

The Space Pattern and Community Socio-Economic Transformation in the *Taman Kencana* Bogor

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ABSTRACT

The *Taman Kencana* is a Dutch Heritage Area in the City of Bogor which was originally designed by Thomas H. Karsten where the area is centered on a park surrounded by several plantation offices and organized employee settlements. Indische-style Buildings became Karsten's choice which aimed to adapt the Dutch Architectural Style to the climate in Bogor. The socio-economic transformation of the community from a conservative, limited, manual experience changes due to the influence of the global economy and its free trade. The *Taman Kencana* area also underwent a socio-economic transformation from the functions of offices and settlements to increase with culinary tourism functions. It has led to change in the shape of buildings and urban spaces where the diversity of buildings based on socio-economic characteristics of the city at this time. The purpose of this study is to describe the impact of socio-economic transformation on the *Taman Kencana* Zone. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The conclusion of the socio-economic transformation of the community has a large impact on change in the pattern and structure of regional space.

Keywords: *Architectural, Buildings, Heritage, Tourism, Urban space*

1. INTRODUCTION

Taman Kencana witnessed the development of the City of Bogor from the time of colonialism. According to some historical archives, *Taman Kencana* was originally known as Van Imhoff Plein alias Van Imhoff Square. The construction of this park was carried out in conjunction with the development of the city of Bogor or known as *Buitenzorg* at that time which began its planning in 1917.

The process of developing Bogor at that time began with the increasing number of both native and European population. In 1904, *Buitenzorg* was established as an area of 1,205 hectares and projections of its inhabitants were 30,000. These projections are listed in the Decree of Governor General Van Nederland Indie No. 4 of 1904. Based on this projection, a settlement development plan for the Europeans was made and the choice fell to develop the Eastern region of *Buitenzorg* across from *Ciliwung*. The area was known as *Kedoeng Halang* at that time. This area covers the area that is now *Taman*

Kencana and its surroundings. To finalize the planned development of settlements, the Dutch Colonial Government appointed Ir. Thomas Karsten in 1917. Karsten himself was a Dutch engineer who also carried out similar planning on the cities of Semarang (1916) and Malang (1931). In its plan, Karsten targeted that there would be 400 homes for European citizens from various professions such as government officials and others. In addition to residential houses, *taman Kencana* area is targeted for several government buildings, one of which is the Plantation Research Institute. Various buildings in *Taman kencana* area were created with designs developed by Karsten.

The formation of houses in this area is called Indo-Europe which is a blend of architectural styles in Europe that has been adapted to the conditions and tropical environment in Indonesia. This Indo-European residential area is present as a district which is an area that has special characteristics and has boundaries to other regions. The character of this district is interpreted as one of the legacy assets of the colonial period which had the landscape of the area that had been occupied by the invaders. These settlements are designated as official

residence of European nations according to their social strata, including employees, researchers, military and authorities who work in the surrounding government offices.

This area is divided into three zones, namely zone I is a residential area intended for military classes and employees, while zone II and zone III for higher social strata, namely researchers, officials, or authorities. The shape of the building in Taman Kencana area was made with a design developed by Karsten. The form is called Indo-Europe which is a blend of architectural styles in Europe that has been adapted to tropical environmental conditions in Indonesia.

Buildings in this area are characterized by a 35-degree slope. The aim is to anticipate high rainfall in Bogor. In addition, the shape of a wide window and the existence of a vent made to deal with the scorching of the tropical sun during the dry season. The width of the window and the existence of the vent will help circulate the wind inside the house. This residential area is designed as a place to stay and rest, no wonder the streets are made wide and shady so that they become naturally. Every house has a large yard.

Nevertheless, since the development of Bogor, this region has undergone drastic changes. The use of buildings as a place of business has changed the many structures of urban space. Besides that, the more famous Taman Kencana as a culinary tourism spot in Bogor also has an impact on this place. Various semi-permanent and permanent buildings stand by not adjusting to the initial concept of Garden City in the region.

Taman Kencana area now comes with a garden atmosphere that has recently been addressed by the Bogor City Government so that the quality of the environment is far better. In this area there are many culinary that have been around for decades and always long to be visited just for nostalgia with its taste and atmosphere. Taman Kencana area has more visitors, especially on weekends.

Almost every road around Taman Kencana area is crowded by vehicles, both motorcycles and cars, most of which come from outside the region. From 6am to night, the area is increasingly crowded, even many cars with license plates outside Bogor are seen crossing the streets around this area. Taman Kencana area is no longer as calm as it once was, now it has turned into one of the centers of the creative economic movement in Bogor.

2. METHOD

The research location is in the State of Indonesia, Bogor City RT.03 / RW.03, Babakan, Bogor Tengah District, West Java 16128. As shown in the Figure 1.

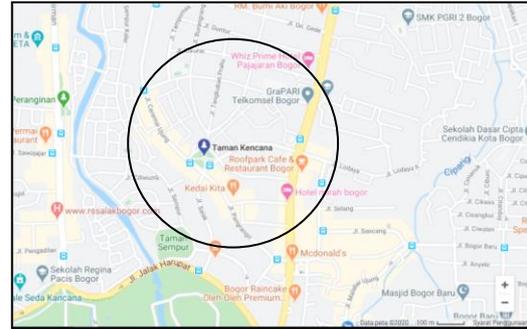


Figure 1. Site Location. Source: Google maps

The method in this research is to reveal data in a qualitative description. Data collection begins with identifying changes in the structure of urban space through an archive research approach. In this case the archival research in question is an approach based on written facts (documents) or in the form of data files.

This data will then be used by researchers to uncover patterns of changes in the structure of urban space that form the basis of the initial point of development of the region. To understand the impact felt by the community as actors in the area, researchers need to conduct interviews and regular observations. The results of the field observations will be compared with the results from archival research so that it can help researchers uncover changes in the impact of the development of the Kencana Park Area

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Culture ‘Jajan’ in taman kencana

3.1.1. Role of Culture in City Space

Again tells the city as a collection of the largest artifacts created by humans [1]. Physically, the city is a collection of buildings connected by space and infrastructure. The city also has a function as a supporter of economic, social, cultural and environmental processes. All functions in the city relate to the form of the city through two general function factors, namely how a group of people understand the city itself and how they move in it.

These factors have the power so that they can carry out all aspects of the city functions and influence the formation of the city itself either permanently or temporarily. Because in a city there is a building, the relationship between form and function goes through space, so we arrange space into arrangements in the form of configuration as the key to formation in the city and how humans as a functioning society in the city [2] suggest that;

...” Cities are places where a certain energized crowding of people takes place. This is nothing to do with absolute size or with absolute numbers: it has to do with settlement density”

Undoubtedly, quotes from Bill Hillier and Spiro Kostov about how cities will be formed follow how humans understand the city and move in it according to what happened in the city of Bogor. Bogor is known as a tourist destination or a vacation spot for a moment because it is supported by cool air quality and beautiful scenery complemented by lush trees. This quality is felt to be able to refresh the mind when tired with daily routine. In addition to the potential of nature and cold air, Bogor is also supported by a variety of culinary tourism that is difficult to avoid. Taman Kencana is also one of the culinary destinations in Bogor.

3.1.2. Image of Taman Kencana Area

From the explanation above, the city space is present as something that is displayed in a visual or spatial manner and presents a particular space experience for those who are active in it. This is closely related to the perception of how humans experience something including space and region. In Image of The City helps us with his theory to be able to make a mental map in our minds when we experience an area so that the region can present an image in our heads [3].

Lynch tries to understand how people see, inhabit and move in the landscape of a region. This shows that urban space not only consists of physical characteristics but also by representations in mental images. Movement is not only a free-flowing movement but is very dependent on structuring and identifying the environment through the help of mental maps.

Lynch talks about city elements that are commonly seen for everyone. But indeed, this is closely related to the perception of each person, although it will indeed be tried to be directed. Lynch argues that people in urban situations adjust to mental maps. An idea of this theory is legibility (also called imageability and visibility). Readability means the extent to which Cityscape can be 'read'. People who move through an area must be able to recognize and organize urban elements into a coherent pattern. Lynch proposed that mental maps consist of five elements:

1. Path which is a path as long as humans can move in an area
2. Edges are the boundaries that surround a region
3. District, which is an area that has special characteristics and has limits to other regions
4. Nodes are strategic focus points for orientation such as activity centers and intersections, and
5. Landmarks are interpreted as orientation points, usually physical objects that are easily identified in a region.

In describing the image of *Taman Kencana* area, which is better known as a culinary destination, the author divides humans or users of *Taman Kencana* area into two, namely residents who live in this area and visitors who only come for a moment to unwind or vacation with family.

Table 1. Image Analysis of Taman Kencana Region based on the Perception of the Visitor Area of the Community

City Citra Element	
<i>Path</i>	The path that is most widely recognized by visitors is the Jalak Harupat street Taman Kencana Area from the direction of the Bogor Botanical Gardens, Pajajaran street from the east, while in Taman Kencana Zone the identified paths are Salak street, Cermai Ujung street, Taman Kencana street, Pangrango street, Sangga Buana street.
<i>Edges</i>	The Green Line which limits the Taman Kencana and Sempur Areas
<i>District</i>	Housing on Pangrango street, Sanggabuana street, Tangkuban Perahu street, Cermai Ujung street, Papandayan street, Salak street, Offices of Salak street and Taman Kencana. Culinary tourism on Pangrango street, Sangga Buana street, Cermai Ujung street.
<i>Node</i>	Taman Kencana, Sangga Buana street junction, Pangrango street junction, Cermai Ujung street junction
<i>Landmark</i>	Blenong Building, Taman Sempur, Upnormal Cafe

Source: analysis result, 2017

Table 2. Image Analysis of Taman Kencana Region based on the Perception of the Community of Occupying Areas

City Citra Element	
<i>Path</i>	The path that is most widely recognized by residents of the Jalak Harupat street Taman Kencana Area from the direction of the Bogor Botanical Gardens, Pajajaran street from the east, while in Taman Kencana Area the identified paths are Salak Street, Cermai Ujung street, Taman Kencana street, Pangrango street, Sangga Buana street, Halimun street, Papandayan street, Burangrang street, Tangkuban Perahu street, Bukit Tunggul street.
<i>Edges</i>	The Green Line which limits the Taman Kencana and Sempur Areas, the Facade of the Modern Pajajaran street Building as if it were the barrier to the Indische-style Taman Kencana Area
<i>District</i>	Housing on Pangrango street, Sanggabuana street, Tangkuban Perahu street, Halimun street, Cermai Ujung street, Papandayan Street, Salak Street, Buranrang street, Bukit Tunggul street. Salak street Office and Taman Kencana. Culinary tourism on Pangrango street, Sangga Buana street, Cermai Ujung street, Papandayan street.
<i>Node</i>	Taman Kencana, Sangga Buana street junction, Pangrango street junction, Cermai Ujung street junction, park on Pangrango street.
<i>Landmark</i>	Blenong Building, Indonesian Biotechnology and Bioindustry Research Center, Taman Sempur

Source: analysis result, 2017

Some of the theories and data above guide the way we see and interpret the image of an inner city by looking deeper into the elements forming its image and then influencing people's perceptions so that it can have an impact on the culture formed by humans in a certain period of time. As an example, Taman Kencana Area can be a stimulus object for us to see elements of both visual and spatial urban space in the Bogor Taman Kencana area that influence people's perceptions that are constantly changing with regard to people's experiences in recognizing, understanding, judging, translating, interpreting, utilizing elements of urban space in the region.

3.1.3. Taman Kencana as a Culinary Tourism Destination

The city is indeed present in accordance with the meaning of what is understood by its citizens. The city seems to be present and is formed from the results of the human mind that lives in it and the environmental factors that influence it. Cities are formed with the contribution of culture. But where is the position of culture and its influence on the formation of urban space. Taman Kencana area in the colonial period was present as a research center and things related to that activity, but now Taman Kencana Area is better known as a culinary destination without seeing as a historical place in the past and included in heritage assets.

Kuntowijoyo said that from various cultural symbols in the city, we know and interpret that city life is a system. Each component of city parts has a role to play in supporting the functions of the city. No matter how sophisticated a nation's culture is, it cannot be denied that the nation-society must always rely on the thought of how they are able to realize a sustainable life, they must always think how they maintain their way of life so they can find new ways to survive, develop and build. They will always have to maintain important livelihoods, find and develop more efficient ways (energy, time, costs) so that they are able to develop and implement development to prosper the people of the nation.

This is done on the assets of historic buildings in Taman Kencana area in response to the potential seen from the crowds of Taman Kencana visitors who are recreation, exercise and other activities in the region. They are looking for ways to survive, develop and develop by making them attractive places to visit and making money so they can turn the economy in this region.

Other things are very visible on weekends, the activities of park users are more diverse. Taman Kencana is a meeting place for various people from various destinations from all over the city of Bogor. The dominance of specific activities is seen in the morning where various communities make the park a place to gather and interact. In addition to the community, the existence of the park is used as a free family recreation place for residents of the city of Bogor. Recreational purposes are taken in the form of culinary tours when going to breakfast, or means of playing children in the open space. Not only group activities such as communities and families, individual users also use

Taman Kencana as a place to rest, culinary tours or just a temporary stop while waiting for public transport but not as a specific activity that dominates. Based on field findings, one of the things that made this community actor linger in Taman Kencana was the existence of culinary. Free recreation while having a culinary tour with family, is an activity that is considered as the identity of the Taman Kencana during holidays.

3.2. Transformation of city space structure in taman kencana area

When we interpret the word transformation, there is no doubt talking about change, but if we look at more scientific transformation according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary is / trans · for · ma · si / i.e. changes in form (shape, properties, functions, etc.): or changes in grammatical structure become another grammatical structure by adding, subtracting, or rearranging the elements. When we discuss transformation or change in a city space structure, it might not be as simple as a change in an object, because urban space has a fairly broad scope and is related to many aspects and involves many parties such as citizens, government, and various stakeholders.

In the movement to make changes to a city, by creating new buildings and all the attributes of development, it will automatically be accompanied by changes in economic, social, cultural and all processes related to the formation of the expected new urban space. Changes and movements of these aspects will certainly have an impact on patterns of physical shape and building functions, as well as urban forms and spaces. Political stability in a city, as well as socio-economic factors and behavior patterns of citizens certainly have a big and vital role in determining the quality of a city space (urban spaces / urban structure) [4].

As adapted from journal [5] that there are four important factors that can determine which city will change in which direction (factors for urban pattern are the reorganization of administrative, social and cultural structures, transformation of communication and transportation systems and the last is adaptation with a new lifestyle.

According to the author's hypothesis, when relating power, city, and culture, transformation in a city space can occur in two directions, including:

3.2.1. Top down

The transformation is the will of the government or parties who have the power to make policies so that the first changed aspects are factors related to the physical such as the width of the road, building regulations, then non-physical factors such as social, cultural and lifestyle citizens will follow desired pattern of change.

3.2.2. Bottom up

The transformation comes from activities to nourish the majority of citizens who then become a habit and form a new lifestyle and culture so that they have a big enough motivation to be able to change the quality in city

spaces and then change the direction of policies made by authorized stakeholders.

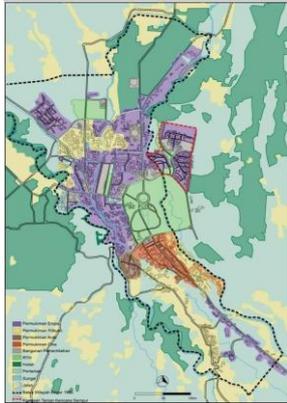


Figure 2. Taman Kencana Settlement Area on Bogor Map 1946. Source: Kampoeng Bogor

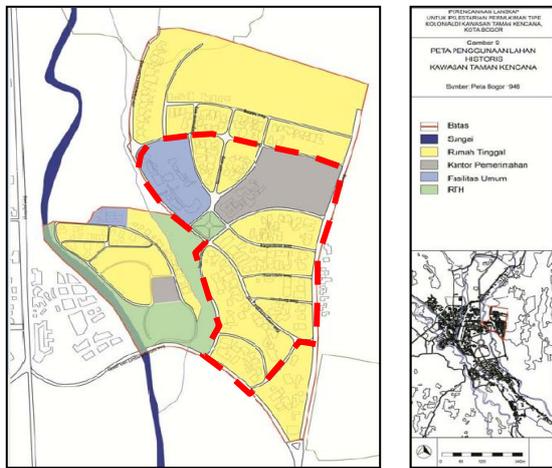


Figure 3. Land Use in initial planning and development. Source: Peta Bogor, 1946



Figure 4. Taman Kencana Situation. Source: Documentation

4. CONCLUSION

Similar changes also occur in Taman Kencana Area. When activities and perceptions of users of this area are both residents and visitors so that they can produce a new lifestyle and culture so that it has the power to change the policies of the government.

The government will see the potential and enthusiasm of the community in interpreting the city, such as many lands uses around Kencana Park area are changing, vehicle traffic lanes are arranged to be able to support changes made and street vendors who initially become 'targets' are then embraced and turned into partners to be able to maximize the function of Taman Kencana as one of the public spaces in Bogor City that is sustainable and can accommodate the needs of its citizens.

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