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DESIGN ON URBAN CULTURAL LANDSCAPE HERITAGE CONSERVATION

Rejeki Bastanta Keliat¹, Wahyu Utami² and Imam Faisal Pane³

¹Master of Architecture, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

²Master Architecture, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

³Master Architecture, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Historic urban conservation is a part of urban designing. However, in reality conservation efforts are still a very difficult stage. There is a conflict in conservation discussion which has a misunderstanding of the implementation for it, especially in urban heritage conservation. Heritage conservation is still seeing as a freezer of city and the urban historic area seeing as a pathology area. Actually, there are many charters, regulation and law regarding conservation, but debates still occur because of different points of view. In this paper will discuss a literature review of various theories in urban design and urban heritage conservation, charters, standards and regulation, included a case study for the best practice in urban heritage conservation.

KEYWORDS: conservation, heritage, urban, design, architecture

INTRODUCTION

Chaos in the urban design of historical areas that have values is still occurs. Architecture and planning as the main determinants of the formation of physical space are considered to be the main factors in the chaos. Physical space without values has an impact on the socio-cultural space to be chaotic without any values being preserved. Preservation that should be able as a part of urban design is ultimately just a jargon. Even at the culmination point, preservation is considered as a dead stage or a city freeze. Conservation of urban heritage area or heritage city should not be seen as an alternative to urban growth, but on the contrary as an integral part of city development strategy that requires to be successful a full understanding of cultural values of each place (Bandarin, 2019). Heritage and economic development are a holistic system in urban design.

As we known that conservation must be a part of urban design with historical dynamics of its physical and cultural phase. It can discuss with historical layering and balance of cultural and natural values in the urban city (Nations, United, 2011). Space-time in urban form that bind each other and always move dynamically are expressed in permanency (Aldo Rossi, 1982), dominant elements (Wahyu Utami, 2001), fixed and nonfixed (Rapoport, 1982). Economic heritage (Ashworth, 1991) and heritage tourism (Orbasli, 2000) is become a supporting in conservation for its dynamically.

Urban historic areas have proven extremely dynamics as areas of economic development (Bandarin, 2019). All of parts continue to move dinamically according to the times, but not by abandoning pre-existing values (Droste et al., 1995; UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2008). Therefore, this paper discussions about the preservation of heritage areas with various approaches, especially the newest ones.

METHOD

A research recognizes the literature review stage, which aims to synthesize (Groat & Wang, 2013). Literature review as a research summary from many documents/textbooks can be defined as secondary sources and primary sources which have many forms, including (a) resolving conflicts among studies; (b) identifying new ways to interpret on a topic and (c) laying out a path for future research for advanced. Research question can be defined by literature review, research purposes and contextual purposes for theory preposition (Groat & Wang, 2013). Based on reviewing literature, researchers understand the history of the area of inquiry which can be a subject matter expert and a foundation (Terrell, 2016).

This paper describes literature review for design in cultural landscape heritage conservation. To get it, there are five step which explore many documents. The fourth and fifth step are supporters of the first to third step which are more exposed to standards, legislation and

applied conservations theory. The steps taken are as follows:

- a. Dialogue on understanding the theory of urban design
- b. Dialogue on understanding the theory of heritage city with its approach
- c. Understanding conservation of heritage city in Indonesia with its dinamically
- d. Comparation study on conservation heritage city in the world based on UNESCO declaration
- e. Comparation study on conservation heritage city in Indonesia

Theory of Urban Design

Cities is an organism (Bandarin & van Oers, 2012; Spiro Kostof, 1991) and a living and inhabited cultural sites (Organization of World Heritage Cities et al., 2014) which always movely dinamically as a sistemic structure (Alexander, 1987; Ali Madanipour, 1996; Spiro Kostof, 1991). It beginning from the human society (Bandarin & van Oers, 2012). As a sistemic structure, all cities grow with its spatial needs with reason in inepretative process, i.e segmenting time, space, meaning and value (Madanipour, 2007). It produces through socio- spatial processes (Alexander, 1987; Ali Madanipour, 1996; Lee, 2022; Spiro Kostof, 1991) Time is consist past, present and future (Aldo Rossi, 1982). All of periods have a character to make a city living and describe a hierarchy of needs.

Hierarchy of needs which Abraham Moslow explain that people have a hierarchy in thier life cand defined such urban design as the art and science dedicated to enhancing the quality of the physical environment in cities (Ellin, 2006). Based on five qualities of an integral urbanis ie

(a) hybridity; (b) connectivity; (c) porosity; (d) authenticity and (e) vulnerability, urban design can be demonstrated and can be controlling each other's (Ellin, 2006).

Citizen expressed their activities in city form (Alexander, 1987; Calcatone, 2010; Ellin, 2006; Marcus & Colding, 2014; Rapoport, 1982). Hierarchy of needs in urban design is related with the goal of New Agenda in SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) with seventeen goals which focus on number 11: sustainable cities and communities.

There are many urban design expert with their popular books before 21st century, likely: Le Corbusier (1924); Kevin Lynch (1960); Gordon Cullen (1961); Hamid Sirvani (1985); Jacobs (1964); Aldo Rossi (1982); Christopher Alexander (1977 and 1987); Trancik (1986);

Krier (1993); Ali Madanipour (1996), Spiro Kostof (1993 and 1999). There are three distinguishable types of theory in urban design as theories about the subject within urban design; theories about the object of urban design and theories about the knowledge of urban design (Foroughmand Araabi, 2016).

Urban design can become a bridge between urban planning and architecture which focus on shapers of the city and concern with the daily needs of users and solving tangible problems (Elrahman & Asaad, 2021). It focus on improving the spatial composition to get comfortable level (Paukaeva et al., 2021) dan more livable in the future that combines urban interventions and digital participatory designs for both theory-based and practical studies (Ataman & Tuncer, 2022).

Urban design should be a guide for citizen to create better space and living. To make better space, it can reach with a method of organizing and categorizing, predicting the of future events, explanation of the past events, a sense of understanding and the potential to control events (Foroughmand Araabi, 2016). Time period must be used to take a recommendation and problem solving in urban conservation.

As we know, urban conservation is connecting urban design and planning dan conservation effort. Urban conservation is the representation of history, personal and collective memory values, spirit of place (Bandarin & van Oers, 2012); it discuss urban processes.

Urban Heritage and Cultural Landscape Conservation

Historic urban area had been understood for the protection, conservation and restoration (ICOMOS, 1987). In many standard and charters have been defined that historic and heritage city are a different term. Heritage urban cities could be explain historic of urban city with its value. Heritage city is a reflection form the past time for the present and future time which describe the combination between

activities, nature and human in the space and time (Droste et al., 1995; Wahyu Utami, 2013). Nature as the inspiration for build cities over space and time (Wahyu Utami, 2013).

Historic character of the town or urban area and all those material and spiritual elements that express Character, i.e (a) urban patterns as defined by lots and streets; (b) relationships between building and green and open spaces; (c) the formal appearance, interior and exterior, or building as defined by scale, size, style, construction, material, colour and decoration; (d) the relationship between the town or urban area and its surrounding setting, both natural and man-made and (e) the various function that the town or urban area has acquired over time (ICOMOS, 1987).

During twenty years (2000 – 2020), there are many charter which discuss heritage, likely:

- a. Cultural landscape: The challenge of conservation, 2002 (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2002)
- b. Charter Principles for The Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage, 2003 (ICOMOS, 2003)
- c. Vienna Memorandum on World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture- Managing the Historic Urban landscape, 2005 (World Heritage Centre, 2005)
- d. Managing Historic Cities, 2010 (World Heritage Centre, 2010)
- e. World Heritage Cultural Landscape: a handbook for conservation and management, 2010 (Mitchell et al., 2009)
- f. Recommendation on The Historic Urban Landscape, 2011 (World Heritage Centre, 2011)
- g. Historic Urban Landscape Guideline. 2016 (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2019)
- h. Warsaw Recommendation on Recovery and Reconstruction of Cultural Landscape, 2018 (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2013)

For implementation in heritage conservation, there are many term likely heritage economy (Ashworth, 1991; Bandarin, 2019); heritage tourism (Butler, 2017; Orbasli, 2000); heritage resilience (Bandarin, 2019; Hall et al., 2018) and heritage impact assessment which discuss about the impact for newest activities in heritage area.

Cities and urban area can be categorized as a type of cultural landscape which related with Historic Urban Landscape that recognized of the layering of significances and values in historic cities (Bandarin & van Oers, 2015; Taylor, 2016). In architecture and planning, cultural landscape consists a set of belief, set up the cities structure (Wahyu Utami, 2013) and building (Calcatinge, 2013; Wahyu Utami, 2013) that influence by nature and culture (Droste et al., 1995; Longstreth, 2008;

Robertson & Richards, 2003; Sauer, 1925; W Utami & Andalucia, 2021; Wahyu Utami, 2013). Nature as a inspiration to set up the space and spatial with its culture (Longstreth, 2008; Wahyu Utami, 2013). Changing in urban design ideas is normally case with resilience approach (Bandarin, 2019; Hartel, 2013; Meerow et al., 2016; Pickett et al., 2004; Walker et al., 2004).

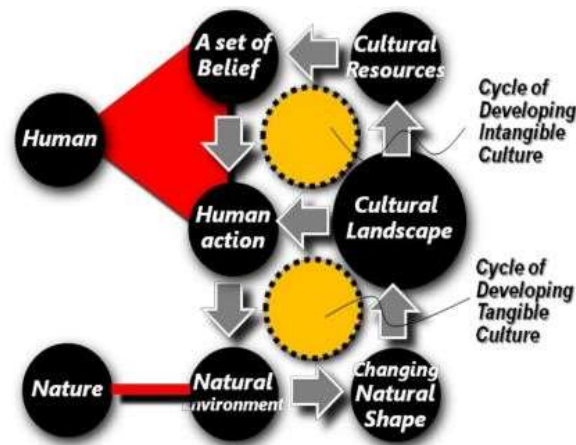


Figure 1. Cultural Landscape for Heritage Conservation (Wahyu Utami, 2013)

Discuss about the role of the nature to set up the city living, can't divide with the dynamic urban progresses or known as historic urban landscape approach. Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach reflects the continuity of urban development in each decade with society over time and space (Bandarin, 2019; Nations, United, 2011; UNESCO, 2016). It provides us with an approach and tools to ensure that culture, in all forms is an enabler and driver of sustainable development (UNESCO, 2016).

Heritage City on UNESCO Activities Due the heritage city arguments, there are many expert meetings and activities to support the heritage conservation methods by UNESCO likely Nairobi Recommendation (1976); Washington Charter (1987) and Vienna Memorandum (2005) that explaining many definition about historic urban center. In the recent, they are completed by Recommendation on The Historic Urban Landscape (Nations, United, 2011).

There are key issues in many meeting, they are: the importance of landscape, as a startification of previous and current urban dynamics, between the natural and built environment; (2) the role of contemporary architecture, previously considered as contextualization of new building; and (3) economics and changing role of cities, with empasis on non-local pocesses (World Heritage Centre, 2010).

To enrich and support the conservation, UNESCO has ten criterions that known as Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), namely:

- i. To represent a masterpiece of humancreative genius
- ii. To exhibit an important interchanget human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on development in architecture ortechnology, monumental arts, town-planning or

landscape design

- iii. To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared
- iv. To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history
- v. To be an outstanding example of traditional human settlement, land use, or sea-use which representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact or irreversible change
- vi. To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditional, with ideas or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding significance
- vii. To contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance
- viii. To be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features
- ix. To be outstanding examples representing significant on going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals
- x. To contain the most important and significant natural habitats of in situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation

According to the OUV by UNESCO, there are world heritage classification likely urban heritage, building heritage, monument heritage, urban heritage center, cultural landscape heritage etc. There are many urban heritage cities with its Outstanding Universal Value (Nations, United, 2021):

- a. Albania-Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra-criterion iii and iv. Explained by types of monument and vernacular elements during the classical Ottoman period-Medieval cultures
- b. Austria-Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg- criterion iii, iv and vi. Explained by interchange between Italian and German cultures with ecclesiastical city-state, rich in building from the Gothic period
- c. Belgium-Historic Centre of Brugge-criterion iii, iv and vi. Explained by urban design that has been occupied since the early Middle Ages
- d. Brazil-Historic Centre of The Town of Olinda-criterion ii and iv. Explained by a high degree of authenticity in the terms of location and setting, forms and design, and material and substances
- e. Japan-Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining-criterion ii and iv. Explained by individual sites though of the components' attributes are fragmentary or are archaeological remains that recognisably authentic evidence of industrial facilities
- f. Etc

For the process, according the factual condition, many world heritage were classified as in danger world heritage because of miss management, likely Historic Centre of Vienna, City of Potosi, Old City of Jerusalem and Its Wall, ancient city of Damascus, Historic Urban Centre of Shakhherisyabs, Historic Town of Zabid etc (Nations, United, 2021).

Heritage City in Indonesia

Consider on World Heritage list from UNESCO, Indonesia has nine world heritage sites, specifically Borobudur Temple Compounds, Komodo National Park, Prambanan Tempel Compounds. Ujung Kulon National Park, Sangiran Early Man Site, Lorents National Park, Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatera (in danger), Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: The Subak System as A Manifestation of The Tri Hita Karana

Philosophy and Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto (Nations, United, 2021).

However, actually Indonesia has many cities with heritage local values. It was described with Heritage City Program with PUPR which known with P3KP likely Jakarta, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Medan, Banda Aceh, Bau Bau etc. To be a heritage city, all of them must be explore the significance of local value with each attribute (Irawati, 2018). Meanwhile, there are many cities which is not included in that program because they have not been registered likely Magelang city and regency, Tanjung Pura etc. Therefore, in the recent many activities were done by cities for world and national heritage status, especially focus on conservation.

Urban heritage conservation efforts were done with Public Private Partnership (PPP) program, describing collaboration between government, private sector and citizen as a subject.

In this below, there are many heritage cities under PUPR program:

1. **Jakarta** with Kotatua Program with sixteen Batavia era and five twenty century sites, it has a policy instrument Pergub Provinsi DKI Jakarta number 29 in 2014. The role of private sector in Kotatua Jakarta Program (PT JOTRC and JEFORAH) is being to support the economic heritage area and cultural site
2. **Semarang** with Kota Lama Semarang (Semarang Old Town) which developed in can describe the economic innovation in heritage conservation. With 105 building heritage and 116 old building that preserved for 2 century. Semarang create historic urban area as a unique economic conservation, used reuse concept for its area and heritage building.
3. **Bogor** with Surya Kencana Area was developed as a heritage area with tropical vegetation and central activities for plantation. According with its significant value, Suryakencana historic area which was developed as trade center is design with core and supported zone
4. **Yogyakarta** with Hamemayu Hayuning Bawono concept, Yogyakarta have six heritage area (Kotabaru, Malioboro, Kotagede, Kraton and Imogiri) and has an area which explain the philosophy and imaginary axes, is developed as a cultural city

Based on Indonesia Charter for Heritage Cities Conservation, Indonesia heritage city has been defined as area which have extraordinary treasures in the forms of natural and sustainable cultural heritage (BPPI, 2013). Urban area as a living space is consist of many high value elements (Adishakti, 2017). With eight instrument in heritage city conservation, the important statement from Indonesia Charter for Heritage Cities Conservation are about an effort to understand and utilize wisdom, values and spirit from the past for future; prosperity to the people and enhance the quality of life; a holistic and comprehensive effort to ensure the people's passion (BPPI, 2013).

In Indonesia Heritage regulation, urban heritage area is a geographic space unit which has two or more cultural heritage sites which close and/or characteristic typical layout (Indonesia, 2010, 2022).

Layering for Urban Heritage Conservation

Physical and non-physical layering is order to seeing urban heritage conservation. It is useful for seeing the time period in the social, economic, politics and culture aspect. Through the identification of the existing period, significant values which always exist area associated with spatial settings in each time period (Wahyu Utami, 2013). Cause and effect in spatial space setting is becoming a basis for revealing local value which can later become guidelines in the design of historic areas. Superimposing the old map is the first step of the important step to get it which supported by photos and historical records as well as physical data found. The other hand, it is important to seeing the relationship between road structure, buildings and nature (Hough, 1990; Wahyu Utami, 2013, 2017; Wahyu Utami & Andalucia, 2018).

For urban heritage conservation research, it can use diachronic and synchronic to get urban layering in various aspect (Wahyu Utami, 2001, 2013) with still preserve permanency theory past-present-future (Aldo Rossi, 1982), fixed and semi fixed element (Rapoport, 1982) and continuity and change (Papageorgeou, 1969).

CONCLUTION

Historic area which not only has a long period but also has an significant values in social, culture and economic should be managed with appropriate conservation programs. The conservation of the areas should not be separated from the holistic urban area design. Based on the policies, standards and theories should be a mediator in the arrangement, the exploration of the significance values must be collaborated them. Urban conservation is not a freezer program and not to create a replica like a fake heritage, but a design which recent and future architectural style while still respecting the past works/design. It must be consist a improvement especially for pathology area to create a better space with local value.

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