

Design of Image Elements of The Kalianget Old Town (Salt Industry) Using A Historicism Architecture Approach (Case Study: Kalianget, Sumenep, Indonesia)

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Abstract. Kalianget Old Town is a heritage city from the VOC period to the Dutch East Indies Government which is included in the cultural heritage area and historical heritage tourism in Sumenep. The Kalianget Old Town has many historical buildings and has become the identity of the city because of its uniqueness. However, the condition of the old buildings in Kalianget Old Town is not well maintained and there is a lack of preservation efforts, resulting in a decline in potential. This research aims to identify the elements of Kalianget Old Town image based on Kevin Lynch theory and design it using Historicism Architecture approach so as to provide visual quality of Kalianget Old Town to be imageable (clear, legible or visible). The methodological approach employed is that of descriptive qualitative research, which involved the identification of image elements within Kalianget Old Town. These included the identification of the path, edges, districts, nodes and landmarks. The subsequent step involved the application of Historicism Architecture design approach, to reinforce the identity of the city. The design of Historicism Architecture is based on the Dutch Classic Colonial concept, which employs natural colours (grey, brown, white, black and orange) throughout the city image, encompassing the core area of Kalianget Old Town. Additionally, anchor ornaments, boats, carvings and flying horse icons are incorporated into the East Port area, reinforcing the image of this region. These elements are integrated into the cityscape through the use of paths, nodes and edges.

Keywords: image elements, old town, historicism architecture, colonial building, identity of the city

1. Introduction

A city possesses a distinctive characteristic that sets it apart from other cities, this is particularly evident in areas with a strong sense of identity (Firdaus, 2023). The identity of a city can be discerned by examining the patterns and structures that emerge from the spatial organization, architectural forms, and cultural activities of the community. The formation of a city's identity is a complex process that occurs over an extended period. The perception of the community and visitors to the city plays an important role in shaping this identity, which can be considered a historical value in and of itself (Vamala, 2021). The image of a city is inextricably linked to the identity of certain visual elements that serve to distinguish it from other cities (Firdaus, 2023). In his book, entitled *Image of the City*, Kevin Lynch identifies five elements that collectively form the physical city image and convey the essence of an area, thereby establishing a strong image of the city. Every citizen forms an association with specific areas of the city, and this urban image stored in their memory has a particular significance, resulting in a mental representation of the space. It is precisely these meanings that are transposed into the urban elements that give the city an urban identity (Niță, 2021). The visual elements that contribute to the formation of a city's image include landmarks, paths, edges, districts, and nodes. Nevertheless, the development of the city has eroded its distinctive character if no measures are taken to safeguard it.

Kalianget Old Town is the first modern city on Madura Island to have existed since the VOC period until the Dutch East Indies Government. It is strategically located as the main traffic route for trade on Madura Island (Zulkarnaen Iskandar, 2003 on Suryahandi, 2018). The strategic location of Sumenep City is a significant factor in its growth and development. The Kalianget Old Town is home to numerous historical buildings that exhibit distinctive regional characteristics, serving as a unifying element that contributes to the city's identity. The Sumenep District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for the period 2021-2026 indicates that, The development of tourism areas as cultural and historical tourism in the Kalianget Sub-district. Nevertheless, the architectural style of the building differs from its original condition due to previous restoration (Suryahandi, 2018). The Kalianget Old Town area does not evince any clear indication that it possesses historical value for observers of the city. This condition raises concerns about the potential loss of Kalianget Old Town's identity if no effort is made to preserve and develop the area further.

The condition of the old buildings in Kalianget Old Town is not well maintained and there are few efforts to preserve them. This has resulted in a reduction in the potential for the city to develop and maintain its identity. Even though the building has the potential for a strategic location, cultural potential as a historic tourism product, and economic potential as an area attraction. City identity can be strengthened in Kalianget Old Town so that it becomes attractive (has an attraction) and gives the visual quality of the city to be imageable (clear, legible or visible) towards the understanding or perception of the community (Putri, 2022). Therefore, it is necessary to identify the elements of city image that can be recognized in the environment of Kalianget Old Town based on Kevin Lynch's theory. The visual elements of the city that are characterized and distinctive are the identity of a city. In addition, to give Kalianget Old Town an attractive visual quality, it is necessary to design the elements of its city image using the Historicism Architecture approach. The design approach is based on the same characteristics as the research on Architectural Hitoricism and Literary Building Conservation in Kota Tua Jakarta. The research was developed using the role of historicist architecture in treating historic areas to cure the degradation of Jakarta's untouched Old Town area. It is anticipated that the utilization of the Historicism Architecture approach will facilitate the evocation of the values of the past and the dissemination of the distinctive character of Kalianget Old Town, thereby reinforcing the town's identity.

2. Methods

The research method employed in this study is descriptive qualitative. In addition, collecting data and observing area is accomplished by surveying in certain time. The method is employed to identify the image elements of Kalianget Old Town and to devise an appropriate design for the image elements of the town. The primary data collection method is observation, which allows for the identification of the conditions, characteristics, and problems of the area. These elements are then classified into categories that form the image of Kalianget Old Town. Furthermore, the building design is designed using the Historicism Architecture approach to strengthen the visual of the building based on the historical background. The concept of historicism architecture entails the adaptation of traditional architectural forms to contemporary contexts, incorporating alterations in dimensions, materials, and sizes. The historicism Architecture approach is characterized by the utilization of historical forms and elements in the creation of architectural designs, to reinstate the distinctive character of the Old Town buildings (Madanovic, 2020). According to Colquhoun, Historicism architecture is a style that applies historical elements and pays attention to buildings in the past and takes old forms that are implemented in new architecture with different sizes, materials and dimensions (Mabruroh, 2022). Historicism architecture is applied in the design to fit the condition of the surrounding environment which is the Kalianget Old Town area and add some distinctive elements to cure the degradation of the Kalianget Old Town area which is untouched by revitalisation.

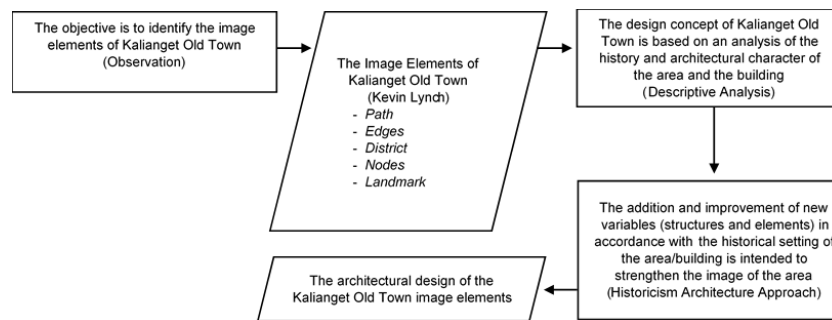


Diagram 2. 1 Chart of Research Methods Analysis (Author, 2024)

3. Result and Discussion

The Kalianget Old Town Area (Salt Industry) is a historic relic of the Dutch East Indies government located in the Kalianget Sub-district of Sumenep District. It encompasses the Kalianget East and Kalianget West villages. The delineation area of the Kalianget Old Town Area (Salt Industry) is 60 ha. Kalianget Old Town has a distinctive regional character and can be seen from the many existing colonial buildings. However, over time, these buildings have been destroyed due to the lack of preservation, which can eliminate the city's identity. This research aims to identify the elements that form the image of Kalianget Old Town which is then redesigned with the Historicism Architecture concept approach to strengthen the identity of the city.



Figure 3. 1 Map of Kalianget Old Town Area / Salt Industry (Arcscene, 2024)

3.1. Identification and Analysis of the Image Elements of Kalianget Old Town

A. Path

The Path is defined as a circulation path that observers utilize to move or traverse. Path may be defined as main alleys, roads, sidewalks, transit lines, canals, railway lines, and other linear corridors traversing the urban environment. Path are linear corridors that are perceptible to the general public when traversing the urban environment on foot. The path becomes the primary (significant) element because it serves as a conduit for the observations of other image elements. The paths in the Kalianget Old Town Area comprise Kalianget Street, Pelabuhan Street and Brawijaya Street. The corridor represents the principal circulation route between the various image elements of Kalianget Old Town. Furthermore, the path is characterized by high visibility, with features such as building facades along the street, trees, and street accessories.

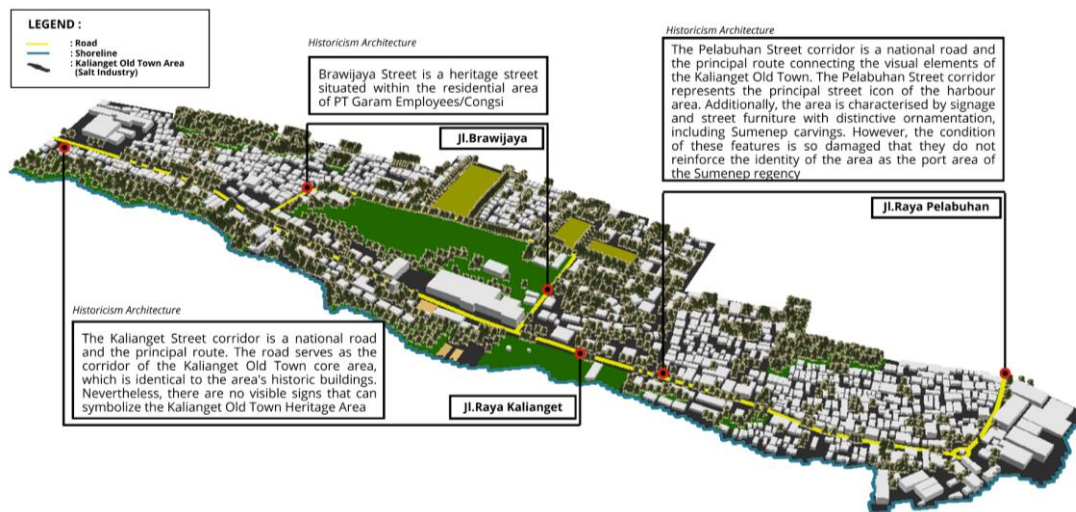


Figure 3. 2 Map of Analysis of the Image Elements (Path) of Kalianget Old Town (Author, 2024)

B. Edge

In his book, Kevin Lynch (1960) posits that edges are linear elements that are discernible when traversed on foot, yet they do not constitute a path. The edge represents the linear boundary of a city or region, serving to maintain its identity. The Edge functions as a barrier and simultaneously serves as a gateway or point of exit for a district or area. The term "edges" is used to describe boundaries or linear breaks between two regions. Examples of such edges include those found on beaches, railway cuts, building edges, walls, and so forth. The edge of the Kalianget Old Town Area is defined by the presence of the Kalianget Pelindo Harbour, which serves as a boundary, an area of entry, and a point of termination for the area.

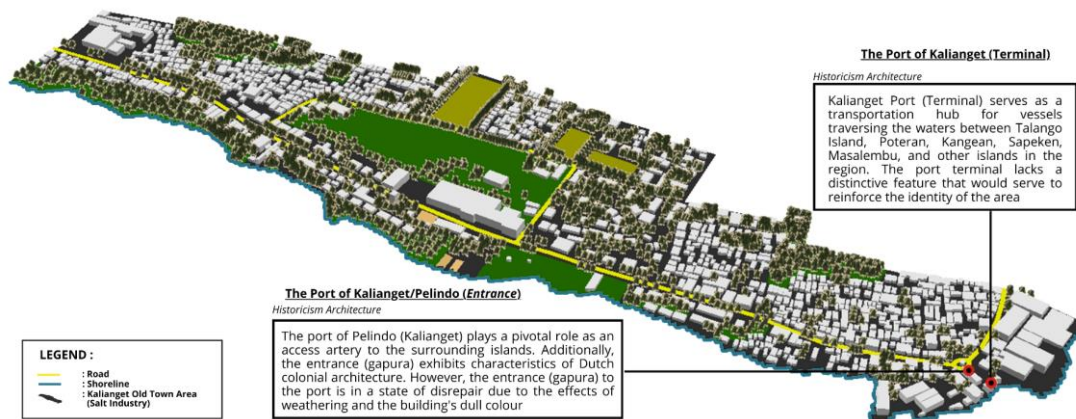


Figure 3. 3 Map of Analysis of the Image Elements (Edges) of Kalianget Old Town (Author, 2024)

C. District

District is a two-dimensional urban area of medium to large scale, wherein individuals perceive a distinction between the areas they enter and those they leave. The district is part of a city defined by its architectural heritage, historical context, and specific activities or functions that are recognizable to the observer. District of a place can be easily recognized if the area's interior and exterior appearance is clear and homogeneously packaged in one place (Vamala, 2021). The formation of a district's defining characteristics is a complex process that involves a multitude of elements, including spatial configuration, architectural form, intricate

detail, textural nuances, the prevalence of specific building types, symbolic elements, the nature of activities and uses, the demographic profile of occupants, topographical features, and numerous other factors (Vamala, 2021). The district in Kalianget Old Town is comprised of three distinct areas: the PT. Garam Congsi Residential Area, the PT. Garam Factory Area, and the Entertainment Area. The area exhibits similarities in the visual characteristics and identity of the Colonial Building and the function of the building. Furthermore, it shares a similar historical background. The area is divided into distinct groups based on its functional characteristics, with a particular focus on the historical background of Kalianget Old Town (Salt Industry).

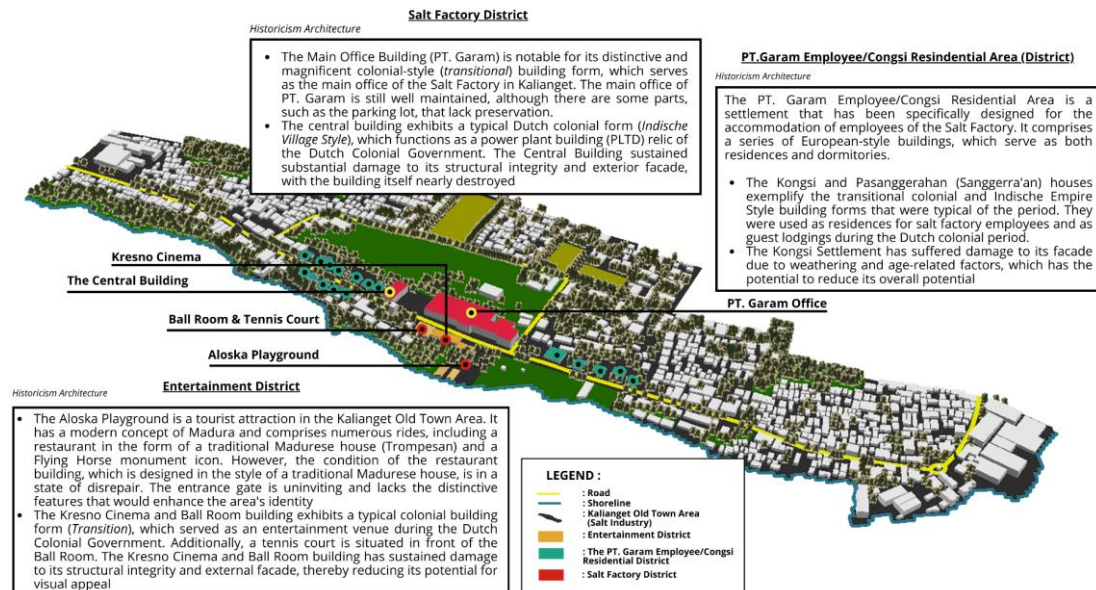


Figure 3. 4 Map of Analysis of the Image Elements (District) of Kalianget Old Town (Author, 2024)

D. Nodes

The nodes represent strategic points where directions or activities converge and can be redirected in other directions. The nodes become strategic locations due to their status as points where multiple activities converge, thereby forming urban space. Nodes can be crossroads, stopping points of paths, crossing or meeting paths, open spaces or points of difference from one building to another. The nodes of Kalianget Old Town comprise Merdeka Park, Adirasa Square/Sattoan Market, Brawijaya Square, and the Kalianget Harbour Intersection. The Merdeka Park, Adirasa, and Brawijaya fields are open spaces and strategic locations due to their role as meeting points for a multitude of activities that collectively shape the urban landscape. The Kalianget Harbour Junction is an intersection between Jalan Raya Pelabuhan and Jalan Gresik Putih, a location of considerable strategic importance where the directions or activities of the surrounding area converge, allowing for the alteration of one's course of action.

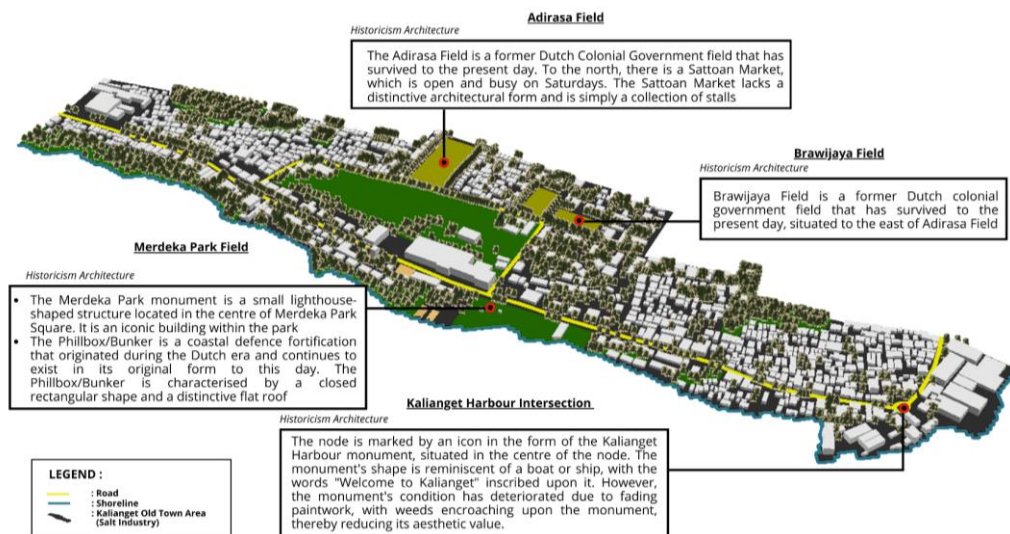


Figure 3. 5 Map of Analysis of the Image Elements (Nodes) of Kalianget Old Town (Author, 2024)

E. Landmark

A landmark is a marker of an area or city that is of greater value or more prominent than other locations and is therefore used as a signpost to help people recognize a place. A landmark is a distinctive feature that serves to identify an area or city. Its shape is often unique, and it plays an important role in orienting observers within the landscape. Landmarks can be monuments, buildings, signs, shops or mountains. Some landmarks are situated at a distance and can be observed from a variety of perspectives and distances, or from elevated positions. They serve as reference points for orientation (Vamala, 2021). The landmarks in Kalianget Old Town consist of the PT Garam Office, the Merdeka Park Monument, the Central Building, and the Kalianget Harbour Monument. The building is a notable structure that is easily identified and recalled due to its distinctive visual appeal (visual building) and its historical significance. It is also strategically located on or near a major thoroughfare.

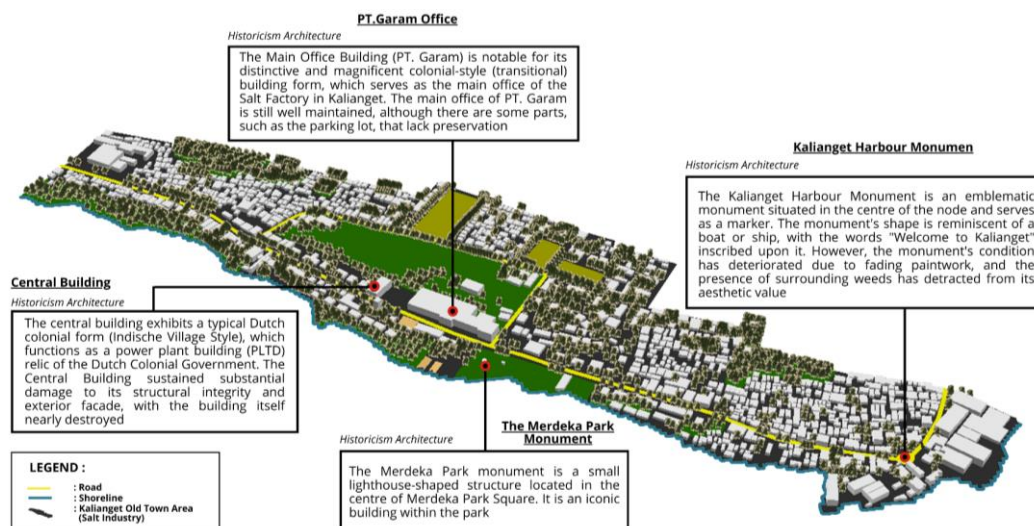


Figure 3. 6 Map of Analysis of the Image Elements (Landmark) of Kalianget Old Town (Author, 2024)

3.2. Grand Design Concept of Kalianget Old Town

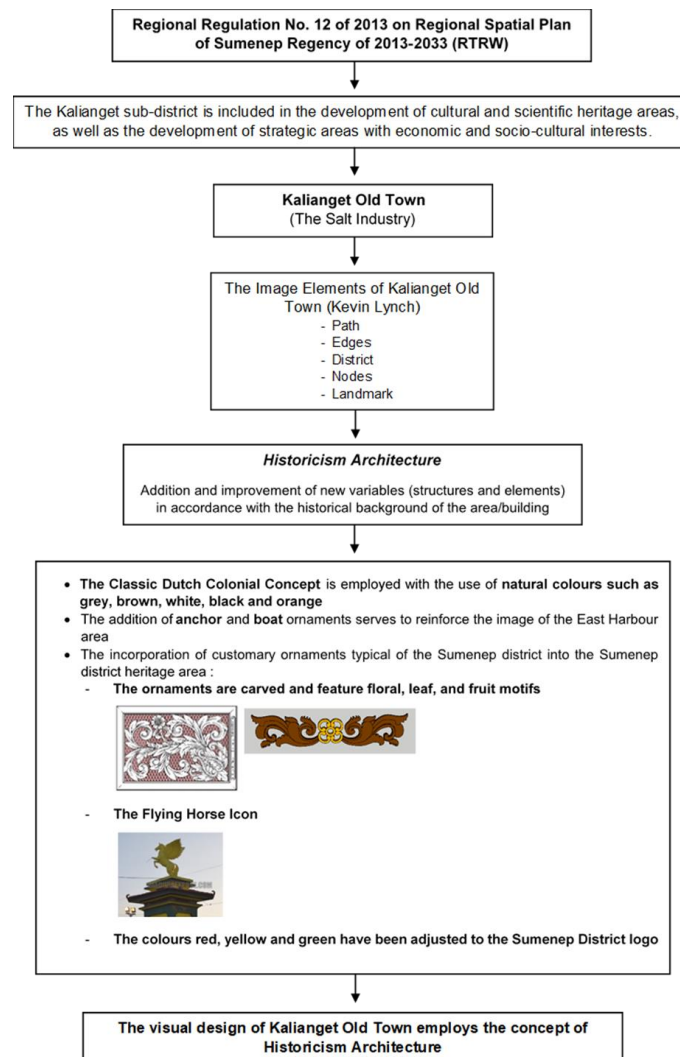


Chart 3. 1 Chart Of Grand Design (Author, 2024)

3.3. Design Plan of Kalianget Old Town

A. Path

The design plan for Kalianget Street and Brawijaya Street involves the addition of street furniture and a sign system along the road corridor. The street furniture comprises a curved street lamp with a pole top and carved ornaments. The sign system comprises a street sign with a typical carving ornament of the Sumenep District. One of the strategies proposed to reinforce the identity of the Old Town is the utilization of carved ornaments.



Figure 3. 7 Design of Jl. Raya Kalianget & Jl. Brawijaya (Author, 2024)

The design plan for Pelabuhan Street is to implement a series of enhancements to the existing street furniture and sign systems along the road corridor. The street furniture comprises street lamps and chairs. The street lamps are designed with carvings, anchors, and

boat ornaments, which serve to reinforce the visual identity of the Kalianget Harbour area. The chair is also designed with the addition of carvings, which serve as its signature ornamentation. In addition, the road sign is also designed with a typical carving ornament of the Sumenep Regency. One of the strategies employed to reinforce the identity of the Old Town was the utilization of carved ornaments.



Figure 3. 8 Design of Jl.Raya Pelabuhan (Author, 2024)

B. Edges

The design plan for Kalianget Port Entrance is based on maintaining the shape of the colonial gate and incorporating carving ornaments. Furthermore, the flying horse icon is to be incorporated into the Kalianget Harbour gate. The design plan for Kalianget Port Terminal places a strong emphasis on the provision of typical carving ornaments from Sumenep, which serve to reinforce the identity of the port. The design of the port terminal entrance and waiting area are designed with the addition of distinctive ornaments, which serve to strengthen the identity of the area. Furthermore, the addition of the phrase "Welcome to Kalianget Port" serves as a marker with carvings and anchor characteristics, thereby reinforcing the image of the area. The monument is designed in the shape of a boat, situated at the edge of the harbour.



Figure 3. 9 Kalianget Port Entrance & Kalianget Port Terminal (Author, 2024)

C. District

The PT Garam Congsi Residential Area is designed to repair building facades that have been damaged or weathered. The Kongsi Residential Area comprises several Congsi houses and Pasanggerrahan (Sanggerra'an). The architectural design of the Congsi House and Pasanggerrahan is based on the principles of the colonial (transitional) architectural style.



Figure 3. 10 Design of Congsi houses and Pasanggerrahan (Sanggerra'an) / PT Garam Congsi Residential District (Author, 2024)

The entertainment area comprises the Kresno Cinema, Ball Room and Tennis Courts, in addition to the Aloska Playground. The design plan for the Kresno Cinema Building is to repair the damaged or weathered facade of the building by maintaining the Colonial (Transitional) style. The court design plan is based on the premise that the court should serve its original purpose, which is to function as a playing field (tennis). The ball room is to be constructed by repairing the damaged facade of the building in a manner consistent with the Colonial (Transitional) architectural style.



Figure 3. 11 Design of Kresno Cinema, Ball Room and Tennis Courts / Entertainment District
(Author, 2024)

The Aloska Playground will be designed in accordance with a contemporary architectural concept derived from Madura (Sumenep), incorporating the distinctive iconography of the Sumenep Regency, including the flying horses and carvings. The architectural design of the restaurant building in the Aloska Playground employs a trompesan roof shape, a distinctive feature of traditional Madurese houses. Additionally, the structure incorporates typical ornamentation and enhancements at the entrance of the Aloska Playground.



Figure 3. 12 Design of Aloska Playground / Entertainment District (Author, 2024)

The factory area is comprised of the PT Garam Office and the Central Building. The plan for the PT Garam Office is to maintain the architectural form of the colonial building with a magnificent white colour, and to improve the PT Garam Office section, including the parking lot, in order to maintain that part of the building. While in the Central Building, the facade of which is in a state of disrepair, the objective is to repair the building and replace damaged building structures in a manner that is consistent with the original form or condition. The Central Building Design Plan maintains the architectural form of the building, which is in keeping with the Indische Village style.



Figure 3. 13 Design of PT Garam Office and the Central Building (Author, 2024)

D. Nodes

The design plan for Merdeka Park will be based on the premise of maintaining the Merdeka Park Monument and Phillbox (Bunker) as historical icons on the field, while also repairing damaged parts and adding seating on the side for visitors who come to the park because it is an open area. In addition, the addition of carved ornaments on the signboard of Merdeka Park.



Figure 3. 14 Design of Merdeka Park, (Authors, 2024)

The design plan for the pitch (Adirasa Field) is to maintain the function of the field as a football pitch. In addition, it is planned to add lighting and chairs to the pavement area around the field to make it more attractive. The design plan for Sattoan Market is to provide a gate as an entrance, additional stalls, garden chairs, and lighting in an effort to preserve the Adirasa Field, especially in the Sattoan Market section.



Figure 3. 15 Design of Adirasa Field/Market Sattoan (Author, 2024)

The design plan for the field (Brawijaya Field) is to maintain the function of the field as a multi-purpose field. In addition, the provision of seating and lighting on the perimeter of the field and the field name symbol will be designed by adding distinctive carvings.



Figure 3. 16 Design of Brawijaya Field (Author, 2024)

The plan for the Kalianget Harbour Intersection will be devised by incorporating a roundabout design with an anchor icon, with the intention of reinforcing the harbor area. Furthermore, the monument icon displays additional carvings. The shape of the monument icon, which is that of a boat, has been retained as it has become the historical form of the harbor area.



Figure 3. 17 Design of Kalianget Harbour Intersection (Author, 2024)

E. Landmark

Landmarks consist of Pt.Garam Office, Central Building, Merdeka Park Monument and Kalianget Harbour Monument. The plan for the PT Garam Office is to maintain the architectural form of the colonial building with a magnificent white colour, and to improve the PT Garam Office section, including the parking lot, in order to maintain that part of the building.



Figure 3. 18 Design of PT. Garam Office (Author, 2024)

While in the Central Building, the facade of which is in a state of disrepair, the objective is to repair the building and replace damaged building structures in a manner that is consistent with the original form or condition. The Central Building Design Plan maintains the architectural form of the building, which is in keeping with the Indische Village style.



Figure 3. 19 Design of Central Building (Author, 2024)

The design plan for the Merdeka Park Monument maintains the iconic shape of the lighthouse and preserves the red and white colour scheme as a symbol of the red and white colours of the Indonesian flag. The Kalianget Harbour Monument Plan is designed to maintain the shape of the boat as an iconic form, thereby strengthening the image of the harbor area. Furthermore, the addition of typical carvings from Sumenep and the incorporation of anchors as a symbol of the harbor icon are also included.

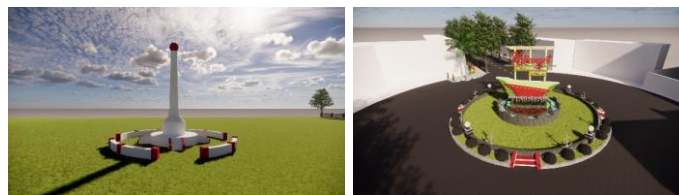


Figure 3. 20 Design of Merdeka Park Monument & Kalianget Harbour Monument (Author, 2024)

4. Conclusion

The image elements of Kalianget Old Town were identified through direct observation of the existing condition, which consisted of : Paths in the form of Kalianget Street – Pelabuhan Street and Brawijaya Street; Edges in the form of the Kalianget Old Town Area Coastal Boundary (Kalianget Pelindo Port); Districts in the form of PT.Garam (1) & (2) Employee/Congsi Residential Areas, PT.Garam Factory Area (PT.Garam Office and Central Building) and Entertainment Area (Tennis Court, Ball Room, Kresna Cinema Building and Aloska Playground); Nodes in the form of Merdeka Park, Adirasa Field and Sattoan Market, Brawijaya Field and Kalianget Harbour Intersection and Landmarks in the form of PT.Garam Office, Merdeka Park Monument, Central Building and Kalianget Harbour Monument. The results of the analysis indicate that the Historicism Architecture approach should be designed using the Dutch Classic Colonial concept with natural colours (grey, brown, white, black and orange). This approach should be applied to all elements of the city image contained in the core area

of Kalianget Old Town. Additionally, the addition of anchor and boat ornaments, carving ornaments and flying horse icons should be considered to strengthen the image of the East Port area. This should be done on the path (Pelabuhan Street), nodes (Kalianget Port Intersection) and edges (Kalianget Port). The design result of Kalianget Old Town Image Element is expected to be a reference plan in developing and strengthening the Identity of Kalianget Old Town.

This research only focuses on the city's architectural design plan to strengthen its city identity in order to increase the potential of Kalianget Old Town. Therefore, further research is expected to classify and formulate appropriate preservation efforts for Kalianget Old Town buildings that have undergone restoration. The preservation in question pertains to maintenance activities, which are to be conducted in accordance with the specific circumstances and conditions prevailing in the locality. These activities encompass the conservation, preservation, restoration, and reconstruction of the damaged Old Town Kalianget buildings. Furthermore, it can devise strategies to develop tourism and thereby stimulate the regional economy of Sumenep, as Kalianget Old Town has the potential to become a distinctive tourist product.

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