

Taman Ujung Soekasada: Analysis of Physical Attributes and Urban Heritage Management

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Abstract: The revitalization and preservation of Taman Ujung Soekasada cultural heritage area make this building used as a heritage tourism destination in Karangasem. The purpose of this research is to analyze the uniqueness of Taman Ujung Soekasada cultural heritage as heritage tourism and to find out people's perceptions about the development of the area into a tourist destination in Amlapura City. This study uses a mixed-method that combines two analyzes, namely quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative analysis was obtained through a perceptual survey of one hundred respondents to find out their opinion on the management of Ujung Soekasada Park as a heritage tourism area. Qualitative analysis was carried out by identifying spatial conditions, spatial planning, and building patterns in Ujung Soekasada Park, Amlapura. The physical elements contained in the traditional architecture of Taman Ujung Soekasada have a high value if it can be managed properly to become a tourist destination, especially to provide added value to community economic activities such as increasing micro-businesses, selling local community handicrafts, staging cultural arts and activities. other. Based on the results of the analysis, it is obtained the identification of the perceptions of the visitor community and tourism actors that they strongly agree to use Ujung Soekasada Park as a cultural tourism area by displaying the potential of traditional works of buildings, with a percentage of 86.57% hope that it can encourage tourists to come to Amlapura City, so that it can encourage progress of community economic activities around the tourist center.

Keywords: Heritage, Tourism, Revitalization, Arts, Building Pattern, Economic Activities

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Introduction

The city center is the heart of the most dynamic urban life and contributes to determining growth and city development, almost all kinds of activities are centralized in the city center. The city center which is embryo growth has many historical and cultural artefacts besides economic potential. The current trends show decrease quality of environment and architecture from the city center. The potential of the physical and non-physical natural environment, social, culture and history seem not able to improve the image of the city center. Pressure and domination of commercial activities lead to neglect development of tourism support facilities and blurring elements forming the character of the region so that hopefully city center as one of tourism has not achieved (Agustiananda, 2012).

All activities of life in urban areas tend to form a region, while specific regions tend to form characteristics of the region into region identity. The city must have region characteristics because required to provide an understanding of city identity, according to existing potential, this is the problem being encountered in Amlapura. Amlapura city has many tourism both natural and artificial that can not renewable as historical assets and natural environment (Lokantara et al., 2018). This area is the center of activity since the beginning that started formation of the city. Attractiveness as the center of commerce and service into a melting pot of business and commerce from various backgrounds and social status. It makes decrease environmental quality and blurring image from the city center. Becoming a tourism destination must have tourism potential and be

equipped with infrastructure system, social and economic eligible for tourists (Utami & Anza, 2017).

Ujung Soekasada park is located in Tumbu village, Karangasem which existence can not be released as a history kingdom of Karangasem and architecture combines local culture with western makes unique and become identity Amlapura city, Bali. Ujung Soekasada park can be seen from form and structure of the building and has a strategic role to serve as a resource learning local history and heritage tours. Revitalization and conservation of heritage area Ujung Soekasada park make building can be used as a tourist destination of heritage tourism in Karangasem. Seeing the potential for cultural tourism that is owned by the City of Amlapura in the form of an urban heritage area. The purpose of this research is to analyze the uniqueness of Taman Ujung Soekasada cultural heritage as heritage tourism as well as to identify people's perceptions regarding the development of the area into a tourism destination in Amlapura City.

Methodology

This study uses a mixed method approach that combines two analyzes, namely quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative analysis was obtained through a perceptual survey of 100 respondents who were local people, in Amlapura City, Bali, and travelers who were obtained through questionnaires using social media to get their opinion about the creation of Taman Ujung Soekasada, Amlapura has become one of the tourist destinations because it was previously a heritage area. which has a sacred history for the people of Karangasem. The tourism concept that will be applied is cultural tourism which is oriented towards the introduction of the ancient kingdom buildings of Karangasem, local culture, and local art performances. The data analysis model used is to calculate the score of the respondent's statement by describing it through the use of a Likert scale.

Table 1. Grading criteria for the respondents

Information	Score	
Maximal	100 (respondents) x 5 = 500	means very positive
Minimal	100 (respondents) x 1 = 400	means positive
Median	100 (respondents) x 3 = 300	Neutral
Quartile I	100 (respondents) x 2 = 200	means negative
Quartile II	100 (respondents) x 4 = 100	very negative

Source: Sugiyono, Qualitative and Quantitative Research

If projected, the level of community perception can be calculated based on the following formula:

$$Participation\ Rate = \frac{Obtained\ Scores}{Maximal\ score} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

Meanwhile, qualitative analysis is carried out by identifying spatial conditions, layout and building patterns in Taman Ujung Soekasada, Amlapura, then describing it in a brief description to provide an overview of the suitability of the heritage area as a tourist destination.

Results and Discussion

Results

Factors Physical Attributes and Urban Heritage Management in Taman Ujung Soekasada







Historic area is an area which many ancient relics from city formation. Overview history growth of Amlapura city provides an understanding patterns of spatial development city inline



series of historical periodization. Amlapura City center has functions and objects related to development cultural in environment. Establishment of Ujung Soekasada park caused by several factors, including:

- History: Ujung Soekasada park was built directly by the King of Karangasem, Anak Agung Ketut Anglurah Karangasem and he has high culture and art in the field of architecture, he leads design and construction at the same time.
- Culture: attitude to honor cultural differences. Ujung Soekasada park has natural beauty in terms of geography very strategic, next to the sea, the other side king of Karangasem frequently visited abroad so inspired to design Ujung Soekasada combining existing building at Ujung Soekasada park designed such as Europe and Netherlands.
- Politics: Ujung Soekasada built to give a good image attitude of openness to outsiders. Ujung Soekasada park is a place to welcome guests of honor.
- Religiosity: Ujung Soekasada park which king to meditate when having a problem.

Ujung Soekasada park development has concepts that Tri Mandala space such as Nista Mandala, Madya Mandala and Utama Mandala. At Nista Mandala, there is access from Karangasem to Seraya village, and opposite Lombok Strait. To enter into Ujung Soekasada park area, has four entrances or gates with ornate temples and gate which have combines Balinese architecture, Europe and Netherlands. At Madya Mandala, there is a large garden with a pool, fountain and some sculptures that surround it.

Table 2. Element Structure of Ujung Soekasada Park

No	Name Building Structure	Description	Function	Picture
1.	KambangHall	Rectangular building above pool and surrounded some statues	As a place for guests and execute investigation process or adjudicate problem	
2.	Dirah Pool	Mini Pool	As a place which persons convicted byking and no longer has black magic	
3.	Gili Hall	There are several rooms such as resting room for king, and family room	Used by king for rest	
4.	Bundar Hall	Round building and located beside Gili Hall	Used by king to Meditate	
5.	Kapal Hall	Square shape and located in middle between Gili and Lunjuk Hall	As a place monitor for passing in Lombok Strait	
6.	Lunjuk Hall	Lunjuk Hall is located to west Bundar Hall, Lunjuk Hall form shaped rectangle connected two stairways from	As a place where king gave instructions at kingdom	

		the west seven steps and the east comprised ninety seven stairs	
7.	Warak Hall	This building has a rectangular shape. The building is equipped with three statues including rhino, lion and cow	A place of ceremony for ancestors of King of Karangasem is called Nyegara mountain. 
8.	Dawe Hall	Panjang Hall is located north from Warak Hall and has rectangular shape, length building equipped some fruit and Manikan Temple.	The place held deliberation for residents of Kingdom 

Source: Analysis of Observation Data, 2021

In addition, bookmarks are used to presence of landmark frequently as an area hierarchy. Many examples where a landmark area became an important point for urban planning, transportation, as well as cultural hierarchy. The existence of Ujung Soekasada which became icon from Amlapura City, Bali. Based on historical story of Karangasem as one element in formation of identity from Amlapura city and characteristics of cultural hierarchy Karangasem. It makes Ujung Soekasada as landmark Karangasem, Amlapura City, Bali more than landmark as building of cultural heritage

Table 3. Treatment Urban Heritage Development of Ujung Soekasada Park

No.	Indicator	Character	Handling
1.	The role and position in city	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> As area of historical heritage Kingdom As sentral cultural tours 	Low level / not used optimal as a region cultural sites of cultural tour.
2.	Pattern settlement and characters building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Layout building The facade of building Balinese traditional <i>architecture</i> 	Moderate level / Several building using Balinese traditional architecture design
3.	Handling government as urban Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal handling Region: determination Heritage environmental management plan Handling External Call Region: publications, promotion area 	Low level, there is no intervention from government provide incentives exclusively in handling issue of revitalization heritage area management
4.	Lane concept pedestrian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept of pedestrian paths 	High level, pedestrian pathways are very complex to make this cultural sites spatial arrangement with beautiful aesthetics

5.	Landmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrance gate Park • Heritage buildings • Special architectural road furniture (streetfurniture) 	High level High level High level
6.	Acculturation Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interfaith relations 	Moderate level

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2021

The existence landmark in a region is very important at this time. Style of building and urban planning become similar to each other. Style of the building is architecturally a style that applies worldwide. Although its application at this time began to be returned on local wisdom but similarity of style bit obscure characteristic a region. Ujung Soekasada always put forward concept of original architecture, and will be landmark and resource of learning history in Indonesia and the world because of its splendor and survive in preserving existence cultural sites.

Table 4. Physical Attributs of Ujung Soekasada Park

No.	Indicator	Sub Indicator	Handling
1.	Spatial pattern (land use & konfigurasi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Path • Nodes • Landmark • District 	High level, Amlapura image elements, typical easily recognizable
2.	Formation hierarchy environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circulation • Roads, pedestrian Paths 	Moderate level High level
3.	Form and Building mass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional building • Chinese architecture, Netherlands 	Low level Moderate level
4.	Open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communal public space • Green space 	High level
5.	Availability infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water level network • Phone network • Electric network 	Low level

Source: Analisis Primer Data, 2021

Public Perception on the Development of Taman Ujung Soekasada

Urban heritage conservation is not just an attempt to maintain and create a harmonious visual relation between the forms old and new. Utilization old buildings in historic district have an important contribution improvement quality and simultaneously opportunities process cultural appreciation. There fore creation of sense of place more than just restore authenticity area. Physical intervention (new in-fill developments) should be made meaningful and responsive, in order to provide sustainability social, cultural and environmental. The preservation of physical intervention is to be understood through as ongoing activity or maintain their environment.

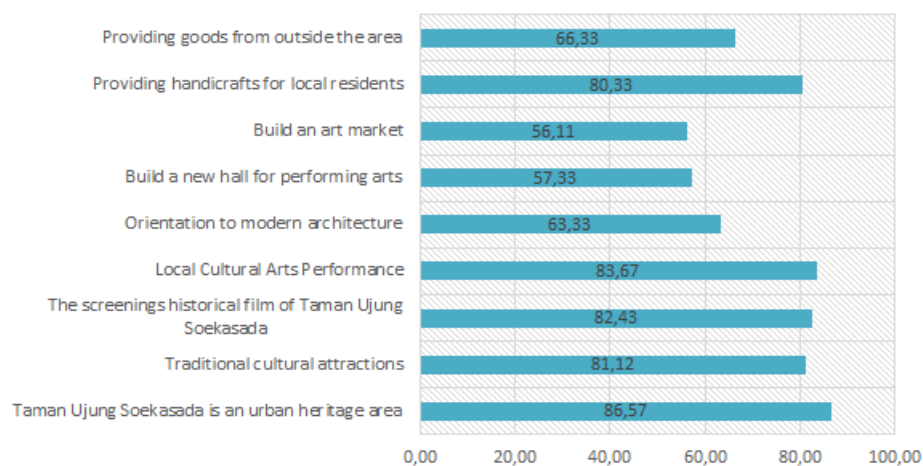
Discussion on urban conservation is revealed shift in substance design as simply external appearance. Attention not just townscape but includes public space as well as focus to public perception and atmosphere offered by existence building and urban spaces. Changes related to development of contemporary conservation approach, where focus only building but substantially extended and spatial, functional considerations because of awareness ecological aspect.

Table 5. Planning to Revitalize Ujung Soekasada Park

No.	Macro Plan	Micro Plan
1.	Ujung Soekasada Park as one of goals heritage tour with theme of local culture in city center	Building historic district as a place equipped with information boards about documentation of building and historic sites in region
2.	Procurement guidelines about ways of improvement, renovation and restoration of buildings or environments so that does not occur destruction	Historical and cultural value, expected Amlapura can become tourist destinations. Jakarta and other big cities in Indonesia had planned on making their old town as well as characteristic city tourism destinations
3.	Structuring environment area in Amlapura	Hold special events such as art performances, carnival, photography or painting with themes related to urban heritage, and other events, so that it can attract people
4.	Provide relief funds to preserve building that serve as social facilities by government	Make residential buildings and structures spaces as a hometown attraction areas
5.	Create profile bring up old city tourism figure/profile park Ujung Soekasada to be brand image as tourist destination unique and old city in Bali	Amlapura to become a maritime tour support area as tour support and drive economic society
6.	Organizing workshops and dissemination regarding direction macro micro landing tourist area culture on society by using concept of best practice	Divide community in a group and group supervisor of production
8.	Formulation on incentive licensing construction tourism supporters but still fit aspect of sustainability	Conduct process of making traditional food or traditional crafts can be seen or even attended by visitors

Source: Secondary Data Analysis, 2021

Based on the analysis of the survey results related to the perceptions of the local community and the manager of Taman Ujung Sukasada tourism services, the following results were obtained



Source: Secondary Data Analysis, 2021

Figure 2. Public perception about the development of Taman Ujung Soekasada Heritage

Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis obtained, the identification of the perception of the visitor community and tourism actors that they strongly agree to use the Ujung Soekasada Park as a cultural tourism area by displaying the potential of traditional work buildings, with a percentage of 86.57% the hope is to encourage tourists to come to Amlapura City, so that they can encourage the progress of the economic activities of the community around the tourist center. Apart from that, the public thinks that it is also necessary to support tourist attractions such as cultural arts performances, film screenings that tell about the history of the kingdom and other activities that reach a score of 82.43%.

However, according to their perceptions, the change in the orientation of the building architectural model towards modern gets a poor response, such as adding a performance hall to score 57.33%, in this case the respondent thinks that cultural performances are better in open spaces because if you build a new building it will reduce the essential meaning of the royal architectural meaning of Taman Ujung Soekasada. While the community also disagrees if an art market is built around a heritage area that gets a score of 56.11%, they think that building an art market area will cause the environment to be disorganized around the tourist area, they think it is better to provide a building with an open concept The design is in accordance with traditional Balinese architecture, which is limited specifically to local people and minimizes incoming goods from outside Karangasem Regency.

Conclusions

Revitalization and conservation of heritage area Ujung Soekasada park make building can be used as a tourist destination of heritage tourism in Karangasem. Seeing the potential for cultural tourism that is owned by the City of Amlapura in the form of an urban heritage area. The purpose of this research is to analyze the uniqueness of Taman Ujung Soekasada cultural heritage as a heritage tourism as well as to identify people's perceptions regarding the development of the area into a tourism destination in Amlapura City. This study uses a mix method approach that combines two analyzes, namely quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative analysis was obtained through a perceptual survey of 100 respondents who were local people, in Amlapura City, Bali and travelers who were obtained through questionnaires using social media to get their opinion about the creation of Taman Ujung Soekasada, qualitative analysis is carried out by identifying spatial conditions, layout and building patterns in Taman Ujung Soekasada, Amlapura.

The physical elements contained in the traditional architectural buildings of Taman Ujung Sukasada have a high value if they can be managed properly to become a tourist destination, especially to provide added value to community economic activities such as increasing micro-businesses, selling local community handicrafts, staging cultural arts and other activities. Based

on the results of the analysis obtained, the identification of the perception of the visitor community and tourism actors that they strongly agree to use the Ujung Soekasada Park as a cultural tourism area by displaying the potential of traditional work buildings, with a percentage of 85.67% the hope is to encourage tourists to come to Amlapura City, so that they can encourage the progress of the economic activities of the community around the tourist center.

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