The Concept of Conservation of Colonial Buildings on the Dutch Route to Singaraja, the Heritage City

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Abstract. The city of Singaraja in North Bali as one of the old cities in Bali has many cultural heritages including the Dutch route. The Dutch colonial government built this route after controlling Bali in 1846 and making Singaraja City the center of its government. Along this route, city facilities such as offices, trade, public service facilities and official residences will be built. Since being proclaimed as a tourism object, this area has undergone many changes and even the destruction of these buildings. This research is about the approach to the conservation of colonial buildings along the Dutch route in Singaraja City to Pusaka City. The research method uses a combination method of sequential explanatory models. Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning even implies the importance of preserving cultural values that develop in the community in the implementation of spatial planning, meaning that the implementation of spatial planning must pay attention to various aspects, including the cultural values contained in historical areas. Meanwhile, Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation states that cultural heritage is the nation's cultural wealth as a form of thought and behavior of human life which is important for understanding and developing history, science, and culture in the life of society, nation and state so that need to be preserved. Conservation itself is a controlled change, a part of change in response to the challenges of the times, without losing valuable assets and values that must be preserved. This sustainability is what makes a city stand out in the midst of an epidemic of uniformity.

Keywords: colonial building; conservation; heritage city

1 Introduction

Culture is that complex which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and other capabilities and habits acquired by humans as members of society. Culture is studied, the origin of the Sanskrit word comes from the word budhayah which means mind or reason (Istiqomah, 2010). Culture in Latin comes from the word Colere, which means to cultivate the land. So, culture in general can be interpreted as everything that is produced by the human mind (mind) with the aim of cultivating the land or place of residence, or it can also be interpreted as all human efforts to be able to carry out and maintain their lives in their environment. Culture

can also be interpreted as a set of learned experiences, referring to certain socially transmitted behavior patterns (Martokusumo, 2017).

Today is the era of globalization, this affects almost all aspects of life in society, including the cultural aspect. Indonesia with cities that are hundreds of years old and formed with certain characteristics, are now experiencing systematic destruction and are increasingly being driven by the flow of globalization which has caused the erosion of the city's identity. The increasing loss of identity causes the phenomenon of urban development that tends to be homogeneous (Hanum et al., 2012).

Future sustainable development should be able to sustain various valuable heritages and selected dynamics of the times, including being a tool and capital in the cultural and economic development of the city, so that urban development is a manifestation of human efforts to develop their civilization. Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning even implies the importance of preserving cultural values that develop in the community in the implementation of spatial planning, meaning that the implementation of spatial planning must pay attention to various aspects, including the cultural values contained in historical areas (Warella & Hariani, 2008).

Cultural Conservation is the cultural wealth of the nation as a form of thought and behavior of human life which is important for understanding and developing history, science, and culture in the life of society, nation and state so that it needs to be preserved. Conservation itself is a controlled change, a part of change in response to the challenges of the times, without losing valuable assets and values that must be preserved. This sustainability is what makes a city stand out in the midst of an epidemic of uniformity. It is this consistency that makes a city or village respected and appreciated, which makes its citizens comfortable and peaceful in the harmony of its space, and makes guests and visitors enjoy quality and characterful treats (UU-RI No. 11, 2010).

Urban growth is often a parameter for the success of a city's planning. On the other hand, unplanned urban growth will become an urban burden. Physically, the growth of the city is an expansion both horizontally and vertically. The growth of cities in Indonesia will affect the buildings in Indonesia. The more people there will be able to destroy or ignore the assets owned by Indonesia. In fact, if seen, Indonesia will be rich in culture and nature. But if the wealth cannot be maintained or managed properly, then the wealth can be destroyed (Tonapa et al., 1991).

It is undeniable that long-term preservation and enrichment are necessary for various economic, educational and research interests in order to maintain heritage values. It is a big undertaking to realize Heritage Cities in Indonesia as world heritage cities. Regency/City governments must be able to work with heritage communities, the business world and local universities to continue to be committed to marrying the potential of the past, where unique landmarks and the breath of tradition must be maintained as their spirit, then transformed into the present era in a sustainable urban development (Sugihartoyo & Widagdo, 2010)

The pattern of the old city of Singaraja, initially stretched linearly from the Great Crossroads (Catuspata) in front of Puri Kanginan to the Old Port of Buleleng, in the past this route was the "King's Route" namely the King's Path making visits to meet the people. But after the Dutch East Indies government controlled the Bali area in 1846 and made Singaraja City the center of government on the island of Bali. The Dutch began to form a government center to the west of Puri, which stretched linearly from the Resident Office towards the Old Port of Buleleng. This pattern at that time was called the "Dutch Line". Along this route, only office facilities (residential offices), trade, public service facilities and official residences for Dutch employees and soldiers were built (Kurniawan et al., 2013; Salain, 2003).

Currently, some of the colonial architectural heritage buildings are still in their original state without any changes in terms of building architecture. The government itself, as stated in the Singaraja City Environmental and Building Plan, has established policies for the management and preservation of buildings in the Dutch colonial style along Jalan Ngurah Rai, Jalan Gajah Mada, Jalan Veteran and Jalan Pahlawan for tourism activities. Since it was declared a tourism object, this area has undergone many changes. The demand for new facilities in this area has resulted in the replacement of old buildings with new buildings (Kurniawan et al., 2015; RTBL-Kab. Buleleng, 2005).

2 Research Methods

Conservation Principle

Several principles that need to be considered in the implementation of conservation activities are first, conservation is based on respect for the original state of a place and minimal physical intervention of the building, so as not to change the historical evidence it has. Second, conservation is intended to rediscover the cultural meaning of a place and must be able to ensure its security and maintenance in the future. Third, the conservation of a place must consider all aspects related to its cultural meaning, without emphasizing only one aspect and sacrificing other aspects.

Fourth, a historical building or work must remain in its historical location. Transfer of all or part of it is not permitted, unless it is the only way to ensure its sustainability. Fifth, conservation maintains a suitable visual background such as shape, scale, color, texture, and building materials. Any new changes that have a negative impact on the visual background must be prevented. Sixth, the appropriate conservation policy for a place must be based on an understanding of the cultural meaning and physical condition of the building (Kurniawan & Arthana, 2018; Salain, 2003; Wongso & Alvares, 2003).

Approach in Conservation

Conservation is an umbrella term for all conservation activities in accordance with international agreements. Several approaches in conservation activities that have been agreed upon are (Kurniawan et al., 2015; Mahmud et al., nd; Pawitro, 2015) restoration (in a broader context) is the activity of returning the physical formation of a place to its previous condition by removing additional addition or reassembly of existing components without the use of new materials. Restoration (in a limited context) is a restoration activity to return buildings and the cultural heritage environment as closely as possible to their original form based on supporting data about architectural forms and structures in their original state and so that the technical requirements of the building are fulfilled

Preservation (in a broad context) is the activity of maintaining the physical formation of a place in an existing condition and slowing down the physical formation from the damage process. Preservation (in a limited context) is a part of care and maintenance, the point of which is to maintain the current state of the building and the cultural heritage environment so that the reliability of its function is well maintained. This includes maintenance and may (because of its condition) include preservation, restoration, reconstruction, consolidation and revitalization measures. Conservation (in a limited context) of buildings and the environment is an improvement effort in the context of restoration that focuses on cleaning and monitoring materials used as building construction, so that the technical requirements of the building are met (Kurniawan & Arthana, 2018; Salain, 2003).

Reconstruction is a restoration activity to rebuild and repair as accurately as possible buildings and the environment that were destroyed due to natural disasters, other disasters, damaged due to neglect or the necessity to move locations due to one of the emergency reasons, using the remaining materials or saved by the addition of new building materials and make the building functional and meet the technical requirements. Consolidation is a restoration activity that focuses on strengthening, strengthening damaged or weakened structures in general so that the technical requirements of the building are met and the building remains functional. Consolidation of buildings can also be referred to as stabilization if the damaged or weakened structural parts are dangerous to the strength of the structure (Kurniawan & Arthana, 2018; Pawitro, 2015).

Revitalization is a restoration activity that aims to obtain optimal added value economically, socially and culturally in the use of cultural heritage buildings and environments and can be part of the revitalization of the old city area to prevent the loss of historically valuable city assets because the area is experiencing a decline. productivity. Restoration is an activity to repair or restore buildings and cultural heritage environments to their original form and can include structural repair work that can be accounted for from archaeological, historical and technical terms (Grahadwiswara et al., 2014; Kurniawan et al., 2013).

Heritage City

The concept of heritage includes the categories of natural, cultural and natural heritage. The 1972 UNESCO Convention formulated the contents of the concept of cultural heritage including architectural monuments, monumental paintings, natural archaeological structures, inscriptions, cave dwellings that have universal and prominent characteristics from the point of view of historical, artistic and scientific values. Cultural heritage must meet five criteria (Kurniawati, 2004; Widyawati & Syahbana, 2013): (1) over 50 years of age; (2) consists of elements of tangible (tangible) and intangible (intangible) culture; (3) is a living and dead monument; (4) represent the style of a particular place, period or community lifestyle; (5) contains universal and eminent values from the point of view of history, art, archeology, anthropology and knowledge.

Heritage City according to several references is defined as a city that has a thick history, rich natural heritage, cultural heritage that has both physical and intangible value, as well as a whole knitted heritage as an asset within the city area or part of a city area that lives, develops, and is managed. effectively. In early 2010 the first national working meeting (Rakernas I) of the Indonesian Heritage Cities Network (JKPI) was held in Ternate, North Maluku Province. In the National Working Meeting, a commitment was signed with district/city regional leaders to maintain, protect and preserve the diversity of natural, natural and cultural heritage as cultural heritage which was agreed in the 2009 Sawah Lunto Declaration (Kurniawan et al., 2015; Mahmud et al. , nd; Pawitro, 2015).

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Heritage City Profile

The Singaraja City area is a center for the orientation of urban activities, the main goal of development is to try to restore the image of the city while still paying attention to the historical value and the increasing development of the city in various economic activities. Besides that, it also seeks to develop urban activities for tourism, trade and business activities while still prioritizing historical-cultural values that already exist in urban areas.

Consumption of historical heritage to experience the past supports urban revitalization. The activity of utilizing this historic building has been widely known, especially in European countries and also in Asian countries such as Singapore and Thailand. All of them provide a positive precedent for revitalization cases, both physically and socially. Historic heritage serves as symbolic consumption material for tourists to encourage revitalization. Each city has an area of historical value as one of the forerunners of the center of community activities. However, with the passage of time and the incessant development of urban areas, the area is often neglected and loses its identity. Structuring and revitalizing this area is an effort to restore and revive the functions of urban areas that have existed in the past so that they can function again in the present and in the future (sustainable).

The development of the research area is growing rapidly, causing the role of the area to become important for Singaraja City & Buleleng Regency. The existence of government offices, public facilities, historical buildings, statues/tugu/monuments, important activity centers (nodes) & open space to build the image of the area. The research location is a center for district-scale government office activities & health services as well as an education area while still paying attention to & preserving buildings with Dutch Colonial Architecture which have historical and historical values. It is concluded that the existence of the research area is very large for the development of Singaraja City.

3.2 Significance of Heritage City
Importance and Excellence

Singaraja City Center still has many heritage assets that contain historical and philosophical religious importance. Singaraja City as a Colonial City The emergence of office buildings, health buildings (RSAD Wirasatya), churches, construction and repair of roads, irrigation canals, office buildings, barracks or prisons and the Office of the Governor General of the Bali-Nusra Region (now the Regent's Office). Singaraja City as a City of Culture was built by Puri Agung Singaraja (Puri Gede Buleleng), Puri Kanginan, and other supporting castles. The construction of the Jagatnatha Temple, the construction of the Buleleng Market and other cultural assets.

Authenticity and Integrity

Signs of the colonial era "colonizers" are illustrated by the buildings above, the construction of office buildings, educational buildings, and health buildings. During this era, Catuspatha was also transferred from the front of Puri Gede to the Governor General's Office at that time. Housing construction is also carried out such as the house of I Gusti Bagoes Oka, Dewa Sukrawan's house, Nyoman Sujana's house, Made Ariasa's house, Jero Mangku Ketut Sutita's house along Jalan Ngurah Rai is a representation of "colonial" colonial architecture that reflects power, colonialism, and at the same time commodity. Money and power became commanders in changing the face of Singaraja and the Netherlands did so. The city of Singaraja has two faces, namely tradition and colonial. Similarly, when Japan later defeated the Dutch Colonial and controlled the territory of Indonesia, including Bali and Singaraja City.

The next marker is the era of "freedom" independence after the proclamation of August 17, 1945, the appearance of Singaraja City through architectural works that carry a modern lifestyle. Changes in the function of paddy fields accompanied by the loss of subak contributed to reducing the growth of agrarian culture. Colonial culture and services changed slowly but surely the attitudes and behavior of urban people which eventually touched their dwellings.

Safeguards that need to be taken

With the inclusion of Singaraja City into the Indonesian Heritage City Network organization, it is appropriate for the government and all compoents of society and the public

to pay attention to the requirements for maintaining or preserving heritage. Preservation according to Burra Chapter (in Budihardjo, 1991:11) is mentioned as a whole process that shows a place that still maintains the meaning of "significance" of its culture.

The four stages of preservation treatment are mentioned as, 1) Preservation, 2) Restoration, 3) Reconstruction, and 4) Adaptation (sometimes equated with Revitalization). Another expert opinion, namely Dobby (in Budihardjo, 1991: 11) proposes that the boundaries as well as the notion of preservation are grouped in the colonial model, namely: 1). Preservation, 2). Restoration, 3). Reconstruction, 4). Adaptation, 5). Rehabilitation, 6). Treatment, 7). Repair, 8) Demolition, and 9). Conservation. In the implementation of conservation, the determination of model selection is largely determined by the object.

3.3 Challenges and Problems in Preserving Heritage Assets

Various challenges and very crucial problems are faced by various heritage assets including the implementing actors in carrying out heritage conservation. Examples of challenges and problems include: 1. Natural Disasters 2. Human Activities 3. Urban Development Urges both in the fields of transportation, tourism, and economic pressures. 4. Government Governance 5. Limited Education and Human Resources Conservation 6. There is no Perda or Perwali that specifically regulates heritage areas.

3.4 Action Plan
Heritage City Management

Heritage City Management requires positive synergy from various parties, not only from institutions and stakeholders, but also involves activities related to heritage asset management starting from mapping/inventorying, planning, processing design, utilization and others. The City of Singaraja realizes that from the results of mapping the potential advantages of heritage so far, it is still necessary to carry out renewal mapping to identify developments that occur and optimize the mapping results in each subsequent process.

In the current development where heritage management has entered a stage that invites greater participation from the community, namely the role of private groups, then heritage city management efforts that prepare conducive conditions for private group partnerships (Public Private Partnership) can be realized, including by formulating policies in at the regional level such as the regional regulation on heritage conservation, namely: a Institutional and Stakeholder Roles, b Inventory, Analysis and Determination of Heritage, c Information, Education and Promotion, and d Disaster risk management for heritage

Heritage City Planning and Design

The benefits of establishing a heritage area are not solely for economic, tourism and romantic purposes. Behind these interests, the determination of heritage areas is also useful as an effort, 1) maintaining continuity (continuity, 2) improving the quality of civilization, and 3) so that future generations do not lose track. These three benefits are undeniable if they lead to an increase in income, job opportunities and the most important thing is the issue of image through identity.

The identity that is displayed through physical form in the form of architecture blurs the image of how the people of Singaraja City, who are predominantly Hindu, deal with pluralism and multi-culture. Wisdom through absorption and integration through adaptation, acculturation, and others makes the architecture in Singaraja City rich in markers and symbols. In other words, it can be stated that architecture is a testament to how flexible social relations were at that time, either through power, trade, or art, namely:

a. Character and life development

The formation of community identity through activities that breathe the thickness and advantages of unique heritage from the region is also always highlighted in the development of heritage in Singaraja City. The policy of wearing endek ikat weaving as a uniform for Singaraja City government employees is one form of this effort.

b. Heritage economic development

Heritage management is not a dichotomy with economic development. In fact, with the development of superior heritage, various job opportunities can be opened for creative heritage management activities which ultimately improve the economic level of the community.

c. Building and Open Space Design

The diversity of heritage in the form of buildings and open spaces is an asset that can be developed by design. In this case, the application of conservation principles in its implementation needs to be carried out to keep important values from fading with changes and dynamic developments carried out.

d. Spatial Planning and Natural Environment

Spatial planning is the basis or reference for spatial policies for cross-sectoral and regional development so that the use of space can be synergistic and sustainable. The Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) has established spatial norms for the use of urban space. The elaboration of the RTRW is carried out through detailed spatial plans as well as building and environmental planning plans.

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