ICIAP
Better Space Better Living

Proceedings
1st Biennale International Conference on Indonesian Architecture and Planning
YOGYAKARTA, 9-11 July 2012
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Department of Architecture and Planning
Faculty of Engineering
Universitas Gadjah Mada
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Yogyakarta, 9-11 July 2012

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Department of Architecture and Planning
Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada

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Speech from the Head of the Department

I am preparing this short speech with very optimistic feeling and big hope that the 1st Biennale International Conference on Indonesian Architecture and Planning (ICIAP), which initiated in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of the Department of Architecture and Planning, Gadjah Mada University, would mark the 'new' development phase of the department. For already 50 years, the department has been established and served the community, many progressed and achievements have already been achieved. With so many progress and achievements, however, we may trapped into 'business as usual' and lost the direction. In order not to be trapped into such condition, last year, colleagues at the Department of Architecture and Planning, Gadjah Mada University, have agreed to renew their direction with a new tagline which is "better space, better living." Such tagline was consciously selected to remind everyone that the ultimate goal of architecture and planning is achieve better space for better living. Architecture and planning work, play, and create space. Such creation, of course, is aimed not to too pleased the architects and planner, but to facilitate better living. Many planning and architectural products may aesthetically grand and excellent, but if they are not facilitating better living, architects and planners then, could be considered unproductive. I have a great hope and belief that ICIAP would help architects and planners to reconsider again the directions of their practices and to remember that practices should be based on better knowledge. By sharing research findings on Indonesian architecture and planning, we would gain not only better knowledge on the subject, but better space and living as well.

Many thanks for dedicated persons preparing for the conference and for very enthusiastic colleagues participate in this conference.

Yogyakarta, 10 July 2012
Head – Department of Architecture and Planning
Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Prof. Ir. Bakti Setiawan, MA, Ph.D
Preface

This year is a salient year for the Department of Architecture and Planning (DAP), Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada since in 2012 this institution celebrates the golden age (1962-2012). In marking this notable jubilee this Department cordially organizes many programs along the year that among them is the First Biennale International Conference on Architecture and Planning (ICAP) which is conducted on July 10-11, 2012. This conference has own its important purpose not only in terms of to enhance the knowledge of Architecture and Planning but also to strengthen the exchange information regarding the related recent research among the experts.

Along 50 years, Department of Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada has played its important role in improving the quality of education and community service based on research programs mainly in the major field of Architecture and Planning. So, it is not excessive if the Committee of 50 years of DAP declares that the task of this Conference, then is to locate this conference for professors, researchers, students and all participants not only in academic purpose but also should be positioned in the real world which refers to create a better living for mankind within the change of global world without omit its identity. In the words of Rossi (1994) all great manifestations of social life and great works of art are born in unconscious life. But in this conference, it is expected that all papers materials should be discussed in conscious even though it may face antipodal ideas during the conference that may manifest itself in different point of views. It may be happened since there is a different point of view in discussing the context of topics such as the public and private sphere, the building and district or city, the rational urban design and the locus values. Some beneficial results wished for output from this conference and hopefully it can be taken advantage by public interest.

Eventually, I hope that through this conference the improving of knowledge in relation to architecture and planning is truly realized. Last but not least, I should state here that this conference could not have been conducted without cooperation of great many people, beginning of course, with those who directly involve in preparing the conference, the committee members as Dr. Iraputra, Dr. Listana Adhisakti, Dr. Sani Roychamsyah, Mr. Mario Listur, Mr. Alyas Abibawa Widita and all committee members. I also would like to give a great gratitude to Professor Bakti Setiawan, Head of Department of Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada, UI, APTARI, Japan Foundation and other sponsors which have supported this conference.

Yogyakarta, 10 July 2012
Chairman – Committee of 50 Years IJITAP
Department of Architecture and Planning
Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada

DR. T. Yoyok Wahyu Subroto
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The Historic Area Conservation Toward Heritage Tourism in Kauman Settlemet Surakarta

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the research focuses on conservation of the historic area toward the heritage tourism destination in Kauman Surakarta. Nowadays, the existence of historic area having high culture, unique value and potential of local wisdom like in Kauman area has not been handled optimally. It tends to lose its characteristics. Moreover, the main functions are changed permanently. The research employed qualitative approach and descriptive methods. Data collection techniques consist of site observation, interview and secondary data study continued by identifying the object with reference, so that the conservation of the historic area toward heritage tourism destination in Kauman Surakarta can be found. Research results indicate that Kauman areas built in 1890-1900 showed a Javanese traditional building with the background of views and Javanese palace culture. Kauman area, one of the historical places as a traditional sangehad settlement in central city, has one of the significant old building called rumah kebon/ady house, close history of Surakarta Palace. In addition, to support the heritage tourism, changes of historical buildings have been made to form façade, interior and function. The tendency can be seen from the building commercialized as hotel showrooms, home stay, and restaurant. However, one physical historic area like Muslim scholar is still genuine but tends to have less maintenance. Therefore, the nuance of local character as kampung santo/moslem area is still found from the existence of social religious activity. There are changes of spatial layout and function in historic area to fulfill the conservation of heritage tourism destination.

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Glossary:

1. Kancil/Varka/Abdi detem: A Muslim figure chosen and given a title ministry by the King
2. Bangawan/Prajogi: A person having special subject, he/she is chosen and given a title by the King
3. Sing of PB H: The name of the King Petrus Bonai I
4. Keraton detem: Certain people chosen by the King
5. Tamah pujonja/tamagang: Land donation from the King for being not for owning
6. Kaunedoran: The name of training the place of Kauman as a mosque from the community activities

11. Introduction

Kauman area is a uniqueness historical area as ulama and santri (moslem community) traditional settlement in the center of city having close relationship with the history of Kasunanan Surakarta Palace (Surakarta Palace) and Masjid Agung (Biggest Mosque). Kauman area has uniqueness Muslim wisdom character with the existence of some ancient building artifact which is close with the history of Surakarta Palace, for example: ulama houses, Kanggar (middle mosque), and other existence historical ancient building which is still can be seen and be searched its existence as a culture heritage. Therefore, it needs an attention to be recommended and to be explored its local
Javanese tradition and Colonial style shape; art deco house with modern style dominated with wall and door with row window round most of house wall.

(Figure 4. Kauman as a culture tourism area)

3) The culmination as shopping tourism area (batik showroom)

Nowadays, this phenomenon arises from the comer community in Kauman to continue promoting batik as local wisdom heritage. It is visualized in business activities, by changing the function of house living to be batik showroom. Some of original communities are still beautifying the conservation of ancient building. In the other side, for young generation, it seems to be difficult to be understood then they give more priority to commercial business.

- Batik showroom.
- Food tourist resort especially in Kauman, it has many various traditional food and taste like balado cake from kampung Baladan. It is a special snack served to celebrate Maulid Nabi in Palace and Masjid Agung.

(Figure 4. Kauman as a shopping tourist area)

Based on the explanation above, in Kauman are divided into three classes, there are: 1). tourist destination (langgar, masjid Agung, and ulama house); 2). cultural tourist destination (its uniqueness custom and traditional art of Kasunanan Palace); and 3). shopping tourist destination (batik showroom and house industry). Meanwhile, the access and the circulation use combinationist.
4. Conclusion

a. Historical area conservation toward tourism destination
   1) It must obey the existence of uniqueness local wisdom character, with its unique value area having attractive potential and local wisdom character.
   2) It must relate to Community-based tourism approach that there must be enthusiasm in developing community, developing role, ability and active involvement, and having sustainable collaborative partner system (government, private institution, and local society) as the main founder role.
   3) The development of Kauman tourist destination must have:
      - Religious tourist (masjid Agung, longgar, ulama house, pesantren);
      - Culture tourist (customs and social traditional art as the heritage of Surakarta Palace);
      - Shopping tourist (batik showrom).

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