

# The relationships between alun-alun and urban facilities based on old maps

\*Takako Kohori<sup>1</sup>, Katsunori Furuya<sup>1</sup>

1. Graduate school of Horticulture, Chiba University

## 1.Introduction

In recent years, due to swift changes in the shift from a local to a globalized environment, cities are facing a crisis of how to standardize identities, which in turn forces them to compete with each other to become attractive tourist destinations. This means that cities develop strategies to support, sell, and advertise within the global market. Recent surveys have revealed that there are mainly three approaches to promoting cities: cultural mega events, restoring and promoting heritage, and constructing iconic buildings.

This study focuses on *alun-alun*, which are iconic open spaces in Java, Indonesia. In Southeast Asia, cities are facing a crisis of change due to rapid expansion and development. To preserve iconic open spaces, this study sheds light on their historical value, especially in terms of urban planning. This research aims to clarify the conditions of *alun-alun* and what kinds of facilities relate to them.

## 2.Method

This study used maps from the Dutch colonial period (1893 to 1943) and a map from the Japanese colonial period (1943 to 1945), which can be found in Leiden University's online library. Facilities within a 500-meter radius around *alun-alun* were extracted and analyzed.

## 3.Results

*Alun-alun* can be found all over Java. According to the survey, 11 cities included the names of *alun-alun* directly in maps: Bandung, Cirebon, Tegal, Banyumas, Megelang, Wonosari, Madiun, Kediri, Malang, Banyuwangi, and Bangkalan. This means that during the era when the maps were created, *alun-alun* were recognized.

Some findings became clear in terms of the relationship between urban facilities and *alun-alun*. The presence of mosques was confirmed in 10 cities. All of them were directly connected to the western side of *alun-alun*. Office of regents were confirmed in all 11 cities, but there was no rule regarding the direction of regents. They were in the north in four cities, in the east in four cities, and in the south in three cities. Other administrative facilities were confirmed as well: post offices (five cities), prisons (five cities), telegram offices (four cities), telephone offices (four cities), city halls (two cities), office of assistant resident (two cities), police departments (one city), water offices (one city), fire stations (one city), cadaster offices (one city), and barisan barracks (one city). In the maps, schools were confirmed in all 11 cities. Several schools were confirmed in each city. Certain types of schools (such as vocational and European ones) were verified as well. Regarding other facilities supporting cities, the following were found: hotels (six cities), banks (six cities), markets (four cities), sociëteit (three cities), hospitals (two cities), parks (two cities), pharmacies (two cities), Chinese captain houses (two cities), kindergartens (one city), restaurants (one city), shops, stations (one city), and theaters (one city).

## 4.Conclusion

In this research revealed that mosques and regents had a strong relationship with *alun-alun*. In terms of location, mosques were directly connected to the western side of *alun-alun*, but office of regents were not bound by any specific rules, especially regarding direction. There were many administrative facilities and

other facilities supporting cities near *alun-alun*.

Keywords: Indonesia, open space, urban facility, city identity, urban planing

			West	North west	North	North east	East	South east	South	South west
0 m - 2 5 0 m	1	Bandung	• Mosque		• School		• Theater		• Bank	
	2	Cirebon	• Mosque		• Hotel		• Assistant resident • Bank		• Regent	
	3	Tegal	• Mosque						• School	
	4	Banyumas	• Mosque		• Regent • School	• European school	• Hospital • Telephone office • prison • Bank			
	5	Megelang	• Mosque	• Church • Telephone office	• Regent • School • Church • Sociétéit	• School	• Telegram office • Hotel		• Cadastre office • Water office • School	• Fire station • Prison
	6	Wonosari			• The house for Mayor • Hospital • Prison			• School	• Post office	• Assistant resident
	7	Madiun	• Mosque		• School		• School • Bank		• Chinese captain house • shop	
	8	Kediri	• Mosque				• Regent • School		• Market • School	
	9	Malang	• Mosque • School		• Church • Hotel • Bank		• Regent		• Hotel • School • Pawn shop	
	10	Banyuwangi	• Mosque		• Regent • School		• Prison • Christian cemetery	• Market		
	11	Bangkalan	• Mosque				• Regent	• Barisan barracks		

			West	North west	North	North east	East	South east	South	South west
2 5 0 m - 5 0 0 m	1	Bandung	• Pharmacy	• Post office		• School	• Restaurant		• Regent	
	2	Cirebon		• Station			• School			
	3	Tegal			• Market		• Park		• Regent	
	4	Banyumas				• Hotel	• Market	• District chief	• European school • Telegram office • Post office • Sociétéit	
	5	Megelang	• Police	• Hotel • Training college • School	• City Hall • Kindergarten		• Paint factory			
	6	Wonosari					• Regent	• Telephone office • Bank • Hotel		
	7	Madiun			• Regent • School • Prison	• Telephone office • Hotel	• Hotel	• Bank	• Pharmacy • Hotel	
	8	Kediri			• Chinese captain house					
	9	Malang	• Bank	• Telegram office • Post office	• City hall				• School	• School
	10	Banyuwangi					• Sociétéit • School • Teachers house • Telegram office	• Post office • Square		
	11	Bangkalan					• School			

