

Existence of the Historical Value of the Tourism Space of the Urban Community in the Old City Revitalization

Asih Retno Dewanti^{1*}, Atridia Wilastrina¹, Silviana Amanda Aurelia²

¹Interior Design Study Program, Faculty of Art and Design, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia

²Photography Study Program, Faculty of Art and Design, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding author's email: asihretno@trisakti.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The revitalization of the Kota diamond village on the land of PT. KAI has a public open space concept in which there are various communal and recreational facilities, including mobile food trucks and suspension bridge water tours. The purpose of this research is a sustainable and smart city according to the Vision and Mission of the DKI Jakarta Regional Government. This research method is descriptive analytical approach: Input (primary and secondary data) – analysis process – output in the form of design concepts in terms of: Aspects of the area have historical value, environmental aspects of water tourism potential, socio-economic aspects of culture and public health required space open to socializing and creativity, Security Aspects related to systematic and integrated drainage to prevent flooding, Stakeholder Aspects according to the Visa and Mission of the DKI Jakarta Regional Government. The results of the research on the revitalization of the Kota Intan village on the land of PT. This KAI is in the form of a public open space concept that is integrated with the Jakarta Old City tourist area which includes communal and recreational facilities, mobile food trucks and suspension bridge water tourism.

Keywords: *Old Town; Historical; Mobile Culinary Center; Water Tourism and Creative Social Space*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Old City of Jakarta has an enchanting historical story, has complete tourism potential. The beginning of the establishment of the Jakarta City Area started from the Sunda Kelapa Harbor as well as the entry gate for the city of Jakarta. In the historical records of the city of Jakarta, there are several sources stating that there were 2 (two) kingdoms that had experienced a heyday, namely the 'Sunda' Kingdom and the Banten Sultanate Kingdom [4], among others: a) according to Faryanto Hadi in Wartakota stating that the discovery of the inscription 'Poetry' using the letters 'Pallawa' stored in the Jakarta History Museum shows the existence of the Tarumanegara kingdom between the 4th-7th centuries AD and the record of a Portuguese traveler named 'Tome Pires' in Calapa, another name for Sunda Kelapa is the Sunda Kingdom or called 'Tome Pires'. Dayo' (dayeuh) which is believed to be in the Bogor Region with the discovery of the Batutulis inscription (1133 AD). [1] b) Other sources state that another name for the Sunda kingdom is Salakanagara, which is the oldest kingdom in the archipelago whose exact existence is still debated. 3 (three) versions: 1. In Teluk Lada – Pandeglang, Banten;

2. In Ciondet (Condet); 3. On the slopes of Mount Salak. [5] Whatever sources claim to be related to the history of the city of Jakarta, it adds its own charm to the capital city of DKI Jakarta.

The revitalization of the old city of Jakarta is the focus of the Regional Government for the Special Capital Region – Jakarta, which continues to this day which also involves various integrated parties, including PT. KAI (Indonesian Railways). Especially the Jl. Kota Intan, where this area is now erected by illegal buildings from immigrants, who have occupied this area for generations. Taman Kota Intan has very interesting historical traces, including: Taman Kota Intan Bridge; Kali Besar and integrated public transportation starts from Kota Station or known as Beos Station. The revitalization of this area is important because this area is the beginning of the history of the formation of the city of Jakarta, with the Sunda Kelapa Harbor as the gateway to the northern region of Jakarta. There is a suspension bridge that can open the lid when ships enter the Kali Besar. In the past, in the area of Taman Kota Diamond, there was also an 'Amsterdam' gate which was the main entrance to the city, but over time and accompanied by widening of the

road, the existence of this beautiful gate had to be dismantled.

Revitalization of the Taman Kota Intan area which is the land of PT. KAI whose implementation is in collaboration with the DKI Jakarta Regional Government requires systematic steps, comprehensive considerations, realistic plan formulation and as little risk and conflict as possible, for this reason this work must be carried out in stages and continuously, a study to identify the response and needs of the affected community and maintain historical values and existing heritage buildings so that a study will be produced as a spirit of place zone based on an assessment of the dimensions of sense of historic solemnity, sense of community and sense of risk. There are several definitions of revitalization or there is an opinion mentioning the word conservation, including: a. Quoting the statement of Fauzi Firdaus, et al., it is an effort to protect an area and buildings that have certain values or history [4]; b. According to Nova, conservation is the process of managing an area, building or artifact that has historical value and the cultural meaning it contains so that it is well preserved [2]; c. According to Sugihartoyo and Wahyu AW, revitalization is a form of effort in preserving an area, including buildings in the tourism development strategy [1]; d. According to Arief Rahman, conservation aims to create added value and minimize the problems and failures of a particular area and building [1]. So from the four statements that

revitalization or conservation are: efforts to maintain an area and buildings that have certain values or history, as well as the process of managing an area, building or artifact that has historical value and the cultural meaning it contains so that it is well preserved, as well as a form of effort in preserving an area including buildings in tourism development strategies and aims to create added value and minimize problems and failures of a particular area and building.

The historical value of the Old Town Area can be restored by converting heritage buildings into landmarks and tourist loci. Public space is needed that can provide protection, comfort and enjoyment. The construction of public spaces must also pay attention to materials in order to be more environmentally friendly. For the revitalization of the Kota Tua area as a tourist space for urban communities and the existence of historical values, public space planning will be carried out by involving the local community and existing communities for organizing, mobilizing, and supervising the use of public space, to facilitate the local arts community. Revitalization of Taman Kota Intan which is the land of PT. KAI in collaboration with the DKI Regional Government and Trisakti University as the compilers of the Environmental Baseline study of the Old City Area, especially the Kota Intan area as a tourist city zone with the following regional sites in Figure 1.



Figure 1 Intan city park area tour chart model (reprinted with permission)

The chart above is a study of the model chart for the Taman Kota Intan tourist area which is the land zone of PT. KAI. The purpose of this research is to study the feasibility and potential of the Taman Kota Intan area as a tourist area that is integrated with the Jakarta Old Town Area, which fulfills the reactivation of abandoned assets as development targets. This study provides

recommendations and informs the condition of the Environmental Baseline (Building, Biological and Social, Economic and Cultural and Public Health) as the basis for the preparation of further studies, namely a business feasibility study to start the implementation of the Old Town area arrangement and strengthen the steps for reactivation of assets belonging to PT Kereta Api

Indonesia to support the tourism area management program.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

For the literature review of this research, we used written data such as: literature, websites, journals and proceedings and field surveys to obtain existing data.

2.1. Intan City Park Suspension Bridge

Based on the Governor's Decree no. 475 of 1993 and Ministerial Decree no. 237/M/1999 decided that the Kota Intan Suspension Bridge became a Cultural Heritage building. According to the history we quoted from several sources regarding the Kota Intan Suspension Bridge, among others: a. According to the Ministry of Education and Culture portal, the City of Intan Suspension Bridge is the first teetering bridge in Batavia, founded in the early 16th (sixteenth) century with the initial name '*ophaalbrug*'. In 1937 this bridge was restored by the Antiquities Service (*Oudheidkundige Dienst*) because it was destroyed due to flooding, and changed its name to 'Ophaalbrug Juliana'. After the Proclamation of Independence, it became the 'City Diamond Bridge'. The name Kota Diamond because its location is close to one of the 'Bastion Castle Batavia' named 'Bastion Diamant' (Intan) and to preserve its existence the Governor of DKI at that time, Ali Sadikin, established the Kota Intan Bridge as a Cultural Heritage Object on September 7, 1972 [2]; b. The name Kota Intan Bridge because it is located close to the Batavia Castle named Bastion Diamont, this bridge is also a link between the Dutch fort and the British fort and was built by the VOC (a trade alliance from the Netherlands in 1928. This bridge has a length of ± 4.43 m [4]. From the two statements above, the Kota Intan Bridge is a connecting bridge between the Dutch Fort and the British Fort which was built in 1928 by the VOC and was the first 'tipping' bridge in Batavia.



Figure 2 Jembatan Kota Intan di Th. 1920 (reprinted with permission)

2.2. Mobile Food Trucks

Is a form of place to eat or culinary business today, which is very easy to modify, disassemble and move easily. In tourist areas, this form of mobile food trucks is very easy to use. The size and shape can be easily adapted to the existing environment, conditions and market. This business became known to the Indonesian people around 2013, commonly known in big cities, festivals, tourist areas and other open areas. There are several definitions of mobile food trucks that we quote, including: a. According to the guide book for establishing a food truck business published by the Creative Economy Agency, it states that food trucks are activities to sell food and beverages using motorized vehicle units as media. A food truck business must fulfil 4 (four) important components in brief PEPS (Products; equipment, People and System), each of which includes: Products – Menu (Winner Menu, Favorite menu, Sleeper and Losser menu); Equipment (quality, cleanliness of tools, tools with health standards and maintenance of tools); People (Number of staff, Organizational Structure, Job Description and Control) and System (Preparation, Cooking, Food Serving, Financial Management) [3], b. According to a restaurant store website, it states that food trucks are a dynamic, mobile and compact form of restaurant business. Has the same layout as the layout in landed space with several aspects such as: The size of the vehicle; Vehicle interior consisting of (refrigeration equipment, cooking equipment, prep or work stations, sink or cleaning area, warming and holding equipment, cabinet or storage space, cash register, serving space and ventilation); Food Truck Branding (unique graphics, bright paint colors, a television, LED restaurant signs, undercarriage lights for night-time, back-lit menu signs, 3D name signs, awnings, speaker systems and Enlarged logo) and Food Trucks Details (business plans, health and safety regulation, proper permits, trucks equipment's leases, water holding containers, cost equipment, staff size, service area, finding the right POS system and marketing platforms) [8].



Figure 3 Jakarta Food Truck (reprinted with permission from (@JKTfoodtruck)

2.3. Green Open Space

According to the initial report data that we quoted from the results of a study by the Center for Settlement Studies in Kampung Kota – FTSP Usakti, it was stated that the land of PT. KAI, which is inhabited by the Kampung Taman Kota Intan community in the south and north of the railway line, which is bordered by Jl. Fishermen (south side) and Jl. Cloves (east side), Jl. The

Flag Pole and the Kali Besar River (west side) and Jl. Inner Ring Road (north side). The boundaries of the land to be returned include: a. An-Nur and Al Muttaqin Mosques (with waqf and certified land status); b. Guard Post on Jl. Cloves and Jl. Turmeric; c. PAUD, 1 (one) unit is located in RT 01; the RW office is adjacent to the PAUD; Mikrolet Parking; the existence of MSMEs along the railroad tracks provided by the DKI Jakarta Regional Government, such as the following zones (Figure 4).

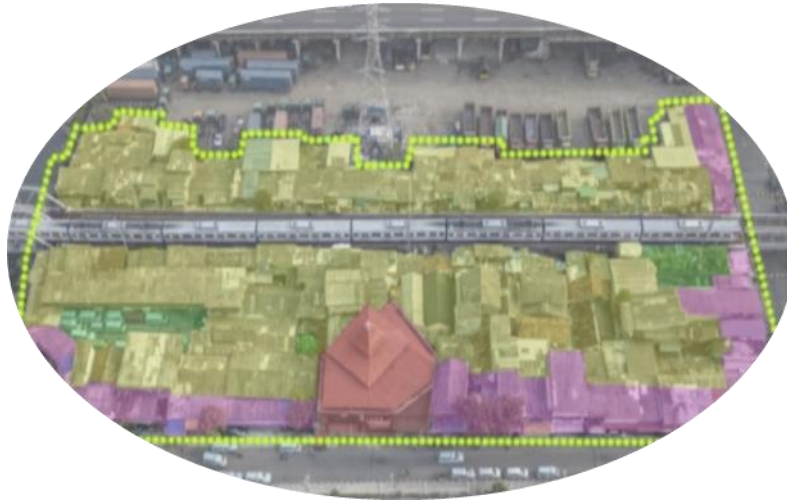


Figure 4 Zona Kampung Taman Kota Intan (taken and printed with permission)

Based on the existing conditions, as well as land PT. This KAI will be included in a tourist area zone that is integrated with the Old City Area – Jakarta, so in addition to returning to its function, one of the studies from the Visual Design Study Center – FSRD Usakti is to create an open area for socialization, sports, recreation and creative activities. There are several definitions of ‘Green Open space’, including: a. According to Gunes Tri, the revelation in Law no. 26 of 2007 concerning the arrangement of green open space in an area is 30% of the area of the city area consisting of 20% public and 10% private. Provision of green open space or green open space aims to: Maintain the availability of land as a water catchment area, create urban planological aspects through a balance between the natural environment and the built environment that is useful for the benefit of the community and increase the harmony of the urban environment as a means of securing a safe, comfortable, fresh urban environment, beautiful and clean [7]; b. According to Kalisa from Mustikaland Properties related to green open space, among others, it has 4 (four) functions: Ecological aspect (as the lungs of the city in reducing air pollution caused by motor vehicles, industry), aesthetic aspect (beautiful area and cool air), social (a place for socializing and doing activities) and Economics (planted with plants that can be traded). Green open space also has benefits as: Creating an Eco Cultural City concept that carries a cultural theme so that it provides benefits in terms of cultural preservation and then a concept for integrated waste management that can help reduce waste. This waste can be used for green open

space in the area such as the implementation of 4R (reduce, reuse, recycle, and replace) [3]. From the 2 (two) statements above, it can be concluded that ‘Green Open Space’ is an area that has an area of 30% green open which can be used to maintain the availability of land as a water catchment area, the planological aspect maintains the balance of nature and space used by the community and improves harmony. Nature and create an eco-cultural city concept that carries the cultural theme of the surrounding community, including the implementation of the 4R (reduce, reuse, recycle, and replace) integrated waste management.

The concept of land revitalization of PT. KAI at the diamond city park also carries the concept of public space as a tourist area that is integrated with the ideal Jakarta Old Town with the following aspects: a. Comfort; b. Relaxation (fulfillment of needs that include mental comfort. To achieve this need in urban areas, ecological elements such as trees, plants and water can be the main factors that can support a person to relax); c. Passive Engagement (a person’s need to enjoy the surrounding public space without having to always be involved in direct interaction with other users. Elements that can support the creation of passive engagement can be in the form of performances, exhibitions, interesting murals, or other interesting activities); d. Active Engagement (the need for involves direct physical experience with the place and the people in it. This form of need is in the form of social interaction which involves direct contact, either with friends, family, or the existing community); e.

Discovery (this need can be in the form of concerts, festivals, art exhibitions), theaters, markets, community activities, etc. which are usually seasonal in nature. A

good public space can invite individuals to have activities in that space), with examples of the Green Open Space as seen in Figure 5 [6].

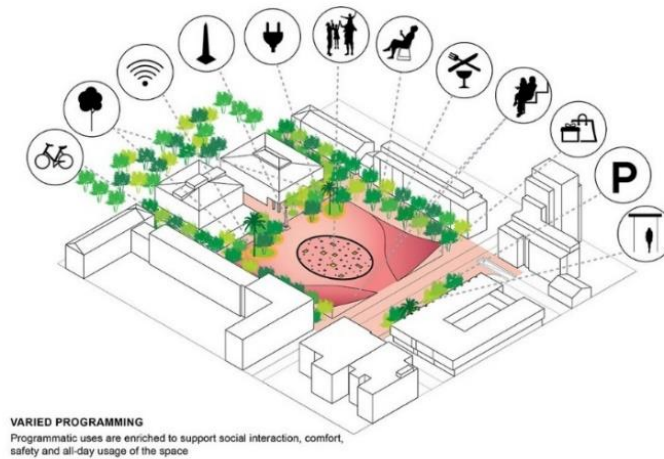


Figure 5 Green Open Space Concept (reprinted with permission)

3. METHOD

This research method uses descriptive analytical research method using primary data (written data) and

secondary data (observation), the research roadmap is as displayed in Figure 6.

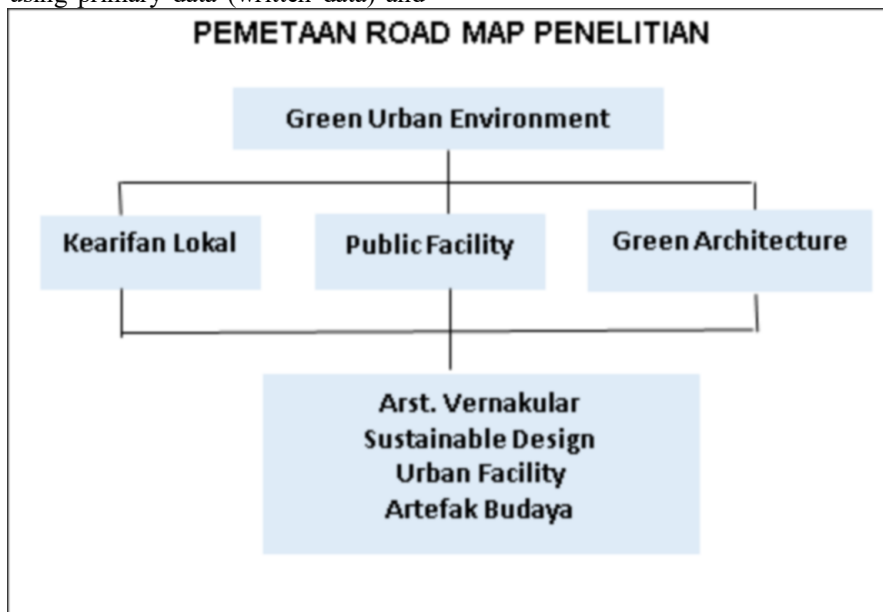


Figure 6 Research Road Map

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the initial study by utilizing primary and secondary data, it can be temporary conclusions are drawn which are grouped into 5 (five) groups major, namely temporary conclusions related to the Old Town Area Aspect; Aspect Environment; Social, Economic, Cultural, and Public Health Aspects; Capacity Aspect Security; and Stakeholder Aspect.

So, in preserving the environment and the historical value of the old city, it can be restored through converting heritage buildings into landmarks of tourist areas, green open spaces as communal and culinary spaces with mobile food trucks

4.1. Mobile Culinary Area

For the culinary concept in the form of mobile food with the types of food and drinks of the past, this form of mobile food is considered the most practical and

efficient, it is expected to support and be integrated with other facilities and infrastructure in the area and is one of the modern forms of stalls that are easily packaged for multi-functional zones. This means that if at any time the zone will switch functions, this mobile food is easy to install and disassemble without damaging the surrounding environment and does not seem dirty or shabby in this integrated area.

4.2. Green Open Space

The concept of green open space as a place to socialize, be creative and exercise with infrastructure that is instagramable in accordance with the atmosphere of the past.

4.3. Water Recreation

The existence of the Jungkit Kota Intan bridge adds to its own attraction, so the concept of water tourism which is integrated with the floating garden in Kali Besar which has already been realized will add to the charm of the diamond city park tour with an atmosphere not only during the day but even at night.

5. CONCLUSION

Recommendations to restore the historical value of the Old City through converting historical heritage buildings into new landmarks and tourist loci in Jakarta by presenting public spaces must be able to provide protection, comfort and enjoyment for visitors and the public. live in the area.

Recommendations for creating public spaces that can facilitate the Taman Kota Intan community by presenting water tourism areas, green open spaces complete with culinary zones will become an unforgettable experience, evoking memories of the architectural beauty of colonial-style buildings with iconic forms of historic aesthetic visual elements. For this reason, public space planning must be carried out in an integrated manner by involving the local community. The involvement of the existing communities to help organize, mobilize and supervise the use of public space, the community also makes activities in public spaces occur regularly, so that public spaces become comfortable spaces for the public to visit.

REFERENCES

- [1] Firdaus, Fauzi, et all., “Revitalisasi Kawasan Kota Tua Jakarta dengan Alternatif Konsep TOD” (2018), Jakarta: Jurnal Arsitektur Purwarupa, Fakultas Teknik – Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta.
- [2] Nova, The Conservation of Beautiful Kauman in Demak (2014), Semarang – Universitas Diponegoro.
- [3] Susilaningning dan LV Ratna DS, “Panduan Pendirian Usaha Foodtrucks (2018), Solo: Badan Ekonomi Kreatif dan Universitas Sebelas Maret.
- [4] Suratminto, Lilie dan Mulyawan Karim, Jakarta Punya Cerita (Kompas Media Nusantara, Kompas – Jakarta, 2016), p. 1.
- [5] Sugihartoyo dan wahyu AW, “Strategi Pengembangan Wisata Kota Tua sebagai salah satu Upaya Pelestarian Urban Heritage dengan Studi Kasus: Koridor Kali Besar, Jakarta Barat”, Jakarta: Jurnal Planesa - Universitas Esa Unggul, pp. 70-77.
- [6] Rahman, Arief, “Revitalisasi Kawasan Kota Tua Jakarta sebagai Upaya Mengembalikan Identitas Kota”, Depok: Prosiding PESAT (Psikologi, Ekonomi, sastra, Arsitektur & Teknik Sipil) Universitas Gunadarma – Depok, Vol. 6, ISSN: 1858-2559, pp. A-1 s/d A-8, 2015.
- [7] Hadi, Feryanto, (2012, Oktober 15) Jelajah Museum – Kala Dua Kerajaan Besar Berkuasa di Jakarta [Online - Wartakota, Tribun News], Available: <https://wartakota.tribunnews.com/2012/10/15/kala-dua-kerajaan-besar-berkuasa-di-jakarta>
- [8] Jakarta Tourism, (2019)“Jembatan Kota Intan” [Online], Jakarta, Available: <http://encyclopedia.jakarta-tourism.go.id/post/jembatan-kota-intan--wisata-alam?lang=id>

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter’s Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter’s Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

