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The changing aspects of function and meaning of space in Alun-Alun Kidul Keraton Surakarta

Santoso I. a, b ; Setioko B. a; Pandelaki E.E. a

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As one of the traditional squares on the island of Java, Alun-alun Kidul Keraton Surakarta faces the challenge of changing its function. The physical condition of the South Square of the Keraton Surakarta is covered by a wall called beteng. In the Javanese spiritual concept, Alun-alun Kidul is connected in an imaginary line to the south coast. In terms of structure, the Alun-alun Kidul has a characteristic Javanese town square in general which is influenced by the cosmological concept of Hindu society. In the past, the function of the Alun-alun Kidul was closed and had a high degree of privatization and became a place for rituals of silence and contemplation of the king. On the other hand, the current physical condition and function of Alun-Alun Kidul have changed. This change is an effort to support the needs of the city today and in the future. The method used in this research is a phenomenological descriptive approach, refers to a grounded theory that does not use the term population but emphasizes a social situation consisting of four elements, namely place, activity, person (actor), and time. The results showed a pattern of spatial use for sacred and profane activities in

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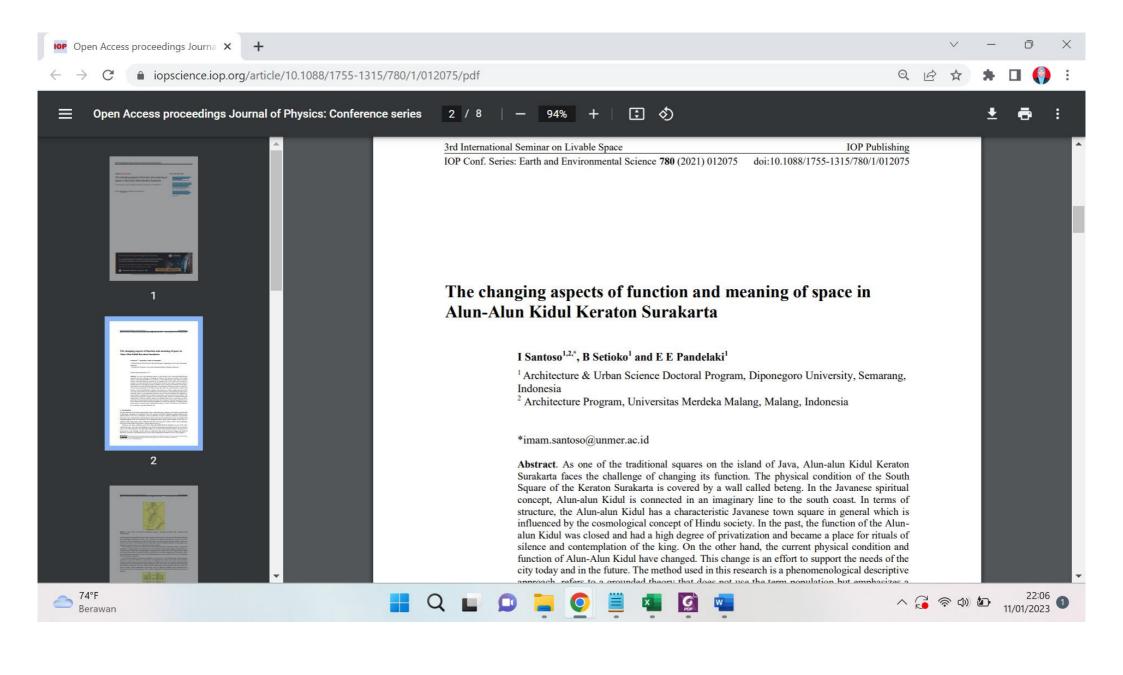
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Table of contents

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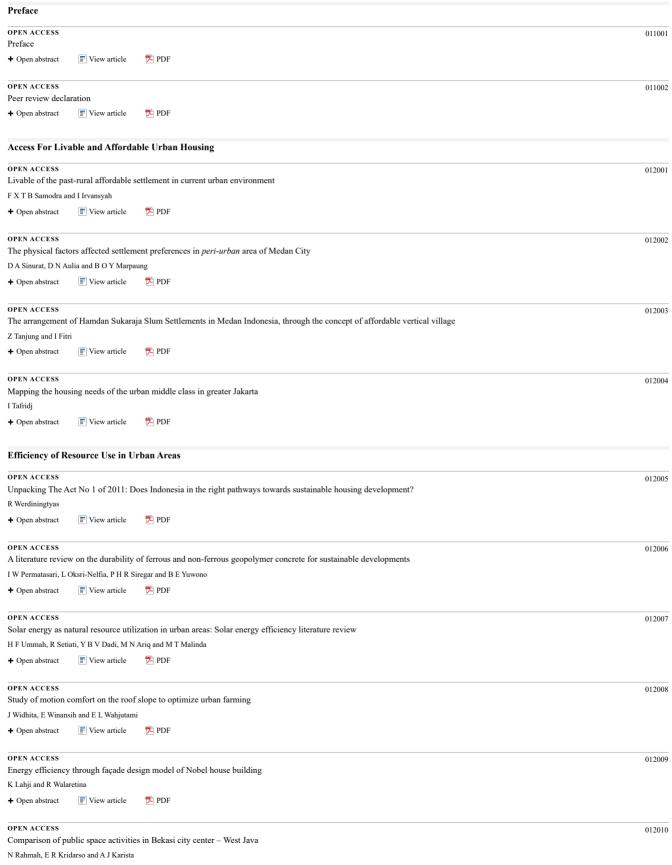
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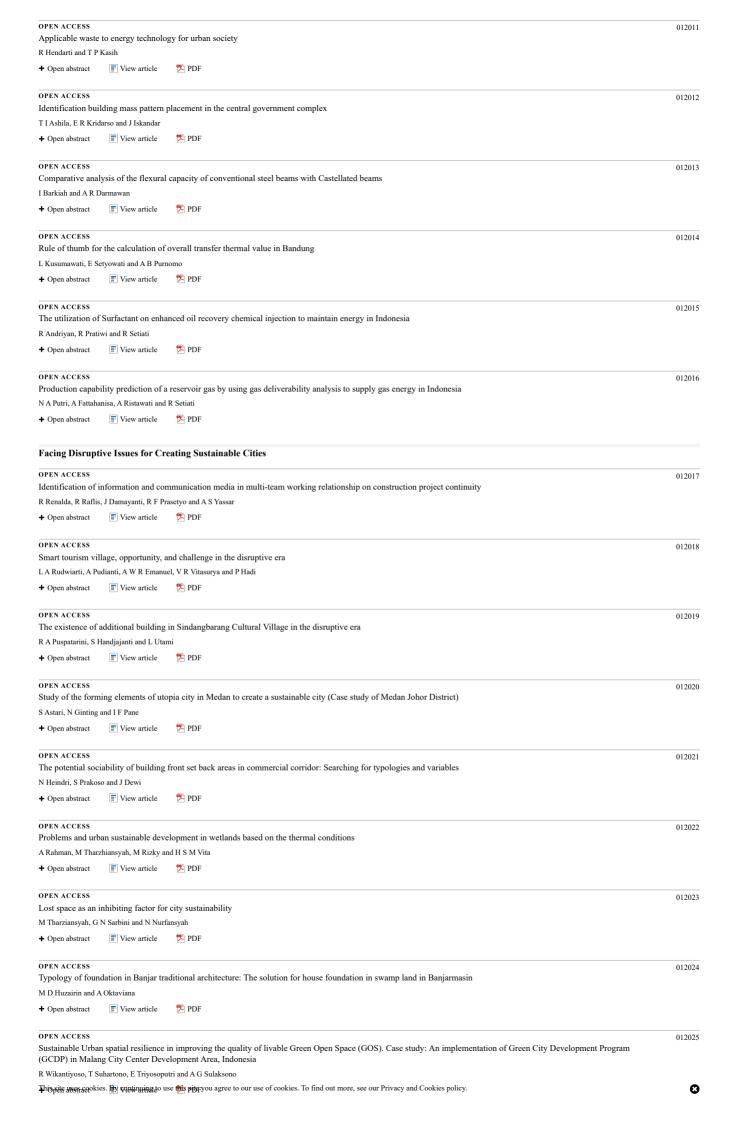
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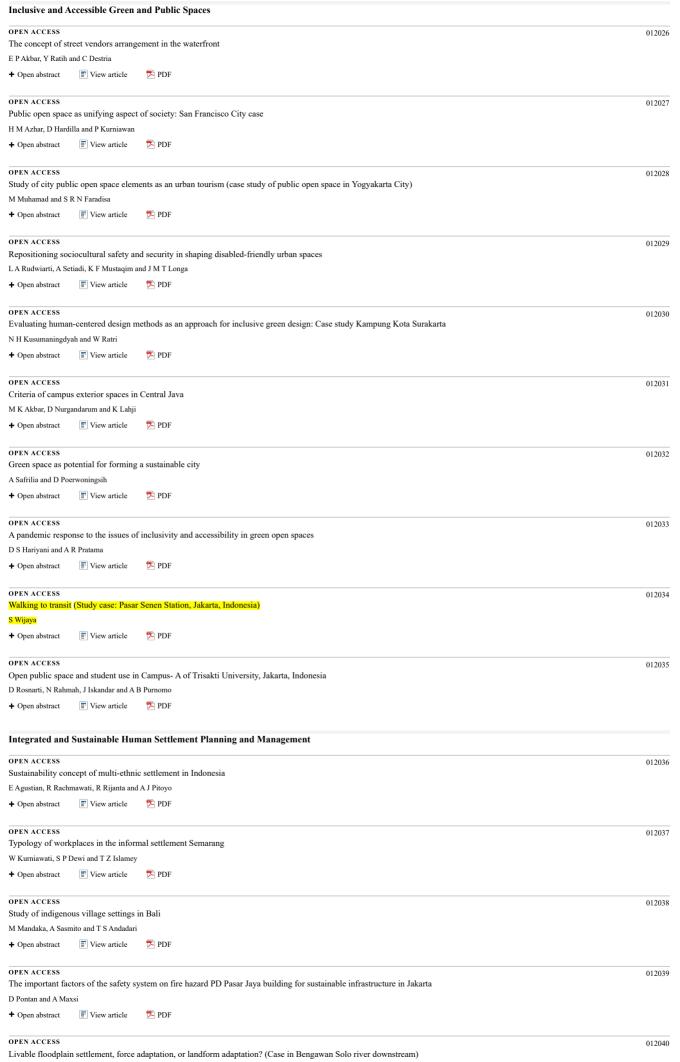
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Walking to transit (Study case: Pasar Senen Station, Jakarta, Indonesia)

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Abstract. Every country must have various ways in applying the concept of Transit Oriented Development (TOD). The benefit of applying this concept is to suppress the level of congestion caused by the dependence of private car uses by switching to public transportation and emphasizing healthy lifestyle through walking and cycling to transit or other destinations. The research location will be conducted at Pasar Senen station, which is the second largest station in Jakarta that serves for economy and business class passengers with destination within innercity and inter Java province. Along with Indonesian Government plan to turn this station as MRT interchange station for East-West line which will be built in 2024, a further study is needed on how the characteristics of this station area and what can be prepared in advance if Jakarta Government want to adapt concept of TOD into this station. To know the successful implementation of TOD concept in other tropical countries, it is necessary to do further research on what factors that shaped it. Thereby through the result of the analysis, can be formulated some recommendations that can be applied by Indonesian Government related to the Implementation of TOD concept in Jakarta. To ensure the achievement of the research objectives, then several targets must be done, include: 1. Analyse or identify the key success factor of TOD concept in other tropical countries such as Hong Kong and Singapore; 2. Develop new guidelines related to TOD concept that can be implemented in Jakarta.

1. Introduction

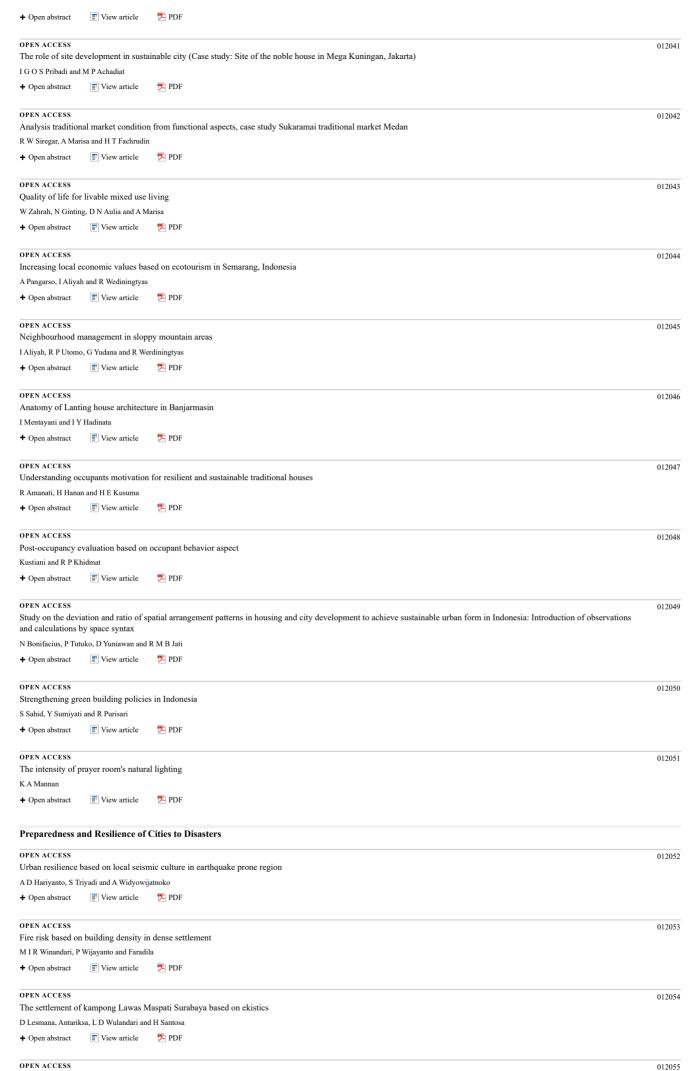
With the increasing number of urban residents, resulting in increased demand for land, both for housings, offices, and other socio-economic facilities. Since each city has its own rules to regulate administrative boundaries, then to meet the demand for increased land required, an expansion the area outside the city area becomes one of the solutions to solve the problem. This phenomenon is known as urban sprawl, which characterized by uncontrolled expansion of land use outside the city area.

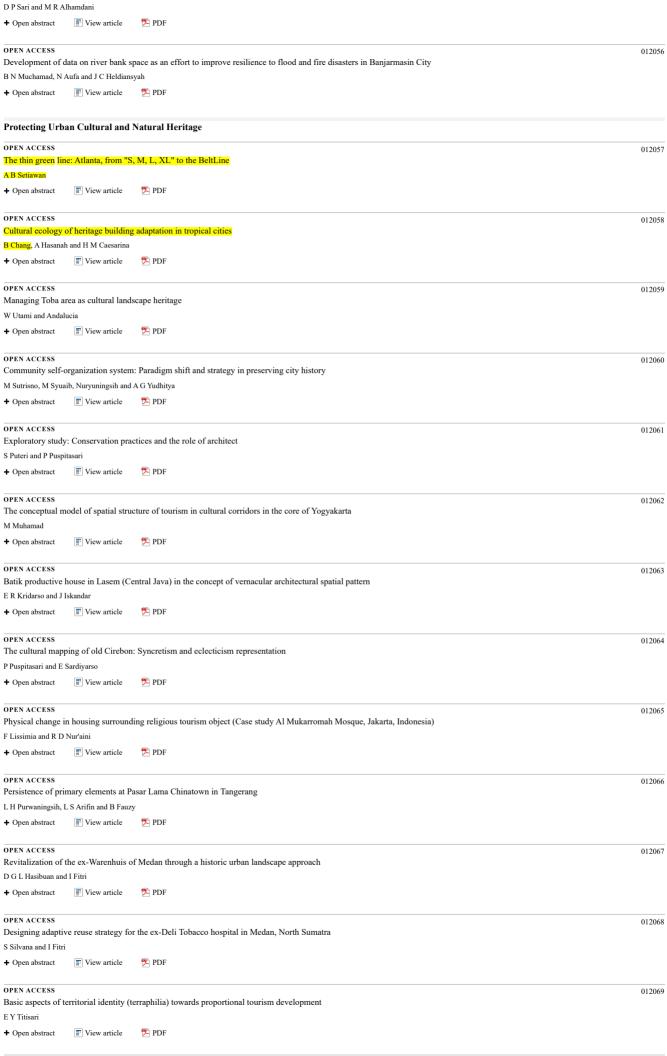
Initially the existence of this phenomenon is thought to have a good impact for the city and its territorial expansion, but in fact more negative impacts resulting from the expansion, such as long journey and longer travel time, social inequality, dependence on private vehicles.

This urban sprawl phenomena also occur in big cities of Indonesia, likewise Jakarta. As a metropolitan city, Jakarta and its satellite city (BODETABEK – Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi) which currently begin to lead into a megapolitan city (JADBODETABEK), the urban sprawl issue become an unavoidable problem that need to be solved.

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The thin green line: Atlanta, from "S, M, L, XL" to the BeltLine

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Abstract. This paper intends to examine the relationship between a sustainable urban redevelopment project with the typical urban form in North America. The contemporary urbanscape in North America demonstrates the prevalence of urban sprawls, characterized by low-density residential areas, big-box stores, strip malls, office parks and networks of highways. Recent trends in the United States indicate concerted efforts to achieve new spatial structures for urban areas that would be more sustainable. This study will explore the limits and potentials of such a project by studying the Atlanta BeltLine, a linear park that is currently under development in Atlanta. How do we situate sustainable projects in architecture and urbanism within the trajectory of modern architecture?

1. Introduction

The This paper approaches the theme of this event from the point of view of theory and history of architecture, as a rumination of the current state of urban form, sustainability, and, eventually, and modernity. In does not intend to make a sweeping, generalized observations and statements, but instead, it will focus on a local case, that is, the city of Atlanta. Such a localized examination, however, would bear several traits and tendencies that colours our built environments.

In 1994, Rem Koolhaas boldly stated "Leave Paris and Amsterdam - look at Atlanta, quickly and without preconception [1]". His manifesto urged us to seek a new model of urbanism, one that would be in tune with contemporary life and culture at the end of the twentieth century. Instead of continued reference to European urban form epitomized by those cities, he saw that contemporary American cities provided an appropriate model for present days urbanism. These cities demonstrated repetitive, banal urban form and structure that spread out horizontally, which he termed as the "generic cities." In this vein, he saw Atlanta as the embodiment of an urban form that reflected our time, which he elaborated further in a chapter in his book "S,M,L,XL" [2]. In this chapter, he waxed lyrically about Atlanta, highlighting with ironies some features of the city, such as its pretensions on urban cultures and histories, and its position within transportation networks. He painted Atlanta as a formless city, defined by layers of landscape and infrastructure rather than by the classical instruments of boundaries, centres, and hierarchy.

Two features from his lists about the city, that is, its "intensity without physical density" and that "Atlanta is not a city, (it) is a landscape," allowed us to map his fascinations with the city within his conceptual trajectory [2]. In "Delirious New York," by excavating and analysing New York City, he pointed to the primary characteristic of modernity in its intensifications of programs within a very limited area [3]. Manhattan in New York City showed the mechanism of this intensification, in which

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Cultural ecology of heritage building adaptation in tropical cities

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Abstract. The colonization left some buildings which still used by the cities until now. Rapid urbanization puts pressure on the sustainability of heritage buildings. Heritage buildings have not only historical-cultural values but also reflect the relationship between the building and its location or occupants. This article aims to identify the cultural ecology concept in the form of heritage building adaptation in tropical cities, as a part of heritage building conservation efforts. This research conducted a literature review method to specify the concept of cultural ecology and to find tropical cities' characteristics related to environmental aspects that affect the form of building adaptation. The results show that climate elements, topography, and vegetation conditions are important characteristics that affect the heritage building adaptation in tropical cities. The adaptation efforts that have been carried out on heritage buildings are the existence of additional elements in buildings that function to overcome the adverse effects environment conditions. The existence of heritage buildings for long periods is evidence that adaptation is an essential point in protecting and preserving heritage buildings. Building adaptation in the cultural ecology concept provides opportunities for heritage buildings to survive in a dynamic environmental condition and increasingly varied human needs.

1. Introduction

The From the cultural ecology perspective, every city has its own identity, uniqueness, cultural value, and special character, which make it different to each other. Cities functioned as the container of many values; also many activities and communities that reflect the urban cultural value [1,2]. Cultural values, as well as historical values, come together as the identity of a city. As part of the city's history, heritage districts, which consist of heritage buildings, have not only historical-cultural values but also reflect the relationship between the building and its location or occupants. Heritage districts cover tangible heritage with historical buildings and sites, and intangible heritage such as arts, music, etc.

There is limited research about how cultural ecology can affect the physical environment of the city; which in this case, tangible heritage such as historical buildings and sites. Some research have discussed about how historical districts were conserved using the cultural ecology approach [3-6]. Cultural ecology seems to have indirect impacts to tangible heritage in traditional architecture or buildings. Nevertheless, this case might have been different in tropical cities where the cultural values have also been influenced by its climate and tropical character besides local character, and this can be seen from its built environment.

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