

Approaches to Revitalization of Areas with Historical and Cultural Values: The Baluwerti Royal Surakarta Palace, Surakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract

The area of Baluwerti Kasunanan Surakarta lies in the midst of the Surakarta city that surrounds the Palace of Karaton Kasunanan. The area has a high wall around it as if it is surrounded by a fort with a width of about 24 hectares. In the fort, there are groups of settlements consisting of the residence of *abdi dalem* (internal servant), *sentana dalem*, and *dalem Pangeran* which is identified as the residence of the Internal Prince. The name is given based on the rank. This area is rich in historical and cultural values, and could fall within the 'National Culture Conservation' framework; that is the recognition of it as an important area for conservation. In order to facilitate the conservation of this area of Baluwerti, this research examines the physical implementation of conservation in the field, so that guidelines can be produced.

In order to make the guidelines, regional or area grouping is held at the macro (the entire environment), mezzo (the region per block), and the micro (house group consisting of; *dalem pangeran* (internal residence of prince, *sentana dalem*, and *abdi dalem* internal residence of servant) levels: each has its own individual traits. The objective of the research is to enable to group the area to facilitate the making of guidelines for the revitalization of Baluwerti, Kasunanan Surakarta. The matters arising are frequent changes in spatiality and the building shapes that happen to a group of *magersari* with numerous causes.

The research employs a qualitative interpretative method. Data is collected in collaboration with the work partner: the Tourism and Culture Office of Surakarta, through interviews of experts, and numerous key personnel either inside or outside the Karaton Palace supervising changes in the vicinity of Baluwerti. Data was obtained and analyzed in detail according to the specificity of each region. Analysis was carried out by sorting out fixed elements (data elements owned by all regions), semi-fixed elements (data elements not owned by all regions), and non-fixed elements (only a few data elements owned by regions).

The results groups macro, mezzo, and micro regions to facilitate future research which will provide guidelines for regional revitalization.

Keywords: Conservation, Grouping, Baluwerti, Kasunanan Surakarta, Indonesia

Introduction

The Royal Kasunanan Surakarta (The Royal Surakarta Palace) is surrounded by an area named Baluwerti that lies between two border walls: namely the area of Karaton (the royal area) and the area outside the fort. Baluwerti has been established by Paku Buwana II in 1743 (Soeratman, 2000). This area was occupied by Jumenengan Dalem Inggang Sinuhun Kanjeng Susuhunan (ISKS) Paku Buwono XIII on 22 April 2017 in karaton Surakarta, inaugurated by the Domestic Minister at the time of his speech delivering the presidential message. The speech declared that Surakarta as an icon of Karaton Surakarta and Mangkunegaran are to be considered as international tourist destinations and stipulated them as the National Culture Conservation Region. The environment of the Royal Kasunanan Surakarta undeniably possesses ample heritage necessary to sustain and maintain this status in order to get rid of the breakage due to the changes of the period.

The environment of the Baluwerti settlement as a region with its traditional nuances possesses a name in accordance with *toponimi*: a naming practice based on the function/duty of the community living in the settlement perumahan. There are a lot of heritage structures there but some of them are the heritage existing as the residence of the prince called *Dalem Pangeran*: the internal building of the royals that can be called *Sentana Dalem*, as well as the internal house of the servant or *Abdi Dalem*.

There are physical and non-physical changes of Baluwerti area happening either due to the old age of the buildings, or the status of the ownership and other factors. However, there are no clear regulations or guidelines to direct the maintenance or revitalization. This could cause the historical values and local characteristics to fade-away from the building and result in a poor image of *Dalem Pangeran*.

Widayati (2020) points out that these matters related to the existence of physical and non-physical changes of the Baluwerti area (*heterotopo*) in the absence of clear regulations have adverse impacts on any revitalization plan. Indeed, there are no references or parameters used as guidelines for the revitalization of the area. Besides, other issues such as the lack of a proper *image*, lack of vitality of the region, lack of proper infrastructure, and the irregular traffic inflow and outflow from and to the Baluwerti area affect, slowdown and lead to a significant decline of the environment quality. There are also other issues such as the impact from the loosening regulations of the Royal Palace, the absence of a solid policy between the party of the Royal Palace and the District Administration, as well as the institutions not being on target, and the absence of any regulations about the HPL (Rights to Land Maintenance or *Hak Pengelolaan Tanah*). Therefore, currently, people living in the Baluwerti area cannot accept grants from the UMKM (*Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah* or Micro Small and Medium Enterprises), to develop and conserve the area, leave alone obtaining business licenses to carry out businesses there.

In this context, this research intends to make a classification of the Baluwerti area by creating a database on physical and non-physical changes taking place there. This will enable the unravelling of the concepts of Baluwerti Revitalization in general and produce guidelines for Kasunanan Surakarta in particular. Therefore, the research focuses on Baluwerti as a meeting hub between the dwellers still oriented towards the royal palace yet being in a free community. This means that the bond with the royal palace has begun to loosen.

The research poses the question: how significant is the value of Baluwerti to Surakarta? It seeks to find out the benefits and the values of Baluwerti in the future, and the *Living Monument* that affords some leverage for living in the future. The objective of the research relates to the guidelines 'revitalisasi'. Thus, it is necessary to have this research focus on the division of area groups from the macro and mezo to micro levels and articulate which regulation is either allowed or not allowed in those groups.

The Theoretical Basis

Theories of macro, mezo and micro environments

According to Haruo (2000), area delineations can be traced into two types. The first type often runs in practice by the geographers and planners, attempting to limit the region or area according to one set of the criteria that should be reckoned. This criterion is based on the goal or the objective of the area delineation. The second type is on regional delineation based on the administration limits (Regional Development in Third World Countries – Paradigms and Operational Principles, 2000).

Rengasamy (2005) says that the viewpoint of ‘Multi-Level Planning’ could be used to understand these. That is the division of the regions based on their types, namely: macro, meso, micro and micro-minor regions. A macro region is a region wider in Nature. This refers to a country or a state or even a group of states in case those countries are not too big. In fact, a macro region can be a group of countries possessing the same goal. For instance, a group of states involved in the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), or G-20 belong to the Meso regions. The macro-major region comprises the zones of a state. Yet, it can be a zone consisting of some countries too. In Indonesia, the regional divisions aim to divide them into three: “Regional Planning & Development” for the Indonesian Region in the West (WIB), Regional Planning & Development” for the Indonesian Region in the East (WIT) are examples of regional divisions reckoned in a macro-major region. A regional division at the macro level is done not only based on a country or a state but also a nodal.

A macro region is not supposed to be uniform or homogeneous, yet supposed to be physical. A meso region can be identified as a *division of a state*. In Indonesia, this region is a province or a district. Sometimes it consists of some groups from states or provinces or districts. Rengasamy (2008) says that a meso region is a homogeneous region or a nodal region, while a micro region is a *district*. In Indonesia, the latter can be defined as a city: that is a unit of the lowest territory in the *hirarki planning region*.

Criteria and character of a region

Walker (2013) says that the number of regional values is very important in the past, the present and the future, such as history, aesthetics, science and social attributes which are the characteristics that form a regional character. A bunch of artefacts made by the people in relation to culture and perspectives from generation to generation are then called a city. While Garnham (1985) says that the establishment of the cities started with the ownership of a thing that is unique and having a particular character from the region. It is commensurate with the context of a city. Yet, there are three important components in defining a character and identity of the important regions. They are:

- 1) **Physical form:** The physical form is of places. The elements of a physical structure consists of buildings, landscape, climate and the aesthetic values.
- 2) **Activities and functions:** These are what can be observed. The elements of activities and functions are formed from the interactions among people, which influences culture, as well as the usage of the buildings and landscapes that can support the activities.
- 3) **Meanings or symbols:** This is a result from the eagerness and experience of the people. The regional character is formed as a reaction of results towards the physical aspects and their functions.

A regional character and identity of a city arises from the spatial conditions such as the terrain, the landscape, the climate, the plants, as well as the social conditions of people who produce culture. The past-time perspectives and the activities done in the urban establishments add to them too. Thus, there are unique and particular characteristics that have been formed in a given region (Garnham, 1985).

They are as follows:

- 1) Architectural emblems.
- 2) Climate in the relation to quality and quantity of lightning, rain density, and temperature.
- 3) Particular and unique natural environments.
- 4) Memories and meanings holding special meaning to the users.
- 5) Local material usage.
- 6) Craftmanship.
- 7) Sensitivity in the placement of buildings and the important points.
- 8) The diversity and historicity of culture.
- 9) Human values.
- 10) Public environment with access quality and high visibility.
- 11) Daily and periodical activities at the scale of the region.

Determining the regional character to be recognized as a cultural conservation site or cultural heritage is often based on criteria developed from already existing research. The latter is necessary to seek protection from the numerous institutions having special concerns on guided environment conservation, namely ICOMOS (*International Council on Monuments and Sites*) and UNESCO (*United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization*). These institutions are some of the UN bodies. The formulation of the Venice Charter is advantageous to discuss the criteria of regional character that shows regional identity as a transaction between culture and heritage emerging as cultural heritage that must be protected.

The formulation of the Venice Charter by a group of professionals running are now used to guide environmental conservation. This is a step to conserve the character and identity of cultural heritage in association with the ICOMOS. There are documents published by ICOMOS and UNESCO with the criteria, guidelines and process comprehensively to develop and formulate other guidelines for the conservation of the regions.

From the aforementioned, it can be concluded that a region in the context of cultural conservation can be classified as above or as in Graham's perspective (1985).

Concepts of Integrity and Authenticity

Preservation in general is global and relative which means it can be applied to forms of *heritage* whose traits are local and beneficial, either from the physical aspects or non-physical aspects. This is formulated to gain criteria of *Integrity* and *Authenticity*. The preparation of the 'Nara document of Authenticity' (1994) by UNESCO emanating from the preservation philosophy that promotes a value-based approach with concepts of integrity and authenticity emphasizes the importance of the local context. The important values of considering the concept of integrity are about the importance of cultural conservation as a past time relic (Martokusumo, 2006).

The work scope of the integrity concept consists of (Orbasli, 2008):

- 1) Physical integrity.
- 2) Structural integrity.
- 3) Design of integrity.
- 4) Integrity of the aesthetic.
- 5) Integrity toward the environment and
- 6) The integrity of the profession.

Stovel (2002) says that it will be hard to apply integrity on cultural conservation with the environment that has been developing too far. However, the concept of integrity must be comprehended in depth and in its context. The criteria for the assessment of integrity are based on the aspects as follows:

- 1) The non-physical aspects that pertain to the physical features which support the activities of the people.

- 2) A historical area that blends components coherently.
- 3) The presence of a series of historical layers acknowledged in a city,
- 4) Acknowledging that significance can vary from generation to generation,
- 5) Relationships between socio-economic development, societal welfare and conservation from the historical character.

The parameters of the concept of authenticity consists of many attributes such as designs, material, workmanship, and order. In this regard, the “operational guidelines of the world Heritage” has been developed before the year 2005. In 1994, Nara produced the new and additional parameters from the concept of "authenticity", as a form of identification towards the aspects of culture and heritage in a wider scale. Additional parameters such as, traditions, techniques, languages, and other forms from intangible heritage as well as the appearance of spirit and feeling have been incorporated. In the guidelines, the theory frame for preserving the historical regions on the basis of conservation can be described as shown in the following diagram.

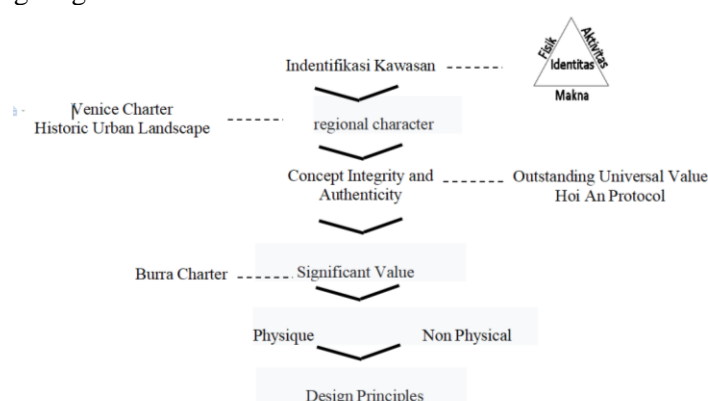


Fig. 1: The Framework of the Regional Character Theory
Source: Paramitasari, 2017

From the afore mentioned, in classifying the regions as macro, mezzo, and micro besides the side of its regional range stipulation is also about forms, activities, and the available symbols. Once the groups are classified, the character inside will be seen from the existence of integrity and its authenticity.

Criteria stipulation for grouping

Widayati (2020) says that in terms of stipulating the groups such as the macro, mezzo, and the micro, the following criteria can be applied:

1. The Macro group refers to all the parts in the outer border wall (a fort in the border with the region outside the Baluwerti) and outside of the wall of *kedhaton*. The latter exists because both border walls are fixed elements (not undergoing the alteration so far in ages)
2. The Mezzo group is a region that exists inside the outside the border wall (a fort that is an adjacent border with a region outside the Baluwerti and outside of *kedhaton* wall-name of the sub-region according to *toponimi*). In the sub-region, there are persils which are houses, for either the residence of the prince, the servants or the knights or *sentana dalem*)
3. The Micro group are persils which there are houses of the prince, the servants or the knight.

Research Methodology

In stipulating the groups such as the regions like macro, mezzo, and micro, there are attempts made with a qualitative interpretative approach. The researcher absorbs the complex picture of the situation in the area, examines the results of the interviews, makes

detailed reports from the views of the respondents, and conducts studies on natural situations in the field. (Creswell 2013). Qualitative research is one of the procedures that produces interpretive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of the people being observed (Bogdan and Taylor, 1975).

The data collection method involved a literature study, field observations, interviews with informants and a series of discussions in a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) forum. The literature study and field observations were carried out to:

- Identify the issues that are developing in the Baluwerti Kasunanan Surakarta Area.
- Mapping the problems that occur and the potentials possessed by the area.
- Based on the problem mapping, regional grouping criteria are made to make it easier to analyze the existing data. The results of the analysis are listed in the macro, mezzo, and micro grouping tables, based on the existing criteria.

Research approach is as in Glaser's perspectives (1967) and follows his *Grounded Theory Research* approach (e.g research producing a strong basis of a theory). From the viewpoints of Denzin & Lincoln (2002) it is a natural approach in studying the phenomenon in order to interpret and understand it.

The natural approach of this research examines the phenomenon in order to interpret and to understand the multi-faceted sciences. These involve architecture, archeology, anthropology, history, economy, management, environment, landscape, water order, infrastructure, electricity and IT.

Findings Data and Analysis

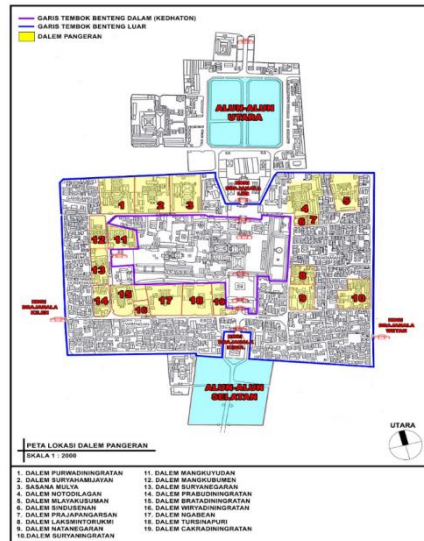
Macro grouping:

1. *Alun-alun* physically functions so that it remains a public city space with more intensive control and maintenance carried out by an agency formed by the city government together with the palace. Existence of the fence needs to be maintained so that cleanliness of the square is maintained. The types of trees that are there are uniform and arranged so that they look harmonious and comfortable for the community. Open spaces around the square are restored to its original state by moving the parking area and street vendors.
2. Circulation of the road is restored with the *pradaksina* direction (from left to right) around the palace.
3. Entering the palace area, one must ride a vehicle that has been provided by the palace and the city government (pollution free).
4. Vehicle parking for tourists and visitors is localized in several areas according to the goals of their respective visitors without damaging the existing built-up areas.
5. Prioritize Street vendors related to cultural tourism, managed by UMKM ((*Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah* or Micro Small and Medium Enterprises)

Mezzo grouping

The grouping consists of 2 parts

1. Dalem Prince Building Group and
2. *Abdi Dalem* and *Sentana Dalem* Building Groups.



Micro grouping

In micro-grouping, there is a problem that not all *Dalem Pangeran* (prince palace) can be surveyed. Thus, the grouping is based on the princely palace prototypes which are similar. In micro-grouping, every element of the building is recorded.

Table 1: Building Elements *Dalem Pangeran* (the prince Palace)

Source: Author

ELEMENTS OF THE BUILDING	PROPOSAL
Roof	Forms of roofs that must be maintained. Usage of roof cover material like <i>sirap</i> must be the same with the authenticity or at least having a similarity with the authentic material.
<i>Skylight</i> and roof window (<i>Dommer Windows</i>)	Addition of <i>skylights</i> and roof windows must have permission from the pertinent institution or authorized institution and Restoration Session Team .
Facade of Building	Facade of a building must be maintained and returned to its authentic state.
Elements of the exposure (Door, Window, other exposures and its ornaments)	architectural elements like windows, doors, and other exposures together with attached ornaments must be maintained and returned to their authenticity. Other element additions like ladders, partitions and walls etc are not allowed to obstruct or bother its genuine architectural elements
<i>Pendapa</i> or pavillion, Canopi, Veranda, Terrace, Frontyard (<i>serambi</i>), Balustrade	All forms must be returned to their authentic state (the old condition) and must be maintained in terms of all the materials, as well as its genuine color.
Addition of leaf door or door leaves (<i>daun pintu</i>), window leaf or <i>daun jendela</i>	Addition of window leafs and door leafs is for the need of weather conditioning, and building interior is allowed so long as the design is commensurate with the genuine door leaf and genuine window leaf.
Building elements from wooden material	Building elements such as: appearance wall, list plank and so forth are made from wooden materials and can be done with re-painting in genuine colors.
Material <i>Finishing</i>	Facade and the outer part wall and inner part wall must be maintained in authentic state. If the genuine condition at the past time is not finished like couple of

	brick and couple of stone that has been altered, then it is suggested to retain them as in the authentic state.
Structure and construction	Genuine structure of the building must be maintained and restored in case it needs strengthening since material condition has been old or changing in ages. Thus, it is then done with the building structure in addition to the strength of the building and fulfill security and safety with permission. Addition of the building structural elements is not allowed. Change of the architecture of the genuine building is also not allowed
Finishing of the inner room or domestic room	Finishing of genuine interior and building interior e.g wall, pallate and floors must be maintained and restored based on genuine condition and based on group or classification of its cultural conservation
Electrical, plumbing, made-airing system (AC), Fan	Electric networks, plumbing and weathering shall be maintained except in condition where it is impossible thus it shall remain not to change the authenticity of building. Mainly those or that on the attached condition of building elements (wall, pallate and so forth) or added as in out Bouw that is designed not to break the wall aesthetic or the existing pallate. Air conditioning setup (AC) and objects of other mechanical tools must be laid on places not visible from the outside and must not break the building site or building physic as well as the visibility of the environment in the vicinity. If necessary, additional cover can be used like <i>screens</i> harmonious with its building condition.

Building Data for Residents of Kampung Baluwerti who used to be at Magersari:

1. Every house in the village of Baluwerti is in a state of light, moderate or heavy damage. Some have even changed in shape and are not according to their environment.
2. If repairs are to be carried out, they must comply with the technical provisions for the implementation of construction following the "Rehabilitation and Restoration Technical Guidelines" issued by the Culture and Museums Office in 2003.
3. In the residents' houses, several old foundations were found which were thought to have been the foundations of the fort in the past before the fort underwent widening. Therefore, in carrying out physical development activities in this area, especially those related to underground excavations, archaeologists must involve and obtain approval from the Department of Culture and Museums and the Surakarta Kasunanan Palace.
4. The procedure for carrying out the restoration of cultural heritage buildings must be done in accordance with the Law no. 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation.

Arrangements at the Macro scale

Some ideas and proposals for planning and engineering are as follows.

1. The arrangement or management of the city square in terms of the physic fabric and its function can be related to the city public space. It is with the maintenance and policing more intensively as usually done by entities of city administration together with the royal palace or the karaton party. A fence is necessary. The types of the trees should be uniform and arranged according to landscape principles so that they will be in harmony and comfortable to the public. In terms of functions, all parking spaces as well as the street vendors in the square must be moved to other locations.
2. Utilities of the streets and the pedestrian walkways in the region of Baluwerti shall be arranged to facilitate circulation. Vehicles entering the region of the Baluwerti, should

be controlled and minimized. The pedestrian spaces must be landscaped with plants or shading trees. The street traffic signals and street lights should be designed to represent the atmosphere of the glorious time of the Royal Kasunanan of Surakarta.

3. Systems of utilities of the streets should be repaired to avoid the risks with water puddles due to rains. If necessary, the water disposal or channel must be enlarged. Further, the cables of PT Telkom and PLN (electricity) can be fixed in channels. There must be a firefighting office in accordance with the prevailing regulation,
4. Vehicle parking for the tourists and other visitors is supposed to be at the prevalent locations or its destination must be specified without breaking the established region.
5. Street vendors are specialized in terms of cultural tourism and security or beverage are coordinated by the assigned party.

Arrangements at the Mezzo scale

The guidelines discussion consists of:

- a) A group of buildings of the prince and
- b) A group of buildings of the servants and the Royal relatives.

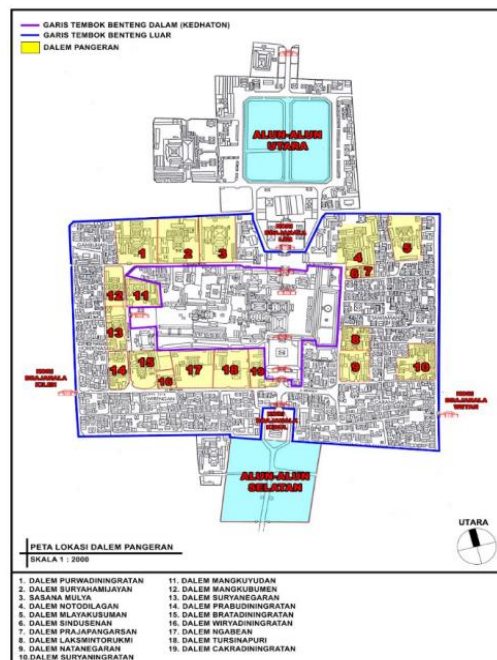


Fig. 2: The location of the Internal Residence of the Prince, Region of Baluwerti, Kasunanan Surakarta.

Source: Author, 2021

Arrangements at the Micro scale

In discussion as in the micro scale, for the sake of producing the ideal internal buildings of the prince, it should be discussed one by one. However, in this research there is no possibility that each *dalem pangeran* or the buildings of the prince can be surveyed or visited by the researcher. Only a classification or groupings based on the prototype or the similarity of, or internal building type of the prince *dalem pangeran* is thus accomplished.

Table 2: Guidelines for the Revitalization at the Micro Scale

Source: Author

ELEMENTS OF BUILDING	GUIDELINES
Roof	Form of the roof that must be maintained. Usage of roof cover material like <i>sirap</i> must be the same with the authenticity or at least having the similarity with the authentic material.
<i>Skylight</i> and roof window (<i>Dommer Windows</i>)	Addition of <i>skylight</i> and roof windows must have permission from the pertinent institution or authorized institution and the Restoration Session Team .
Facade of Building	Facades of buildings must be maintained and returned to their authentic status.
Elements of the exposure (Door, Window, other exposures and its ornaments)	Architectural elements like windows, doors, and other elements together with attached ornaments must be maintained and returned to their authentic status. Other elements such as ladders, partition walls etc are not allowed to obstruct the genuine architectural elements
<i>Pendapa</i> or pavillion, Canopi, Veranda, Terrace, Frontyard (<i>serambi</i>), Balustrade	All forms must be returned to their authentic status (the old condition) and must be maintained in terms of all the materials as well as their genuine colors.
Addition of leaf door or door leaves (<i>daun pintu</i>), window leaf or <i>daun jendela</i>	Addition of window leafs and door leafs is only to satisfy the need for weather conditioning. Changes in the building interior are allowed so long as the design is compatible with the genuine door and window leafs.
Building elements from wooden material	Building elements such as the appearance wall, list plank and so forth are made from wooden material and can be done with re-painting in genuine colors.
Material <i>Finishing</i>	Facade and outer part walls and inner part walls must be maintained at the authentic status. If the genuine condition at the past time is not finished like couple of brick and couple of stone that has been altered then it is suggested to return them to the authentic status.
Structure and construction	The genuine structure of the building must be maintained and restored in case it needs strengthening. Since the material condition has been old or changing in ages thus it should be done with the building structure as an addition to strengthen the building and fulfill security and safety with permission. Any addition of the buildings structural elements is not allowed to change the architecture of the building.
Finishing of the inner room or domestic room	Finishing of the genuine interior and building interior such as the wall, pallate and floors must be maintained and restored based on the genuine condition and on group classification of its cultural conservation.
Electrical, plumbing, made-airing system (AC), Fan	Electric network, plumbing and weathering shall be maintained except in condition where it is impossible to do so. Thus, it shall remain not to change the authenticity of building. Mainly those on the attached building elements (wall, pallate and so forth) or added as in outbouw should not be designed to break the wall aesthetic or the existing pallate. Air conditioning setups (AC) and objects of other mechanical tools must be laid on places not visible from the outside and must not change the building site conditions or the building physic as well as the visibility of the environment in the vicinity. If necessary additional covers can be used like <i>screens</i> harmonious with its building condition.

Guidelines for the Restoration of Buildings of Residents of Baluwerti Village:

1. Each building of the residents of the Baluwerti village within the condition of low, middle and high breakage must be restored/re-built based on its category.
2. Stipulation of the building execution technique refers to "Rehabilitation Technique Guideline and Restoration" published by the Museum and Culture Provincial Office of 2003.
3. For the purpose of protecting the ancient asset possibly found in the area of Baluwerti's cultural conservation, each physical development/building activity in this region, mainly related to the excavations of the underground/ owners must get archaeologists involved and shall gain permission from the Museum and Culture Provincial Office and the relatives of the Royal Surakarta.
4. The procedures of culture conservation restoration and execution are to be performed by an expert team holding reliable capabilities in the performance of restoration activities.
5. Other regulations related to the restoration and renovation of the buildings or the areas must be carefully followed.

Conclusions

The findings of this research are the Baluwerti grouping. Three groups i.e macro, mezzo, micro have been identified. The table of groups shows that the content is about details rather than the condition of each element to be revitalized. Yet, it should encompass conditions like good, mid and severe breakage as well as details of the used material.

This research is a preliminary study of a large study which will later be conducted. The nature of this research helps facilitate future research. The identification of the 3 groups, namely macro, mezzo, and micro groups is intended to support such research.

In this study, it can be concluded that the macro group comprises of all the areas within the walls of Baluwerti consisting of palaces, princely palaces, palace servants' houses, sentana palace houses, and various other supporting facilities.

The mezzo group is a group of buildings and facilities that are in the complex of each prince's palace. The princely palace complex is surrounded by a high wall as a barrier. Apart from that, there is a group of palace servants' houses and palaces within the block which is limited by the streets that surrounds the block.

While the micro group is the building itself, it includes the prince's palace, the palace servant's house or the sentana palace.

Thus, the findings of this study will be very helpful in facilitating subsequent research to determine the characteristics of guidelines in revitalizing the Baluwerti area, as well as the guidelines in revitalizing the Baluwerti area, Kasunanan Surakarta.

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