

CITY IDENTITY AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN BOGOR

Agus Dharma Tohjiwa

Department of Architecture, Gunadarma University, Depok – Indonesia,

email: agusdhr@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Bogor is one of the most important inland cities in the colonial era, because Bogor (formerly Buitenzorg) once served as the capital of the Dutch Indies colonial rule. Many of the physical city artifacts built in the colonial period. After Indonesian independence, the city had gradually lost its central position as in the colonial period. In the year 1976 issued Presidential Instruction on Jabotabek where Bogor city designated as one of the capital buffer (hinterland) and as a dormitory town. This study aims to identify the physical elements forming the city's identity based on the level of image ability according to the public perception of Bogor. The results are sorted based on the identification of three periods of development, namely pre-colonial, colonial and independence periods. Furthermore, all of these objects will be positioned (superimpose) in the morphology of Bogor colonial city (Buitenzorg). The Research results showed that of 33 objects was selected by the respondents, 1 object (3.0%) is a product of the pre-colonial period, 18 objects (54.6%) of the colonial period, and 14 objects (42.4%) of the independence period. When it is viewed from the morphology of the city, it is known that the 23 objects (69.7%) were located inside the colonial city and 10 objects (30.3%) were outside. We found that despite the changes in city morphology, urban physical elements of colonial period still has the largest contribution in shaping the identity of the city of Bogor. In addition, many new important urban physical elements (product of independence period) are located in the area of this colonial city. All of which led to the conclusion that the colonial city of Bogor has a very important role for the identity, activity, and the attractiveness of Bogor city. Physically, the city of Bogor has a lot of heritage that contribute the identity of the city. However, because extending metropolitan phenomenon that is happening right now, the character of the historic city of Bogor is now starting to fade by urban commercial culture pressure.

Keywords: Bogor, city identity, colonial cities, Jabotabek, morphological change.

1. INTRODUCTION

Every city, whether traditional or modern, has a different arrangement. The differences reveal how people's lives in different areas as well. Composition of the traditional cities is influenced by several factors limiting the pattern of its structure. Those factors are security and unity, material and technological limitations, limitations of mobility, the rigid social structure, and a rather slow development. These factors determine the arrangement of the old cities.

Composition of the modern city is no longer considered to be affected by certain limitations such as the traditional city. All were caused by the infinity of communication and influence on individual or community about new ideas. Unlimited technology and unlimited mobility leads to the expansion and density of the city. This factor becomes the most dominant thing in the arrangement and dynamics of the modern city and this more complicated than a traditional city (Zahnd, 1999).

Many cities in Indonesia already have a strong city identity as a result of the city development process. In general, big cities in Indonesia experienced almost the same development history. Starting from the traditional town (kingdom), developed in the colonial period, and after the independence in the era of modernization and globalization (Alfian, 2007). A problem faced today is the development of cities in Indonesia became a metropolis whose influence is far-reaching, including the cities and towns in the vicinity (Soetomo, 2009).

Since pre-colonial era, colonial era, up to now, the city of Bogor has undergone significant developments that provide the distinctive character of the city. However, it lies in Jakarta periphery that make this city experienced the Megapolitan extension phenomenon (Jones, 2001). This phenomenon affects many aspects in this city.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study uses description method. Data collection techniques used is field observations, questionnaires, and interviews. Determination of the number of respondents is based on the proportional system according to the number of existing homes in the area. Respondents were divided into seven research sample clusters which represent the typology of the sample:

- 3 sample clusters are historical areas that are residential in Taman Kencana, Surya Kencana and Empang.
- 2 sample clusters are regional commuter-related activities areas that are residential in Bantar Jati and Taman Cimanggu.
- 2 sample clusters are economic development activity areas of Bogor that are residential in Vila Duta and Bogor Nirwana Residence.



Figure 1. Sample Clusters

Source: observation and analysis.

The analyzes were conducted in two stages. First, the analysis of developmental and morphological changes in the city of Bogor and its character since pre-colonial times to the present. Second, analysis of the physical elements that affect Bogor city's identity and its relation to changes in urban morphology. The first stage of analysis using data from field observations and interviews, the second stage of analysis using data from the questionnaires.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1. The Beginning of Bogor City

Bogor city formerly named Pakuan, is the capital of the Pajajaran Kingdom. This area became the center of government when Prabu Siliwangi was crowned on June 3, 1482. Coronation day was established as

city of Bogor birthday and is celebrated every year until now. In addition, special weapons Pajajaran kingdom named Kujang become a symbol of the city of Bogor and made in the form of city landmarks that is Kujang Monument.



Figure 2. Kujang Monument

Source: field survey.

Bogor is one of the most important inland cities in the colonial era. Bogor (formerly Buitenzorg) once served as the capital of colonial rule since the Governor-General Van Alting (1780). Bogor originally is formed with the acquisition and processing of plantation area managed by landlord. This city finally grows after connected by Post Roadway (Groote Postweg) which was built starting in 1811 by Daendels and later by the railways Batavia-Buitenzorg in 1873.



Figure 3. Bogor Palace.

Source: field survey.

Many of the city physical artifacts built in the colonial period, one of which was the palace of Bogor (formerly Buitenzorg villa) established on the initiative of Governor-General GW Baron van Imhoff. This building could also serve as the official office of Governor-General of the VOC and Dutch East Indies Governor General and now used as Indonesia Presidential Palace. Buitenzorg palace yard was built into the Botanical Gardens by a German Botany expert Prof. R.C. Reinwardth and inaugurated as the Bogor Botanical Gardens in 1887. Today with 87 ha area of Bogor Botanical Gardens, it become the largest botanical garden in Southeast Asia and is a natural artifact that is main characteristic of Bogor city.

3.2. Colonial City Character

Like most colonial city, Bogor city architectural character is also determined by the implementation of ethnic settlement zone (Wijkenstelsel, 1835-1915). In Regeringsreglement 1854, the Dutch East Indies society is divided into three major groups, that is:

- Europeanen (European class)
- Vreemde Oosterlingen (Eastern Foreign)
- Inlander (native).

European zone covers around the Botanical Gardens, Jalan Ir. Juanda, until Ciwaringin areas in the north, and east of Taman Kencana. The Chinatown area lies along Handelstraat or Suryakencana road now serves as the economic center. For indigenous communities, in fact there is no specific area, but must be outside the city center Bitezorg. Settlement patterns of this model is actually a standard colonial cities in the Dutch East Indies or known by Wijkenstelsel policy, but in Buitenzorg this rules does not run strictly so that the relationship between the Europeans, Chinese, and the Native can be intertwined in harmony (Ari & Prabawasari, 2000).

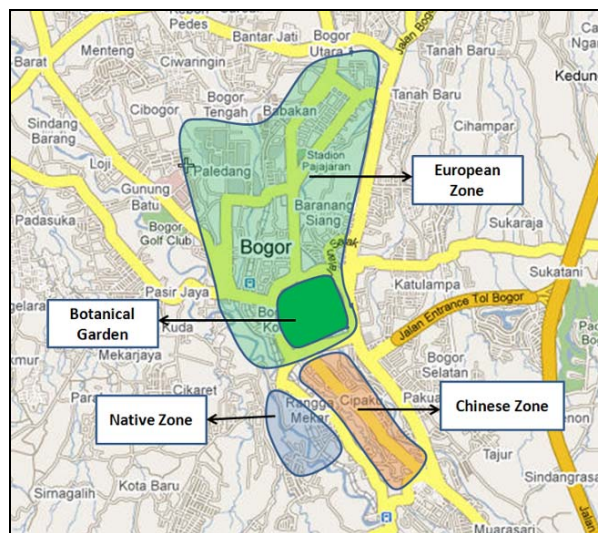


Figure 4. Ethnic Settlement Zone
Source: Ari & Prabawasari, 2000.

Despite having a very small population, the European zone occupies the largest portion of land. European zone in Bogor start at around Bogor Botanical Gardens, the building of government institutions along Jalan Ir Juanda, Jalan A Yani for government and offices functions, to Ciwaringin area (to the north), and the Taman Kencana (east). European settlement in the northern part scattered and grouped based on economic levels. Dutch house large type and wide for the elite are scattered throughout the main road, while a smaller house usually spread in the secondary road. Many of these houses survive better physical condition until now, although recently there is a tendency of transition and functions reform into a commercial building (restaurant, office, factory outlets, cafes, etc.).

Bogor Chinatown area formed in Jalan Suryakencana along with its function as an economic center. This area located right in between two rivers (Ciliwung in east and Cipakancilan in west). Chinese society is fragmented in social classes occupied the dwelling as their social class. Groups of traders gather around Pasar Bogor, while the bottom group inhabiting rental shop and tenement behind the shop. Elite tends to inhabit the south.

Developed due to economic growth as well as other strategic area, Chinatown suffered many forms of transformation, ranging from physical changes to the compression of a residential building in the pocket behind the shop. Especially after the abolition of Wijkenstelsel in 1915, blending Chinese and Native settlements growing rapidly in this region. The Bogor Chinatown physical characteristics fade with the

rolling of times. The role of Chinese social and culture institutions also disappeared, especially in the New Order era (Kusno, 2000).



Figure 5. House Type in European Zone

Source: field survey.



Figure 6. Chinatown Artifact.

Source: field survey.

Indigenous communities do not really have the concentration or a specific domain as well as European and Chinese communities. The absence of local power in this area allows the colonial government to develop this area in accordance with their wishes. However, Demang Wiranata (1749-1758) appealed to the Governor General to open land in Sukahati (now Empang) to be managed. With a low position and back of Cisadane River, this area then developed as the concentration of indigenous and Arab settlements. Arab settlements are marked with their own mosques. The area is finally growing rapidly as a commercial area and a unique trade that selling prayer equipment and sacrifices animal ahead of Idul Adha.

3.3. Development of the existing Bogor City

After Indonesian independence, as the inauguration of Bogor name as the official name of the area used to be called Buitenzorg, this city was gradually lost its central position as in the colonial period. Since the year 1950 City of Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi, recommended by Tim Jabotabek for inclusion in the Jakarta metropolitan area. Bogor City is projected to become a satellite city of Jakarta. But the realization of a new program implemented in the 1970s through the implementation of the first toll road projects in Indonesia known as the Jagorawi. This project started from 1973 and just completed and inaugurated in 1978 to use (Nas, 1986).

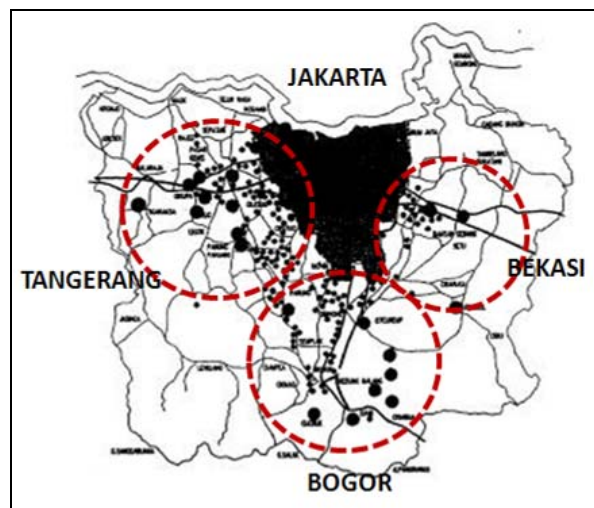


Figure 7. New Large-Scale Housing in Jabotabek.

Source: Nas, 2002.

In the year 1976 released Presidential Instruction no.13/1976 about Jabotabek where Bogor City area designated as one of the capital hinterland and as a dormitory town (Ditjen Penataan Ruang, 2002). The more easy access and short travel time from Jakarta to Bogor cause Bogor one alternative destination for living. Bogor really stood as sub-urban from Jakarta, many visitors interesting to choose a place to live in it. Bogor City grew as a settlement-based town of the workers who work in Jakarta. This is evident with the mushrooming of housing since the early 1990s. Data for 2007 show that there were 90 housing managed by government or private developers (<http://www.kotabogor.go.id>).

Built up area distribution patterns still based in Bogor City Center, while in the fringe areas are relatively smaller. This happens as a result of the concentration of economic activities in urban centers so as to minimize the distance many Bogor residents live in downtown, although housing conditions are not comfortable. The spatial pattern is ribbon development, especially in segments of major roads such as Jalan Pajajaran, Jalan Tajur, and Jalan Sholeh Iskandar. This resulted in the rise of travel centered on those streets so that these roads are supposed to serve the artery cannot function properly.



Figure 8. Shopping Center at Pajajaran Street.
Source: field survey.

Regions along jalan Pajajaran is a shopping center area and the highest trading intensity area. The pattern of linear development extends to Tajur passing the Botanical Garden, Kujang monument, and the terminal Baranangsiang. In this region stand some modern shopping center buildings that serve the Bogor community and surrounding.

Transportation facilities and infrastructure development grow along some potential main activities development. This is potential for traffic generators such as commercial and residential sectors. On trade activities, the development of transportation network causes the growth of the trade area, such in around KRL (train) station. The development of housing activity especially large-scale housing is very significant influence on the existing transportation system. Residential locations is generating huge traffic, causing congestion during peak hours (Calthorpe & Fulton, 2001).

3.4. Physical elements of Bogor City Identity

Imageability (the ability to bring an impression) is the quality of the physical objects that provide a high probability of generating a strong image in every observer (Lynch, 1960). Identification of the physical elements of urban imageability can be used as a parameter in determining the physical element which is forming the identity of Bogor city.

From 13 types of physical elements in the city of Bogor selected 33 objects that represent respondent cognition as the physical elements that make up the identity of Bogor city. From 33 objects, one object is from pre-colonial period, 18 objects from colonial period of and 14 objects from post-colonial period.

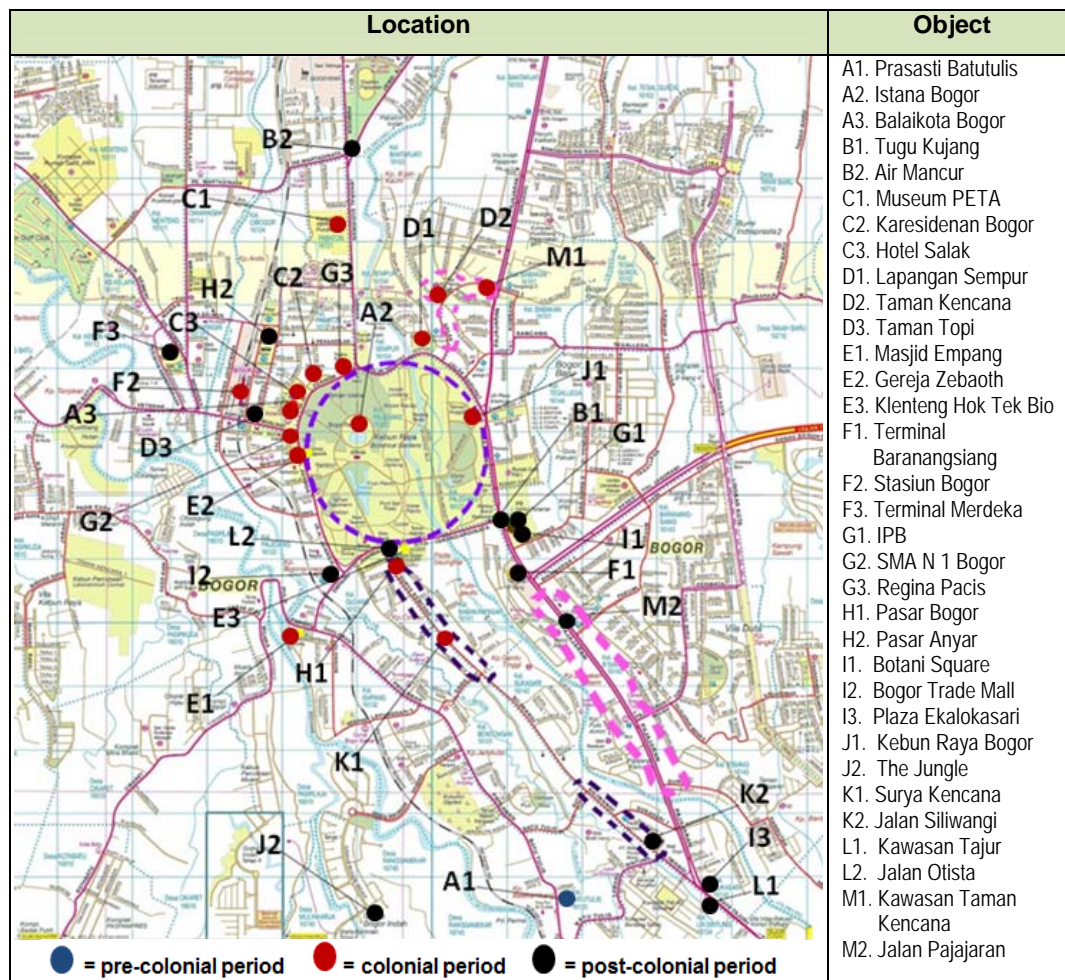


Figure 9. Identification of Physical Elements Forming the Bogor's Identity

Source: observation and analysis.

Bogor is a city that evolved from pre-colonial period (Pakuan Kingdom), the Dutch East Indies colonial period, until the current post-colonial period (independence). Along with the changing times, the morphology of the city of Bogor is also changing. The period in which the city of Bogor get the form of garden city, as now occurs in the colonial period. During this period many of the buildings and the built environment that make up the sense of place and to date still the identity of the city of Bogor.

Table 1. Location of Physical Elements Forming Bogor City Identity

Period	Location				Total	
	Inside Colonial City (Buitenzorg)		Outside Colonial city (Buitenzorg)			
Pre-colonial	0	0%	1	100%	1	3,0%
Colonial	18	100%	0	0%	18	54,6%
Post-colonial	7	50,0%	7	50,0%	14	42,4%
Total :	25	75,8%	8	24,2%	33	100%

Source: Data analysis.

Based on historical sources and previous studies, we know the border of the colonial period. The city border that used for the analysis in this Research is the border of Buitenzorg in 1904-1945. At that time the Botanical Gardens and Railway Station were have built and the settlements were full surrounding it. By doing superimpose technique between the distribution of physical objects and the border of the colonial city we know which physical objects that are located outside or inside the boundaries of the colonial city.

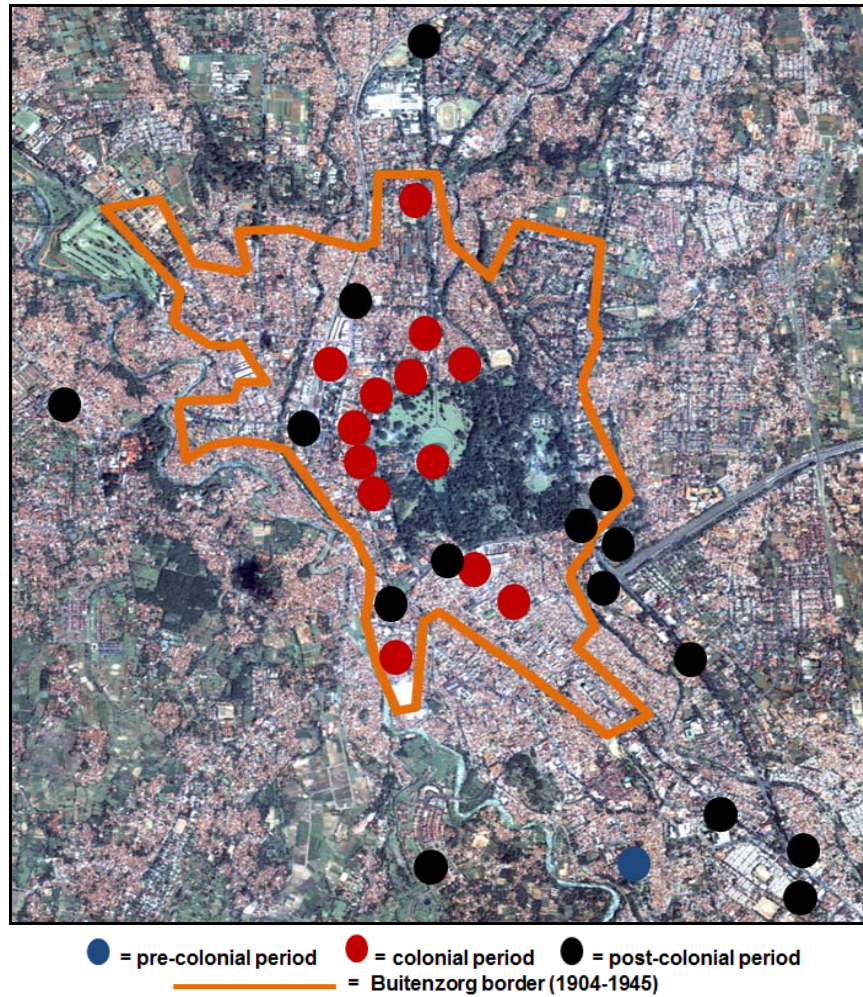


Figure 10. Distribution of Physical Elements Forming of Bogor City Identity & Colonial City Border

Source: Author observation and analysis.

Legibility of architecture and cities are usually viewed as the rate at which the characteristics of the environment can help people build a mental representation (cognitive map) with a spatial relation to the built environment. From 33 physical object being analyzed, one object is from pre-colonial period (3.0%), 18 object are from the colonial period (54.6%), and 14 objects are from post-colonial period (42.4%). From the point of objects distribution, 23 objects (69.7%) located in the colonial city limits and 10 objects (30.3%) are located outside the colonial city limits. Those phenomenon shows that until nowadays the identity of Bogor city is still dominated by the physical element that is heritage of the colonial period. In terms of urban structure, the physical elements that make up most of the city's identity is also located in the old city area (Buitenzorg).

4. CONCLUSION

Bogor city has gone through several periods of history that led to changes in morphology and character of the city. Currently the city of Bogor is a city that represents the combination of traditional Sundanese culture, colonial culture, and modernity of the metropolis. Physically, the city of Bogor has a lot of heritage that contribute the identity of the city. We found that despite the changes in city morphology, urban physical elements of colonial period still has the largest contribution in shaping the identity of the city of Bogor. In addition, many new important urban physical elements (product of independence period) are located in the area of this colonial city. All of which led to the conclusion that the colonial city of Bogor has a very important role for the identity, activity, and the attractiveness of Bogor city.

Bogor City is one of colonial cities in Indonesia which has a spatial structure with the Garden City concept. The sense of place that was formed in the colonial era are still strongly felt in the city of Bogor today. However, because the phenomenon of extending the metropolitan (megapolitan for cases Jakarta) is happening right now, people's perception of the identity of this town may have changed since the character of the historic city of Bogor is now starting to fade by the pressure of urban commercial culture.

The Development of the city of Bogor in recent years are likely only to build the city from the aspect of physical and economic needs alone, regardless of the inherent historical value of this city. We have proved that the identity of the city depends heavily on the historical context (Garnham, 1985). Many cities can maintain their identity in social, cultural, and technological great change. Bogor city governments therefore should conserve and manage this historic region well. The improving quality of the built environment of this conservation area will become unique city tourism.

5. REFERENCES

- 1) Zahnd, Markus. (1999) *Perancangan Kota secara Terpadu: Teori Perancangan Kota dan Penerapannya*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Kanisius – Soegijapranata University Press,
- 2) Alfian, Magdalia. (2007) *Kota dan Permasalahannya*, Paper in History Discussion BPSNT. Yogyakarta, 11-12 April 2007.
- 3) Soetomo, Sugiono. (2009) *Urbanisasi dan Morfologi: Proses Perkembangan Peradaban & wadah Ruang Fisiknya*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- 4) Jones, Gavin W. (2001) *Studying Extended Metropolitan Regions in South-East Asia*, Paper in The XXIV General Conference of the IUSSP, Salvador Brazil, 18-24 Agustus 2001.
- 5) Ari, Ismu Rini Dwi & Prabawasari, Veronika Widi. (2000) *Perubahan Topologi Kota Bogor*. Penelitian Dosen Muda, Universitas Gunadarma.
- 6) Kusno, Abadi. (2000) *Behind the Post Kolonial: Architecture, Urban space, and Political Cultures in Indonesia*. London: Routledge.
- 7) Nas, Peter J.M. (1986) *The Indonesian City*. Singapore: Foris Publication,
- 8) Direktorat Jendral Penataan Ruang Departemen Pekerjaan Umum. (2002) *Metropolitan di Indonesia: Kenyataan dan Tantangan dalam Penataan Ruang*.
- 9) <http://www.kotabogor.go.id>. [accessed 1/05/2012].
- 10) Calthorpe, Peter & Fulton, William. (2001) *The Regional City: Planning for the End of Sprawl*. Washington: Island Press.
- 11) Lynch, Kevin (1960). *The Image of The City*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- 12) Garnham, Launce Harry. (1985) *Maintaining the spirit of Place*. Arizona: PDA Publisher Corporation.