe more about the atmosphere of the city they know well; for instance some respondents mentioned paddy land, fresh air, cold weather, surrounding environment and the ambiance.

The follow-up questions related to Braga and Asia-Africa districts to uncover respondents’ perceptions and preferences. Respondents were given photographs of the two districts from different eras. They were asked to value the transformation of the two districts by giving values top references of like and dislike. Open questions were added to find out the reason behind the valuation of each photograph. The results are various answers of preference differing according to how long respondents have lived in the city, their knowledge and their understanding of current issues. Interestingly respondents placed more value on the photograph from 1938, the old classic image of both districts, with a total of 222 points. Lesser values were given to photographs from 1980 and 1990 where conditions of the two districts were in their lowest quality. However, respondents gave positive responses to the present situation of both districts with only 8 negative responses, 18 neutrals, and 32 positive responses.



Jalan Asia Afrika (zig zag dari kiri atas ke kanan bawah)
tahun 1938 sampai 2015

Picture 1 Asia-Africa district at various times

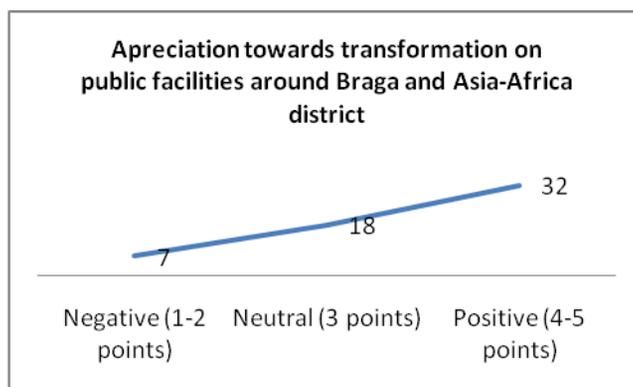
**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia



Jalan Braga (zig zag dari kiri atas ke kanan bawah)
 tahun 1920-an hingga 2015

Picture 2 Braga district at various times



Graphic 2

There is the sense of nostalgia when respondents place higher values on the conditions of Asia-Africa and Braga district while enjoying present conditions after the addition and renovation of public spaces in the districts in early 2015. Citizens tend to enjoy the transformation and respond to it positively.

The last question was another open question to know how the city inspires respondents. One response stated clearly that the city influenced the respondent psychologically by making the person feel gentler because the city is built with high art and aesthetic sense. Another replied “I have experienced many things that have made me “me”.

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

One response from an entrepreneur mentioned indirectly how he mind-maps the city. He stated that the city is already organized. He can easily find any material he needs for production because the centre of raw materials is centralized. He also mentioned the city’s small scale that facilitates people to move from one corner to the other in just one day. Other responses are less clear but they all describe feelings for the city.

The survey proves how people are attached to a place of memory, and according to Inalhan (2011) the sense of belonging to a place, an emotional attachment to it, is important for psychological balance.

Kaymaz noted several works on place attachment by Altman and Low (1992), Chow and Healey (2008), Inalhan (2011), Scannell and Gifford (2010), Milligan (1998), Najafi and Shariff (2011), Riley (1992). In brief, place attachment is linked to behavior, meaning of a place for an individual or group, emotion, experience, beliefs, memories and interaction between the place – individual – groups in a particular place.

In order to establish the sense of attachment to a place, experiencing the place is an important element. Kaymaz said that perception to place is influenced by intensity, duration, content and result of the experience, and that the degree of attachment to a particular place depends on its ability to meet ones physiological and psychological needs.

Then how does heritage influence urban psychology? As Kaymaz mentioned in his paper, a city is dynamic and cities are not only physical constructs, but also involve social structures. Cities and its citizens shape each other through time. Physical form and the city is shaped and formed by citizens while citizens’ life-style and identity is also influenced by the city. From this point of view, cities can be viewed as cultural heritage.

After the renovation of public space and addition of public facilities around the historic emblematic districts of AsiaAfrica and Braga, Bandung citizens seem to enjoy the transformations. They enjoy the district more than before and feel happier with it. More young people spend time around the districts for various motives in which photography is one of them. It opens as well the opportunity for these young citizens to understand and learn about the history of their city.



Pictures 3 & 4 Present condition of Braga and Asia-Africa districts Source: google.com

Physical transformation of historic districts opens opportunities to citizens for an alternative urban life-style that have the tendency towards consumptive culture. From this point of view, the role of conservation is not for nothing but to value what is necessary to protect from the old and what is new to value positively side by side with the old.

From Tasikmalaya to Sumedang, and Bandung, urban heritage has definitely influenced the lives of its urban citizen and citizens' response to heritage and its transformations also influence the continuity of place identity which in turn is linked to the place attachments an individual or groups of citizens possess. And when we talk about citizens; it is not only adults but also children who will continue to give meaning to these places of identity that their parents identify; and also the elders who pass on their value of a place of identity to younger citizens.

It is interesting to study the effects implied by heritage to society. This paper is a preliminary study on how heritage affects society psychologically; to find out whether there is psychological influence. Wider development of research in various thematic from mind maps to creative economy regarding presence of heritage is an example of possible further research. Further research also may open wider development of study on how far does cultural heritages affect people in their surroundings psychologically in urban areas experiencing rapid movement and highly dynamic lifestyles.

References

Halim, D.K. (2008). Psikologi Lingkungan Perkotaan. Jakarta. BumiAksara

Kaymaz, Isil (2013). Urban Landscapes and Identity, Advances in Landscape Architecture, Dr. Murat Ozyavuz (Ed.), ISBN: 978-953-51-1167-2, InTech, DOI: 10.5772/55754. Available from: <http://www.intechopen.com/books/advances-in-landscape-architecture/urban-landscapes-and-identity> [23.10.2015]
<http://cdn.intechopen.com/pdfs-wm/45403.pdf> (23.10.2015)

Preserving The Whole Semarang Old City, Learning From La Defense

Rudyanto Soesilo

Soegijapranata Catholic University
rudyanto@unika.ac.id

Abstract

Heritage area in Semarang faces many threats because of the conflict of interest between the land-value and the historical-value of the building. That conflict triggered a “War” between the building owner sighted with Capitalistic interest, based on the profit of the real-property and the public interest of a historical building. That threat is a long live threat and that’s why we need some solutions to conserve many heritage buildings in Semarang. La Defense in Paris city can be a model to treat an old-city like Semarang. The rigorous separation between Old-city zone and the New-zone for development can be an alternative solution for Semarang nowadays.

Keywords: Semarang Old city, La defense-Paris, rigorous separation

At the year 2007 I wrote a paper “Intentionally Decaying Strategy”¹, wherein I describe a condition of some threats to Semarang Old city. I depict that Heritage area in Semarang facing many threats because of the conflict of interest between the land-value and the historical-value of the building.

That conflict triggered a “War” between the building owner sighted with Capitalistic interest, based on the profit of the real-property and the public interest of a historical building. That “War” involved many “actors” and stake-holders, e.g. the investor, the Government, the inhabitants, the co-inhabitants, the citizen, etc. In that “War” many strategies were being used, among them, what the writer calls Intentionally Decaying Strategy. By this I mean a strategy - planned by the owner of a heritage building - to put many efforts to destruct the owner's (heritage) building on behalf of profit making. So far, many of the architectural heritages in Semarang has suffered Intentionally Decaying Strategy, done by the owner themselves.

¹Presented for The third International Conference on Environment and Urban Management, "City marketing, Heritage and Identity", 24rd - 25th August 2007, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia.

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

The ex-First Railway Station at Jurnatan,

Has been abandoned, tore down, demolished and then was developed as *Rukos* (“*RumahToko*”, Shop-houses). At that moment, rose a Magic word: *Ruilslag* (Holland, *Tukar-guling*, Substitution). On that case *Ruilslag* means: to substitute a (Heritage) building on a (very) strategic location, with a new building on another location, usually out of town. While on the (very) strategic location commercial buildings would be developed. The word *Ruilslag* was then noted as a Magic and very dangerous word to the Heritage building in Semarang. On the *Ruilslag* movement, the Actors are the Government Officials, the *Anggota Dewan* (House of Representatives) as the “Owner”, the Investor as the Developer. In the 2000s, after 20 years of its first development, this complex, Jurnatan, was developed again with the recent facades.



Figure 2 The First railway station



Figure 1 Shop house developed on the former site of First railway station in Semarang

The Paragon project

The Paragon project clearly explains the phenomena too. The heritage GRIS (GedoengRakjat Indonesia Semarang) building demolished to be a site for a superblock Paragon, hotel, mall & restaurant.



Figure 3 Existing site, then developed for Paragon mall & hotel

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia



Figure 5 The old GRIS heritage building that has been demolished

Figure 4 Artist imaging of GRIS old building on PARAGON facade

Jalan Raden Patah, Little Netherlands

Jalan Raden Patah, well known as Little Netherlands or Kota Lama (Old City), was a district of the old Semarang Colonial City. But it has suffered many intentionally decaying strategy on the buildings there.



Figure 6 Illegal demolishing of heritage building

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Learning from La Defense, Paris

La Défense is a major business district of the Paris Metropolitan Area, located in the commune of Courbevoie,, just west of the city of Paris.La Défense is Europe's largest purpose-built business district with 560 hectares (5.6 million square metres) area, 72 glass and steel buildings of which 18 are completed skyscrapers,180,000 daily workers, and 3.5 million square metres (37.7 million sqft) of office space. Around its Grande Arche and esplanade ("le Parvis"), La Défense contains many of the Paris urban area's tallest high-rises^m.



Figure 7 Paris old City (foreground) & La De Fense (background)



Figure 8 Paris (Old city) & La defense

Since its creation in 1958, the business district of La Défense has become one of the major economic clusters in the metropolitan area and internationally renowned. La defense strictly separate Paris (old) city with the new area for developing the city known as Le Defense. The urban form of La Défense is based on overlaying urban functions, a large elevated pedestrian plaza on the historic axis and a high density through high-rise buildingsⁿ. Firmly anchored in its strong relationship with central Paris, La Défense has long been a modern extension or counterpart to the historical centre. Initially little attention was paid to its surrounding territory. The decision of the French state for the construction of La Défense on the territories of the suburban municipalities of Puteaux and Courbevoie lead to important demolitions. A quarter of the territory of Puteaux was demolished to construct the new business district. From that moment on, the further development of this territory was conducted and overshadowed by this economic cluster outside central Paris^o.

^mWikipedia. the free encyclopedia

ⁿHorn, Christian, LA DÉFENSE, A UNIQUE BUSINESS DISTRICT – FRANCE,

^oHorn, Christian, LA DÉFENSE, A UNIQUE BUSINESS DISTRICT – FRANCE,

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

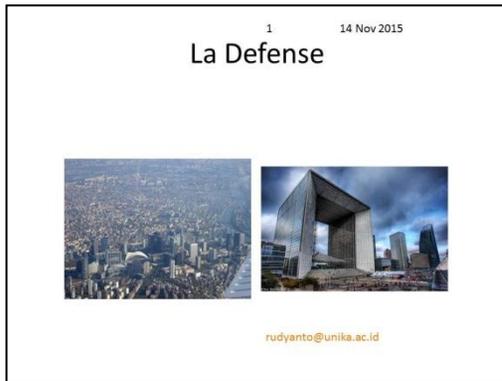


Figure 10 Bird's eye view & Grande Arche



Figure 9 the separated zone between Paris Old-city and La Defense as the New development area

Around 1950, the French state decided to create an international business district. A state-controlled firm, called EPAD (today named EPADESA), was created in September 1958 to buy the land, build the infrastructure, resell the developed plots and animate and manage the new business district on the municipalities of Courbevoie and Puteaux (today enlarged over parts of Nanterre). This planning operation aimed to gather in one place outside of Paris the new type of high-rise buildings. The idea was to preserve Paris’s historical skyline featuring low-rise buildings and iconic structures such as the Eiffel tower and Sacré-Cœur on the Montmartre hill^P.

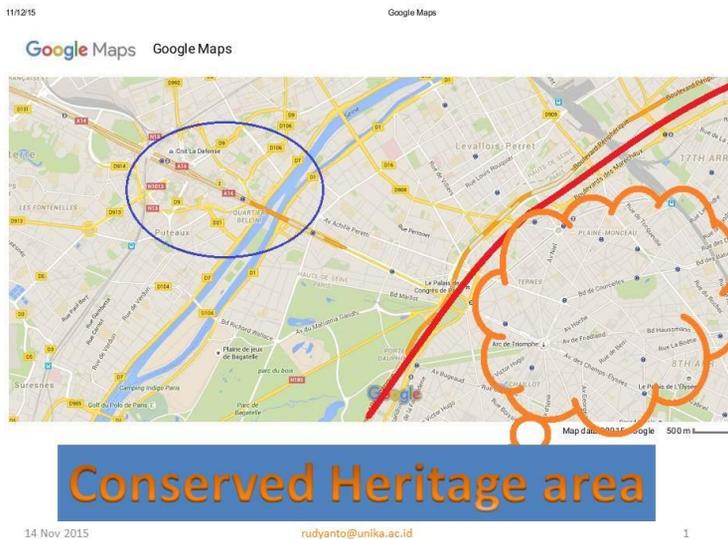


Figure 11 Paris old city as a Conserved Heritage area

^PHorn, Christian, LA DÉFENSE, A UNIQUE BUSINESS DISTRICT – FRANCE,

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
 “Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Preserving the whole Semarang old city, learning from La Defense

Semarang Old-city as a heritage area, all at once as a great asset for Semarang city and its people, is very significant to the life of the city, history, future, income resource and tourism. But Semarang Old-city faces many threats that are very close and besiege it! The Semarang mayor and House of Representatives can learn from the Modern new development held on Paris and La Defense, the strict and rigorous separation of the Old and the New Town area. It sounds like an absurd idea but it did happen in a worldly class city like Paris.

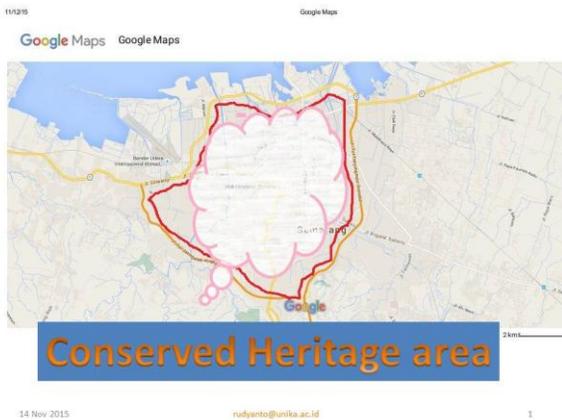


Figure 12 Proposal of Preserving the Semarang whole Old-city



Figure 13 Proposal of the new growth-poles to be?

It’s never too late for Semarang to rise a next rule that separate Semarang Old-city and the New development area. Semarang had had an experience on developing modern area on an undeveloped area, which now becomes an elite area; it is “Simpang-lima”!



Figure 15 Plan of simpang-lima

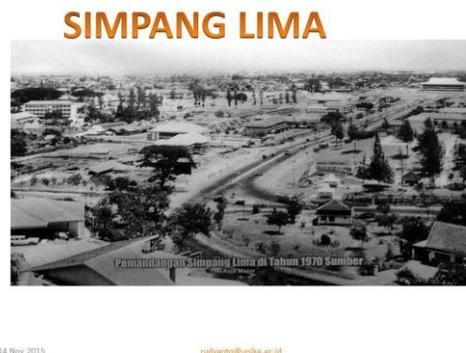


Figure 14 the undeveloped existing area for the next Simpang-lima



SIMPANG LIMA



14 Nov 2015

rudyanto@unika.ac.id

1

Figure 16 Simbang-lima 2014

New development



Figure 17 Semarang New development areas on many satellite areas

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

References

-, 2003, *Peraturan Daerah Kota Semarang Nomor 8 tahun 2003 tentang Rencana Tata BangunandanLingkunganKawasan Kota Lama Semarang*, Setda Kota Semarang

Soesilo, Rudyanto, *Trauma Arsitektur Kolonial*, Suara Merdeka

Soesilo, Rudyanto, *Fenomena Mode dalam Arsitektur*, I.T.B, 1990

Soesilo, Rudyanto, *Architectural Conservation on an ex Colonized country*, Proceeding of the 2nd International Conference on Environment & Urban Management, 2006,

SOESILO, RUDYANTO (2008) *Intentionally Decaying Strategy, a threat to architectural heritage Semarang case*. Paper presented for The third International Conference on Environment and Urban Management, "City marketing, Heritage and Identity", 24rd - 25th August 2007, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia

Horn, Christian, *LA DÉFENSE, A UNIQUE BUSINESS DISTRICT – FRANCE*, in Europe, France, Urbanism URBANPLANET INFO, thoughts about the built environment. 01/04/2014

Berok River Revitalization

Drs. Paulus Hariyono, M.T, Peter Nobel Bestian Sucipto

Soegijapranata Catholic University

phariyono@yahoo.com

gregorypeterofficial@gmail.com

Abstrak

Kota Lama Area of Semarang is an area with a long history for the city of Semarang. Most locations in this area have been revived with the activities of active community such as a sub-regional of Chinatown with Semawis and Blenduk Church at the Old Town festival and culinary activities, both formal and informal. In addition there is a sub-region of Kali Berok that is still connected with Kali Semarang. In the sub-region of Kali Berok there is Berok Bridge which is vital object that connects two main roads Jalan Mpu Tantular and Jalan Pemuda. In addition the sub-region Kali Berok also connecting the sub-region of Kota Lama with Johar traditional market which is a market for Semarang and surrounding regions. Kali Berok is a location that is quite busy with several potential can be maximized as water tourism and its potential as a new public space. Several reasons can be given to revitalize Kali Berok are: 1) Berok river is big enough so that it can be used as a water tour; 2) The current water fairly quiet; 3) Most of the dikes in good condition; 4) Water conditions are possible to be clarified; 5) location close to the downtown; 6) Have access linking the sub-region Johar Market and the Kota Lama; 7) Riverside wide enough to design a public space; 8) Surrounding scenery looks beautiful and historical value. It is unfortunate when a potentially area but less well ordered and intact / complete. In fact, this location is already known by the public and can be a new icon for the city of Semarang. In concept this area can be reorganized as an alternative to air travel and overland tours as green public open space. By redesigning the park in order Berok Bridge area will provide social impacts: 1) an increase in the social activity of the various layers and groups of society, so that the site will be the location for the communal society; 2) can be formed communities around skirt which is the private partner and coordinate with relevant agencies in the care and development of the revitalization of Kali Berok.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Kota Lama Area of Semarang is one of the historical districts for the city of Semarang. With so many events and activities that occur in the region for a long time. This area has become an area that became an icon. If Jakarta has the Kota Tua, Semarang has the Kota Lama. Because the process of restructuring and revitalization of the area should be intensified in order strengthen the icon of the city and improve the quality of life of the surrounding community.

Of concern for the Old City itself, the sense of the Kota Lama area also needs to be improved. Because of the need to revitalize the area Kali Berok to make the arrangement such that a sense of belonging and community togetherness can be improved and relieves the individual who develops in most of today's modern society.

The concern for the lack of green open space and public space Semarang and given the high number of people to be the reason of the need for another point as the space community gathered. This effort is increasingly important because of the increasing desire of people to have an open space that is comfortable and can function optimally. While this public space more emphasis on the informal business sector, so some point become less comfortable public spaces such as the Kota Lama and Simpang Lima which is increasingly congested and resulted in a lack of public comfort level in the move.

1.2. Issues

From the above background, the problem can be formulated as follows:

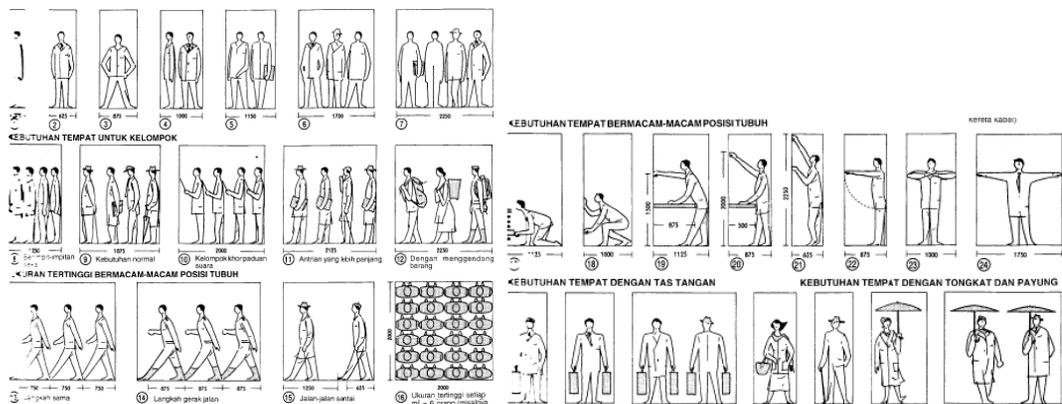
- 1.2.1. How the space around riverbanks skirt can be a public space that is comfortable for community social activities?
- 1.2.2. How Kali Berok region itself can be potentially as tourist sites of water?
- 1.2.3. How is public space is formed can be a liaison with two large rooms in the form of sub Blenduk Church neighborhood and Pasar Johar.

1.3. Theoretical Review

1.3.1. In the development of the theory of Behavior setting is indicated that people behave in accordance with the order of the environment. In the same place behavior can be different if the order of the different places. For example classrooms that the order is converted into a party room will stimulate the emergence of a party's behavior, not the behavior of teaching and learning. Behaviour setting theories related to various concepts in the social sciences, environment, and behaviour¹. In addition, humans and the

environment are the two factors that continue to interact and influence each other constantly. Environment can invite and bring behaviour, establish themselves, and affect self-image. The environmental factors that affect human behaviour include: temperature, air pollution, noise, and density².

1.3.2. The standard size of man according to the architect in the arrangement of public spaces such as the width of the planted location and width of the location of the pedestrian must be adapted to the number of people required. These units can be seen in the image as follows³:



Gambar 1.1 Basic Human size comparison 1.

Source: Ernst Neufert, Data Arsitek.

1.3.3. Each requires a spatial region by setting the space, meaning, and meaning.

An area that grows wild and irregular will lose a vital member of the body such as the heart, lungs, liver, and so on. Without lung greening (parks and urban forests), the city will not breathe again⁴. Environmental Improvement settlement greening the city by the city to improve the quality of human living space quantitatively with the expansion of city greening and qualitatively can be diverse city park⁵. Diverse city park can also be a thematic parks like the park in Bandung movie, or can be a corresponding theme park with several functions such as a city park with children's play facilities and club house facility or activity space under the roof.

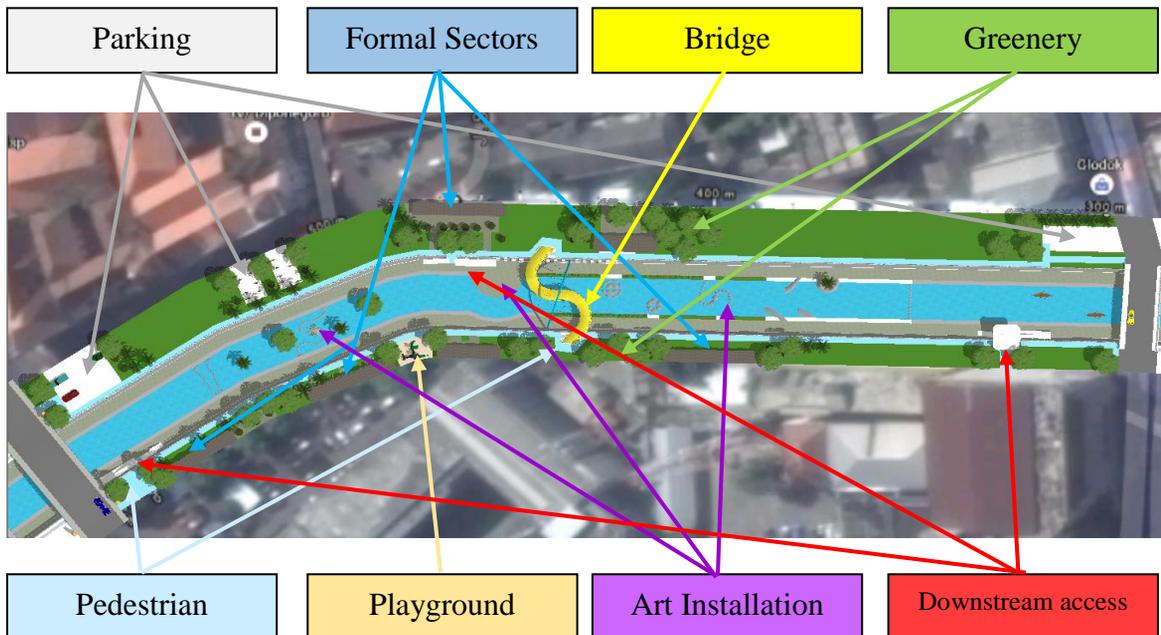
1.3.4. Urban Public Space, (public urban space) and let the community which allows different class, ethnicity, gender, and age intermingled. Urban structure framework that supports the urban space should be designed like a crescendo; tones composed moving

gradually towards a climax; having a form and thematic. Public space should have a position parallel to the building and the design of a spatial detail along others building⁶.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1. Based on the understanding that there is then an area of public space needs to accommodate such things as the amount of space for pedestrians, reforestation, and space for community activities such as sit and hang out. With themes and specific needs in public spaces can also be classified sites such as: children's playground, food court or a food court, jogging track, parking spaces, sanitation, and green spaces. Space formed should be able to accommodate the needs for disability or disabled, pedestrians, and space to interact.

For a public space can remain untreated then, the community can participate in supervision with the cooperation and provision for formal business sector. Following developments then an open space locations also should have a visual effect to meet human needs such as selfie to self-actualization and meet the needs of society, especially among young people today. So that there are areas that can remain be untreated by the emergence of a sense of ownership of the area by the user, the surrounding community, and the investor or the private sector.

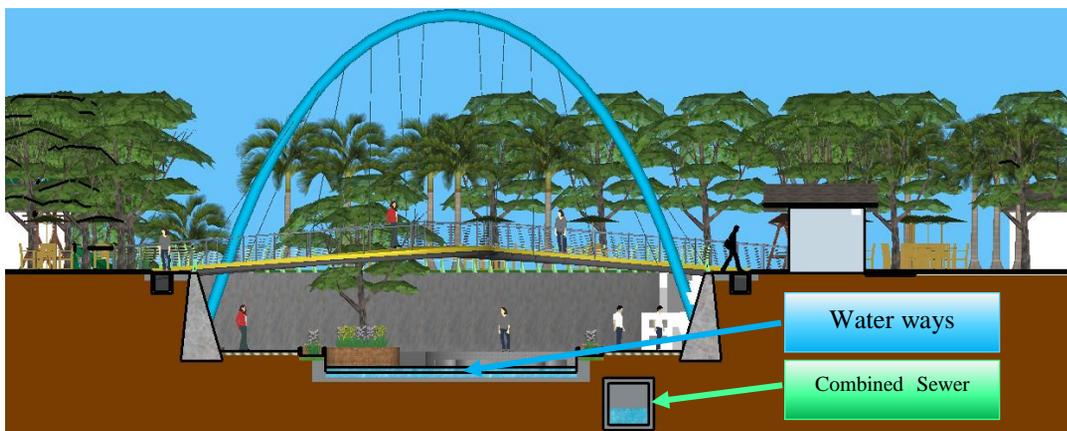


Gambar 2.1 Proposed Arrangement and Region Description. Source: Personal.

2.2. Relating to the revitalization of an area cannot be separated by the public or private sectors around the site. Need of cooperation in terms of treatment so that existing facilities remain well preserved and maintained. There are some empty zones or empty space in the proposed revitalization of this because given the need for cooperation between the private sector and other parties associated with the region.

2.3. Cooperation with the private sector will contribute as an ad in the tourist area of water Berok Bridge. Here there is cooperation by the private sector so that there is a symbiotic mutualism, so that the developer and the government is quite light in pay and private sector sponsors can get consumers to advertising with special permission and cooperation.

2.4. In design there are additional spaces at the Kali Berok. Considering the water flow and the flow of calm then to increase the speed of the water flowing skirt side at times carried exaltation, in order to increase the flow rate and provide additional space so expect the flow that occurred not too quiet. Of additional space that can be used for various activities such as play, staging, and the locations of installation art objects or popularly called as Art Installation. Art Installation designed also can be touched or are interactive, so hopefully with a location that is fully possible interactions and form a sense of ownership. Users can join the community to care for the region and existing facilities. It is also hoped there was continuity or sustainability will be the location of the future that is not only accessible by the public Semarang but can also be enjoyed by tourists considering the bridge skirt is the point 0 or meeting Jalan Pemuda and Jalan Suprpto and an access to four-wheel vehicles to and from the station Tawang.



Gambar 2.2 Regions arrangement and description sections. Source : Personal

2.5. Given the primary function Berok River as a watershed that should not be forgotten systems related to water drainage. In revitalizing the skirt region may be selected such option combined sewer or drain combination that serves to divert excess water discharge at times skirt with the aim of flow on the surface anyway, the more change is in the combined sewer flow. Selection of combined sewer located on the ground skirt area, in addition to its function also drain the excess water so that the display area and discharge water flows in the main part Kali Berok fixed for the purpose of public space.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Kali Berok area is an area that has its own potential future. In development with potential, then this region is expected to become an icon and a welcoming spot for newcomers remember Berok Bridge itself is a bridge that passed largely private vehicles from the station towards the city center of Semarang Tawang. With the revitalization also expected a new social interaction in a public space with a significant social impact, which is able to be a magnet for tourists and people who are looking for new entertainment.

Community ownership of public facilities should be improved with public facilities that can be accessed completely by the community and there are enough spaces to carry out activities in groups. The private sector can be involved with the presence of advertisements polite, which was given a room such as on walls, chairs, and tables. To evoke a sense of ownership of the surrounding community can be given space to develop a formal business sector so expect no thriving informal sector that is damaging the region.

An area can be arranged well with attention to things like basic human needs and establish an atmosphere or order setting a location, thus forming a habitat or new habits better by providing opportunities for users to interact directly with objects around the area of the open space.

By redesigning the park in order Berok Bridge area will provide social impacts: 1) an increase in the social activity of the various layers and groups of society, so that the site will be the location for the communal society; 2) can be formed communities around

**4th International Conference on Urban Heritage and Sustainable Infrastructure Development (UHSID) 2015
“Empowering Partnerships and Understanding Social Impact in Heritage Management”**

14 November 2015, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

skirt which is the private partner and coordinate with relevant agencies in the care and development of the revitalization of Kali Berok.

4. Footnote

¹ Sarlito Wirawan Sarwono, Psikologi Sosial Kelompok dan Terapan, Balai Pustaka, Jakarta, 1999, hlm.....

² Fathul Lubabin Nuqul, Pengaruh Lingkungan Terhadap Perilaku Manusia: Studi Terhadap Perilaku Penonton Bioskop, 2000, hlm.2.

³ Ernst Neufert, *Data Arsitek*, Erlangga, Jakarta, 1996, hlm.27.

⁴ Heinz Frick dan FX. Bambang Suskiyatno, *Dasar-dasar arsitektur ekologis*, Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 2007, hlm.126.

⁵ Heinz Frick dan Tri Hesti Mulyani, *Arsitektur ekologis*, Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 2006, hlm.114.

⁶ Drs. Paulus Hariyono, M.T., *Sosiologi kota untuk arsitek*, Bumi Aksara, Jakarta, 2007, hlm.133-134.

5. REFERENCES

Frick, Heinz. dan FX. Bambang Suskiyatno. 2007. *Dasar-dasar Arsitektur Ekologis*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Kanisius.

Frick, Heinz. dan Tri Hesti Mulyani. 2006. *Arsitektur Ekologis*, Yogyakarta: Penerbit Kanisius.

Hariyono, Drs. Paulus. 2007. *Sosiologi Kota untuk Arsitek*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.

Neufert, Ernst. 1996. *Data Arsitek*. Jakarta: Erlangga.

Nuqul, Fathul Lubababin. 2000. “*Pengaruh Lingkungan Terhadap Perilaku Manusia: Studi Terhadap Perilaku Penonton Bioskop*”. Universitas Negeri Malang. Available online at: <http://UniversitasNegeriMalang.ac.id/wpcontent/uploads/2014/03/Pengaruh-Lingkungan-Terhadap-Perilaku-Manusia-Studi-Terhadap-Perilaku-Penonton-Bioskop>

Sarwono, Sarlito Wirawan. 1999. Psikologi Sosial Kelompok dan Terapan. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.

