

COMPLETION REPORT

Public Policy to Conserve Space and Place for All at Cosmic City as a World Heritage Tourism Kyoto as Best Practice for Yogyakarta and the other Traditional Cities in Java, Indonesia

Dr. Siti Rukayah Nugroho (+4)

Vice Head

Faculty of Engineering

Diponegoro University

Japan have 19 properties inscribed on the World Heritage List. One of them is located in Kyoto Prefecture and it consists of 17 properties which are called as Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto. The traditional ceremonies are still conducted to strengthen the character of the spaces in the city and these activities attract many people to visit there (place) from all over the world. Public Policy to conserve space and place for all at Cosmic City as World Heritage Tourism found that Kyoto has an organization which concerns about the effort to promoting the preservation. For example, there is the successfully conserved the Machiya culture which cooperate with Kyoto Center for Community Collaboration (KCCC) and World Monuments Fund (WMF). Urban preservation in Kyoto is now divided into five categories, preservation of historic townscapes. Preservation of urban landscape, preservation of green space, preservation of scenic landscape and preservation of natural scenery.

Indonesia has many heritage buildings and also many heritages in urban design like Kyoto, but have not been handled in the proper way by Indonesian government yet. Until now, the effort to conserve that heritage building is based on The Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2013 at Heritage. (Central Java Provincial Culture and Tourism Office) and Law No. 17/2007 on the development of culture and – Indonesian Law Number 11/ 2010 about Culture Heritage. There has not been any rule of conservation, which focuses on what has been done by the City of Kyoto.

Research-based on old map comparison between both old capital city of Nara (A.D.710-A.D.794), Kyoto (A.D. 794-A.D.1185/1192) and old capital city in China found that these cities were built based on the model of the capitals of ancient China. Nara city is the final end of the silk route linking China -Roman. Agree with Lombard 1987 and Rukayah 2007, that the influence of China's entry into the urban planning in Java (Indonesia) which is also a maritime route of the silk trade. Thus, it is not surprising if you find similarities in layout design concept of the cities between Nara, Kyoto and Yogyakarta .

Java has a few relics of the imperial city and traditional town with mountain-sea axis concept, palace/ regent and mosques that still hold festivals and events which accommodate all segments of society (design for all). The urban planning of the Majapahit kingdom (1293-1527 A.D) to the Islamic empire along the northern coast of Java (Demak 1475-1548 A.D, Banten 1527-1813 A.D and Cirebon in 1552 A. D-now) and Islamic Mataram sultanate (Yogyakarta in 1745 A.D -now and Surakarta 1755 A. D-now) have a similar pattern of urban planning. Artifacts of urban planning that are still intact; along with the traditional ceremonial in Cirebon, Yogyakarta and Surakarta are an outstanding example of a traditional city that represents the local genius and cultural significance. As well as the ruins of the city of Banten and Majapahit had many local knowledge to make the king's founders not only as the

leader of the country but also religious leaders. Unfortunately, until now Indonesia only has designated 8 World Heritage Sites and the 18 sites are on the tentative list for Indonesia (the cosmic cities are not included yet).

It is still possible to apply the concept of the imperial city and the traditional cities in Java with having the same pattern of cosmology concept as a part of the cultural heritage to UNESCO. The Indonesian government intends to consider the concept of cosmology in urban areas in Java to improve quality and decent which should attract the tourist of the world. The government also need to develop a partnership with funders (private/ corporate / government) for UNESCO nomination in the future as an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement/ represents a masterpiece of human creative genius and cultural significance. We need to learn from Japan which has more number of properties successfully listed in the category of the World Heritage.

Publication of the Results of Research Project:

Verbal Presentation (Date, Venue, Name of Conference, Title of Presentation, Presenter, etc.)

Date : 6th November 2014, Thu Time : 16 : 30~18 : 30

Name of Conference : 政策科学研究科オープンリサーチセミナー Open Research Seminar, GSPS

Place : Yoyokan 978, Ritsumeikan University

Title of Presentation : Which Layer of Urban Patterns Should Be Conserved in Historic Cities?
~From A Comparative Study of Semarang, Yogyakarta in Indonesia and Kyoto~

Presenter : Dr. R. Siti Rukayah Lecturer, Faculty of Engineering, Diponegoro University:UNDIP

Commentator : Wijayanti Hermawan(UNDIP) and T.Yoshida(RU)

Thesis (Name of Journal and its Date, Title and Author of Thesis, etc.)

Submit Paper to *AicE-Bs2015Barcelona Asia Pacific International Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies Barcelona School of Architecture (ETSAB), Universitat Politecnica De Catalunya (UPC), Barcelona, Spain, 30 August-04 September 2015* "Developments and Social Behaviours"

Title : Gobalization of Cosmic City in the 16th Centuries, Development and Implementation for the Future. Case Study in Kyoto- Jogjakarta And Traditional City In Java

(Siti Rukayah, Tomohiko Yoshida, Wijayanti) Architecture Departement Engineering Faculty Universitas Diponegoro. *Policy Science Ritsumeikan University* Architecture Departement Engineering Faculty Universitas Diponegoro

Book (Publisher and Date of the Book, Title and Author of the Book, etc.)

Still on progress