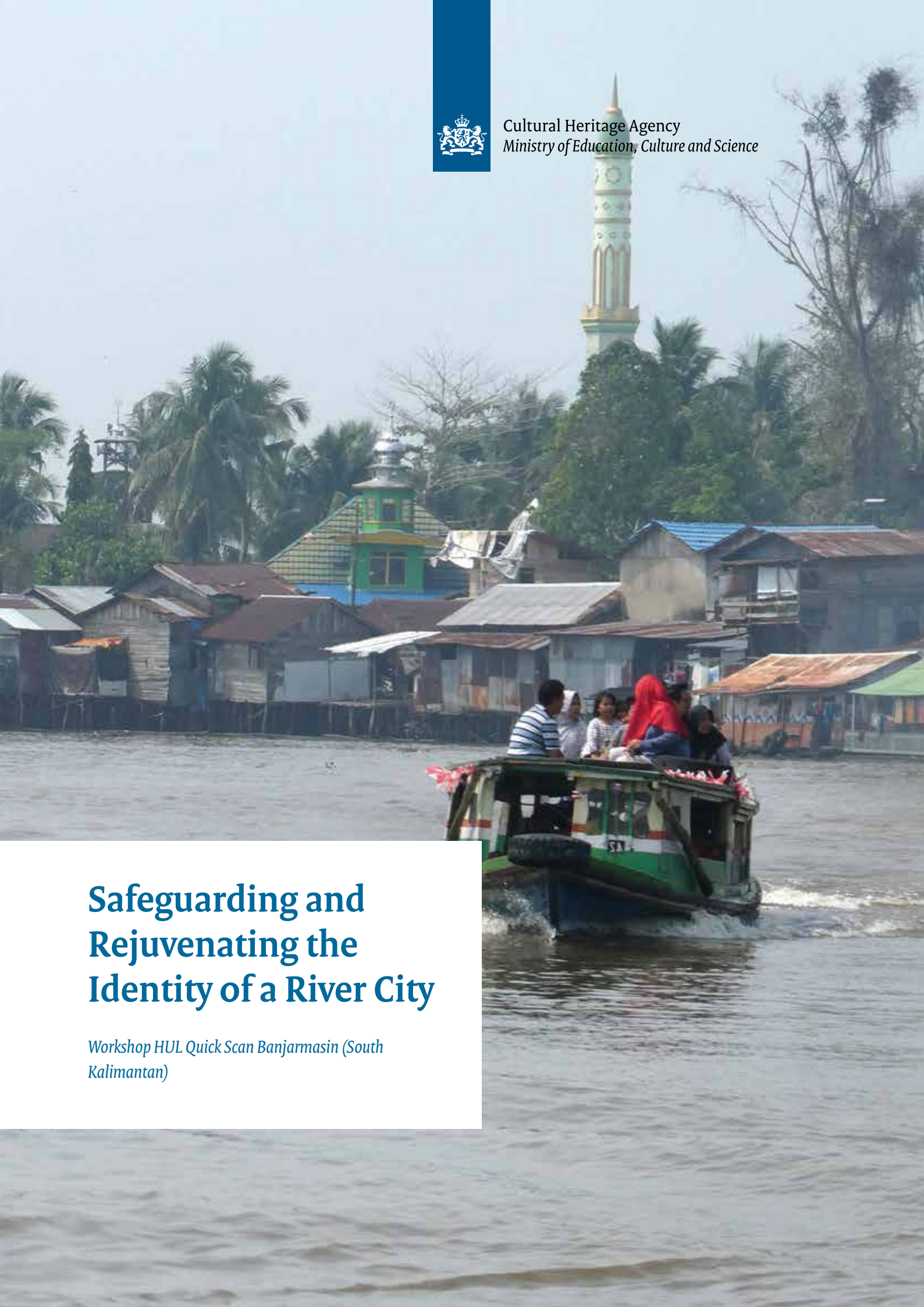




Cultural Heritage Agency
Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

Safeguarding and Rejuvenating the Identity of a River City

*Workshop HUL Quick Scan Banjarmasin (South
Kalimantan)*



Safeguarding and Rejuvenating the Identity of a River City

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Colophon

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Workshop HUL Quick Scan Banjarmasin (South Kalimantan)

Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, Indonesia
28 October - 2 November 2019

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With the support of:
Municipality of Banjarmasin
University of Lambung Mangkurat
Kakikota Banjarmasin
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Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands
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Preface

The Netherlands shares a past with many countries around the globe. The traces left by this past, inside and outside the Netherlands, are referred to as shared cultural heritage. Through its Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE) works toward a sustainable future for shared heritage with ten partner countries. Indonesia is one of these partner countries.

In the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, the RCE provides training and advice, shares expertise, and develops tools. By means of knowledge exchange we are able to constantly give new meaning to our cultural heritage in an ever changing society. We work closely with our partner countries and with Dutch partners in an extensive international network. The built environment is one of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme's priority themes. In this theme, the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach, and in particular the HUL Quick Scan method developed by our Agency, is an important tool. The RCE focuses on issues that are topical and urgent in the partner countries and in the Netherlands, such as urban renewal and water management issues. In doing so, the RCE not only provides partner countries with up-to-date expertise, but it also acquires new knowledge that can be applied back home. Shared interests are expected to lead to long-term collaboration.

Banjarmasin is situated in a low-lying delta area. The city boasts an impressive historic urban landscape; its history and built heritage are closely linked to water. In this, Banjarmasin has much in common with many cities and villages in the Netherlands. Although conditions in the two countries differ, the goals are similar: to use water-related heritage as a source of inspiration and a resource for sustainable development. The Netherlands possess extensive experience in these fields, but the country also faces major challenges due to climate change and urban development. The two countries can therefore learn a lot from each other.

It was with great pleasure that the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands accepted the invitation of the Mayor of Banjarmasin to take part in the HUL workshop. It is to be hoped that the positive results presented in this report will be of interest to the municipality of Banjarmasin, and to many others as well. We are grateful to the municipality, the participants, and the involved stakeholders for their cooperation. The outcomes of this workshop will hopefully fuel new efforts to safeguard and rejuvenate Banjarmasin's river-based identity, and pave the way for new opportunities for this unique city's future.

Jinna Smit

*Programme Director Shared Cultural Heritage
Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands*



Executive summary

Banjarmasin, the capital of South Kalimantan Province, is famous for its floating markets, and the town was once widely known as the ‘Venice of the East Indies’. Today, it is called ‘The Thousand Rivers City’. However, rapid modernization and road-oriented urbanization pose obvious challenges with regard to the preservation of Banjarmasin’s water-based identity.

As a proactive measure, the Municipality of Banjarmasin has initiated a collaboration with various parties to deal with those challenges. One of the results was the organization of a Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) Quick Scan Workshop, held from 28 October to 2 November, 2019, in Banjarmasin, in collaboration with Dutch organizations Heritage Hands-On and the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands-RCE, and the Indonesian academic institutions University of Lambung Mangkurat, IPB University, and Trisakti University.

The objectives of the HUL Quick Scan Workshop were to formulate proposals for a river-oriented urban development. The following research questions were addressed:

- How to turn the city’s river-related cultural heritage and identity into a source of inspiration for integrated urban development in Banjarmasin;
- How to deal with the challenges riverfront areas are facing, and to transform them into assets for Banjarmasin’s future development.

This resulted in four proposals focusing on specific areas of Banjarmasin which possessed a unique identity: Kampung Seberang Masjid, Kampung Sungai Jingah, Pasar Lama-Kampung Arab, and Kampung Kelayan.

Each of these areas was studied and analysed on the basis of the HUL principle, which embraces urban heritage as a key resource for enhancing the liveability of urban areas, fostering economic development and social cohesion in a changing environment, and involving the local community by participatory planning. If properly managed, urban heritage has the potential to act as a catalyst for socio-economic development and may increase the value of real estate, thus providing the revenues necessary to cover the costs of maintenance, restoration and rehabilitation.

Twenty-one students and young professionals participated, nine from Banjarmasin and twelve from other cities in Indonesia, and with academic backgrounds ranging from architecture, landscape architecture, urban design, urban planning, and socio-political science to tourism. The preliminary results were discussed with local stakeholders, represented by individual experts,

universities, state-owned companies, government agencies, and the private sector. Following a revision stage the final results were presented to the Mayor of Banjarmasin and to the general public in the form of an exhibition at the Rumah Anno building, Banjarmasin.

Following a long period of inadequate management the city of Banjarmasin has recently undertaken to improve its relationship with the river, particularly with regard to urban waterfront villages, referred to as riverside kampongs. Observations and discussions during the workshop identified the rivers as powerful components of Banjarmasin’s identity, constituting not only an environmental feature but also a seminal cultural element in the city. The results of the workshop make clear that safeguarding this culture calls for an integrated perspective.

While the preservation of built heritage is important, achieving a sustainable future for riverside kampongs also requires the immediate inclusion of adequate public transport, housing, socio-economic development, cultural tourism opportunities, and waste management. To the extent they contribute to the alleviation of current social needs, the modernization and accommodation of traditional ways of living and building with the water will be key to accomplishing a future perspective on Banjarmasin’s river-related identity. In this process, adequate urban planning policies are essential.

The principles of UNESCO’s HUL approach can provide a solid basis to achieve this. A one-week workshop has a limited scope and cannot fully cover this approach, but the HUL Quick Scan nevertheless generated ideas that may inspire many. The workshop opened doors and connected people who hopefully will embrace the HUL approach together.

By adopting the HUL approach, and with appropriate management, Banjarmasin could develop into a sustainable city founded on environmental, economic, social and cultural aspects that are in line with the spirit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Compared to other Indonesian cities such as Jakarta and Semarang, which predominantly comprise land-based historic areas, Banjarmasin is unique. While lacking many monumental historic buildings, the city instead possesses an outstanding water-oriented historical narrative and urban landscape. By accomplishing adequate integrated conservation and development of its river-based heritage, Banjarmasin may well become a model for other river-oriented cities not only in Indonesia but also elsewhere in South-East Asia, a region currently actively engaged in managing its river-oriented heritage assets.



1. Introduction

1.1 The city of Banjarmasin

Banjarmasin's current population is approximately 692,793. The city is situated in an alluvial plain. Two main rivers flow through it, the Barito and the Martapura. Together with a large number of other streams and canals, these rivers are part of Banjarmasin's contemporary urban life, and local residents still interact with them economically, socially, and culturally.

The city was established in 1526 as the capital of the Banjarmasin Sultanate; it succeeded the states of Nagara Daha and Nagara Dipa, further upstream. From the seventeenth century onwards the port of Banjarmasin developed into a prominent trading centre for pepper in the archipelago. The Dutch became involved in the pepper trade in Banjarmasin in the early seventeenth century and gradually began to assert more influence on the sultanate's political economy.

After the Dutch dissolved the Sultanate in 1860, Banjarmasin entered the colonial period in which the city became the capital of the Dutch East Indies administration in south-east Borneo (as it was then called). It was during this period that Banjarmasin became famous as the 'Venice of the East Indies' and attracted many visitors. Traces of the colonial era in Banjarmasin still remain. The city's prominent and well-preserved colonial heritage is mainly visible in its street plans and hydrological infrastructure, such as canals and bridges.

A large number of rivers, streams and canals have had a significant impact on the city's urban layout. Banjarmasin's impressive urban landscape comprises numerous riverside kampongs, floating houses, and floating markets. Its historic kampongs, all located along the river, each have their own distinctive cultural and socio-economic signature. Many kampongs contain hidden cultural treasures, such as historic mosques, ancient burial sites, and traditional houses in vernacular architecture, and many continue to be economically viable areas.

1.2 Conservation and development

In 2012, site visits, workshops and inputs from the Cities Development Strategies (CDS) led to the formulation of a

City Visioning Profile for Banjarmasin. The City of Banjarmasin drafted a policy document for the city, together with strategies and programmes to reach the goals mentioned in it. The main strategies are 'economic gateway', 'traditional river city' and 'liveable city'. Banjarmasin's cultural heritage is embedded in the policy document; one of the document's main components is to make "Banjarmasin an attractive traditional River City that is a national and international tourist destination".

The City of Banjarmasin is currently engaged in several projects to achieve this goal, for example by reviving the floating market, highlighting the traditional river culture, constructing the new Martapura Promenade, and riverbank 'normalization' to improve public access to the rivers and to control erosion. The building stock in several kampongs has been renovated. Over the years, these projects have led to an increased awareness of Banjarmasin's water-related cultural heritage.

The historical development of the city and its historic buildings is well documented, thanks to extensive academic research particularly by Banjarmasin's two universities. A recent study on Pasar Lama (Kawasan Pasar Lama, Ministry of Land and Spatial Planning, 2016) also provided insight into the complexity of the challenges and opportunities riverside kampongs are facing. It was one of the first attempts to focus on integrated conservation and development of Banjarmasin's unique urban character.

Nevertheless, the importance of the rivers in 'The Thousand River City' is decreasing. The city is rapidly expanding; in the past twenty years its built-up area has nearly doubled in size. New road-oriented residential areas are being constructed at the city's outskirts. Meanwhile, several riverside kampongs are suffering from urban degeneration and illegal slum development.

River pollution and a lack of modern waste management facilitates pose severe problems. Houses do not meet today's standards, and the riverside kampongs are becoming less popular as residential areas.

How could Banjarmasin maintain its unique character, and even benefit from it?

This question is particularly relevant to the numerous riverside kampongs, since they constitute Banjarmasin's main assets and attractions. Working towards creative solutions to preserve and develop these kampongs is therefore crucial.



Poster of the workshop

1.3 Focus of the Workshop

On May 6, 2019, Mr H. Ibnu Sina, Mayor of the City of Banjarmasin, formally requested the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE) to initiate a joint activity that would address river-based urban development. Cooperation was solicited because of the shared history of Indonesia and the Netherlands, and also because of Dutch expertise in water management.

The municipality of Banjarmasin and the RCE decided to organize a workshop that would involve a Quick Scan, developed by the RCE on the basis of UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach (see Appendix 2). This method seemed particularly appropriate to explore the possibilities for a river-based urban development of the city.

The workshop focused on two main topics:

1) River-based Urban Development

The question was how to turn the city's river-related cultural heritage and identity into a source of inspiration for integrated urban development in Banjarmasin. 'Integrated development' in this case

involves water management, climate adaptation, infrastructure, housing, planning, landscaping, culture, tourism, PR, natural resources, and other aspects.

2) Riverside Urban Revitalization

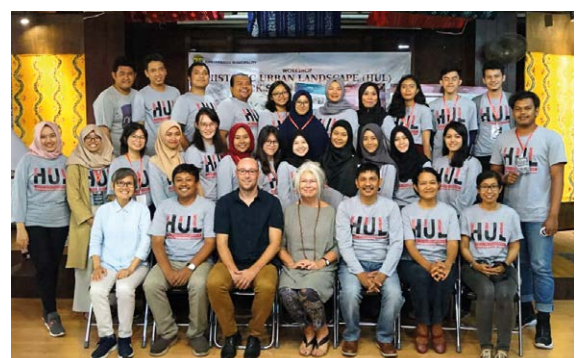
River kampongs are distinctive elements of Banjarmasin's urban character. The question was how to deal with the challenges these areas are facing, and how to ensure they will become assets for the future development of Banjarmasin. Revitalization in this case involves an integrated and community-based approach and smart implementation strategies.

Because of the city's large scale and the limited time available, four sites were selected as study areas. These were Kampung Seberang Masjid, Kampung Sungai Jingah, Pasar Lama-Kampung Arab, and Kampung Kelayan. Each area has a unique urban character of its own, and each is facing different challenges, but together they adequately represent the historic urban landscape of Banjarmasin.

1.4 Organization and participants

As part of the agreement, the RCE sent experts to Banjarmasin to participate in the workshop. A committee consisting of Vera D Damayanti (IPB University), Hasti Tarekat Dipowijoyo (Heritage Hands-On), Punto Wijayanto (Trisakti University), Jacqueline Rosbergen (RCE) and Peter Timmer (RCE) was established to organize the event, with assistance being provided by Mokhammad (Jimie) Khuzaimi of the municipality of Banjarmasin.

The venue for the workshop was the Rumah Anno building on the Martapura river in the city centre. This old building was recently restored and transformed into a visitor centre, housing exhibitions on local culture.



Participants and organization team, Rumah Anno building

A call for participation by students and young professionals met with a large response. Participants were selected on the basis of their expertise and background, resulting in a mixed group with some of the participants coming from the city itself and others from

other parts of Indonesia. Architecture and landscape architecture were the main fields of study, but urban design, tourism and socio-political science were also represented so as to give an interdisciplinary perspective.

Participants from the city of Banjarmasin or living nearby:

Name	Field of study	Affiliation
Annida Luthfiana	Architecture	Recent graduate of the University of Gadjah Mada's master's programme
Aulia Rahman	Urban Planning	Undergraduate student, University of Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin
Fitri Wulandari	Urban Design	Lecturer, University of Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin
Khansa Yustika Farhana	Architecture	Undergraduate student, University of Lambung Mangkurat
Muhammad Najeri Al Syahrin	International Relations & Politics	Lecturer, University of Lambung Mangkurat
Muhammad Richie Rafsanjani	Tourism, Management	Graduate student, University of Lambung Mangkurat; Tour Operator, PT RR Tours and Travel Banjarmasin
Nur Fradita Bakti Pertiwi	Architecture, Engineering	Member of the Mangaka Art Community
Redha Maulana	Architecture	Undergraduate student, University of Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin
Siti Mauliana Hairini	Social & political Science; Politics and Government	Lecturer, University of Lambung Mangkurat

Participants from other parts of Indonesia:

Name	Field of study	Affiliation
Anita Halim Lim	Architecture	Architect, Artefact Studio (Makassar)
Devano Lambas Pardomuan	Architecture	Student, University of Trisakti (Jakarta)
Dezzalina Dyana Paramita	Architecture	Recent graduate of the University of Brawijaya (Malang)
I. Made P.D. Natawiguna	Landscape Architecture	Master's student, IPB University (Bogor)
Indira Dwi Imara	Landscape Architecture	Student, IPB University (Bogor)
Khusnul Hanifati	Architecture	Master's student, University of Indonesia (Jakarta)
Marwah Jadwa Izzati	Landscape Architecture	Student, IPB University (Bogor)
Mayissa Anggun	Architecture	Research Assistant, University of Trisakti (Jakarta)
Ni Made Putri Indriyani	Landscape Architecture	Student, IPB University (Bogor)
Priyo Atmo Sancoyo	Architecture and Planning	Architect (Yogyakarta)
Putri Saraswati Aryawan	Landscape Architecture	Recent graduate of Udayana University (Bali)
Trisha Karina Lahu	Architecture	Junior researcher, Pusat Dokumentasi Arsitektur (PDA) Indonesia (Jakarta)



1.5 Participation and programme

The workshop started on 28 October 2019. On the first day participants presented their homework, an assignment handed out beforehand to familiarize themselves with the city and its heritage. The method and course schedule were explained, and in the course of the week every step of the method was explained by presenting examples and practices relevant to the case. Additional presentations were given by Mrs Ira Mentayani and Mr Mansyur, lecturers at the University of Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarbaru. By sharing their knowledge about Banjarmasin they substantially expanded the participants' understanding of the historic landscape. Halfway through the week, Mr Happy Bima, owner of the small cafe Kota Lama, shared his experiences as an entrepreneur in a relatively run-down part of town.

One of the goals of the HUL Quick Scan method is to involve the community in the process by interviewing people on the streets, and to interact as much as possible with the local government and other stakeholders. The workshop team therefore visited the Mayor of Banjarmasin, Mr H. Ibnu Sina, who kindly shared his views on the city and the projects his office is currently engaged in. A meeting was also arranged with Mr Rahmat Dwisaputra, Director of the Advisory and Economic Group of Bank Indonesia South Kalimantan Regional Office. Bank Indonesia is committed to supporting activities with a social aim and as such was very interested in the results of the workshop.

Halfway through the week, a stakeholder meeting was organized which resulted in valuable input on the preliminary ideas developed by the workshop's participants.

Name	Field of study
Akbar Rahman	Department of Civil Engineering, University of Lambung Mangkurat
Akhmad Arifin	Senior tour guide
Bachtiar Noor	Senior urban planner
Cecep Ramadhani	Provincial Government Officer
Ira Mentayani	Department of Architecture, University of Lambung Mangkurat
Irwansyah	Faculty of Arts, University of Lambung Mangkurat
M. Ary Achdiani Yusuf	Green Community Forum (FKH)
Rahmat Dwisaputra	Bank Indonesia South Kalimantan Regional Office
Rudi Hartono	Department of Architecture, University of Lambung Mangkurat

Towards the end of the workshop, recommendations and findings were discussed with the Mayor and with two government officials, Mr Sugito Said, head of the Regional Development Planning Board, and Mrs Betty Goenmiandari, representing the Housing and Settlement Office. A presentation of the final results, in the form of a small exhibition and a review by architect and board member of Sumatra Heritage Trust, Mrs Rika Susanto, was followed by a ceremony in which the participants were issued a certificate. The workshop ended on Saturday 2 November.



1.6 Acknowledgements

The organization committee would like to express its gratitude to Mr H. Ibnu Sina, Mayor of Banjarmasin, for his hospitality and for making the workshop possible. His ambition to embrace the HUL approach in Banjarmasin is greatly appreciated. The team is also grateful to Mr Muhammad Ikhsan Alhak, the head of the Culture and Tourism Office, for his support, and to his staff for the excellent organization at the venue.

A special word of thanks has to be extended to Mokhamad (Jimie) Khuzaimi of the Culture and Tourism Office, Municipality of Banjarmasin. His assistance and knowledge of the city as well as his dedication were essential in achieving a fruitful result. We also like to

express our gratitude to Kaki Kota and Green Community Forum (FKH), who both provided assistance during the preparation and execution of the workshop, and to the Indonesian Landscape Architects Society (IALI), South Kalimantan, and CV Putra Panjalu for funding the merchandise for the participants.

The organization would like to compliment the workshop's participants, who within a very short period of time managed to develop ideas and proposals that can be implemented almost immediately. All their hard work was successful because they functioned as a team. Their visualizing skills, such as hand-drawn sketches and even an artist's impression video, were impressive. It is inspiring to observe this level of enthusiasm among students and young professionals for the city's cultural heritage and its potential for opportunities.



Floating houses



2. HUL Quick Scan

2.1 HUL approach

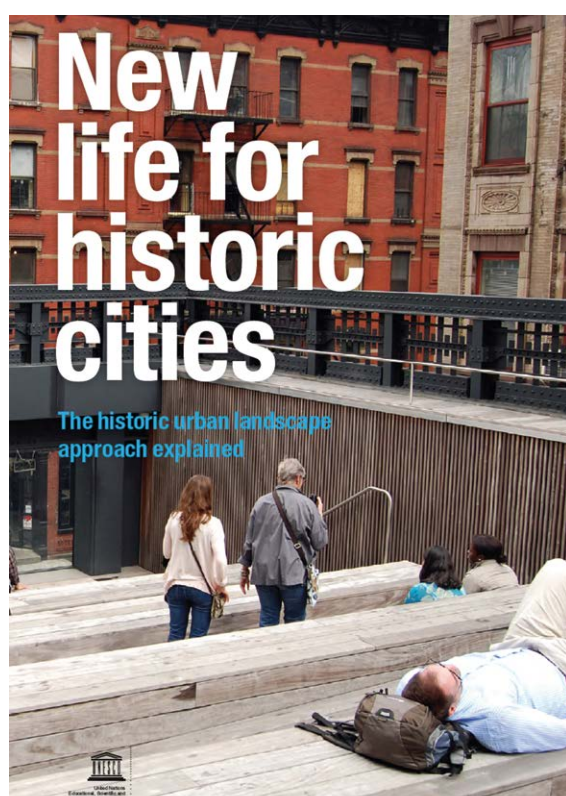
The Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) was adopted by UNESCO's General Conference in 2011. This approach was not meant to replace traditional heritage conservation; instead, it should be regarded as an additional tool, mainly designed to integrate the policies and practices of conservation of the built environment into the wider goals of urban development with respect to the inherited values and traditions of different cultural contexts.

Member states are advised to identify activities suitable for implementing the HUL approach. This includes conducting surveys and mapping a city's natural, cultural and human resources, and reaching consensus by using participatory planning and stakeholder consultations on which values to protect for transmission to future generations, as well as determining the attributes that carry these values. This approach also focuses on assessing how development (socio-economic, climate change) may affect local attributes, and on integrating urban heritage values and their vulnerability status into a wider framework of urban development.

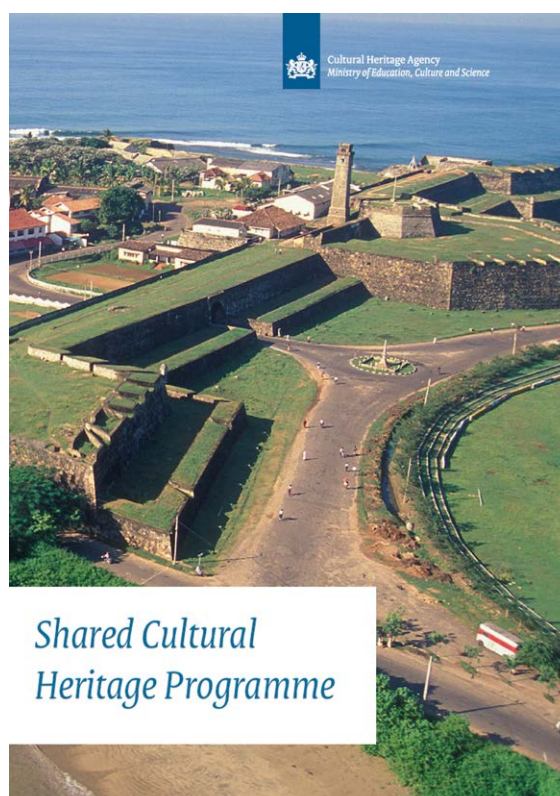
Adoption of this approach makes it possible to closely monitor the planning, design and implementation of development projects, and to prioritize actions for conservation and development. Finally, also to be established are appropriate partnerships, local management frameworks for the conservation and development projects identified, and coordination of the various activities between different actors, both public and private.

2.2 HUL Quick Scan

The HUL approach involves elements that are in part similar to those used in the second half of the twentieth century in the rehabilitation of Dutch historic inner city areas. This rehabilitation programme saved many historic Dutch cities from dilapidation by using a method developed by the ministries of Culture and Spatial Planning. The programme aimed to rehabilitate the building stock of inner cities, to revive former functions, and to create favourable conditions for living and for economic activities. Conservation and development were achieved by means of large-scale renovation schemes, zone planning, and effective public and private involvement.



UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach



Shared Cultural Heritage Programme of the Netherlands

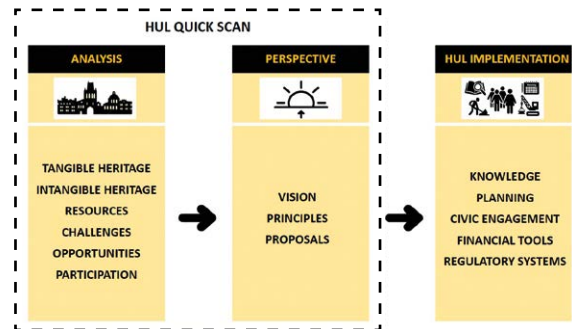
In the past several years a simplified version (Quick Scan) of this method has been applied in several inner city areas in Indonesia and elsewhere in the world, especially in countries that have a history in common with the Netherlands as inner-city revitalization is one of the focus areas of the Dutch Government's Shared Cultural Heritage Programme.

HUL is thorough in its approach; it combines natural, cultural and human resources and includes both tangible and intangible heritage. This is very topical at the moment, and it aligns with Dutch experience with integrated conservation practices, as in the case of current developments that have led to the creation of new planning tools (for example Environmental Act) in the Netherlands. HUL aims to embrace urban heritage as a key resource in enhancing the liveability of urban areas, fostering economic development and social cohesion in a changing environment, and involving the local community in participatory planning. If handled properly, urban heritage can act as a catalyst for socio-economic development in the form of increased tourism, commercial use, and rising real estate values, generating revenues that will cover the costs of maintenance, restoration and rehabilitation.

Often it is quite obvious which are the most important historic buildings and cultural traditions in an area. However, understanding these features in their area-based context (historical, functional and spatial) is not. This is the first challenge. Using a historic urban landscape as an asset and establishing an area-based approach to conservation and development constitutes the second challenge. It is extremely important to create an attractive 'horizon', a positive, heritage-based vision of a city's future and so to raise awareness of and commitment to the implementation of the HUL approach. This is where a Quick Scan may be of use. Its practical approach makes it possible to generate an overview of what needs to be done, and especially to determine, and fairly quickly at that, what can be done. The HUL Quick Scan method was developed by the RCE for that purpose.

2.3 Main focus

The primary goal of the HUL Quick Scan is to inspire. Above all, it is an exercise. Its purpose is to generate ideas on conservation and development on an urban and regional scale, creating future perspective and a basis for future planning. Other elements worth mentioning in this regard are implementation tools, master plans and



Objective of the Quick Scan in relation to the HUL approach

concrete urban design plans, however, are not the main goals of the HUL Quick Scan. Such activities may be part of a possible follow-up, to be determined by the city government and the local community.

The key elements of the HUL Quick Scan method are inspiration, exploration, and translation.

Inspiration is vital in order to ensure local commitment (community, stakeholders, government) and, by extension, the feasibility of implementation activities. Inspiration can be achieved by involving experts and the local community, by incorporating their knowledge and enthusiasm, and by working with images, photos, maps, social media, or other instruments that contribute to this goal. In doing so, the method also aims to connect with the 'language' of designers, and to inspire stakeholders.

Exploration relates to the historic urban environment in the broadest sense. It involves an analysis of an area's past and present character and the narratives associated with it. What did the area and its surroundings look like, and what was its function in the past? What is its present appearance, and what are its important attributes? What is its culture? How does it function socio-economically, and which planned and unplanned developments can be expected to affect the historic urban environment?

Translation involves using physical and non-physical attributes as guiding principles for the integrated development of tomorrow's society. Using the historic urban environment as a starting point, what future spatial and functional perspectives will benefit the city and the local community? The answers to these questions lead to a strategy of conservation by means of area development. Conservation challenges and the safeguarding of heritage values will play a significant role in the development of the city. Which are the significant elements that will contribute to this goal? How can these elements enhance the area's development or

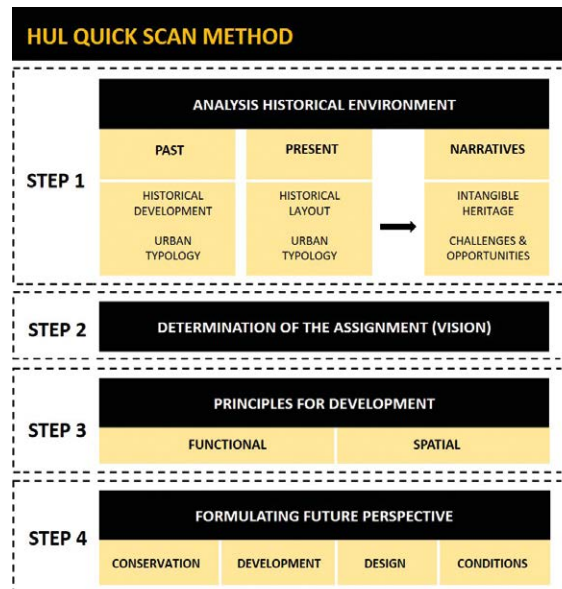
redevelopment? Which aspects require additional assessment, action or projects with regard to realization, management, or public and private involvement?

2.5 Method

Step 1 of the HUL Quick Scan method involves achieving a deeper understanding of the historic environment by mapping its historical and functional development and identifying those historic urban districts which contain the most striking landmarks. Next, old and modern images are used to analyse the physical or tangible ‘character’ of these urban districts. Rather than focusing on each individual building, this exercise looks at the ‘typology’ of the area’s built environment, public space, and green elements, covering features such as building layouts, patterns and volumes, as well as typical architectural features and natural or landscaped elements.

Analysis of the physical elements is followed by a study of the non-physical aspects and other developments; this is called the area’s ‘narrative’. It involves intangible historical, cultural and human resources, as well as socio-economic, urban, environmental, and other developments. The purpose of this exercise is to gain insight into stories, changes, risks and ambitions in relation to the historic urban landscape, by conducting field visits, interviews and analyses of existing challenges and opportunities.

Building on the results of Step 1, Step 2 is formulating the ‘assignment’, or the desired overall goals for the area in general. This will be the ‘vision’ for the area and it will be the starting point during the rest of the process.



The HUL Quick Scan method explained step by step

Step 3 mostly involves the formulation of basic principles flowing from the vision. This process involves tangible and intangible features in the form of functional and spatial elements that could be used as sources of inspiration, or as a basis for development or redevelopment in the context of the parameters set by assignment.

Step 4 involves an elaboration of the basic principles in the form of proposals and ideas about conservation via the development of the historic landscape. The focus can be on conservation and intervention, development opportunities, heritage as a catalyst for socio-economic development, urban design, planning tools, architecture and landscaping. In this process, physical and non-physical elements serve as sources of inspiration.



3. Results of the workshop

3.1 Banjarmasin, past and present

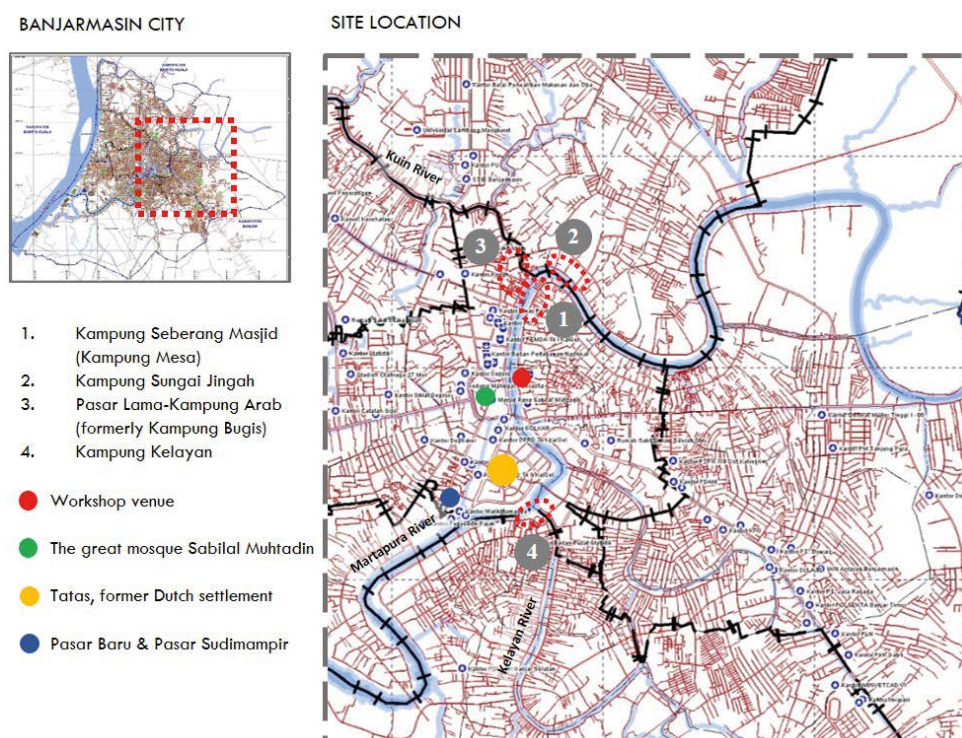
Water, trade, politics and religion played a key role in the urban development of the city. Warehouses and markets abound. Ancient mosques and burial sites are situated near the river, especially the Kuin, and each kampong has a distinct cultural signature, often related to the various ethnic groups which over the centuries settled in the city. The Dutch settlement was situated around a fortress, in the Tatas area. This fortress has long since been demolished, but the area is still the city centre and houses the main mosque and commercial and administrative functions. Historic mosques and a few Chinese temples constitute visible landmarks.

The urban characteristics and dynamics of the city of Banjarmasin are closely linked to its historical development along the rivers, streams and historic canals. Large rivers, connecting Banjarmasin and the surrounding area, encouraged the formation of settlements and economic centres near the waterfront, such as the Old Market or the Kelayan Rice Market. The historical footprint of its city development constitutes Banjarmasin's heritage asset. In Banjarmasin, historic features determine the quality of urban space; they take the form of tangible elements (such as river networks,

transport systems, buildings, markets, villages) and intangible elements (such as traditions, crafts, stories, ceremonies, expertise, local wisdom). Together, these tangible and intangible elements are referred to as the historic urban landscape.

Prior to the workshop, participants explored the history and urban form of Banjarmasin in order to identify the city's main overall characteristics and to define what made them particularly interesting or fascinating. Studies on riverside settlement carried out by Mrs Ira Mentayani and her colleagues from the University of Lambung Mangkurat Banjarbaru led to a greater understanding of the relation between the city of Banjarmasin and its river system. Mentayani's historical study suggested that the riverside village or kampong should be regarded as a historic area.

In the kampongs, participants of the workshop encountered both tangible and intangible heritage. Like many other urban kampongs in Indonesia, the fate of the Banjarmasin riverside kampongs is uncertain due to modern urban development and environmental and housing issues. Even so, a renewed interest in them is emerging, along with a growing awareness that kampongs should be regarded as significant traditional and socio-economic entities, and with the rise of cultural tourism and the creative industry.



Site location and context (source: BAPPEKO Banjarmasin)

To understand the problems and formulate a river revitalization proposal for Banjarmasin, the workshop used the riverside village as its case study. Four riverside villages were selected: Kampung Seberang Masjid, Kampung Sungai Jingah-Surgi Mufti, Pasar Lama-Kampung Arab, and Kampung Kelayan. The workshop participants were divided into four groups to carry out these case studies. Their findings are presented in this chapter. The exhibition the groups produced for the final day of the workshop is presented in Appendix 2.

3.2 Group 1 - Kampung Seberang Masjid

Group members: Aulia Rahman, Dezzalina Dyana Paramita, Devano Lambas Pardomuan, Khansa Yustika Farhana, Marwah Jadwa Izzati

Historical overview

Kampung Seberang Masjid was named after its location opposite the Masjid Jami (a community mosque) in the north of the kampong, across the river near the bay close to the mouth of the river Kuin. This eighteenth-century mosque was moved further inland in the nineteenth century when the levee on which it stood eroded. In the past, the kampong was also known as Kampung Mesa, a name associated with Kyai Mesa Jaladri, a local hero who achieved royal status.

During the sultanate, the kampong became an important residence of the Banjarmasin sultanate's royal family. It is assumed that the southern kampong, originally settled by Chinese migrants, became the favourite place of residence of the royal elite due to its location close to the sultan's residence and to the trading port across the river. In 1787 the sultan signed a contract with the Dutch East India Company (VOC) to the effect that the sultanate was to be divided into a VOC section and the sultan's section, and it is assumed that the sultan at that time moved his residence from Tatas – then under Dutch authority following the agreement - to the southern kampong. When the British took over Fort Tatas after signing a contract with the sultan in 1812, all royal families were forced to abandon their residences in the Tatas area, with Kampung Seberang Masjid presumably being one option for an alternative settlement location. Several sources even refer to this area as 'Kampong Keraton', 'palace of the sultan', for towards the end of his reign Sultan Adam Alwasikh Billah (r. 1825-1857) spent most of his time at his residence at Kampong Mesa. Moreover, his successor, Sultan Tamjidullah (r. 1857-1859), allegedly preferred to

live there rather than at Martapura Palace, the sultanate's upstream capital.

Step 1: Analysis and narratives

Physical environment

Administratively, Kampung Seberang Masjid falls under the jurisdiction of Kelurahan Seberang Masjid, East Banjarmasin District. In the west of the kampong a few floating houses or *lanting* are moored along the east bank of the river Martapura. In the past, a *lanting* could be used for various purposes; it could be a dwelling, a shop, or a storage facility. Today, a *lanting* in this kampong is usually a dwelling. The vernacular architecture of floating houses dates back centuries. Today, however, this traditional structure is becoming extinct in Banjarmasin because material shortages have rendered its construction too expensive. Most of the floating houses that still remain are in poor condition and give the appearance of slum dwellings. In 2016, the Department of Architecture, University of Lambung Mangkurat took the initiative to improve the visual appearance of the floating houses, and of the stilt houses in the western periphery of Kampung Seberang Masjid. The value of Kampung Seberang Masjid from a cultural, social, economic, and historical perspective is significant. However, in its present state the kampong does not reflect its important role in the past as a residency of the sultanate. A riverside road along the Martapura constructed during the Dutch occupation has now become the district's main road. Except for this road, tangible historical elements that reflect the historical value of this kampong are hard to find. One of the causes was a severe fire in the 1970s, which destroyed many vernacular wooden houses in the north of the kampong. Only a few traditional houses survived there.

Like other old kampongs in the city, the Seberang Masjid developed along the riverbank of the Martapura while the land behind the houses consisted of swamp forest vegetation. As the kampong's population increased, the swamp forest was transformed into a settlement area. Today, more houses are needed as the population continues to grow. The transformation from green zone to built environment is therefore inevitable.

Narratives, past and present

Traditionally, this kampong was famously known as the 'Kampung Warung' for its numerous small shops or *warung* where residents sold their home-made traditional food and cakes, especially in the north-west. Today, however, the Banjar no longer speak of Kampung Warung, for one by one many of those shops have closed down. A local restaurant selling rice cakes, or *lontong*, and

Group 1 - Kampung Seberang Masjid



RIVER

- 10% of the total area of Banjarmasin City is formed by rivers
- Function: access and defense
- Canal: proving the development of past civilization technology

PIER

- Keraton (palace) is always close to the pier interaction space between traders and buyers on the boat or between riverbank residents and boat traders
- Identity and character of riverbanks area

SETTLEMENT

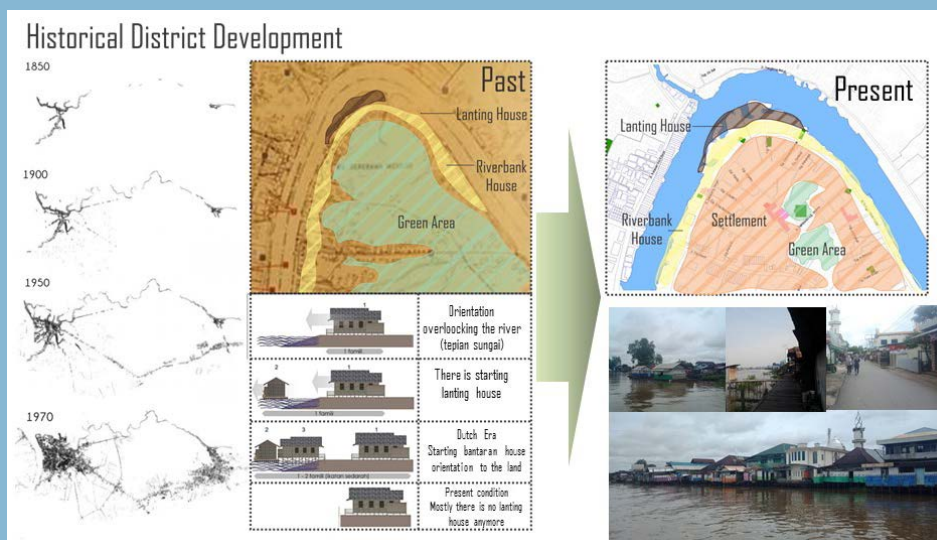
- the existence of villages and settlements is always on the banks of the river
- the form of villages is always patterned linearly following the river flow

Challenges

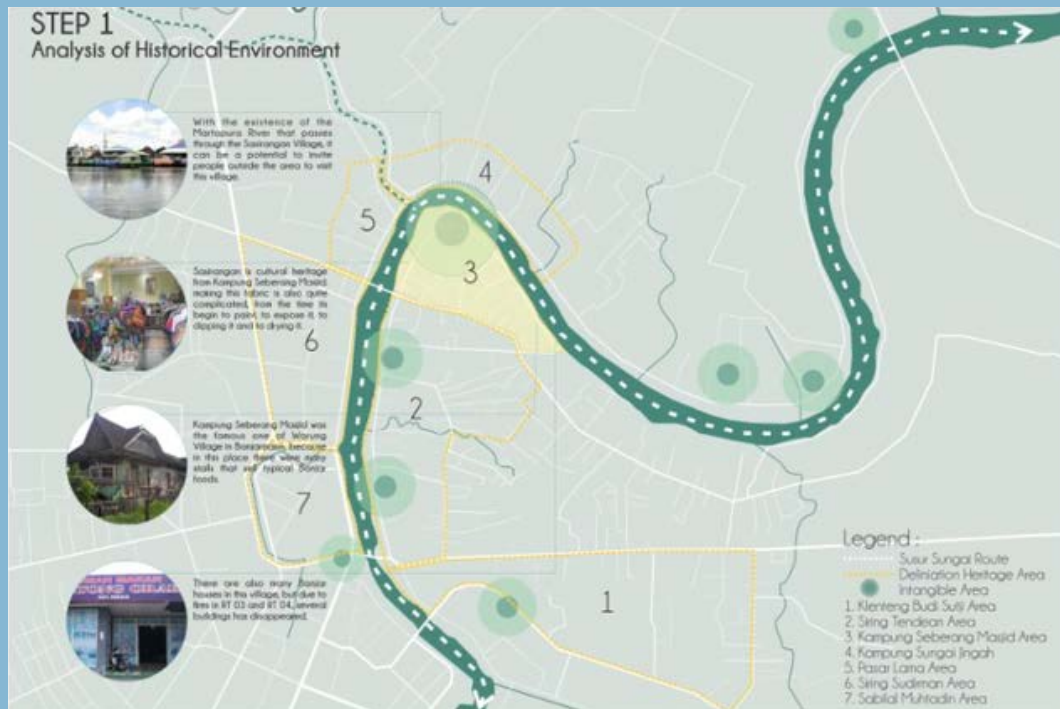
- Depreciation of the river
- Closure of small rivers and canals due to the development of settlements
- River water quality has deteriorated
- The visual quality of settlements-rivers is low
- The orientation of the community turned into back to the river
- The development of settlements is not controlled
- Decisiveness of government regulations

Opportunities

- Identity of the city
- Tourist attraction
- The uniqueness of river typology
- Public space for the community
- Has several heritage area around the city



Group 1 - Kampung Seberang Masjid



CHALLENGES

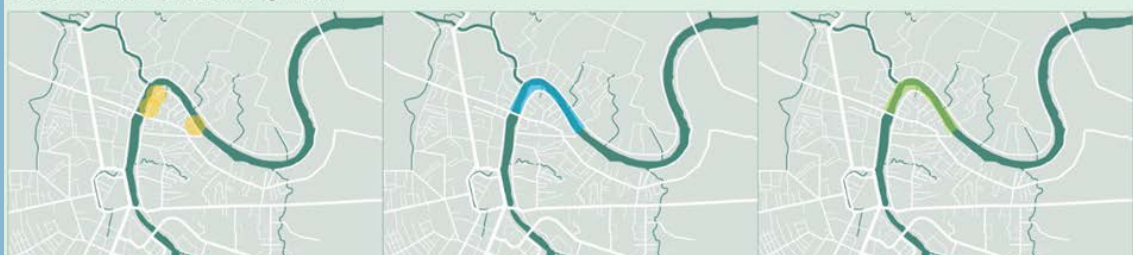
- Workers are not only taken from local human resources but take workers from other village
- The possibility of the extinction of Sasirangan fabric production, due to the lack of human resources that continue the culture
- The generation of Sasirangan family is limited
- Community interest in developing the production of Sasirangan fabrics
- Too much modern architectural houses
- Cannot rebuild riverbank buildings due to regulatory constraints
- Population of the community is increasing, so the housing in the kampung is increasing too
- The kampung does not have a proper plan the settlement arrangement
- There is no generation to carry on the Banjar culinary culture
- Situation of river areas due to piles of material waste and riverbanks
- With the existence of the Martapura river that passes through the Sasirangan village, it can be a potential to invite people outside the area to visit the Sasirangan village through the waterway
- Water in houses often runs out so people prefer to bathe in the river
- The possibility of landslides and floods due to soft soil
- The riverbank has abrasion so the function is cannot run optimally and causes depreciation of the river
- The river become garbage dump and waste dump of sasirangan production for the community

OPPORTUNITIES

- Has the attraction of Sasirangan Fabric handicraft production
- Sasirangan culture can become identity of Kampung Seberang Masjid
- There are 4 heritage houses in adjacent area, so it could be improved the character of the area as a heritage area
- With the arrangement of Sasirangan village, it can attract the interest of the community to visit
- All open spaces function as cemeteries that have the potential to be a pilgrimage tourism area
- There is a colonial building that has the potential as a tourist attraction as a witness to the existence of the Sasirangan region during the Dutch occupation
- The owner of the heritage houses or semi-traditional banjar houses still maintain the house and bequeath to their generations
- If human resources have more, so existence of sasirangan and Banjar culinary culture is increasing
- Determination of flood paths based on the frequency that has occurred and examine the condition of existing waterways

STEP 2

Determination of the Assignment



Revitalized **heritage** for Sustainable City

Development **Green-Blue Open Space** to restore the characteristic image of Banjarmasin as River City

Development the **Urban and Public Area** of Banjarmasin

STEP 3

Principles for Development

- Improve understanding and encourage community participation in heritage revitalization by mentoring tourism-conscious youth groups about the importance of heritage assets preservation of Banjarmasin's identity
- Application of Banjarmasin character using natural and cultural elements in various public spaces
- Enforce regulations on the treatment and preservation of historic buildings

- The used and management of local river bank area by applying waterfront city approach
- Improve the Ecosystem (water and Land)
- Return the quality and the clean condition of the river

- Equitable distribution of population in the urban areas of Banjarmasin
- Waste disposal and management system (Recycle, Reuse all) stop using river for House activity

its side dish 'Lontong Orari,' and a shop selling traditional Banjar cakes (*warung wadai*), are probably the last remaining element of the former Kampung Warung in Seberang Masjid.

Today, local people know this area as 'Kampung Sasirangan', Sasirangan being a traditional Banjar type of resist-dye fabric (*batik*). There are many *sasirangan* shops along the kampong's main road, where visitors can observe the production process and buy the cloth. Since *sasirangan* production is a typical traditional Banjar handicraft, the kampong is popular among tourists that come here to buy the cloth as a souvenir. Moreover, as the area is located near the iconic semi-floating market and river cruise route of Siring Tendean, Kampung Seberang Masjid is strategically placed for the development of tourism. This has stimulated the establishment of tourist facilities such as hotels and homestays.

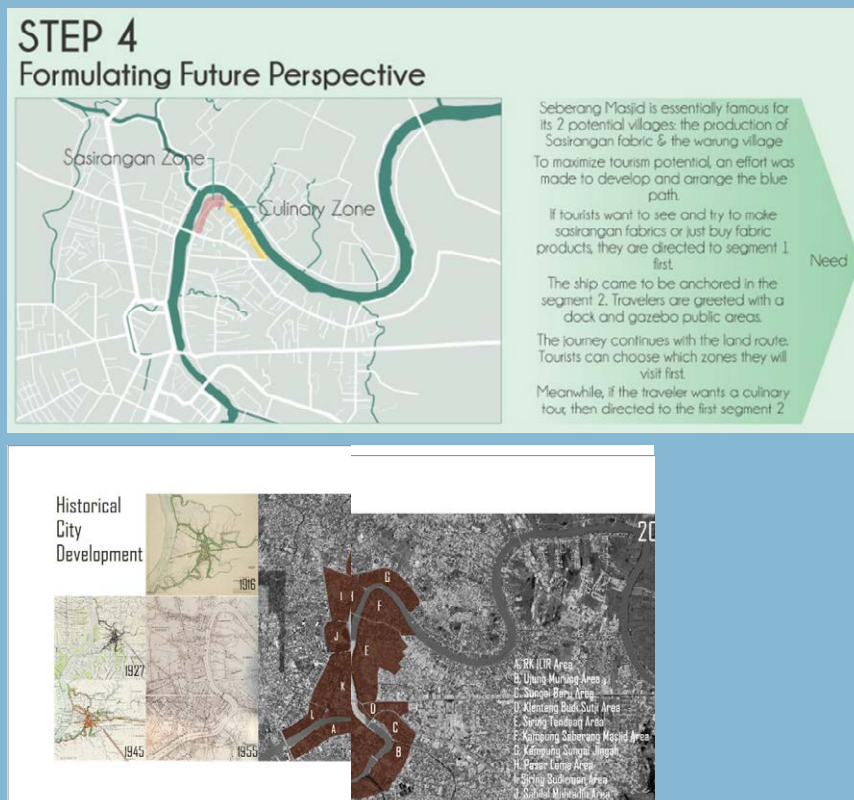
Challenges and opportunities

Group 1 carried out on-site observations and interviewed several people in the kampong. This site survey enabled the participants to identify challenges, including the

problem that the younger generation at the kampong is quite reluctant to carry on the family business, which may threaten the continuation of *sasirangan* production and of traditional cuisine. Because waste water from the *sasirangan* colouring process runs into the river, the production of *sasirangan* has contributed to river pollution. This urgent problem needs to be resolved. Other challenging environmental issues are riverbank erosion, the dumping of waste in the river and the decrease of green open space. Group 1 considered kampong identity to be a significant aspect of the creation of opportunities. Especially *sasirangan* but also culinary elements as well as the remaining vernacular houses are elements that need to be improved and revitalized in order to strengthen the kampong's identity.

Step 2: Determination of the assignment

As part of this step, participants were asked to formulate a vision for the future of Banjarmasin, with heritage as the main element. Group 1 incorporated the historical narrative into a proposal which comprised three points. In general, the idea is to develop a river city which retains its cultural and natural history as part of its identity and

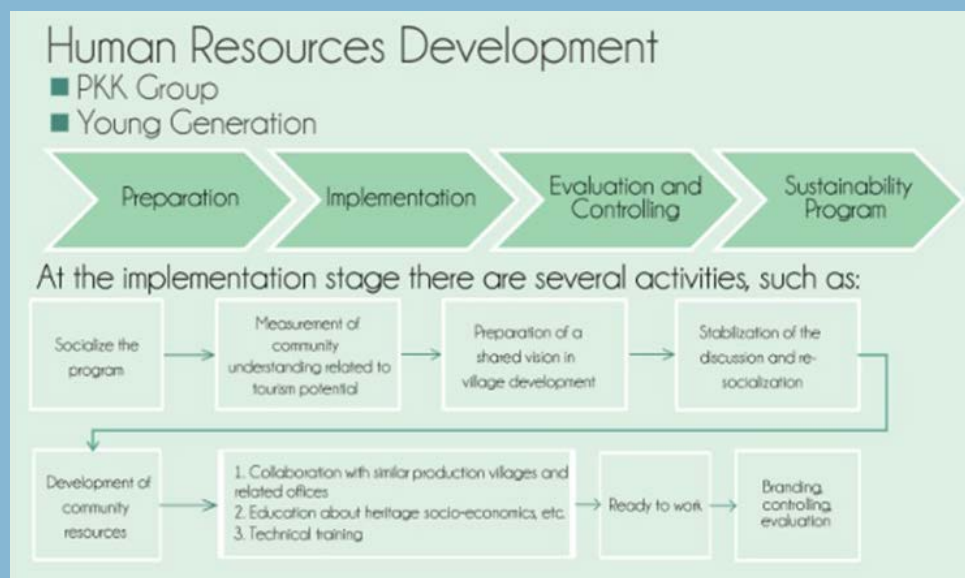


Group 1 - Kampung Seberang Masjid



Development Human Resources

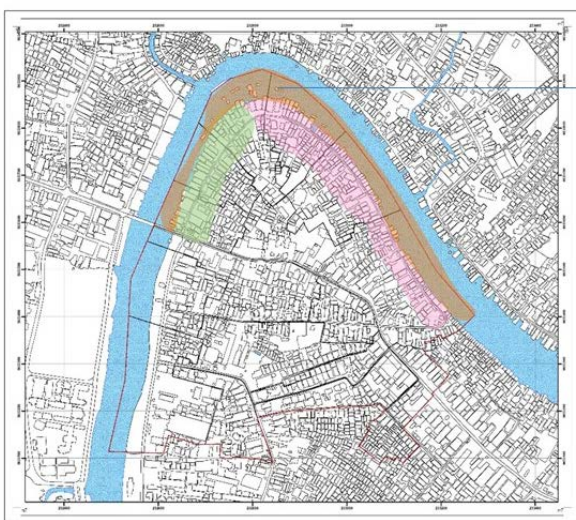
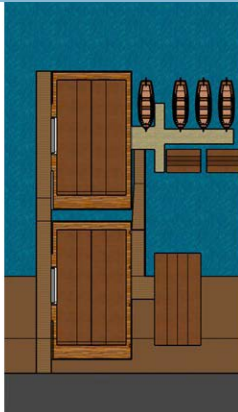
- Many potentials in Seberang Masjid Village have become less than optimal due to the low participation of the community, especially the younger generation in maintaining the sustainability of the existing potential.
- There is a need for community empowerment programs to attract the interest of the younger generation, especially with programs with the following stages:





Culinary festival can be held in every year (especially in anniversary of Banjarmasin) to encourage community participation in heritage and cultural revitalization.

Caffe Lanting



Sprawl area

- Segment 1: Sasirangan zone
- Segment 2: Culinary zone

Group 1 - Kampung Seberang Masjid

Waste Disposal Management



Net

Bantaran house

Net

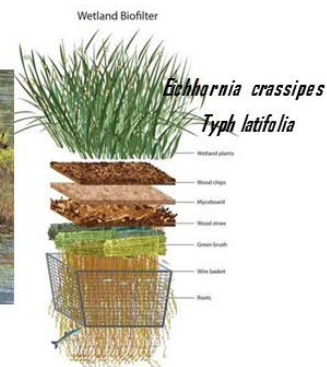
Application of nets in riverbanks to prevent garbage from entering the river

Routine community service program to clean the area under the house

Aquabiofilter: Industry Waste Management

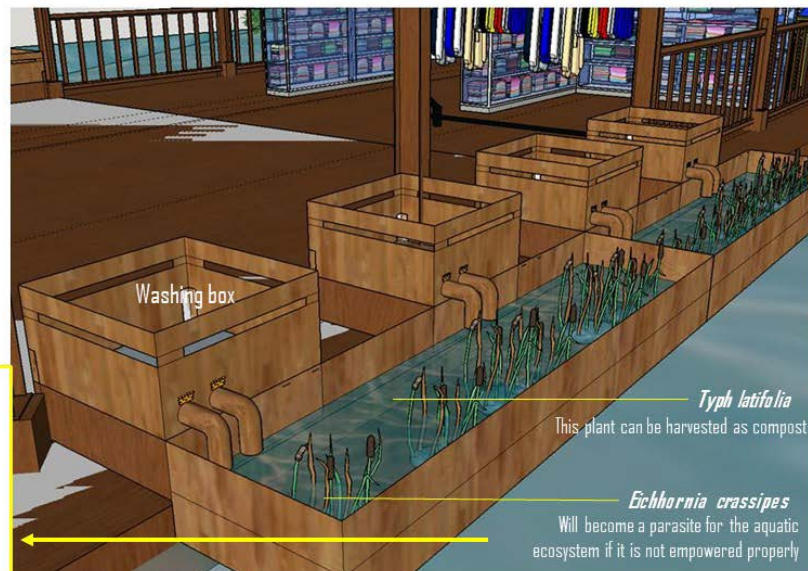


Ecology: Increase water quality



Source: <http://www.aquabiofilter.com/guidecasestudies.html>

Washing Area With Aquabiofilter



So, eceng gondok (*Eichhornia crassipes*) will be harvested regularly as a source of material for the manufacture of purun.

Typha latifolia
This plant can be harvested as compost

Eichhornia crassipes
Will become a parasite for the aquatic ecosystem if it is not empowered properly

Waste Disposal Management & Development Green Open Space: Vertical Greenery



Existing conditions:

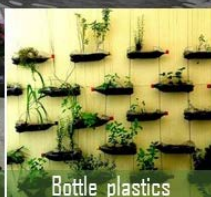
- Area looks slum
- Too much trash in this area
- The culture of throwing garbage under the house
- The house next to the river looks seedy

HOPE:

- Minimize household waste
- Increase community creativity through PKK community
- Household scale independent waste management
- Small effort for greening step forward
- Increase beautification fasade and GOS availability



Bottle plastics



Bottle plastics



Former slippers



Former cans

How to make vertical greenery for GOS private_Version1



Tools

- Knife
- Scissor
- Hammer

Materials

- Former plastic bottles
- Nail
- Wire
- Seeds and plant seeds
- Soil and compost as a planting medium

Make a hole in the neck and bottom of the bottle to hang the wire

Make a hole in one side of the bottle using a pair of scissors or a cutter to grow the plant

Cut the wire as long as 30 cm as needed then put it in the hole in the bottle and make a curve at each end of the wire to hold

Add 1:1 ratio of compost and soil to the bottle and input seeds or plant seeds

Hang the wire and bottle arrangements on the wall

How to make vertical greenery for GOS private_Version2

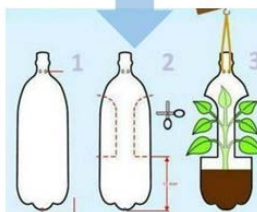


Make a hole in the neck of the bottle to hang the rope with heated nails and the bottom of the bottle for the waterway with heated nails

Make a hole in the right and left sides of the bottle using a pair of scissors or a cutter to grow the plant

Add 1:1 ratio of compost and soil to the bottle and input seeds or plant seeds

Put the rope or kur on the neck of the bottle and the bottle is ready to hang on the wall in vertical way



Group 1 - Kampung Seberang Masjid

How to make vertical greenary for GOS private_Version3



Tools

- Hammer

Materials

- Former slippers or former cans
- Nail
- Seeds and plant seeds
- Soil and compost as a planting medium

Prepare the former slippers or cans



Make a hole in the bottom of cans with heated nail for the waterway



Hang the former slippers or cans on the wall

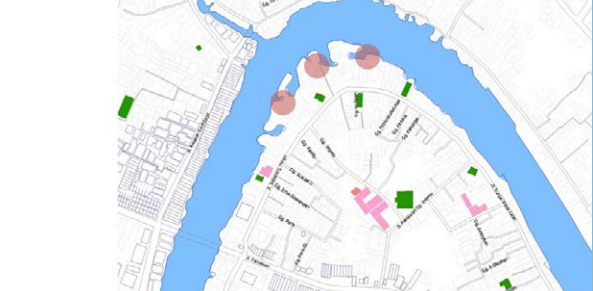


Add 1:1 ratio of compost and soil to the bottle and input seeds or plant seeds

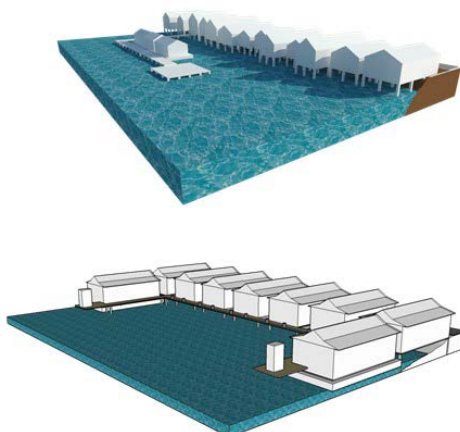
Beautification to Improve the Identity of the District
Painting the house wall with sasirangan pattern



Application location for the river bank pattern development

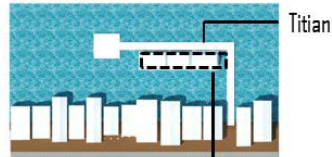


River bank pattern development



The titian is built on the edge of the river so the orientation of the community returns to the river so that environmental hygiene is more considered

Alternative 1



Alternative 2



which is able to improve the river ecosystem and increase public wealth.

Step 3: Principles for development

Next, Group 1 developed guidelines on the basis of the proposal, and elaborated on the results of the analysis. These principles range from community participation to raise awareness to creating a waste and management system (recycle and reuse all).

Step 4: Formulating Future perspective

During this stage, the group proposed a future development of Kampung Seberang Masjid that revolves around the preservation of *sasirangan* production and traditional cuisine as part of a historic revitalization, in tandem with community engagement targeting the younger generation. With regard to the spatial approach, the proposals to create green-blue open space and urban public space were elaborated. For instance, a riverside stilt house could be home to a *sasirangan* workshop centre which features a green waste disposal regime, such as an aqua biofilter. This would minimize river pollution and improve the river ecosystem. A cafe in a *lanting* is another example to boost the river city image and preserve local architecture. The shortage of land that is available for green space can be mitigated by creating green walls that use recycled material.

3.3 Group 2 - Kampung Kelayan

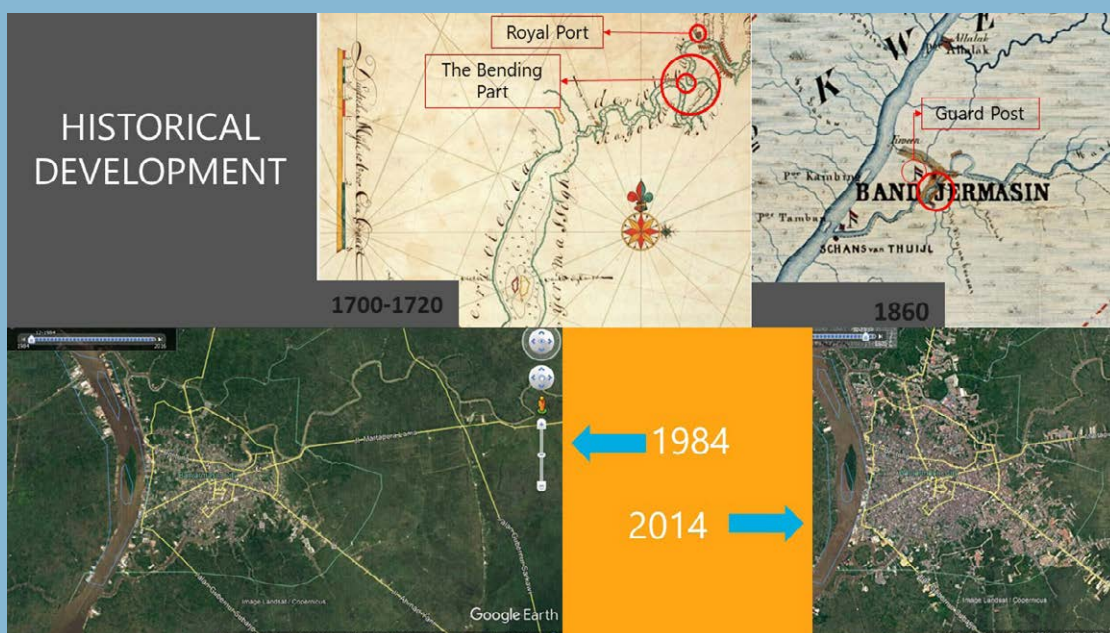
Group members: Annida Luthfiana, Indira Dwi Imara, Ni Made Putri Indriyani, Putri Saraswati, Redha Maulana, Trisha Karina

Historical overview

Kampung Kelayan is situated on the river Kelayan, east of the Martapura. The eighteenth-century map suggests that it is likely that the Kelayan was originally a bend of the Martapura, which later in that same century was cut off and canalized to create a shorter waterway. This created two new tributaries to the Martapura: the Kelayan and the Pekapuran.

Although the surrounding area was a swamp, the river nonetheless became an important access route for smugglers and river pirates. To prevent such activities, the Dutch in the early nineteenth century established a guard post at the mouth of the Kelayan. Banjarmasin's thriving economic activity, which was a result of the introduction of the Agriculture Act in the late nineteenth century, substantially influenced the town's urban expansion. The Chinese, who formerly occupied the riverbank opposite the Dutch settlement, expanded their residential area southward along the east bank of the Martapura, which flowed past the Kelayan.

Group 2 - Kampung Keyalan



Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges

1. Environment problems created by slum area
2. Lack of public awareness to protect their cultural heritage
3. Regulation conflict between siring development and river tourism destination
4. River and riverside regulation
5. Ineffective approach from governor to locals

Opportunities

1. Governor program to clean up river regularly, such as "Program Bersih Sungai"
2. Private sector such as Forum Komunitas Hijau, give socialization about clean environment
3. Siring and river reinforcement development plan
4. Kampung Kelayan is widely known as Banjarmasin City's rice market
5. Wooden banjar houses as one of kampung characters

The Chinese used the area residentially as well as commercially. Offices, warehouses, and factories bordered on the Kelayan. After the 1930s, settlement along the Kelayan intensified as local residents began to exploit the eastern Kelayan for agricultural purposes, mainly rice paddies. These activities subsequently led to the establishment of a rice market north of the mouth of the Kelayan, which still exists today.

Step 1: Analysis and narratives

Physical environment

Administratively, Kelayan kampong resorts under Kelurahan Kelayan, in the South Banjarmasin District. Kampung Kelayan has a dense population; in the city it is regarded as a slum area.

The site for the case study is situated at the mouth of the Kelayan. In the south the municipality has purchased an old traditional wooden house which will be used for tourist-related and/or cultural purposes. The house is culturally significant because it houses a Keris (traditional ceremonial dagger) collection. Near this building, a former dense river settlement has been replaced by a low-budget apartment building (*Rumah Susun Sewa or rusunawa*), as part of the local government's attempt to alleviate local housing needs. The rice market lies north of the mouth of the Kelayan.

Like other historic kampongs in this city, the settlement at Kelayan originally consisted of wooden stilt houses along the river bank, with swamp forest extending behind them. Later, the forest was cleared and replaced by coconut plantations. As the population increased the plantations gradually disappeared and were replaced by housing and infrastructure. Because land was becoming scarce, houses were built closer together and even extended out into the river, thus narrowing the river channel. Local resident on one side use the water for their daily needs while those on the other side dump

their garbage in the same river. Such practices have turned Kelayan into a slum area and cause environmental and sanitation problems.

Narratives, past and present

Because the area used to be part of the Chinese district, traditional buildings once belonging to wealthy Chinese merchants could be found near the mouth of the Kelayan. Some were factories while others functioned as residences, offices or warehouses. To people upstream – the east of the city – the mouth of Kelayan was the point of access to the city centre and particularly to the colonial port. Today, the area is popular because of its rice market, which has contributed to the characteristic Kelayan landscape. Some of the old Chinese merchant houses still exist, as well as the wooden Keris house (today owned by the Municipality), and as such likewise are formative elements of the modern Kelayan landscape.

Challenges and opportunities

Opportunities and challenges identified by Group 2 comprise environmental issues, the government development programme, and the identify of the kampong. The ongoing riverbank reinforcement measures which necessitate the relocation of the Kelayan rice market, and the *rusunawa*, which visually disrupts the character of the local landscape, are some of the existing conditions behind the formulation of the challenges.

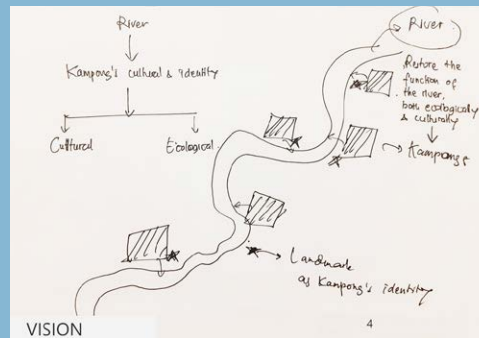
Step 2: Determination of the assignment

In drafting its proposal, Group 2 zoomed in on kampong identity and river revitalization. Their general proposal for Banjarmasin's future development envisioned a river city characterized by its historical kampongs.

Step 3: Principles for development

As part of this stage Group 2 specified a set of guidelines for the proposal's implementation. Ecological and cultural approaches were applied.

Group 2 - Kampung Keyalan



PRINCIPLES

THE VISION

THE PRINCIPLES

KAMPUNG'S
IDENTITY

Cultural

- City image branding with potential Heritage elements (symbolic, functional, emotional, historical, and political aspects).
- Identification of Cultural Heritage Buildings.
- Protecting the city view by limiting the building heights.
- Preservation of traditional houses with adaptation strategies.

Ecological

- Improving the waste management.
- Community education through Indonesia Sehat Program

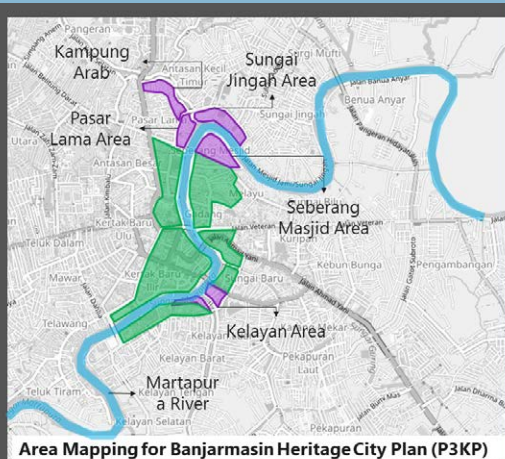
Cultural

- Preservation of river based transportation systems

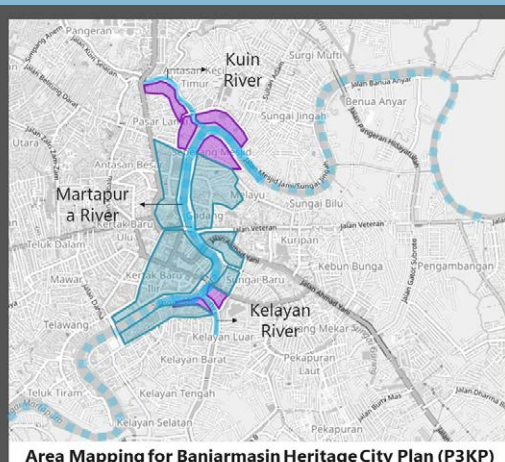
RIVER
REVITALIZATION

Ecological

- River Management based on Sustainable concept (Economy, Social, Cultural).
- Reviving small rivers.
- Improving disaster mitigation managements
- Conservation of endemic species.





Assignment and
Vision





1. To strengthen kampung identity with heritage-based development
2. Revitalitation of river as city image

Assignment and
Vision

1. To strengthen kampung identity with heritage-based development
2. Revitalitation of river as city image

Group 2 - Kampung Keyalan

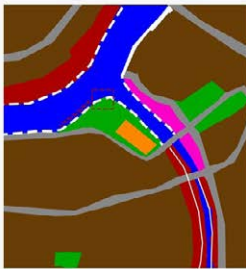
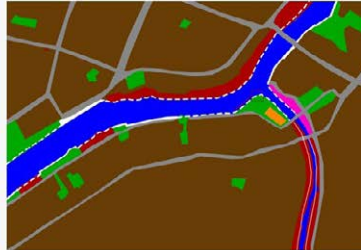
VISION	KAMPONG'S IDENTITY		RIVER REVITALIZATION	
CONSERVATION	Siring and Kelayan Rice Market Redevelopment	Rusunawa Readjustment	Kampung Revitalization Programs	Developing an integrated river transportation system
	 <p>Reviving Kelayan rice market as a heritage local economy.</p>	 <p>Planting nyiur (coconut tree) as local species in Kelayan</p>	 <p>Maintaining the cultural river lifestyle of Kampung in Banjarmasin (Kelayan as an pilot project)</p>	 <p>Public river transportation with markets, kampungs, landmarks as stops</p>

VISION	KAMPONG'S IDENTITY		RIVER REVITALIZATION	
DEVELOPMENT	Siring and Kelayan Rice Market Redevelopment	Rusunawa Readjustment	Kampung Revitalization Programs	Developing an integrated river transportation system
	 <p>Making Kelayan rice market to also be a tourist friendly area</p>	 <p>Soften Rusunawa concrete characteristics</p>	 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Livable riverside houses and river environment 2. Reviving small rivers as water management and evacuation way 	 <p>Public river transportation with markets, kampungs, landmarks as stops</p>

https://static.wixstatic.com/media/be1c59_cb52a11aa92a443495df633a8ddd6399~mv2_d_6000_4000_s_4_2.jpg/v1/fill/w_1600/h_1066/a1_c_q_90/file.jpg

VISION	KAMPONG'S IDENTITY		RIVER REVITALIZATION	
DESIGN	Siring and Kelayan Rice Market Redevelopment	Rusunawa Readjustment	Kampung Revitalization Programs	Developing an integrated river transportation system
	  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Redesign building façade 2. Readjust siring design to match rice market building height 	 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repainting the blue roof, so the building can matching with the other façade. 2. Readjustment of building façade 	 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riverside house with similar materials and design as it was before 2. Installing jamban and waste system inside 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional boat design with machinery 2. Different boat design and route for public and tourist

* Romote Darren. 2018. Melaka: River Walk in Malacca, Malaysia 2018



- Bantaran houses/building
- Settlements
- Green open space
- Rice market (heritage)
- River
- Rusunawa

11



LEGEND

- 1 Merchant's house
- 2 Wealthy house
- 3 Commoners house
- 4 Green space
- 5 Public space
- 6 Other

12



LEGEND

- 1 Merchant's house
- 2 Wealthy house
- 3 Commoners house
- 4 Green space
- 5 Public space (siring)
- 6 Other

13

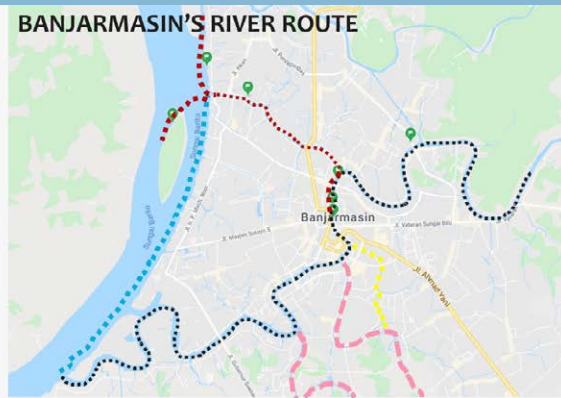


Group 2 - Kampung Keyalan

VISION	KAMPONG'S IDENTITY		RIVER REVITALIZATION	
	Siring and Kelayan Rice Market Redevelopment	Rusunawa Readjustment	Kampung Revitalization Programs	Developing an integrated river transportation system
CONDITIONS	Kelayan Rice Market is protected as tourism destination in Perwali no.23, 2016	Evaluation of room ownership every 3-5 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revitalization of river and its surrounding 2. Kampung community involvement 3. Government programs for housing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People awareness to use public transportation 2. Integrated system between road and river transportation

* Remote Darren, 2018. Melaka: River Walk in Malacca, Malaysia 2018

BANJARMASIN'S RIVER ROUTE



- : Existing route
- : Tourism route
- : Potential route
- : kelayan kampoeng route
- 1 : Siring lendeau's jetty
- 2 : Masjid Sultan Suriansyah's jetty
- 3 : Makam sultan suriansyah's jetty
- 4 : Maskot Bekantan's jetty

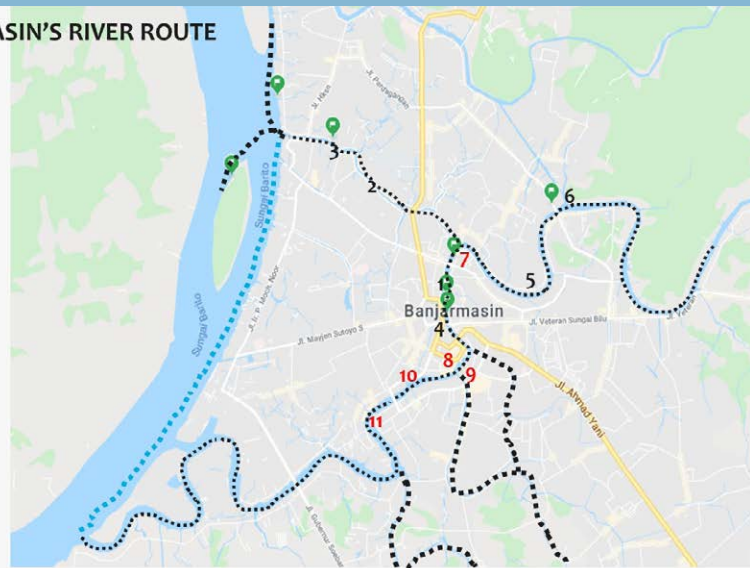
- 5: Kampung Biru's Jetty
- 6: Soto Bang amat's jetty



Make a route and pick-up point for tourist
Add jetty points at existing spots use the online application for ship route information liked "Go-boat"
Using a traditional boat especially jukung tambangan to carry passengers for local communities or tourists

16

BANJARMASIN'S RIVER ROUTE



17



KELAYAN KAMPOENG'S TOUR ROUTE

- Kelayan river is the usual route for public water transportation.
- Many local communities used this public water transportation because of the cheap price
- Public water transportation cost only 3k rupiah

- : Kelayan river- Begaung River (Long route)
- : Kelayan river – Pekapuran river (short route)
- : Jetty

Can't be passed by "jukung/kelotok" at the low tide.
Only passed by Small to Medium "jukung/kelotok"



KELAYAN KAMPOENG'S TOURISM SPOT

Existing Point

- 1: Rice Market
- 2: Rice Mill
- 3: Ketupat Culinary
- 4: Soto Banjar Culinary
- 5: Rusunawa

Planning Point

- a: Rice historic centre
- b: eichhornia crassipes's craft (kerajinan eceng gondok)
- c: jetty, souvenir shop and coffee shop

Route

- Red-Line: Kelayan Exploration
- Yellow-Line: Rice Historic Expedition



KELAYAN KAMPOENG'S TOURISM SPOT

- 2 Old Rice Mill



- a Rice Historic Centre





https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-3KCEwZz656/VzaMOLUQVKI/AAAAAAAAADsJO/3kpKuZ0sbFELE31N_Vv3q9hhtvOaU4_qmCLeB/s1600/mmb3.jpg
<https://enqishn.rednet.cn/content/2019/09/27/60/5245.html>

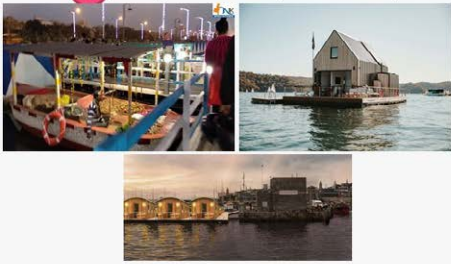


KELAYAN KAMPONG'S TOURISM SPOT

5 Rusunawa


c Jetty, Souvenir shop & Coffee Shop




<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aqCp4UG62M>
<https://www.broadsheet.com.au/national/travel/article/luxe-floating-villa-sydneys-palm-beach-now-open-public>
<https://afloat.ie/resources/marine-industry-news/waterfront-property/item/37030-plun-laughliffe-seeks-interest-for-floating-homes-project>

KELAYAN KAMPONG'S TOURISM SPOT

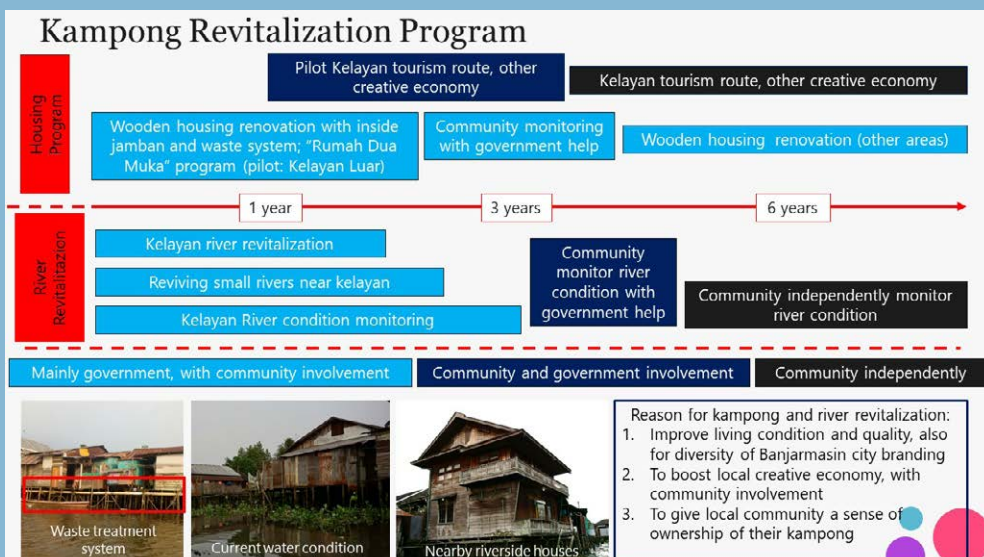
b Pasar Reformasi



b Eichhornia crassipes Craft (eceng gondok)



<https://akurat.co/ekonomi/id-338650-read-amat-potensial-kerajinan-eceng-gondok-kekurangan-perajin>
<http://www.kerajinanambarawa.com/2015/09/inilah-alasan-eceng-gondok-bisa.html>
<https://masfikir.com/4-kerajinan-dan-8-manfaat-eceng-gondok-yang-mungkin-belum-kamu-ketahui/>



Step 4: Formulating future perspective

Group 2 proposed riverside kampong revitalization as a strategy for the site's future development. The proposal integrates the reinforcement of Kampong Kelayan's identity (its traditional ways of building and living) and the preservation of the river transport system. A key component of the (re)creation of the kampong's identity is to preserve the rice market as part of its urban heritage, while the *rusunawa* needs to be adapted so as to be visually integrated into its surrounding. Community-based kampong revitalization, sustainable river management and a river transport system (public, touristic) are also taken into account.

3.4 Group 3 - Kampung Surgi Mufti-Sungai Jingah

Group members: Anita Halim, I. Made P.D. Natawiguna, Khusnul Hanifati, M. Najeri Al Syahrin, Richie Rafsanjani

Historical overview

Kampung Sungai Jingah used to be a large kampong that originally included the site of the former Jami mosque and of Kampung Kenanga (today the location of the Wasaka Museum). The toponym Kampung Sungai Jingah refers to a small local river, the Jingah. The Jingah is a *handil*, a channel which starts at Anjir/Antasan, then joins the Pangeran before continuing towards the Andai. Many

Jingah trees lined the river (*rengas* tree, *Gluta rengas* L.), a type of swamp vegetation endemic to the Banjarmasin region and surrounding areas.

The toponym Surgi Mufti is composed of two different words, 'Surgi', the title of a charismatic *ulama* (Islamic scholar) from Banjar Sultan, H. Jamaluddin, and 'Mufti', Jamaluddin's function during the Dutch colonial period. The Dutch referred to the old Jingah River Street, where Mufti Jamaluddin lived, as 'Mufti Straat'. The area of Kampung Sungai Jingah contains various historical, archaeological and architectural heritage elements, such as the monumental tomb of Sheikh Jamaluddin (Kubah Surgi Mufti), and several traditional Banjar houses.

Today, Sungai Jingah has contracted to a linear settlement along Sungai Jingah Street. The river Jingah divides the area into two neighbourhoods (*kelurahan*), Kelurahan Sungai Jingah and Kelurahan Surgi Mufti.

Step 1: Analysis and narratives

Physical environment

Today, Kampung Sungai Jingah is part of Kelurahan Sungai Jingah. The distance to the city centre is approximately three kilometres. Administratively, Kampung Sungai Jingah resorts under North Banjarmasin District. The kampong community produces the traditional Banjar *sasirangan* fabric. Several workshops

Group 3 - Kampung Surgi Mufti-Sungai Jingah

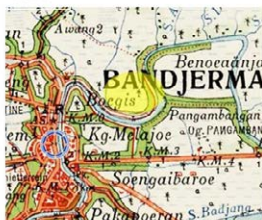
District Transformation (Past)



1860



1916



1927



1945

- Second oldest Kampung in Banjarmasin
- Sungai Jingah was an elite Kampung where many Saudagar (merchant) lived



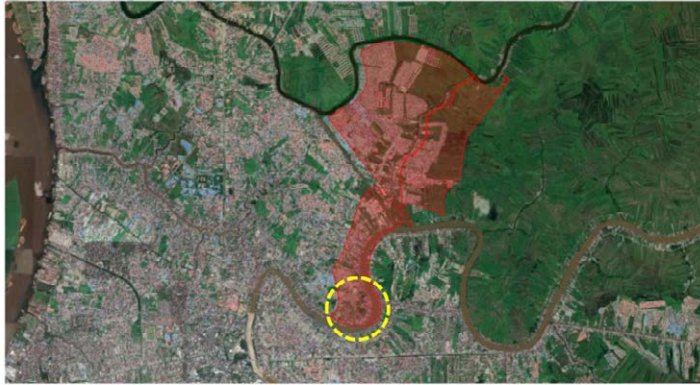
Sungai Jingah

HUL Quick Scan Banjarmasin

Step 1

District Transformation (Present)

Focus Area of Research : Sungai Jingah



Site Visit



and retailers line the street. The kampung's traditional Banjar houses are generally still in good condition, although some are damaged.

Kampung Sungai Jingah is a well-known part of Banjarmasin. It is one of the oldest kampongs. Many merchants lived there in the past, it boasts a site of pilgrimage associated with a charismatic ulama, Syekh Jamaluddin Al Banjari (1817-1929), and it is a production centre for *sasirangan*. In comparison with the other case studies, Kampung Sungai Jingah's present narrative is clearly defined thanks to its heritage assets.

Each of the kampung's two subsections has its own characteristics; there is the *sasirangan* production compound, and there is the settlement which contains the architectural remains of the houses formerly belonging to an elite of wealthy Banjar merchants. Waste water from *sasirangan* production pollutes the river, and neglected traditional houses can be observed in several places.

Narratives, past and present

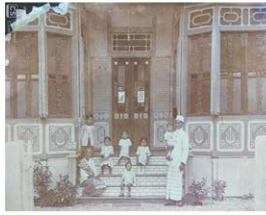
By visiting the location and interviewing people, Group 3 tried to establish a connection between the past and the present, between the tangible and the intangible. Kampung Sungai Jingah contains a series of narratives, and the group piled the narratives layer by layer. The main narrative is Kampung Sungai Jingah as a religious site where the tomb of Syekh Jalamuddin Al-Banjari is located. He was a leader of Kampung Sungai Jingah when many wealthy traders and members of the elite were still living there. Every year during the *Haul* (anniversary of his death), thousands of pilgrims visit and pay homage at his tomb.

Kampung Sungai Jingah represents the history of Banjarmasin as a trading city. It contains a wealth of history and cultural elements. Due to the limited time available the group was unable to fully explore all the important features of Kampung Jingah. Historic houses reflect the glory of the kampung's era of trade. This is

Narrative



1 Religious



2 Saudagar



3 Culinary



4 Sasirangan

Narrative

Religious Site



Syeikh Jamaluddin Al Banjari (Surgi Mufti) se-keluarga



- Surgi Mufti Tomb of Syekh Jamaluddin Al-Banjari.
- Islam Religious Leader in Banjarmasin (during Dutch colonial 1817-1929).
- Respected leader among the Dutch East Indies Government and local Banjarmasin as Mufti (Islam Religious Leader).
- Leader of the village in *Soengai Djinga*, the village of local wealthy traders & noble society.

Past



Source: Siti Armeziah 4th
descendant of Syekh
Jamaluddin

Narrative

Religious Site



- Religious Site; tomb annual visit (Haul), religious visit (pilgrimage) for Muslim, tourist, and local.
- Surgi Muft Tomb & Old House Heritage

Present



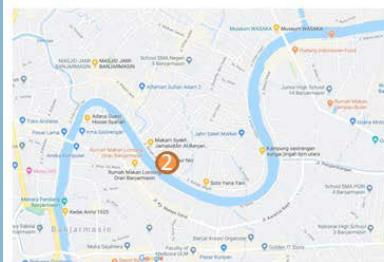
Group 3 - Kampung Surgi Mufti-Sungai Jingah

Narrative

Saudagar



Past



- Saudagar Haji Abdul Gani Inter-island merchant chamber (Tobacco and Bawang from Bima and Surabaya). Famous Saudagar who has a house in Ampenan, Lombok.
- Hadji Koetoei (Kutui) merchant ship dock
- "Djuragan Koesin", a famous merchant, also known as the river, is located adjacent to the junction of the Jingah River
- The height of the bridge supports the big boat into the jingah boat
- in 1935 a beacon (guide light) was built for ships sailing on the estuary of the Djinga River (5 meter high metal / iron plate, standing on the river side, 3 miles from Tanjung Telan)
- From Kalimantan, forest products such as rattan, resin, lime baruskaret, jelutung, purun mats, duck eggs, fruits, rattan wicker, rocks and diamonds are sent out.
- Incoming goods consist of rice, salted fish, goods, glassware, kerosene, salt, iron and so on.

Narrative

Saudagar



Present



- Culinary, Home Appliance Store business, Grocery store
- Tutoring Business
- Trade & Community based industry



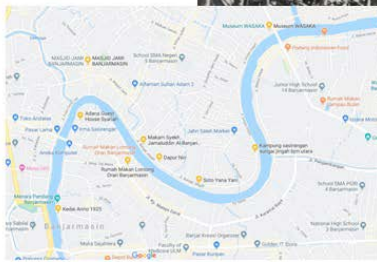
Narrative

Streetscape

Past

Natural Environment

The name of Sungai Jingah derived from the type of Jingah tree (Gluta rengas) which is the tree most commonly found in Banjarmasin riverbank.



In the past, Banjarmasin Community still maintain the existence of natural vegetation along the road and riverbank. This variety of plant species is an agroforestry configuration, which consist of production plan and forest plan that can be consumed directly.

Narrative

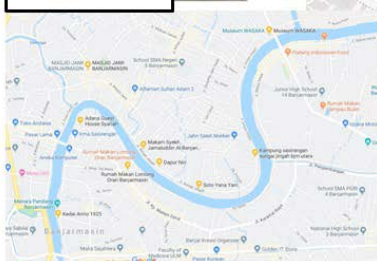
Streetscape

Built Environment + Additional Home Garden

Present



Front yard Home garden



CHANGES TYPOLOGY OF SPACE FOUND ON SUNGAI JINGAH
ADDITIONAL HOME GARDEN in ROAD SIDE

peoples used space in front of their house as home garden. various plants that they planting have aesthetic function or as display garden.

The existence of this home garden has potential for development of green corridor

Narrative

Culinary



Warung at Martapura riverside



Wadai (Masubah)



Wadai Tatal

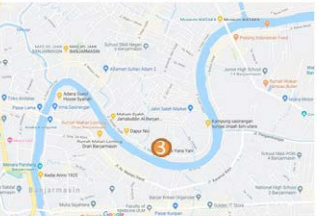
- Local traditional cake (Wadai) Masubah & Tatal. (Syaiiful Anwar, 2019).
- Serve daily or mostly during Ramadhan or Fasting Season
- “Mawarung” tradition, means the local activity (buying things, sitting and chit-chatting) at the small shop.

Past



Narrative

Culinary



Present

- Soto Banjar (Banjarese Chicken Soup) Yana Yani is one of the most popular Soto Restaurant in Banjarmasin.
- Lies at the side of Martapura River which has beautiful view for having breakfast and lunch.

Narrative

Culinary



- Small foods & drinks stall
- Wadai (Cake) Stall
- Masubah Cake home industry

Present



also expressed by a culinary delicacy which still exist today, *wadai* (cake).

Challenges and opportunities

Like other river kampongs in Banjarmasin, public awareness of the river culture is diminishing. The situation is exacerbated by environmental problems such as natural and industrial waste, mining activities, and pollution. Another problem is neglect of historic buildings. Nevertheless, Kampung Sungai Jingah as a historical area and traditional culinary hotspot still strongly reflects the historical identity of the city of Banjarmasin. If properly managed, the kampong can become a place where the local community can learn more about the history of Banjarmasin, and experience it.

Step 2: Determination of the assignment

Using historic urban landscape principles as guidelines, Group 3 formulated four proposals for developing Kampung Sungai Jingah. Three of those proposals relate to the physical development: (1) river identity and the riverside kampong as key points for development; (2) redevelopment of public and green areas; and (3) accessibility, land, and river infrastructure connectivity. The fourth proposal (4) relates to the development of human resources. Group 3 emphasized community development in relation to sustainable heritage tourism.

Step 3: Principles for development

With four proposals prepared, the group set itself to develop some guidelines for each. In the end, the group concentrated on the first proposal: using river culture narratives as sources of inspiration for city development. Narratives relating to Kampung Jingah as a religious site and to its merchant history were developed for the benefit of heritage tourism.

Step 4: Formulating future perspective

Group 3 used the history of Syekh Jamaluddin Al-Banjari as its main source of inspiration for future development. The function of the kampong for the local community was prioritized over its potential added value for the entire city. The proposal was to motivate and raise awareness among the community with regard to their heritage assets. This is to be followed by development, such as conserving timber historic buildings, adaptively re-using historic buildings, and improving environmental quality. Heritage tourism can be achieved when the local community is involved in the decision-making process. Since tourism is part of the kampong's development, the community should participate as a stakeholder in the development of heritage tourism. Together with local tourist organizations, academics and the cultural field, they should enter into a partnership with the government and commercial enterprises.

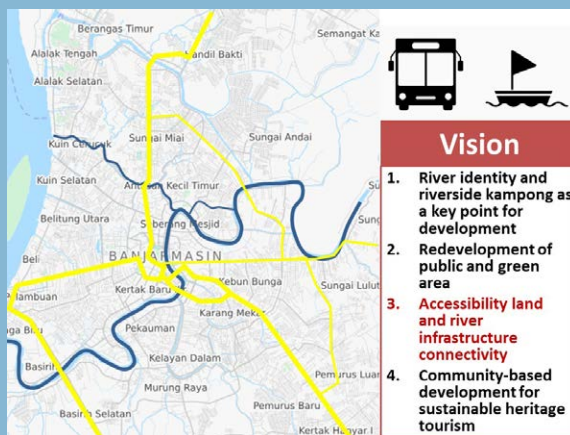
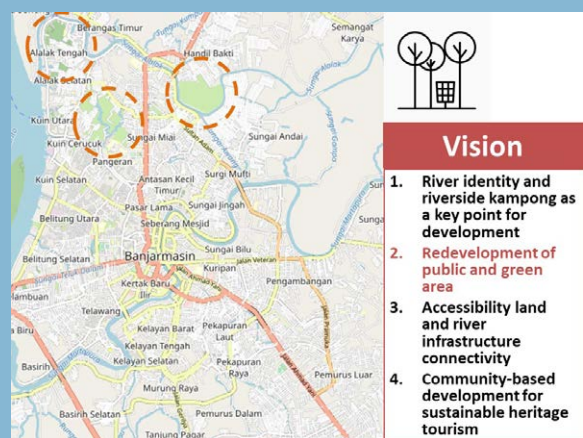
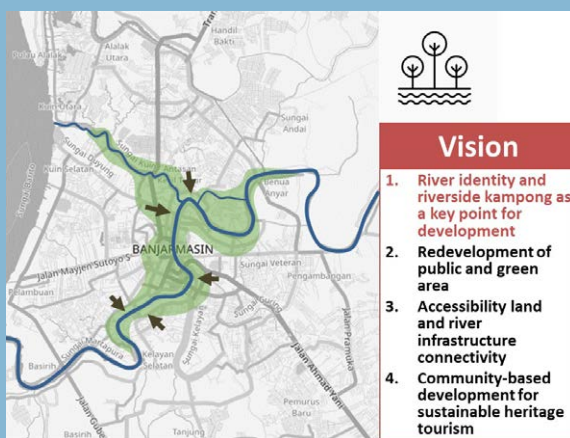
CITY LEVEL		DISTRICT LEVEL	
Challenges	Opportunities	Challenges	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government support and law regulations Public awareness of river culture is diminishing Environmental Problems (Natural & Industrial Waste, Mining Activity and Pollution) Bridge height construction Neglected architecture and heritage building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space for community The uniqueness of river typology Historic area with high heritage potential Traditional cuisine Kampung Hijau (Green City) Panorama from the river Religious site and society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations protecting the heritage buildings Incentive or financial support from the governments Lack of signage and street furnitures Accessibilities and public transportation Lack of vegetation and green area, especially in the river bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of accommodation (homestay or Airbnb) Adaptive reuse of many heritage buildings Establish connectivity between existing landmarks with public spaces Jetty for visiting heritage buildings Planting Jingah Tree as the original identity

Group 3 - Kampung Surgi Mufti-Sungai Jingah



Sungai Jingah

HUL Quick Scan Banjarmasin
Step 2

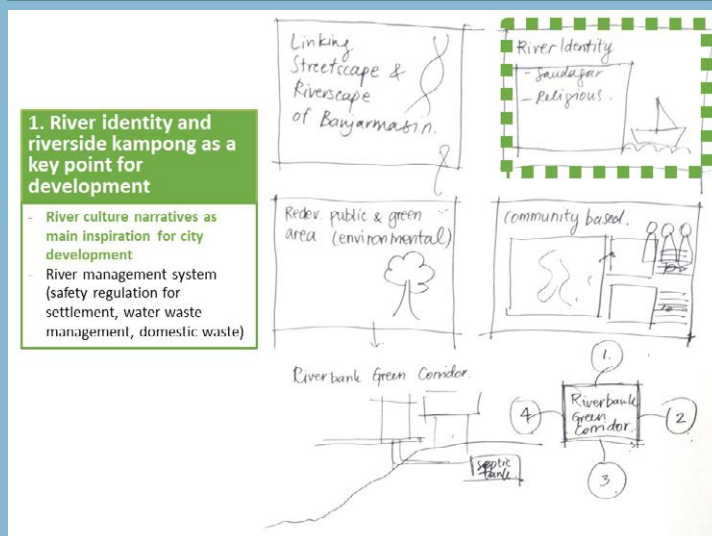


Vision	Principles
1. River identity and riverside kampong as a key point for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River culture narratives as main inspiration for city development River management system (safety regulation for settlement, water waste management, domestic waste)
2. Redevelopment of public and green area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving environmental quality in surrounding ecosystem with green character and landscape Redeveloping open space for community based with green perspective
3. Connectivity between land and river infrastructure (accessibility)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridge height construction support for boat Pedestrian way alongside the river (Siring) Drop off point from land transportation to river transportation (bus stop to pier)
4. Community-based development for sustainable heritage tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government regulations regarding heritage revitalization and preservation Adaptive reuse of heritage building (commercial, mixed-used, tourism purpose) Enhancing public awareness of river culture Local community involvement in decision-making process regarding kampong development



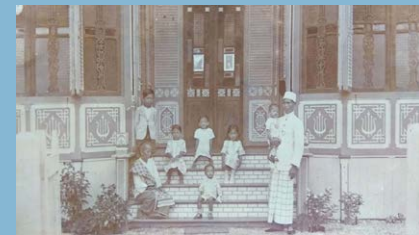
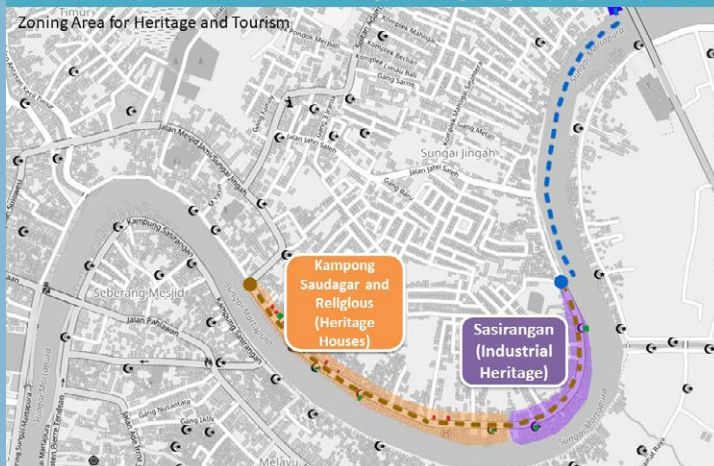
Sungai Jingah

HUL Quick Scan Banjarmasin
Step 3



Community Based Heritage Tourism

Local community involvement in decision-making process regarding kampong development



Sungai Jingah

HUL Quick Scan Banjarmasin
Step 4

Group 3 - Kampung Surgi Mufti-Sungai Jingah

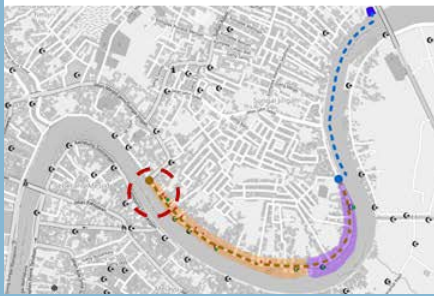
River Identity – Religious Kampung (Sense of Place)

River culture narratives as main inspiration for city development



Budaya Bakisahan (story telling) can be delivered by locals as a trained tour guide to introduce the history of Surgi Mufti.

Syekh Jamaluddin Al-Banjari
(Surgi Mufti)

Sungai Jingah as *Kampung Religious*:

Enhancing the narrative of holiness and the figure of Surgi Mufti (Increasing religious activity such as Haul ceremony)

Drop-off area to connect land and river transportation

Religious narration includes history, culture, architecture



River Identity – Saudagar Kampung (Sense of Place)

River culture narratives as main inspiration for city development

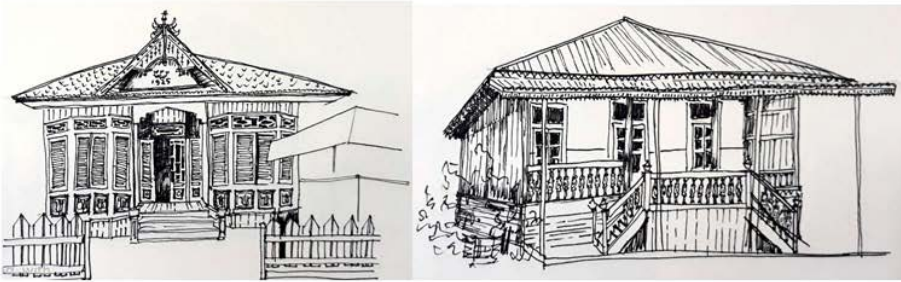
Preservation of Old Saudagar Houses in Kampung Sungai Jingah



River Identity – Saudagar Kampong (Sense of Place)

River culture narratives as main inspiration for city development

Identification of Heritage Significance (old houses) in Kampong Sungai Jingah



Labelling by Local Communities

Diverse typology of Heritage building in Sungai Jingah



River Identity – Saudagar Kampong (Sense of Place)

River culture narratives as main inspiration for city development

Saudagar as the Main Story

1. Boat replica as brief introductions to the history saudagar and business activity in the past
2. Jingah Tree as branding identity



<http://www.adicita.com/bukubaru/detail/id/256/jingah>

Group 3 - Kampung Surgi Mufti-Sungai Jingah

Public and Green Area

Improving environmental quality in surrounding ecosystem with green character and landscape



Connectivity between Land and River Infrastructure

Drop off point from land transportation to river transportation (bus stop to pier)



Public and Green Area

Improving environmental quality in surrounding ecosystem with green character and landscape



Connectivity between Land and River Infrastructure

Drop off point from land transportation to river transportation (bus stop to pier)



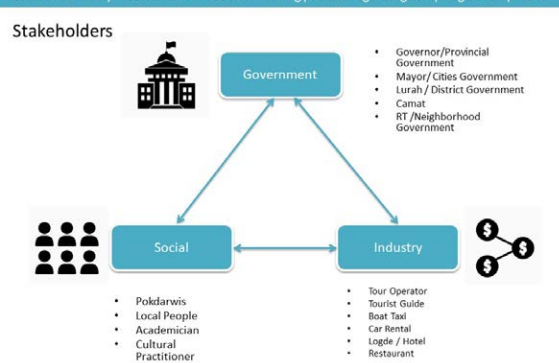
Public and Green Area

Improving environmental quality in surrounding ecosystem with green character and landscape



Community Based Heritage Tourism

Local community involvement in decision-making process regarding kampong development



3.5 Group 4 - Pasar Lama & Kampung Arab

Group members: Fitri Wulandari, Mayissa Anggun, Nur Fradita Bakti, Priyo Atmo Sancoyo, Siti Mauliana Hairini

Historical overview

During the sultanate and early colonial period, the area of Pasar Lama-Kampung Arab was known as Kampung Bugis, after a prince of Bugis descent who owned a settlement in that part of Banjarmasin. He occasionally also resided there, mainly to trade. It is assumed that this settlement, which was near the port and the residence of the eighteenth-century sultans, also housed his followers.

In the wake of economic expansion more space in the city centre of Banjarmasin was dedicated to commercial activities. In the late nineteenth century the Dutch colonial government built several trading posts, such as Pasar Sudimampir and Pasar Lama. Pasar Lama, which is in Kampong Bugis, attracted Chinese and Arab entrepreneurs who set up their businesses there. The Arab community gradually expanded to Kampong Bugis and subsequently became its dominant population. By the 1940s the area had become known as Kampung Arab, and no longer as Kampung Bugis.

Step 1: Analysis and narratives

Physical environment

Today, Pasar Lama-Kampung Arab resorts under Kelurahan Antasan Besat, Central Banjarmasin District. The area lies on the south bank of the Antasan Kuin, a canal dug centuries ago to connect the rivers Martapura and Kuin, probably to facilitate trade. While Kampung Arab is still predominantly occupied by people of Arab descent, the population of Pasar Lama is of mixed ethnic origin. As Banjarmasin's first 'land-based market', Pasar Lama over time extended along the riverbank. Many recently constructed buildings along the river are oriented on the road, not on the Antasan Kuin. This waterfront development has narrowed the channel and is degrading the water.

Kampung Arab gradually developed into a livestock market for goat and sheep. Unfortunately, offal from the butcheries is being dumped into the canal, and a lack of sanitation, and encroachment by building activity, leads to further deterioration. Original architectural features are slowly disappearing due to various building activities. Nonetheless, this kampong still retains several old traditional houses which reflect the kampong's past prosperity.

Narratives, past and present

A recent study on Pasar Lama (*Kawasan Pasar Lama*, Ministry of Land and Spatial Planning, 2016) provided the students with preliminary information on the area. It explains the position of Pasar Lama and Kampung Arab in the context of the development of Banjarmasin City.

Group 4 - Pasar Lama & Kampung Arab

HUL QUICK SCAN STEP 1 - 3

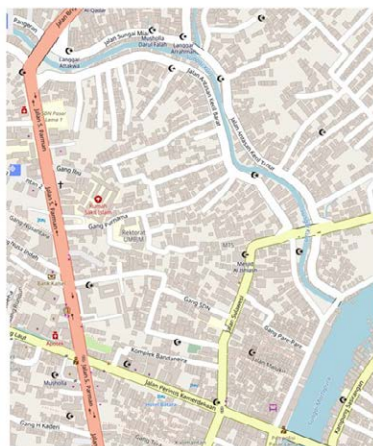
IDENTIFICATION

Challenge

- Lack of emotional engagement to the river;
- Water pollutions;
- Decreasing number of traditional market customer

Opportunity

- Strategic location of the riverside area;
- A new organic-waste based recycled product;
- The historical identity of pasar lama as the first landed market



Group 4 - Pasar Lama & Kampung Arab

HUL QUICK SCAN STEP 4

GRAND CONCEPT

VISION

- Restoration of the river function as the economic catalyst of Banjarmasin;
- A green city with A well integrated water and waste management system;
- The market-kampung based city development

PASAR LAMA

Focus: Waste management and local community engagement to improve the life quality

CONSERVATION FOCUS:

MARKET AS A PART OF BANJARMASIN ECONOMIC SUPPORT SYSTEM

The identity

Pasar Lama as a strategic market place that can be accessed from both land and river



Participants tried to gain a better understanding by visiting the location and interviewing people such as market traders and residents of Kampung Arab.

While the river is an important component of Banjarmasin's identity, Pasar Lama on the banks of the Martapura is an urban and historical feature. Pasar Lama lies at the centre of Banjarmasin and connects the city centre to the hinterland. Today, the modern land-based market building, built by the Dutch colonial administration, can hardly be recognized as such as the area is crowded with traders and small kiosks. The same is true for the warehouses along the river.

Kampung Arab is famous for its community of Yemeni people, some of whom run a specialized goat meat catering business. An interview with locals revealed that when these people settled here their catering businesses had already been established. In the past, the community lived in the Kandangan region. They used to arrive at Banjarmasin by boat, stopping at Pasar Lama. They offer their services by bicycling from kampong to kampong, an illustration of the relationship between Banjarmasin City and the hinterland. In the past, people would bring in their products via the river.

Challenges and opportunities

Physically, the old market has lost its connection to the river. Moreover, the condition of the river is poor as a result of garbage being dumped there. This study has

demonstrated that the old market has lost its function as the hub of economic activity, not only because of competition with modern markets but also due to functional changes in the surrounding area. These include the transfer of the office of the provincial administration – formerly located near the market – to the City of Banjarbaru.

Kampung Arab itself still has an economic function as a Far Eastern culinary centre. However, many old buildings stand empty after being vacated by their occupants. Both Pasar Lama and Kampung Arab reflect Banjarmasin's historical identity. The old market itself is the first to be built in a modern fashion by the colonial government.

Step 2: Determination of the assignment

Guided by historic urban landscape principles, Group 4 concluded that it is essential to develop Banjarmasin's river city identity, if the riverside market is to function properly. The restoration of the river would serve as a powerful economic catalyst of Banjarmasin; this would be the overall strategy. The restoration should be combined with an environmental approach in which Banjarmasin should be regarded as a green city with well-integrated water and waste management systems. Due to the limited time available it was not possible to work out possible solutions for both Pasar Lama and Kampung Arab. Proposals therefore largely concentrated on Pasar Lama.

Step 3: Principles for development

In order to formulate proposals, it is important to start with well-defined basic principles. This in turn requires a proper identification of the problems. The Participants focused on improving the quality of living by introducing waste management and by engaging the local community. The starting point is conservation, targeting the market as a part of Banjarmasin's economic support system and Pasar Lama as a strategic market place that is accessible from both land and water.

Step 4: Formulating future perspective

As indicated above, Group 4 emphasized the role of the river in expressing Banjarmasin's identity. In the study area, Pasar Lama and its trade-related activities used to be the meeting point of land and water. Heritage can function as a catalyst for (re-)development. The group proposes that design and development should proceed in five phases.

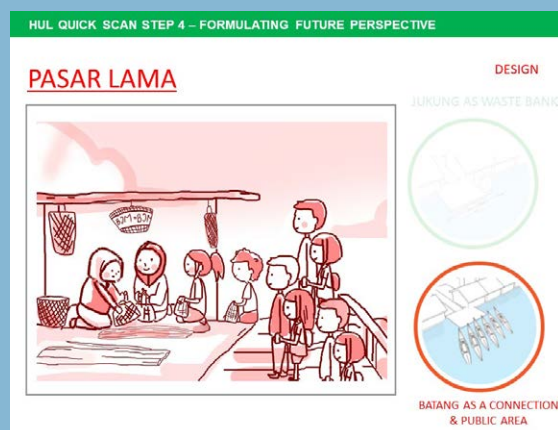
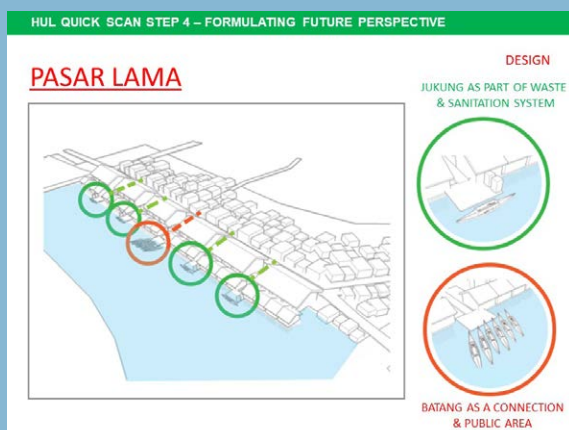
The duration of each phase depends on the speed of developments in the social environment. For example, during the first phase the quality of the riverfront can be

enhanced by restoring the *batang*. *Batang* are wooden platforms on stilts and were used as toilet, for washing, loading goods, interaction with traders and as pick-up site for transportation by *jukung* (small traditional boats). The idea is to revive the original function and to introduce new functions. Between Phases 1 and 4, important activities are education, raising awareness, and improving knowledge, in tandem with the physical development of for example a riverside market area.

Group 4 proposed a local name for the programme: Banjar Barasih Programme. It involves three activities: 1. Using every transport episode as an opportunity to clean up the river; 2. Making locals and tourists engage with each other; 3. To equip every water transport vehicle with a simple water filtration system.

In Phase 5 the focus shifts to physical appearance, and the old market will be restored to its original form. One of the key elements is the reconstruction of the drawbridge, that once dominated the urban landscape, which has the potential to become an icon of the area.

Group 4 - Pasar Lama & Kampung Arab

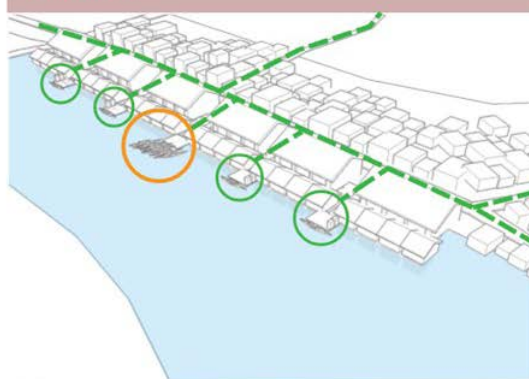


Group 4 - Pasar Lama & Kampung Arab

HUL QUICK SCAN STEP 1 - 4

DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT

PHASE 1



- JUKUNG AS A PART OF LOCAL WASTE AND SANITATION SYSTEM
- BATANG AS A CONNECTION & PUBLIC AREA ON THE MARKET
- THE MARKET CIRCULATION AND ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENT

CONDITIONS

- Banjar Barasih Program
- Improving the local awareness about waste
- Improving the community skills and knowledge
- Make a connection between river, market and settlements
- Creating insensitive and disinsensitive policy to control the household and market place

HUL QUICK SCAN STEP 1 - 4

DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT

PHASE 2



- JUKUNG AS A PART OF LOCAL WASTE AND SANITATION SYSTEM
- BATANG AS A CONNECTION & PUBLIC AREA ON THE MARKET
- THE MARKET CIRCULATION AND ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENT

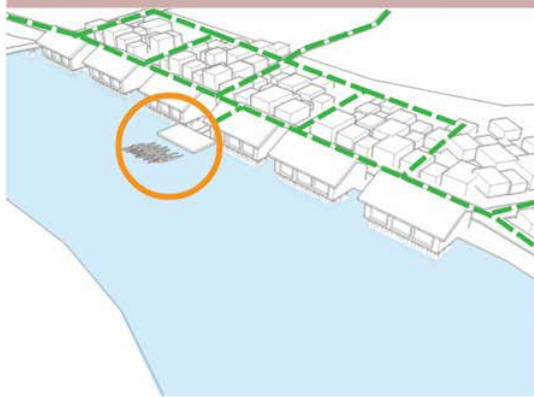
CONDITIONS

- Creating an alternative healthier settlement for relocating the inhabitants of the riverside settlements;
- Improving the local awareness about waste;
- Improving the community skills and knowledge;

HUL QUICK SCAN STEP 1 - 4

DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT

PHASE 3



- BATANG AS A CONNECTION & PUBLIC AREA ON THE MARKET
- THE MARKET CIRCULATION AND ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENT

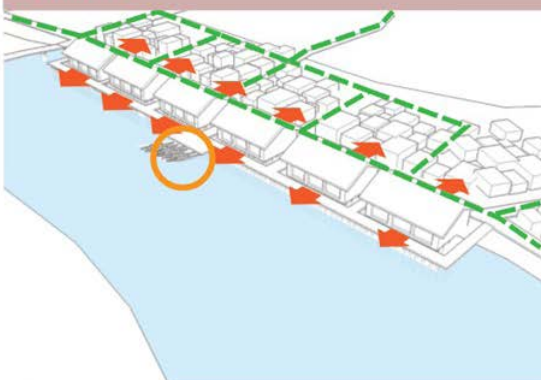
CONDITIONS

- Community education for better and healthier environment;
- Community education about disaster mitigation;
- Community education about creative industry;

HUL QUICK SCAN STEP 1 - 4

DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT

PHASE 4



- BATANG AS A CONNECTION & PUBLIC AREA ON THE MARKET
- DOUBLE ORIENTATION MARKET FACADE

CONDITIONS

- Community education about Banjarmasin History, District Identity, and Marketing;
- Riverside market area development;

Group 4 - Pasar Lama & Kampung Arab

HUL QUICK SCAN STEP 1 - 4

DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT

PHASE 5



— — PHYSICAL RESTORATION OF OLD MARKET BUILDINGS & INFRASTRUCTURES



CONDITIONS

- The restoration of Pasar Lama Image through its physical appearance

HUL QUICK SCAN STEP 1 - 4

DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT

PHASE 5



— — PHYSICAL RESTORATION OF OLD MARKET BUILDINGS & INFRASTRUCTURES

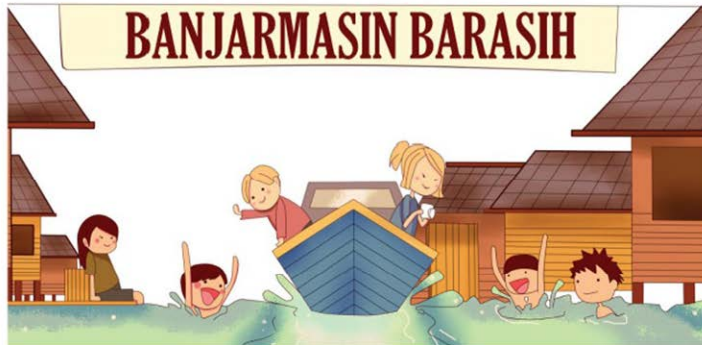
CONDITIONS

- The restoration of Pasar Lama Image through its physical appearance

BANJAR BARASIH PROGRAMME

1

EVERY TRANSPORTATION TRIP HAS TO BE INVOLVED AS A SUPPORT ELEMENT TO CLEAN THE RIVER



BANJAR BARASIH PROGRAMME

2

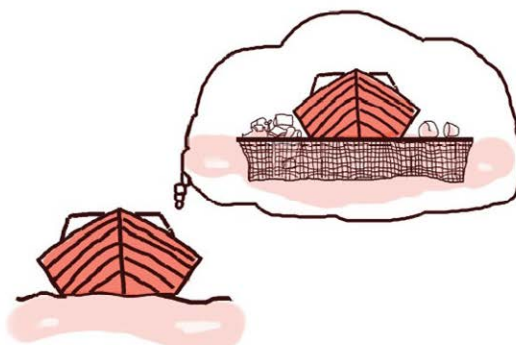
LOCAL AND TOURIST ENGAGEMENT TO THE BANJAR BARASIH PROGRAM



BANJAR BARASIH PROGRAMME

3

EVERY WATER TRANSPORTATION HAS TO BE EQUIPPED WITH A SIMPLE WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM





KOTA
LAMA
KOFFIE

4. Follow-up actions

4.1 Preliminary findings

On Friday 1 November 2019, the organization team presented the preliminary results of the workshop to Mr H. Ibnu Sina, Mayor of the City of Banjarmasin. At the start of this meeting it was pointed out that the observations and discussions during the workshop had demonstrated the importance of the river as an asset of Banjarmasin City.

If properly managed, Banjarmasin can become a sustainable city on the basis of environmental, economic, social and cultural aspects that are in line with the spirit of the sustainable development goals, the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). By safeguarding and developing its water-related identity, Banjarmasin could become a model for other river-based historic cities, not only in Indonesia but in all of South-East Asia. Discussing ideas with local stakeholders is an important part of the HUL Quick Scan method. To a certain extent, the results of the workshop also represent the aspirations of the local community.

Some of the proposals were highlighted in a brief synopsis that was presented to the Mayor. These proposals were:

- 1) To develop local regulations regarding the management and preservation of cultural heritage, focusing on Banjarmasin's unique water-related heritage assets. This will provide a solid basis for the protection, development, and utilization of Banjarmasin's heritage assets.
- 2) To revive the river infrastructure and connect it to land-based infrastructure, especially that which relates to transport; fostering connectivity between land-based and river infrastructure is important to accommodate living on the waterfront. Also to be created are facilities such as higher bridges that will allow vessels to pass.
- 3) To encourage activities to create city landscapes consisting of a network of green and blue open spaces. Creating open spaces near the river, on land, is important to revive the city's current spaces. Banjarmasin also has the potential for open space on water.
- 4) To develop tourism on the basis of the culture and ecology of the river. Heritage assets in Banjarmasin have the potential to become a tourist product. Themes that can be developed are theme-based tours of the kampongs, accompanied by stop-overs and visitor facilities in the riverside kampongs.

- 5) To encourage synergy across sectors and between stakeholders in managing the historic city of Banjarmasin. Since river management involves many parties, sectors such as cultural tourism or water-based resources need to cooperate.
 - The University of Lambung Mangkurat can play an important role in research into the improvement of city management.
 - Public figures from each kampong can be appointed as central figures in waste control and waste management, as part of a programme, to become a point of reference for the village community.
 - A cultural heritage organization can be created to support the efforts of the City Heritage Conservation Programme of Banjarmasin with respect to conservation activities and the management of activities that correlate with conservation programmes and raising awareness.
 - To ensure the continuation and follow-up of this workshop, a local participant of the workshop can assist stakeholders in the implementation of the programme. The RCE is willing to assist in terms of consultation regarding the programme, and Mrs Ira Mentayani (Architecture Study Programme, University of Lambung Mangkurat) can play a similar role.

4.2 Activities initiated

The team's short-term agenda is to establish a heritage society that will involve local participants of the workshops. The Culture and Tourism Office has therefore set up a Banjarmasin Urban Heritage Team to initiate the establishment of such a society. Several preparatory meetings have already taken place, which included stakeholders and local workshop participants.

Other follow-up activities carried out by the municipality of Banjarmasin after the workshop concern legal aspects. Mayoral Regulation No 139/2019, concerning the old kampongs including Sungai Jingah-Surgi Mufti and Kelayan as urban cultural heritage, was implemented in December 2019, as was Mayoral Decree No. 811/2019, concerning the assignment of an old building in Kampong Surgi-Mufti-Sungai Jingah as part of Banjarmasin cultural heritage. Although these by-laws were already in preparation prior to the workshop, the completion process was accelerated in response to the recommendation.

One of the recommendations proceeding from the workshop is the rejuvenation of river transport by linking the river-based and road-based transport networks. This idea was subsequently adopted by the government and implemented in the recent construction of landing docks at Pasar Lama and Kampung Biru. These docks integrate the river-road transport systems and can accommodate hop-on, hop-off river cruises for tourists. Although this concept had already been discussed in the city's urban strategy, the workshop seems to have influenced its implementation.

4.3 General recommendations

The City Visioning Profile for Banjarmasin (2012) states that the city should be an attractive traditional river city that is also a national and international tourist destination. The old floating markets are slowly fading away as the younger generation focuses on road-based transport. Tourism offers opportunities, and recent developments which led to the insertion of the floating market in the city centre will assist in its survival.

But Banjarmasin has more to offer, such as its impressive riverside kampongs with hidden gems such as historical mosques and burial sites, other traditional markets, cultural diversity, and floating houses. They are a unique selling point. However, the current processes of urban degeneration, pollution, poor living conditions, and a focus on conventional, road-oriented urban development (as is found throughout the world) is unhelpful. The first priority therefore should be to invest in the improvement of living conditions and in introducing proper housing, together with the alleviation of social needs in riverside kampongs. Urban planning policies should guide this process and, in the case of new developments, use the traditional water-oriented culture and character as a source of inspiration.

The outcomes of the workshop provide a basis for the development of a strategy to meet these objectives. The organization team would like to highlight two issues which upon further elaboration will have a significant impact on the safeguarding and rejuvenation of the city's river-based identity.

Water-related housing and planning

The creation of a management team which is linked to the local government and which will focus on:

- 1) Raising awareness among the local community and improving facilities for sanitation and waste management;
- 2) Supporting local initiatives and creative projects that fuel the revitalization of riverside kampongs, including the adaptive reuse of buildings, and small-scale cultural tourism;
- 3) Developing social housing projects for the riverside kampongs that fit in with traditional ways of life along and on the water (as opposed to apartment blocks, which are alien to this environment);
- 4) Developing green public areas near the river, as well as nature-inclusive kampung improvement;
- 5) Designing new residential areas with an urban layout and housing types that integrate water as an asset and anticipate on climate change, inspired by traditional ways of life along and on the rivers.

River-based infrastructural development

The development of a master plan and implementation programme with regard to the following activities:

- 1) The creation of an efficient and effective system of waste management (in particular for market areas) that operates via the rivers and canals;
- 2) Raising awareness of waste management among the local people (contracting a locally appealing 'waste hero');
- 3) The creation of an extensive and easily accessible public transport system operating via the rivers and canals, which is superior to land-based transport (see for example public transport systems in Venice and Rotterdam);
- 4) Adjusting the height of bridges or replacing them altogether to facilitate transport by larger vessels, and designing these bridges as landmarks (design competition, inspired by the past?);
- 5) Creating small-scale water-based transport systems for tourists (an example is the city of Rotterdam's system of private or shared water taxis) which connect the historic kampongs to each other, in order to boost the socio-economic development of potential tourist attractions along the river.

The impact of climate change and the formation of heat islands, flooding, and rising sea levels has not been assessed during the workshop. This does not mean that these issues could not become a threat. We recommend that the municipal government conduct a separate survey on this topic and develop a vision how to anticipate potential negative effects.





5. Conclusion

Banjarmasin is a river city with an outstanding urban landscape. Its riverside settlements, floating houses, and historic kampongs, each with their own distinctive cultural and socio-economic features, are an impressive asset. However, modernization, road-centred urban planning, illegal slum-type development, and pollution have a negative impact on traditional ways of building and living with the water. This is a significant impediment to benefiting fully from the unique qualities of the historic urban landscape.

Banjarmasin Municipality is actively engaged in improving living conditions and renovating its kampongs. However, this operation is quite challenging due to the scale of the city and the fact that solutions require a regional scope. Waste management and the establishment of a proposed water authority, for example, depend on cooperation with neighbouring cities and the national government. Addressing these issues requires constant attention.

The workshop's conclusions did not include a 'eureka!' proposal that will drastically change matters. If only it could be that simple! But they do tell us that a changing mindset is evident. Instead of neglecting the traditional ways of water-related living or building, policy making and urban planning should accommodate them on principle while at the same time meeting modern demands. Protection and rejuvenation can go hand in hand. It is encouraging to observe that the City of Banjarmasin shares this ambition and is open to suggestions.

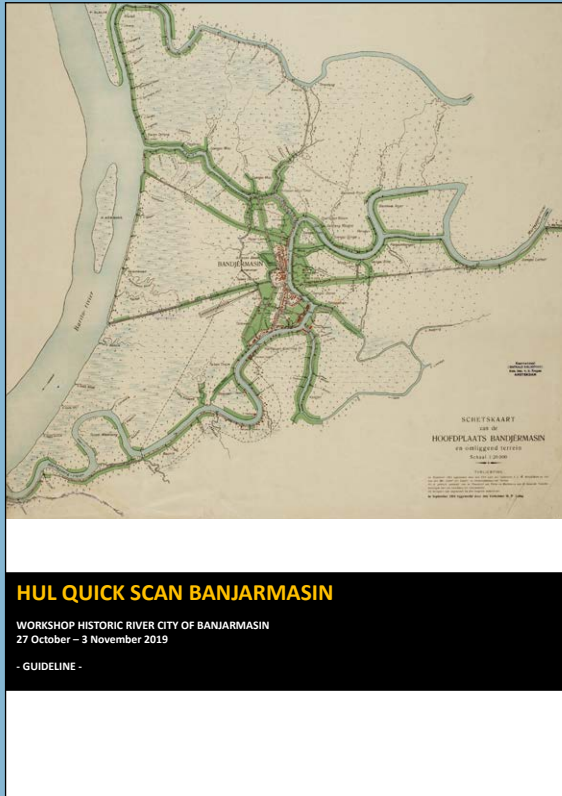
In the course of the workshop several ideas came up to support these developments, with respect to adequate housing (traditional but in a modern way), public transport, and waste management, all linked to the identity of the riverside kampongs, and combined with suggestions for heritage preservation and cultural tourism. Such an integrated approach reveals the many opportunities that can be exploited. Through smart interventions, Banjarmasin's historic urban landscape will not only have a future perspective but could also become a key resource for the city's development.

Banjarmasin is the second city to follow the HUL Quick Scan method. Time remains an issue; the limited time available made it necessary to reduce the research area and the number of lectures on the theories and practices involved to a minimum. The first step, analysis, required adjustment so as to better clarify what had to be done. Nevertheless, the outcomes conform to the method's underlying goals. Stakeholder involvement was shown to be very important. The Quick Scan brought people together and addressed the need for a HUL approach.

In this era of globalization, cities flourish thanks to their distinctive identity. Banjarmasin is such a city, provided it manages to retain its unique water-related culture and character. It is now a matter of getting started and moving forward. Step by step, and closely working together towards a HUL-based future for the city of Banjarmasin.



Appendix 1 (Guidelines HUL Quick Scan)



Content

- Objectives of the Workshop
- Method HUL Quick Scan
- Step 1: Analysis of the Historical Environment
- Step 2: Determination of the Assignment
- Step 3: Principles for Development
- Step 4: Formulating Future Perspective



Jacqueline Rosbergen
Senior Advisor Cultural Heritage

Peter Timmer
Senior Advisor Cultural Heritage

Amersfoort, 16 October 2019

3

Objectives of the Workshop

The Banjarmasin workshop will function as an 'experimental garden' that serves several purposes.

1. Experiencing the method

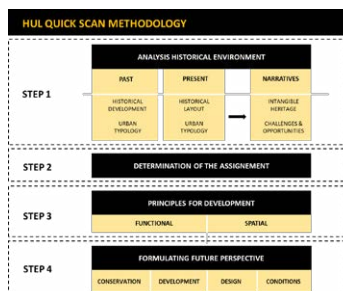
Generating knowledge and experience regarding a Quick Scan inspired by the HUL approach.

2. Assignment

Formulating proposals to ensure the city remains and/or will be sustainably developed and socio-economically vital, resilient, and attractive to reside, work and recreate, and in which heritage is a tangible or intangible asset.

3. Capacity building

Inspiring students and the local government/community/stakeholders to utilize heritage as an asset for urban, social and cultural development. Due to the limited time available the workshop primarily aims to exercise a method and to provide overall inspiration. It is first and foremost an exercise. Its purpose is to generate ideas for conservation and development on an urban and regional scale, and thereby providing prospects on future planning. Elements such as implementation tools, drafting master plans, concrete urban design plans could be involved, but these are not the main goal of the workshop. These should be regarded as part of a follow-up, to be decided on by the City and the local community.



3

HUL Quick Scan method

The key elements of the HUL Quick Scan method are *inspiration*, *exploration* and *translation*.

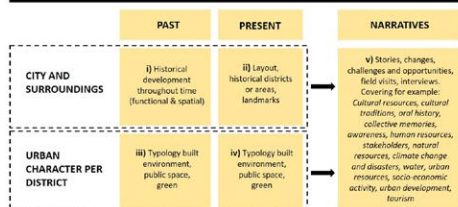
Inspiration is vital in order to ensure local commitment (community, stakeholders, government) and, by extension, the feasibility of implementation activities. Inspiration can be achieved by involving experts and the local community, by incorporating their knowledge and enthusiasm, and by working with images, photo's, maps, social media or other instruments that contribute to this goal. In doing so, the method also aims to connect with the 'language' of designers, and to inspire stakeholders.

Exploration relates to the historic urban environment in the broadest sense. It involves an analysis of an area's past and present character and the narratives associated with it. What did the area and its surroundings look like, and what was its function in the past? What is its present appearance and what are its important attributes? What is its culture? How does it function socio-economically, and which planned and unplanned developments can be expected to affect the historic urban environment?

Translation involves using physical and non-physical attributes as guiding principles for the integrated development of tomorrow's society. Using the historic urban environment as a starting point, what future spatial and functional perspectives will benefit the city and the local society? The answers to these questions lead to a vision/strategy on 'conservation by development', or conservation by means of area development. Which are the significant elements that will contribute to this goal? How can these elements enhance the area's development or redevelopment? Which aspects require additional assessment, action or projects with regard to realization, management, or public and private involvement?

4

STEP 1 - ANALYSIS HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT



Step 1i - 1iv of the HUL Quick Scan method involves achieving a better understanding of the historic environment by mapping its historical and functional development and identifying historic urban district as well as its landmarks. Next, old and modern images are used to analyse the physical or tangible 'character' of these urban districts. Rather than focusing on each individual building, this exercise looks at the 'typology' of the area's built environment, public space, and green elements, covering features such as layout, building lines, patterns and volumes, as well as typical architectural features and natural or landscapes elements.

Analysis of the physical elements in 1i-1iv is followed by a study of the non-physical aspects and other developments in step 1v:

Step 1v is focusing on the 'narrative' of the area. It involves intangible historical features, cultural and human resources, as well as socio-economic, urban, environmental, and other developments. This purpose of this step is to gain insight into in stories, changes, risks and ambitions in relation to the historic urban landscape, by conducting desk research, field visits and interviews. This is followed by a compact analysis of challenges and opportunities. The main issues often surface during discussions and interviews.

Field visits are very important in order to experience the built environment and discover its features and characteristics especially representative elements and connections, sight lines, panoramic views and other significant urban details. Typology and architecture are also considered.

5

Interviews of people on the street, residents, shopkeepers, entrepreneurs, local government officials and so on can teach us more about the socio-economic situation, the history of Banjarmasin (colonialism, industry, cultural traditions), tourism, and so on. The people of Banjarmasin are well informed about their history.

Questions to be answered in the presentation:

- Which features are appreciated?
- What is lacking (material, functional)?
- What needs to be improved?
- Are people aware of the area's cultural history?
- Show them images of specific CH elements. What is their response?

Results of the inventory and analysis

Questions to be answered in the presentation:

- Which urban elements are the most obvious?
- Which urban elements (tangible and intangible) reveal themselves upon closer inspection?
- What is the area's character (photographs)?
- What is the area's condition (overall, and with respect to its different urban elements)?
- Inventory and analysis of the built environment: identification of what is valuable, indifferent, or disturbing.
- How did the area grow?
- Were there specific periods of expansion, and what caused them?
- Why did these traces survive?
- What has completely disappeared? Does that disturb the visual historical continuity, and if so, how? Do these gaps need to be repaired, or are they acceptable from a urban-historical point of view?
- Define the area's cultural historical significance.
- What is the current situation (spatially and functionally)?
- What are essential features (cultural-historically, spatially, architecturally, socio-economically, and so on)?
- What are its representative architectural features and characteristic functions (residential, offices, public services, urban facilities etc.)?
- What are the representative elements of those functions (buildings, structures, green, water etc.)?
- Describe the building types (residential, industrial etc.) and cultural heritage, traditions, cultural events.
- Which narratives are expressed in the built environment (industry, colonial past, trade commodities, way of living etc.)?
- Social cohesion?
- Other relevant points.

Conclusions

What is Banjarmasin's identity?

6

A city derives its identity from a wide range of elements. Is it a residential place, a working place, or are working and living integrated? Is it a wide, spatial city, or is it a densely crowded one? What urban features, characters and typology are responsible for this identity?

How does Banjarmasin differ from other cities? What are the core elements of this identity? What do the different districts, neighborhoods and so on mean to the residents (functionally and spatially)? What sort of city would you like Banjarmasin to be (functionally and spatially)?

Which are its strong and weak characteristics and features?
Which characteristics and features are a threat?
Which characteristics and features offer opportunities?

Presentation/products

Step 1i - 1iv

- 1 or 2 A4 text.
- Photographs, drawings and maps with keywords that underline/explain/illustrate the results from:
 - Data research
 - Excursions

Step 1v

- 1 A4 text.
- Photographs, film, with keywords that underline/explain/illustrate the results from research on the basis of:
 - Data
 - Excursions
 - Interviews

7

STEP 2 - DETERMINATION OF THE ASSIGNMENT (VISION)

i) Formulating a general vision on the future of the city in which heritage plays a significant role

Step 2 involves formulating the 'assignment' in the context of the results of step 1.

Results of formulating the assignment/vision

Questions to be answered in the presentation:

- What is your ambition for Banjarmasin, and what do you want to achieve for the area in general? How should Banjarmasin develop in the long run, and what makes the city unique? Which core values play a part in this uniqueness? What is essential for a vital and vibrant Banjarmasin?
- Is there a specific theme you would like to elaborate on?

Perspectives on Banjarmasin's urban development, with conditions for development, redevelopment, changes, and enhancing existing qualities.

Presentation/products

- 0,5 A4 text.
- Photographs and maps with keywords that underline/explain/illustrate the text.

8

STEP 3 – PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT

i) FUNCTIONAL	ii) SPATIAL
Principles for functional (re-)development extracted from the analysis, looking at the assignment	Principles for spatial (re-)development extracted from the analysis, looking at the assignment

Step 3 involves focusing on the tangible and intangible features, analyzed during step 1, that could be used as sources of inspiration or as a basis for (re-)development. Principles emanate from the assignment/vision and include functional and spatial elements.

Results of formulating principles

Questions to be answered in the presentation:

- How can the vision and the ambition be realized?
- Which elements should be stimulated, or remedied?
- What can be changed, what should be accepted as a given fact?
- Which are the strong/weak points of the current urban situation?
- What opportunities/threats exist with regard to realization of the vision (in relation to population, functional, spatial, financial, administrative aspects)?
- Which elements are essential for the (re-)development of Banjarmasin from the perspective of the city's cultural history (socio-economic history, urban history, colonial history)?
- What should be the guiding principles with regard to orientation, typology, structure, mass, public space, private space, building lines, sight lines, panoramic views, infrastructure, green, water, function?
- Can Banjarmasin join broader developments (local, regional, national) with regard to the realization of this vision? What is already happening (cultural, natural, socio-economic, local, regional, national) that it might be useful to tap into?
- Are there any broader developments (regional, provincial, national) that are necessary in order to reach the objectives?
- Other relevant issues.

Presentation/products

X A4 text with explanatory illustrations (maps, drawings, illustrations).

9

STEP 4 – FORMULATING FUTURE PERSPECTIVE

i) CONSERVATION	ii) DEVELOPMENT	iii) DESIGN	iv) CONDITIONS
Determine physical and non-physical elements that in (great) need of attention and proposing interventions that lead to their sustainable development	Development opportunities regarding vital physical and non-physical elements that could serve as a catalyst for socio-economic development	Ideas on urban design, architecture and landscaping, in which physical and non-physical elements serve as a source of inspiration	Other new developments/activities /measurements/tools/ strategies in order to create favourable conditions for implementation

Step 4 involves an elaboration of the basic principles in the form of proposals and ideas to accomplish conservation via the development of the historic landscape. The focus can be on conservation and interventions, development opportunities, heritage as a catalyst for socio-economic development, urban design, planning tools, architecture and landscaping, and creating favorable conditions. In this process physical and non-physical elements serve as sources of inspiration.

Results of formulating perspective

Ideas on conservation, development, design and conditions, based on step 1-3.

Presentation/products

- 1 or 2 A4 text.
- Photographs, drawings and maps with keywords to underline/explain/illustrate.

The final presentation includes the presentations and products generated during step 1 to 4.

10

[illegible]

BANJARMASIN MUNICIPALITY WORKSHOP
HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE (HUL)
QUICK SCAN BANJARMASIN
 27 October - 2 November 2019

KAMPUNG KELAYAN, BANJARMASIN

Banjarmasin merupakan kota di Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan yang dijuluki sebagai Kota Seribu Sungai. Sungai merupakan aspek yang sangat penting bagi kehidupan masyarakat Kota Banjarmasin, sehingga berkembang suatu budaya sungai yang membentuk karakteristik kota ini. Contohnya, rumah-rumah pondok yang dibangun di atas tiang-tiang di tepi sungai, atau di atas sungai. Budaya sungai ini diterapkan pada Kampung Kelayan, yang merupakan kampung tertua di Kota Banjarmasin. Seiring perkembangan zaman, budaya sungai semakin menurun karena masyarakat mulai terkonsentrasi pada area darat atau jalur darat. Budaya sungai harus dipertahankan karena merupakan identitas yang menjadi budaya Kota Banjarmasin. Oleh karena itu, dibutuhkan upaya untuk memperkuat identitas kota, sehingga budaya sungai tidak hilang atau ditinggalkan oleh masyarakat Banjarmasin.

VISI:

1. Penguatan identitas kampung dengan pembangunan berbasis pelestarian cagar budaya.
2. Revitalisasi sungai sebagai wajah Kota Banjarmasin yang dikenal sebagai "Kota 1000 Sungai"

TANTANGAN	PELUANG
1. Masalah lingkungan yang disebabkan oleh kawasan kumuh.	1. Program Gubernur untuk membersihkan sungai secara reguler seperti "Program Bersih Sungai".
2. Kurangnya kesadaran masyarakat dalam melestarikan cagar budaya.	2. Adanya komunitas seperti Forum Komunitas Hijau yang memberi kan sosialisasi tentang pentingnya lingkungan bersih.
3. Regulasi yang menyebabkan konflik antara pembangunan Sling dan sungai sebagai destinasi wisata.	3. Rencana pembangunan sling dan penguatan karakter sungai.
4. Pendekatan yang kurang efektif antara pemerintah dan masyarakat dalam menjalankan program.	4. Kampung Kelayan yang sudah dikenal sebagai Pasar Induk Beras Banjarmasin.
	5. Rumah Tradisional Kayu Banjar sebagai salah satu karakter kampung.

1. Penguatan Identitas Kampung

LEGEND

- Banjar houses/buildings
- Markets
- Rice market
- Heritage
- Famous hotels
- Gov. buildings
- Settlements
- Open open space
- Rice market (heritage)
- River
- Restaurants

Memperhatikan pasar beras sebagai identitas Pasar Kelayan

Memperhatikan bentuk rumah tradisional pinggir sungai

Revitalisasi rusunawa dengan menambahkan rumah laning sebagai pusat perdagangan ekonomi kreatif

2. Revitalisasi Sungai di Banjarmasin

• Rute eksisting
 • Rute wisata
 • Rute potensial
 • Rute Kampung Kelayan

Mengembangkan transportasi publik berbasis sungai

*Sumber: Google

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BANJARMASIN MUNICIPALITY WORKSHOP
HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE (HUL)
QUICK SCAN BANJARMASIN
 27 October - 2 November 2019

Step 1

Sungai Jinhah District Transformation - Transformasi Sungai Jinhah

1840 1916 1927 1945

Tangible Heritage
 Religious Kampung
 Soudagar Kampung
 Intangible Heritage
 Tradisional Cate

Step 2

Vision 1 River identity and riveride kampung as a key point for development

Vision 2 Redevelopment of public and green area

Vision 3 Connectivity between land and river infrastructure (accessibility)

Vision 4 Community based development for sustainable heritage tourism

Vision	Principles
1. River identity and riveride kampung as a key point for development	River culture narratives as main inspiration for city development River management system (safety regulation for settlement, water waste management, domestic waste)
2. Redevelopment of public and green area	Improving environmental quality in surrounding ecosystem with green character and landscape Redeveloping open space for community based with green perspective
3. Connectivity between land and river infrastructure (accessibility)	Bridge height construction support for boat Federation way alongside the river (Sling) Drop off point from land transportation to river transportation (bus stop to pier)
4. Community-based development for sustainable heritage tourism	Government regulations regarding heritage revitalization and preservation Adaptive reuse of heritage building (commercial, mixed use, tourism oriented) Enhancing public awareness of river culture Local community involvement in decision making process regarding kampung development

Step 3

River Identity - Religious Kampung (Sense of Place)
 River culture narratives as main inspiration for city development

Budaya Bakikahan (story telling) can be delivered by locals as a trained tour guide to introduce the history of Sungai Mufti.

Enhancing the narrative of holiness and the figure of Surti Mufti (increasing religious activity such as Vaul ceremony)

Religious notion includes history, culture, architecture

Step 4

River Identity - Soudagar Kampung (Sense of Place)
 River culture narratives as main inspiration for city development

Preservation of Old Soudagar Houses in Kampung Sungai Jinhah

Identification of heritage significance and form in Kampung Sungai Jinhah

Heritage value and form of the region

Adaptive reuse of heritage buildings

Financial support to conserve the heritage buildings

Heritage value and form of the region

Adaptive reuse of heritage buildings

Soudagar House Owners in Kampung Jinhah

Connectivity between Land and River Infrastructure
 Drop off point from land transportation to river transportation (bus stop to pier)

MARTAPURA RIVER

small part
 In active focus
 Land from river bank
 Small part of river bank
 Small part of river bank

RIVERSIDE KAMPOONG

Heritage Asset
 SUNGAI JINHANG VILLAGES (OLD HOUSE)

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BANJARMASIN MUNICIPALITY **WORKSHOP**
HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE (HUL)
QUICK SCAN BANJARMASIN
 27 October - 2 November 2019

Mentor: Ponto Wijayanto, ST, MT
 PIR: Widyadarmas, Dwi Hastuti, Purnama, Dwi Hastuti, Purnama, Dwi Hastuti

PASAR LAMA **GROUP 4**

CONSERVATION FOCUS:
MARKET AS A PART OF BANJARMASIN ECONOMIC SUPPORT SYSTEM

The identity
Pasar Lama as a strategic market place that can be accessed from both land and river

DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT

PHASE 1


ADDITIONAL LAND OF LOCAL PEOPLE AND TRADITIONAL MARKET
 BOUNDARY COORDINATED FROM A PUBLIC AREA TO THE MARKET
 THE MARKET IS INTEGRATED AND ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVED

CONDITIONS

- INCLUDE BARASIH PROGRAM
- IMPROVE THE LOCAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WASTE
- IMPROVE THE COMMUNITY SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE
- MAKE A CONNECTION BETWEEN RIVER, MARKET AND SETTLEMENTS
- IMPROVE THE LOCAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WASTE
- IMPROVE THE COMMUNITY SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

PHASE 2


ADDITIONAL LAND OF LOCAL PEOPLE AND TRADITIONAL MARKET
 BOUNDARY COORDINATED FROM A PUBLIC AREA TO THE MARKET
 THE MARKET IS INTEGRATED AND ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVED

CONDITIONS

- CREATING A NEW TRADITIONAL SETTLEMENTS FOR RELOCATING THE REMNANTS OF THE REMNANT SETTLEMENTS
- IMPROVE THE LOCAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WASTE
- IMPROVE THE COMMUNITY SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

PHASE 3


ADDITIONAL LAND OF LOCAL PEOPLE AND TRADITIONAL MARKET
 BOUNDARY COORDINATED FROM A PUBLIC AREA TO THE MARKET
 THE MARKET IS INTEGRATED AND ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVED

CONDITIONS

- COMMUNITY EDUCATION FOR BETTER AND HEALTHIER ENVIRONMENT
- COMMUNITY EDUCATION ABOUT TRADITIONAL ARTISAN
- COMMUNITY EDUCATION ABOUT CREATIVE INDUSTRY

PHASE 4


ADDITIONAL LAND OF LOCAL PEOPLE AND TRADITIONAL MARKET
 BOUNDARY COORDINATED FROM A PUBLIC AREA TO THE MARKET
 THE MARKET IS INTEGRATED AND ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVED

CONDITIONS

- COMMUNITY EDUCATION ABOUT BANJARMASIN HISTORY, DISTRICT, IDENTITY AND MARKETING
- IMPROVE AREA DEVELOPMENT

PHASE 5


ADDITIONAL LAND OF LOCAL PEOPLE AND TRADITIONAL MARKET
 BOUNDARY COORDINATED FROM A PUBLIC AREA TO THE MARKET
 THE MARKET IS INTEGRATED AND ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVED

CONDITIONS

- THE RESTORATION OF PASAR LAMA MADE THROUGH ITS PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Challenges

- Lack of emotional engagement to the river
- River pollution
- Decreasing number of traditional market customers

Opportunities

- Strategic location of the riverside area
- A new organic-waste based recycled product
- The historical identity of Pasar Lama as the first landed market

VISION

- Restoration of The River function as the economic catalyst of Banjarmasin;
- A green city with a well integrated water and waste management system;
- The market-kampung based city development.

GRAND CONCEPT

BANJAR BARASIH PROGRAMME

- 1 EVERY TRANSPORTATION TRIP HAS TO BE INVOLVED AS A SUPPORT ELEMENT TO CLEAN THE RIVER**

BANJARMASIN BARASIH



- 2 LOCAL AND TOURIST ENGAGEMENT TO THE BANJAR BARASIH PROGRAM**



- 3 EVERY WATER TRANSPORTATION HAS TO BE EQUIPPED WITH A SIMPLE WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM**



*the duration on each phase depends on the social environment development

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Appendix 3 (Bibliography and online sources)

Historical maps

Historical maps of Banjarmasin are available on these two websites:

<http://maps.library.leiden.edu/apps/s7#focus>

<http://www.atlasofmutualheritage.nl/en/Banjarmasin.352p>

Historical pictures and film footage

These two websites contain many historical photos of Banjarmasin:

<https://collectie.wereldculturen.nl>

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Banjarmasin (Kalimantan) is famous for its floating markets and was once widely known as the Venice of the East Indies. Today, this river city is facing rapid modernization and road-centred urbanization. How can Banjarmasin maintain its unique water-based identity and revitalize its historic riverside kampongs?

This was the focus of a HUL Quick Scan workshop organized by the municipality of Banjarmasin, Heritage Hands-On, IPB University, Trisakti University, and the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE). Following the principles of the HUL approach, students and young professionals from several cities in Indonesia as well as local stakeholders worked on proposals covering issues ranging from heritage preservation, public transport, housing and cultural tourism to waste management.