

SURAT TUGAS

Nomor: 67-R/UNTAR/PENELITIAN/IV/2022

Rektor Universitas Tarumanagara, dengan ini menugaskan kepada saudara:

NANIEK WIDAYATI, Prof., Dr., Dr., Ir., M.T.,

Untuk melaksanakan kegiatan penelitian/publikasi ilmiah dengan data sebagai berikut:

Judul	:	Revitalization of Area Rich with Historical and Cultural Values: The Baluwerti Royal Surakarta Palace, Surakarta, Indonesia
Nama Media	:	International Society for the Study of Vernakular Settlement
Penerbit	:	The Center for Cities, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka
Volume/Tahun	:	10/issue 4/April/2023
URL Repository	:	-

Demikian Surat Tugas ini dibuat, untuk dilaksanakan dengan sebaik-baiknya dan melaporkan hasil penugasan tersebut kepada Rektor Universitas Tarumanagara

18 April 2023

Rektor



Prof. Dr. Ir. AGUSTINUS PURNA IRAWAN

Print Security : d1b352fb597a1436e6db6c8106029edd

Disclaimer: Surat ini dicetak dari Sistem Layanan Informasi Terpadu Universitas Tarumanagara dan dinyatakan sah secara hukum.

Lembaga

- Pembelajaran
- Kemahasiswaan dan Alumni
- Penelitian & Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat
- Penjaminan Mutu dan Sumber Daya
- Sistem Informasi dan Database

Fakultas

- Ekonomi dan Bisnis
- Hukum
- Teknik
- Kedokteran
- Psikologi
- Teknologi Informasi
- Seni Rupa dan Desain
- Ilmu Komunikasi
- Program Pascasarjana

Revitalization of Areas Rich with Historical and Cultural Values: The Baluwerti-Luwerti Royal Surakarta Palace, Surakarta, Indonesia

Naniek Widayati Priyomarsono

Master of Architecture at Tarumanagara University, Jakarta,
Indonesia

Email: naniekw@ft.untar.ac.id

Abstract

The area of Baluwerti Kasunanan Surakarta lies in the midst of the Surakarta city that surrounds the Palace of Karaton Kasunanan. The area has a margin with a high wall around it as if it is surrounded by a fort with a width of about 24 hectare are. In the fort, there are groups of settlements consisting of the residence of *abdi dalem* (internal servant), *and sentana dalem*, and *dalem Pangeran* which is identified as the residence of the internal Prince. The name is given based on their rank. This area is rich in historical and cultural values, and could fall within the 'National Culture Conservation' framework; that is the recognition of it as an important area for conservation. In order to facilitate the conservation of this area of Baluwerti, it is necessary to hold the conduct research related to the physical implementation of conservation in the field, namely so that guidelines can be produced.

In order to make the guidelines, regional or area grouping is held in the macro (the entire environment), mezzo (the region per block), and the micro (house group consisting of; *dalem pangeran* (internal residence of prince, *sentana dalem*, and *abdi dalem* internal residence of servant) levels; that each has its own individual traits. The objectives of the research are to enable to group area later on that affords to ease in making of guidelines of Baluwerti revitalization, Kasunanan Surakarta (on next research). The matters arising are frequent changes in spatiality and building shapes that happen to a group of *magersari* with numerous causes.

Commented [DKARD1]: 1. This paper has serious flaws. It examines an important issue. However, it is poorly written. The authors have serious language issues, and do not seem to be able to write meaningful sentences. It is hard to understand what you write and they therefore cannot be edited.
2. There is no critical review of literature. This must be done.
3. The research methodology talks in big language. It claims the use of grounded theory and the use of multi sciences. It claims to have made observations, conducted interviews and discussions. There is no evidence that any of these have been done. There no data. No interview data. No plans for observations, no images of the place. No discussion outcomes. No survey of literature: None whatsoever. Just a plan of the location.
4. Just grouping in to Macro Meso and micro does not make conservation to happen meaningfully. In theory, big ideas have been talked about 'integrity' and 'authenticity'. None of them have anything to do with the data or analysis.
There are no proper conclusions. To tell you the truth, this paper must just be rejected. However, you can revise and send and it could again be reviewed, if you improve.

Formatted: Font: Arial Narrow

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 11 pt

Commented [RD2]: Please say what the units of 24 is

Formatted: Font color: Red

The research employs a ~~Method used is qualitative~~ ~~vef~~ ~~-~~ interpretative, ~~method.~~ ~~The~~ ~~data capture is collected~~ ~~taken in~~ collaboration with the work partner: the ~~like~~ Tourism and Culture Office of Surakarta, through ~~-~~ ~~Besides there holds~~ interviews ~~interviews of the experts,~~ and numerous key ~~note~~ ~~speakers~~ ~~personnel~~ either inside ~~and~~ outside of the Karaton (Palace) ~~undergoing changes in the vicinity of Baluwerti.~~ ~~The entire data obtained,~~ ~~analyzed in detail according to the specifications of each region.~~ ~~The analysis was carried out by sorting out fixed elements (data elements owned by all regions), semi-fixed (data elements not owned by all regions), non-fixed (only a few data elements owned by regions), then compared with various literature related to research. The results obtained are grouping macro, mezzo, and micro regions. This is to facilitate future research which will provide guidelines for regional revitalization.~~

~~with way of~~ ~~P~~ ~~physical data that~~ is sorted into three ~~part groups:~~ ~~namely;~~ fixed data, semi-fixed data and non-fixed ~~data.~~ ~~Data capture is taken in~~ collaboration with the work partner ~~like~~ Tourism and Culture Office of Surakarta. ~~Besides there holds~~ interviews of the experts, numerous keynote speakers either inside and outside of Karaton (Palace) ~~undergoing changes in vicinity of Baluwerti.~~

The result is mingled with ~~the~~ physical data obtained in the field, and work picture already made, and produced in detail with seach regional specification. THEN analyzed according to the field condition and available literature in relation to the research. The result is some of regional grouping; macro, mezzo, and micro for the ease of making the later revitalization guidelines.

Keywords: Conservation, Grouping, Region, Baluwerti, Kasunanan Surakarta, Indonesia

Introduction

The Royal Kasunanan Surakarta (The Royal Surakarta Palace) is surrounded by an area named Baluwerti that lies between two border walls: namely ~~the~~ area of Karaton (The royal area) and ~~the~~ area outside the fort. Baluwerti ~~is has been~~ established by Paku Buwana II in 1743 (Soeratman, 2000). This area was occupied by Jumenengan Dalem Ingkang Sinuhun Kanjeng Susuhunan (ISKS) Paku Buwono XIII on ~~date of~~ 22 April 2017 in karaton Surakarta, inaugurated by ~~the~~ ~~Mister~~ Domestic Minister at the time of his speech ~~delivering the of p~~ ~~Presidential m~~ ~~Message.~~ ~~The speech declared~~ —that Surakarta as ~~an~~ icon of Karaton Surakarta and Mangkunegaran ~~as are to be considered as~~ international tourist destinations and stipulated ~~them~~ as ~~the~~ National Culture Conservation Region. ~~The e~~ ~~Environment~~ of the Royal Kasunanan Surakarta ~~surely undeniably~~ possesses ample heritage necessary to sustain and ~~maintain~~ ~~maintain~~ in order to get rid ~~of of the~~ ~~breakage~~ due to the ~~changes of the period~~ ~~changes~~.

~~The e~~ ~~Environment~~ of ~~the~~ Baluwerti settlement as a region with its traditional nuances, possesses a ~~nameing with ain accordance with~~ ~~toponimi:~~ ~~a way~~ (naming practice based on ~~the~~ function/duty of ~~society~~ ~~the~~

Formatted: Font: Not Italic

Formatted: Font: Not Italic

Formatted: Indent: Left 4 ch, Tab stops: Not at 14,54 cm

Commented [DKARD3]: There is no such data in the findings and analysis.

Commented [RD4]: Please instead of explaining what you did with data, produce the conclusions derived from this research.

Formatted: Indent: Left: 1,5 cm, First line: 0 cm, Right: 1,65 cm

Formatted: Font: Italic

community living in the settlement perumahan). There are a lot of heritage structures there but some of the heritage forms still visible is one of the heritage existing to see in internal as the residence of the Prince or called *-Dalem Pangeran*; and the internal building of the royals that can be called as *Sentana Dalem*, as well as the internal house of the servant or *Abdi Dalem*.

Condition to deal with recently is there happens There are physical and non-physical changes of Baluwerti area happening either due to the old age of the buildings, or the status of the ownership and other factors. Still However, there are no clear any regulations clearly or as guidelines in to direct the maintenance process or revitalization. This could cause the historical values and local characteristics to fade away from the building and result in a poor image and gradation of fade away historical values and local genus from the building of *Dalem Pangeran*.

Widayati (2020) points out that these The emerging matters are about related to the existence of physical and non-physical changes of the Baluwerti area ((heterotopo) in the absence of (Widayati: 2020). Unclear regulations have adverse impacts on any revitalization plans. and still Indeed, there are no any references or parameters used as guidelines in terms of for the revitalization of the area. Besides, other matters issues coming up such as the lacks of a proper image, lack of vitality of the region, unavailable lack of proper condition of infrastructure, and the irregular traffic inflow and outflow traffic from and to the Baluwerti area irregular, this affect, s to the slowdown or and lead to a significant decline of the environment quality that is significant. Besides there is are also another issues matter such as the impact from the loosening regulations of the Royal Palace, the absence of a solid policy not yet solid between the party of the Royal Palace and the District Administration, as well as the institutions not being yet on the spot of target, no and the absence of any regulations about the HPL (Rights to Land Maintenance or *Hak Pengelolaan Tanah*). Therefore, currently, the citizen people living in the Baluwerti area can not accept grants from the UMKM ((*Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah* or Micro Small and Medium Enterprises), to develop and conserve the area, leave alone the obtaining of business licenses and so forth to carry out businesses there.

In this context, this research intends to make a grouping classification of the Baluwerti area by holding creating a database in on physical and non-physical way changes taking place there. This as it will enable this next research, name to help unravel the concepts of Baluwerti Revitalization in general and produce the guidelines for Kasunanan Surakarta in particular. Therefore the research is focused on Baluwerti as a meeting hub between the dwellers still oriented on towards the royal palace and dweller yet being in a free society community. This means that (the bond with the royal palace has begun starts to loosen).

1. The research poses the question: How significant is the value of Baluwerti value to Surakarta?. It seeks to find out the benefits and the values of Baluwerti in the future, and the Living Monument that affords to some leverage the for living in the future. For the achievement of The final objective of from the research about relates to the guidelines 'revitalisasi'. Thus, it is necessary to have this research focus on the division of area groups from the macro, and mezo, to micro levels, and thus there articulate achieves which regulation is either allowed and or not allowed in those groups.

Commented [RD5]: Please write the long version and the short within brackets

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: First line: 1,27 cm, Tab stops: Not at 1,27 cm

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Headings CS (Times New Roman)

Formatted ...

Formatted ...

Formatted ...

Formatted ...

Formatted: Font: 12 pt, Chinese (PRC)

Formatted: Font: 12 pt, Not Italic, Chinese (PRC)

Formatted: Font: 12 pt, Not Italic, Chinese (PRC)

Formatted: Font: 12 pt, Not Italic, Chinese (PRC)

The Theoretical Basis

Theories of macro, mezzo and micro environments

According to Haruo (2000), area delineation can be traced into two types. The first type often runs in practice by the geographers and planners, namely attempting to limit the region or area according to one set of the criteria that should be reckoned. This criteria is based on the goal or the objective of the area delineation. The second type is on regional delineation based on the administration limits. (Haruo,2000) N. "Regional Development in Third World Countries — Paradigms and Operational Principles". The International Development Journal, Co. Ltd. Tokyo, Japan, 2000. ("Regional Development in Third World Countries – Paradigms and Operational Principles". The International Development Journal, Co. Ltd. Tokyo, Japan, 2000).

Commented [RD6]: Please provide the full reference for (Haruo, 2000) at the end of the paper and not here.

Rengasamy (2005) said that in from the viewpoint of 'Multi-Level Planning' could be used to understand these. That is the division of the regional division based on their types, namely: macro region, meso region, micro region and micro-minor regions. A macro region is the a region wider in nature. This refers to a country or a state or even a group of states in case those countries is are not too big. In fact, a macro region can be a group of countries possessing the same goal. For instance, a group of states involved in the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), or G-20 and so forth belong to Meso regions. Besides there is another term namely The macro-major region that comprises the zones of a state. Yet, it can be a zone consisting of some countries too. In Indonesia, the regional divisions aims to divide them into the three: "Regional Planning & Development" for Indonesia Region in the West (WIB), "Regional Planning & Development" for Indonesia Region in the East (WIT) are examples of regional divisions reckoned in a macro-major region. A regional division in at the macro level not is only done not only based on a country or a state but also as nodal.

Formatted: Font: Not Italic

A macro region is not supposed to be uniform or homogeneous, but yet supposed to be physical. A meso region can be identified as a division of a state. In Indonesia, this region is of a province or a district. Sometimes it consists of some groups from states or provinces or districts. Rengasamy, S. "Regional Planning & Development". United Nations Centre for Regional Development, (2008) said that meso region is a homogeneous region or a nodal region, while a micro region is a district. In Indonesia, the latter can be defined as a city; that is a unit of the lowest territory in the hirarki planning regions.

Criteria and Character of a Region

Walker (2013) said that the existent number of regional values is very important in the past, the present and the future, such as history, aesthetics, science and social attributes that which are the characteristics that form a regional character. A bunch of artefacts made by the human people in relation to culture and perspectives from generation to generation are then called as a city. While Garnham (1985) said that the establishment of the cities is started with the ownership of a thing that is unique and having a particular character from the region as well as it is commensurate with the context of a city. Yet, there are three

important components in defining a character and identity of the important regions. They are:

- 1) **Physical form:** The physical form is of places. The elements of a physical structure consists of buildings, landscape, climate and the aesthetic values.
- 2) **Activities and functions:** These are able to be observed. The elements of activities and functions are formed from the interactions of inter human among people, which influences culture, as well as the usage of the buildings usage and landscapes that can support the activities.
- 3) **Meaning or symbol:** This is a result from the eagerness and experience of the human being. The regional character is formed as a human being reaction of results towards the physical aspects and their functions.

Establishment of a regional character and identity in context influencing a city arises from the spatial conditions such as the terrain, the landscape contour, the climate, the plants, as well as the social conditions of human being with who produce the culture. The past-time perspectives and the activities done in the city-urban establishments add to them too. Thus there are Criteria unique and particular characteristics that have been formed in the a given region (Garnham, 1985). They are as follows:

- 1) Architectural architectural emblems.
- 2) Climate, basically in the relation to quality and quantity of lightning, rain density, and temperature.
- 3) Particular and unique natural environments unique and particular.
- 4) Memories and meanings holding special meaning to the users.
- 5) Local material usage.
- 6) Craftmanship.
- 7) Sensitivity in the placement of buildings and the important points.
- 8) The diversity and historicity of culture
- 9) Human values
- 10) Public environment with access quality and high visibility.
- 11) Daily and periodical activities in at the scale of the region.

Determining the regional character to be recognized as a cultural conservation site or cultural heritage has been based on criteria based on developed from researches already existing research. The latter is necessary to seek protection from the numerous institutions having special concerns on guided environment conservation, namely ICOMOS (*International Council on Monuments and Sites*) and UNESCO (*United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization*). These institutions are some of the UN bodies. The and formulation of the Venice Charter is advantageous to discuss the criteria of regional character that shows regional identity as a transaction between culture and heritage emerging and vice versa or called as cultural heritage that must be protected. Year 1964 has to do list namely:

The formulation of the (Venice Charter) done by a group of the professional running in guided environment conservation, a step in attempt

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Font color: Red

Formatted: Font: Not Italic, Font color: Red

Formatted: Font color: Red

of conserving character and identity of Cultural Conservation with the existing association of ICOMOS, documents published by ICOMOS and UNESCO with the criteria, guidelines and process more comprehensive to develop and to be formulation of guidelines of Conservation Region.

From ~~at the~~ aforementioned it ~~can be concluded~~ that a region in ~~the~~ context of ~~Cultural-cultural Conservation conservation~~ can be classified as ~~in the~~ above or as in Graham's ~~perspective~~, 1985.

Concepts of Integrity and Authenticity

Preservation in general is global and relative which means it can be applied to forms of the *heritage* whose traits are local and beneficial, either from ~~the~~ physical aspects or non-physical aspects. This is formulated to gain criteria of *Integrity* and *Authenticity*. The ~~appearance-preparation of the~~ 'Nara document of Authenticity' (1994) by UNESCO ~~and viewpoint emanating from the~~ preservation philosophy ~~via that promotes a~~ value-based approach with concepts of ~~integrity and authenticity as basic reference about the~~ emphasizes the importance of ~~comprehension of the~~ local context. ~~Information and~~ The important values of consideration of integrity concept is about the importance of cultural ~~ale~~ conservation as a past time relic (Martokusumo, 2006).

The ~~w~~Work scope of ~~the~~ integrity concept consists of (Orbasli, 2008):

- 1) Physical integrity.;
- 2) Structural integrity.;
- 3) Design of integrity.;
- 4) Integrity of ~~the~~ aesthetic.;
- 5) Integrity toward the environment ~~and~~;
- 6) ~~The~~ Integrity of ~~the~~ profession.

Stovel (2002), ~~says~~ that it will ~~be~~ hard if ~~the application of~~ integrity ~~application in attempt of on~~ cultural conservation with the environment that has been developing too far, yet ~~the~~ concept of integrity must be comprehended in depth and ~~in its~~ contextual. ~~The c~~Criteria for the ~~in~~ assessment of integrity is based on ~~aspects~~ as follows:

- 1) Non physical aspect that pertains to physical features ~~that which supports humanbeing the activities of people~~;
- 2) Historical area that ~~pertains to~~ blends ~~of~~ components ~~from~~ coherently.;
- 3) ~~The presence of a~~ Series of historical layers ~~is an~~ acknowledged ~~in~~ of a city.;
- 4) An ~~acknowledging of significance~~ that ~~significance~~ can be ~~varied~~ from generation to generation.;
- 5) Relations between socio-economic development, societal welfare, and conservation from ~~the~~ historical character.

~~The p~~Parameters of ~~the~~ concept of authenticity consists of ~~many~~ attributes ~~such as~~ designs, material, workmanship, and order. ~~In this regard, the that are~~ "Operational ~~g~~Guidelines of ~~the w~~World Heritage" was developed before the ~~version of the~~ year 2005. ~~The appearance of discussion and formulation in year of In~~ 1994, in Nara ~~that produces the~~ new ~~and~~ additional parameters from the concept of "authenticity". ~~As~~ a form of identification towards ~~the~~ aspects of culture and heritage in a wider scale. Additional parameters ~~is~~ such as, tradition, technique, language, and other forms from intangible heritage as well as the appearance of spirit and feeling ~~have been incorporated~~. ~~In the~~ guidelines, ~~the~~ theory frame ~~in deeds of for~~

Formatted: Font: Not Italic

Formatted: Font: Not Italic

Formatted: Font: Not Italic

Formatted: Font: Not Italic

Commented [DKARD7]: No one can understand what you write. I am trying to make sense, and I cannot. Thus I cannot edit. Please write meaningful sentences.

preserving the historical regions on the basis of conservation can be described as in the following diagram:

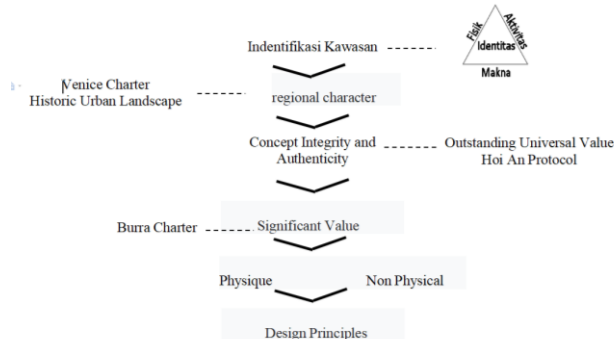


Fig. 1: The Framework of the Regional Character Theory
Source: Paramitasari, 2017

From the afore mentioned, in classifying the regions of macro, mezzo, and micro besides the side of its regional range stipulation, it is also about forms, activities, and the available symbols. Once grouped or classified, the character inside will be seen from the existence of integrity and its authenticity.

Criteria stipulation in gGrouping

Widayati (2020) saysid in terms of stipulating the groups such as thei-e macro, mezzo, and the micro, the following criteria is necessary:

1. The Macro group is-refers to all the parts in the outer border wall (a fort in the border with the region outside the Baluwerti) and outside of the wall of kedhaton. The latter is-existent because both border walls are fixed elements (not undergoing the alteration so far in ages)
2. The Mezzo group is a region that is-existentexists inside the outside border wall (fort that is an adjacent border with a region outside the Baluwerti and outside of kedhaton wall-~~(name of the sub-region is according to toponimi)~~). In the sub-region, there are persils which in-it there are houses, for either the residence of the Prince, the servants or the knights or sentana dalem)
3. The Micro group are persils which in-it there are houses of the Prince, the servants or the knight.

Research Methodology

In stipulating the grouping such as the region like macro, mezzo, and micro, there are attempts of approaches with a qualitative interpretatif in this approach, the researcher makes a complex picture of the situation in the area, examines the results of the interviews, makes detailed reports from the views of the respondents, and conducts studies on natural situations in the field. (Creswell 2013). Qualitative research is one of the research procedures that produce interpretive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of the people being observed (Bogdan and Taylor, 1975). The data collection method used was literature study, field observations, interviews with informants and a series of discussions in the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) forum. The literature study and field observations were carried out for;

- identify issues that are developing in the Baluwerti Kasunanan Surakarta Area;
- mapping the problems that occur and the potential possessed by the area,
- Based on the problem mapping, regional grouping criteria are made to make it easier to analyze the existing data. The results of the analysis are listed in the macro, mezzo, and micro grouping tables, based on existing criteria.

research approach as in Glaser's ~~perspectives~~ perspectives (1967). His approach way is ~~the with~~ Grounded Theory Research (e.g. research producing a strong basis of a theory). ~~Referring to~~ From the viewpoints of Denzin & Lincoln; (2002), ~~said that a~~ natural approach in studying the available phenomenon in order to interpret and understand is very important.

The natural approach of this research examines the ~~e~~ phenomenon in order to interpret and to understand ~~the, involve~~ multi-sciences. These are ~~the~~ ÷ architecture, archeology, anthropology, history, economy, management, environment, landscape, water order, infrastructure, electricity and IT. The ~~m~~Method of data accumulation used is ~~involved~~ literature ~~review~~ survey, observations, interview of source person and series of discussions in ~~the~~ forum of Focussed Group Discussion (FGD). ~~Yet the~~ literature ~~survey~~ review and field observation are done to;

- Identify ~~the~~ issues as in ~~the r~~Region of Baluwerti Kasunanan & Surakarta;
- ~~do~~ the mapping of matters as ~~in they~~ existence and ~~recognizing the~~ potencies held by the region,
- ~~Based on the~~ mapping of the matters, criteria is made ~~to ease~~ to carry out data analysis. Results of the analysis is blended into groupings of macro, mezzo, and micro, based on the criteria that is available.

Findings (Data and Analysis)

Macro grouping:

1. Alun-alun physically and functions so that it remains a public city space with more intensive control and maintenance carried out by an agency formed by the city government together with the palace. The existence of the fence needs to be maintained so that the cleanliness of the square is maintained, the types of trees that are there are uniformed and arranged so that they look harmonious and comfortable for the community. Open space around the square is restored to its original state by moving the parking area and street vendors.
2. Circulation of the road is restored as all with the *pradaksina* direction (from left to right) around the palace
3. Entering the palace area, you must ride a vehicle that has been provided by the palace and the city government (pollution free).
4. Vehicle parking for tourists and visitors is localized in several areas according to the goals of their respective visitors without damaging the existing built-up areas.
5. Prioritize street vendors related to cultural tourism, managed by UMKM ((Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah or Micro Small and Medium Enterprises)

Mezzo grouping

Commented [DKARD8]: This is just big talk. There is nothing in this paper showing the use of any grounded theory.

Commented [DKARD9]: Which phenomena was examined using the natural attitudes, and multi sciences? Architecture? Archeology? Anthropology? History? Economy? Management? Environment? Landscape? Water? Nothing exists. This is just big talk in methodology. There is no research data from any of these points of view.

Commented [DKARD10]: There is no data related to any of these in the findings. There is no data from any survey of literature. There is no data from interviews, discussions or anything. No data from any observations. Strangely, there is not a plan or even an image of this place. There is a serious question if any research has been done at all.

Commented [DKARD11]: Where are these issues?

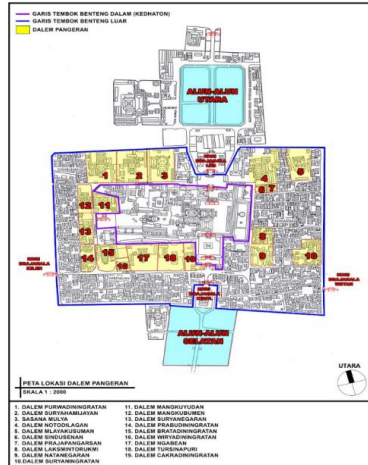
Formatted: Indent: Left: 0 cm, Hanging: 0,48 cm

Commented [DKARD12]: Where is the data from this mapping? Nothing exists.

Commented [RD13]: Please write the long version and the short within brackets

The grouping consists of 2 parts

1. Dalem Prince Building Group and
2. Abdi Dalem and Sentana Dalem Building Groups.



Micro grouping:

In micro-grouping there is a problem that not all *Dalem Pangeran* (prince palace) can be surveyed, so the grouping is based on princely palace prototypes which are similar. In micro-grouping, every element of the building is recorded

Table 1. Table of Building Elements *Dalem Pangeran* (prince Palace)

<u>ELEMENTS OF BUILDING</u>	<u>PROPOSAL</u>
<u>Roof</u>	Form of roof that must be maintained. Usage of roof cover material like <i>sirap</i> must be the same with the authenticity or at least having the similarity with the authentic material.
<u>Skylight and roof window (Dommer Windows)</u>	Addition of <i>skylight</i> and roof window must have permission from the pertinent institution or authorized institution and Restoration Session Team .
<u>Facade of Building</u>	Facade of Building must be maintained and returned to its authenticity.
<u>Elements of the exposure (Door, Window, other exposures and its ornaments)</u>	architectural elements like windows, doors, other exposures together with attached ornaments must be maintained and returned to its authenticity.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman

Formatted: Centered

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman

	<u>Other element addition like ladder, partition wall etc is not allowed to obstruct or bother its genuine architectural elements</u>
<u>Pendapa or pavillion, Canopi, Veranda, Terace, Frontyard (serambi), Balustrade</u>	<u>All forms must be returned to it authenticity (the old condition) and must be maintained in terms of all material, material as well as its genuine color</u>
<u>Addition of leaf door or door leaves (daun pintu), window leaf or daun jendela</u>	<u>Addition of window leaf and door leaf is for the need of weather conditioning, and building interior is allowed so long as the design is commensurate with the genuine door leaf and genuine window leaf.</u>
<u>Building elements from wooden material</u>	<u>Building elements such as: appearance wall, list plank and so forth are made from wooden material and can be done with re-painting with genuine colors.</u>
<u>Material Finishing</u>	<u>Facade and outer part wall and inner part wall must be maintained in authenticity. If the genuine condition at the past time is not finished like couple of brick and couple of stone that has been altered then it is suggested to return as in the authenticity.</u>
<u>Structure and construction</u>	<u>Genuine structure of building must be maintained and restored in case it needs strengthening since material condition has been old or changing in ages thus it is then done with building structure addition to strength building and fulfill security and safety as in permission. Addition of the building structure elements is not allowed to bother or change architecture of the genuine building.</u>
<u>Finishing of the inner room or domestic room</u>	<u>Finishing of genuine interior and building interior e.g wall, pallate and floors must be maintained and restored based on genuine condition and based on group or classification of its cultural conservation</u>
<u>Electrical, plumbing, made-airing system (AC), Fan</u>	<u>Ellectric network, plumbing and weathering shall be maintained except in condition where it is impossible thus it shall remain not to change the authenticity of building. Mainly those or that on the attached condition of building elements (wall, pallate and so forth)</u>

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman

	<p><u>or added as in outbouw that is designed not to break wall aesthetic or the existing pallate.</u> <u>Air condition setup (AC) and objects of other mechanic tools must be laid on places not visible from the outside and must not break building site or building physic as well as visibility of the environment in the vicinity. If necessary additional cover can be used like screen harmonious with its building condition.</u></p>
--	--

Findings of Building Data for Residents of Kampung Baluwerti who used to be Magersari:

1. Every house in the village of Baluwerti is in a state of light, moderate or heavy damage. Some have even changed shape not according to their environment.
2. If repairs are to be carried out, they must comply with the technical provisions for the implementation of construction following the "Rehabilitation and Restoration Technical Guidelines" issued by the Culture and Museums Office in 2003.
3. In the residents' houses, several old foundations were found which were thought to have been the foundations of the fort in the past before the fort underwent widening. So that in carrying out physical development activities in this area, especially those related to underground excavations, archaeologists must involve and obtain approval from the Department of Culture and Museums and the Surakarta Kasunanan Palace.
4. The procedure for carrying out the restoration of cultural heritage buildings is carried out in accordance with Law no. 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation.

Findings

Arrangement as in Macro

Some proposals of planning and engineering ideas are as follows:

1. The Arrangement or management of the cCity sSquare in terms of the physic and its function can be city public space is with the maintenance and policing more intensively as usually done by entities of city administration together with the royal palace or karaton party. Existence of fence is necessary to consider, type of the tree that is supposed to be uniform and more arranged in garden architecture so that it will be harmony and comfortable to the public, and in terms of function all parking spaces in the square are transferes to other location as well as the street vendors.
2. Utilities of street and pedestrian as in region of Baluwerti shall be arranged either in circulation and types of vehicles as in regulation to enter the region of the Baluwerti, and can be neat from the breakage. So long as the pedestrian space is given plants or shading trees as well as

Commented [DKARD14]: Based on what? No basis.

Commented [DKARD15]: Who says so? Authors imaginations. This is not research based guidelines, or recommendations.

street traffic signal in terms of street light can be designed in art as in atmosphere of the glory time of the Royal Kasunanan Surakarta.

3. Sistem of utilities of street can be repaired mainly in area that risks with puddle due to the rain or if necessary the water disposal or channel is made bigger, in addition cables of PT Telkom and PLN (electricity) can be planted with channel or prevalent tunnel, including there is fire fighter office and so forth as in the prevailing regulation,
4. Vehicle parking for the tourist and other visitors is supposed to its prevalent location or its destination without breaking the established region.
5. Street vendors are mainly specialized in terms of cultural tourism and security or beverage are coordinated by the assigned party.

Commented [DKARD16]: This is not conservation of cultural heritage. This is maintenance of the streets.

Commented [DKARD17]: This is not conservation of cultural heritage.

Commented [DKARD18]: This is nonsense.

Arrangement as in Mezzo

Guidelines discussion consists of :

- a) Group of building of prince and
- b) Group of building of servants and royal relatives.

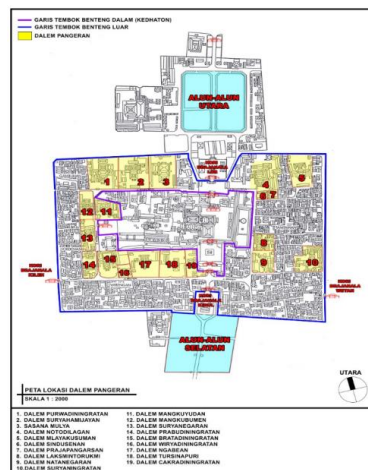


Fig. 2: The location of Internal Residence of the Prince, Region of Baluwerti, Kasunanan Surakarta.
Source: Documentation of researcher of 2021

Arrangement as in Micro

In discussion as in micro for the sake of the ideal there will discuss internal building of prince one by one . However in this research there is impediment that not each *dalem pangeran* or building of prince can be surveyed or visited by the researcher. The latter can be done is classification or grouping based on the prototype on the similarity of or internal building of prince dalem pangeran.

Table 1: Gguidelines in Revitalization of Micro

ELEMENTS OF BUILDING	GUIDELINES
----------------------	------------

Roof	Form of roof that must be maintained. Usage of roof cover material like <i>sirap</i> must be the same with the authenticity or at least having the similarity with the authentic material.
<i>Skylight</i> and roof window (<i>Dommer Windows</i>)	Addition of <i>skylight</i> and roof window must have permission from the pertinent institution or authorized institution and Restoration Session Team .
Facade of Building	Facade of Building must be maintained and returned to its authenticity.
Elements of the exposure (Door, Window, other exposures and its ornaments)	architectural elements like windows, doors, other exposures together with attached ornaments must be maintained and returned to its authenticity. Other element addition like ladder, partition wall etc is not allowed to obstruct or bother its genuine architectural elements
<i>Pendapa</i> or pavillion, Canopi, Veranda, Terrace, Frontyard (<i>serambi</i>), Balustrade	All forms must be returned to it authenticity (the old condition) and must be maintained in terms of all material, material as well as its genuine color
Addition of leaf door or door leaves (<i>daun pintu</i>), window leaf or <i>daun jendela</i>	Addition of window leaf and door leaf is for the need of weather conditioning, and building interior is allowed so long as the design is commensurate with the genuine door leaf and genuine window leaf.
Building elements from wooden material	Building elements such as: appearance wall, list plank and so forth are made from wooden material and can be done with re-painting with genuine colors.
Material <i>Finishing</i>	Facade and outer part wall and inner part wall must be maintained in authenticity. If the genuine condition at the past time is not finished like couple of brick and couple of stone that has been altered then it is suggested to return as in the authenticity.
Structure and construction	Genuine structure of building must be maintained and restored in case it needs strengthening since material condition has been old or changing in ages thus it is then done with building structure addition to strength building and fulfill security and safety as in permission. Addition of the building structure elements is not allowed to bother or change architecture of the genuine building.
Finishing of the inner room or domestic room	Finishing of genuine interior and building interior e.g wall, pallate and floors must

	be maintained and restored based on genuine condition and based on group or classification of its cultural conservation
Electrical, plumbing, made-airing system (AC), Fan	Electric network, plumbing and weathering shall be maintained except in condition where it is impossible thus it shall remain not to change the authenticity of building. Mainly those or that on the attached condition of building elements (wall, pallate and so forth) or added as in outbouw that is designed not to break wall aesthetic or the existing pallate. Air condition setup (AC) and objects of other mechanic tools must be laid on places not visible from the outside and must not break building site or building physic as well as visibility of the environment in the vicinity. If necessary additional cover can be used like <i>screen</i> harmonious with its building condition.

Guidelines for the Restoration of Buildings of Residents of Baluwerti Village:

Commented [DKARD19]: There are no proper guidelines here.

1. Each building of the residents of Baluwerti village within the condition of low, middle and high breakage must be restored/re-built based on its category.
2. Stipulation of the building execution technique refers to "rehabilitation Technique Guideline and Restoration" published by Museum and Culture Provincial Office of 2003. First one is a clear recommendation. This is not. It says 'must be' This says 'refers to' makes no sense. (Nonsense)
3. For the purpose of protecting the ancient asset possibly found in the area of Baluwerti's cCultural cConservation, each physical development/building activity in this region, mainly related to the excavation/excavations of the underground/ Owners, must get archeologists involved and shall gain permission from the Museum and Culture Provincial Office and relatives of the Royal Surakarta.
4. The pProcedures of culture conservation restoration and execution is are to be performed by an expert team holding reliable capabilities in the performance of restoration activities.
5. Other regulations related to the restoration and renovation for of the buildings or the areas must be carefully follwed.

Conclusions

Result of this research is Baluwerti grouping of th_{ree} groups i.e macro, mezzo, micro such as the table of grouping whise-shows that the content is about details on-rather than the condition of each elements going

to be revitalized. Yet the condition shall encompasses conditions like good, mid and severe breakage as well as details of used material.

Therefore this research result assist much and ease the upcoming research in order to determine the guideline criteria in revitalizing Baluwerti region of ~~a~~-the region of Baluwerti, as well as guidelines in revitalizing the region of Baluwerti Kasunanan Surakarta.

Conclusions

This research is a preliminary study of a large study which will later be conducted, so that the nature of this research helps facilitate future research. How to make it easier by dividing into 3 groups, namely macro, mezzo, and micro groups.

In this study it can be concluded that the macro group is all areas within the walls of Baluwerti consisting of palaces, princely palaces, palace servants' houses, sentana palace houses, and various other supporting facilities.

While the mezzo group is a group of buildings and facilities that are in the complex of each prince's palace. The princely palace complex is surrounded by a high wall as a barrier. Apart from that, there is a group of palace servants' houses and palace palaces within 1 block which is limited by the streets that surround the block.

While the micro group is the building itself. Both the building is the prince's palace and the palace servant's house or sentana palace.

Thus the results of this study are very helpful in facilitating subsequent research to determine the characteristics of guidelines in revitalizing the Baluwerti area, as well as guidelines in revitalizing the Baluwerti area, Kasunanan Surakarta.

References

- Bogdan, Robert dan Steven Taylor. (1975). Introducing to Qualitative Methods : Phenomenological. New York : A Wiley Interscience Publication.
- Creswell, John W. (2013). Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches. 3rd LA: Sage
- Denzin, Norman K., & dan Yvonna S. Lincoln. (2009): *Handbook of Qualitative Research* (terjemahan; Dariyatno, Badrus Samsul Fata, Abi, John Rinaldi. Disunting Saifuddin Zuhri Qudsy). Cetakan I. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Dewanto, Wahyu. (1996): *Traditions and Modernity: Space and Myth in Surakarta Kasunanan Palace, Indonesia. Proceedings*. Jakarta: Mercu Buana University.
- Farkhan, Ahmad. (2002): *Perubahan Bentuk dan Struktur Lingkungan Permukiman Di Baluwerti Surakarta*. Disertasi. Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro.
- ~~Glaser, B. (1967). *The Constant Comparative Method of Qualitative Analysis*. Dalam B. Graser dan A. Strauss, *The Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for Qualitative Research*. Chicago: Aldine. Halaman pp. 101-116.~~
- Groat, Linda and Wang, D.avid. (2002). *Architectural Research Methods*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Commented [DKARD20]: These are not proper conclusions. They are just concluding remarks done after the discussion. The do not provide solid conclusions derived from the research. You had research questions/ What are the answers now? Elaborate.

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0 cm, First line: 0 cm

- Hall, Edward T. (1969)- *The Hidden Dimension: An Anthropologist Examines Man's Use of Space in Public and in Private*. New York: Anchor Books
- Hanan, Himasari, (2002)- *Urban Heritage Preservation Method. A Practical Course on Planning and design Methods for Historical Urban Heritage Area. Collaboration of TU Darmstadt and trisakti university*.
- Keputusan Walikota Surakarta nomor: 646/1-R/1/203, tentang Penetapan Bangunan dan Kawasan Kuno Bersejarah. Surakarta
- Marlina, Avi. (2020). *Omah Baluwarti*. Yogyakarta: K-Media Yogyakarta
- Papageorgiou, Alexander. (1971)- *Continuity and Change, Preservation in City Planning*. New York: Praenger Publishers
- PEMDA Surakarta. (2010)- *Penyusunan Rencana Tata Bangunan Dan Lingkungan Kawasan Baluwerti Surakarta Tahun Anggaran 2009*. Surakarta: PEMDA
- Pitana, Titis Srimuda. (2010)- “*Dekonstruksi Makna Simbolik Arsitektur Keraton Surakarta*”. Disertasi. Surabaya: Universitas Erlangga.
- Priyomarsono, W. N. (2020)- *Heterotopo Kampung Baluwerti Kasunanan Surakarta*, Yogyakarta: K-Media-Yogyakarta.
- Rapoport, Amos. (1983). *The Meaning of the Environment: A Non Verbal Communication Approach*. Beverly Hills: Sage.
- Soeratman, Darsiti. (2000). *Kehidupan Dunia Keraton Surakarta 1830-1939*. Yogyakarta: Yayasan Untuk Indonesia.
- Strauss, Anselm and Corbin, Juliet. (1990). *Basics of Qualitative Research: Grounded Theory Procedures and Techniques*. New York: Sage Publications.
- Surakarta, D. ~~Kk~~. (2020)- *Profil Perkembangan Kependudukan 2020 semester 2*. Surakarta.
- Surakarta, P. (2010)- *Penyusunan Rencana Tata Bangunan Dan Lingkungan Kawasan Baluwerti Surakarta Tahun Anggaran 2009*. Surakarta: PEMDA.
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 11 Tahun 2010- (n.d.)- *Tentang Cagar Budaya*. Jakarta.
- UNESCO. (1987)- *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*.
- Veldpaus, L. (2015)- *Historic urban landscapes: framing the integration of urban and heritage planning in multilevel governance*. Eindhoven: Technische Universiteit Eindhoven.
- Walikota Surakarta. (n.d.)- *Provinsi Jawa Tengah, Peraturan Daerah Kota Surakarta Nomor 13 tahun 2016, tentang Rencana Induk Pembangunan Kepariwisata Daerah tahun 2016 -2026*.
- Walikota Surakarta, P. D. (n.d.)- *tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kota Surakarta tahun pp. 2011 – 2031. Incomplete*.
- Walker, M. (2013). *Burra Charter*. Australia: ICOMOS.
- Widayati, Naniek. (2015)- *Baluwerti Menuju “Kawasan Merdeka”, Kajian Permukiman Abdi Dalem dan Sentana Dalem di Kasunanan Surakarta*. Disertasi. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia.
- ~~Widayati Priyomarsono, Naniek. ? (2020). Heterotopo. Kampung Baluwerti Kasunanan Surakarta. Yogyakarta: K-Media.~~

