



Heritage-Led Sustainable Development of Indonesia's Villages Scenarios for Village Alliances in South Sumatera Based on the Concepts of Heritage Architecture and Village Monument



Von der Fakultät für Architektur und Landschaft
der Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Universität Hannover zur Erlangung des Grades
Doktorin der INGENIEURWISSENSCHAFTEN

Dr.-Ing.
genehmigte Dissertation von
Listen Prima S.T., M. Planning



Heritage-Led Sustainable Development of Indonesia's Villages Scenarios for Village Alliances in South Sumatera Based on the Concepts of Heritage Architecture and Village Monument



Von der Fakultät für Architektur und Landschaft
der Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Universität Hannover zur Erlangung des Grades
Doktorin der INGENIEURWISSENSCHAFTEN

Dr.-Ing.
genehmigte Dissertation von
Listen Prima S.T., M. Planning

**Heritage-Led Sustainable Development of Indonesia's Villages
Scenarios for Village Alliances in South Sumatera
Based on the Concepts of Heritage Architecture and Village Monument**

Referent

Dipl.-Ing. Prof. Jörg Schröder

Korreferentin

Prof. Dr. Arch. Maddalena Ferretti

Tag der Promotion

23.03.2020

**Heritage-Led Sustainable Development of Indonesia's Villages
Scenarios for Village Alliances in South Sumatera based on the Concepts of Heritage Architecture and Village Monument**

The research examines the repositioning of peripheral villages in the framework of sustainable local development. For this, it demonstrates the current condition of villages facing complex challenges for their future. Nevertheless, villages in South Sumatera can rely on multiple heritage components, of both material and immaterial heritage, which is actually considered as threatened. This condition relates to the significant development gap between larger cities and villages that is leading to a massive emigration of young people. Most of these young emigrants come from villages labelled as developing, and 86.02% of South Sumatera's 2,876 villages are categorised in this way (Statistics Indonesia of South Sumatera Province, 2017). These villages face challenges from an economic perspective, stagnant local development, and unbalanced demographic composition. An important factor to be examined is the planning and regulatory framework that appears ineffective due to a top-down approach. Hence, aiming at the use of specific local potential, an urgent need for an effective local development framework can be stated. This research aims to create a methodological scientific basis for local development for villages South Sumatera.

The research states that heritage can be an active factor to set an innovative framework of sustainable local development in peripheral areas. This hypothesis leads to three research questions. The first question aims at determining the capacities of heritage for local development through the analysis of potential. The second question aims at a model for local development, asking about the advantage of a strategic perspective of Village Alliances constructed with the scenario method. The third question aims at verifying its efficacy based on a set of indicators for sustainable local development. Conceptually, the research defines Heritage Architecture as a process within a spatial and social context, integrates the understanding of Village Monument as a comprehensive context, and connects groups of villages for an innovative framework for specific development.

The concept is formulated based on an inductive process that is started from the villages Lubuk Sepang and Bangke and then extended to the groups of adjoining villages; in parallel with a literature review and the analysis of reference cases from Indonesia and Europe. Both villages are to be considered as typical villages in peripheral and inner areas of South Sumatera regarding size, built and social structure, and the situation of development; they are not yet subject to strong touristic or urban/metropolitan influences, and most importantly they are characterised by specific heritage components. The research is constructed through fieldworks activities that are in multiple ways related to the construction of a theoretical framework that interrelates heritage, sustainable development, planning and design, and tourism.

The efficacy of the research concept is determined by using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods and fieldwork activities in three phases applied in the case study work: the analysis of potentials, the construction of scenarios, and the process of evaluation. The analysis of potentials categorises main potentials of heritage, with its relevance to other sectors, as the basis for generating scenarios. The construction of scenarios develops a systematic exploration and a zoom-out analysis towards prospective scenarios; they are elaborated with a storytelling method as a creative tool to define hidden assets and common values. With a zoom-in vision of the Stakeholder Mapping, the draft of a Heritage Building Guide, and the outline of realisation cycle-condensates the scenario process towards transversal strategies for village alliances. The elaborated process of evaluation assesses the approach for the village alliances as an innovative model based on a set of Sustainable Local Development Indicators in five aspects: cultural, social, economic, ecological, and spatial. The result of the research as a methodological scientific basis for heritage-led local development establishes new roles and concepts for architecture and planning. The presented concepts can carry local development for the future of the villages, especially for South Sumatera, also for other islands of Indonesia; and it contributes to global debates about the role of heritage in the peripheral and rural contexts.

Keywords: heritage-led development, sustainable local development, sustainable tourism, local economy, rural architecture, urban planning for villages, strategic scenario-building

Von Kulturerbe ausgehende, nachhaltige Entwicklung Indonesischer Dörfer Szenarien für Dorfallianzen in Südsumatra anhand der Konzepte *heritage architecture* und *village monument*

Die vorliegende Dissertation untersucht die Neupositionierung von Dörfern in peripherer Lage im Rahmen nachhaltiger lokaler Entwicklung. Dazu wird die aktuelle Situation von Dörfern herausgestellt, die mit komplexen Herausforderungen ihrer Zukunft konfrontiert sind. Gleichwohl die Dörfer in Südsumatra auf vielfältige materielle und immaterielle Komponenten von Kulturerbe zurückgreifen können, sind sie in ihrem Erhalt bedroht. Dieser Zustand wird auf den deutlichen Entwicklungsunterschied zwischen größeren Städten und Dörfern zurückgeführt, der zu einer massiven Emigration junger Menschen führt. Die meisten der jungen Emigranten kommen aus Dörfern, die als 'sich entwickelnde Dörfer' kategorisiert werden und 86,02 Prozent der insgesamt 2.876 Dörfer in Südsumatra ausmachen. Sie stehen vor Herausforderungen, die von der Frage nach einer wirtschaftlichen Perspektive, über das Problem einer stagnierenden lokalen Entwicklung, bis hin zur unausgewogenen demographischen Zusammensetzung reichen. Als wichtige zu untersuchende Faktoren gelten dabei Rahmenwerke der Planung und Regulierung, die aufgrund eines top-down Vorgehens als nicht effizient erscheinen. Mit der Zielsetzung spezifische lokale Potentiale zu nutzen wird daher eine dringende Notwendigkeit für ein effektives lokales Rahmenwerk zur Entwicklung definiert. Ziel der Forschungsarbeit ist es somit eine methodisch-wissenschaftliche Basis für lokale Entwicklung zu schaffen, die über die Dörfer in Südsumatra hinaus auch für andere Inseln in Indonesien verwendet werden kann.

Die Hypothese der Dissertation ist, dass Kulturerbe als aktiver Faktor verstanden werden kann um ein innovatives Rahmenwerk für nachhaltige lokale Entwicklung in peripheren Gebieten zu definieren. Dies führt zu drei Forschungsfragen. Die erste Frage zielt darauf ab, Kapazitäten von Kulturerbe für lokale Entwicklung durch eine Potentialanalyse zu bestimmen. Die zweite Frage sucht nach einem Modell für lokale Entwicklung, das den Vorteil einer strategischen Perspektive von Dorfallianzen, die mit Hilfe der Szenarienmethode gebildet werden, hinterfragt. Die dritte Frage zielt darauf ab, die Effizienz dieses Modells auf Grundlage von Indikatoren für nachhaltige lokale Entwicklung zu verifizieren. Konzeptionell definiert die Forschungsarbeit Heritage Architecture als einen kontextuellen und gesellschaftlichen Prozess, integriert ein Verständnis von Village Monument als umfassenden Zusammenhang, und verbindet Gruppen von Dörfern für ein innovatives Rahmenwerk mit spezifischen Entwicklungszielen.

Die Konzeptbildung wird auf Grundlage eines induktiven Forschungsprozesses vorgenommen, der von den vertieft betrachteten Dörfern Lubuk Sepang und Bangke ausgeht und auf die umliegenden Gruppen von Dörfern ausgeweitet wird. Parallel dazu erfolgt das Auswerten von Literatur und Untersuchen von Referenzbeispielen in Indonesien und im europäischen Raum. Beide Dörfer können auf Grund ihrer Größe, den gebauten und gesellschaftlichen Strukturen sowie ihrem Entwicklungsstatus als typisch für Südsumatra angesehen werden. Sie liegen in peripheren Gebieten und unterliegen noch keinen starken touristischen oder urbanen/metropolitanen Einflüssen. Vor allem aber verfügen beide Dörfer über spezifische Komponenten von Kulturerbe. Die Thesen werden wesentlich durch Feldforschungsaktivitäten getragen, die auf mehreren Ebenen auf die Erstellung eines theoretischen Rahmens bezogen werden, welcher Theorien zu Kulturerbe, nachhaltiger Entwicklung, Planung, Entwurf und Tourismus vereint.

Die Effizienz des Forschungskonzepts wird durch eine Kombination aus quantitativen und qualitativen Methoden sowie der Feldforschung bestimmt, die in drei Phasen auf die Fallstudie angewendet werden: der Potentialanalyse, der Szenarienbildung, und dem Prozess der Evaluation. Die Potentialanalyse kategorisiert wesentliche Potentiale von Kulturerbe, im Hinblick auf ihre Relevanz für andere Sektoren und als Grundlage für die Szenarienbildung. Die Szenarienbildung entwickelt prospektive Szenarien ausgehend von systematischer Exploration und einer Zoom-out Analyse des Kontexts. Sie bedient sich dabei eines Storytelling-Ansatzes als kreativem Werkzeug, um verborgene Stärken und gemeinsame Werte zu definieren. Eine Zoom-in Vision, Stakeholder Mapping und der Guideline für Heritage Architecture kondensieren die Szenarienbildung und werden als Grundlage für die Bildung transversaler Strategien für Dorfallianzen ausgeformt. Die Entwicklung

eines Evaluierungsprozesses untersucht die Dorfallianzen als innovatives Modell durch das Formulieren von Indikatoren für nachhaltige lokale Entwicklung in fünf Aspekten: kulturell, sozial, wirtschaftlich, ökologisch und räumlich. Das Ergebnis der Thesis als methodische wissenschaftliche Basis für vom Kulturerbe ausgehende lokale Entwicklung stellt neue Rollen und Konzepte für Architektur und Planung zur Diskussion. Die dargestellten Konzepte können lokale Entwicklung für die Zukunft der Dörfer nicht nur in Südsumatra initiieren und tragen, sondern auch für andere Inseln in Indonesien. Zudem ist die Arbeit ein Beitrag zu globalen Debatten über die Rolle von Kulturerbe in peripheren und ruralen Kontexten.

Schlagwörter: Von Kulturerbe ausgehende Entwicklung, nachhaltige lokale Entwicklung, nachhaltiger Tourismus, lokale Ökonomie, Rurale Architektur, Planung für Dörfer, strategische Szenarienbildung

1. Introduction	1
1.1. Topic and Relevance Description	3
1.2. State of the Art and Innovation	8
1.3. Hypothesis and Research Questions	12
1.4. Methodology	14
1.4.1. Inductive Logic and Case Study	14
1.4.2. Qualitative Research and Case Study Work	16
1.4.3. Research Tools	18
1.4.4. Research Structure	19
1.4.5. Sources and Data	20
1.5. Foreseen Results	23
2. Perspective	25
2.1. The Perspective of The Case Study	27
2.1.1. The Existing of Heritage	29
2.1.2. The Need for an Effective and Cooperative Village's Development	29
2.1.3. The Contribution of an Integrated Village Model in Indonesia	30
2.2. Settlement and Heritage	32
2.2.1. Settlement and Heritage of Lubuk Sepang Village	33
2.2.2. Settlement and Heritage of Bangke Village	38
2.2.3. Traditional Houses	42
2.3. Social, Geographic, and Economic Aspects	59
2.3.1. Local Characteristics	59
2.3.2. Main Fields	66
3. Theoretical Framework	75
3.1. Heritage	78
3.1.1. Architectural Monuments, Traditional Architecture, Vernacular Architecture	80
3.1.2. Architecture and Heritage in Indonesia	82
3.1.3. Architecture as Heritage	85
3.1.4. Summary	92
3.2. Sustainable Development	95
3.2.1. Cultural Aspect	97
3.2.2. Social Aspect	99
3.2.3. Economic Aspect	101
3.2.4. Ecologic Aspect	103
3.2.5. Spatial Aspect	105
3.2.6. Summary	107
3.3. Planning and Design Method	112
3.3.1. Scenario Building	113
3.3.2. Visioning	115
3.3.3. Evaluation	116
3.3.4. Summary	117
3.4. Architectural Heritage and Tourism	120
3.4.1. Impacts of Cultural Heritage Tourism	123
3.4.2. Tourism Planning	124
3.4.3. Summary	126

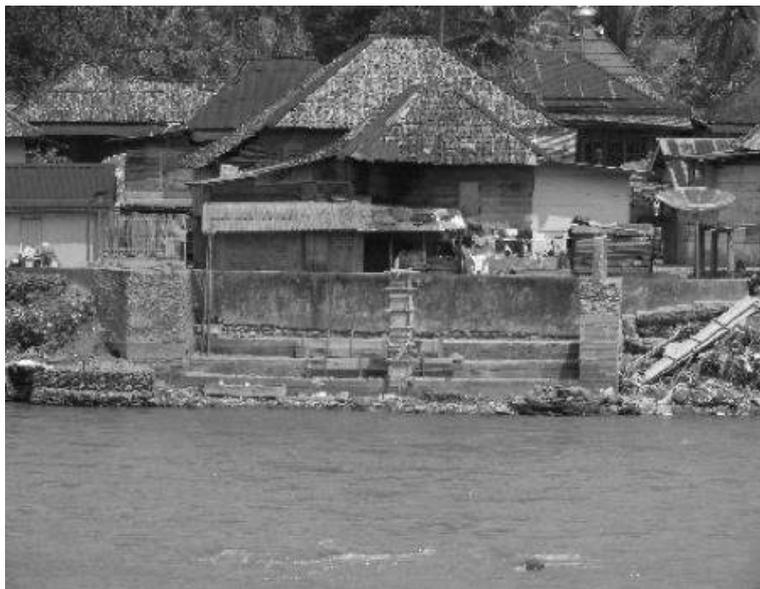
TABLE OF CONTENTS

4.	Contextual and Conceptual Framework	129
4.1.	Reference Studies	133
4.1.1.	Selection of the Reference Cases	135
	a. Indonesia (Ulak Pandan Village, Lahat Regency; Malioboro and Tanjung Village, Central Java Province)	135
	b. Europe (Vorarlberg, Austria; Matera, Italy)	135
4.1.2.	Methodology for the Analysis of Reference Cases	138
	a. Indonesia (July-September 2018)	138
	b. Europe (January 2019)	138
4.2.	Heritage Referred to an Architectural Scale	141
4.2.1.	Active Role of Architecture in Village Plan	142
4.2.2.	Architecture Implementation	143
	a. Central Java Province, Indonesia	143
	b. Ulak Pandan Village, Lahat Regency	155
	c. Vorarlberg, Austria	157
	d. Matera, Italy	162
4.3.	Heritage Referred to a Regional and Town Scale	166
4.3.1.	Heritage Role for Development and Planning	167
4.3.2.	The Context of Planning and Architecture in Indonesia	168
	a. Development Framework	168
	b. Development and Planning Guideline	170
	c. Heritage and Development	185
4.3.3.	Planning Implementation	190
	a. Ulak Pandan Village, Lahat Regency	190
	b. Vorarlberg, Austria	192
	c. Matera, Italy	193
4.4.	Concept Formulation	197
4.4.1.	Heritage Architecture	198
4.4.2.	Village Monument	199
4.4.3.	Village Alliance	200
5.	Case Study Work	211
5.1.	Design of Methodology for the Case Study Work	213
5.1.1.	Method of Analysis of Potentials	215
	a. Fieldwork I (January-March 2017)	215
	b. Fieldwork II (July-September 2018)	216
5.1.2.	Method of Construction of Scenarios	218
	a. Method of Thematic Exploration	218
	b. Method of Prospective Scenarios	219
	c. Method of Zoom-in Vision	221
	d. Method of Transversal Strategies	223
5.1.3.	Method of Evaluation	224
5.1.4.	Summary of the Research Processes and Discussion	224
5.2.	Analysis of Potentials	228
5.2.1.	Criteria	228
	a. Quantitative Criteria	228
	b. Qualitative Criteria	230
	c. Summary of Analysis of Potentials and Discussion	238
5.2.2.	SWOT Analysis	239
	a. Components of SWOT Analysis	239
	b. Summary of SWOT Analysis and Discussion	245

5.3.	Construction of Scenarios	247
5.3.1.	Thematic Exploration	247
a.	Tourism	249
b.	Food Network	255
c.	Wood Production	262
d.	New Villages	268
e.	Centre of Learning	272
f.	Summary of Findings and Discussion	276
5.3.2.	Prospective Scenario	279
a.	Zoom-out Analysis	279
b.	Interrelation of Sub-exploration Groups	288
c.	Storytelling	296
d.	Summary of Findings and Discussion	310
5.3.3.	Zoom-in Vision	313
a.	Heritage Building Guide	313
b.	Stakeholder Mapping	322
c.	Realisation Cycle	325
5.3.4.	Transversal Strategies	348
a.	Transversal Strategies in Lubuk Sepang Alliance	351
b.	Transversal Strategies in Bangke Alliance	355
5.3.5.	Summary of Findings (Zoom-in Vision and Transversal Strategies) and Discussion	358
5.4.	Process of Evaluation	361
5.4.1.	Indicators of Sustainable Local Development	362
5.4.2.	Summary of Findings and Discussion	364
6.	Conclusion	367
6.1.	Finding Statements	370
6.1.1.	Scientific Findings	371
6.1.2.	Implications for Other Disciplines	374
6.1.3.	Practical Findings	375
6.2.	Concept Confirmation	377
6.2.1.	Heritage Architecture	377
6.2.2.	Village Monument	377
6.2.3.	Village Alliance	378
7.	Reflection and Outlook	379
7.1.	Limits	382
7.2.	Transferability	383
7.3.	Perspective of Research	384
	Interviews	385
	List of Images	390
	List of Tables	394
	Bibliography	397
	Acknowledgement	417
	Attachment	419
	A Declaration of Authorship	449

1

INTRODUCTION



Case study areas with the challenges of threatened heritage condition, stagnant and ineffective local development

1.1. Topic and Relevance Description

In the recent global discussion, heritage is understood as a subject of development for the future of places and communities. It has been realised that “...the wealth of heritage buildings and sites, historic neighbourhoods and cultural landscapes has the capacity to inspire and enrich us all and to help us foster and nurture a sense of belonging to a wider community” (Domingo, P. 2015, p. 4). Besides, as mentioned by the commission of the European Year of Cultural Heritage (2017), heritage can be a common resource that encounters the values of the past for the future. Heritage could be an active local resource for local communities to activate other potential sectors. “A people-centred approach to heritage, that benefits all levels of society, will bring social cohesion and economic growth to emerging economies and developing countries” (British Council, 2018, p. 4). Therefore, heritage has been introduced and developed further beyond identity and monument only. Heritage is being defined as resource and process of local development, instead of in a material dimension only.

The awareness for the need of heritage protection has been rising since the threatened condition of heritage becomes evident in many places. However, regarding the potential of heritage, the global discussion is advancing beyond the protection itself. “The evolution of the heritage protection concept continued in the past 50 years in parallel with the evolution of views of the protection subject itself” (Kepczynska-Walczak, A. 2015, p. 41). It is proved that many parts of the world, such as Europe, have been discussing the role of heritage as one of the major drivers for the future since the 1970s (CHCfE, 2015, p. 10). Besides, heritage is also set as a crucial topic in the development agenda, especially in the developing countries, including Indonesia. The Indonesian government is emphasising the perspective of local people that from heritage is economically profitable as an object of trading, this means to use heritage in an adaptive and sustainable process (Hidayat, T. 2018).

The potential of heritage is included in important strategic outlines of multidimensional development, regarding aspects of economy, society, culture, and environment based on the sustainable development framework.

In the current context of changing demographics and climate, growing inequalities, diminishing resources, and growing threats to heritage, the need has become apparent to view conservation objectives, including those promoted by the World Heritage Convention, within a broader range of economic, social and environmental values and needs encompassed in the sustainable development concept (UNESCO, 2015)

Fostering the creative process of heritage development would set it as an accelerator of transformation for sustainable development (Schröder, J. 2018, p. 110). Indeed, the implementation of a sustainable development framework is crucial, since “...if the heritage sector does not fully embrace sustainable development and harness the reciprocal benefits for heritage and society, it will find itself a victim of, rather than a catalyst for, wider change” (UNESCO World Heritage, 2015 p. 2). Therefore, “resources can be crucial...to contribute to sustainable socio-economic development and the eradication of poverty” (UN-Habitat III, 2016, p. 40). Hence, heritage as a resource has been integrated, both in material and immaterial terms, as a subject in the process of local development to contribute more to a national and international scale of sustainable development.

Indonesia has a broad and differentiated heritage, both material and immaterial, that spreads throughout the nation. It represents a vivid background of historic, cultural, social, and environmental factors as local components for local values of the area.

The heritage of Indonesia is the legacy of nature, culture, and saujana¹, the weave of the two...Much irreplaceable Indonesian heritage is degraded, damaged, destroyed, lost, or threatened through neglect, ignorance, incompetence, and mismanagement, for short-term gain, and by special interest groups (ICOMOS Indonesia, 2003, p. 2)

However, most of the heritage is in a threatened condition, especially in South Sumatera, due to several reasons that will be discussed in this research. The neglect of heritage by local people is affected by the modernisation factors, such as personal preference, material shortage, high-costs of maintenance, etc. Besides, heritage objects are created by specific methods and tools, for example, wood construction, aesthetic (ornament) design and pattern, etc. Nowadays, only a few people are interested in a specific skill, and few of them have inherited knowledge. Hence, besides economic reasons, the young generation tends to neglect the values of heritage, both material and immaterial (Martasari, L. 2019). Moreover, the argument of modernisation is put forward also by local government that cannot sustain the heritage buildings and sites due to the economic condition and the need of space for urban expansion (Hidayat, T. 2018). Therefore, heritage is becoming more vulnerable since many areas lack heritage regulation as the protection framework.

Moreover, the topic of the globalisation In Indonesia is also strongly related to heritage and its role for development. Globalisation has created a significant development gap between city and peripheral areas where specific multiple heritage is located. This can be seen in the development gap between Palembang City as the capital city of South Sumatera Province and Lahat Regency. The development gap is shown by the recent human index development of 77,22% in Palembang City (Statistics Indonesia of South Sumatera Province, 2019) and 66,99% in Lahat Regency (Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency, 2019). Moreover, Lahat Regency has the second highest poverty rate of 16,81% out of 17 cities and regencies in South Sumatera Province (Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency, 2019).

Furthermore, bigger cities tend to be areas with multiple challenges as a place for living. The cities have to accommodate many economic and political interests in the development process. The new development of the area around the city core has been created to support the needs of the city, such as housing areas, entertainment centre, shopping mall, etc. Jakabaring Sport City (325 Ha) is an example of a new mega project development area in Palembang City, which has been allocated 3 billion Rupiah national budgeting for the initial development of sports avenues for the Asian Games 2018 (Alwi, Muhammad I. 2016). Then it has been continued to the other sophisticated supporting facilities of housing, governance offices, hotels, shopping centres, etc. It is growing as a new development centre of Palembang City. Hence, the city is becoming the focus of economic, political, and public awareness. The rate of the gap of poverty, unemployment, and infrastructure development between regions (Java Island and others; cities and villages) is seen as a big challenge in Indonesia (Sugiarto, E. C. 2017).

The larger cities in Indonesia push development towards a more significant scale due to huge demand with extreme social and environmental impacts. One of the effects is the massive urbanisation. Recently, Indonesia has increased the number of people of productive age that shows by the Labour Force Participation Rate (age >15). The massive urbanisation by young people to the capital or bigger cities possibly continues in Lahat Regency since Lahat Regency has a significant percentage of the productive age growth in South Sumatera Province. The percentage is 70,23% of the population in South Sumatera Province, and 72,87% of the population in Lahat Regency (Statistics Indonesia of South Sumatera Province, 2010). It relates to the recent condition that the city is a strong magnet for those age groups as the place for living, especially from villages. Living in the city is believed to offer more prestige and modern life style (Harsono, Fitri H. 2018). People in the villages

¹ Saujana is a translation of cultural landscape that reflects an interaction between human and culture (Rahmi, Dwita H., 2015)

1. INTRODUCTION

believe that the larger cities provide a better future of excellent education, prospective jobs, higher class of social community, modern lifestyle and various entertainment facilities, etc. Thus, these sets of reasons are becoming one of the objectives to live there for young people, especially after they graduate in the peripheral areas of a region.

Consequently, mainly children and older people inhabit the villages. In Lahat Regency, 30% of inhabitants are children, and 14% are older people who are more than 60 years old (Statistics Indonesia of South Sumatera Province, 2016). This condition influences the demographic composition with less productive and qualified human resources.

In the same time, the peripheral area in many places in Indonesia, especially South Sumatera shows a small amount of development. Based on the Regulation of Ministry of Home Affairs Number 84 of the Year of 2015 about the village government organisation and work arrangements, there are three categories of villages in Indonesia. In South Sumatera, 12,10% of villages are undeveloped villages; 86,02% are developing villages; 1,88% are autonomous villages out of 2.876 villages (Statistics Indonesia, 2018, pp. 1-18). Besides, Sumatera island is the second biggest percentage of 4,11% undeveloped village, 25% developing village and 1,48% autonomous village, out of 7 islands in Indonesia with the lowest of 0,26% undeveloped village, 25,28% developing village and 5,09% autonomous village in Java-Bali island (Statistics Indonesia, 2018, pp. 1-18). Moreover, one of the characteristics of villages in general is agriculture as the dominant activity for life, besides minimum facilities of education and public services, communication and electricity connection system and low population density. Thus, villages are dominantly located in rural/peripheral areas. There is a specific topic for certain development area, but it would be categorised as a satellite city (the transition areas to closest big cities/border, e.g. Depok near Jakarta), industrial city (e.g. Tanjung Api-Api close to Palembang City), independent integrated city (e.g. one is close to Palembang City, one is located in Lahat Regency but cancelled due to funds, etc.)

Generally, the local economy in the villages keeps relying on the specific sector of agriculture as an inherited activity. Then people have a stereotype understanding of peripheral areas as a collection of villages where the ancestors were coming from with limited chances for better or more significant improvement. Thus, the villages face the topics of missing economic perspective, stagnant local development, as well as the unbalanced demographic condition or community structure in the villages. This is happening in most of the villages, 2.876 villages in South Sumatera Province with the biggest number of 360 villages in Lahat Regency among other regencies, out of 83.931 villages in Indonesia (Statistics Indonesia of South Sumatera Province, 2017; 2018).

The Indonesian government has been developing the capacity of many peripheral areas as one of the targets of national development agendas. It has been implemented by one of the signature programmes of village funds (Laws of Republic Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 about Village) through the Community and Village Empowerment Office that is allocated from national budgeting to each regency level. Each village manages the funds with the regency government as a supervisor. It is designed to promote heritage as local and national identity, creative social community, productive and protected natural resources, autonomous economy, etc. However, the sufficient amount of village funds is still debatable. "Village funds given by the government have had a social and economic impact for the villages, even though it was still quantitative" (Ella, S.; Andari, R. N. 2018, p. 1). Hence, as common programmes applied in Indonesia that are mostly not sustained, this programme is focusing on every single village as the practice of the top-down approach.

Based on this background, this research starts with the goal to increase the awareness of local development of peripheral villages in Indonesia, especially South Sumatera. South Sumatera has significant potential for the specific architectural heritage that is threatened to be extinct. The threat is not for the heritage buildings only, but also for local and national identity. The architectural heritage is identified as a patrimony architecture in the local area. It is linear with the perception of

heritage in society to mean "...[P]atrimony, inheritance, or, most closely, heritage. This elegant and very ancient word was originally tied to the familial, economic and juridical structure of a stable society, rooted in space and in time" (Choay, F. 1992, p. 1). Furthermore, the existence of heritage in Indonesia grew within three periods of Islam (13-15th century), Dutch colonial (15th century), and post-independence (1945). The Islamic architecture that refers to Islam as the dominant religion, and post-independence architecture each characteristics in each area are reflected in the local community buildings, especially houses, whereas some Dutch colonial buildings remained as part of the history but are mostly used as offices or public services.

Moreover, the existence of architectural heritage in Indonesia is growing within three definitions of heritage. The first is an architectural monuments as an identity or symbol of a region inherited from the ancestors. "...[I]t is not simply a question of informing, of calling to mind a neutral bit of information, but rather of stirring up, through the emotions, a living memory" (Choay, F. 1992, p. 6). The second is traditional architecture as an ongoing process between context and social development that promotes local knowledge/skills. As it is stated, the traditional architecture contains "...both to procedures and material objects that have become accepted as a norm in a society, and whose elements are passed on from generation to generation...more rarely by documents that have codified orally transmitted knowledge, instructions, and procedures" (Noble, Allen G. 2007, p. 1). The third is vernacular architecture as an interaction between environmental and cultural aspects. As defined by Paul Oliver (1997, pp. 1-2), vernacular architecture is the term to describe the composition of building types, forms, traditions, uses and context as the interaction between environmental and cultural aspects, as well as social structure.

The research sets a new perspective of Heritage Architecture as ongoing process in the context and community that promotes local values of knowledge and skill, instead of material or monument values only. The new perspective of Heritage Architecture would not only conserve the existing heritage buildings but also respond to the extension and new buildings in the heritage context following a common approach. Moreover, besides the heritage issue, this research will also respond to the significant gap in development between Palembang City and villages, as well as ineffective planning and regulation framework in South Sumatera.

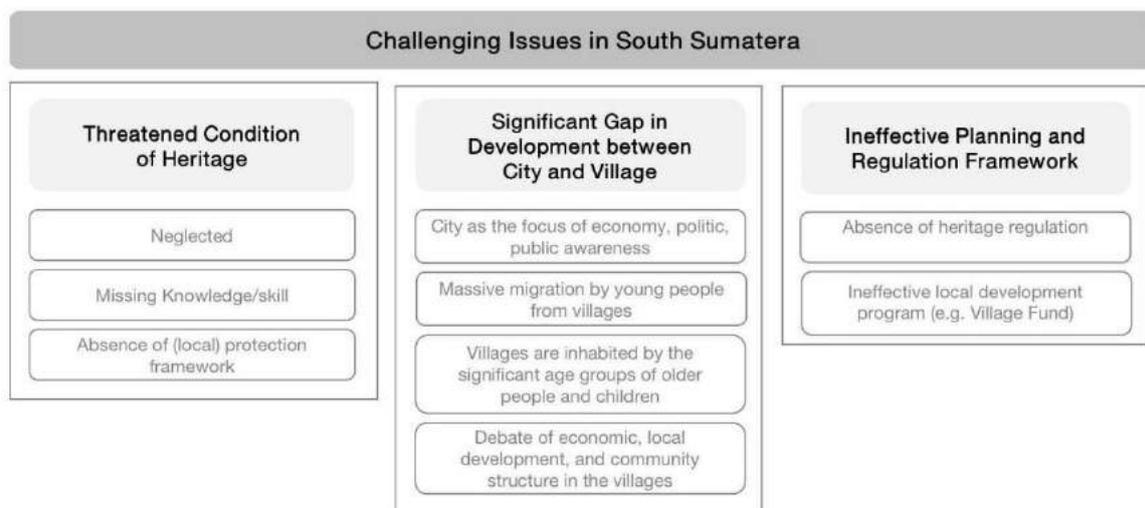


Table 1. Challenging issues: a threatened condition of heritage, a significant gap in development between city and villages, and an ineffective planning and regulation framework in South Sumatera in the inductive logic of the research. Source: Author, 2019

Heritage Architecture

Village Monuments

Village Alliance

Preliminary concept of the research: Heritage Architecture, Village Monuments, and Village Alliance

1.2. State of the Art and Innovation

This research proposes new theories of local development in peripheral areas. The new theories are a formulation of both research findings and methodology. It would reflect the development process of the research from initiative response to challenging issues as an inductive process, case study works, until the concept formulation and findings.

There is limited empirical work of effective local development in peripheral villages within an integrated context to sustain the heritage as local potential. In Indonesia, "...as written in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village requires village (government officers and villagers) to be able to move independently in the village development. However, the government has not developed any applicable development model for the village" (Ella, S.; Andari, Rosita N. 2018, p.1). Furthermore, also for Indonesia, it can be stated that urban planning is mostly related to performance aspects. It causes

...the inadequacy of the plans that identify areas only to protect and other to be transformed by the sole indication of primarily quantitative parameters (indexes buildability, surfaces blankets, a minimum quantity of services to be realized) which has the technique of zoning as its very foundation (Rotondo, F. 2016, p.15)

The role of heritage has been widely recognised to contribute to sustainable development goals. It relates to the multidimensional attributes of heritage as an asset; aesthetics quality, spiritual meaning, social function, symbolic significance, historical importance, uniqueness, etc. which build significant attributes for sustainable development (Throsby, D. 2012, pp. 46-47). However, there is no strong position yet of heritage in government policy.

Over the past two decades, the philosophy of sustainable development has become embedded in government policy, if not always in action. Yet heritage is rarely if ever, mentioned...The UK government (1995) was the first national government to produce its own strategy for sustainable development...not one of the shortlist of 20 or even the long list of 48 indicators mentioned heritage (Clark, K. 2008, pp. 82-84)

Therefore, this research provides an effective method for planning local development by setting heritage as an active resource. This research offers three points as preliminary concepts: a new definition of Heritage Architecture, an integrated role of Village Monument, and an innovative framework of Village Alliance. It provides an effective and innovative framework of local development in villages by maximising the value and use of heritage as a new definition of Heritage Architecture within the comprehensive context of Village Monument in the innovative model of Village Alliance.

The first point is a new definition of Heritage Architecture. This research formulates this definition as an integration of the three developed concepts of the architectural monuments, traditional architecture and vernacular architecture. Thus, Heritage Architecture is defining heritage as a process within context and society that promotes locality such as knowledge, skill, and procedure as an interaction and ongoing process between environment and culture, as well as social structure. It is a new reproduction process of heritage. A creative way to identify heritage is by setting it as a potential to foster urban reacquisition and civil self-confidence (Canessa, N. 2018, p. 64). Moreover, it dismisses the common perspective of heritage as a museum or objects only, especially in Indonesia. Heritage architecture strengthens the position of villages as living heritage with its interaction of the village's life components that are mentioned above as part of the ongoing process of the local development. Then, this definition is set as the perspective of the research, beyond heritage as an identity and material only, but also as an active resource of an ongoing process of local development.

1. INTRODUCTION

More recently, there has been a growing recognition, not only across Europe but also in the rest of the world, of the all-inclusive nature of the historic environment, where tangible and intangible assets are no longer perceived as separate from one another. Equally significant, during the 1990s the principles of "sustainability" started to be included more and more prominently in policy documents on cultural heritage, increasingly combined with the objective of development (CHCfE, 2015, p. 10)

The second point is an integrated role of Village Monument as a comprehensive village context. This research frames the village as a comprehensive resource. The context of the Village Monument would strengthen the value and use of heritage for the local life of the village. It relates to the value of heritage, as mentioned by David Hicks (2005, p. 203) "buildings have been used since earliest recorded times as material devices for expressing values pertinent to social identity and status, political authority, cosmology, and ritual, as well as affording a forum for aesthetic creativity". Those values are strongly related to the daily activities in a village context. This research would differentiate between the concept of a village in a territorial perspective. This territorial view understands village as a entity composed by spatial, material, social, and administrative aspects (Selicato, F.; Piscitelli, C. 2016, p. 76). Thus, a comprehensive context of Village Monument would integrate heritage, both material and immaterial with all of the other components in the local life of the village, such as cultural, social, economic, spatial, and ecologic aspects. The perspective of the Village Monument sets the villages as the heritage itself, instead of limiting to the old buildings and the village as its context. Thus, it changes the perception in Indonesia of heritage and villages as two separate concepts.

The third point is an innovative framework of village alliance. The context of the Village Monument would be developed further into the scale of an alliance. Hence, the Village Alliance is an integrated group of villages with the specific aim of development. Alliance sets a synergetic movement from a single actor into the interconnected organisation (Urban, S. 1998, p. 16). This research proposes this framework as an alternative to the current local programme that mainly focuses on the single village as the practice of the top-down approach, especially in Indonesia. The Village Alliance would fulfil the spirit of the village development, mainly based on the local values in Indonesia. "Village development emphasises the principles of togetherness, kinship, and mutual cooperation to realise peace and social justice" (Ella, S.; Andari, R. N. 2018, p. 2). Thus, it is a manifestation of the heritage as a standpoint of local development. Besides, this framework would also increase local participation of governance support, which is one of the focus points of government practise, since "the government has made various efforts to put society interest as the centre of structuring the life of the nation and state" (Saiya, A. A.; Arman, A. A. 2018, p. 1). Hence, this research provides extensive use of heritage assets from regional to the national level, and from spatial to practical use. The expanded heritage uses and actors trigger the diversification of social interaction that supports actors diversifies social interactions, which supports the establishment of long-term sustainable heritage development (Rojas, E. 2012, p. 157).

Moreover, in the process implementation of Village Alliance framework, this research uses a creative method of case study work. It proposes three phases, which are analysis of potentials, construction of the scenarios: thematic exploration, prospective scenarios and zoom-in vision as the coherence steps, and the process of evaluation based on sustainable local development. Those series of case study works would potentially be identified, explored, and developed into a prospective future for the villages with their locality and ability, instead of an established approach, which fails in setting its characteristics and ends up as a short programme only.

Furthermore, in the development process of those three main points, this research also proposes other tools as part of the innovation works, such as Sustainable Local Development Indicators, Stakeholders Mapping, and Heritage Building Guide. As mentioned, Sustainable Local Development Indicators could be used as indicators to evaluate the efficacy of Village Alliance framework. It relates to the principle of development, especially in the rural or peripheral area that

would heavily be connected with the local context (Gorlach, K. et al. 2014, p. 14). Besides, the Sustainable Local Development Indicators take a position also as an output formulation of the main aspects (cultural, social, economic, spatial, and ecologic) that should be considered in the local development for the future of the villages. Stakeholders Mapping would be a guideline for the relevant groups in the local development in the future. It would be pivotal for the Village Alliance implementation in the future to create a better understanding between the actors and users. The Stakeholders Mapping is also the output of the research process, especially the fieldworks session that emphasizes the importance of the local people as the significant voices or values to be considered in the research. "Personnel working on an alliance project should have behavioural skills that include strong social and bonding skills, an ability to reflect constantly, to be critical and learn from mistakes, as well as good communication and problem's solving skills and an ability to absorb new knowledge" (Hietajärvi, Anna-M. 2016, p. 414). Moreover, the Heritage Building Guide would provide the specific guidance of architectural heritage movement for the future development of the villages.

Heritage Can be Set as an Active Factor of Local
Development

Hypothesis of the research

1.3. Hypothesis and Research Questions

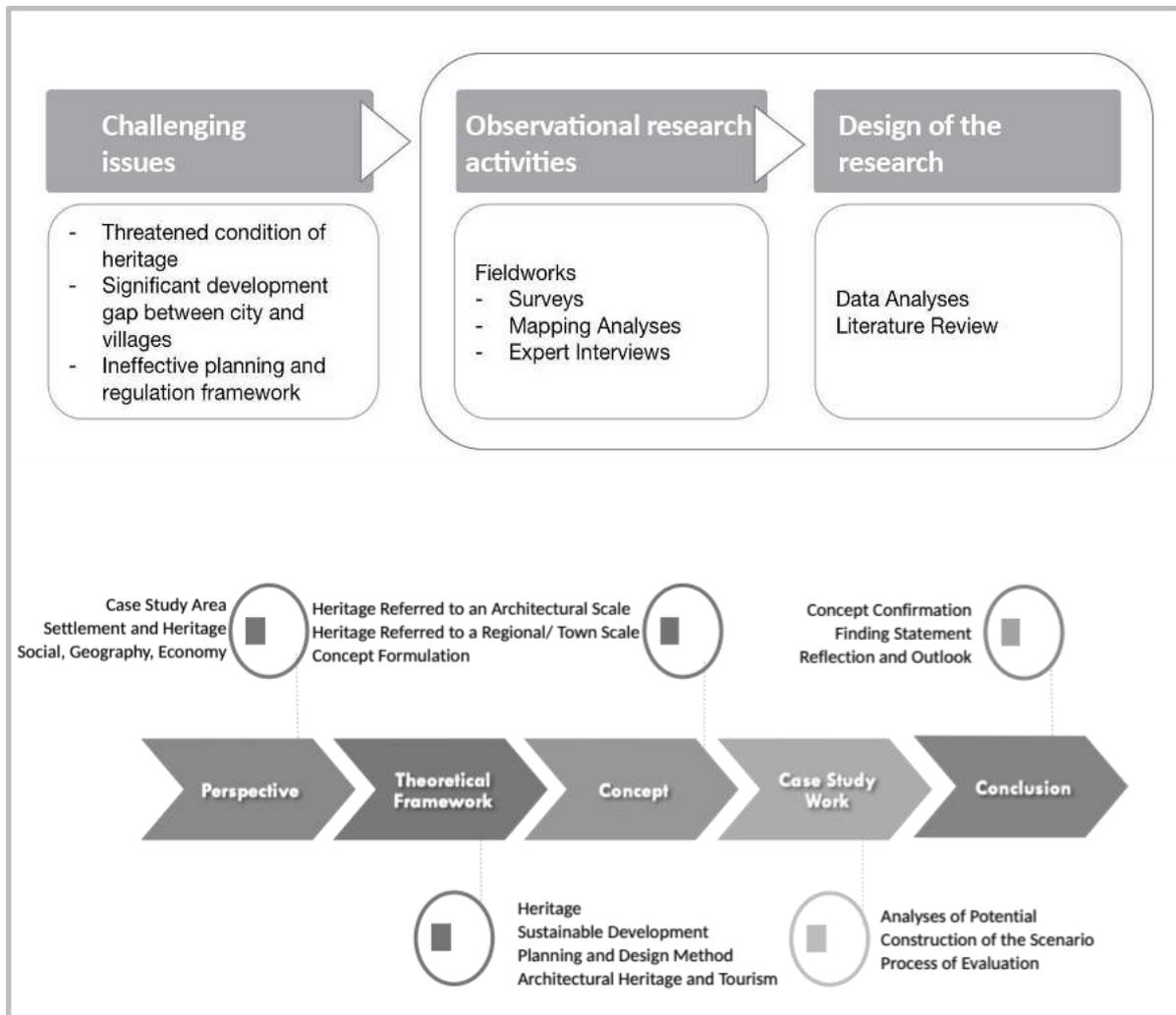
This research states as its hypothesis that heritage can be set as an active factor for local development. It addresses the threatened condition of heritage and aims to maximise its value as a resource for local development in South Sumatera villages. Heritage as a resource of local development is an extended understanding of heritage beyond its contribution to an image or and identity of a region, as a monument to be visited which strongly relates to any specific object or building, as well as a limited context within the sites or location only.

“Therefore, it triggers a local development process, thus offering opportunities to establish a business that can produce territorial development and enhancement that does not just take advantage of the quality of the sites but actually produces new qualities” (Rotondo, F. 2016, p. 14). The functional and adaptive capacity of heritage makes it a resilient resource of innovative and socio-ecological development, as well as a space for self-expression for the local community (Bonet, Marta C. 2018, p. 62). Besides, the hypothesis also covers the need for balanced development in the villages as an interesting context of development with creative methods and tools. “...[C]reative planning has to reconstruct places as spaces and new fixed points, where relationship, local ties and a sense of belonging can be rebuilt” (D’Alterio, S. 2018, p. 70). Furthermore, setting the heritage as a standpoint of local development in the villages takes the role as a guide to set an effective planning guideline and governance framework in the local development.

The hypothesis of the research has been detailed into research questions to be answered in the research based on the case study area of South Sumatera villages. There are three questions as the primary guide of this research, namely:

1. What is the capacity of the specific heritage for future local development of the villages that can be recognised through potentials analysis?
2. What is the advantage of a strategic perspective constructed for Village Alliances with the scenario method?
3. How to assess the impact of Village Alliances as an innovative model based on the sustainable local development framework?

Thus, this research is determining the interaction between heritage as local potential, both material and immaterial, and its capacity for future local development, especially for the case study areas of South Sumatera villages. The interaction will be improved to fulfil the need for a future perspective for the villages through an innovative model of Village Alliance constructed with a scenario method. Therefore, the Village Alliance is an integration of architecture (historical, structural) and planning (spatial and local development) for the villages in the case study areas with the same geographical, historical and governmental background. Then, the integration of Village Alliance as an innovative model of South Sumatera villages will be evaluated based on the indicators of the sustainable local development framework.



Methodology of the research

1.4. Methodology

The methodology of the research aims to address the methodological basis of an effective framework of local development in South Sumatera. The methodology of the research uses various methods and tools within defined phases. The research is characterised by an inductive logic initiated with specific case study areas. Then, it is developed with the qualitative method through case study works.

This research employs an inductive process that responds to the challenging issues of threatened condition heritage, a significant gap in development between Palembang City and villages, as well as ineffective planning and regulation framework in South Sumatera. In the inductive logic, those issues are the standpoint for further steps of analyses and formulation of the past messages, present problem, as well as a future hope for the villages in South Sumatera. Thus, the inductive logic is strongly related to the case study as the context of research.

Furthermore, the inductive logic and case study method leads to the need for another method to assess the issues as well as process the analysis result of the case study method. The qualitative method is set as a significant method to analyse the case study areas. Moreover, to construct the formulation of the proposed model of the research, case study work is provided with some innovative methods and tools.

This chapter describes the methodology of the research, such as inductive logic and case study, as well as a quantitative method and case study work as subchapters. Besides, the research structure as the description of the whole works and research tools, source and data are also discussed.

1.4.1. Inductive Logic and Case Study

Based on the challenging issues, this research is started by analysing the existing problems of the case study area. As mentioned by Jo Reichertz (2014, p. 124) that starting from defining reality is the most effective way to arrive at a valid statement as well as proper theories/methods. The analysis of this problem is part of the observational research activity. As mentioned by Jack Bratich (2018, p. 531) "it is an authoritative gaze tied to judgment, measurement, and expectation, one that establishes new epistemological orientation in which looking is tied to knowing."

Therefore, the milestone of responding to the recent issues is proposed by this research as inductive logic. "The inductive rule gains plausibility with the multiplication of cases..." (Tavory, I; Timmermans, S. 2014, p.37). This research starts to respond to an issue, instead of answering or filling the gap of theories. "...Inductive reasoning informs discovery..." (Groat, L.; Wang, D. 2013, p. 34). Hence, "qualitative induction (by contrast) supplements the observed features of a sample with others that are not perceived" (Reichertz, J. 2014, p. 129). Thus, qualitative inductive would be an efficient method to construct the design of this research. "Induction then flows from theoretical frameworks that orient the analysis to a general framework of actions, meanings, institutional settings, and silences" (Tavory, I.; Timmermans, S. 2014, p. 15).

Inductive Logic

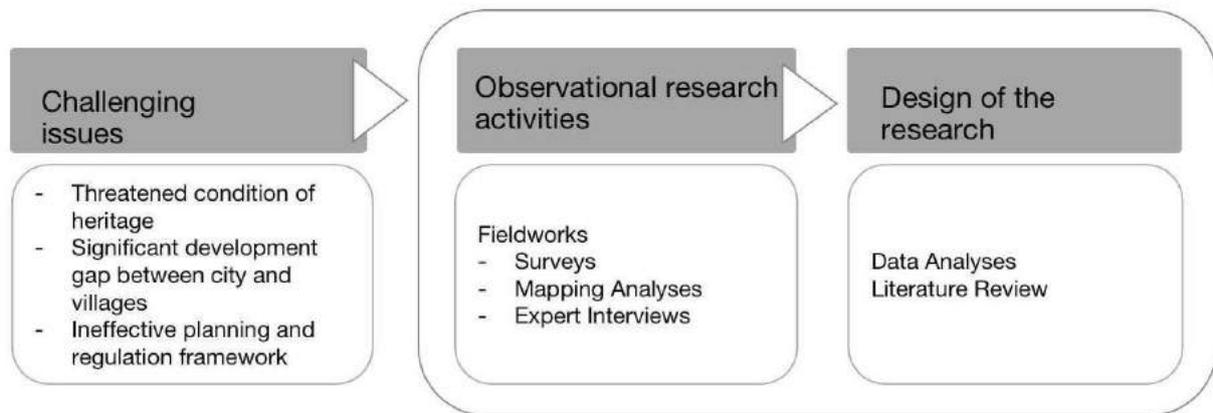


Table 2. Inductive logic of the research that is triggered by the challenging issues; responded by the observational research activities and continued by the research design. Source: Author, 2019

Moreover, there is a collaboration of some tools and reading materials as the basis of analysis to construct the framework. In this logic, the use of literature is to build the structure of the research problem, separated as a literature review, as well as a basis for comparing and contrasting the findings of the research (Creswell, John W. 2009, p. 27).

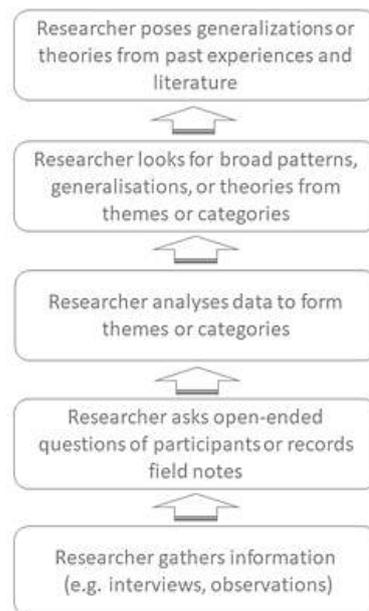


Table 3. The Inductive logic of research in qualitative strategy. Source: John W. Creswell, 2009, p. 63

As an inductive logic applied, a case study is an important research method for this research. “The essence of the case study strategy is its focus on studying a setting or phenomenon embedded in its real-life context” (Groat, L; Wang, D. 2013, p. 421). Case study brings a deep understanding of the actual condition of places by performing hidden values and undercover issues that are relevant to the inductive process. As John W. Creswell mentions (2009, p. 13) “case studies are a strategy of inquiry in which the researcher explores in depth a programme, event, activity, process, or one or more individuals.” It opens the chances for in-depth analyses and more significant improvement for other cases as an exemplary project.

The case study of this research starts from two villages, Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages. Those villages are chosen based on some considerations of characteristics, structure and potential.

Those villages are the typical villages in South Sumatera, regarding size and figures of the villages, as well as social, economic, environmental and governance background. Besides, those villages are located in peripheral areas, Lubuk Sepang village is near the biggest river of Lematang River and Bangke village is in the hilly area, and not developed yet. Moreover, both Lubuk Sepang village and Bangke village have significant specific heritage, both material and immaterial that will be shown in this research.

This research is also completed by reference studies as examples of good practices that would give contribution to the concept of local development in the case study areas. This referenced study is framing a proper perspective as considered and transferable values for research analyses. The referenced studies are running in both Indonesia and Europe. The referenced study in Indonesia is focusing on the Central Java Province; the tourism village of Tanjung village and heritage area of Yogyakarta City, Malioboro Area. As a tourism village, Tanjung village offers a lesson on how cultural heritage tourism has been applied in Indonesia with its social and economic consequences. Malioboro area as a well-known precinct in Yogyakarta City is also providing essential analyses of the potential as well as challenges for the local planning and development in the heritage area. The referenced study in Europe is running in Vorarlberg, Austria, and Sassi, Matera, Italy. Vorarlberg, Austria gives an overview of how architecture meets nature in the framework of sustainable local development. Sassi, Matera triggers an analysis of how to activate cultural heritage tourism as local resources not only for local but also national development agenda.

1.4.2. Qualitative Method and Case Study Work

This research provides an explorative description of the local development process of villages based on the hypothesis of the research. The processes are subjects of qualitative analyses that integrate all of the elements in local development. The qualitative analyses would be processes that emerge a specific condition to build general topic based on data interpretation through particular procedures and performed in a flexible structure (Creswell, John W. 2009, p. 4). The analyses are based on a local need that oriented the future demand as dynamics elements. It cannot be measured by the quantitative method or analysed by the exact formula as science analyses. "Qualitative research is the best choice when complex relationships are to be identified and analysed" (Ridder, H. G. 2016, p. 77).

The analysis of potential is the first initiative of the research process to define an innovative method of local development based on a sustainable development framework. This initiative is in line with the basic principle for researchers to achieve the objective of the research. "...Uncover the very complex dynamics of one set of interest than to limit the theoretical scope of the research by looking less deeply at more settings" (Groat, L; Wang, D. 2013, p. 431). This research offers an effective procedure of local development in the innovative framework of Village Alliance that contains of various interest of economic, political, social and cultural, since "...environmental design research necessarily addresses the complicated dynamics of physical form/settings, purposive actions, and interpretations of meaning over time" (Groat, L; Wang, D. 2013, p. 431).

Moreover, this research integrates all of those relevant aspects for local development through detailed procedure to construct the future of the villages. As the approaches, this research uses some layers of qualitative data analysis that cover the processes and build it on specific procedures by advancing the process through the research design (Creswell, John W; Poth, Cheryl N. 2018, p. 198). The integration between heritage with all of the components of local development is constructed through the method phase of case study work.

The case study work of this research, as the second phase after analysis of potentials, is mainly conceptualised as the construction of the scenarios. The future challenges with dynamics change and complexity need spatial and local development. The scenario offers a method to prepare

1. INTRODUCTION

for the future It leads to strategic thinking by providing the alternatives of the future living (Amer, M; Daim, T. U; Jetter, A. 2013, p. 23). The scenario is a proper method to construct the new world by putting both possibilities and chances as one integrated approach (Schoemaker, Paul J. H. 1993, p. 196). Moreover, Wolfgang Jonas (2001) states “the scenario can be considered as an experimental stage set for design and planning practise, and a conceptual framework for disciplinary development”.

Therefore, this research develops the case study work as sequence processes into three phases. The first phase is the analysis of potentials; the second is the construction of scenarios that consist of thematic exploration, prospective scenarios through storytelling; the zoom-in vision, transversal strategies, and the third phase is the process of evaluation.

The analysis of potentials is a responding process of specific and multiple heritage in the case study areas that set five main potentials of heritage, food, wood, demographic and knowledge. Due to its complex components, the potential is analysed based on some criteria of quantitative and qualitative elements. Those criteria provide significant numbers and descriptions of the condition in each village in the alliances. Then, the other influencing factors that potentially contribute to the local development are assessed through SWOT analysis. The result of the analysis of potentials is used as the basic consideration for the construction of the scenarios into four steps of thematic exploration, prospective scenarios, zoom-in vision, and transversal strategies. The first step of its construction is the thematic exploration that sets five main potentials of heritage, food, wood, demographic and knowledge into five groups of exploration: tourism activities, food and wood production, new village and centre of learning. Each thematic exploration group has some sub-exploration groups as the way to specify the programme and coverage of its exploration aim and benefit. The second step of the construction of the scenarios is the prospective scenarios that is started from the interrelation between sub-exploration groups in thematic exploration. Furthermore, the five groups of thematic exploration are analysed into the more significant area as zoom-out analysis. The analyses consist of main issues: infrastructure, local resources, and also settlement. The collaboration of interrelation between sub-exploration groups and zoom-out analysis lead to the four groups of prospective scenarios: a Rediscovered Village, a Countryside Resort, a Laboratory for Sustainability, and Vocational Workshop. Those four groups are delivered through storytelling as a creative way to open the undercover values of the local people that would not be found from the literature, data, or any other conventional methods. Besides, the storytelling is developed based on the expert interviews and personal experiences or individual approaches to the local people in the case study areas as the local voices in the case study work. The path of the future evoked new phenomena based on nature problems, the purpose and audience, and type of participants who are expected to be involved (Toth, Ferenc L. 2008, pp. 189-190). The third step of the construction of the scenarios is the zoom-in vision. In the zoom-in vision, one out of four groups of prospective scenarios is raised to set the details programme of implementation. It shapes the goal for the future by translating the social, economic and physical objectives into a series of programmes (Siravo, F. 2015, p. 163). Moreover, the zoom-in vision proposes the Heritage Building Guide as the major guide for the existing architectural heritage buildings and sites in the case study areas, as well as the responded action for the dynamics changes or the future needs of public facilities. Besides, this step also sets the Stakeholders Mapping to represent the groups of stakeholders as the link between the projects of the local development with the human resources aspects. Those two tools of Heritage Building Guide and Stakeholders Mapping are the significant guide as well as the exploration of the limits and challenges that could be adapted in the strategic programmes of detailed procedures of the local development. The fourth step of construction of scenarios is transversal strategies as the planning process for the storytelling of prospective scenarios implementation in the context of a Village Alliance.

Furthermore, the process of evaluation of the Village Alliance framework as an innovative model of the village’s development uses some indicators that are defined as part of the theoretical framework. The indicators are developed based on the spirit of sustainable local development framework in the case study areas.



Table 4. The three phases of case study work of the research: analysis of potentials, construction of the scenarios, and process of evaluation. Source: Author, 2019

1.4.3. Research Tools

The research uses specific tools in each phase of research work. The research tools are embedded in an overall design of the research. It is significant to set the research design instead of data collection tactics only (Groat, L; Wang, D. 2013, p. 447). Thus, both tools and data combined in the research process.

The research uses methodological tools of criteria analyses as a further step of the fieldworks, mapping analyses, data analyses and expert interviews. Then, the criteria analysis is integrated with a SWOT analysis. The fieldworks focus on a deep understanding of values of case study, beyond data on paper that is provided through real surveying conditions. It is significant, since “humans rely on sight to make sense of the material world and to predict future events based on current observation” (Margolis, E; Zunjarwad, R. 2018, p. 600). Mapping analysis is translating the geographical condition and potential through maps and graphics. Therefore, the fieldwork is a complex combination of observations and means of symbolic meaning as well as technology. As mentioned by Hans-Gerd Ridder (2016, p. 53) “graphic modelling is applicable for theory development as well as for theory application.” This activity is running in the context of zoom-in and zoom-out of the case study area of Indonesia, South Sumatera Province, Lahat Regency, Lubuk Sepang alliance, and Bangke alliance. The expert interviews open existing issues, recent tactics, as well as input for possible approaches. As mentioned by David Silverman (2004, p. 154) “the versions of meaningful experience that emerge from interviews are constituted in the interplay of the how’s and what’s of interpretive practice.” In this research, the expert interviews was framed in the form of a semi-structured interview.

...[S]emi structured interview can make better use of the knowledge-producing potentials of dialogues by allowing much more leeway for following up on whatever angles are deemed important by the interviewee, and the interviewer has a greater chance of becoming visible as a knowledge-producing participant in the process itself (Brinkmann, S. 2018, p. 579)

Besides, qualitative analysis is used to discuss the local potential and its elements of heritage, local and spatial development, and natural resources as the result of fieldworks. Then among those elements, SWOT analysis drives the process of Village Alliance as a case study framework.

The Village Alliance framework is also a research tool to define the future context of the local development in the villages. To describe the Village Alliance, a tool of scenario building is developed. The first step of the scenario is the thematic exploration. As the term indicates, thematic exploration sets a possible potential offered. Then, the next phase is the prospective scenarios as the detailed scenario and guidance to set local development indicators.

Regarding the implementation of the prospective scenarios, storytelling takes the role as a tool to communicate the key points. To clarify the ideas, ethnodrama, story (and) poetry would help to deliver the meaning clearly beyond just the processes of theoretical construction (Silverman, D. 2013, p. 141). Both scenario and storytelling would effectively deliver the purpose of the research as persuasive representation, more critical and creative ways rather than a conventional method of coding, as well as the deep wisdom of the participants and researchers (Saldaña, J. 2018, pp. 378-379). Hence, this storytelling communicates the possibilities of details programme as project

1. INTRODUCTION

development through zoom-in vision methods. Hence, zoom-in vision concludes the steps to figure out the detailed procedure for the local development in villages. Moreover, the transversal strategies define the implementation framework of prospective scenarios in the level of the Village Alliance.

The Village Alliance and its innovation can be assessed by using Sustainable Local Development Indicators. The indicator of the sustainable local development framework is defined based on the analyses of the local theoretical framework and data analyses from the fieldwork. Thus, the Sustainable Local Development Indicators that consist of five main aspects of cultural, social, economic, ecologic, and spatial are also tools to conceptually assess the research.



Table 5. The various research tools (fieldworks, mapping, qualitative and SWOT analysis, expert interviews, and scenario building) to develop the research design. Source: Author, 2019

1.4.4. Research Structure

The research structure is a whole composition of all research performances. It consists of the phases of perspective, theoretical framework, concept, case study work, and conclusion. The inductive process is developed in the two phases of the research: introduction and perspective.

The inductive process is linked with the perspective of the case study areas as the next chapter. This chapter describes the local characteristics, such as heritage and settlement, as well as social, geographic and economic aspects that provide a whole picture of the research context in areas of Village Alliance.

The theoretical framework is constructed to develop the hypothesis of the research. It discusses four topics: heritage, sustainable development, planning and design method, and architectural heritage and tourism. The topic of heritage defines the meaning and contribution of heritage among global understanding as well as local values within local communities in Indonesia. The sustainable development topic describes the requirement of a sustainable development framework as the indicators of future development in the case study areas, instead of the text guide or document in the local areas.

The contextual and conceptual framework provides the analyses of reference studies regarding heritage in the topic of architectural scale and regional/town planning scale. This analysis together with the theoretical framework are integrated to formulate the concept as highlighted points of the research process.

The concept formulation then is verified in precise phases of case study work. This chapter details a methodological basis for local development procedures suggested in this work as a result of the case study. It is started from analysis of potential through assessment of quantitative and qualitative criteria of the case study areas and SWOT analysis. The analysis of potentials are developed further in the construction of the scenarios. In this subchapter, there are four steps: thematic exploration as the general exploration of the local potential, prospective scenarios as the specific focus of scenarios, zoom-in vision as the detailed implementation procedure of the local development programmes, and the transversal strategies that define the implementation framework in the level of the Village Alliance. The process of evaluation is performed based on Sustainable Local Development Indicators.

Then, the research structure is finished with a conclusion. The conclusion consists of the concept confirmation of the whole research work, the findings statement as a contribution to both theoretical and practical knowledge, as well as the reflection and outlook as a future orientation of this research.

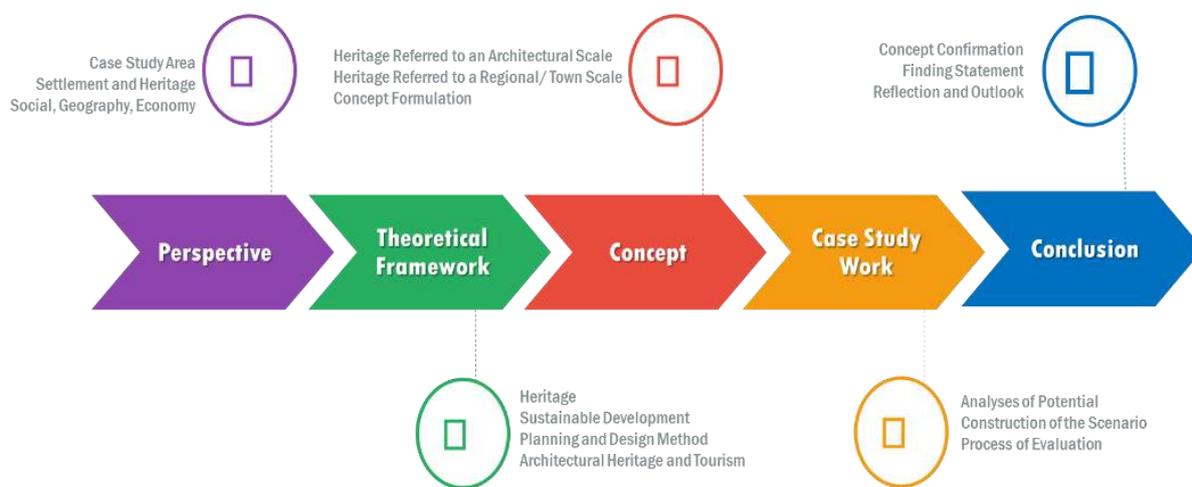


Image 1. Research structure consists of perspective, theoretical framework, concept, case study work and conclusion. Source: Author, 2019

1.4.5. Sources and Data

This research has a core activity of fieldwork as the source of data in the case study area of Lahat Regency. The fieldworks have been divided based on two periods. It was done as a responsive and sequence processes the inductive logic of the research. The first period of fieldwork (January-March 2017) was preliminary research to initiate the research goal in two villages of Bangke village and Lubuk Sepang village as the inductive process. Then, the second period of fieldwork (July-September 2018) was the validation of Village Alliance framework, Bangke village with other 8 villages and Lubuk Sepang village with other 11 villages.

The fieldwork consisted of different activities with several tools mentioned before, such as observation, graphic analyses, mapping analyses, as well as semi-structured interviews. Those activities were prepared to gather some data in various components and levels. The data is mainly about social, cultural, economic, governance aspects, etc. that have relevance to the local life of the case study areas. The observation, analyses, and interviews led to various hidden values that would be difficult to find in some institutions' documents. However, coordination with relevant institutions was also conducted to synchronise the field data in the region with Lahat Regency government, Palembang City government, South Sumatera Province, as well as the national agencies of the Republic of Indonesia.

1. INTRODUCTION

Besides fieldworks in the case study areas, there is also visitation as part the work on the reference studies. This visitation was conducted to gather data and analyse the area regarding references that were needed to develop the research process. Reference studies were running in Central Java, Indonesia that focuses on Malioboro and Tanjung village. Those two areas give the real condition of heritage development and implementation regarding cultural heritage tourism and its challenges. To add more values of reference studies into other perspectives, it was also running in two areas/countries in Europe: Vorarlberg, Austria and Matera, Italy. Those two areas provide the angles on how to activate the architectural heritage together with its potential in the framework of sustainable development.

Heritage as process within context and society that promotes locality such as knowledge, skill, and procedure as an interaction and ongoing process between environmental and culture, as well as social structure

An integration of all local life components (material and immaterial heritage with the components of culture, social, economy, and governance) in the comprehensive context of a village

A model of cooperating villages that integrates historical, structural, and spatial planning between group of villages in the same area with specific aim of sustainable local development

Findings of the research

1.5. Foreseen Results

This research aims to provide a scientific methodological basis of an effective local development framework through the detailed procedure of programmes implementation. It would be a validation of the research hypothesis to set heritage as an active source for the local development. It would integrate local potential as a specific character with other sectors of village life such as culture, social, economic, ecology and spatial as Village Monument to set specific development programmes through an innovative framework of local development.

Moreover, this research would address the research questions as the guide of the research process. In a preview, there are some points of findings as to the answer to the research questions;

- A New Definition of Heritage Architecture for South Sumatera's Villages as an Active Source for the Future of Village Monument

Heritage would be proposed as an integration resource of all aspects of local life, both material and immaterial, beyond as an identity. It would be an active resource of the local development into various implementation programmes. Moreover, the implementation programmes would also be setting the Heritage Architecture as integration with all components of local life, such as culture, social, economic, spatial, and ecology as one frame of local development. Thus, this research would set a village as a monument itself.

- The Village Alliance as an Integrated Contextual and Conceptual Framework of Local Development

Village alliance would be an initial framework for cooperation between the groups of villages to achieve the goal of better future villages by sharing, promoting, creating and developing the local resources. Thus, it would be an integrated historical, structural and spatial planning of local development. The Village Alliance is an innovative framework that does not exist in the development framework in Indonesia.

- The Indicators of Local Sustainability Development based on the Local Potentials Analyses

This research would analyse the specific need and goal of the village based on the context of the villages. It would define the indicator of local sustainability into five aspects: economic, social, cultural, ecologic, spatial. Those aspects would represent the global condition of potentials and challenges, not only for the present time frame but also for the future orientation of the villages. Each of those aspects would contain influencing elements that promote each aspect's characteristics. Besides, those influencing elements would become the objective and the indicator of the effectiveness of the local development framework.

The analysis of heritage significance would set a perspective of architecture and urban planning as one frame in the local development for the future of the villages. Regarding local development in the villages, the integration between architecture and planning would provide comprehensive new knowledge about the village.

The source of new knowledge about the village would be significant for any interdisciplinary work on village development. Therefore, this research would also outline the preliminary findings for other fields. It would significantly contribute to the heritage studies since heritage is the main potential in the case study areas that could be developed into various development programmes within a specific procedure. Besides, the findings would also contribute to specific fields of knowledge, such as governance, sociology, development and future studies, as well as the technical skill of infrastructure, engineering system, etc.

The local procedures would set a series of actions or programmes to activate the villages with village capacity and community as the main actor. It would be a contribution to the regency

government as a consideration in the process of spatial regulation and implementation. By emphasising the Heritage Architecture role and its implication, this research would define the Heritage Architecture as a manifestation of the bottom-up practice. Therefore, it would potentially play a role in the political discussion regarding the planning system and development practises through different policy levels.

Hence, this research proposes a scientific basis for an effective framework for sustainable local development. As an outlook, this framework would not only potentially apply in the region of case study areas of Lahat Regency but also National Indonesia, as well as global areas. It would be valid for any region to promote the value and use of the heritage for the future of the villages as part of national and global development agenda.

2

PERSPECTIVE

The perspective describes the case study areas of villages in South Sumatera Province, Indonesia. The description is related to specific issues as the background of the case study areas. This research provides an overview of the architectural heritage in the case study areas. This knowledge of the architectural heritage is required in order to provide an overview of the villages' current condition, as well as the characteristics of the local heritage through its design, material, and construction. Moreover, the perspective also provides the descriptions of the case study areas regarding the social, economic, cultural, and demographic components.

The perspective of the case study areas gives the general descriptions of the existing condition that is used as an inductive framework of the research. The perspective also leads to the relevant research aspects that are mainly related to the architectural heritage, spatial and local development, planning and design method, and sustainable development framework.

Hence, the perspective describes the background of the case study areas as the basis to frame the aim or objective of the research. The context of the research guides the process of the research framework setting. The research framework details the innovative method of Village Alliances and other components as the empirical research work.

This section provides the perspective of the research in a sequence based on the points that are mentioned above, such as the case study areas, heritage and relevant fields or components. The perspective is discussed by using the result of combined methods, such as mapping analyses, fieldworks, and literature studies. The mapping analyses are used to describe the case study areas. The fieldworks are mainly dominated by the activity of expert interviews, observations, or surveys. The literature studies about legislation and relevant data are used to discuss the relevant social, geographic, and economic components.

2.1. The Perspective of the Case Study

The case study areas of Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages initiate an inductive logic of research. The areas lead to the awareness of effective local developmental needs. The threatened condition of the architectural heritage in the case study areas is the first identified challenge, not only because it describes the vulnerable conditions of the local characteristics, but also because it triggers the urgent need for a sustainable, developmental framework through the activation of local resources.

The challenge of the threatened heritage is also relevant to other issues because of the significant gap between Palembang City and the villages, and the ineffective local development framework as discussed in Chapter 1. However, the perspective takes a significant role by defining those identifying issues as the challenges that initiate the research. Thus, the perspective of the case study areas is discussed based on three main points: the existing heritage, the need of an effective and cooperative village's development, and the contribution of an integrated village model in Indonesia.

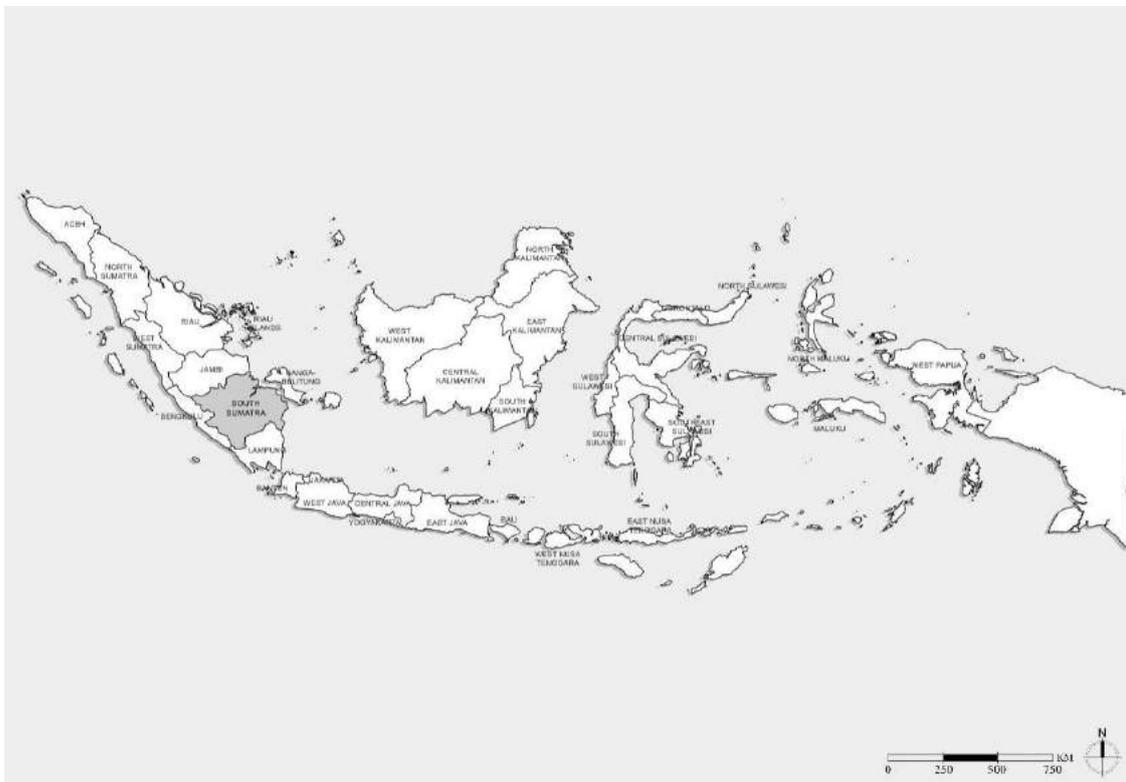


Image 2. South Sumatra Province is one of the provinces in Sumatera Island, Indonesia. Source: Government of Lahat Regency (Edited by the Author), 2018

2. PERSPECTIVE

2.1.1. The Existing of Heritage

The case study areas of Lubuk Sepang village and Bangke village are located in two different areas. Lubuk Sepang village is located near the Lematang River, the biggest river in the Lahat Regency, and the main icon of the region. Bangke village is located in the hilly area.

The river and hills were the most dominant natural resources used by the local Indonesian ancestors as the axis where the settlement areas were built. That choice is related to the role of rivers and hills to support many activities for life especially agriculture. Rivers and hills provide natural and sustainable water systems, as well as fertile soil for local farming. In addition, the river is also used as a means of transportation, as well as an area for trade. Based on those significant aspects, the local ancestors opened the areas near the location of the rivers and hills to build places for living.

Moreover, the significance of rivers and hills also triggered the creation of a centre of the new area. The local ancestors lived as a communal or group who built a new area as the core. Then, the development of this new area was followed by other people or groups, who set other places within a region. Now, the areas are found near the rivers and hills consist of villages. This is the typical village background, and it includes the case study areas of Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages.

Furthermore, Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages have a special characteristic of architectural heritage. The architectural heritage has existed, dominantly in houses, through unique construction characteristics, materials, and design. In the first period of heritage registration in the Lahat Regency, there are two registered houses in Lubuk Sepang village out of the 16 traditional houses or *Rumah Baghi* (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2017). Among those with threatened heritage, Lubuk Sepang village and Bangke village are two villages that have a high value of heritage in Lahat Regency (Maryono, 2018). Lately, some of the regional and national media have become interested in these villages as the places and sources for news and educational programmes. Therefore, the historical background of the settlement area and the natural resources of the villages are strong components of heritage in the region.

2.1.2. The Need for an Effective and Cooperative Village's Development

The village development in Indonesia is dominantly running as a part of the regional development programme with a top-bottom approach. The regional government considers each village a single unit of government through village government structure, such as the head of the village and its attributes as the representative of the local people.

The government of Indonesia has realised the need for each village in the local development process. The awareness is implemented through the implementation of village funds. However, the mechanism of the top-bottom process leads to a less effective use of funds, since each village manages their own local need and sets common programmes for the region.

The recent approach of village development focuses on the conventional method of the village as a single unit of the regional government. The conventional method affected the unsustainable programmes with a less future-oriented result. Within the limited skill and educated human resources in each village, the recent village development programmes focus mostly on the present needs of the villages, such as building streets to the farms and village gates.

The case study areas indicate the need for an integrated development programme. The existing village funds are not fully empowering the local resources of each village as an integrated region. The funding allows each village to create a common programme instead of instituting one as part of the Lahat Regency region. In many cases, not every village is quite effective in managing their programme. Moreover, the Lahat Regency is ranked second in poverty in the South Sumatera Province (Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency, 2017). Therefore, within various local resources, villages are still facing multiple issues, especially living under poverty.

Therefore, connecting each village within an urgent framework is an integrated approach to local development. The recent approach has not quite eliminated the gap between cities and villages or among villages. The economic and social differences still exist through poverty and social insecurities. Thus, integrating villages into effective and cooperative villages, especially with the same region, would possibly increase their productivity and creativity, and contribute significantly to regional and national development.

2.1.3. The Contribution of an Integrated Village Model in Indonesia

The inductive logic of this research is initiated to promote the common condition of villages, especially in Indonesia. Most villages have significant heritage and a unique condition of rivers and hills that are located in the peripheral areas with a low quality of life. In the Lahat Regency, with a territory of 4.361,83 km², there are 360 villages with the common description of the case study areas (Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency, 2017). Therefore, the case study areas are representative of the common location and condition (social, economic, politic) of villages, especially in South Sumatera, and in Indonesia in general.

Furthermore, the preliminary findings on those two villages lead to the consideration for its chances to contribute a village model in Indonesia. This research is enhancing the values of the potential villages in the development framework beyond their characteristics. Heritage is the characteristic that is used to empower local development. Thus, heritage is set as the primary characteristic of the village development based on the future context of the sustainable development framework. The condition of the case study areas triggers a more sophisticated approach of local development that sets heritage as a potential instead of monuments, as the conventional approach of heritage protection. Therefore, the case study areas lead to the idea of protection, valorisation and development as one continuous approach.

Utilising heritage as the focus of local development is the starting point for the bottom-up practice in the government system. The description of the case study areas reveals the inefficiency of a top-down approach in the planning system. Thus, this research sets a start-up programme to initiate a bottom-up practice of the planning system in the local development.

Regarding the response to the integrated connections of the common case study areas also triggers the creation of an integrated and innovative village model for local development. This model is applicable for most areas in Indonesia, which are spread throughout the region with various locals living with poverty or a low quality of life. Thus, this research through the case study areas provides a model of an integrated village that could be applied in other regions in Indonesia to maximise local development of villages within an area or region.

2. PERSPECTIVE



The location of Lubuk Sepang village and Bangke village

2.2. Settlement and Heritage

Indonesia has many tribes on each island with original heritage characteristics. The heritage reflects the local values of daily life that were inherited from its early ancestral life. The acculturation with different cultures has been happening in different regions due to social and economic activities, such as trading between people of various regions or countries. This relates to local resources that defines Indonesia as a well-known producer of many agricultural products within the global market. The culture acculturation, mostly between the Chinese or Arabic cultures, is reflected in both the existing numbers of ethnicity (tribes), and forms of heritage (buildings and ornaments).

Furthermore, the types of heritage in Indonesia consists of material (houses, megaliths and statues, monuments, sites) and immaterial (art and performances, culinary and customs, traditions, ceremonies, and beliefs). All those components are offered as one integrated identity and part of daily life within an area.

In the case study areas, the heritage is offered as the complex components of those materials, as well as immaterial. As mentioned, the heritage offers significant potential, as well as significant challenges for both the people and the region. Generally, the significant potential of heritage in the case study areas is indicated by some interesting points, such as unique location and architectural heritage, as well as people and tradition.

2. PERSPECTIVE

2.2.1. Settlement and Heritage of Lubuk Sepang Village



Image 5. Lubuk Sepang village is in a strategic location near Lematang, the biggest river in Lahat Regency. Source: Google Map (Edited by the Author), 2018

Lubuk Sepang village is located near Lematang River, which is 49.93 km in length in the main/capital area, and 295.88 km in the sub-district area (Dinata, A. 2017). It is the biggest river in the Lahat Regency. This village is one of the eight villages located along the side of the river. The group of villages near the river reflects the historical background of how rivers or water sources were set as the main orientation for building settlements in the region.

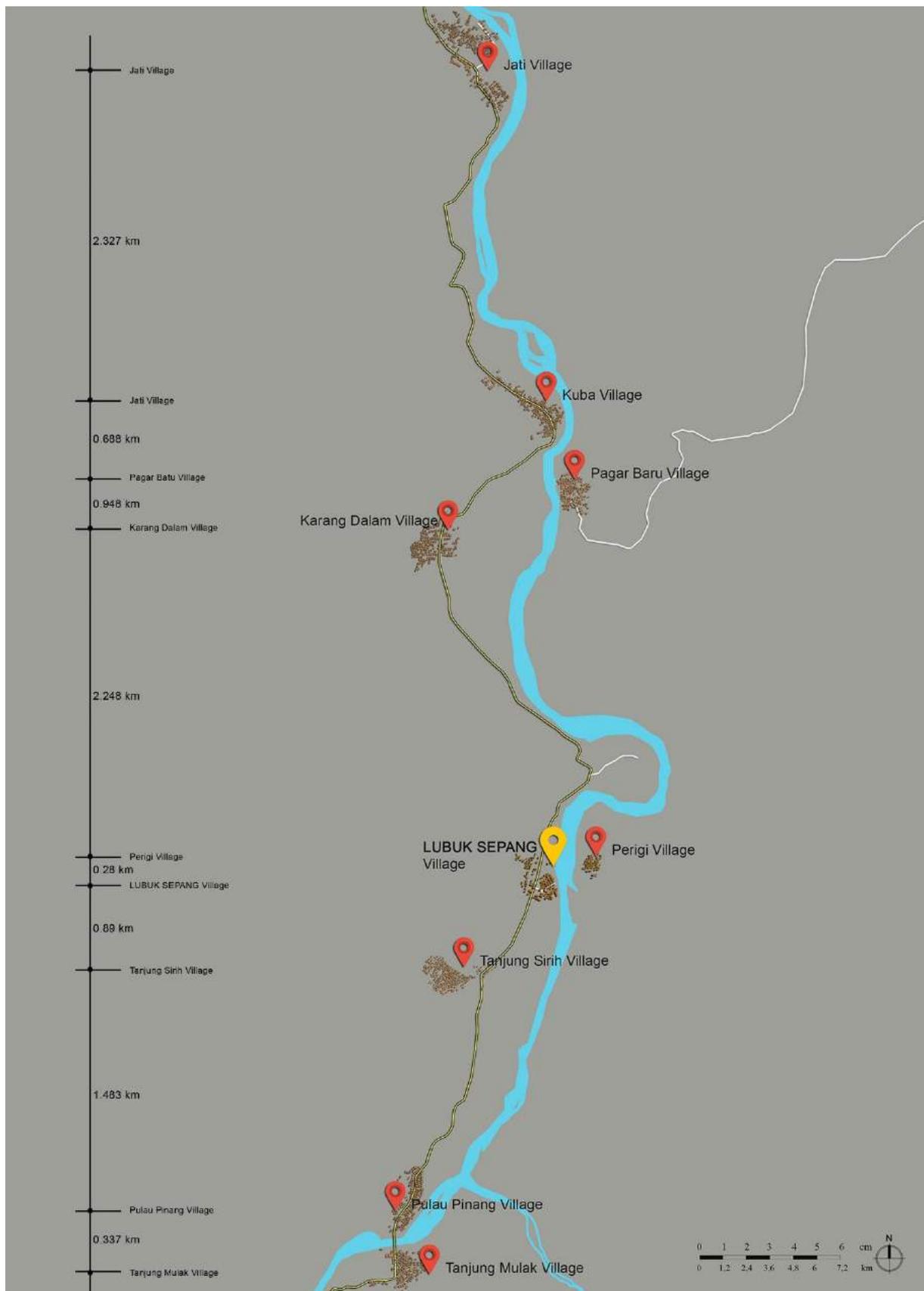


Image 6. Lubuk Sepang village as an axis of the alliance, an adjoining group of other 8 villages near the Lematang River in Lahat Regency. Source: Google Map (Edited by the Author), 2018

2. PERSPECTIVE



Image 7. Lubuk Sepang village has a cluster of traditional houses, great (natural resources) scenery, and direct access to the main road. Source: Author, 2018

The river is used as the main water source for daily life by the local people. The water is not only used for drinking, but also used for other activities such as washing and sanitation needs. However, the water system for drinking water has been using a new system. The local team initiated a sanitation system that was ratified by the local government of the Lahat Regency. Lubuk Sepang is one of the villages where the local clean water system has been installed. The system helps the local people attain easier access to clean water sources for drinking since it is distributed to each house based on the clusters.



Image 8. The river is a vital resource for local people, a place and source for daily needs. Regarding the need for clean water, Lubuk Sepang people use a sanitation system that is ratified by the regional team. Source: Author, 2018

The river also supports the local economic income. Many local people are small entrepreneurs composed of groups or individuals who work as fisheries or in river entrenchment collecting stones and sand for building materials. The local people believe that the materials gathered from their local river using a traditional entrenchment system produce high-quality building materials. The limitation to this method is that only traditional tools and methods are allowed, in order to minimise the negative effect on the environment. However, the debatable issue of river over exploitation has been raised in recent years due to local disasters, such as floods and landslides.



Image 9. Local people explore the river to support economic income, such as collecting stones and sands that are well known as qualified building materials in the region. The activities are done by traditional methods and tools. Source: Author, 2018

2. PERSPECTIVE

Based on the background of the case study area of Lubuk Sepang village, the river is part of the heritage regarding natural resources. Other fields of agriculture and forestry are also included in the heritage, both at the sites and displayed through its activities. Most of the local people have been doing these activities through traditional methods on their inherited lands or farms as part of the common culture of the village.



Image 10. Common traditional ways that are used by the local people, especially in agriculture and forestry (plantation/cultivation and production) activities. Source: Author, 2018

2. PERSPECTIVE

2.2.2. Settlement and Heritage of Bangke Village

Bangke village is located in the hill area. The local forests and farms dominate the view along the main access. The village is spread along the area within a cluster, while the farms or production forests are located separately from the settlement areas in the village centre



Image 11. Bangke village has a cluster of houses (with enormous fishponds). It is located in the hill area that is surrounded by forests and farms/fields. Source: Google Map (Edited by the Author), 2018

2. PERSPECTIVE



Image 12. Bangke village is the axis of Bangke alliance, an adjoining group of other 11 villages in the hill area. The villages can be found along with the main access, from the north part (to the capital city) to south part (Bangke village) of the alliance. Source: Google Map (Edited by the Author), 2018

2. PERSPECTIVE



Image 13. Bangke village has dominant traditional houses of *Rumah Panggung/Baghi*. This village has a main access to the capital city, other villages in the alliance, and the neighbouring city of Pagaram. Source: Author, 2018

2. PERSPECTIVE

The heritage in Bangke village also consists of both the material and immaterial. The daily activities for life, such as agriculture, forestry, and fishing, are complex components that make up the heritage value as well. Most of those sectors operate with traditional methods and tools. Moreover, the sites or landscape areas of the villages are the inheritance from local ancestors.



Image 14. Local people use traditional tools, especially in processing agriculture products, such as rice and coffee. It is claimed as one of the ways to maintain its quality. Source: Author, 2018

The settlement area is the central part of the village, while the farms are located around the village. Before motorcycles became the most popular mode of transportation to the farms or forests around the village, local people were staying in those locations to finish their agricultural or forestry activities, especially during the harvest season. Therefore, the farms or forests were considered second homes for the local people. Additionally, fishing is growing as a new local commodity, an occupation that is dominantly located in the village area among the houses.

The local fishery is one of the benefits from a good local water system. Local people in Bangke village have created a natural water system sourced from the water in the hills for their daily needs. They set aside an area in the backside of the village as common space for daily activities, including a common toilet. Thus, almost none of the houses have private toilets. The common toilets spread along the backside of each village in the region.



Image 15. Bangke village and its alliance maximise the natural water sources, not only for daily needs, but also for the fishery system with a traditional method, such as the local infrastructure for public baths and toilets, waterways, etc. The infrastructure is one of the implementation programmes for village funds that are managed and built by the local community. Source: Author, 2018

2.2.3. Traditional Houses

The most attractive heritage in the case study area, which was published recently by the regional and national media, both Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages, is the traditional house. The traditional houses have a lifted structure that is well known as *Rumah Panggung*. *Rumah* means house and *Panggung* means space that is lifted from the ground. However, local people in South Sumatera Province, including in Lahat Regency, also call it as *Rumah Baghi*, as *Baghi* means old.

The traditional houses utilise the original characteristics of materials, design, construction, and ornaments. The characteristics also relate to the historical background of when the local ancestors opened the forest for early settlement. The wood materials come from the local forest. Due to the threat of animal attacks, the structures are lifted from the ground, and the bottom part is used as a storage for harvest products, both agricultural and for livestock. Over time, along with the development of local knowledge, the local people have applied ornaments to the buildings, especially on the walls and doors. Beyond the aesthetic value, the ornaments also express philosophical meanings, such as animal patterns that represent strength, and flowers patterns to represent beauty.

Nowadays, these houses are inherited by married children from their parents. However, in new buildings, there are some modifications made to the recent ornaments, since contemporary craftsmen do not have the skill or expertise to apply the heritage ornaments in the same manner as when the historical homes were made. Not everyone has inherited this skill. There are also a limited number of young people who are interested in the local knowledge of local building and construction.

The traditional houses consist of certain typical designs. There are common similarities such as wood being the dominant material, and also in the design and ornaments that strongly relate to the tropical climate characteristics of the region. Generally, the typologies are varied in the forms of the roof, which depend on the scale of the building. However, the traditional houses have a large dimension that consists of many rooms. The dimensions are related to the culture where in one house may be inhabited by more than one family; for example, grandparents, parents, and their newly married children. Then, the house will be inherited by the next generation, primarily by the oldest son. The typologies of the traditional houses will be discussed in both villages of Lubuk Sepang and Bangke.

2. PERSPECTIVE

a. Traditional Houses in Lubuk Sepang Village

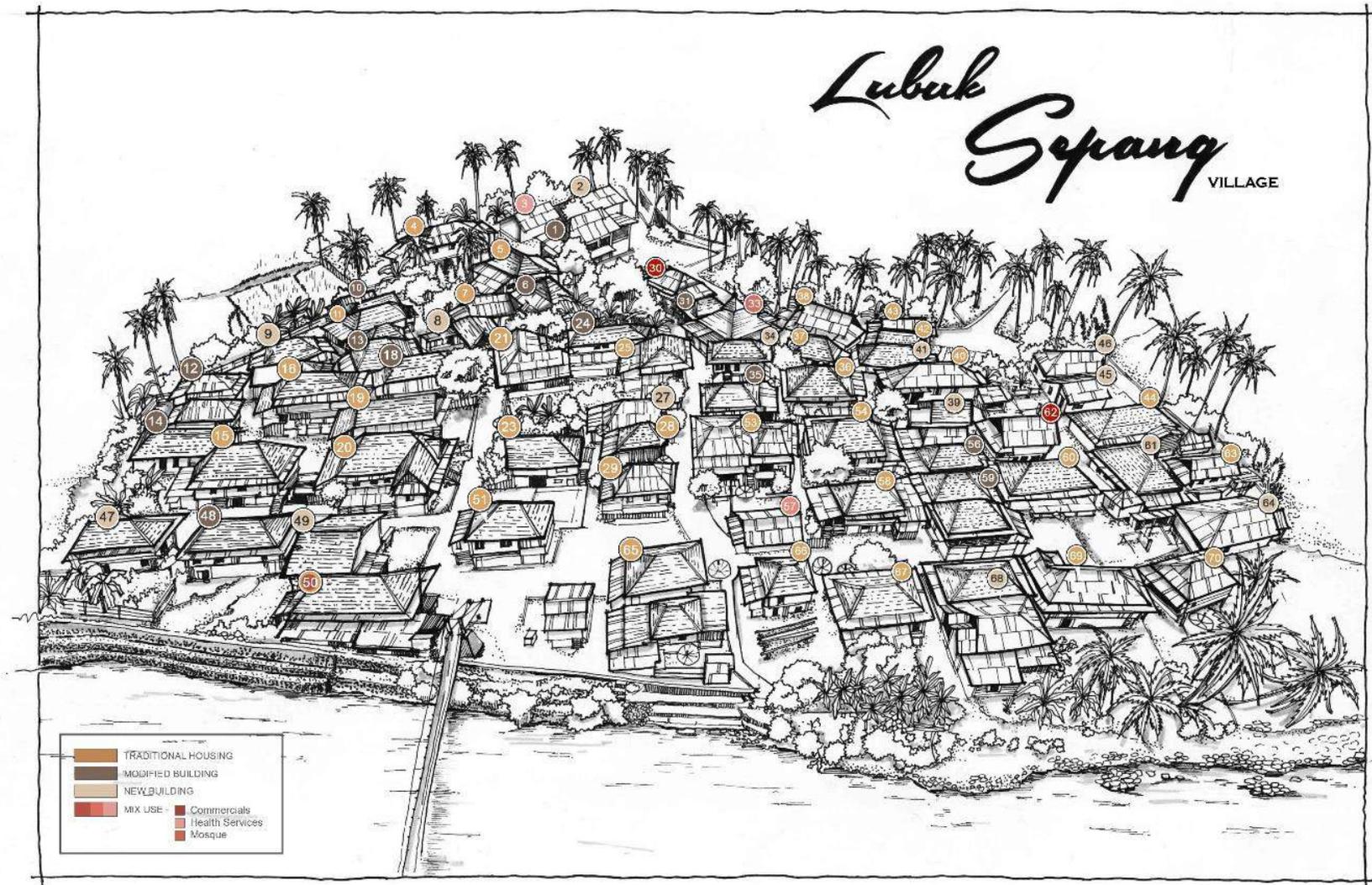


Image 16. The houses in Lubuk Sepang village are classified into four groups: traditional houses as the dominant one, modified houses, and a small number of new buildings that use other alternative materials and design, as well as mix-use buildings for specific purposes (shops, health services, and mosques). Source: Author; Ulfa Kun Aulia, 2018

Lubuk Sepang village is dominated by traditional houses. As mentioned, due to modernisation and personal preference, especially by young families, the new houses are built with new alternative materials and designs. This phenomenon is also related to the economic condition, since the dominant material for the *Rumah Panggung* is wood, which has a high cost, as well as being relatively uneasy to maintain.

The traditional houses in Lubuk Sepang village have some typologies. Generally, the difference is found in the form of the roof. However, the most significant characteristic of the traditional houses in Lubuk Sepang village, is its orientation to the river. While the main door may not always be oriented directly to the river, the dwelling will have at least a side door or windows that is oriented towards the river. This orientation relates to a vital role that the river has for the local people as a means for transportation, a source of for daily needs, as well as a meeting



Image 17. Lubuk Sepang village has several typologies of the traditional house, especially in the forms of the roofs. Those typologies are significant local resources as one of the material heritage's forms for the village and its alliance. Source: Author, 2018

The other characteristics of the traditional houses in Lubuk Sepang village are the ornaments. The ornaments are used both in the exterior and interior. As mentioned, the aesthetic value of the ornament is also enriched with various forms of pattern. All of the ornaments are manually made (handmade) with specific meaning to support its use and to show its beauty and strength.

2. PERSPECTIVE

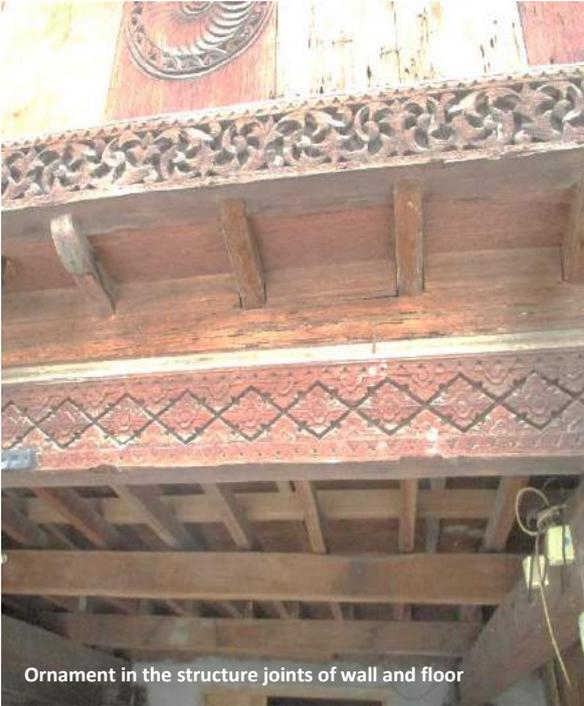
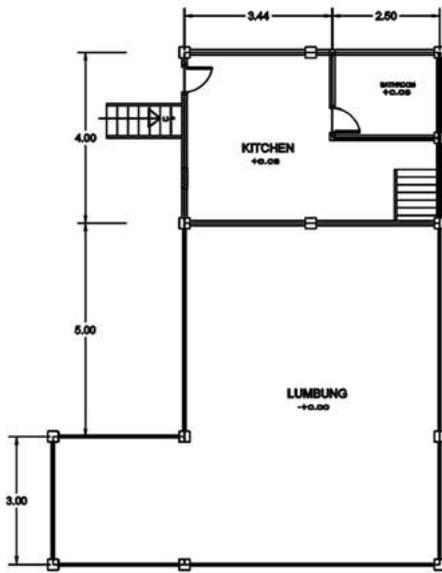
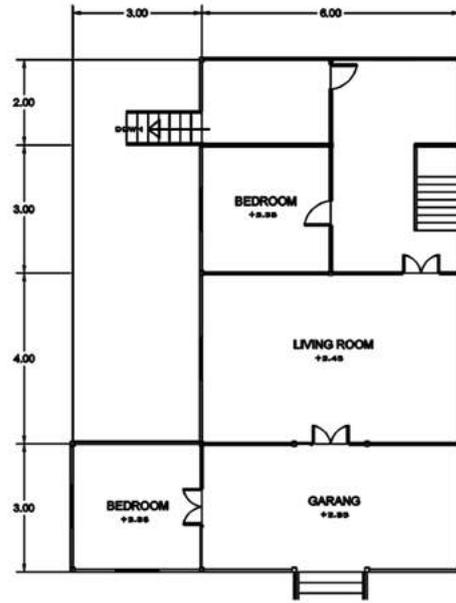


Image 18. The various patterns and details of the ornaments in the traditional houses of Lubuk Sepang village. The ornaments have unique characteristics that contain the strong philosophy of the local people: strength and beauty. Source: Author, 2018



1st Floor Plan
1:100



2nd Floor Plan
1:100



Front View
1:100



Back View
1:100



Right View
1:100



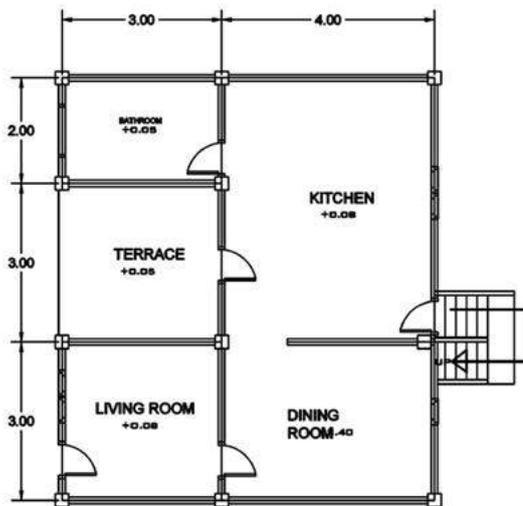
Left View
1:100

Image 19. The layout and views of the traditional house in Lubuk Sepang village (Example 1). This type uses an angle in the layout and multiple roof levels. Source: Author, 2018

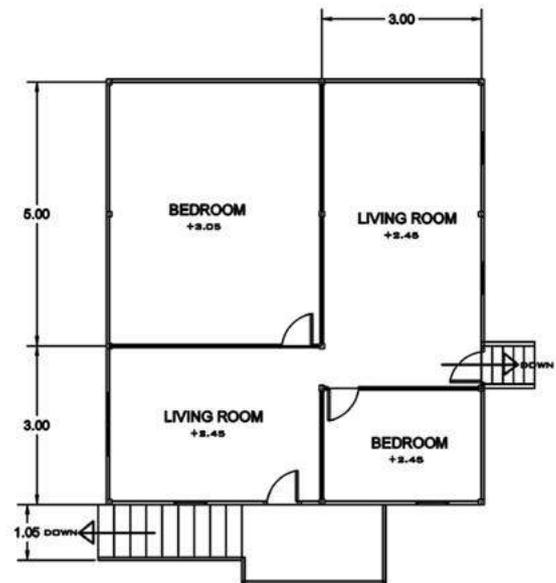
2. PERSPECTIVE



Image 20. The details construction of the traditional house in Lubuk Sepang village (Example 1) with multiple parts/levels roof. Source: Author, 2018



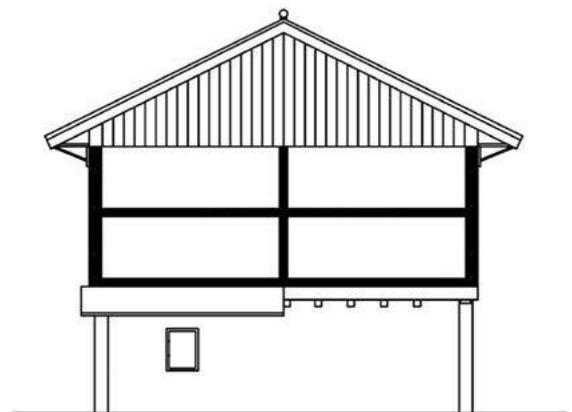
1st Floor Plan
1:100



2nd Floor Plan
1:100



Front View
1:100



Back View
1:100



Right View
1:100



Left View
1:100

Image 21. The layout and views of the traditional house in Lubuk Sepang village (Example 2). This type uses a square layout and one level/flat roof. Source: Author, 2018

2. PERSPECTIVE



Image 22. A detailed construction of the traditional house in Lubuk Sepang village (Example 2) with one level of the roof. Source: Author, 2018

2. PERSPECTIVE

b. Traditional Houses in Bangke Village

The traditional houses in Bangke village have common design characteristics with other traditional houses, especially in the Lahat region. However, Bangke is one of the villages in the Lahat region that has the biggest number of traditional houses. Almost all of the houses were inherited from ancestral relatives. There are only a small number of new houses built by new or young families. Additionally, there are only a small number of houses that have been renovated with more modern material. As mentioned, it is claimed that modern materials are more effective, both price and maintenance.

The design of traditional houses in Bangke village has some specific characteristics, such as the roof, pillars, ornaments, and dimensions. The roofs of the traditional houses have a wide arch angle. This relates to the large dimension of the houses. Generally, the houses have a large wooden beam with a huge diameter, and pillar to the ground. Another characteristic of the houses is how they are orientated to the main road. Therefore, the village is formed in a cluster that spreads out along the main road with the road serving as the main access to the capital city, other villages, and neighbouring city of Pagaram.



Image 23. The cluster of traditional houses in Bangke village. The houses built with the road as the main orientation/view. Source: Author, 2018

2. PERSPECTIVE



Image 24. Bangke village has a significant number of traditional houses, and is one of the villages with a significant number of them in Lahat region. Recently, the existence of traditional houses attracts local and national media/stations for its heritage publication/programmes/news. Source: Author, 2018

The ornaments of the traditional houses in Bangke village also serve as attractions due to their philosophy, beauty and forms/pattern. Bangke's isolated location far from the city has prevented it from being influenced by outside cultures, which has contributed to the significant number of original house characteristics. Most of the houses can be found with original ornamentations, which are also manually made. The characteristics are also strengthened by its original structure (knockdown system) as its original. Additionally, the traditional houses have some unique parts with various functions, such as firewood kitchens, firewood storage in the ground, and under the ceiling.



Image 25. The various characteristics of traditional houses are significant resources of material heritage form in Bangke village and its alliance. It also takes a significant position as a focal point for the local attraction. Source: Author, 2018

2. PERSPECTIVE

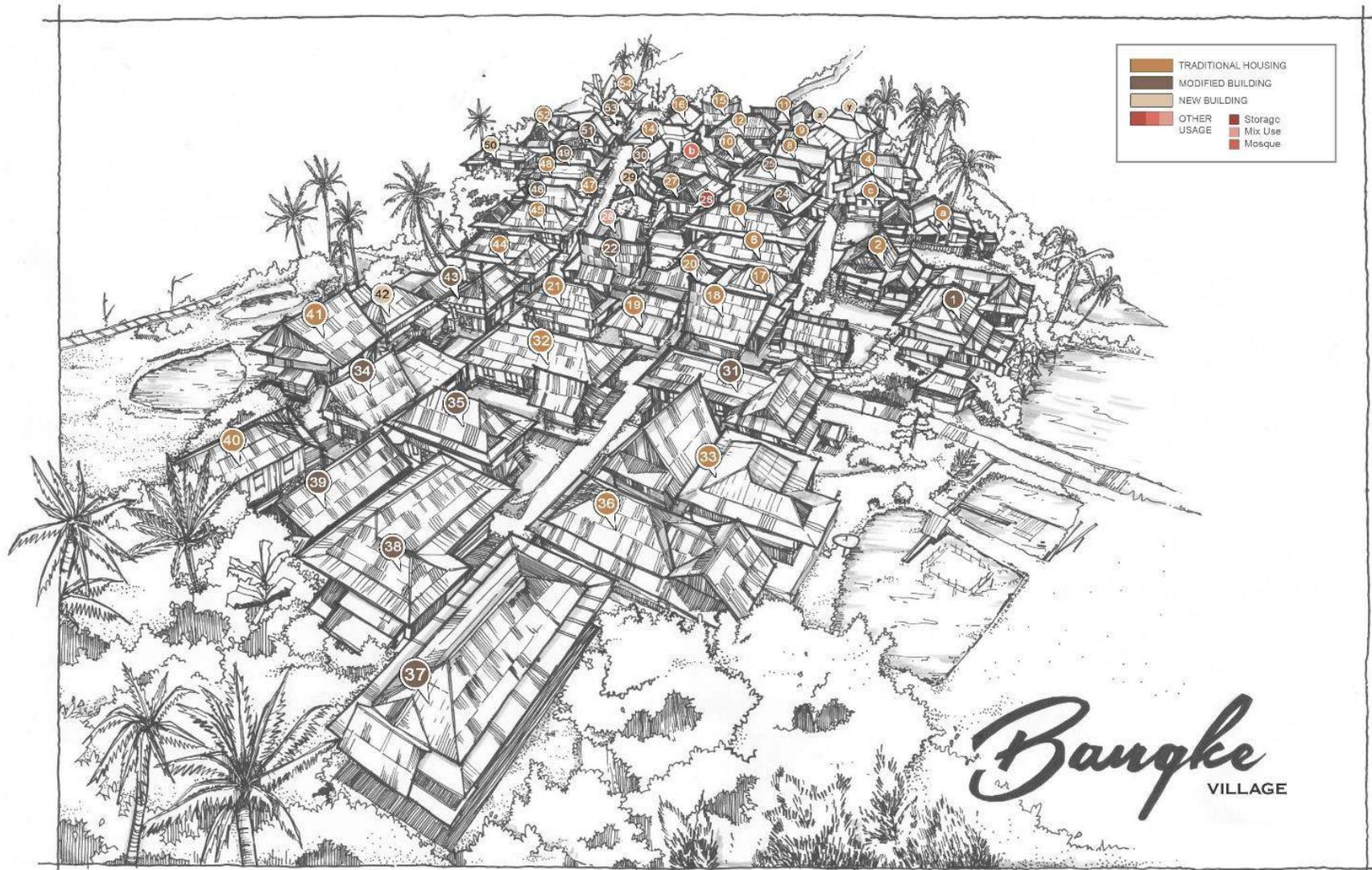
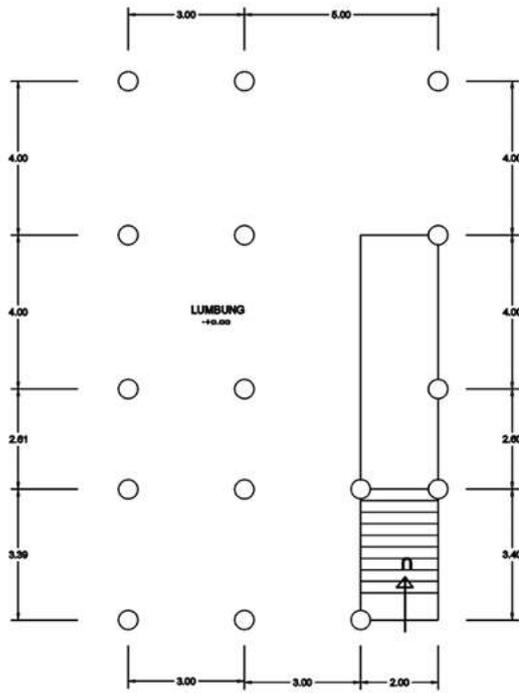
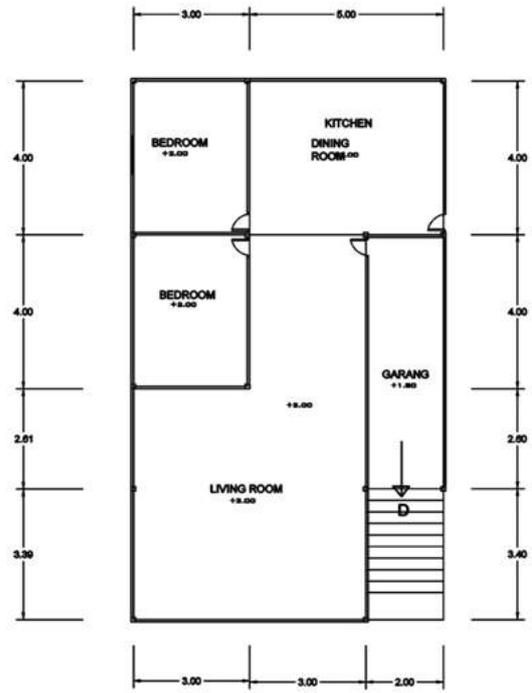


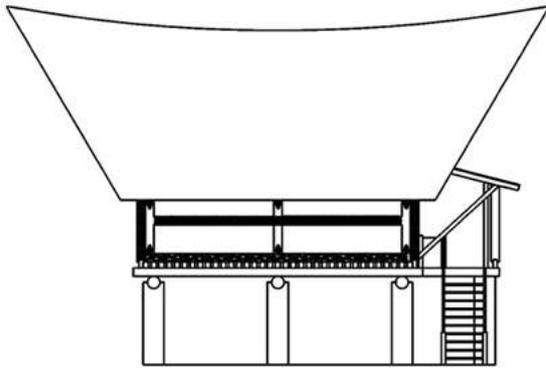
Image 26. There are four groups of buildings: traditional houses, modified buildings, new buildings, and mix-use in Bangke village. This village is dominated by the traditional houses with unique design as a strong heritage value/resource for both the village and its alliance. Source: Author, Ulfa Kun Aulia, 2018



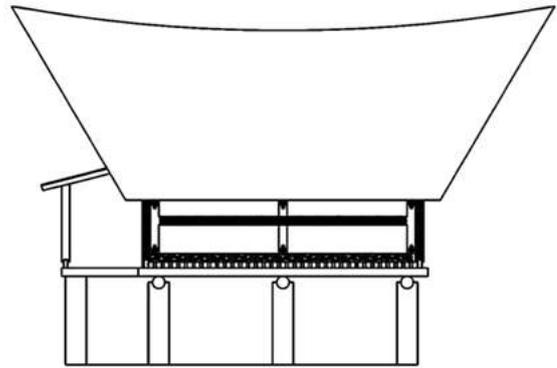
1st Floor Plan
1:100



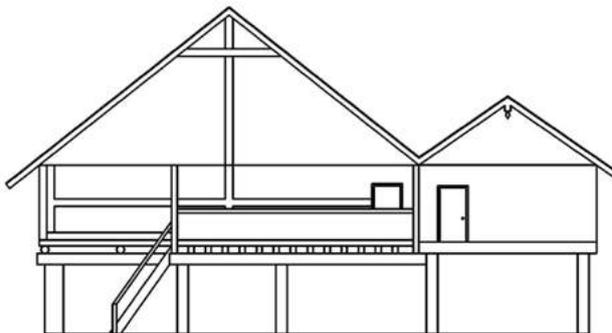
2nd Floor Plan
1:100



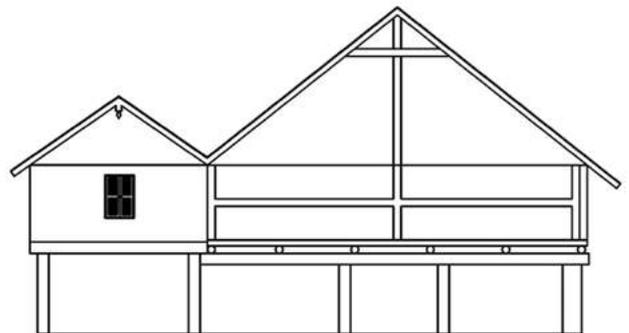
Front View
1:100



Back View
1:100



Right View
1:100



Left View
1:100

Image 27. The layout and views of traditional houses typology in Bangke village (Example 1). This type uses a square layout and extensive arch roof. Source: Author, 2018

2. PERSPECTIVE

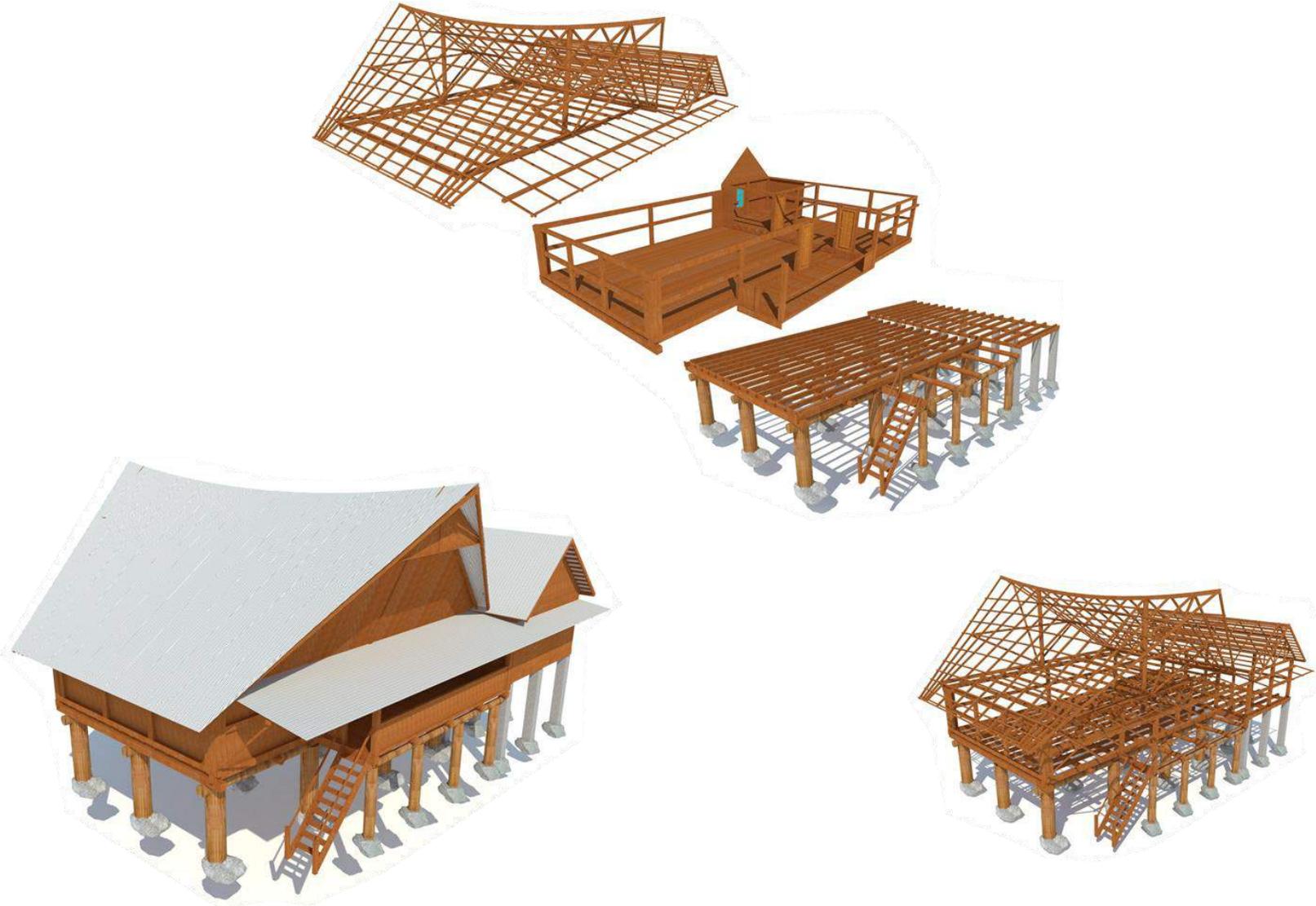


Image 28. The detailed construction of a traditional house in Bangke village (Example 1) with the extensive arch roof. Source: Author, 2018

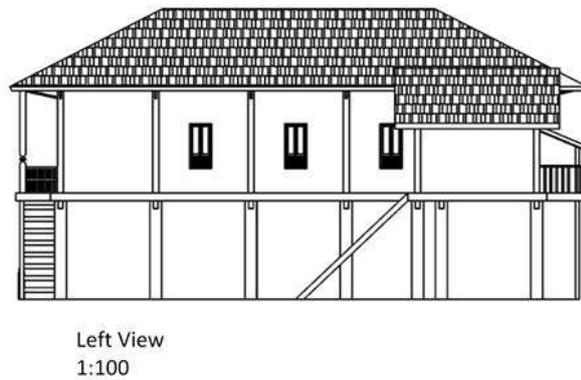
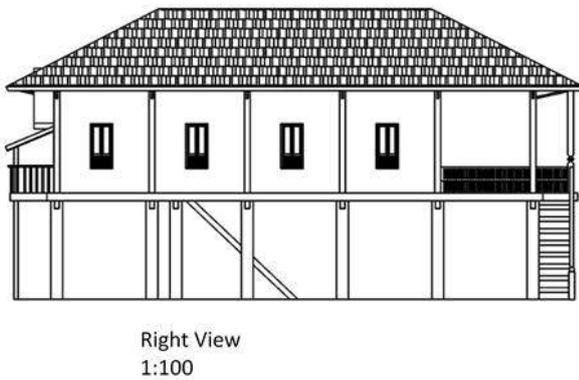
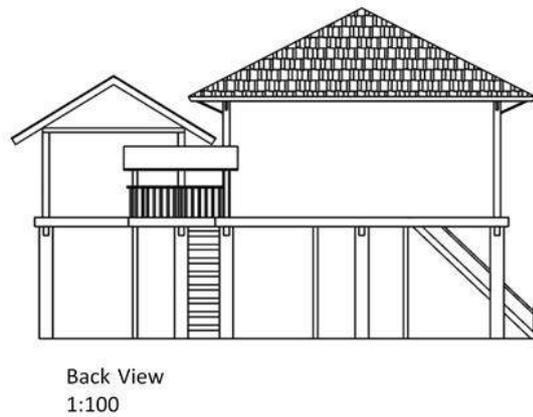
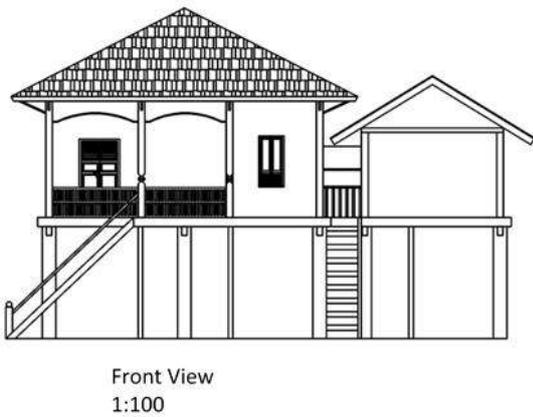
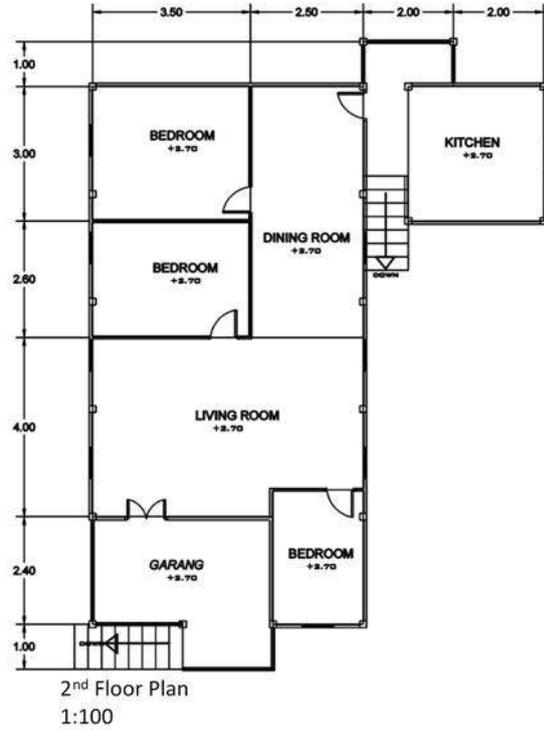
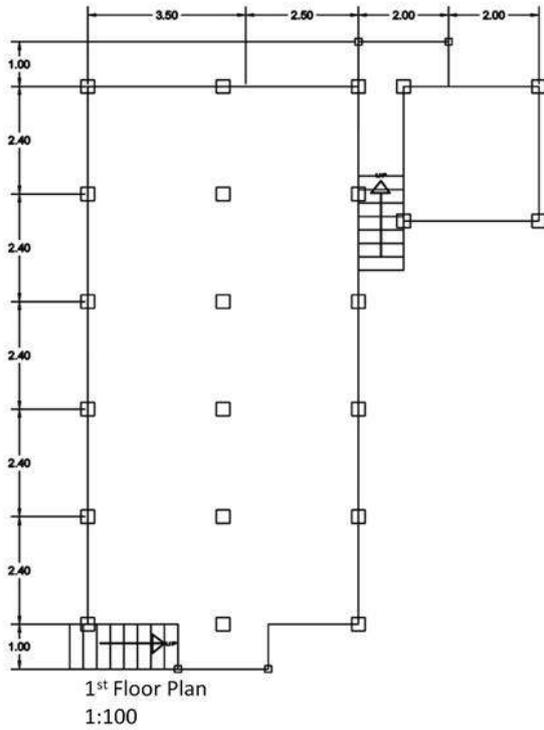


Image 29. The layout and view of traditional house typology in Bangke village (Example 2). This type uses a long layout (huge dimension) and one level/flat roof. Source: Author, 2018

2. PERSPECTIVE

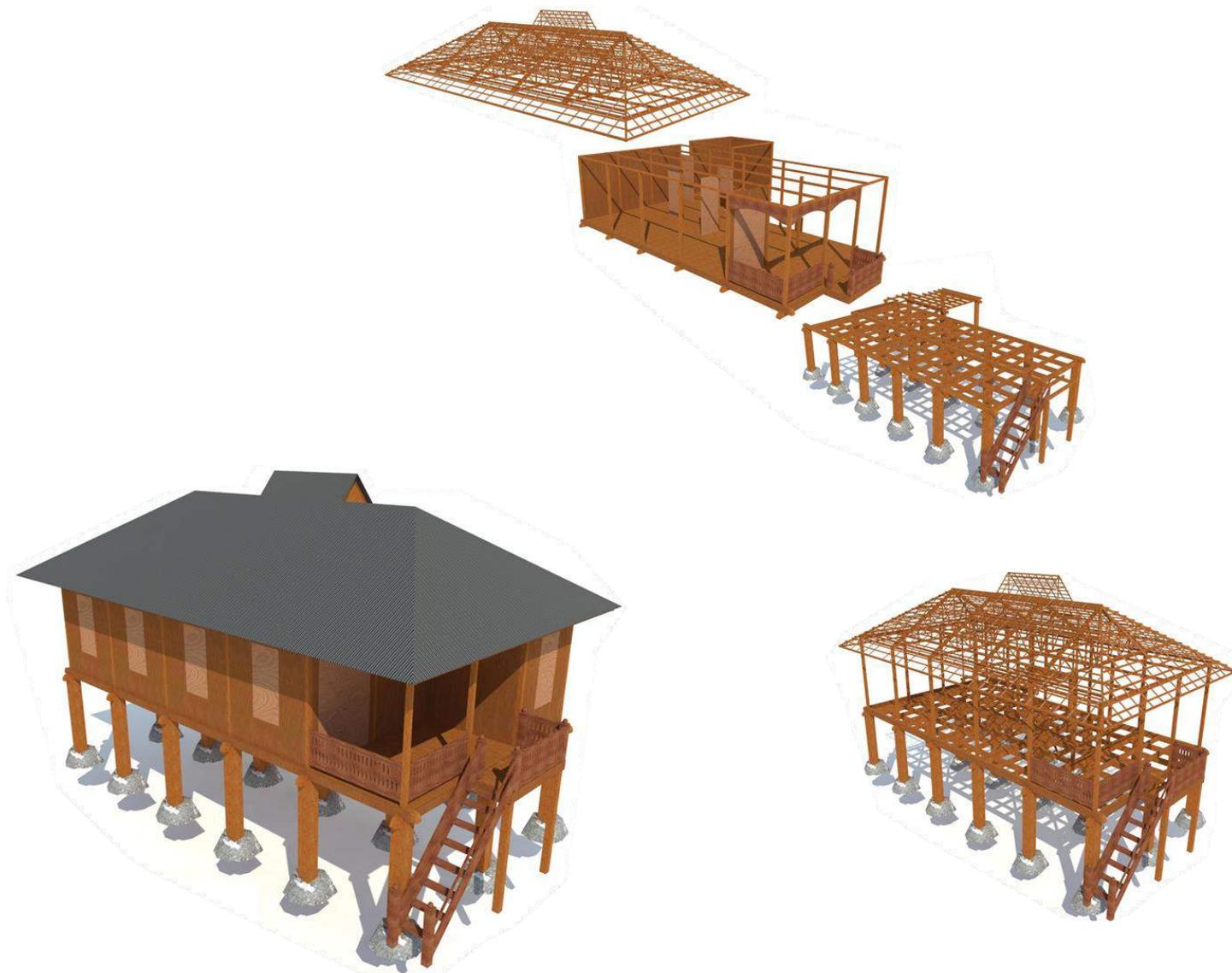


Image 30. The detailed construction of a traditional house in Bangke village (Example 2) with one level of the roof. Source: Author, 2018

2. PERSPECTIVE



The activities of local people in Lubuk Sepang village and Bangke village

2. PERSPECTIVE

2.3. Social, Geographic, and Economic Aspects

The perspective of the case study areas defines the social, geographic and economic aspects, such as population, education, public facilities, climate, industry and tourism, as well as the governance as relevant components. The identification of those components is significant as the perspective of the case study area, especially regarding the strength and weaknesses of the case study areas.

Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages in this perspective are connected with other villages as alliances. Thus, in this perspective, the components are also linked with other villages. Moreover, the quantitative data (Table. 6) is grouped to analyse the potentials and weaknesses of each village based on social, geographic, and economic components.

2.3.1. Local Characteristics

a. Local Characteristics of Villages in Lubuk Sepang Alliance

NO	VILLAGES	GEOGRAPHIC			GOVERNANCE		POPULATION				SOCIAL											
		Large Area (km2)	Elevation Above Sea Level (dpl)	Distance to the capital city of Lahat Regency (Km)	Village Status	sub villages	Man	Woman	Total Population	Ratio people/km2	Number of School				Health Facilities	Number of childbearing age and family planning participants			Sport Facilities			
											Kinder garden	Elementary School	Junior High School	High School		Child Bearing Age	Family Planning	%	Football	Volley Ball	Tennis Table	Badminton
1	Tanjung Mulak	6.84	175	21.5	Approved	3	382	362	744	108.77	1	1	-	-	2	153	121	79.08%	-	√	-	-
2	Pulau Pinang	22.44	185	21,00	Approved	2	354	352	706	31.46	-	1	-	-	1	141	97	68.79%	√	√	-	-
3	Tanjung Sirih	24.11	183	18,00	Approved	2	470	469	939	38.95	-	1	-	-	1	194	153	78.87%	√	√	-	√
4	Lubuk Sepang	6.79	173	16,00	Approved	3	418	358	776	114.29	1	1	-	-	1	176	87	49.43%	√	√	√	√
5	Perigi	3.26	190	16.5	Approved	2	148	139	287	88.04	1	-	-	-	2	55	37	67.27%	√	-	√	√
6	Karang Dalam	10.92	164	13,00	Approved	2	429	410	839	76.83	1	1	-	-	1	129	87	67.44%	√	-	-	-
7	Pagar Batu	6.89	158	11,50	Approved	2	309	280	589	85.49	1	1	-	-	1	130	118	90.77%	√	√	-	-
8	Kuba	10.43	150	10,00	Approved	2	438	442	880	84.37	1	1	1	-	1	200	107	53.50%	√	√	-	-
9	Jati	17.27	146	8,00	Approved	3	784	755	1539	89.11	2	1	-	1	1	304	221	72.70%	V	-	-	-

2. PERSPECTIVE

							INDUSTRY					COMMUNICATION			TOURISM		
Youth Organization	Social Community (Religion)	Water Resource		Place For Defecation			Number of Industry	Minerals				Number of electricity customers	Phone Signal			Type of Tourism Object	
		Well	Water Springs	Private Toilet	Common Toilet	River		River Stones	Sands	Clay/Soil	Coral		Intense	Less	None	Natural Tourism	Cultural Tourism
1	1	-	√	-	-	√	0	1	1	0	0	159	-	√	-	1. Panorama Sungai Lematang, Curup Kunduran	-
1	1	-	√	√	-	√	0	1	1	0	0	133	-	√	-	1. Air Terjun Curup Panjang	1. Megalit Patung Batu
1	1	-	√	√	-	√	8 (Food & Beverage)	0	0	0	0	164	√	-	-	1. Lesehan Ikan Bakar	4. Arca, 3. Stones
1	1	-	√	√	-	√	0	1	1	0	0	122	-	√	-	-	2. Traditional Houses
1	1	-	√	-	-	√	0	0	0	0	0	42	-	√	-	Air Terjun Salak	-
1	1	-	√	√	-	√	0	1	0	0	0	158	-	√	-	4. Air Terjun Tujuh Bidadari, 1 Taman Agro jagung Manis	1. Menhir
1	1	√	-	√	-	√	0	1	0	0	0	112	-	√	-	1. Panorama Alam Jembatan Gantung -	-
1	1	√	-	√	-	√	0	1	0	0	0	168	√	-	-	-	-
1	4	√	-	√	-	√	1 (Wood)	1	0	0	0	318	√	-	-	1. Lubuk Baru	-

Table 6. The local characteristics of villages in the Lubuk Sepang alliance show common aspects of social, geographic, and economic within the villages. Source: Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency, 2017

2. PERSPECTIVE

The Lubuk Sepang's alliance has common geographic conditions between each village. The wide area of villages is various within 3-11 km². The location of the villages is in the flat area within 146-190 MSAL. In addition, the Lubuk Sepang alliance is located close to the capital city of the Lahat Regency. The villages are located around 8-21.5 km from the capital city.

The governance in the Lubuk Sepang alliance is identified by two indicators of village status and a number of sub-villages. The village status in the Lubuk Sepang alliance is approved for all of the villages. It means that all of the villages are legalised by the local government as a village with the attributes of a local organisation: head, secretary, and staff. Each village has 2-3 sub-villages based on the cluster or groups of the area. The population in the Lubuk Sepang alliance is dominantly male. However, the comparison is not too significant. The total population in each village is about 287-1539 people.

The social condition of the Lubuk Sepang alliance is indicated by some component of schools, health facilities, sports facilities, youth and religion organisation, and other public facilities. Almost every village has kindergarten and elementary schools. However, only Kuba village has a Junior High School, and Jati village has only a Senior High School. Health facilities are located in all of the villages. This is the same for the sports facilities, youth and religion facilities, which are located in each village. The river is the main water source for the local people, since the Lubuk Sepang alliance is located near the river. However, in some villages of Pagar Batu, Kuba, and Jati, the use of wells as an alternative source of clean water. The other villages also use water from natural springs.

The industry in Lubuk Sepang village is initiated by small enterprises or traditional activities. The common activity is river entrenchment. In addition, Tanjung Sirih village also has a small food and beverage business. Jati village has been developing the local wood industry for several years. To support the local activities, the local government has also developed a communication line within the villages. The phone signal was developed by a public company and covers most of the villages. As mentioned before, the tourism resources in the Lubuk Sepang alliance are mostly divided into two natural resources: heritage or cultural. Besides the river, most of the villages are gifted with beautiful scenery and natural waterfalls. Additionally, megaliths can be found in some of the villages as another heritage attraction. Moreover, most of the villages have their architectural heritage, and the most dominant one is housing. However, Lubuk Sepang is counted as the village with the most significant number of traditional houses, some of which are listed by the local government



Bangke village as the axis of Village Alliance

2. PERSPECTIVE

b. Local Characteristics of Villages in Bangke Alliance

NO	VILLAGES	GEOGRAPHIC			GOVERNANCE		POPULATION				SOCIAL											
		Large Area (km ²)	Elevation Above Sea Level (dpl)	Distance to the capital city of Lahat Regency (Km)	Village Status	Number of sub villages	Man	Woman	Total Population	Ratio people/km ²	Number of School				Health Facilities	Number of childbearing age and family planning participants			Sport Facilities			
											Kinder garten	Elementary School	Junior High School	High School		Child Bearing Age	Family Planning	%	Foot-ball	Volley Ball	Tennis Table	Badminton
1	Lawang Agung	7.3	781	46	approved	2	300	277	577	78.22	-	-	-	-	2	99	95	95.96%	-	-	-	√
2	Karang Endah	7.47	735	45	approved	2	199	180	379	50.2	1	1	-	-	1	66	40	60.61%	-	-	-	√
3	Pandan Arang Ulu	6.11	740	47	approved	2	168	150	318	51.55	-	1	-	-	2	64	37	57.81%	-	-	-	-
4	Muntar Alam Baru	6.36	784	48	approved	2	194	173	367	57.08	-	1	1	-	1	40	27	67.50%	√	-	-	-
5	Muntar Alam Lama	11.29	780	50	approved	2	147	133	280	24.53	-	-	-	-	2	52	41	78.85%	-	-	-	√
6	Bintuhan	5.15	700	53	approved	2	86	79	165	31.84	-	-	-	-	2	33	18	54.55%	-	√	-	-
7	Kebon Jati	7.64	792	55	approved	2	157	161	318	41.23	-	1	1	-	1	50	28	56.00%	-	√	-	-
8	Tanjung Raman	6.34	827	76	approved	4	103	84	187	29.18	-	-	-	-	2	39	34	87.18%	-	√	-	-
9	Gunung Lewat	6.72	926	77	approved	2	61	58	119	17.41	-	-	-	-	2	28	26	92.86%	-	√	-	-
10	Singapura	7.23	910	77	approved	5	461	391	852	115.35	-	1	1	-	2	128	53	41.41%	-	√	-	-
11	Bangke	6.19	957	79	approved	3	387	309	696	111.31	-	-	-	-	1	40	54	135.00%	-	√	-	-
12	Tebat Langsung	6.54	957	78	approved	3	123	109	232	35.17	-	-	-	-	2	40	31	77.50%	-	√	-	-

2. PERSPECTIVE

							INDUSTRY		COMMUNICATION			TOURISM	
Youth organization	Social Community (Religion)	Water Resource		Place For Defecation			Number of Industry	Number of electricity customers	Phone Signal			Type of Tourism Object	
		Well	Water Springs	Private Toilet	Common Toilet	River			Intense	Less	None	Nature Tourism	Cultural Tourism
√	4	-	√	-	√	-	-	102	√	-	-	-	-
√	2	√	-	-	√	-	-	98	√	-	-	-	-
√	1	√	-	-	-	√	-	60	√	-	-	-	-
√	1	√	-	-	√	-	-	83	√	-	-	-	-
√	2	√	-	-	√	-	1 (Bamboo)	62	√	-	-	-	-
√	2	-	√	-	√	-	-	46	√	-	-	-	-
√	1	-	√	-	-	√	-	84	√	-	-	-	-
√	1	-	√	-	-	√	-	50	√	-	-	-	-
√	1	-	√	-	-	√	-	23	√	-	-	-	-
√	1	√	-	-	-	√	-	65	√	-	-	Curup Nelindang	-
√	1	-	√	-	-	√	-	101	√	-	-	-	Rumah Adat
√	1	-	√	-	-	√	-	34	√	-	-	-	-

Table 7. The local characteristics of villages in the Bangke alliance shows common aspects of social, geographic, and economic within the villages. Source. Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency, 2017

2. PERSPECTIVE

The Bangke alliance is located within the hilly area. Thus, all of the villages are located around 751-957 MASL. The villages have wide areas, around 5.15-11.29 km². Moreover, the Bangke alliance is located in more peripheral areas compared to the Lubuk Sepang alliance. The villages have a distance of around 44-79 km to the capital city of the Lahat Regency.

The governance in the Bangke alliance is identified with the two indicators of village status and a number of sub-villages. The village status in the Bangke alliance is approved for all of the villages. It means that all of the villages are legalised by the local government as a village with the attributes of a local organisation: head, secretary, and staff. Each village has 3-4 sub-villages based on the cluster or groups of the area. The population in the Lubuk Sepang alliance is also predominantly by male. However, the comparison is not too significant. The total population in each village is about 119-577 people.

The social condition in the Bangke alliance is indicated by some components of school, health facilities, sports facilities, youth and religion organisation, and other public facilities. There is only one kindergarten in Karang Endah village. Elementary schools are located in 4 villages and junior high schools are located in three villages. However, there is no senior high school in the Bangke alliance. The sports facilities, and the youth and religion facilities are located in each village. Most of the local people in the villages use water springs from the hill as their main water source. In addition, some villages also have wells in their houses to support their daily needs. Moreover, most of the villages have built common toilets in areas towards the back of the villages that are connected to water springs. Therefore, many of the houses only have a bathroom in their house without a toilet.

Industrial activity has not been developed in the Bangke alliance. There is one bamboo manufacturer in Mutar Alam Baru village. It is a small enterprise that uses bamboo produced in the local forest. However, the local government has also developed a communication line between the villages. The phone signal produced by a public company covers most of the villages.

The tourism in the Bangke alliance is also defined into two categories of natural and cultural tourism. It is located within beautiful hilly scenery. There is one waterfall in Singapura village. In addition, the entire village has a unique architectural heritage. Bangke has the most significant number of traditional houses in the alliance, which has recently been published by some of the national and local media.

2.3.2. Main Fields

a. Tourism Activities

The potential tourism cannot be separated from the significant number of tourists in the South Sumatera Province. This is because the capital of the province is still the most favourable access point for the tourists in the province, both national and international. Moreover, tourism in the capital city will trigger tourism growth within the province, including the outer regions. Generally, the access to the South Sumatera Province is divided between the international airport Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin Airport and Boom Baru, the international sea port. Both international access points are in Palembang City. The access from the seaport is dominated.

The Ministry of Tourism has described the tourism potential through the data below:

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Number	926	801	764	688	362	488	783	882	860	702	1,229	1,166	9,651

Table 8. Monthly distribution of visitor arrivals to Indonesia through Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II Palembang that is continuously growing. Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2015

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Number	531	700	635	793	638	733	655	598	777	640	722	679	8,101

Table 9. Monthly distribution of visitor arrivals to Indonesia through Boom Baru Sea Port, Palembang as supporting/alternative access beside the airport, especially for domestic tourism. Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2015

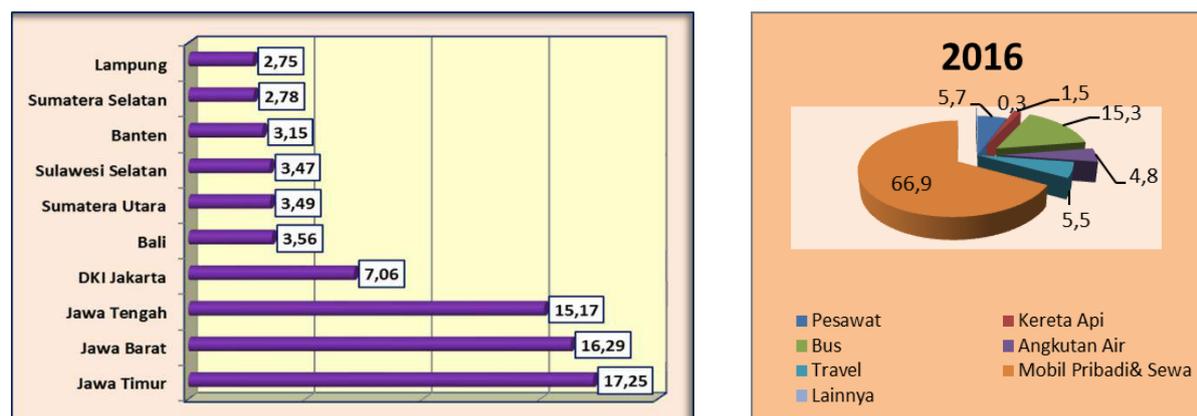


Image 31. Distribution of domestic tourists by the province of origin with significant numbers from Java Island, and the distribution of domestic tourists by mode of transportation with the domination of private vehicles (cars). Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2016

As mentioned, a private vehicle is the favoured mode of transportation for the tourists to South Sumatera Province. It highlights that the infrastructure access from another island, especially Java Island to the South Sumatera Province, is quite promotable for future development, including the tourism sector. Moreover, from the graphic above, South Sumatera is included as one of the more popular tourist destinations, especially on Sumatera Island.

Furthermore, the South Sumatera Province has several tourism activities. The activities consist of nautical, eco-tourism, adventure, history-religion, art and culinary, cities and villages, MICE, sport and health, and integrated tourism. Among those activities, cities and villages have a strong contribution as the most interactive tourism destinations. Therefore, the villages, especially in South Sumatera have a significant contribution to the tourism development in South Sumatera Province, including the Lahat Regency.

2. PERSPECTIVE

Province Destination	Tourism Activities									Total
	Nautical	Eco-Tourism	Adventure	History-Religion	Art & Culinary	Cities & Villages	MICE	Sport & Health	Integrated Tourism Object	
South Sumatera	1,96	1,83	0,47	2,57	5,55	67,22	4,53	5,41	10,45	100.00

Table 10. Population distribution travel by province destination and tourism activities in South Sumatera Province that consist of various forms of tourism, including villages' tourism. Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2016

This data describes the potential for tourism, specifically in the South Sumatera Province. Moreover, a local potential analysis is important in order to promote the villages as interesting tourism destinations. Villages are not only places to visit, but also places to interact with other people. Therefore, village tourism would possibly develop as a new local industry, especially in the Lahat Regency.

Generally, the local potential in the Lahat Regency is divided into two distinctive groups of heritage: material and immaterial resources, and natural resources. Some of the tourism objects in the Lahat Regency have been established. It is shown by the planning and recent achievement (The Agency of Culture and Tourism, Lahat Regency, 2016);

No	Indicators	Unit	Target 2016	Realisation	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6=5/4x100
Objectives: Increased Local Own Revenue (PAD) in the Field of Culture and Tourism					
1	Number of Visitor Visits	People	50.100	44.763	89.34
2	Percentage of Tourism Sector to Gross Regional Domestic Revenue	%	93,75 %	11,19 %	11,93
Average performance					46.38
Objectives: Percentage of Tourism Sector to Gross Regional Domestic Revenue					
1	Number of Human Resources apparatus who follow the culture and tourism training	People	6	15	250
Average performance					250
Objectives: The realisation of the preservation of traditional cultural arts and local wisdom					
1	Percentage of the studio that was built	%	55.55	50	90
2	The number of preserved cultural heritage objects	pieces	200	125	62.5
Average performance					107.5
Objective: The implementation of cultural promotion and Tourism Lahat Regency through the media					
1	Organising Arts and Culture Festival	Times	5	3	60
2	Percentage of Culture and Tourism Promotion	Percentage	100	100	100
Average performance					80

Table 11. Achievement of key performance indicator targets of the Agency of Culture and Tourism-Lahat Regency that shows a significant growth of local tourism. Source: The Agency of Culture and Tourism-Lahat Regency, 2017, p. 35

The number of visitors in the Lahat Regency is growing, which is shown by a 44.76% realisation. The growth is supported by the human resources that are allocated by the local government for the tourism sector. In addition, the local government has a heritage preservation programme that lists the many heritage objects. Moreover, there are also art and performances that promote local tourism in the Lahat Regency.

b. Food Production

Agriculture is the main sector of local development in the Village Alliance. In the Lahat Regency, the total agriculture area is about 83% of the total region: 3,639.31 km² of agriculture from the total area of 4,361.83 km², with the main food production of rice, maize/corn, sweet potato, peanuts and soybeans (Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency, 2017, pp. 32, 111).

Sub round		Dryland Paddy			Wetland Paddy		
		Harvested Area (Ha)	Average Yield Per Hectare (quintal/ha)	Production (ton)	Harvested Area (Ha)	Average Yield/Hectare (quintal/ha)	Production (ton)
1	January-April	14 422	50.66	73 062	2 592	33.73	8 743
2	May-August	6 651	48.8	32 457	200	30.69	614
3	Sept.-Dec.	9 134	49.04	44 793	-	-	-
	Total	30 207	49.76	150 312	2 792	33.51	9 357

Table 12. Rice production in Lahat Regency as main agricultural production. Lahat Regency is one of the biggest suppliers in the province. Source: Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency, 2017, pp. 116-117

Sectors	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture	33,64	32,94	32,34	32,28	31,28
Mining	21,55	22,14	21,24	20,12	19,95
Manufacture	7,86	7,71	7,87	7,88	7,88
Electricity, Gas, Water	0,12	0,12	0,12	0,12	0,12
Buildings	8,7	8,78	8,96	9,04	8,98
Services	10,68	10,72	10,81	11	11,2

Table 13. Percentage distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant 2000 Market Prices by Industrial Origin in 2010- 2014. It shows that agriculture is still the dominant sector in the regency. Source: Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency, 2017

Agriculture is the dominant land use in the village. It was categorised by the paddy field and non-paddy field. In the Village Alliance, Bangke alliance has a paddy harvest area of 1,685 ha (16.85 km²) of the total area of Kota Agung district of 151.98 km² (Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency 2017, pp.19,68). Additionally, the Lubuk Sepang alliance has the paddy harvest area of 923 ha (9.23 km²) of the total area of Pulau Pinang district of 164.67 km² (Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency, 2017, pp. 21, 65).

2. PERSPECTIVE

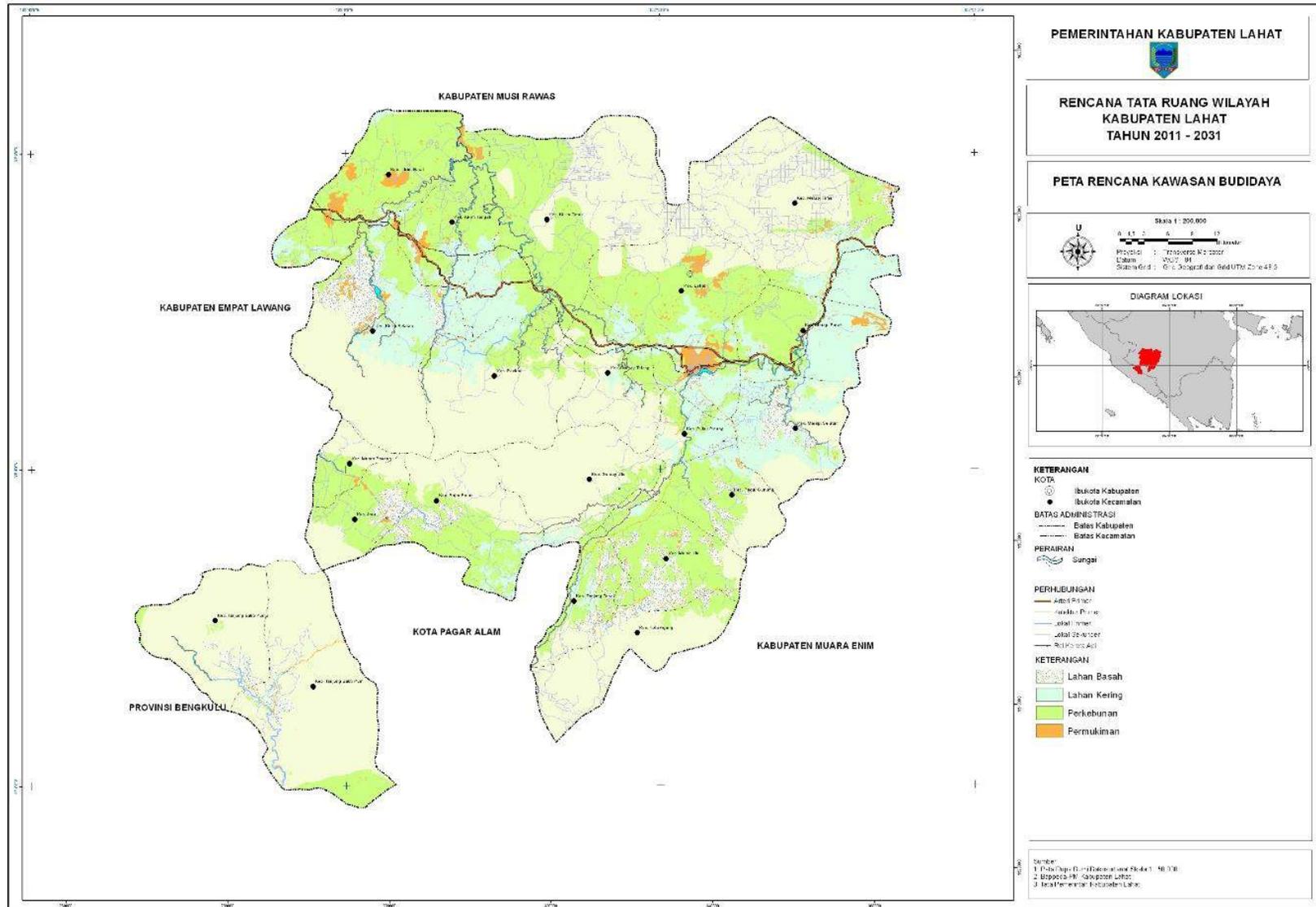


Image 33. Map of Cultivation Area Plan in the Lahat Regency that is dominated by wetland and agriculture areas. Source: Regional Planning Agency of Lahat Regency, 2012-2032

2. PERSPECTIVE

c. Wood Production

The local forest produces significant amounts of wood from private forests. The forest is managed by the people as a side activity of agriculture. Therefore, production is not effective yet. Meanwhile, the area of the productive forest in the Village Alliance is still promising. Among various farms or lands, the private forest has significant wide areas to be explored effectively.

The logging and manufacturing of the timber is mostly used for private needs, for example, renovation material for houses. The limitation relates to the cultural regulation that forest exploitation is only allowed for limited or private use only. However, the limitation is based on the agreement areas only, which are believed as part of the village area. For the forest, which is located out of the agreement area, it will totally depend on the owner. Therefore, for the local people, the forest is believed to be a part of their local life that has to be maintained. This conception is growing as the local value of village sustainability. However, education is needed, especially regarding the sustainable development framework for the future of the village.

District	Dryland	Crop Cultivation	Plantation	Grass Land	Temporarily Follow Land	Private Forest	Others
Kota Agung	143	68	3717	110	1484	1316	446
Pulau Pinang	817	66	371	3803	4635	317	157

Table 14. Area of dry field/garden, shifting cultivation, land and temporarily unused land (ha) are the prospective activities, especially forestry, in the two districts of Village Alliances (Kota Agung is the district of Lubuk Sepang alliance, and Pulau Pinang is the district of Bangke alliance). Source: Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency, 2017, p. 114

As mentioned before, the main characteristic of the local buildings is using wood as the dominant material. Thus, wood production is significant for the local region. The use of wood shows the exemplary or modification usage of the wood material in many elements of daily life. Moreover, wood production would also support the global topic of wood as ecological material.

The local government of the Lahat Regency has been planned as the local regulator setting the forest areas into the category of protected areas. The protected areas belong to the public forest and are managed by the local government. It is not only about government property rights, but also the way to sustain the local environment. However, local management and transparency is still a running process in the region, due to many flood cases, illegal logging, fires, and landslides in the region.

2. PERSPECTIVE

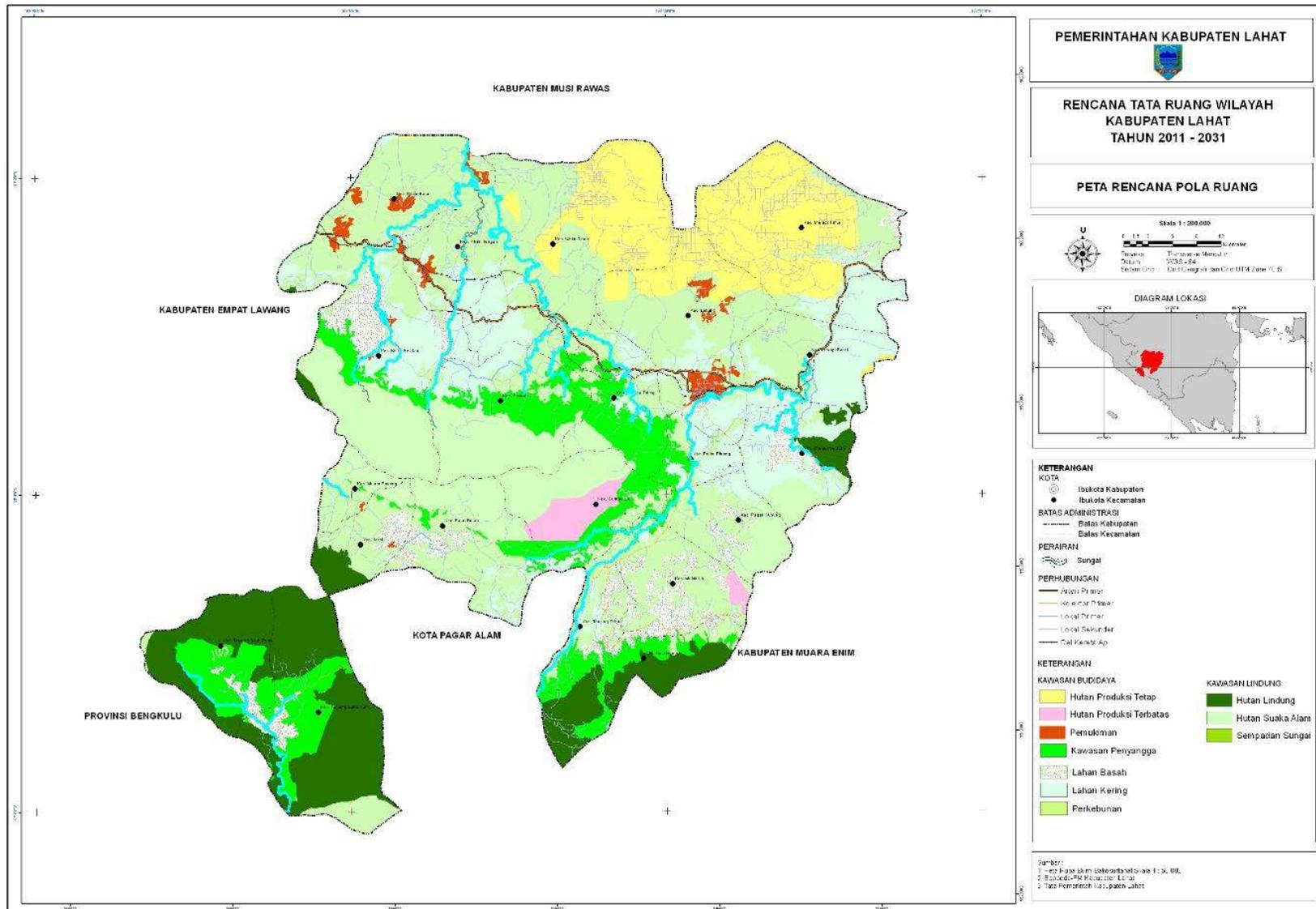


Image 34. Map of Spatial Planning of Lahat Regency that consists of cultivation areas and protected areas. Source: Regional Planning Agency of Lahat Regency, 2012-2032

2. PERSPECTIVE

d. Population

Indonesia has a recent challenge within its demographic, with a significant amount of productive age group populations. The total population of Indonesia is 267 million, with 68,7% being within the productive age range of 15-64 years old (Statistics Indonesia, 2017). This recent condition has two sides of both opportunity and challenge. The opportunity regards the huge amount of human resources available for significant development. The challenge regards the need for significant numbers of job vacancies. Once the number of job vacancies diminish, the impact the number of jobless would have would add complex problems, especially within the big cities in Indonesia.

In the South Sumatera Province, the total population is 8.4 million people, while the Lahat Regency has 385 hundred people (Statistics Indonesia of South Sumatera Province, 2017). Within the number of the population, the villages are mostly significantly inhabited by older people and children. Based on Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency (2016), in the case study areas of Lubuk Sepang village and Bangke village, the percentage of the elderly is approximately 14% (over 60 years old) and children are about 30% of the total population.

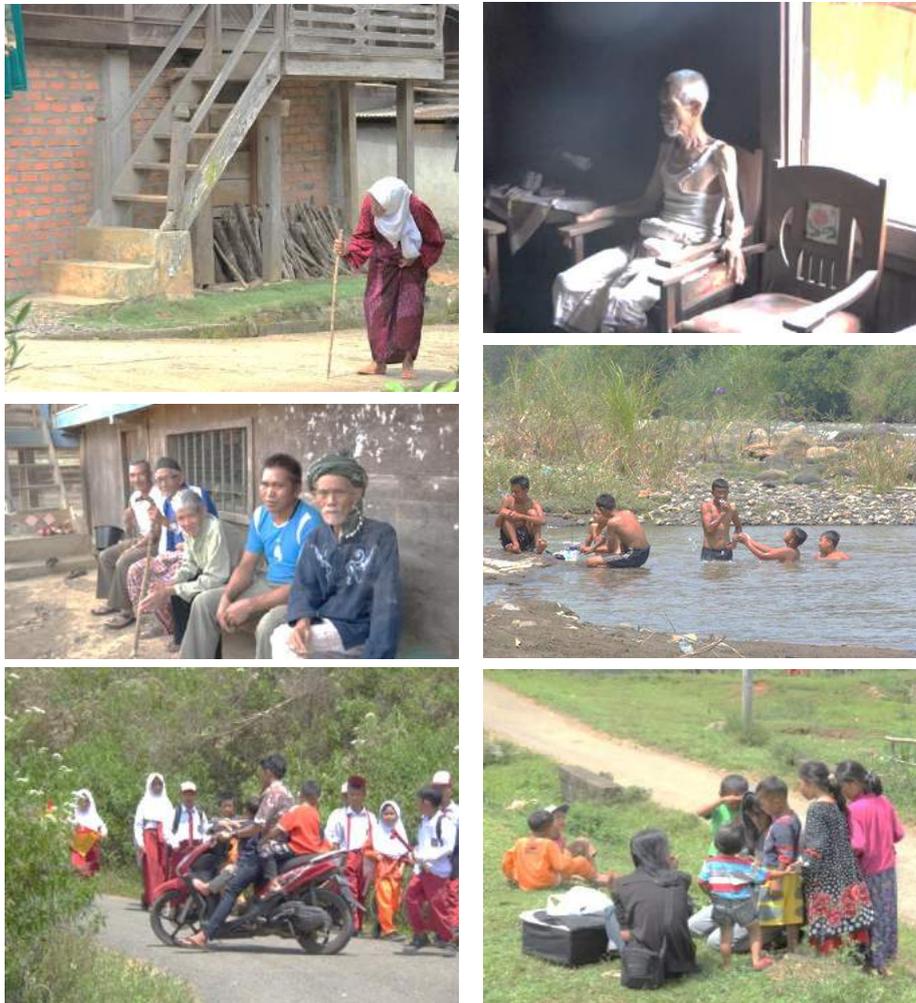


Image 35. The old people and children are the age groups with significant numbers in the alliances. Source: Author, 2018

The demographic condition relates to the phenomenon that young people are migrating. The massive migration is due to jobs opportunities, entertainment, education and other aspects that cannot be provided in the villages. As an effect, it reflects in the density of people within the capital of Palembang City, which is the highest with 4106.36 people/km² in South Sumatera (Statistics Indonesia of South Sumatera Province, 2017).

Heritage

Sustainable Development

Planning and Design Method

Architectural Heritage and
Tourism

Four topics of theoretical framework of the research

3

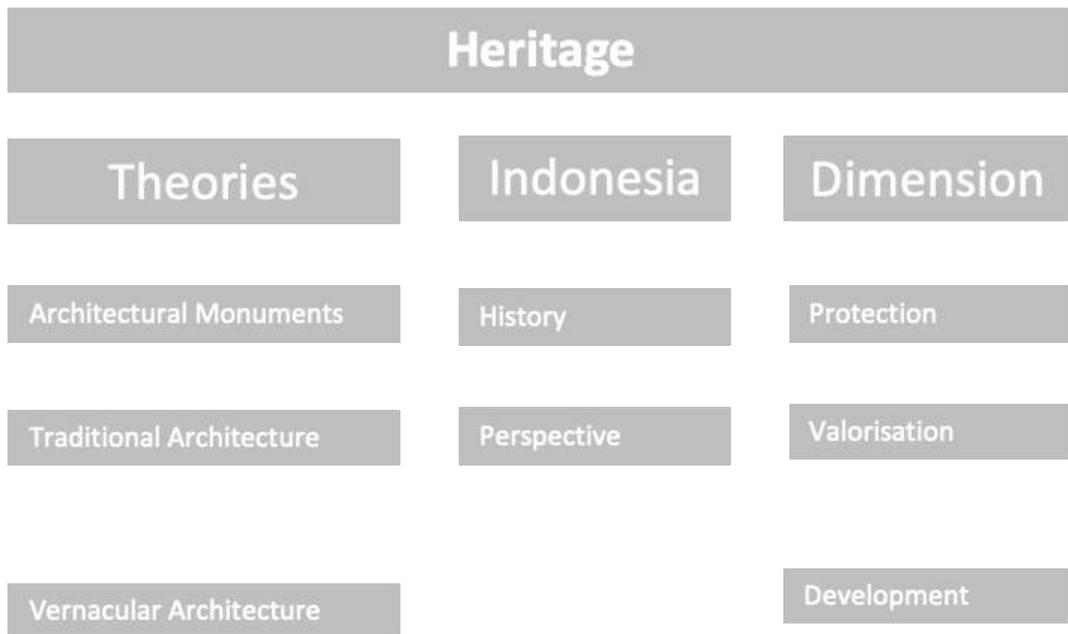
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical perspective as an essential basis for the research analysis provides knowledge about the state of the art regarding concepts of the meanings, roles and understanding of heritage and related topics based on the global discussion. This guide is important, since many perspectives have been formulated for heritage with its context, form, and usage. The global discussion through various sources of literature, forums, institutions, experts formulates the common understanding of heritage and its further action regarding the significance as well as the challenge of threatened condition.

Therefore, this section sets the basis for the research about heritage issues and its relevance in the larger context of development. This research focuses on the heritage regarding architecture and planning as an integrated action. In addition, the theoretical framework emphasises the encounter of the preliminary findings of heritage significance and its challenges in the case study areas with the recent theoretical perspectives regarding heritage and development.

The theoretical framework relates the two main topics about heritage and planning in the framework of sustainable development. The understanding of heritage will be developed beyond protection regarding its significance for the local area. The new heritage perspective is based on the awareness of significant potential as well as the critical condition of heritage beyond its understanding as a monument. Moreover, the context of sustainable development is translated into the three topics of protection, valorisation, and development as an advancement perspective beyond the common understanding of heritage as a monument and planning level of protection only. Those three perspectives have to be considered as a reaction of the past time values, as both objects and histories, as a response to the present condition, as well as a manifestation of the future need. This perspective considers the potential connection between the case study areas -Lubuk Sepang village and Bangke village- as the axis, with other villages in the same area as an integrated context. Therefore, the idea of the integrated context leads to the need of the future perspective of innovative planning and design methods. Hence, the planning and design method support the outlining process of the prospective development sectors of the heritage. Furthermore, the significance of heritage in the development framework will be set in the tourism perspective. Tourism is believed as the most significant sector of heritage advancement in the case study areas. It also relates to the programme of the Indonesian government, in both national and regional levels, to promote the local potential through the tourism sector.

This section uses the methods of literature study, analysis of guidelines, as well as the analysis of fieldwork result of expert interviews and observation. The first point of Heritage Architecture mainly uses literature study and analysis of guidelines from international conventions, as well as national and regional legislation concerning heritage protections. The second point of the sustainable development framework uses a literature study and fieldwork. The fieldwork was conducted in the case study areas through some tools or forms, such as expert interviews and observation. The result of the expert interviews and observation is analysed to formulate the main aspects of the sustainable development framework for this research. Moreover, it is also synthesised with some relevant guidelines or conventions and literature. The third point, planning and design method, and the fourth point, architectural heritage and tourism, use of literature study to construct the framework of their use for the further step of the research.



Theories, background, and dimension of heritage in Indonesia

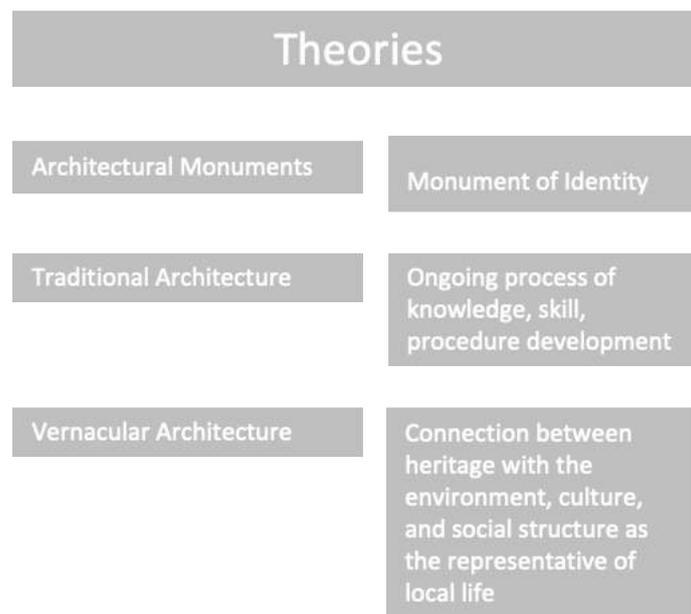
3.1. Heritage

This section discusses the definition, aim, and role of the heritage that is established in societies. This discussion is important to understand the position of heritage in various scales of context, which is not only telling the historical background but also describing its extended potential. Some terminologies for the definition of the heritage (IGI Global Dictionary, 2017) are stated in the following;

The “UNESCO 1972 World Heritage Convention”, indicates as cultural heritage monuments, group of buildings and sites, outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science...An architectural heritage can be interpreted as an “artefact”, where its elements are witnesses of constructive cultures and of events occurred during the life of the building

Recently, the awareness of the role of heritage has been raised to set an important position of many perspectives, since each form of architectural heritage brings its local characteristics, potential civic identity, and beyond. The awareness of heritage promotes the definition and use of heritage more than common realised of heritage as an identity. Heritage contains indigenous knowledge, built on the relationship between the local values and eco-social factors (Frank, T. Luke, C; H. Roosevelt, C. 2015, p. 153). In addition, “in Western societies in the post-war period, cultural heritage has become one of the principle sites for the creation and contestation of memory and identity politics” (Harisson, R. et al. 2008, p. 3). Each heritage building and site has specific tangible and intangible characteristics that promote cultural, social, political, economic, religious aspects (Di Mascio, Danilo. 2015, p. 201).

The various descriptions of heritage definition and role within societies are significant input to set the framework for heritage advancement perspective. As mentioned, the advancement perspective sets heritage beyond as monument or material only. Therefore, a general understanding of heritage in this section is followed by the analysis of the principles of protection, valorisation, and development as integrated principles of heritage approaches for the case study areas.



Three theories of architectural monuments, traditional architecture, and vernacular architecture

3.1.1. Architectural Monuments, Traditional Architecture, Vernacular Architecture

There are three major perspectives that can be summarized in the encounter of heritage and architecture theories, architectural monuments, traditional architecture, and vernacular architecture. The basic understanding of heritage as old or aged building of an area sets the architecture building and sites as the patrimony objects, especially in urban society. Heritage is classified as an inheritance object, from one generation to another. It is in line with the statement "...patrimony, inheritance, or, most closely, heritage. This elegant and very ancient word was originally tied to the familial, economic and juridical structure of a stable society, rooted in space and in time" (Choay, F. 1992, p. 1). Buildings and sites are identified to symbolize the form of previous society with a specific history and identity. Thus, heritage buildings and sites are believed as the monument of its region, as which is in line with "...it is not simply a question of informing, of calling to mind a neutral bit of information, but rather of stirring up, through the emotions, a living memory" (Choay, F. 1992, p. 6). Hence, in this perspective, the building and site of local architecture are set as the monument of an area. The architectural monuments emphasise the architecture as the symbol of history and identity of the previous period of a certain community or in other words as part of historic patrimony.

The heritage is formulated as going beyond a definition of heritage buildings and sites, but rather a process of building the local context and community of that heritage that is located. This understanding relates to the theory of traditional architecture as the profile that contains a systematic style or pattern with its local history as background. Traditional architecture refers to "...both to procedures and material objects that have become accepted as a norm in a society, and whose elements are passed on from generation to generation...more rarely by documents that have codified orally transmitted knowledge, instructions, and procedures" (Noble, Allen G. 2007, p. 1). In fact, the word 'traditional' tends to be opposed to against the word of modernity, including in architecture. It is relevant for the background of how modernity is globally spread, which is in line with the statement by Elizabeth Meredith Dowling (2004, p. 11) about how traditional architecture was turning into modern architecture;

Introduction of the modern aesthetics coincided with the economic collapse of the Great Depression in the 1930s. Little was built during this period, and the prospect of economical design offered by the simplified forms of modern architecture appealed to cash-strapped public and private clients.

Moreover, the theory of heritage has also been continuing about the specific topic of vernacular architecture as defined by Paul Oliver (1997, pp. 1-2) that vernacular architecture is the term to describe the composition of building types, forms, traditions, uses and context as the interaction between environmental and cultural aspects, as well as social structure. This concept describes vernacular architecture as an identic picture of local architecture in rural or peripheral areas. Therefore, it is common as a "...springboard and model for innovation rather than imitation" (Weber, W; Yannas, S. 2014, p.2). The influence of studies on the vernacular architecture leads to the specification in architecture, such as architecture as iconic; square as evocation of symbolic identity; architecture as determined by climate, material, or function; and architecture as the embodiment of experiential, emotional, spiritual and sensory qualities (Oliver, P. 1997, p. 12).



Historical background and perspective of heritage in Indonesia

3.1.2. Architecture and Heritage in Indonesia

The discussion about heritage cannot be separated from the historical background of Indonesia as a nation. Generally, the existence of heritage in Indonesia grows within three periods of Islam (13-15th century), Dutch colonial (15th century), and post-independence (1945). Each era has brought special characteristics of architecture in Indonesia. Nowadays, the buildings of those three specific styles are located in many regions of Indonesia, including South Sumatera Province.

Islamic influences have been applied since Islam first came to Indonesia. Mostly, the influence of Islam in architecture is applied in religious places such as Mosques, especially for the ornaments, which is called as calligraphy. In addition, most of the Islamic heritage buildings are located in big cities. The location of the building is related to the location of the early Islamic centre that was set up.

Generally, the colonial building can be found in big cities of a province or region. The location relates to the historical reason that the Dutch colonies set the strategic area as the base camp for the military services and its communities. The strategic location could be reflected from the various forms of building as a collective site such as family houses, churches, a fortress in Palembang City, as well as soldier accommodation and train station in Lahat City. The architecture in the Dutch colonisation in Indonesia is claimed as the manifestation of the “Amsterdam School” as one of the architecture styles initiated by the architect group in Amsterdam and the style prioritises the artwork by using local material such as bricks, stones (Handinoto; Hartono, S. 2007, pp. 47-52).



Image 36. Heritage buildings from the Dutch colonial era in South Sumatera Province. Source: Author, 2019

The post-independence era of 1945 also indicated the freedom for the local people to set their building. The building could be stated as an initiative of the heritage buildings of each tribe in Indonesia. The idea of heritage buildings for the local people tends to respond to the intangible aspects of climate, local resources (such as wood and bamboo for building materials, soils for the plantation land, water sources for daily living and plantation). In this case, the natural resources have two values, use value and heritage value (Qian, J. 2016, p. 9). Moreover, all of those aspects influence local architectural heritage through its material, construction, design, and ornaments. Therefore, the entire component of local architecture is defined as vernacular architecture, which is the translation form of the social, culture, and religion of the local society growth in any region and recently found as rural or village area (Setiyowati, E. 2010, p. 207).

The three periods of heritage development give influence to modern architecture in Indonesia. Then it collaborated to build a strong characteristic for local architecture, “cultural transformation, as imposed by the Dutch and other western European and American cultures, resulted in the adaptation of

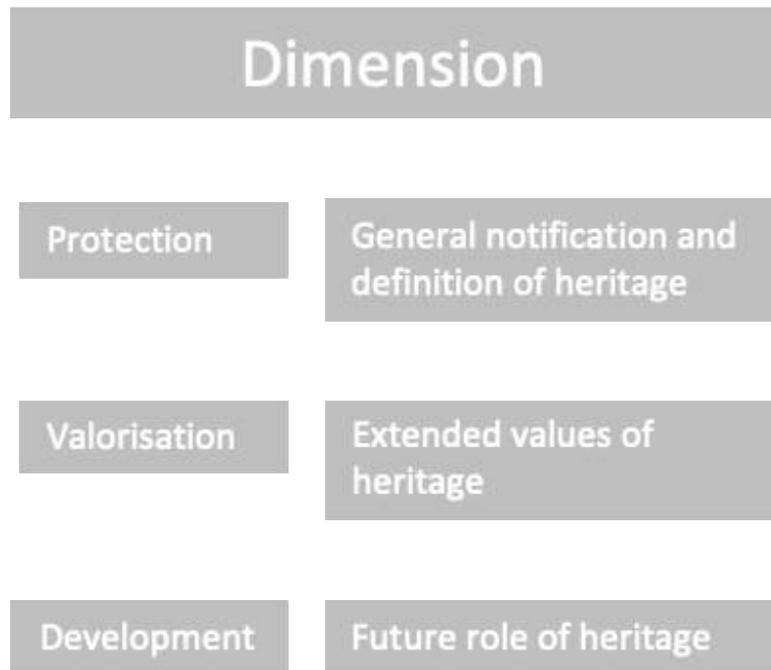
3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

metropolitan architecture and urbanism to the new mixed cultural environment, new socio-economic conditions and industrial development” (Krisprantono, 2003, p. 9). Generally, the most dominant influence has been translated well in the daily life of Indonesian architecture, such as the usage of concrete material from the colonial building, the aesthetic design of Islamic buildings especially tower and calligraphy which are applied not only in a Mosque, but also in public facilities and houses. However, there is a discussion that in many studies, most experts focus on the Dutch colonial as the main influence to the urban design, which mostly covers the layer of the Islam civilisation or characters in many cities in Indonesia (R. Siti Rukayah; Abdul Malik, B. 2012, p. 776).

In many regions, the heritage is believed to be the monument of the local area. Thus, the original form and function are kept as the symbol of original history and identity of that area. Heritage as the monument has mostly happened with the specific form of building that initiated with the unique design or style, ages, and context or location with its historical background. This understanding freezes the local architecture, then leads to the severe condition of many heritage buildings and sites due to minimum intervention.

However, the understanding of traditional architecture as an ongoing process with significant potential for the context and social development has been improving. The improvement could be reflected from the government planning and action as the protection programme of Heritage Architecture. The heritage protection programme has been started in various levels from national, province, and regional in Indonesia. At least there are three institutions as the initiator; Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Education and Culture, and Archaeology Agency. Within various focuses and aims of its programmes, heritage gets a significant focus of its protection. The Ministry of Public Works sets “Kota Pusaka” (heritage city), the Ministry of Education and Culture focuses on the heritage listing procedure, and the Archaeology Agency builds research action about culture, history, and science.

Furthermore, there is an ambiguous definition between those two terms of traditional architecture and vernacular architecture in the local community of peripheral or rural areas. Then the understanding leads to the general conclusion as the same definition between those two terms and concluded as local architecture. The local architecture is believed as their specific character and as stated “to ignore these local meanings is to destroy the cultures that bind people into living communities” (Cromley, E. 2008, p. 301).



Three dimensions of protection, valorisation, and development of heritage

3.1.3. Architecture as Heritage

The relevant components of heritage characteristics and its cultural, social, and economic potentials, are not only describing the definition of the heritage form but also emphasising the wider context of heritage as an integrated and outgoing process within context and society. Heritage is believed as the patrimony subject that applied to support or strengthen the social role in society. Furthermore, the awareness of its significance has been developing that set heritage as important resources in the development of local values, both material and immaterial aspects.

The improvement of the heritage as an integrated and ongoing process has to be articulated into an advanced perspective as a response to its chances as well as challenges. Heritage as an integrated and ongoing process has been articulated into three dimensions of protection, valorisation, and development. These three dimensions would set some steps of a process that starts from the level of codification and definition of the material and immaterial, extension of its definitions and role in response with the social and spatial change, to the activation of heritage for the future expectation of better living for both human and nature.

a. Protection

Terms

The origin of the word 'protect' is to "keep safe from harm or injury, aim to preserve (a threatened species or area) by legislating against collecting, hunting, or development" (Oxford Living Dictionary, 2019). Protection is described as "the act of protecting; the state of being protected" (Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2019). The World Heritage Committee, UNESCO (1996) puts protection as a part of the action for conservation "identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage". The heritage protection is the movement from the romantic feelings in times of social change (Geurts, E; Paul Corten, Jean. 2014, p.43). Regarding heritage protection, there is an acculturation of the sense of belonging/feeling with the environment as the influence factors. Hence, the theoretical development of heritage influences the sense of belonging in various societies (Davison, G. 2008, pp. 31-35).

The idea of heritage protection cannot be separated with the history of the heritage. This history leads to the understanding of the awareness of heritage to the need practises that are associated with its protection. Françoise Choay (1992, pp. 1-4) defines the history of the heritage and its implication, which was started with *Patrimoine* as Heritage in English with the nomadic concept; then it leads to the 'historic heritage' as a resource of a diversity assembled of shared belonging in the past; and it also formulates 'historic monument' as an exemplary category of daily environment. The conception of heritage spread beyond Europe, such as Meiji in Japan (the 1870s) who conserved their historic monument through ritual reconstruction as witnesses to the past. In addition, this heritage conception was also applied by the United State (in the same era) as the first nation that protected its natural heritage.

The idea of heritage protection has triggered various debates. One of the main ideas is about whether the city's development seeks to destroy ancient urban ensembles or strives to preserve its conceptual identity (Choay, F. 1992, pp. 120-121). Another debatable question is "the continuity and historicity of identity are challenged by the immediacy and intensity of global cultural confrontations" (Robins, K. 1999, p. 27). The effect of these confrontations is a modernisation that eliminates the history and the beauty of the heritage buildings and sites. It is in line with Robert Hewison (1999, p. 155) who states that "the effect of modernisation was not just that everything had changed, but that everything had become more and more the same, as architectural and scenic differences were ironed out under the weight of mediocrity and uniformity." Furthermore, Yehuda E. Kalay (2008, p. 1) stresses how "heritage sites all over the world face rapid decline due to aggressive urban expansion, speculative development, wars and they are generally neglected."

The awareness of the significant role of heritage is not finished until its definition and role. Indeed, it triggers further actions, while the detailed programmes need a comprehensive approach without sharpening the topics of contraindications of the heritage programme. It is stated that a well-maintained heritage is contributing to less disaster of natural and human development, as well as strengthening the resilience of communities, and saving lives due to traditional knowledge and skills (UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 2019).

Background

Based on the significance of architectural heritage, many parts of the world set effective programmes to save their identities through the Heritage Architecture forms. It is related to the function of the protection programme that can be seen as allowing the existing value by an improved style or function (Denslagen, W. 2009, p.106). The heritage values are a complex arrangement between economic and cultural values as the primary values (Mason, R. 2008, p. 103).

There are a wide range of heritage values among different frameworks as described below;

<i>Reigl (1902)</i>	<i>Lipe (1984)</i>	<i>Burra Charter (1998)</i>	<i>Frey (1997)</i>	<i>English Heritage (1997)</i>
<i>Age</i>	<i>Economic</i>	<i>Aesthetic</i>	<i>Monetary</i>	<i>Cultural</i>
<i>Historical</i>	<i>Aesthetic</i>	<i>Historic</i>	<i>Option</i>	<i>Educational and academic</i>
<i>Commemorative</i>	<i>Associative-symbolic</i>	<i>Scientific</i>	<i>Existence</i>	<i>Economic</i>
<i>Use</i>	<i>Informational</i>	<i>Social (including spiritual, political, national, other cultural)</i>	<i>Bequest</i>	<i>Resource</i>
<i>Newness</i>			<i>Prestige</i>	<i>Recreational</i>
			<i>Educational</i>	<i>Aesthetic</i>

Table 15. Summary of heritage values that are defined by various scholars and organisations. Source: Randall Mason, 2008, p. 102.

The possibilities of unbalanced improvement between style and function could be interfered by a creative approach. A creative intervention of heritage will enable the improvement of territorial development as catalysts of transformative energies (Ferretti, M. 2017, p. 2). It is line with the aim of protecting itself that is mentioned by UNESCO World Heritage Convention (2019) "a well-protected World Heritage property may contribute directly to alleviating poverty and inequalities by providing basic goods and services, such as security and health, through shelter, access to clean air, water, food and other key resources". The creative programme and intervention of Heritage Architecture is a holistic project of society that involve many components of society, "[n]umerous case studies illustrate how it is individual actors or actor groups from within and without a community, who find a particular type of heritage worthy of preservation and who set in motion a nomination process" (F. Bendix, R. 2015. p. 219).

As a systematic involvement, the intervention of the local community in heritage protection could be a driver of success. Indeed, the local community is a part of the architectural heritage itself. The community involvement would contribute as an individual input and a public attention for the protection of the area or region.

Significance of the Research

This research defines heritage, which refers to the previous references, as any resource in the region that reproduces the identity for the local area. The definition is not only limited to the material, but also immaterial aspects of daily local life. This meaning legalises the definition of heritage as a historical monument of the nation.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Moreover, the national discussion about heritage awareness due to the decay or dismissal is also triggering this research to emphasize its protection. However, the protection is the first step of heritage reproduction into a more significant role beyond as a monument of the nation. This research specifies the context of protection with architectural heritage as one frame of an integrated perspective. Hence, protection is an action, while heritage is a subject as well as an object for its action of protection. The protection leads to the heritage perspective of valorisation, and also development. The terms of protection are generally applied for all of the actions to save the value, as well as the physical performance of heritage, such as conservation, gentrification, renovation, infill.

b. Valorisation

Terms

The definition of valorisation cannot be separated from the original meaning of value, which “give or ascribe value or validity to” (Oxford Living Dictionary, 2019).

Values are most often used in one of two senses: first, as morals, principles, or other ideas that serve as guides to action (individual and collective); and second, in reference to the qualities and characteristics seen in things, in particular the positive characteristics (actual and potential) (Mason, R. 2008, p. 99).

Regarding heritage, there is an understanding of the term of valorisation stated by Françoise Choay (2011, p. 143).

It refers at once to the intellectual and spiritual values associated with patrimony, but also to an economic value; it implies increasing at once the accessibility, legibility, beauty of the patrimonial items on behalf of the visitors' enjoyment, and also their attractiveness, which will mean an increase in profit for the culture industry.

The word value, as mentioned before, is associated with the further benefit of heritage as a local resource. The heritage sets specific characteristics of social, cultural, economic, politic, and government. Those characteristics are potential assets to bring out as the objects and tools to set up the local activities as conservation as well as the industry (Urry, J. 1999, p. 215).

However, the benefits issue would lead to the question of how far valorisation should be applied in heritage protection. This is because valorisation is claimed as a process of value addition of heritage programme, not only regarding the attractiveness but also regarding the profit. This question pushes many parts of the world to set the protective legislation of heritage to valorise the heritage in their region to balance between these two approaches. The valorisation of heritage is related with the transformation of heritage awareness, “a fundamental transformation of the conceptual attitudes towards cultural heritage started with the first shift, identified in the 1970s, from conservation led to a value-led approach to heritage” (CHCfE, 2015, p. 10).

The heritage protection needs more than just the physical maintenance, because “the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged sites are complex. They involve questions that go beyond originality and integrity” (Rössler, M. 2018). Hence, valorisation is the heritage practises that is the phenomenon between two value systems regarding the new scientific/technical methods/innovations; and profitability, and two conservational styles of conservation and restoration; and modernisation (Choay, F. 1992, pp. 143-148).

Furthermore, the valorisation is commonly raised by the legislation protection as mentioned and supported by the community awareness. It is in line with the statement of “the authorities increasingly try to use their version of heritage to combat such local interests, while community leaders develop great skill in identifying their local interests with wider national models of identity” (De Cesari, C.; Herzfeld, M. 2015, p. 177). The need for community involvement relates to the concern that indigenous people and local communities take a significant role in the local heritage convention regarding its sustainability (UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 2015). In this point, the consideration

of the local community as an important part of protection and valorisation is strongly declared. The value addition of heritage movement has to set the local community as the first manifestation both as the source of inspiration and the actor of the heritage movement.

Background

The protection of heritage is fundamental to enhance its value. The value would economically worth the process of its protection. In addition, the value enhancement is conceptually claimed as a modern intervention, which left the tradition that put heritage as an object or monument. Hence, the process of valorisation provides several interventions that bring significant benefits. The costs of the heritage protection are commonly dominating in the local government budget, while the outcome is often intangible and difficult to be applied in conventional method or term (McLoughlin, J.; Sodagar, B.; Kaminski, J. 2006a, p. 43). The fact of the government budget is becoming a struggle to put heritage protection as a focus of development. Thus, valorisation is a trending subject of an approach in the heritage protection process.

Moreover, the budgeting has led to “a remarkable shift in heritage discourse in contemporary policies. It is altered from a conservation-oriented (or object-oriented) approach to a value-oriented (or subject-oriented)” (CHCFE, 2015, p. 35). Thus, the valorisation is not only setting a new trend of heritage movement to be an attractive movement, but also the step to set a local legacy of heritage as one of the focus developments in the government.

However, the implementation of valorisation spirit and framework have to be put as a priority point, since many reconstructions, restoration, and any other forms of protection failed in the aim of valorisation due to profitability (Choay, F. 1992, p. 144). Even though the protection keeps the original design and construction, the changes in its volume, a new function, and activities in the projects are challenges for its recent benefit.

The objective of valorisation is a challenging task for its projects. Currently, many projects of heritage show that profitability is the most dominant objection. The discussion of valorisation and tourism profit is the same debatable topic as heritage in tourism and profit, especially about the number of tourists, and the type of activities. Thus, the integrated programme that brings profit by promoting the values of heritage is a critical concern. Again, the role of legislation as a framework, local community as initiator and actor, as well as the experts as an executor have to be integrated as a cycle without the different level of which is the most or the least influence groups of its valorisation process.

Significance of the Research

This research focuses on the valorisation of architectural heritage. The case study areas show the recent condition of Heritage Architecture needs to be protected as the local and national identity. Many regions in Indonesia set legislation to protect the existence of heritage through some of the programmes. However, most of the programmes are not quite effective for its protection, since the threatened condition of heritage is happening in many regions. The programme cannot sustain since it is less integrated regarding public attention, or community involvement. Therefore, this condition brings the perspective of the urgency of valorisation. The protection as the first manifestation for architectural heritage has to extend for its value. The extension is the way to integrate the objective of the protection with the profitability aims for both heritage as well as community and environment as a whole.

Moreover, the context of architectural heritage as a part of the daily life of the local society triggers the awareness of valorisation. The protection of the architectural heritage as an object or monument would require less involvement of the community and less connection to another immaterial heritage as well as nature in that region. Valorisation in this research is also defined as a creative intervention of the architectural heritage. The extension of its value is by proposing an innovative model or framework in the principle of sustainability. It is empowering all of the aspects beyond architecture as material aspects.

c. Development

Terms

The term of development has a root meaning as “the process in which someone or something grows or changes and becomes more advanced” (Cambridge University, 2019). The advancement of heritage beyond material or monument only is a significant endeavour for the existence of the heritage, both as an object and a subject, for the development context of the region. The development of heritage has been started as the reconstruction of a morphological structure, social fabric transformation, public and private connection that is seen as an integrated for the social, cultural and economic life (Meurs, P. 2014, p. 25).

The meaning of the term development is strongly related to the previous terms of protection and valorisation. However, in the implementation, the level of government intervention would be influenced by the practice of heritage development that could be reflected in the response of the global convention about the movement for the heritage (Aygen, Zeynep. 2013, p. 27). The global convention has two sides as the proof of the commonly raised awareness as well as notification alert for the entire region about its significance. However, in Indonesia, the implementation for heritage legacy has only been settled in the national level and challenged in many subjects of administrative procedure, private poverty, community response and involvement especially in the level of regency.

Moreover, just like the natural environment, the development of the heritage environment has a certain level of capacity, which leads to the need for sustainable approaches (English Heritage. 2008, p. 319). The threatened recent condition is not only a subject of the challenge, but also the severe future prediction. The future without heritage would come true if the implementation of sustainable approaches has not been put as a priority implementation. Thus, sustainable development has to be applied more than a preferable document concept.

Development of heritage shows the local interaction that is described by Aldo Rossi (1982, p. 6) as permanence performance into housing as a place of conventional function and monuments; as a dialectically related to the city’s growth; then identically as skeleton-city. Moreover, the city’s growth could be interpreted in some typologies even though many cities are explained based on its function, such as commercial cities, cultural cities, industrial cities.

Background

UNESCO World Heritage Convention (2019) have realised that “heritage was long absent from the mainstream sustainable development debate despite its crucial importance to societies and the wide acknowledgement of its great potential to contribute to social, economic and environmental goals”. Indeed, heritage could influence democracy and well-being (Lazzaretti, L. 2012, pp. 229-230). By realising that, the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (2015) sets up a policy that conducts how to maximise the heritage in the framework of sustainable development as a crucial global convention in heritage development. It triggers much development of heritage as one of the priority sectors of national development in any region.

The awareness of the significant heritage development in the context of a sustainable development framework has been proven in many projects. It can be learned from the implementation of Halland Model on 1993 in Sweden that the development of heritage building has the function as a catalyst for regional development by boosting local economy income through active conservation strategies such as design and development activities, environmental control and public participation, and knowledge acquisition and recycling (Gustafsson, C. 2009). It shows that heritage development brings significant transformation in complex sectors. Another reflection from Italy, the multiplier trigger of value generation and urban regeneration through an eco-creative city project (Carta, M. 2014, p. 20) brings significant meanings to the local development.

The development of the heritage is the touchstones of the society and community as a comprehensive and integrated view that involves all of the heritage values, such as cultural values, educational and academic values, economic values, resource values, recreational values, and aesthetic values (English Heritage, 2008, pp. 313-316). Moreover, the public or community participation has shaped the legislation of the heritage as the bottom-up aspect of its development (Aygen, Zeynep. 2013, p. 221). The idea of bottom-up practise is a significant input to the common practices of top-down governmental approaches, such as in Indonesia. The top-down practices have neglected the potential local resources. Thus, this research put the local resources of heritage as the power for the bottom-up practices together with the community involvement as an integrated approach of the development, especially in the regional development area.

Furthermore, based on the complex composition of local architecture in the case study areas, the development process would include the reproduction of local architecture as the responsive approach of development as well as a further action of protection and valorisation of the local architecture. The production of local architecture may involve rituals, customs, and cultures as the way to maximise the potentials of the local materials and skill (Oliver, Paul. 1997, pp. 279-280). The reproduction of architecture would be a proposed programme of development to promote the local values and identities. Moreover, this mission fits with the context of *critical regionalism* (Tzonis, A. 2003);

...[I]t was a conceptual device that we chose to use as a tool of analysis. The concept of regionalism here indicated an approach to design giving priority to the identity of the particular rather than to universal dogmas...as a bottom-up approach to design, that recognizes the value of the identity of physical, social and cultural situation, rather than mindlessly imposing narcissistic formulas from the top-down (Tzonis, A. 2003. pp. 10-11).

In addition, the reproduction of local architecture could be reflected for the Caribbean Wooden Architecture Action Plan that was initiated by the Organization of the Wider Caribbean on Monuments and Sites (CARIMOS) under UNESCO World Heritage. Due to the threatening condition of the wooden architecture as vernacular architecture in the Caribbean Region, there is a set of action plan that consists of some steps of world heritage process as the mapping step for the wooden urban heritage; protection and institutional framework; conservation and management; training, education, and research, networking and follow-up (van Oers, R. 2005, pp. 13-14).

Significance of the Research

This research defines development as the advancement method of architectural heritage. It responds to the development as the extended programmes of protection and valorisation. Thus, protection, valorisation, and development are set as an integrated perspective to set the local development.

The integrated perspective is set up based on the complex condition in the case study area. The case study area shows not only the threatened condition of an architectural heritage, but also the need for effective local development. The recent programme of architectural heritage needs to be valorised and developed further to increase the sustainability of every aspect of social, culture, economy, and governance.

Furthermore, architectural heritage is proposed as a subject of development beyond a common perspective that puts heritage as an object. It means that architectural heritage is a manifestation of local development. In this conception, heritage is the power of the bottom-up practises of spatial planning that empowers both nature and humans by the local community. This is an innovation since top-down is the common approach of spatial and local development planning, especially in Indonesia.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Dimensions of Heritage	Significance of the Research
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage as any resources that reproduce the identity for the local area, both material and immaterial • The first step of heritage reproduction into a more significant role beyond as a monument of the nation • Protection of heritage, both as a subject and an object for the local area
Valorisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the programmes are not quite effective for its protection since the threatened condition of heritage is happening in many regions • Focuses on the valorisation of architectural heritage • The protection as the first manifestation for Heritage Architecture has to extend to its value • As a creative intervention of the architectural heritage by proposing an innovative model or framework within the principle of sustainability
Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the extended programmes of protection and valorisation • Set up based on the complex condition in the case study area that needs of the effective local development • Architectural heritage is proposed as a subject of development beyond a common perspective that put heritage as an object • Heritage is the power of the bottom-up practises of spatial planning that empowers both nature and human in the local community

Table 16. The significance of heritage in the research based on three dimensions of protection, valorisation, and development. Source: Author, 2019

3.1.4. Summary

a. Key Points

Recently, the awareness of the heritage role has raised an important position of development perspective, since each form of architectural heritage brings its local characteristics, potential civic identity, and beyond. The perspective of heritage could be pointed out from the three terms of architectural monuments, traditional heritage, and vernacular heritage. The architectural monuments promote the heritage as a monument of identity in a region; then it is brought forward as a process of contextual and society development. The traditional architecture consists of all heritage benefits, such as knowledge, skill, a technique that is linked with the heritage objects. All those benefits are integrated as part of the society as the norm or informal regulation as an ongoing process. The vernacular architecture is the connection between heritage with the environment, culture, and social structure as the representative of local life.

Generally, heritage in Indonesia has grown between three periods of Islam (13-15th century), Dutch colonial (15th century), and post-independence (1945). The Islamic and the Dutch colonial heritage are mostly spread in the city centre of Indonesia due to the historical background as the centre of religious bases and activities. The post-independent heritage is spread in the entire region, including the rural region of case study areas, which mostly responded the nature and climate. Each of the eras has brought a characteristic of architecture in Indonesia and significant means of heritage.

The significant potential of heritage is valued as the capacity and identity due to its originality and legacy. Generally, heritage is received as common values, as well as the possible capacity as an advanced process of those common values. The heritage could be maximised as a valuable resource in the development process of productive culture, strong social structure, autonomous economic, and effective governance. All those development aims are set up based on the ultimate process of the future for villages from heritage monuments to “heritage village”.

Regarding the process of setting a heritage monument to the “heritage village”, it connects to the history of heritage position. The heritage value has been valued from *Patrimoine*, historic heritage and historic monument (Choay, F. 1992, pp. 1-4). Then, this concept spreads around the world as the manifestation of the heritage protection movement.

The implementation process of heritage protection is significant to involve the community and to be supported by the legislation. The legislation will guide the protection for both material and immaterial values of the heritage. Moreover, the indigenous or local community is a significant element for the heritage convention. Thus, the local community involvement is in line with UNESCO (1996) that formulates the protection of heritage as an action series of identification, protection, conservation, presentation, and transmission.

Moreover, the creative intervention would be significant to increase the value of the heritage. This intervention is allowing an improved style without dismissing the existing values. The creative project triggers a regeneration of the value itself as well as create bigger chances of a further contribution to the local region, such as poverty alleviation as well as increase the community activation. The process or action could be set as a unique attraction for its region.

The further exploration of architectural heritage could be counted as the valorisation. The valorisation activates the intellectual, spiritual as well as economic values of heritage to increase the profit. Thus, this activation maximises the significance of heritage beyond its originality and integrity.

In addition, the terms of development would also fit with the heritage need. The development triggers the growth and advancement of heritage values. It can bring a significant contribution to the social, economic, and also the environment in the framework of sustainable local development. Moreover, the contribution of heritage development triggers resilient communities due to knowledge and skills. Hence, the heritage can be a catalyst to promote local development as a critical development of the region that boost the development while promoting the local values and identity of the region.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Based on the relevance between heritage and the significance of protection, valorisation, and development, this research sets those steps as an integration approach of three principles of heritage movement. The valorisation and development are framed as the continuation of the protection. It is believed that the protection level would not be enough to sustain a programme of heritage existence. Thus, the valorisation and development of architectural heritage are outlined as the method to set the chances of an innovative local development framework. Hence, this integration activates all of the sectors of social, culture, economic, and governance. In addition, it leads to the criteria of the sustainable development need of an area.

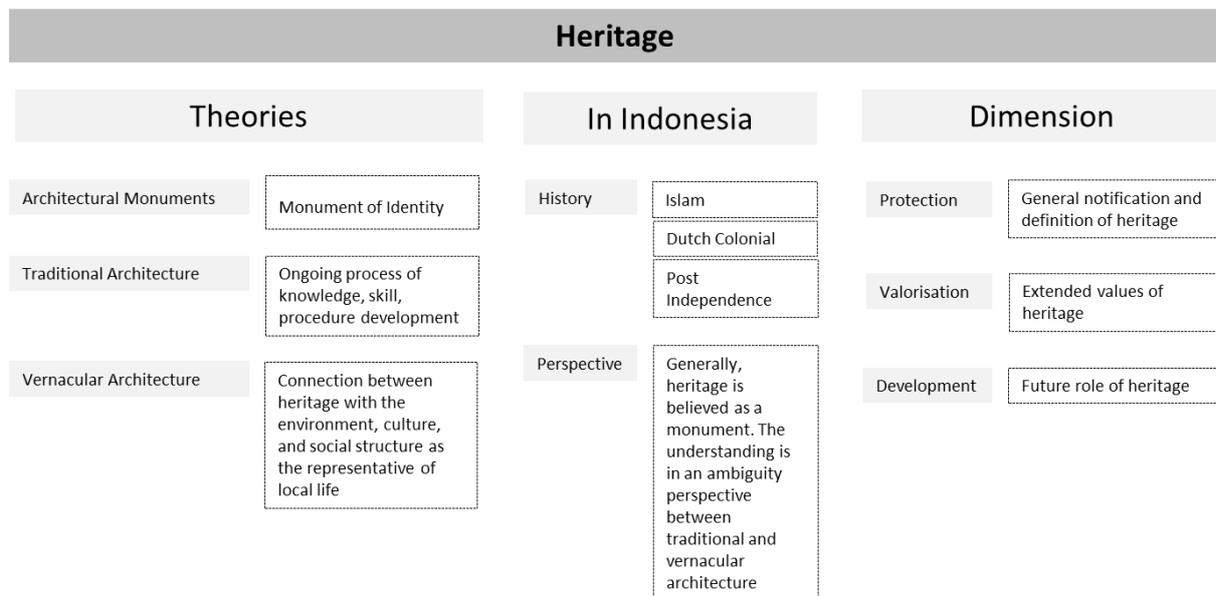


Table 17. Heritage framework of the research that integrates its perspective with the theories, historical background in Indonesia, and three dimensions of protection, valorisation, and development. Source: Author, 2019

b. The Relevance of Inductive Logic

The heritage components, both material and immaterial, with their significance of social, culture, economy and governance are valuable subjects available in Indonesia, which are confronted with the condition of neglected, dismissed and other vulnerable conditions. However, the significance has been realised by the government through some programmes under related ministry or agency. The programme has applied for the registration of the heritage buildings and other trending programmes, but the continuation of these programmes is still questioned.

The condition is getting more problematic since there is no local legislation. The national legislation for heritage protection cannot cover the details needed at the regional level. In addition, the expert team that involves the registration procedures are in a dilemmatic condition, since the mechanism does not provide any further action of its protection. Moreover, the local communities have not been involved in protection procedures, while the heritage itself, especially immaterial, such as tradition, is an ongoing process that challenges the local regulation.

In addition, the aim of valorisation and development heritage have been put in the national agenda of Indonesia. It is also implemented in a programme of “Kota Pusaka” (heritage city). However, same as the meaning, this programme focuses on the cities while the regional areas or villages have not been included as a part of the agenda yet.

Regarding the creative intervention in the protection, valorisation and development of heritage, heritage role is limited as a place or monument and the image of an old building. The heritage buildings and sites are transformed into some commercial areas with the changes of its volume, materials and specific characteristics that eliminates the value (story, history, knowledge or locality). Thus, the economic benefit is the dominant aim for the activities.



Sustainable Local Development Indicators

3.2. Sustainable Development

The concept of sustainable development was published at the Rio Summit in 1992 as “Agenda 21” in the United National Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro. The representatives of 172 governments attended this conference. The main point of this concept is asking the global concern about the necessary changes about the economic development and solution for irreplaceable natural resources and pollution of the planet (Clark, K. 2008, p. 82).

The awareness of “[s]ustainable development starts from the idea that we live in a world of a finite resource, and that if development continues at the current rate, we will exhaust those resources...” (Clark, K. 2008, p. 82). However, there is also an awareness that “...we will never achieve a final state of sustainability because there will always be a need for further change” (English Heritage, 2008, p. 317). The concept of sustainable development is strongly related to the components of environmental, social, territorial, economic and political sustainability, basic needs, self-resilience and eco-development (Tarozzi, 1990). The goal of sustainable development has been formulated as a global concern into UNSDG for 2030 “...ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth”. Moreover, the realisation of Sustainable Development Goal could be learned from the research and cultural institute of the International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam (IABR) to switch Rotterdam's neighbourhood from conventional to renewable energy city.

We aspire to future resilient cities, to living environments that will be socially inclusive and infrastructurally climate-proof, we need to apply creativity and design to explore the future that we actually can want. A future we, therefore, need to research, imagine, design and, quite literally, test to provide us with the leverage we need to work towards our goals in a structured, concentrated and concrete way, with real-world results” (IABR, 2018).

The collective strategy of IABR consists of the energy transition at the neighbourhood scale, toward the energy district, and testing and developing in and with the neighbourhood. Hence, the strategy is not only covering the general problem of the vulnerable neighbourhood, but also the bigger investment of the future through the energy transition.

To examine the goals of sustainable development, it is important to measure the link between environmental development and human needs in the framework of the future. In addition, there are other elements to be considered to support sustainable development locally, such as infrastructure and ecological protection, energy-efficiency, and extended networks (Schröder, J. 2017, p. 15). The local context has to be considered as the manifestation of the sustainable development concept. It relates to the local level condition that complex problems are happening, especially in the cities. Over half of the world’s population living in the city have to flourish socially, culturally, and economically in their daily life (Rössler, M. 2016).

Therefore, the topic of rural development has been taking a significant role due to the overload of urban areas as well as the manifestation of the sustainable development framework. As a reflection, since June 2018 EU-funded research project has been initiating RURITAGE (Heritage for Regeneration) as a driver for sustainable development by integrating the culture and nature of the rural areas of Europe that are rich with thousand years of history about nature and human society (European Union’s Horizon, 2020). Sustainable development is set up as the principle spirit and implemented into detailed programmes of development, including heritage development as a prospective source of local development. The formulation of a sustainable development framework emphasises that architectural heritage is a subject that has to be integrated into other aspects of development.

...[S]afeguarding cultural heritage works as a “multiplier” through which investment can have positive impacts beyond that initially intended, thereby increasing the level of benefit and sustainability of the initial investment (CHCfE, 2015, p.16).

As a background, the concept of sustainability about heritage has been increased after World War, which is known as the World Heritage Convention adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972 (Cave, C; Negussie, E. 2017, p. 15). “During the 1990s the principles of *sustainability* started to be included more and more prominently in policy documents on cultural heritage, increasingly combined with the objective of development “(CHCfE, 2015, p. 10), which shows that the awareness of heritage as an initial step of sustainability has been realised since a long time ago. This also describes that Heritage Architecture is the potential resources to activate other sectors of local development to improve the quality of life.

This research specifies the context of sustainable local development based on the local context of the case study. The local sustainable development framework is defined by five groups of cultural, social, economic, ecologic, and spatial. These contexts have been initiated by Cultural Heritage Count for Europe/CHCfE (2015, p. 17) as “key impetus to encourage and ensure that cultural heritage-related research broadens its horizons and embraces a more holistic approach to future research on cultural heritage impact”. In the final convention by the consortium, CHCfE formulates a four pillars approach to promotion as heritage indicators, such as economic, social, cultural, and environmental indicators.

The evaluation of those four pillars has been considered that the pillars of environmental should be divided into specific aspects of ecologic and spatial. The ecology and spatial aspects are considered as complex fields that effectively stand as each field in Sustainable Local Development Indicators. Thus, this research defines five aspects of cultural, social, economic, ecologic, and spatial as an integrated of heritage indicators in the sustainable local development framework.

Hence, this research formulates various significant components of each context based on the significant influence elements of the sustainable local development framework in the case study areas. In the refining process, this research uses fieldwork by observation, expert interviews, as well as mapping analyses and literature studies. The sustainable development framework provides pictures of a region through five specific aspects of local sustainable development, such as cultural, social, economic, ecologic, and spatial.

3.2.1. Cultural Aspect

Culture is the representative of the ethnic or racial with specific local values. Regarding the significance of heritage, culture is embedded with heritage as the identity, locality, history and wisdom. "Cultural heritage is the collective memory of nations. Without it, there can be no answer to the perennial questions human groups ask about themselves" (World Bank, 2001, p. 34).

Moreover, the Council of Europe (2005) defines:

Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time.

The significance of culture in the development contribution has been considered into some focus points to increase its attractiveness of the culture, as in line with the statement of World Bank (2001, p. 3) "the increased recognition now being given to culture is part of the broader changes that have taken place in development thinking in the 1990s generally".

Regarding cultural heritage significance, it contains complex details of local values within a region. Cultural Heritage Count for Europe (2015, pp. 19-29) defines the significance of cultural heritage based on some evidences of heritage activation/projects within Europe as ten keys finding. The ten keys are attractiveness, unique identity, creative industry, source of innovation, leading to further investment, catalyst for sustainable heritage-led regeneration, climate change solution through some projects of protection and revitalization, contributes to the quality of life, provides an essential stimulus to education, and lifelong learning combines some impacts to build social capital and helps social cohesion in communities. However, those ten keys probably would be subjects of further learning for the developing countries, which are dealing in the early step of cultural heritage development. Thus, the components of cultural heritage have to be built as an integrated field in the context of a sustainable development framework.

The culture as an identity is fragmented/fractured of multiple components of discourses, practises, and positions (Hall, S. 1996, p. 4). The discourse and positions could be represented by personal preferences or form of identity as well as distinctive local values. The identity is mentioned, "...from kinship to resource sharing and exchange cultural practices" (Gilpin, Dawn R; Miller, Nina K. 2013, p. 360). The characteristic has functioned as the identity of the local community since developing based on the common interest, view and interest (Ashmore, R. D.; Deaux, K.; and McLaughlin-Volpe, T. 2004). Hence, "...community identity can be viewed as a dynamic, emergent, multilevel process of negotiation that involves numerous factors: reflexive self-identity, perceived boundaries and networked social relationships among individuals and organizations" (Gilpin, Dawn R.; Miller, Nina K. 2013, pp. 355-356). The community is expected as the representatives of the local area with the specific values of culture; belief, spirit, ethnic or racial, family or clan (Belton, B. 2012, pp. 289-290).

Moreover, community life determines the distinctive life by being highly dependable on the regional characteristics. It is stated that "...to ultimate values is given its affective charge by a fatefulness, the means to realise the given end entail the suppression of desires and emotions through systematic devotion to the task" (Featherstone, M. 1995, p. 34). The strong tradition and culture are strongly reflected in daily life in traditional societies. Tradition is a standard measurement against everyday life (Stern, Robert A. M. 2011, p. 2), while the value is defined as a sharing process between identity and collective interest (Asciutti, E. 2006, p. 26). In addition, in local communities, people keep religion as one of the inheritance subjects. Religion brings influence as the basis of nationalism into socio-economic practises in a certain area (Augustine, S. 2006).

The social movement in the local community tends to be impeded by the local tradition (Eyerman, R. 1999, p. 120). The main proposal point of the concept is not to create homogeneity, but a greater diversity among the local values (Featherstone, M. 1995, p. 86). The potential of the local values

would possibly produce the cultural phenomena that promote its values through other sectors beyond the culture (Du Gay, P. 1997, p. 287).

Furthermore, the heritage building and other forms of heritage used to tell the specific frame of the life dimension of the local people (Breen, C.; Reid, G.; Hope, M. 2015, p. 928). The general idealisation would also contribute to the forming as well as the existing architectural forms within the region (Noennig, J. R. 2007, p. 14). Thus, the meanings of heritage building could be a strong confrontation of how strong the architectural form as an indicator of significance values, especially regarding the cultural aspect. The interpretations of the existing material culture would support the community's identity and belonging (Miller. 1998). However, rapid development tends to set a new world, "the material and imagined worlds are rarely built in agreement, often they tell of political power contested or of defiant natural elements" (Heine, Eike-C. 2015, p. 13). Therefore "...as architects, engineers, and builders turn once again to local resources and methods, not simply for constructing buildings, but also as a strategy for supporting social engagement, sustainable development, and cultural continuity" (Golden, E. M. 2018, p. 1).

Regarding the importance of heritage, there are some debatable discussions about protecting the local heritage buildings. The protection relates to the condition that the local people had less power, which influences the weak production of heritage knowledge (Rassool, C. 2010. pp. 79-101). Thus, the loss of indigenous knowledge and skills needs an intervention from experts by developing communication strategies dependent on demonstration (Golden, E.M. 2018, p. 99). The significance step has to orient with the future of the community and integrate into daily life, which has the possibility as an economic alternative (Dalby, S.; Mackenzie, F. 1997, p. 105). The heritage project could bring the communities together to share the same interest and purpose for the local area (Stephens, J.; Tiwari, R. 2015, p. 99).

3.2.2. Social Aspect

The significance of the sustainable development framework is needed due to the complex challenges, including the social aspect. It is in line with the statement by the General Assembly of the United Nations for Sustainable Development Agenda (2015, pp. 5, 35);

There are enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power. Gender inequality remains a key challenge. Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern. Global health threats, more frequent and intense natural disasters, spiralling conflict, violent extremism, terrorism and related humanitarian crises and forced displacement of people threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades.

The social problem is one of the significant challenges that have to be addressed, including in the local development framework. The local potentials would be a potential resource to increase social activation within societies.

This research promotes heritage as the local potential to promote local development, including in the social field. However, the heritage activation would be a challenging subject, which is related with the statement “cultural heritage can play an integrating role and lead to social inclusion, but it can also cause social exclusion” (CHCFE, 2015, p. 55). The social exclusion relates to the common practice that tradition could trigger the feeling of exclusion due to the impression of elitism (McLoughlin, J.; Sodagar, B.; Kaminski, J. 2006a, p. 54). It is one of the challenges of heritage development that confronts groups and parties with each interest, needs, and preferences.

Moreover, it is relevant to analyse further the relationship between social support and protection with social security (Nooteboom, G. 2015, p. 2), while the emotion of the people would influence the characters of the region (Low, S. 2017, p. 145). The social relationship would be reflected in the emotion, such as security and happiness, which would indicate the level of social relationship successfulness. Good social interaction is significant to elevate people’s happiness (Abdullah, Yusfida A.; Zulkifli, Farrah L. 2018, p. 7).

Furthermore, the insecurity or violence in the society appears when power is weak and when there is a conflict between public authorities (Luckham, R. 2017, p. 102). Thus, the security has two sides of causes: the unstable economic condition and the low improvement of relevant authorities. It is a critical challenge for any local development since security is a compulsory requirement for any development programme of local society. In addition, there are also the terms of social security. However, social security has not been well established in the developing country, for example, in Indonesia. Social security has been introduced since 1935 as an essential source for income for the retiree, disabled workers, survivors of deceased workers, and family members of these beneficiaries (Diamond, Peter A.; Orszag, Peter R. 2004, p. 15).

Moreover, the social issue is also strongly related to wellbeing and poverty. Generally, there are three types of theories of well-being (Brey, P. 2012, pp. 16-20); hedonist theories believe that pleasure as good value and pain is bad value; desire-fulfilment theories state the well-being as the fulfilment of someone’s desires; and objective list theories state well-being is the collection of subjective pleasure and desires. However, in the traditional society of case study areas, the convention of well-being is strongly related to the material components, such as a big house, private vehicles, various farms or lands. Thus, the well-being of one would be recognised easily in the group of local society.

Another influential element of society is happiness. Aristotle defines happiness as the highest level of human satisfaction. The happiness within communities is increasing when there is a strong social bond such as housing design and density, street connectivity, land use mix and the availability of public spaces, as well as public amenities such as the availability of green space and access to transit and cultural resources (Cloutier, S.; Pfeiffer, D. 2015, pp. 317-318). However, its definition would be different among many people. It is more accurate to define happiness based on someone's definition about life in general rather than the definition of happiness (Iani, L. et al. 2013, p. 954). Happiness is an important factor not only in regards to well-being but also through tangible outcomes and behaviours (Monopolis,

A. 2012, p. 61). This research brings happiness as an important indicator to be addressed due to its significance. It could be concluded that happiness has influenced the strengthening of local social life (Minton, A. 2009, p. 177). The concept of happiness tends to integrate with the family context, whereas the definition of the family depends on social norms and values (Tillman, K.H.; Nam, Charles B. 2008, p.367).

3.2.3. Economic Aspect

The activity for heritage movement in the context of a sustainable development framework has a direct connection with the economic aspect. It is in line with the statement “[w]illingly or unwillingly, in everyday practice, the survival of cultural assets is deeply influenced by economic criteria” (World Bank, 2001, p. 41). The economic aspect regarding the heritage movement takes both roles as a motivation for benefit as well as a promotion of its value. However, “...economic processes depend on meaning for their effects and have particular cultural conditions of existence” (Du Gay, P. 1997, p. 287). Thus, the economic objection has to be integrated with other particular conditions and potential of the heritage assets, instead of a single goal of its programmes.

The potential of heritage could be put as a cultural capital in the economic aspect. However, the value of heritage may not be representing the whole range and complexity of the cultural worth that cannot be defined with monetary terms, such as religious significance, a development influence, an architectural concept and style, or a symbol/identity of the place and region (Throsby, D. 2012, p. 47). Hence, those complexities as cultural elements have to be oriented as a comprehensive objection beyond its economic value.

Moreover, the use of cultural heritage has some implications into a multiplicity of effects, such as (Nijkamp, P. 2012, pp. 81-82):

- *Local Production System (investment, consumption, and demand for products)*
- *Regional labour market (including new jobs and labour force participation)*
- *Local Housing Market (sale and rent)*
- *Financial-economic system (incentives, taxes, and distributional aspects)*
- *Effects on the physical environment (such as pollution, congestion, and energy use)*
- *Local Social Community (including security, social inclusion, and community bond)*
- *Cultural Context (performing arts and citizen’s participation in cultural manifestations).*

Regarding material heritage, the process of architectural production would promote multiple economies, such as profit, physical location, self-referential, and original idea (Sharr, A. 2015, pp. 99-107). Hence, the economic benefit will also increase the quality life of local people as related with the first two points of the UN Sustainable Development Agenda (2015, pp. 14, 35) “end poverty in all its forms everywhere; end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”, as the ultimate goal for all regions.

However, the promotion of economic value, especially in rural areas, such as case study areas is one of the most challenging subjects in the development programme. This is as mentioned in the Sustainable Development Goals that “growing inequality is detrimental to economic growth and undermines social cohesion, increasing political and social tensions and, in some circumstances, driving instability and conflicts”. The severe economic condition sets those complex problems in the local society. Furthermore, social cohesion also emphasises the role of the female workforce in local economic development (Poutanen, S.; Kovalainen, A. 2017, p. 60). Thus, the promotion of economic aspects would relate to any aspects of social development as well, including gender equality that influences the local community form and social structure.

Based on the common condition of the local economy in heritage areas, the new concept of the local economy is needed to improve the quality of life. The creative economy identical to sustainable economic growth as well as the quality of life (Kasprzak, R. 2015, p. 35). The concept of the new economy could be proposed with an innovative method to explore the local resources as mentioned “[t]he exploitation of new economic opportunities that enhance the sustainability of rural communities is seen to be an essential component of rural development in the region” (Newbery, R.; Bosworth, G. 2010, p.186). The new economy has been widened and integrates the scope of economic, territorial and intellectual areas that describe the aspects of new technologies (Poutanen, S; Kovalainen, A. 2017, p.

47). Hence, the field of economy in sustainable local development would be described based on components of the productive and creative sector of the local economy.

The productive sectors of economic activities influence many factors of living. The factors are capital stock, human resources, technology, research and science, geographical location concerning natural resources, as well as labour force (Azaria, M. et al. 2016, p. 422). However, the productivity of economic sectors in the rural area is a complex variable as well as highly politically relevant (Terluin, I. J. 2003, p. 327). Therefore, the legislation has to provide an intervention process for the local government through an effective policy instrument, especially in the globalisation period that allows the privatisation in many economic activities (Molle, W. 2014, p. 16).

The economic development of productive programmes and all of the related aspects offer the maximum prospects of regional development. However, the quality of local production takes a significant contribution instead of the maximum output. As Jurgen Antony, Torben Karl, Erik E. Lehmann (2017, p. 191) state "if policymakers are more concerned about high growth rates and less on the quality of growth, strong institutions and legal frameworks would be counterproductive". Moreover, the production strategy has to compromise with the local (Robins, K. 1997, p. 29). It is regarding the optimum activation of both resources and marketing of the production. In addition, collaboration is also a trending approach for product development, production, sourcing, transporting, financing and marketing (Molle, W. 2014, p. 14).

Furthermore, "[c]reative economy may be defined as one in which businesses promote creativity, knowledge convergence, and advanced scientific technology based on coordinated learning to create new markets and new jobs" (Sung, T. K. 2015, p. 89) as a significant movement for development. The innovation of the local economy is expected as the solution to the global challenges of economic development. As Oscar Afonso, Sara Monteiro and Maria Thompson (2014, p. 672) state, "more industrialised and emerging nations are expected to become innovation economies, in their efforts to address complex socio-economic problems and to generate new sustainable sources of economic growth". The creative economy could also support education as a manifestation of obtaining a skilled workforce. The dual apprenticeship system in Germany, a mixture of classroom and fieldwork training produces a competitive advantage (Weaver, A; Osterman, P. 2014, pp. 34-35) could be taken as an example. This education system is making the connection between the skill and ecosystem as direct and theories perspectives. The area that successfully opens the environment for creative activities for creative knowledge will settle future economic development (Thiel, J. 2015, p. 23).

Moreover, the innovative production consists of feed-forward and feedback process in the economy practises (De Weck, Olivier L.; Reed, D. 2014, p. 235). Thus, the creative economy provides significant access for the cultural activities by promoting the creative activities and distinctive identities of the local communities (Sung, T. K. 2015, p. 89). The creative economy based on cultural activities promote the decline of the area (Jones, P.; Warren, S. 2016, p. 286). Joachim Thiel (2015, p. 23) believes that "culture (and the creative cultural economy) is seen as merely a vehicle of change in urban society and urban space". However, it is important to "undermine cultural policy's potential to play its (much needed) part in promoting creativity as not only an individualistic phenomenon, the preserve of the talented few, but also as a social concept, founded on our relational consciousness, and holding the promise of a genuinely creative economy" (Wilson, N. 2010, p. 368).

3.2.4. Ecologic Aspect

Heritage has a role as a positive contributor to the aspect of ecology, since a “variety of current environmental challenges such as depleting water sources, shrinking forest covers, and disappearing species, rooted in a disregard for the environment, might be addressed by positive practices embedded in local cultures that value a balance between natural and human worlds” (UNESCO. 2010, p.7). Furthermore, the issue about ecology has been recognised as one of the goals for sustainable development agenda “...to tackle water scarcity and water pollution, to strengthen cooperation on desertification, dust storms, land degraded and drought and to promote resilience and disaster risk education” (UN, 2015, pp. 9, 35). The dynamics of housing development is also mentioned as one of the goals in the Quito Implementation Plan to set the Sustainable Housing Scheme through products from water housing (Centre for Constructive Leadership & Development International. 2016), as well as 100% Renewable Energy Communities (Panaligan, R. 2016).

Generally, the combination of spatial consideration, technologies, scenarios, indicators and multiple analysis has been recognised to propose the framework of sustainable environmental management (Macleod, C. J. A, Scholefield, D.; M. Haygarth, P. 2006, p. 591). The way to take all of the natural resources into a planning account build strong interrelation between environment and development in a sustainable development framework (Brahmia, N.; Chaab, S.; Zeddouri, A. 2016, pp. 335-336). Hence, there are three principles of environmental management, as Darcy J. Gentleman (2011, p. 3281) states “tracking of material (and energy) flows through society; consideration of economic and geopolitical factors that influence environmental conditions; and consideration of all stakeholders”.

The existence of energy alternatives is significant as a source of power for daily activities, as well as environmental sustainability. However, “the philosophy of energy is directly linked to the consumer’s perception and is influencing the human behaviour” (Makijenko, J. 2016, p. 695). Cengiz Kahraman and Ihsan Kaya (2010, p. 6270) state “the use of energy has been a key in the development of human society by helping it to control and adapt to the environment”. The environment is a complex system that has diversity, individuality, and individual interrelation between nature components (Bermejo, R. 2014, p. 86).

Hence, the energy alternative has to be part of the environmental consideration in the local planning system. J.F. DeCarolis, S. Babae, B. Li, S. Kanung (2016, p. 300) state, “...energy infrastructure is expensive and long-lived, a critical challenge is to develop robust planning and investment strategies that account for future uncertainty”. It is in line with Jyoti Parikh and Probal P. Ghosh (2018, p. 233) who mentioned, “the energy sector requires long-term planning as it is investment intensive with long gestation lags”. However, regarding consequences for future as the effect of multiple threats between the increase of human need and ecological capacity, the energy alternative urgently listed as one of the priorities in the planning system. One of the proposed energy alternatives regarding the threat of fossil fuels is renewable energy (Perlaviciute, G; Steg, L. 2015, p. 259). There are two types of renewable energy; energy uses the sun as a source (solar-energy) and other sources (non-solar-energy) (Yusaf, T.; Goh, S.; Borserio, J. A. 2011, p. 2216). In addition, the main technological systems of energy alternative (Bermejo, R. 2014, pp. 221-234) would be derived from wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal power.

The concern of energy alternatives would relate to the global concern of climate change. It has also been put as one of the main agenda in the international convention. The sustainable energy pathway has been integrated with the sustainable goal with the aim to meet a global climate stabilisation of 2^oC above pre-industrial levels over the period 2010-2100 for the whole world and three developing Asian regions; Centrally Planned Asia, South Asia, and others Pacific Asia (Takheshita, T. 2015, p. 135). Therefore, regulatory framework approach is needed to control environmental impacts,

including in the energy alternatives system to decrease the global threats of climate change, energy deficiency, and pollution (Arimura, Toshi H. 2015, pp. 516-517).

The other significant factor of ecology is biodiversity conservation. Lack of essential urban services leads to environmental degradation, such as air, water, natural resources (Kamata, T. et al. 2010, p. 1). At the same time, nature plays a unique role and contributes to the proper functioning of the ecosystem, however many species around the world are declining and going extinct (Relyea, R.; Ricklefs, R. 2018, p. 506). It is happening in many parts of the world, especially in developing countries where sustainability in development is a topic and yet on the way to be implemented.

Regarding threads and sustainability of nature, the ways of nature conservation have been brought as one of the main agenda of sustainable development. The nature conservation is beyond efficiency, it consists of a complex socio-ecological system's behaviour, such as diversity of ecological systems and its components which have multiple attributes; private and public goods, and the diversity of social systems; numerous stakeholders, interactions and rules (Gatzweiler, Franz W.; Volkmann, J. 2007, p. 5). That system could be built as the result of serious concern from both people and institutions towards ecological actions. The framework of legislation would not be enough without active integration among those attributes.

There are six key ways to increase nature conservation (Evans, D. M. et al. 2012, pp. 215-216); first is subsidies, especially in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, second is regulatory frameworks to improve incentives for private sector support of conservation, third is controls on overseas aid budgets, fourth is tax incentives, fifth is 'Payments for Ecosystem Services' (PES), and sixth is philanthropy. Hence, conservation agreement has a function of mechanisms that put natural (ecological variables such as disasters, climate change) and human factors (land ownership, economic cycles, shifting landholder preferences, ecological management) as legal instruments to establish the conservation (Lindsay, B. 2016, p. 700).

3.2.5. Spatial Aspect

The spatial aspect is related to the activities of local governments in setting up and implementing development plans. The potential of rural areas has been realised as a significant contribution that needs an effective programme, especially regarding the spatial issues.

Moreover, the need of spatial planning does not only concern the equal development between urban/cities with peripheral/rural/villages but also motivates local people to contribute in the local development in the various sectors. In addition, it is also promoting the quality of life for the local community (indigenous and older people). Thus, it is in line with one of the Quito Implementation Plan to promote local government and rural urbanization through “[producing] a new generation of self-reliant who will devote intellect, talent, skill, energy and dutifulness, coupled with boundless love, to service of our local communities while making a living” (Centre for Constructive Leadership & Development International, 2016).

Furthermore, as mentioned in the UN-Habitat III (2017, p. 12) “local and regional governments often have direct responsibility for dealing with vital daily challenges related to sustainable urbanisation, such as basic service provision, urban planning, transportation, and environmental protection”. Facing the daily challenges is significant, due to global pressure, many traditional environments lost their local identity (Herzog, Lawrence A. 2006, p. 7). Hence, spatial development takes a role in defining the local identity and promoting it as a potential resource in the local development framework.

Regarding the sustainability of spatial development, landscape in the context of spatial questions have to be integrated into the components of settlement and infrastructure. It relates to the recent condition that the region is dominated by the settlement as the basic need for the local inhabitant. In the process of creation, the aspect of culture and experience, such as education, propaganda, regulation and leisure could be factored of reforming the region including in the settlement form (Henderson, S.R. 2013, p. 203). Hence, the efficiency and productivity of the economic system, as well as mass production, could trigger the creation of the settlement classes within an era (Henderson, S. R. 2013, p. 96).

Moreover, transportation, which is related to proper infrastructure, is one of the basic needs in any local development programme. It is mentioned “[p]roperly designed infrastructure can also make growth more inclusive by sharing its benefits with poorer groups and communities, especially by connecting remote areas and small and landlocked countries to major business centres” (Bhattacharyay, Biswa N. 2012, p. 19). Hence, “[transportation] systems must be balanced to maximize economic benefits while not adversely impacting the environment or social inclusion” (Schreffler, E. N. 2018, p. 84). Moreover, economic, environmental and social are the basic considerations of the public transportation system (Walker, J. 2018, p. 125). In addition, Kari Watkins (2008, p. 54) states “public transportation is simply *collective mobility*—a form of transportation that is shared among multiple users”. Regarding sustainability transportation, “transportation organisation must first engage in collaborative planning efforts at the local level to increase emphasis on land use and transit-oriented development” (Adler, Susannah K. et al. 2012, p. 126). Another consideration is about the psychological behaviour for the users, it is mentioned “[w]hile engineers, planners, and operators of the transport system push for technology solutions, behavioural economists tell us that we need to understand the psychology behind individual decision making” (Schreffler, E. N. 2018, p. 82).

The pedestrian has to be considered in spatial development that creates a healthy habit as well as one of the ways to decrease the problem of traffic congestion, set an effective cost and increase the safety of the users (Pulugurta, S. S. et al. 2007, p. 800). Besides walking, cycling also offers the right way of a healthy mode of transportation. As argued by Yuchen Cu, Sabyasachee Mishra, Timothy. F. Welch (2014, p. 220) “the bike in many cases offers greater mobility, a wide range of health, travel cost and environmental benefits and flexibility to connect with public transportation”. Hence, cycling improves

green transportation for the green-sustainable environment (Asadi-Shekari, Z; Moeinaddini, M; Shah, M. Z. 2015, p. 1).

Concerning heritage, in the landscape field, there is a specific term for the cultural landscape as a specification that includes the natural and cultural resources that is useful for good living and part of the culture of cities and territories (Colarossi, P. 2016, p. 135). The World Heritage Convention (2015) defines the cultural landscape as an illustrative of physical constraints and opportunities by its natural environment and integration of the social, economic, and cultural forces. Some of the cultural landscape provides biological diversity as well as associate with the collective mind of communities that represent the beliefs, artistic, traditional customs and spiritual relationship between people and nature (Rotondo, F. 2016, p. 23). Moreover, the outlining of the landscape would help to shape the rural policy (Thorbeck, D. 2012, p. 55). There should be a concept that allows the flexibility and creativity of the individual consciousness of the space and place as the component of the landscape (Low, S. 2017, p. 145).

Regarding the important need for government activities in connection to the local society as a manifestation of bottom-up practices, the role of communication media is critical as open access to the information in line with technological development. Ruth C. King and Weidong Xia (1997, p. 877) state “approval or established perceptions toward technology appropriateness are mostly idiosyncratic and contingent upon numerous factors such as task goals or prior technology experience”. Moreover, the media brings significant aims which are mentioned “the spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies” (United Nations, 2015, pp. 5, 35). Thus, in the form of communication media, technology intervention is significantly influenced.

The effective government is a continuing process of strategic development. It can be learned from Eindhoven government, which has a strong history, economic, social and political development. Eindhoven government has been applied the innovation system governance competence through three interrelated levels: “the micro-level (individual firms and organisation), the meso level (the very active management of specific areas), and the regional level (the way regional public and private actors collaborate)” (van Winden, W. et al. 2014, p. 91). These interrelated levels facilitate contribution from any potential forms or sources. It is in line with Sarah Hogg and Kate Jenkins (2002, p. 142) state that the effective government “... consist[s] of the most obvious basics: a sensible way of spending money; right services in the right place at the right time; absence of war; reasonable domestic security; and reasonable freedom of action”. Indeed, the participatory government would provide more involvement to achieve the local need. It is oriented towards practical, concrete ends, which consist of supplying provisions of goods and opportunities for intervention in sectors of society disadvantaged at the decision-making level (Perulli, P. 2017, p. 180).

3.2.6. Summary

a. Key Points

Sustainable development is a necessary framework for any development agenda. The villages in the peripheral areas take a significant position to contribute to regional development through heritage. As mentioned, the protection, valorisation and development of heritage promote the values of social, culture, economy and governance as an integration approach.

Regarding the advancement of heritage, for the process of heritage development should be considered the relevant components beyond its originality. It can be learned from Cultural Heritage Count for Europe (2015); there are four pillars of heritage indicators, such as economic, social, cultural and environmental. These components strongly guide in the process of protection, valorisation and development of heritage concern. Initiated by these four pillars, this research defines the relevant components of the heritage indicators based on the sustainable local development indicator in the case study areas into five aspects of cultural, social, economic, ecologic and spatial.

The first aspect of cultural issues consists of personal preference/form of identity, architectural form, and distinctive local value (local attractiveness and religious community). The personal preference could depend on sharing and exchange cultural practises within the community. Then it becomes the community characteristics as the representatives of the specific values. The architectural form as a heritage component has a strong ancestral link for the local inhabitants, which tell a specific value of the local life dimension. In addition, the local value could be defined as a sharing process between identity and community interest. Hence, it would be a local attractiveness of the local community.

The second aspects of social issues regarding heritage could set social inclusion as well as an exclusion within the communities due to the influence of some tension or elitism. However, in the process of heritage protection, valorisation and development, there is no direct impact of cultural heritage. The social aspect consists of community happiness, social movement, effective government, family structure, and the local population. The level of community happiness is strongly bonding with the social needs of connection and public facilities. It also relates to the family structure.

The third aspect of economic issues emphasizes the power of the heritage component of economic growth in the development process. This field underlines some influence factors such as the productive sector, creative sector, and alternative production. The implementation of heritage development cannot ignore the economic aim since it could lead to the undervaluing and under-pricing of the heritage objects itself. Heritage development has to be developed with the productive sector to explore the new economic opportunities. It enhances the sustainability of rural communities. The creatives sectors would also support the economic aspect by promoting creativity, knowledge, technology, as well as market diverge. The creative economy would not only increase the economic level but also improve the identity of the local communities as well as reconstruct future economic development.

The fourth aspects of ecological issues in the context of local sustainable development framework defines energy alternative and nature conservation. The idea of energy alternatives is needed to control, and adapt to the environment as well as to reduce the thread of the environmental tensions for the unrenewable sources. The robust planning is supported by the local government since energy alternatives are a long-term period of investment. Along with the implementation of the energy alternative, nature conservation has to set as a priority agenda. The mechanism is not only for nature but also for the human by setting the legal instruments to establish conservation. Moreover, environmental management should be supported by a focus on relevant experiences and scientific research. Hence, environmental management has to integrate social, economic, and stakeholders.

The fifth aspect of spatial issues consists of influence factors of infrastructure with components of transportation, pedestrian and cycling zones, street connection; landscape; and government. Spatial development is dealing with the daily challenges of the built environment and its future perspective. The

active spatial development promotes local government and rural development. The first point of settlement promotes a quality of life for the local community with its characteristics. Thus, the existence of local building is part of the significance of the settlement characteristics. The second point of infrastructure boosts the quality of local people by connecting the mobility of the multiple users that allow people to engage in activities. In addition, the pedestrian and cycling zones should be reactivated within communities. It creates a healthy habit and decreases the problem of traffic congestion. The third point of landscape potentially represents the local characteristics as a cultural landscape. The fourth point of spatial improves an effective government by the proper communicative media. The interference of technology in communication and media brings the message of the local values to the broader participant and involves much concern from the global world.



Image 37. Sustainable local development aspects as the indicators of sustainable local development framework in the case study areas. Source: Author, 2019

b. Relevance for the Case Study

Based on the analysis of the case study areas, this research defines that the fourth field of environmental indicators formulated by the CHCfE should be detailed into ecological and spatial aspects. Thus, this research offers five aspects of cultural, social, economic, and ecological and spatial aspects. It is believed that by setting an environment as one field is not sufficient to define its detailed components. Moreover, the dynamics of the potential or resources in the case study areas should be facilitated in specific aspects of ecological and spatial aspects.

Regarding materials and immaterial heritage, the local communities have less power in the production of local knowledge. Due to the heritage as inheritance subjects, the process of transferability from the local ancestors has stopped in the recent generation. Many transformations of heritage design, especially in the local houses are due to the modernity, which is mostly claimed as the main reason. In addition, the high cost and limited skill for the construction are also other claimed reasons.

In the local society of the case study areas, the social norm is strongly applied in daily life. The multiple identities commonly occur as a challenge that relates to the gender issue. Most women

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

struggle with their role as a wife, mother, daughter of a family, together with the status as an employee, especially for an educated woman. These multiple statuses influence self-awareness as a part of the local communities. In addition, the family structure also pushes to other responsibilities for the woman in some families, since in one house could consist of some families of brothers or sisters. Commonly, the houses will be inherited to the older son, following one of the lessons of the religion. Thus, parents will stay with their children.

On the other hand, the close relationship in the case study areas reflects the influence factor of community happiness. The characteristics of local people as warm and friendly creates the social link within communities. It grows as part of the local characteristic of the local people. Hence, the social movement would be a proactive role of young people oriented in education, art and religion. In addition, the local voice of the communities would be represented by the head of the village with its instruments.

The case study areas have a significant number of natural resources. However, the productive sector is relying on the sector of agriculture. It affects the low income due to the seasonal income. Another creative sector is limited, and less sustain the programme. Most of them are at the level of home industry such as handcraft, traditional foods and snacks. Thus, the alternative production has not been developed yet and centralised the programme, especially regarding the funding and marketing support.

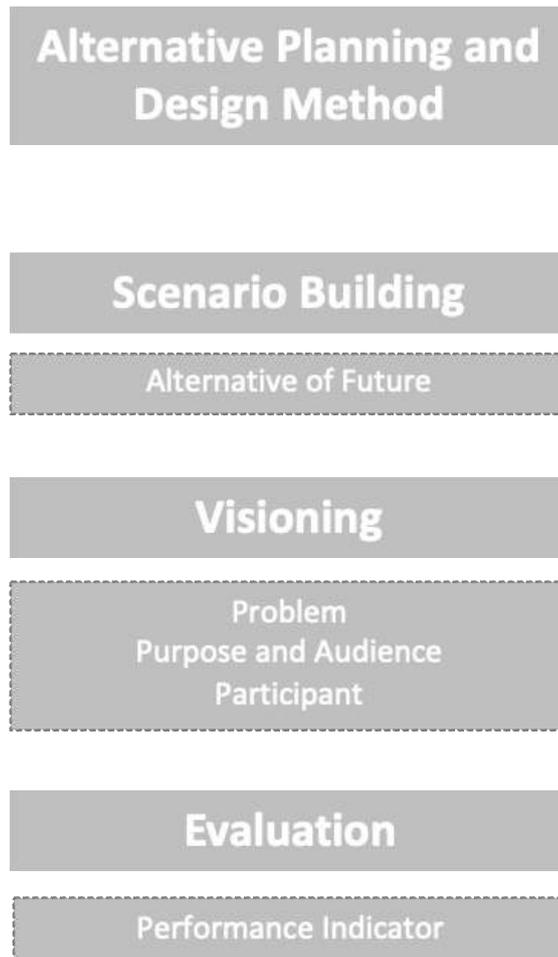
In the ecological aspect, the relevant institutions have managed the exploitation of natural resources. However, in the level of grass-root, there are conflicts interests between companies, individuals, and government as a legislator. The conflicts lead to illegal actions that affected the environmental problems, such as landslide, floods. In addition, the energy alternatives are on the agenda of the government due to the significant sources of water, coal, and sun. The chances for the use of energy alternatives is significant. In this process, the involvement of the national government and experts are needed due to a lack of expertise in this field, especially in the level of the regency.

Regarding the aspects of sustainable local development in the heritage area, spatial planning and development need significant consideration. The private vehicles, especially motorcycles, dominate the transportation mode, while the non-motorised vehicle is stigmatised as a model for poor people. However, in the case study areas, there are no pedestrian and cycling paths. The absence of pedestrian and cycling paths affect the significant risk for the pedestrian, especially for the case study areas that have significant age groups of children and elderly.

Furthermore, the framework of objectives for sustainable development with its relevance to the case study are summarised in this table below;

Framework of Objectives	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The formulation of a sustainable development framework emphasises that Heritage Architecture is a subject that has to be integrated into other aspects of development. - The sustainable local development framework is defined by five groups of culture, social, economy, ecology, and spatial.
Cultural Aspect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Form of identity, distinctive local values and architectural form are intriguing forms of culture within the region, especially as immaterial and material components of culture. - Local resources and methods as a strategy for supporting social engagement
Social Aspect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The social condition of the people would be indicated by material ownership, such as wellbeing or poverty. - Good social relationship as an elevator of people's happiness
Economic Aspect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The potential of heritage could be put as cultural capital in the economic field through the value - the process of architectural production would promote multiple savings - The exploitation of new economic opportunities that enhance the sustainability of rural communities
Ecologic Aspect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ecology is a complex system of individual interrelation and nature component - The need for sustainable environmental management to balance the exploration and maintenance of the ecological system (water, soil, energy, etc.)
Spatial Aspect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A rural area has a standpoint of local development - The need of spatial development is not only concerning the equitable development between urban/cities with peripheral/rural/villages but also motivates local people to contribute in the local development in the various sectors instead of urbanisation as a tradition, especially for young and productive people.

Table 18. The framework of objectives for sustainable development aspects with its relevance to the case study areas. Source: Author, 2019



Planning and design method of scenario construction

3.3. Planning and Design Method

The topic of sustainable development has been pushing all parts of the world to set the realisation of it, more than just a topic in the regulation or document. The realisation has to consider all of the components mentioned before, such as culture, social, economy, ecology, as well as spatial as an integrated component of the sustainable development framework. The integration of all those components provides a wide perspective of the extreme challenges for future living.

Regarding the future challenges, the fast development in the components of infrastructure, landscape, settlement dominantly take the attention as the trigger of future challenges. The government has raised the future challenges by setting much strategic planning in the related aspects regarding management and planning. The future challenges do not provide the chances for its better development or advancement, but also bring significant risks for any sectors of development.

Many fields of study have discussed the topic of the managerial and planning system as welcoming the better future, especially in the urban area. The discussions relate to the recent condition where urban areas grow with the complex problem of social, culture, economy and politics. This existing problem cannot be separated from the topic of urbanisation, which is happening until now. The modernisation triggers the creation of the precinct area around the cities as an urban area since the towns are growing due to the overpopulation as well as fast development. It is in line with the statement “[t]he scales and intensity of prevailing urban problems across the world’s cities imply that existing planning processes and practices fail to fulfil effectively their primary purpose” (Ratcliffe, J.; Czaczyk, E. 2011, p. 644).

The creation of a new urban area leads to the transformation of the local area, it is stated by Rehana Tariq (2008, p. 90) that “[u]rbanisation is the outcome of changes in national output from rural agriculture to urban modern manufacturing production and production services”. This transformation is not only changing the economic activities from agriculture to industries and services but also improves the structure of the environment and societies. It could be imagined that urbanisation could happen in any areas, including peripheral or villages regarding the component of spatial and local planning. Moreover, the complex problem has to be addressed by the concrete management and planning of local development. The sharp interferences between analytical and conceptual as operative tools and general action-oriented of architecture as science, art, innovation and creativity can promote an integrated spatial development (Schröder, J. 2017, p. 26). Thus, the innovation and contribution of multi-discipline architects, planners and designers are needed.

The research response to the analytical and conceptual process based on the action and place-based oriented through scenario planning as a tool. Responding to the trends in the strategic environment need to involve some forecasting that could be dealing with the primary method of scenario planning (Pitekthly, R. 2003, p. 248). This is due to “[p]resent and future needs for effective city planning must be based on an understanding of past failures...as follows; the failure of the planning profession, the failure of governance, the failure of business” (Ratcliffe, J.; Czaczyk, E. 2011, p. 644)

This section of this research provides the framework of scenario planning. It describes the framework of the scenario building, visioning, and evaluating regarding the issue above. Furthermore, it would provide an alternative in setting an integrated and strategic method of urban and local development.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.3.1. Scenario Building

Scenario means a projected sequence of events that have been introduced by Herman Kahn at RAND Corporation in the 1950s in the military strategy, then H. Ozbekhan developed the scenario in urban planning project for Paris, France in the 1960s (Georgantzias, Nicholas C.; Acar, W. 1995, p. 22). Recently, this concept has been applied in many fields, especially regarding the changes of socio-political environment that encourage planners and managers to think more broadly about the future in strategy making (Georgantzias, Nicholas C.; Acar, W. 1995, pp. 22-23).

The scenario planning provides an improvement from the conventional planning method by offering an inclusive and systematic framework (Chakraborty, A; McMillan, A. 2015). Thus, it enables to manage the complexity of the system and the uncertainty and the future changes (Stojanović, M. et al. 2014, p. 83).

	<i>Traditional Planning</i>	<i>Futures Approach</i>
<i>Perspectives</i>	<i>Partial, 'everything else being equal'.</i>	<i>Overall, 'nothing else being equal'.</i>
<i>Variables</i>	<i>Quantitative, objective, known</i>	<i>Qualitative, subjective, hidden.</i>
<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Statistical, stable structure</i>	<i>Dynamic, emerging structures.</i>
<i>Explanations</i>	<i>The past explains the present</i>	<i>The future is the raison d' être of the present.</i>
<i>Picture of Futures</i>	<i>Simple and certain</i>	<i>Multiple and uncertain.</i>
<i>Method</i>	<i>Deterministic and quantitative models</i>	<i>Qualitative, behavioural and stochastic models.</i>
<i>Attitudes to the Future</i>	<i>Passive and adaptive (the future will be)</i>	<i>Active and creative (the future is shaped).</i>

Table 19. Traditional planning method versus futures approach. Source: Lindgren, M.; Bandhold, H. 2003

The scenario building takes a role as a central concept to consist of analytical scenarios, context scenarios, and user scenario, which transfer the design to the process of communication and interaction (Jonas, W. 2001, p. 76). There are several methodologies in generating the scenario. Paul J. H. Schoemaker (1993, p. 197) defines ten steps as the scenario process;

Define the issues, identify the stakeholders or actors, list current trends or predetermined elements, identify uncertainties, construct two forced scenario of positive and negative outcome, assess the internal consistency and plausibility, create new scenarios with range of outcome, assessed the revised scenario, complete additional research, and reassess the ranges of uncertainty of the dependent.

Sohail Inayatullah (2008) emphasizes to emerge the future by setting the six pillars as future thinking through mapping the time (past, present, future), anticipating of the issues, timing the future as the identification process of pattern changes, deepening the future by analysing the causal (litany, systemic causes, worldview, and myth/metaphor) and four-quadrant mapping (inner, outer, self, collective), creating alternatives futures, and the final pillar of transformation. Moreover, Arnim Wiek et al. (2006, pp.746-747) define the scenario construction into the goal formation, procedure, and result. The goal formation is embedded in the expected results, system boundaries, knowledgebase, function. The procedure consists of a sequence of steps or methods between formal (content analysis, surveys, structural analysis) and intuitive construction approaches (analogical construction, imagination, and creative thinking). Hence, the result is the indicators of complexity, consistency, probability, and desirability of the scenario function. Brian O'Neill, et al. (2008, pp. 1-2) categories the approach of the scenario generating into two forms of product-oriented to generate the scenario that is able to serve multiple variables, and process-oriented that set a process as a privilege goal.

In the scenario building, three majors of sub-techniques are initiated by Anglophone countries the USA, UK, and France (Inayatullah, S. 2008, pp.26-27);

- *Intuitive logic school is proposed by Herman Kahn at the Rand Corporation in the 1960s; insight the complex components factors in the decision-making process*
- *Probabilistic modified trends (PMT) school; use the technique of probabilistic modification and extrapolated trends.*
- *French school-La perspective presented by Gaston Berger; approach for the long-term planning by identifying the present condition as a base, study the external condition of the environmental system (social, economic, political, diplomatic, national and constraints), and progression toward the future as a present simulation.*

Lena Borjeson et al. (2006) distinguish the scenario into three categories and six types. The first category is predictive scenario consists of two types of forecast scenario as the response of the unfold condition, and what-if scenario as a response to some specific events. The second category is thematic exploration consists of two types of external with the action point of future, and strategic scenario used to inform strategy development. The third category is the normative scenario consisting of two types of preserving scenario as a focus of target efficiency and transforming scenario as a highly prioritised target. In addition, based on various sources, Philip W.F. van Notten et al. (2003, pp. 428-431) categorise the scenarios into some typologies and characteristics;

Theme	Typologies	Characteristics
Inclusion of Norms	Normative Scenario	Consist of interpretations, values, and interests of scenario developers
	Descriptive Scenario	Describe probable or preferable futures
Vantage Point	Exploratory or Forecasting Scenario	Take the present as a starting point
	Prescriptive, anticipatory or backcasting Scenario	Set the future desire situations
The subject of Scenario Study	Issue-based Scenario	Take societal issues as the subject
	Area-based Scenario	Explore a particular a geographical area
	Institution-based Scenario	Address the spheres of interest of an organisation
Time Scale	Long-term Scenario	The context of study 25 Years-more
	Short-term Scenario	The context of study 3-10 Years
Spatial Scale	Global Scale or Supranational Areas	Context of area
	National Scale	
	Sub-national or Regional Areas	

Table 20. The typologies and characteristics of scenarios based on various themes. Source: Philip W.F. van Notten 2003, pp. 428-431

However, among those benefits of scenario in a future context, there is contra analysis of the nature of scenario planning regarding its validity context.

...[S]cenario planning has no objective standard against which to calibrate the validity of individual experts' judgments. In scenario planning, the focus is often on the distant future, and the scenarios themselves are not forecasts but very different alternative plausible futures that are intended to 'bound' the range of future possibilities, with each scenario (if thought of as an intersection of many events) having an infinitesimal likelihood of occurrence (Derbishire, J; Wright, G. 2017, p. 254)

This research dismisses the contra analysis of scenario planning by providing sequences of criteria as the basic step of scenario building, as well as a set of indicators as the evaluation step of the scenario. Moreover, this research is initiated by an inductive logic of case study, which is based on the existing finding in the field. The logic issues in the existing area have been analysed toward scenario implementation. In addition, the combination of research tools and media sources within the community also increases the accuracy of the scenario building proposed by this research. It is as mentioned by Rhonda Philip; Susan Bridges (2005, p. 115) that the community indicator is a significant component in the scenario building by incorporating such measures as demographics, quality of life factors, and environmental quality.

3.3.2. Visioning

Scenario planning has been offered as a way to facilitate the ongoing process of change in a societal system such as cities (Wiek, A. et al. 2006, p. 741). It guides strategic thinking as a possible solution for the recent condition and challenges. Hence, the scenario planning gives alternative paths of future urban development (Stojanović, M. et al. 2014, p. 82).

The planning process is aiming for the vision or goal-oriented of a better future alternative. Arnim Wiek et al. (2006, p. 746) distinguish goal formation as an initial stage of the scenario construction process which will affect the entire process and operate differently in major cases. Besides, Joseph Alcamo and Thomas Henrichs (2008, pp. 18-19) mention the goal of the scenario should cover components of education (education and learning, public information), science/research (scientific assessment, exploration, speculation or curiosity) and decision support/strategic planning (collective enquiry, advocacy or moralising, long term planning, policy-making).

Furthermore, it is stated that “[t]he three visioning methods-the analytical scenarios, the questioning and the creative visualization-are then triangulated a complete view of the future” (Inayatullah, S. 2008, p. 18). The definition of creativity emphasised the value of novelty, mythical genius, path-breaking or invention (McKay, B.; McKiernan, P. 2010, p. 272). Thus, the complete view of the future is formulated through the creative, analytical process of the recent problems and challenges.

Based on various possibilities of the scenario planning with different approaches, the combination of some approaches or methods would possibly increase the positive impact on the implementation of scenario planning. The integration of the scenario as the reflection as well as a combination of top-down and bottom-up approach would be possible to enrich the scenario (van Notten, P. W. F. 2003, p. 431). Moreover, the idea of area exploration through scenario planning provides a new creation of analysis, concept and implementation of the local development system. It is in line with the statement of “[even] though cities are most often the driving forces of local innovation, territories can offer alternative living and working models, through the valorisation of their often hidden qualities and potentials” (Ferreti, M. 2017, p. 2).

The interface between local resources of heritage and other spatial components would be integrated into the scenario planning to set an analysis, concept, and procedure for the local development. Learning from the research and development of “*Regiobranding*” project, this scenario and planning “aims to become part of new expressions for parallel innovations in recognition, conceptualization, and implementation of territorial development strategies with a direct impact on the human and everyday lived spaces” (Schröder, J. 2018, pp. 12-13).

Regarding the visioning of scenario as strategic planning, RURITAGE of EU-funded could be taken as an example. RURITAGE is promoting the 13 areas of Europe as role models for natural and cultural heritage through 6 different Systemic Innovation Areas (SIA): Pilgrimage, Resilience, Sustainable Local Food Production, Integrated Landscape Management, Migration and Art and Festivals (European Union’s Horizon, 2019). This innovation sets an integrated vision through creative programmes that significantly promoted the local development in rural areas.

3.3.3. Evaluation

As important as in the scenario building, evaluation has to be considered as the integration of the scenario building process. The evaluation would be bringing back to the goal of the scenario planning. It is in line with the statement "...[p]lanners should not only consider the tradeoffs between scenario-building tools more systematically but also go further and consider broader factors such as the purpose of the project "(Chakraborty, A.; McMillan, A. 2015, p. 20).

The scenario planning is not developing the role of sequences among the participants but also setting the indicators for the successfulness. The planning development is not only explored in maximum ways but also creating collective knowledge and enjoyment (Cialdea, D. 2018, p. 16). Thus, as an evaluation process, the success could be indicated with the transferability process of its vision. regarding the transferability process of the planning vision, RURITAGE project could be taken as a reflection. It is mentioned "[k]nowledge and skills coming from Role Models' experience are transferred to Replicators through a participatory planning process that allows to tailor and adapt the Role Models' strategies to specific needs and challenges faced by Replicators" (European Union's Horizon, 2019).

Hence, there are indicators to value the performance of the scenario. The research defines the scenario indicators as a part of the analytical process of the sustainable development framework in the case study areas. The aim of the performance indicators in the scenario planning evaluation is useful "... to rank the scenarios, to identify where trade-offs among objectives may be needed, to identify spatial features within the ranking, and to identify elements within the scenarios that bear further consideration in regional planning"(Berg, Jeroen C. J. M. et al. 2004, p. 194).

3.3.4. Summary

a. Key Points

The recent challenges of ecology and spatial problems bring to the consideration of the future condition. The future will be predicted not only by its sophisticated development but also the wide range of risk in many subjects of development. The urban area, as the most complex environment, has been put as the most challenging territory. It also pushes the rural or peripheral area to balance the development in regards to the future need.

Scenario building provides the possibilities to anticipate future challenges into a sequence of concept and design. The scenario planning sets the alternatives of development through an inclusive and systematic framework programme of development.

Moreover, the process of scenario building distinguishes the goal as an initial step of scenario building. The framework emphasises the vision based on nature problems, the purpose and audience, as well as the type of participants. This process consists of a creative analytical process.

As the mechanism of scenario planning, the evaluation takes a significant role. It is not as an ending process but as a loop of the planning process. The evaluation stage will emphasize the goal. In the verification of the evaluation process, scenario planning sets the performance indicators to rank scenario, to identify the trade-off points among the objectives, to identify the spatial features, as well as to identify the elements within the scenarios that need to be considered in the regional planning.

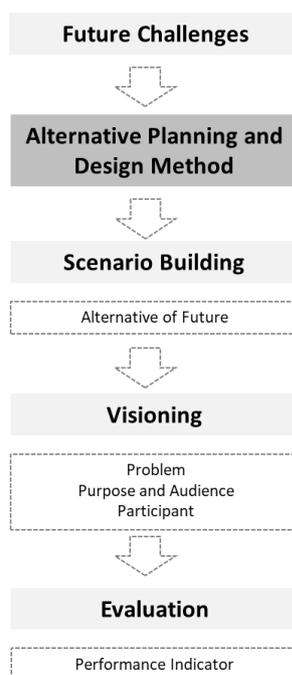


Table 21. The planning process of the scenario building in the research. It starts from responding to the future challenges to the evaluation process. Source: Author, 2019

b. Relevance for the Case Study

The case study enriches with many potentials of material and immaterial heritage components and other natural resources. However, it also has complex problems connected to the component of environmental, social, cultural and economic in the local development process. Those two sides are strongly related to each other as a cycle of change and challenge, especially for the future of the villages.

The concept of scenario planning would be fit with the context of Village Alliance. Within the various related components, scenario planning provides an alternative of a possible future for the case study area. The alternative of future development focuses on the local potentials with its characteristics

and identity. The focus of future development is important since many development programmes would dismiss the local values as a common pattern of an urban development project. The scenario planning also provides the balance between many fields, such as architecture and planning, social and culture, communities and governance. Thus, all of the components are at the same level of role and significance.

The scenario planning would set a new trend of development practise in the case study area. It maximises the local development especially heritage as a source of power for the local development, promotes the peripheral area as considerable focus development, as well as lifts the role of traditional communities in the region. Hence, the concept of bottom-up practise in both development and governance will be applied in the case study area. It is crucial since the top-down practice has not maximised the local development yet, especially in the case study areas and other peripheral or villages in Indonesia.

The maximum local development in rural areas, especially in Indonesia is the standpoint of the active collaboration and contribution between local communities with local resources to the local government through the unit of the village's government. Beyond activation of the local community in the rural areas, the local development through effective scenario planning is giving significant input to the town planning. Considering the level of the planning system in Indonesia, the proper planning system and implementation in the regency level would also lift the effectiveness of the planning system and implementation in the province and national level.



Architectural heritage and tourism framework of the research

3.4. Architectural Heritage and Tourism

The discussion about sustainable development has involved multiple components of culture, social, economy, ecology, and spatial. Based on that consideration, this research focuses on the tourism aspect as the representative programme of sustainable local development in peripheral and rural areas. In the rural development, there are some key points, such as the deliberate and sustain process; the inclusion of sustainability; the five other objectives of economic, social, cultural, environment; the deliberate change; the focus on improving the life of the local population (Euracademy, 2003, pp. 4-5). All of those points would be promoted through local tourism.

The tourism aspect is believed as the universal language to accommodate all of those components of culture, social, economy, ecology, and spatial. Thus, tourism takes both roles as media of local development as well as the content of activities or commodity for local resources both human and nature. Indonesia's Minister of Tourism, Arief Yahya (2017) said, "[t]he tourism development is estimated to become the biggest contribution for the national income in 2019. The recent growth of the tourism sector in Indonesia reaches 25.68%, whereas the growth in Southeast Asia, is 7% and in the world, is 6%".

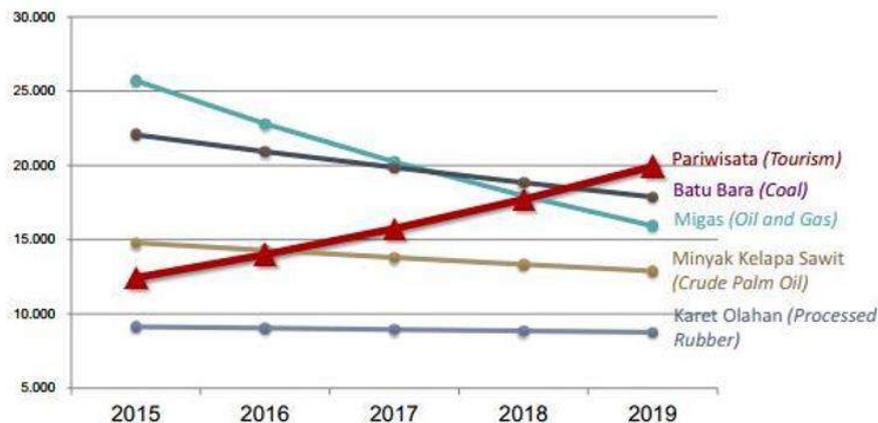


Image 38. Main sectors of national income with a significant increase from the tourism sector. Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2014

The promotion of the tourism aspect as the main programme is also regarding the significant focus of the Indonesian government. The Indonesian government has been maximising the enormous tourism potential by setting the programme of "Pesona Indonesia" or "Wonderful Indonesia". This programme is a brand nation under the supervision of the Ministry of Tourism that has begun since 2011. After some applied tourism programmes, "Pesona Indonesia" for domestic tourism activities, and "Wonderful Indonesia" for international tourism activities to integrate all of the national potentials of tourism in Indonesia. As the most significant island country, integrated tourism is a strategic programme to connect all of the primary and supporting tourism destinations in the entire islands in Indonesia, which previously were only managed by the province or regency level. This nation brand set the personality, identity, image, reputation, trust in international perspective through the tourism sector (Hardyanto, 2017).

Moreover, this nation brand of "Pesona Indonesia" or "Wonderful Indonesia" triggers an effective competition among many provinces, cities or regencies in Indonesia to take a position in the tourism sector. To clarify the various potential of tourism in Indonesia, Ministry of Tourism set "5 Keajaiban" or "5 Wonderful" sectors, such as *petualangan*/ adventure, *alam*/nature, *budaya*/culture, *kuliner*/culinary, and *rekreasi*/recreation (Ministry of Tourism, 2011).

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK



Image 39. The national brand of “Pesona Indonesia” to promote the tourism potential on the national scale. Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2011

Those sectors of tourism are based on the recent tourism profile of the Ministry of Tourism Regulation No. 29 of 2015.

USER PROFILE	PERSONAL	INDIVIDUAL/FAMILY/GROUP TOURIST, COMMUNITY
	BUSSINESS	TRAVEL AGENT, ASSOCIATION, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENTERPRENUER
	INTERNATIONAL	TOURIST
PRODUCT PROFILE	NATURE (35%)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> MARINE TOURISM (35%) ECO TOURISM (45%) ADVENTURE TOURISM (20%)
	CULTURE (60%)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> HERITAGE AND PILGRIM TOURISM (20%) CULLINARY AND SHOPPING TORUSIM (45%) CITY AND VILLAGE TOURISM (45%)
	MAN-MADE (5%)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> MICE AND EVENT TOURISM (25%) SPORT TOURISM (60%)

Table 22. The tourism profile that classifies various forms of tourism in Indonesia. Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2015

Among various forms of tourism profile, the village is one of the potential contexts of tourism development. Tourism is the most popular form to alleviate poverty that is identical to the village condition (Patera, I. M. et al. 2015, pp. 84-85), especially in Indonesia. The village would be offered a model of rural tourism as an interaction between nature and rurality, which diversify the local economy and revitalise communities and policymakers (Euracademy, 2003, pp. 9-10).

Regarding the product of tourism above, villages are potential to set various forms of tourism activities. However, some cases did not show the benefit of tourism, especially in promoting the poverty or prosperity of the people in the village. It is happening in one of tourism villages of Nangkosawit village, Central Java, Indonesia. The reason is due to the inappropriate tourism village model that should be a cultural-based tourism village instead of a natural-based tourism village (Kurniasih et al. 2018, p. 1).

The significant potential of the architectural heritage in the case study areas also shows a strong potential for cultural tourism. It is in line with the statement “[a]rchitecture plays a critical role in almost every area of tourism, providing infrastructure to enable the tourist to reach the desired destination and once in place, accommodation to host them, while also offering venues for leisure activities” (Specht, J. 2014, p. 2). The architectural heritage is “somewhat of an intangible commodity and social construction that mediates individuals’ experiences, actions and expectations” (Finley, C. 2004, p. 114). Heritage tourism maximises the resources of the living and builds elements of the culture and the use of the tangible and intangible past (Timothy, D.; Nyaupane, G. P. 2009, p. 1).

The challenges of the architectural heritage offer a wide range of chances which are expressed by the buildings as well as the details of the buildings. However, “still many regions opted to convey their identity by emphasising larger architectural features over smaller ornamental detail” (Hurtt, D. D. 2004, p. 153). Hence, “the concept of the cultural sector covers creative work in different branches of the arts in the traditional field of the arts and culture, right through distribution” (Koivunen, H. 2005, p. 9).

Beyond the heritage building as an aesthetic monument, the indigenous life helps the tourist enjoy the place and feel the indigenous atmosphere at the same time. It is due to “[t]he localised identity of rural food offers tasters the knowledge credentials to be more discerning, sustainable and identity-conscious” (Cloke, P. 2007, p. 42). The sense of the place conducts the people to feel the experience of tourism as the most determinants of tourist behaviour (Steward, J. 2004, p. 56). Moreover, the tourism needs complex relationship among many groups or parties, it is stated “[t]ourism is perhaps a phenomenon which depends more than most not only on transport, service and trading networks but also on the social, political and environmental relationship between the consumers and producers of the tourist experience (Hall, C. M.; Page, S. J. 2014, p. 3). In addition, one of the indicators of the successful tourism is “[w]here tourism occurs people may experience a change in identity on a personal and public level as individuals and groups” (Telfer, D. J.; Sharpley, R. 2008, p. 76).

Knowledge, communication, and organisation are the basic assets and sources of power of foreign enterprises for promoting and developing tourism (De Kadt, E. 1979, p. 28). The cultural heritage tourism in the peripheral areas is deprived of the opportunity to involve in the indigenous life and intercultural contacts for the tourists. The village is both a historical and contemporary tourist that describes the history of its production and reception as well as its relevance to current theories on architecture, tourism and ideology (Mendelson, J. 2004, p. 130). Moreover, it is stated, “media, television and internet, in particular, have a significant influence not only by transporting images and narratives from different cultures but also by changing the leisure behaviour patterns and lifestyles through their consumption” (Mundt, J. W. 2011, p. 15).

Thus, it is important to define what the individuals and groups mean about what they want to preserve from their heritage assets as a part of their important life (Misiura, S. 2006, p. 9). It is stated that “lifestyle social structure, value systems and cultural traits, however, are not static but constantly changing” (Mundt, J. W. 2011, p. 15). Therefore, in the reproduction of the tourism, especially in the rural space or areas, there are some components to be recognised which support the identity of the local life, such as tasting, placing, performing creatively, and performing interactively (Cloke, P. 2007, pp. 40-46).

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.4.1. Impacts of Cultural Heritage Tourism

In the context of heritage places, there are some impacts of the cultural heritage tourism (Timothy, D. J.; Nyaupane, G. P. 2009, pp. 57-64): physical impacts, such as direct structural damage, surrounding green space/landscaping, air pollution and environmental degradation of the heritage sites; socio-cultural impacts that may happens during the development of heritage sites as a tourism destination; and economic impacts that increase the regional income and a broadened tax base by the revenue of entrance payment. As a comparison, some tourism researchers and practitioners made claims of the impact of the tourism practice (Mitchell, J.; Ashley, C. 2010, p. 6);

Negative Claims	Positive Claims
<i>Up to 85% of the supposed benefits of tourism “leak” out of developing countries (Bolwell&Weinz 2008)</i>	<i>Services generally and tourism, in particular, are among the most viable growth paths for developing countries (Benavides & Perez-Ducy 2001)</i>
<i>Tourism employment is seasonal, low-paying and exploitative (Clancy 2001; Slob & Wilde-Ramsing 2006)</i>	<i>“tourism-led growth” is a reality and the sector often outpace the manufacturing and agricultural sectors in its relative contribution to economic growth (Lejarraga & Walkenhorst 2006)</i>
<i>Tourism employment is secured by those with skills and is not accessible to the poor (Dwyer et al. 2000)</i>	<i>Compared with other sectors, a relatively high share of tourism employment is unskilled or semi-skilled and available to a wider cross-section of the labour market</i>
<i>Poor people are particularly vulnerable to the cost of tourism-wildlife damage to agriculture, the opportunity cost of land, lost access to and depletion of natural resources</i>	<i>Tourism creates opportunities for peripherally located markets</i>
<i>Tourism expansion crowds out other domestic sectors, leading to de-industrialisation and long-term reductions in welfare for the population (Dwyer et al. 2000; Chao et al. 2006)</i>	<i>Tourism has become one of the major sources of GDP growth in many of the Least Developed Countries and a key contributing factor for those that have graduated out of LDC status (Encontre 2001)</i>

Table 23. The comparison of the impact of tourism. Source: Jonathan Mitchell, Ashley Caroline. 2010, p. 6

3.4.2. Tourism Planning

The tourism planning field needs a fresh perspective since “the tourism development is a public policy issue due to increasing public expenditures for promotion, local pressures for public services, conflict among user groups and general concerns over societal costs and benefits” (Marcouiller, D. W. 1995. p. 3). Even tourism planning has the same objective; the approaches and processes may differ based on the geographical and political condition in each area (Gunn, C. A. 1988. p. 213). Tourism planning or management has to cover the demand and supply as strategies and action programmers by maximising the possible techniques to control the tourism actions (Middleton, Victor T. C.; Hawkins, R. 1998. p. 84).

Tourism planning has been developed in various concepts or methods around the world, especially for cultural tourism. However, there is a movement from the capital of culture to cultural branding, which depends on the creative diversity and tension (Evans, G. 2007. pp. 60-61):

<i>Hard branding the culture city</i>	<i>Creative spaces</i>
<i>Museums and heritage museum</i>	<i>Cosmopolitan culture</i>
<i>Cultural districts</i>	<i>Creative production and consumption</i>
<i>Ethnic quarters</i>	<i>Creative clusters</i>
<i>Entertainment cities-Times Square, Potsdamer Platz</i>	<i>Cultural class-new Bohemia</i>
<i>Competitive advantage</i>	<i>Cultural trade and art markets</i>
<i>Pilgrimage and literary trails</i>	<i>Comparative advantage</i>
<i>City of Culture</i>	<i>Showcasing the designer city</i>
	<i>Creative city</i>

Table 24. The movement of the cultural capital to cultural branding in tourism planning. Source: Evans, G., 2007, pp. 60-61.

There are some principles to be considered in enhancing the tourism development, such as encompassing natural, built and cultural components, and meeting the needs of the local host community by improving the living conditions and quality of life (Hunter, 1997, p. 10). Moreover, there is another consideration that “[a]ppplied to leisure tourism, the strict rules also comprise capital in terms of both natural and cultural assets” (Mundt, J. W. 2011, p. 27). The system provides a balance between preserving the intrinsic qualities of the site and providing effective information to enhance the local values of the heritage sites (Herbert, D. 1989, p. 14). In the practice of tourism management, there are five primary variables (Middleton, Victor T. C.; Hawkins, R. 1998. p. 84), such as location, timing, access, products, education and knowledge.

Moreover, Chamas, Cintia and Schmit, Andreodara (2010, p. 234) state, “[t]he recent increase of tourism in heritage sites began to have negative impacts,” and it has also been argued that “heritage tourism becomes a growth industry in declining localities, bolstering local economies” (Aplin 2002, p. 17). In terms of the bolstering local economies, the tourism industries are as important as other industries (Morpeth, Nigel D.; Yan, H. 2015, p. 8). Besides, “the employment generated by tourism varies widely from place to place” (De Kadt, E. 1979, p. 35). The character, values and uniqueness of heritage provide the power behind tourism development. Based on this awareness, contemporary architecture with its innovation and transformation in many parts of the world start to express the perspective of urban society and begin to provide a tourist with the experiences of both present and future development (Specht, J. 2014, p. 21).

However, economic development could be the justification for over-exploitation of the tourist attraction, for example, the destruction of the sites by too many visitors. It is stated by Shackley (1998) that there is a direct conflict between a site manager who wants to limit the number of visitors to avoid the site’s damage, local people who want to increase the money from visitors and national governments that want to use the site as a marketing icon. Eman Helmy (2012, p. 514) argues, “[t]here is a danger that the short-term imperative economic development impedes the sustainable development of

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

tourism.” Hence, stakeholder involvement is an essential aspect of cultural heritage tourism. In addition, stakeholder identification is essential, since there are numerous entities that can be identified based on one or all of the following attributes, such as influence decisions, the legitimacy of their relationship with the business, and the urgency of their claim on the business (Mitchell et al. 1997; Sauter; Leisen, 1999). Furthermore, the diversification of tourism is important to minimise the environmental degradation effect of tourism, especially for the mass of tourism (Graci, S.; Dodds, R. 2010, p. 42). Two approaches could be utilised to address the issues of the tourism effects (Hall, C. M. 2008, p. 36), such as;

1. *The development of new institutional approaches and methods to encourage integrated problem solving, including more collaborative approaches.*
2. *The utilisation of post-disciplinary approaches to tourism issues which provide a philosophical underpinning to integrated institutional arrangements as well as problem-based research.*

There is a view that heritage as a component of cultural tourism should be managed and marketed separately (Lounski; Lounlanski, 2011). Most of the research discusses the development of the heritage tourism industry (e.g. Ashworth; Tunbridge, 2000; Graham; Ashworth; Tunbridge, 2000). There are a few researchers considering the question of heritage supply and its management (Lounski; Lounlanski, 2011). They argue that the local economic development could not be set up as the primary goal of cultural heritage tourism without integrated management of the heritage itself. Without the excellent practice of sustainable local and spatial development, the result of the heritage project is commercialisation only. Hence, tourism is relating to the problems of analysis, monitoring, coordination and policy-making (Hall, C.M. 2008, p.36). Moreover, it is stated “[a] continuous tourism planning function could be modelled as an interactive system whereby each sector is not subjected to a superior level of planning” (Gunn, C. A. 1988. p. 215).

The interaction system of tourism has to be integrated with the framework of a sustainable development framework. Regarding the case study areas, thus the context would be specified into developing sustainable rural tourism. As stated by Euracademy (2003, pp. 14-70), there are six themes of developing sustainable rural tourism: creating the tourism product, protecting and managing the heritage with tourism, setting a harmonious system to set benefit of other parts of the rural economy, encouraging enterprises related to rural tourism with the local community, involving and sustaining the local people, setting strategic planning through a formal approach to the long view.

3.4.3. Summary

a. Key Points

Cultural heritage tourism has been promoted as a way to bolster the potential of architectural heritage. It provides possibilities to enhance tourism by providing a picture of an indigenous life of the local people as well as setting a chance to experience the sense of the place. Heritage tourism integrates the material and immaterial heritage as an alternative tourism activity in the region.

Regarding the promotion and development of tourism, the media take a significant role. The media is not only sending the messages and narratives, but also changing the leisure pattern and lifestyles. In addition to tourism development, it will be strongly related to the social, political and environmental aspects. In a detailed analysis, generally, tourism brings three types of impact, such as physical impact, social-cultural impact, and economic impacts, while each type would always have two sides of negative and positive effects. However, integrated planning and approaches are developed to minimise the negative effects.

Due to the significant contribution of cultural heritage tourism, there are some programmes to promote cultural heritage tourism that is commonly practised as the capital of culture to cultural branding. The programmes relate to the concern of the value of the heritage for the region. This concern has underlined the need of the local community as the host of the tourism activity, while balancing the preservation aim for the heritage resources and the need for tourism activities in the local areas. Therefore, the tourism programmes have to be integrated with the aim of local economic contribution.

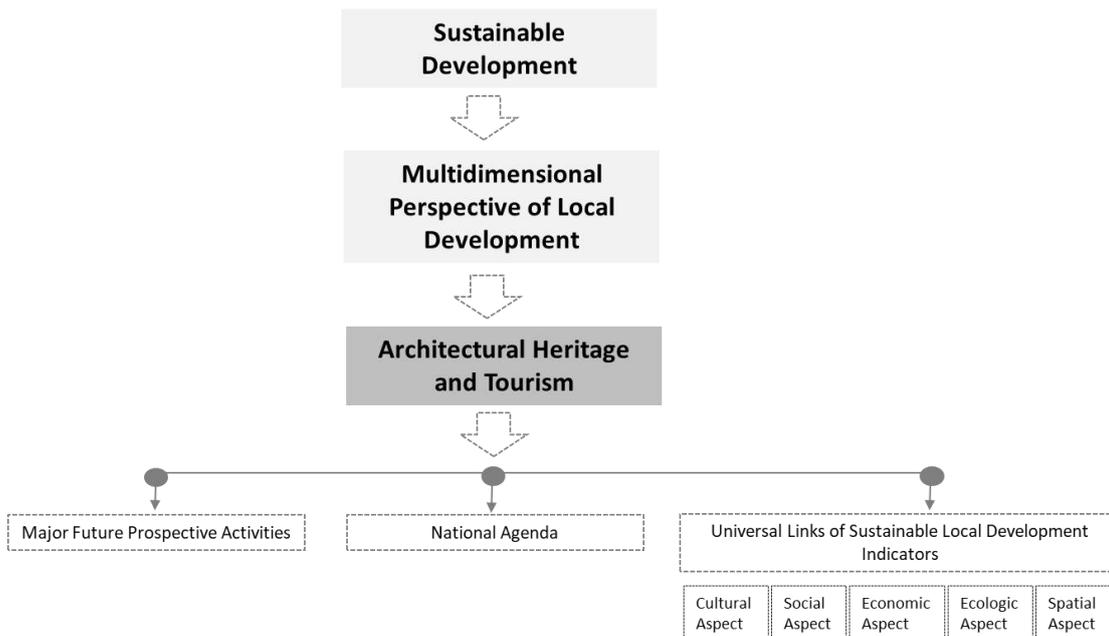


Table 25. The perspective of architectural heritage and tourism in Indonesia based on the objective of the sustainable development framework. Source: Author, 2019

b. Relevance for the Case Study

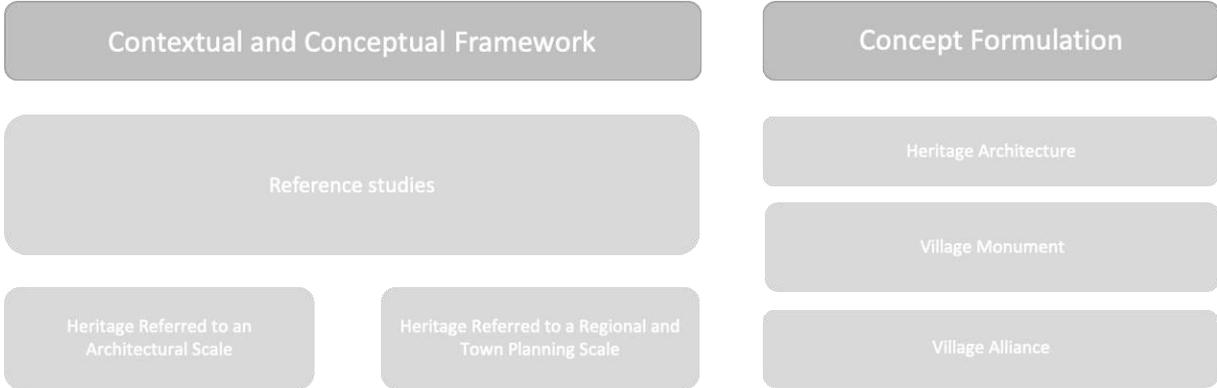
Local architectural heritage would be a manifestation to promote local potential, including in the cultural heritage tourism sector. The promotion of architectural heritage is not only introducing local architectural heritage as a monument of identity, but also the power of the development process for any related aspects of the economy, society and culture, as well as politics and governance.

Moreover, setting the cultural heritage tourism in the case study areas also responds to the recent trend of villages as a tourist destination, especially for the people from big cities. In addition, the local government has put cultural heritage tourism on the local development agenda. Thus, the

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

programme for cultural heritage tourism sets “heritage village” as living architecture that maximises all of the local values as potential subjects of tourism.

The concept of “heritage village” provides a sustainable concept for tourism activities. It is not only relying on the heritage buildings as the monuments of the region, but also on the history as well as local values of the region. This focal point will be further examined as the empirical work of the research. The empirical work of the research integrates the heritage, both material and immaterial, as active sources for the local development agenda, including the field of cultural heritage tourism.



Contextual and conceptual framework of the research

4
CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL
FRAMEWORK

As discussed in the previous chapter, heritage has a significant role and opportunity as a resource in society and for its contextual development. Moreover, heritage provides significant possibilities for the sustainable development framework. Thus, this research develops the topic of heritage more as a subject of the development process, rather than in a conservative role as an object or monument of the region. It is mentioned by Maddalena Ferreti (2017, p.1);

The decisive role of heritage in cities has been widely acknowledged since the 70s, but it has been directed especially on monuments' protection, and the valorisation of historical centres. In recent years, this static interpretation of heritage has been overpassed by the facts and the scientific debate, to be replaced by a more comprehensive, inclusive and dynamic concept of cultural heritage going in the direction of growth and development....Cultural heritage, as part of more complex spatial structures, as the potential for new dynamics of territorial development, and as a pattern of a larger system of relationships with new aesthetic values.

The awareness of the comprehensive role of heritage has been developed in Indonesia, as well as a framework of protection that leads to its valorisation. However, this achievement still focuses dominantly on the cities.

This chapter describes heritage as a news source, not only as a subject of protection, but also as a proper subject for its valorisation and development. This research outlines an understanding of heritage as a conceptual framework in order to define the correlation between heritage and its significant means within its context.

The contextual and conceptual framework of this research uses different methods, contextual analysis of architecture and planning in Indonesia, and reference studies within Indonesia and Europe. The extended analysis of theoretical framework has defined the relationship between heritage, architecture, planning, and how it contributes to the larger scale of development. The contextual and conceptual framework is a reflection of case study areas linked with the previous chapter of the theoretical framework as the definition of state of the art. The contextual analysis comprehends the discussion about the legislative framework regarding heritage and development in Indonesia within the levels of national, provincial, and regional legislation. The reference studies are a method of acknowledging the heritage and the implementation of development agendas linked to heritage in both the levels of architecture and planning. They are based on the two scales of national and regional development in Indonesia, as well in an international perspective within Europe (Austria and Italy).

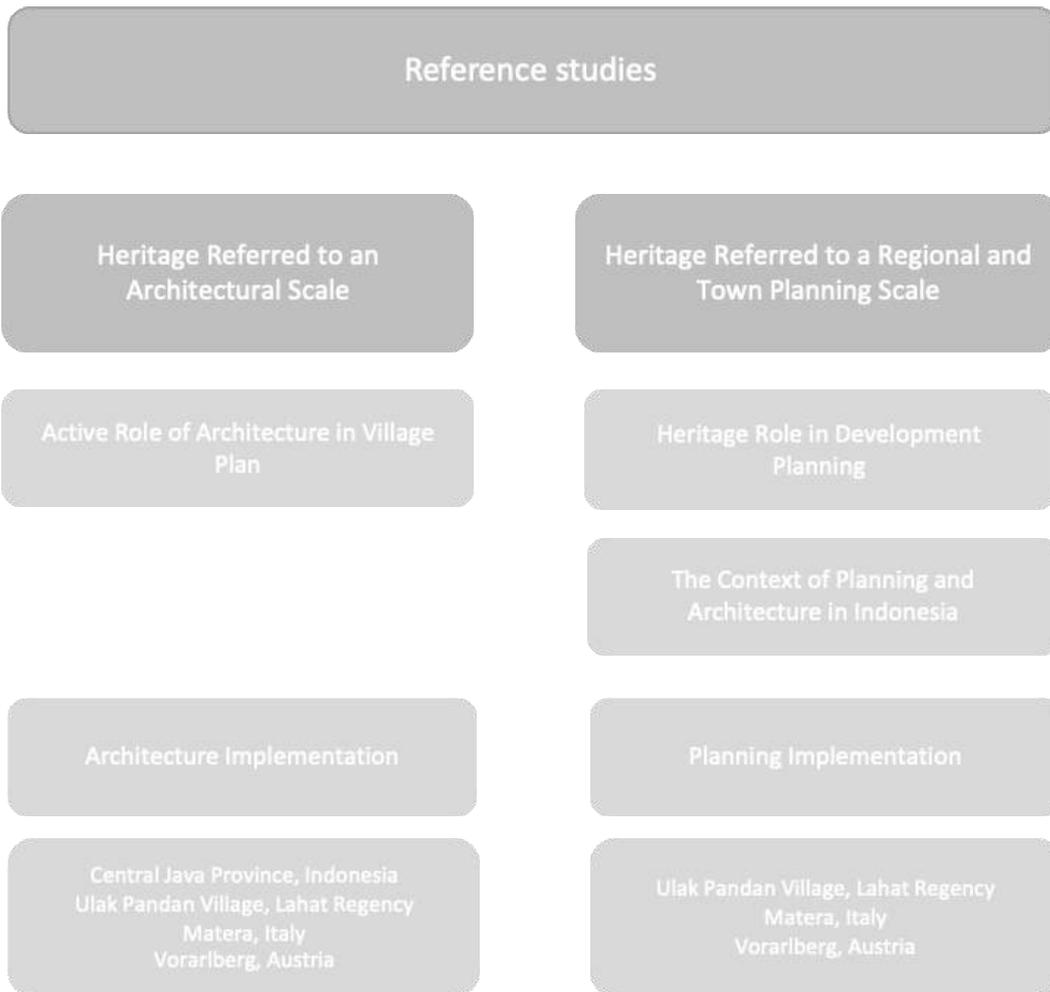
The extended analysis of the literature study starts from a critical stage between the topics of protection, primarily preservation, and development. Even though there is a clear definition between them, conflicts can be noticed in the process of implementation, especially within traditional local society. Protection of heritage is believed to be a way to keep the original forms (design, construction, and material) of the heritage. The changes among those forms lead to a stagnant or frozen condition and, finally, less options for heritage protection. On the other hand, the implementation of the need for development has been long-awaited. In addition, it is also one of the compulsory agendas for the local development programmes to facilitate the local need.

This part of the research responds to the conflict between the approaches of protection and development. It addresses the conflict by setting the heritage as a source of developmental movement in the region. The new developmental concept would not destroy the value for the local people. Further development consists of two stages of re-use as an adaptation approach, and new architecture as an extension approach. Both re-use and new development approaches need for their implementation based on the specific guidelines. These approaches are believed as the proper mechanism to keep the values or understanding the protection in the region, as well as responding to the new need or new development to trigger the effective local development in the region.

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Plans and strategies for local demand reference horizons in-necessarily-multi layered, multi-scalar, and multi-relational approaches that nevertheless are communicative-able to gather involvement of actors and initiatives (Schröder, J. 2017, p. 29).

The value for local people is an important consideration in the process of local development. This consideration is based on the awareness of the significant influence of social value within the community regarding the development of heritage. In addition, value is also part of the definition of heritage itself, which cannot be separated or neglected, since it is linked to identities. The identity in both forms of buildings and sites as parts of heritage, as well as the memory of those buildings, is transferred into the two approaches of re-use and new architecture. These approaches significantly contribute to the framework of the Village Alliance. A procedural approach to design-in the level of architectural, urban, and landscape-calls to “integrate systems” rather than “(re)compose” forms and formalism (Gausa, M. 2018, p. 104).



Reference studies of the research

4.1. Reference Studies

The conceptual framework is outlined based on the reference studies of several places in Indonesia and Europe as a part of a fieldwork agenda for this research. This reference study is significant because it identifies the recently implemented heritage programmes, as well as reflects the proper implemented sustainable development programmes as a transferable model for a conceptual framework that will be defined by three stages of analysis.

The first stage is the heritage that refers to an architectural scale. The reference study in Indonesia is located in the Ulak Pandan village, Lahat Regency and Central Java Province, and the reference study in Europe is in Vorarlberg, Austria and Matera, Italy. Based on the reference study, this research outlines heritage contributions in the forms of local architecture through materials, construction, design, and ornaments, together with specific concepts and philosophy.

The second step is relating the subject of heritage into a bigger scale of developmental context within a regional or a town. This stage is also adding the value of heritage beyond as an identity or a characteristic, but also as resources to activate all of the sectors in the region. The benefit is a manifestation of better planning that engages all of the community as the owner and actor of the development as part of a bottom-up planning practice. Moreover, the activation of heritage also triggers an effective spatial and local planning programme that establishes a sustainable development programme that regards the autonomous economy and the productive community, as well as good governance of local development, especially in peripheral villages, as a part of regional and national development. The reference study is focused on Ulak Pandan village and Vorarlberg, Austria, as well as Matera, Italy. The third step is an outlining process of the proposed framework. Based on the analyses of previous stages as a conceptual framework, there are some proposed points of the concept formulation.

Therefore, the places of reference study, both in Indonesia (Central Java Province and Ulak Pandan village, Lahat Regency, Indonesia), and Europe (Vorarlberg, Austria and Matera, Italy) provide good practises of the use of heritage in relevance to the architecture and planning within the region. Moreover, the reference studies in Indonesia, especially in the area of Malioboro, Central Java, describe the actual practices of heritage and local development. These successful and actual practices provide a significant contribution to formulate the concept of local development in the case study areas.

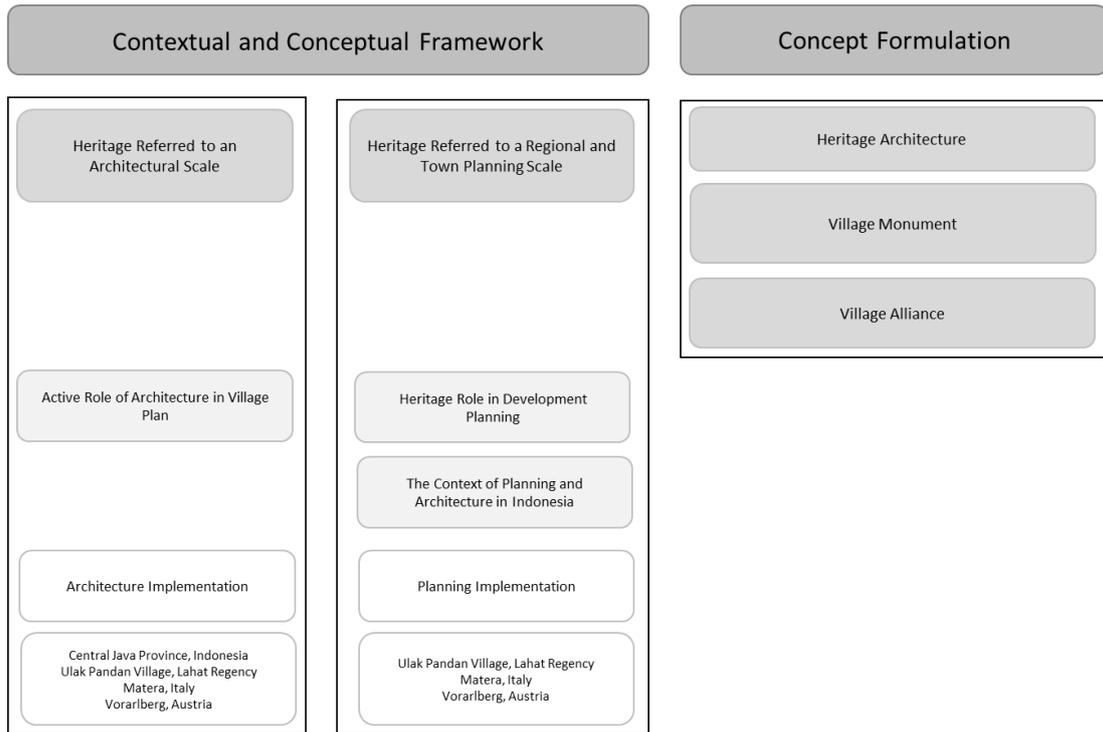


Table 26. The contextual and conceptual framework of the research that consist of two perspectives of heritage referred to an architectural scale and a regional and town planning scale that is used to formulate the concept of local development in the case study areas. Source: Author, 2019

4.1.1. Selection of the Reference Cases

The selection of the reference cases is based on the consideration that they provide transferable knowledge for the case study areas. The reference cases are chosen in relevance with four main issues of heritage, sustainable development, planning and design method, as well as architectural heritage and tourism. Those issues are developed as the fundamental topics that are framed as the theoretical framework of the research. Thus, the reference cases mainly or directly promote those critical topics to be defined as the transferable points for the case study areas. Moreover, the reference cases describe a sequence fact that is strongly relevant with the case study areas. Therefore, the reference cases open a strong discussion and messages as specific and unique cases for the framework of the research. In details, there are four cases in two regions of Central Java, Indonesia and Europe as the chosen reference cases below with each characteristic.

a. Indonesia (Ulak Pandan Village, Lahat Regency; Malioboro and Tanjung Village, Central Java Province)

The reference cases in Indonesia are centralised in two locations of Lahat Regency and Central Java Province. These reference cases are strongly related with the certain crucial topics of the research. The reference case in Lahat Regency is a new tourism village of Ulak Pandan village as a pioneer of local tourism village. It is initiated and managed by the local community of young people organisation. Therefore, this reference study area provides the descriptions of the activation of the local potential as a resource for the village productivity.

Among the many provinces in Indonesia, the Central Java Province has a rigid legislation regarding the existence of heritage. It is significant to the province with an abundance of heritage, both material and immaterial. The legislation is detailed from the national legislation into the province and regency levels. Thus, Central Java Province generally provides a compact description of the implementation of heritage regulation within the dynamic of local development. Moreover, there is also a strong description about heritage in regards with tourism activities, since Central Java is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Indonesia.

b. Europe (Vorrarlberg, Austria; Matera, Italy)

The reference cases in Europe set another perspective of transferable values for the case study areas of the research. By focusing in Vorrarlberg, Austria, and Matera, Italy, these reference cases specifically provide strong values of an effective spatial and local planning programme to set a sustainable development programme regarding the autonomous economy, the productive community, as well as good governance of local development, especially in the practices of heritage activation of peripheral villages as part of regional and national development framework.

Vorrarlberg, Austria is a good reference for the implementation of framework of an alliance. This area of Alpen Mountain ring has 22 villages that are integrated as an interactive architecture and nature tourism destination. The context of sustainable development is applied by promoting the continuous use of wood as the dominant material as well the local knowledge and business that mainly involve local people and expertise. Moreover, the local potential is brought forward into a systematic tourism offers. The success of this area's development is published in various literature (Aicher, F 2017; Bregenzerwald Tourismus 2019; Breuß, R 2014; Breuß, R 2017; Fiel, W 2014; Hofmeister, S 2017; Konrad, V 2014) that show a strong integration of local development in this area. Thus, this case provides a wide range knowledge that could be set as big picture of the local development goal in the future context of the case study areas.

Matera, Italy also provides strong local potential of heritage and its valorisation and development. The complex of Sassi area with its special characteristics is activated as local housing for the local people. It is used as a significant chance for the local development to promote this area both regional and international level to trigger a significant economic, social and culture

advancement of the local areas as published in some literatures (Agenzia Nazionale Turismo 2019; Dicillo, C 2016; Frediani, G 2012; Pentasuglia, F 2016; Steward, J 2004). Moreover, Matera, Italy has been taken the spot light both in Europe and international attention, especially as the European Capital of Culture 2019. This event significantly triggers a vast development of its area that involve all of economic, social, and cultural aspects of the local area. Thus, Matera, Italy is a unique case for the case study areas regarding setting and maximising a special momentum to boost local development.



Fieldworks as the core activities in the research method

4.1.2. Methodology for the Analysis of Reference Cases

The reference studies provide the discovery, analyses and syntheses of the local values that would be possible to transfer or adopt within the case study areas. Setting a broader view of the future objectives for the villages from well applied practices that represent success in other regions or countries is significant as a way to define the possible transferable values in order to construct the conceptual framework. The chosen regions or cases for the reference comparison studies vary based on each objective. The reference study areas are located both in Indonesia in order to provide local and national perspectives, and Europe, in order to present a wider or global perspective.

The work of the reference study activities consists of surveys and expert interviews. The surveys are the core means by which to get an understanding of its development context. Additionally, together with data collection, the expert interviews give an overview of the real implementation of local activities. It also leads to the analyses of the possible transferable values from the reference study areas. The transferable values are categorised based on the highlighted points of the theoretical framework of the research, such as heritage, sustainable development, scenario planning, and tourism.

a. Indonesia (July-September 2018)

The reference studies in Indonesia focused on two regions of Lahat Regency and Central Java Province. In Lahat regency, it is located in Ulak Pandan village or well known as Pelancu village. This village is a new tourism village in the regent. It is also as a pioneer of local tourism village, which promoted heritage, and nature as the focal point of tourism objects. This tourism village is initiated and managed by the local community of young people organisation. Therefore, this reference study area provides the descriptions of the activation of the local potential as a resource for the village productivity.

The reference studies in Indonesia are located in Central Java Province that focuses on the Tanjung village and Malioboro precinct. The Tanjung village is popular with the heritage house of Joglo. In the reference study activity, besides the interview with the host (owner), it also analyses the originality of the Joglo through documentation, graphics and sketches. The activity in Tanjung village provides the transferable values of the local community and government intervention in running a tourism village as the local theme for the village. Besides, it also describes the influence of the local regulation in the protection of the heritage components in the village. Moreover, the famous Malioboro precinct gives another perspective as one of the heritage areas in Indonesia that attract an enormous number of both national and international tourist. The analyses of this reference study describe the recent challenges of the new development need that interfere in the heritage area of Malioboro. Then, it also reflects the effectivity of the local regulation in doing and facilitating those new facilities need.

b. Europe (January 2019)

The other perspective of the reference studies focuses on two locations of Vorarlberg, Austria, and Matera, Italy. Generally, the reference studies consist of the analyses of relevant data between various sources of online sources and local information or tourist centres. Hence, the core activity is the surveys within those areas.

The survey in Vorarlberg, Austria identifies some iconic buildings or facilities in each village, such as museums, church, station, which integrated with the new development such as bus stations, workspace and galleries. Vorarlberg, Austria is a formation of villages (22 Umgang Bregezerwald) within Alpen Mountain ring. This area provides some significant transferable values of the integration between nature and architecture, wood as a sustainable material in a future context, wood as local knowledge and business (construction, craftsmanship), and also an extended role as a tourism destination.

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The survey in Matera, Italy focuses on heritage area of Sassi. It provides different perspectives of the heritage activation for the regional and national development. By highlighting those topics, the reference study in Matera, Italy provides the transferable knowledge of the integration between heritage with the ecological system and tourism agenda as a new local business, and consider the future challenges for its region. Thus, the reference study in Matera did not only analyse the complex structures of architectural heritage in Sassi but also defined its impacts to the component of local development, especially regarding the local community in the city of Matera.



Traditional buildings in the reference case study areas of Tanjung village, Central Java, Indonesia, and Vorarlberg, Austria

4.2. Heritage Referred to an Architectural Scale

This section describes the significance of heritage within a region. It relates to the heritage role as sources of both history and identity. Moreover, it also explains how heritage strongly influences the forming of local characteristics. It is relevant with the previous chapter that discusses heritage as a potential resource within villages and society for development, and beyond as a monument of identity.

Heritage is stereotyped as an object's age, both material (form) and immaterial (value), in a society for a specific area or region where the object is located. It is passed down from an earlier generation as an inheritance to the next generation, and contains many values of locality. Almost all of the regions have their own local stories encompassed within their heritage. It places heritage as one of the most important topics to be discussed by various levels of regional, national, and international institutions, agencies, associations, and countries. In addition, in the national legislation of Indonesia, heritage is stated as material and immaterial, with some quantitative/tangible and significance criteria (age, specific design, and meaning). These criteria are used as guidance for the registration or listing procedures of heritage classification.

At the social level, heritage is reflected in the daily life of the local community as the inheritance of objects. The inherited objects consist of buildings and their sites, as well as culture and traditions. More than that, heritage is also related to the term of originality. The inherited objects will not be believed as heritage if the original form is changed. It is reflected in the popular term of the local houses "Rumah Baghi," which means old house. Once the house undergoes a major renovation, or a new building is built with the same design, the people will not count it as heritage anymore. It also happens with another subject of immaterial heritage, such as art and performance, culinary and customs, and rituals and traditions.

As first men built houses to provide more favourable surroundings for life, fashioning an artificial climate for themselves, so they built with aesthetic intention. Architecture came into being along with the first traces of the city; it is deeply rooted in the formation of civilisation and is a permanent, universal, and necessary artefact (Rossi, A. 1982).

In addition, the context of the region is strongly related to what that heritage means to the local community. Once it is represented by other people who are not one of their group or community, the people will not see it as heritage anymore. Thus, it can be concluded that heritage had an old image. Moreover, heritage is framed as a community's identity and belonging.

Regarding local stories, heritage is a historic record. Studies of heritage reveal many backgrounds and references from the elderly and groups of a neighbourhood, as well as social, environmental, and political aspects in a specific era of civilisation. It shows various forms of material, such as buildings and spaces, and immaterial such as art and performance, food and beverage, traditions and customs, ritual and exhibition.

This section also uses the reference study of sources and reflection of the heritage implementation. This section analyses the active role of heritage for architecture in two specific locations, Malioboro and Tanjung village, in Central Java Province, Indonesia. Moreover, the reference study also includes Vorarlberg, Austria and Matera, Italy, to set a bigger scale or perspective of heritage implementation within local architecture.

4.2.1. Active Role of Architecture in Village Plan

The significance of heritage for local architecture also leads to the detailed analyses of the active role of architecture in a village plan. Most of the villages, especially in the case study areas, are dominated with heritage components. Therefore, heritage brings chances for those villages to maximise capacities of heritage through the village plan as an implementation framework.

This part strengthens the position of heritage to produce a new concept of a village plan. The integrated village plan is a significant output, since Indonesia is one of the countries that is rich with architectural heritage. Every province on the five main islands provides a unique local architecture that is located within the peripheral villages.

The active role of architectural heritage in the village plan could be transferred in three main points: location, design, and value or philosophy. The local architecture sets a value that takes the main sources for the new development. The local area provides an opportunity as an axis of the village planning process. Moreover, the design of architecture establishes a grand design. This grand design provides a possible adaptive design for the planning process for either renovation or new construction within the villages. The value or philosophy of the local architecture would provide a unique attraction for both aesthetics value and skill or knowledge of its construction, material, and ornaments.

4.2.2. Architecture and Planning in Regional Level

Architectural heritage has a strong potential for local identity. That identity is a manifestation of the regional area to maximise the character of local development. Hence, local development brings a significant contribution to the national level.

The contribution of architectural heritage as a regional asset triggers the awareness of local government through legal protection. Legal protection protects the local resources as well as responds to the dynamics of the development, especially in the heritage area. In addition, government support and the involvement of the local community also sustain the strong image of heritage by being actively involved as a part of the immaterial heritage. Thus, the architectural heritage becomes a complex resource that is integrated with local immaterial assets.

The integration of architecture and planning in the regional level of Indonesia can be described clearly by taking a reference study in one of the provinces of Central Java. This section uses the reference study of two areas in the Malioboro heritage area or precinct, and Tanjung village. Those two reference studies both provide a different perspective of the role of architecture in facing both recent and future challenges, as well as the implementation of a village plan once the architecture is used as the main resource for tourism activity. Thus, the perspective from those reference studies of Malioboro and Tanjung village in Central Java is used as starting points to construct the concept of heritage and its development of the villages within the alliances.

a. Central Java Province, Indonesia

Malioboro Heritage Area

Law Number 3 of 1950¹ explicitly states that Yogyakarta is a Special Region at the level of a province, but it is not a province. The Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) is the second oldest province in Indonesia after East Java, formed by the state government of Indonesia, which has special status or autonomy from the pre-independence era (Financial Institutions and Development Monitoring, 2019)², with the specialities based on the three things:

- *Specialities in the History of the Formation of Special Governance as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution. In the article 18 and its explanation of the right of origin of a region in Territory of Indonesia as well as the authentic proof/historical facts in the process of the independence struggle both before and after the Proclamation of Independence 17 August 1945 until now in advancing the National Education and Culture of Indonesia.*

¹ Original Text is in Indonesian; *Substansi istimewa bagi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dapat dilihat dalam kontrak politik antara Nagari Kasultanan Yogyakarta dan Kadipaten Puro Pakualaman dengan Pemimpin Besar Revolusi Soekarno. Subtansi Istimewa bagi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta terdiri dari tiga hal:*

1. *Istimewa dalam hal **Sejarah** Pembentukan Pemerintahan Daerah Istimewa sebagaimana diatur UUD 45, pasal 18 & Penjelasannya mengenai hak asal-usul suatu daerah dalam teritorir Negara Indonesia serta bukti - bukti autentik/fakta sejarah dalam proses perjuangan kemerdekaan, baik sebelum maupun sesudah Proklamasi Kemerdekaan 17 Agustus 1945 hingga sekarang ini dalam memajukan Pendidikan Nasional & Kebudayaan Indonesia;*
2. *Istimewa dalam hal Bentuk Pemerintahan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta yang terdiri dari penggabungan dua wilayah Kasultanan & Pakualaman menjadi satu daerah setingkat provinsi yang bersifat kerajaan dalam satu kesatuan wilayah Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia (sebagaimana disebutkan dalam Amanat 30 Oktober 1945, 5 Oktober 1945 & UU No.3/1950);*
3. *Istimewa dalam hal Kepala Pemerintahan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta yang dijabat oleh Sultan & Adipati yang bertahta (sebagaimana amanat Piagam Kedudukan 19 Agustus 1945 yang menyatakan Sultan & Adipati yang bertahta tetap dalam kedudukannya dengan ditulis secara lengkap nama, gelar, kedudukan seorang Sultan & Adipati yang bertahta sesuai dengan angka urutan bertahtanya.*

² Original Text is in Indonesian; *Substansi istimewa bagi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dapat dilihat dalam kontrak politik antara Nagari Kasultanan Yogyakarta dan Kadipaten Puro Pakualaman dengan Pemimpin Besar Revolusi Soekarno. Subtansi Istimewa bagi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta terdiri dari tiga hal:*

- Specialities in the form of the Special Administrative Region of Yogyakarta consist of merging two areas of Kasultanan and Pakualaman into one kingdom-level provincial region in a unified territory of the Unitary of the Republic of Indonesia (as mentioned in the Mandate of October 30, 1945, October 5, 1945, and Law No.3 / 1950).
- Specialities in the case of the Head of Yogyakarta Special Region Government. It is held by the Sultan and Duke of the Throne (as mandated by the Charter of the Status of 19 August 1945 stating that the Sultan and Duke of the Throne remained in their positions with full written name, title, position of Sultan and Duke who are enthroned accordingly with the figure of the order of the reign).

Based on the Special Province Regulation of Yogyakarta Number 6 of 2012 regarding the Conservation of Legacy of Cultural Heritage³ Yogyakarta Province has both Imaginary Axis and Philosophy Axis. The imaginary axis is an area of natural and artificial cultural heritage between the south sea / Indonesian ocean, Keraton Yogyakarta, and Mount Merapi. Meanwhile, the philosophy axis is a line of cultural heritage between Tugu Monument, Yogyakarta Sultan Palace, and Krapyak Stage. Both the imaginary axis and philosophy axis are that image and the privilege of Yogyakarta that has to be preserved.

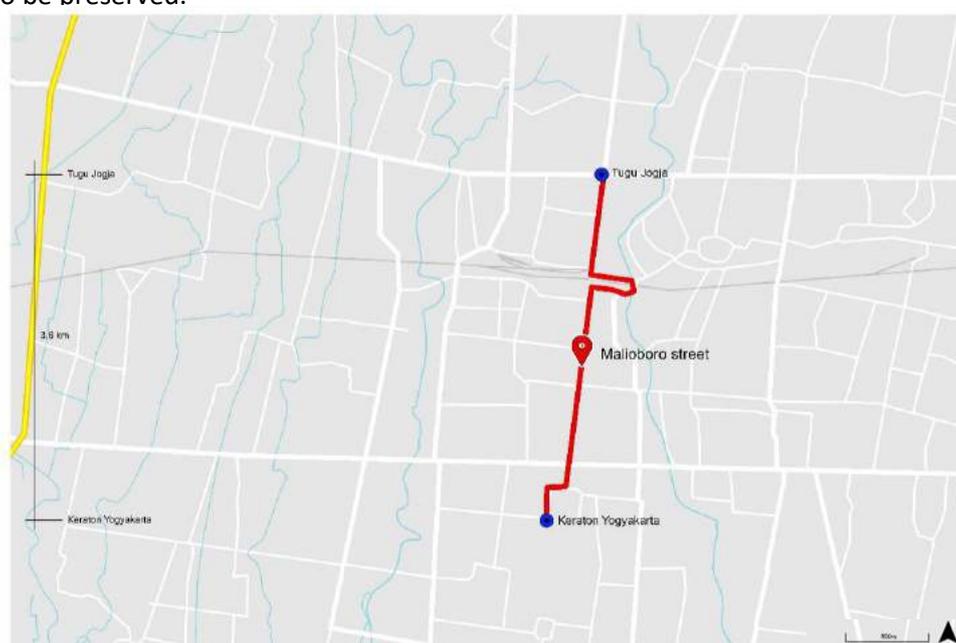


Image 40. Malioboro area is an axis in Yogyakarta City. It is located between Tugu Jogja and Keraton (palace) Yogyakarta. This area is well known for heritage buildings and atmosphere (art and cultural performance). Thus, it is the main tourist destination in the city. Source: Google Map (edited by the Author), 2019

³ Original text is in Indonesian; BAB VI CAGAR BUDAYA KHAS DAERAH; Bagian Kesatu Sumbu Imajiner dan Sumbu Filosofi, Pasal 61;

(1) Sumbu Imajiner merupakan Warisan Budaya saujana berbentuk bentang alam dan buatan antara Laut Selatan/Samudera Indonesia, Kraton Yogyakarta, dan Gunung Merapi.

(2) Sumbu Filosofi merupakan Warisan Budaya saujana berbentuk bentang garis lurus antara Tugu Pal Putih, Kraton Yogyakarta, dan Panggung Krapyak.

(3) Sumbu Imajiner dan Sumbu Filosofi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dan ayat (2) merupakan Warisan Budaya saujana sebagai pembentuk citra keistimewaan Yogyakarta yang perlu dilestarikan.

(4) Pelestarian Sumbu Filosofi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) diwujudkan dengan:

a. pemberian nuansa arsitektur pada fasad bangunan sepanjang jalan utama antara Tugu-Kraton-Panggung Krapyak;

b. mengatur jarak pandang tidak terhalang dengan sudut sebesar 45 (empat puluh lima) derajat dari titik tengah Sumbu Filosofi;

c. penandaan toponim kampung di sekitar Tugu-Kraton-Panggung Krapyak;

d. penanaman jenis vegetasi di kanan kiri jalan utama Tugu-Kraton, Kraton-Panggung Krapyak sebagai penegas jalur lurus utara selatan; dan

e. penataan kawasan Cagar Budaya Malioboro dan Keraton.

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Therefore, based on that regulation, Malioboro has an image of the cultural heritage area, both as a part of the philosophy axis and cultural heritage area. Malioboro area is started from the three ways junction of the Yogyakarta Monument (Tugu Yogyakarta) to the Yogyakarta post office. This area is one of the icons of Yogyakarta City, with a strong vibe of cultural heritage buildings and sites.

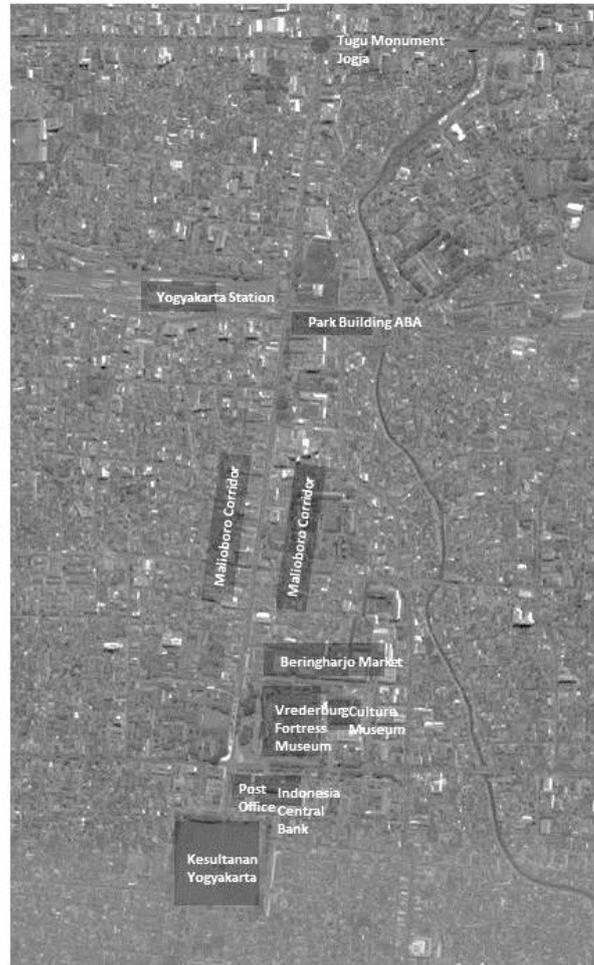


Image 41. Malioboro area has various heritage buildings: Batik (traditional fabric) market, fortress, museum, office, bank, and palace. Source: Google Map (edited by the Author), 2019

In the Malioboro area, there are heritage objects such as the Yogyakarta Monument, the Tugu Monument, Gedung Agung, the Beringharjo Market, the Vredeborg Fortress, and the Serangan Oemoem 1 Maret Monument. However, this area is set up with commercial corridors that offer various traditional handcrafts, clothes, etc. The activities in the Malioboro corridors take place almost 24 hours. At night, when the stalls are closed, it shifts with many carts of street vendors, selling traditional cuisine called *lesehan*.



Image 42. The heritage buildings are the icon of Malioboro area. Source: Author, 2019

The complexes offered at Malioboro area as a heritage precinct is followed by the development of supporting facilities.

- Malioboro Park Building

In the year 2015, the Yogyakarta Government, through the Department of Public Works built a three-story park building in this area called the Abu Bakar Ali (ABA) Park Building. The division head of the Construction of Facilities and Infrastructures, Field of Cipta Karya, Department of Public Works, Housing, and Energy of Mineral Resources, Yogyakarta, Arief Azazie Zain (2015)⁴ said that this project allocates cost 22 Million Rupiah for 36 big tourist buses. This parking building is portable, (knockdown system) which means it can be moved to another place if needed.

However, a park building project in the Malioboro cultural heritage area invites a debate, especially among the local people of Yogyakarta. The development of the park building in the Malioboro cultural heritage area has effectively reduced the existence of the parking problem. However, the gigantic design of the park building is in harmony with the area, which is dominant with heritage buildings and an abundance of local history. In addition, the large scale of the park building also blocks the view of the cultural heritage area as well.

⁴ Original text is published in Indonesian and synthesized by the author.

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



Image 43. The gigantic design of ABA park building in Malioboro area. It is designed for buses and motorcycles (top floor). Source: Author, 2018

- The Revitalisation of Pedestrian Path in Malioboro Street

The Ministry of Public Works of Yogyakarta Region has set up a programme of revitalisation in Malioboro Street. Mansur (2017)⁵ as the Head of Division for this project stated that this revitalisation aims to add to the aesthetic values of this cultural heritage area without destroying the local values by revitalising the pedestrian paths and the street vendors in this area. Therefore, in 2019, Malioboro Street was a designated area for pedestrians.

The revitalisation consists of many details, such as the new development of paving blocks for pedestrians, trees planted along the roads, and the management of street vendors. The revitalisation aims to increase the amenities for pedestrians along Malioboro Street. The master design for this revitalisation is done based on the contribution of a design competition winner.

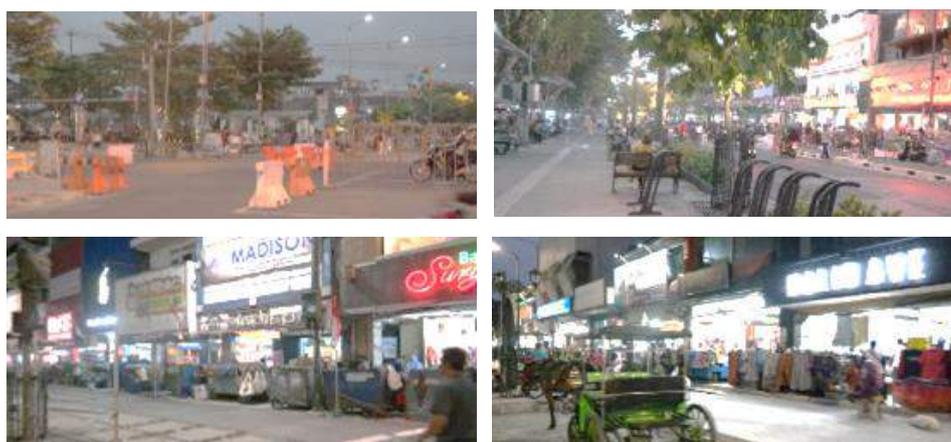


Image 44. The recent development of the revitalisation project in Malioboro Street mainly focused on the pedestrian street (as well as for street vendors) and its furniture. Source: Author, 2018

⁵ Original text is published in Indonesian and synthesized by the author.

- Hotels

Development of new buildings in the Malioboro area has been dominated by hotels. There are various types of hotels with various facilities, since this area is the main tourist destination in Yogyakarta. In addition, there are many cultural heritage buildings. Activities occur almost 24 hours. Therefore, it is a strategic location for tourist accommodation.

Local regulation has specifically regulated development in the cultural heritage area, including the Malioboro area. Based on the façade design, the regulation has been implemented, although only in some small parts, such as ornament details on the local architecture. However, the hotels are mostly built with a different concept, resulting in a different feel of the Malioboro area in terms of it being a cultural heritage area.

The effect of the rapid hotel development in Malioboro not only contradicts with the local values of this area, but it also brings destruction to the heritage buildings. In some cases, new development of hotels destroys parts of the heritage buildings' structure. These issues has been confirmed by Wahyu Astuti (2015)⁶ as the head of Protection and Maintenance of Cultural Heritage Unit of Yogyakarta Region, who asks all of the local people to monitor new development, especially in the cultural heritage area, so that the construction will not cause harm to the heritage buildings.



Image 45. There are various hotels with modern design (less heritage characteristic) in Malioboro area. Source: Author, 2018

The description of the changes and challenges of Yogyakarta City, especially in the Malioboro area, shows the dynamics of the heritage's identity being implemented, which results in an intensification of its uses and roles. However, the heritage practices through new development, especially in the Malioboro area, describe the process of how strong heritage built within the local architecture triggers further need to support heritage. The local architecture is an encounter between the historical monuments of the area with the local culture.

The implementation of cultural heritage, including local architecture in Yogyakarta has been indicated by the existence of several sets of local legislation, from the province to the regency level. However, in the process, there are challenges from modernisation, future needs, and other social issues for the Yogyakarta Region. Being one of the big cities, it relates to the Yogyakarta Region as a famous tourist destination and a popular area for many students, both local and international.

⁶ Original text is published in Indonesian and synthesized by the author.

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

However, there are some points to be considered to the response of the local government and institutions in terms of the cultural heritage, as well as local architecture in Yogyakarta, such as;

- **The consistency of the local legislation implementation**
Legislative implementation needs to be considered in its implementation, especially regarding design and details/ornaments. As an example, the case of the ABA park building in Malioboro is not suitable for the characteristics of local values and contradicts with local regulation. However, this case addresses the issue regarding the need for mobility and new architecture in the heritage area, which happens not only in Yogyakarta, but also in Indonesia.
- **The coordination among the local institution**
The legislation in the Yogyakarta Region is an excellent example of how the local government enhances the local values of cultural heritage development. However, the system of the Indonesian government, which consists of various related institutions, has to ensure the coordination among those institutions, such as among the Departments of Public Works, Department of Education and Culture, and Department of Tourism, together with each unit for each division. Thus, without coordination, there will be cross interests among them, especially in the field of practice and society. Consequently, every part has its own perspectives through different programmes.
- **The monitoring process of social challenges**
The Yogyakarta Region is one of the biggest cities in Indonesia that is famous as a tourist destination and also one of the main destinations to pursue academic study. In terms of the many visitors and new people coming to this city, both for visiting or temporary/permanent living, the condition creates social challenges, especially in relation to the local culture. The local culture may be easy to dismiss, delete, or even replace by new culture.
- **The local community involvement**
The government of the Yogyakarta Region has started to involve the local government by legalising Desa Pakraman as one of the elements to ratify the cultural heritage sites and buildings. However, in practice, the government of the Yogyakarta Region could invite more local community interaction through discussions, and to also monitor and evaluate the practices. Therefore, the problem in the level of local society could be minimised, since most misunderstandings arise from not knowing the aims of the projects.
- **The public services, such as transportation and other amenity facilities function primarily in the tourist locations**
The local potential of the cultural heritage in Yogyakarta Region is famous both nationally and internationally. However, the local potential should be supported by the local facilities, especially for public transportation. This support is not only to increase the amenities for visitors, but would also decrease overloading the transportation system with private vehicles, which are mainly used by tourists. It means that different transportation modes are urgently needed to support local tourism, especially for the tourist spots located in the remote area. The city centre is dominated with visitation, while other regencies with significant potentials of local architecture and nature are still left behind as peripheral areas.

Tanjung village, Central Java

Tanjung village is located in Ngaglik-Donorharjo village, Ngaglik Sub-district between Mount Merapi and Yogyakarta. The site of this village is approximately 5 KM from the Jogja Kembali Monument (Monjali), more precisely at Tentara Pelajar Street KM.11.

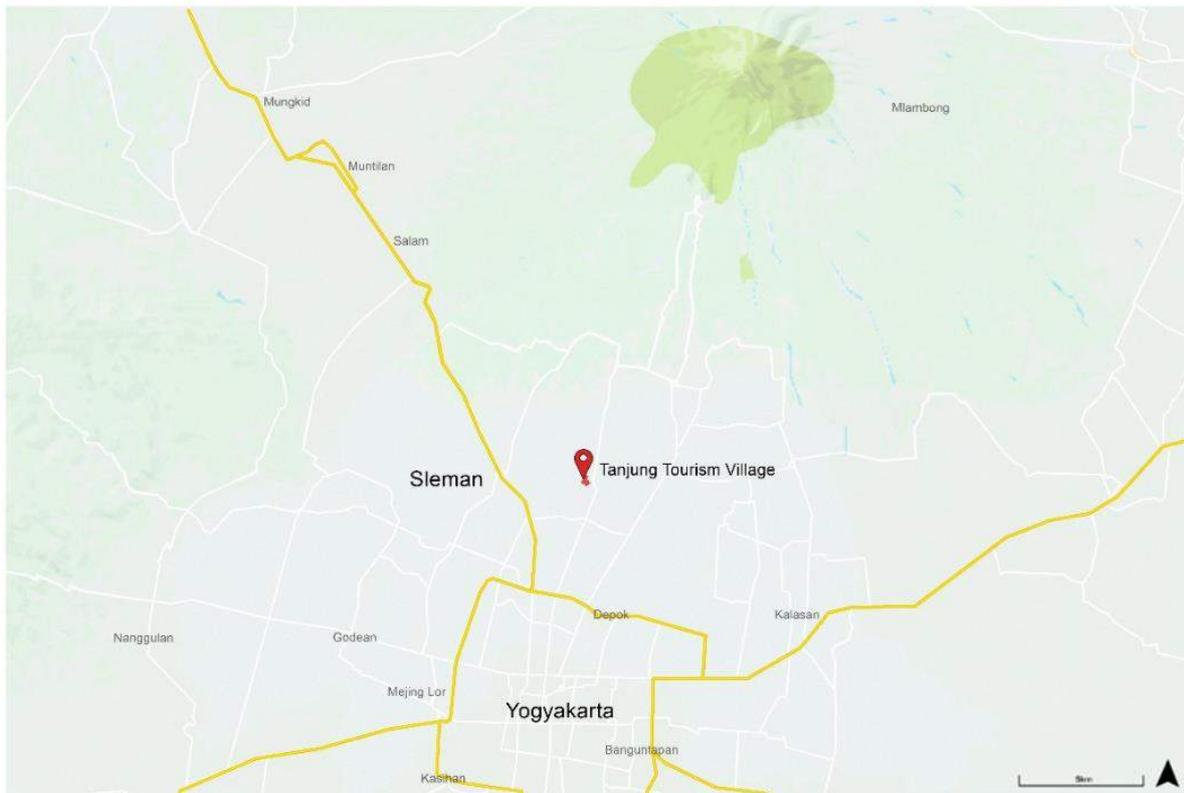
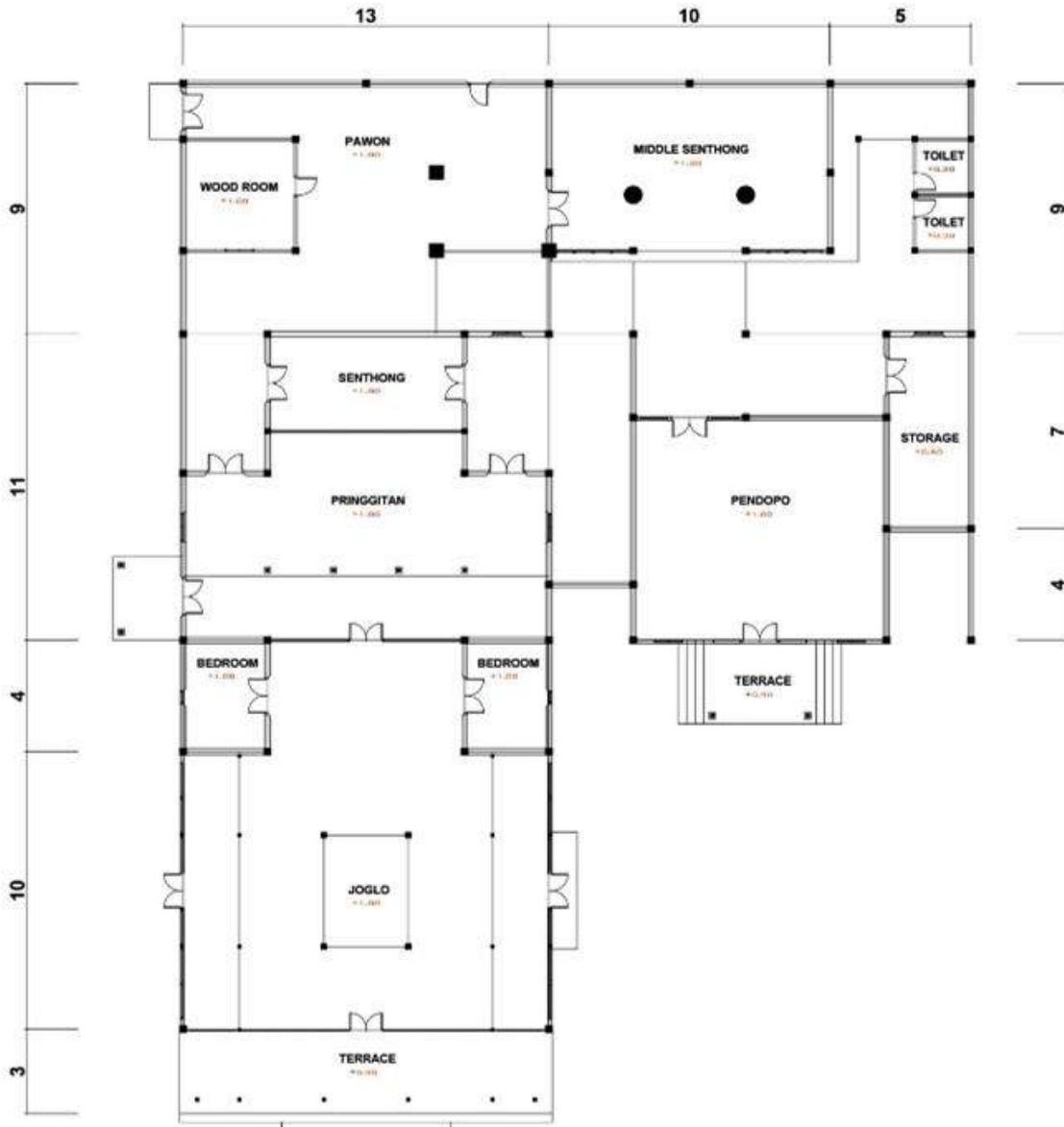


Image 46. Location of Tanjung village at Ngaglik Sub-district, Central Java. Source: Google Map (edited by the Author), 2019

According to the Tourism Board of Yogyakarta Province (2017)⁷, Tanjung village has its identified heritage components, both material and immaterial. The unique local architecture can be found from the heritage house “Joglo”, which has existed for over 200 years. This Joglo house has an original design; the minor renovation did not change its dominant material, construction, design, or ornament.

⁷ Original text is published in Indonesian and synthesized by the author.

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



Floor Plan

Scale 1:250



Front View

Scale 1:180

Image 47. The floor plan and view of Joglo heritage house in Tanjung village. It has an original design and structure as an icon of the tourism Tanjung village. Source: Author, 2018

In addition, Tanjung village is an agricultural village that still has a wide rice paddy field area. The village was solely meant for farming cultivation. Now, however, the fields also serve as the sites for tourist and education activities, where visitors can learn how to cultivate the land on the spot, plant, and harvest the paddy rice plant.



Image 48. The layout of Tanjung village. It is a cluster of housing and agriculture farms (paddy fields). Source: Google Earth (edited by the Author), 2018

Moreover, Tanjung village also has an immaterial heritage with its art and performances (Tourism Board of Yogyakarta Province, 2017)⁸. A number of traditional art performances are *Angguk Putri Dance*, *Jathilan*, *Classical Dance*, *Sholawatan*, *Hadroh*, *Karawitan*. Moreover, there are also various of traditional ceremonies in Tanjung village such as *Kenduri*, *Mantenan*, *Sunatan*, *Wiwid*, *Tedun*. Tanjung village also produces handicrafts, such as batik, toys, and traditional food.



Gate of the Village



Old Cemeteries



View of the village



Agriculture Activity

Image 49. The view, heritage sites (cemeteries) and traditional activity as the tourism objects of Tanjung village. Source: Author, 2018

⁸ Original text is published in Indonesian and synthesized by the author.

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

By realising that resource, Tanjung village is programmed as one of the tourism villages in Central Java. It was established by local people in Tanjung village and facilitated by the local government. The local people take part in the programmes coordinated by the head of the village through different groups based on the local resources. In addition, for different initiatives and activities, the local people also prepare their houses as local accommodation to visitors. It is interesting, because the local people create the programme to welcome visitors as part of their daily life.

Based on the implementation programme, as a tourist village with its local architecture and cultural resources, there are some points to be considered, such as;

- **Local Interference**
The implementation of the tourism village could be influenced by the conflict between local people, who are divided into different groups. Each group may claim themselves to be the most appropriate group to manage the tourism villages. Therefore, the input from the local community is always needed for this case.
- **Better Management**
The most common problem to reflect the lack of management is regarding the homestay programme. It has created a problem between each owner of the homestay who wants to be selected to provide visitor accommodation, especially when the number of tourists is low.

Possible Transfer

Based on the discussion of the implementation process in Yogyakarta regarding practices of cultural heritage and local architecture, there are transferable points to the other regions in Indonesia to support local development, especially in the South Sumatera Province, such as the following;

- **The existence of the local legislation**
The role of legislation as a guideline and frameworks is crucial, especially in the complex society in Indonesia. Regarding the heritage issue, the South Sumatera Province does not have local legislation. National regulation cannot cover the detailed context at the regional level. Furthermore, many points in the national legislation mentioned that further actions would be explained and managed by the local legislation, but the fact is that there has been no local legislation. Therefore, the implementation of cultural heritage protection and enhancement is not specified. For example, the incentive and facilities for the owner of the properties that are listed as cultural heritage buildings is not clearly defined. In the national legislation, it is mentioned that the incentive and facilities would be coordinated and managed in detail in the governance legislation. However, there is no local legislation. Therefore, the coordination between related institutions is difficult to be implemented or is absent, since there is no strong regulation as the basic guideline for implementation.
- **The monitoring board of local values implementation**
The implementation of cultural heritage tourism has to be monitored by related parties, not only by the government, who acts as the coordinator. The monitoring board is ideally coming from the societies who understand the local values of the region/area/province. Learning from Yogyakarta, the monitoring board is a community group legalised by legislation, and that has certain specific roles with society. The South Sumatera Province, as one of the oldest regions in Indonesia with the components of the local values, should implement this into different actions. The community groups that have existed in Palembang, South Sumatera, should be coordinated by the local government to legalise the protection and enhancement of the local cultural heritage. Based on the history, Palembang is also led by the Kesultanan (Kingdom), however differently than within the Yogyakarta Region, which the Kesultanan took over. The region's government, Kesultanan

Palembang, is only part of the history of the city. It is important to track back the history of Palembang as the capital city of South Sumatera Province to measure the possible contribution and intervention for cultural heritage tourism. This process could also be reflected in other regions in South Sumatera, for example in the level of regencies that each has, and how their own specific histories have transformed the process of protection and the enhancement of cultural heritage tourism.

- The awareness of the local values
The awareness of local values by all of the elements of local society is important as the first step of community involvement. In Yogyakarta, the awareness of local values is highly appreciated from many components of daily life, for example, traditions, clothes, cultures and activities. It is also reflected in the various groups of artistic activities (dances, performances) that are supervised by the local government.
- The support from the local facilities, especially infrastructure
The protection and enhancement of the local potential of cultural heritage has to be supported by the other sectors of the development, including infrastructure. This support will improve the development sectors of tourism as well, especially for the remote areas. Many regencies in the South Sumatera Province are located in remote areas, such as in the case study area of the Lahat Regency. Thus, access to improve the local potential has to be developed together with the infrastructures and other facilities. Better improvement of infrastructure and other facilities will support the programme of the Indonesian government, which has begun to set equal development outside of Java Island.
- The local intervention such as from academics, professional and other communities
The implementation of the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage in Yogyakarta involves many related experts, such as academics, professionals, and other relevant parties. The enhancement of cultural heritage is essential to apply in the South Sumatera Province in order to maximise implementation. The involvement starts with the process of local legislation ratification, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The involvement of the experts and other related parties is also a way to prove the transparency of the local government, as well as the local people representatives. Therefore, every interest from the various communities could be facilitated and could also increase the level of trust from having the local societies as a partner.

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

b. Ulak Pandan Village, Lahat Regency

Ulak Pandan village is located in the Merapi District of the Lahat Regency. It is 43.5 KM to the capital city of the Lahat Regency. Recently, this village is a trending place, especially in the Lahat Regency, due to the tourist activities at Pelancu village. Since the end of 2017, Pelancu village has been introduced to the public as a new alternative for traditional tourism, especially within the local area.

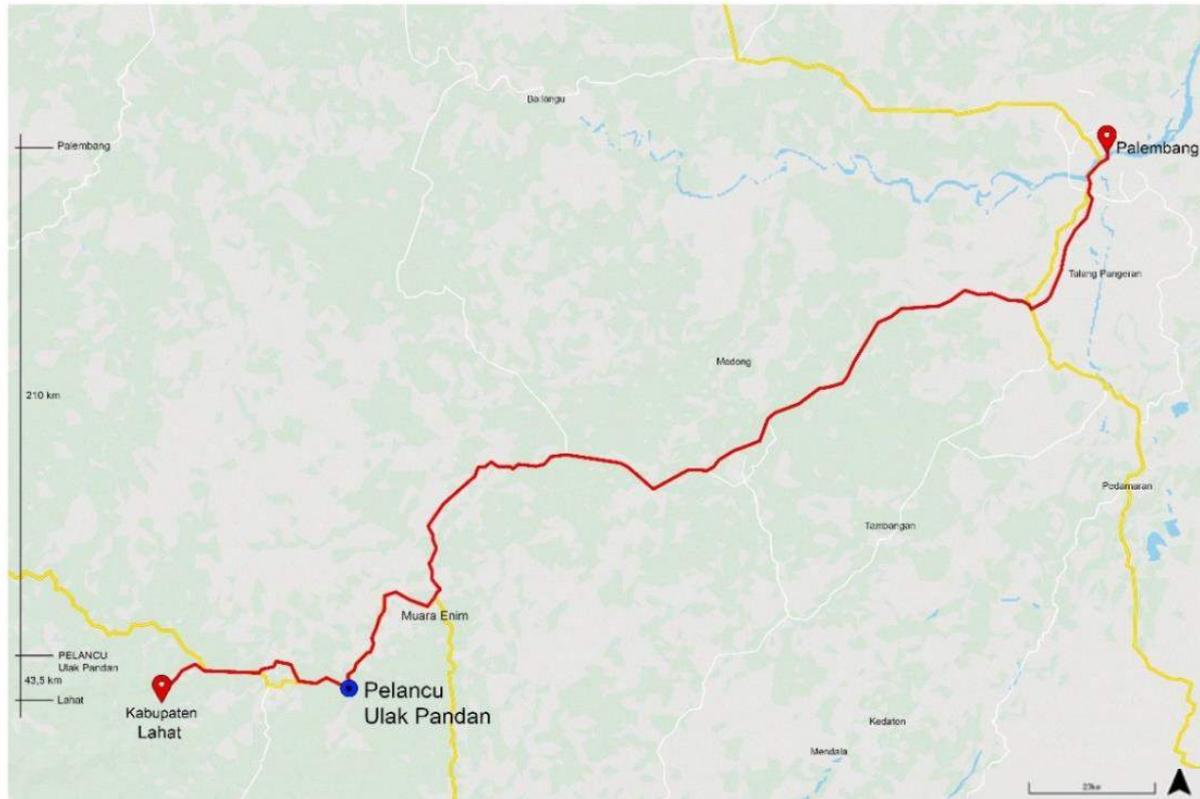


Image 50. Ulak Pandan village is located in the Merapi District, Lahat Regency, South Sumatra. Source: Google Map (edited by the Author), 2019

Pelancu village offers nature tourism. This form of tourism maximises the village's strategic location near the Lematang River and directs the view to the Tunjuk Hill as the main subject. The river is used as the media for a number of fun water activities, and the scenery is used as an original frame for its location.

The facilities are built based on the characteristics of local buildings called *Rumah Pangung*. However, adaptation for some parts of the structures occur, such as the height of the buildings, materials, and construction. In addition, the buildings represent the local architecture quite well through design and construction. Moreover, the heritage buildings are transformed for various functions in the Pelancu village, such as for ticketing, administration offices, food stalls, and a gazebo.

However, the integration between the tourism spot with the village has to link further, since the tourism spot is separated from its village. The houses have strong local architecture and an attractive location for tourism development. Recently, Pelancu village focuses on this tourist spot only, which is a newly developed area in the village.

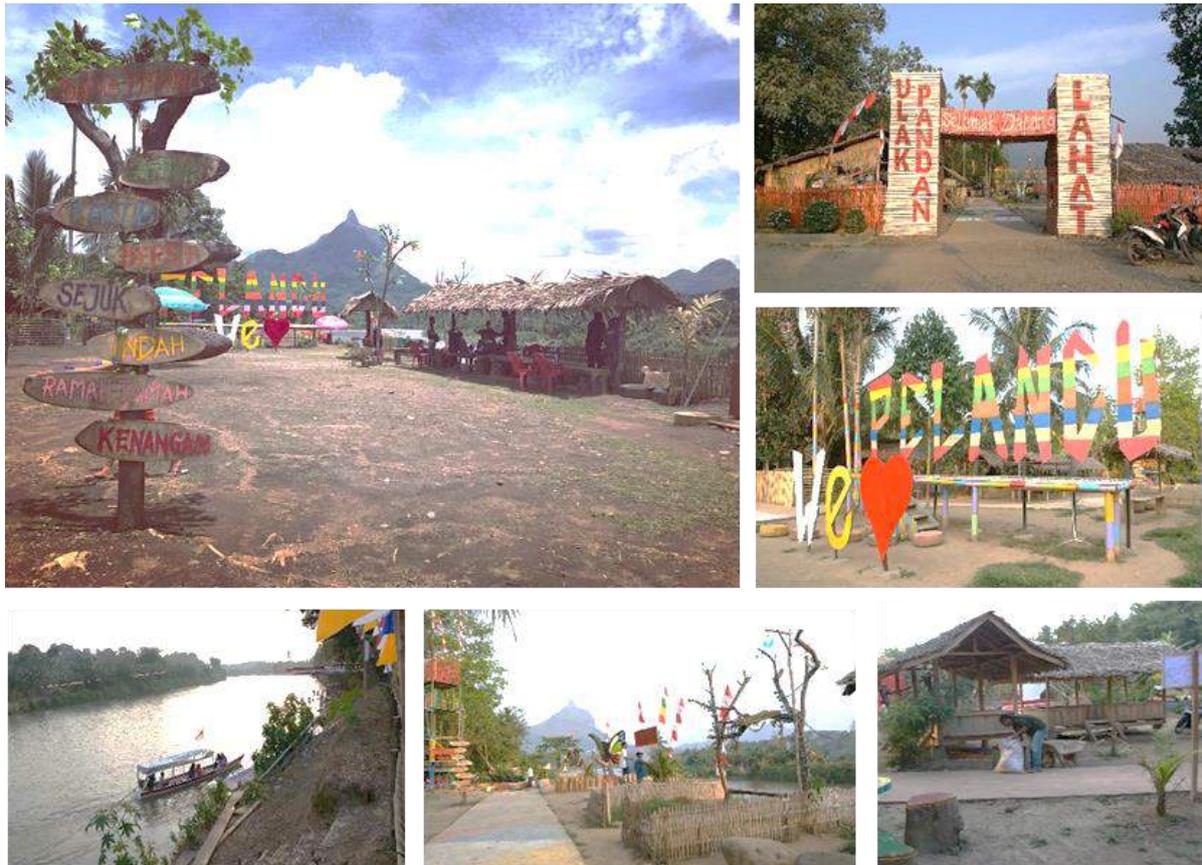


Image 51. Ulak Pandan village (Pelancu village) has beautiful scenery of the Lematang River and traditional buildings.
Source: Author, 2018

Possible Transfer

Based on the implementation of heritage in local architecture, it is possible to transfer some examples to other regions, such as:

- **Local architecture as character**
Local architecture is set as the source or concept of the newly developed area. The heritage sphere is strongly rooted within the location, which is reflected in the buildings' designs and construction. This concept has proven that local architecture can be the basis for strong local heritage tourism. It also provides new experiences, especially for people from big cities, with its unique heritage atmosphere.
- **Adaptation of local architecture**
The recent challenges regarding the shortage of materials, as well as the cost or effectiveness of its construction and use, have been solved by making adjustments from the original design. The volume or dimension has been adapted based on the needs or usage, as well as the materials, which are mostly acquired from the local market. Moreover, the adaptation is also used in construction, especially in the buildings' base foundation, which offers a new concept of strength and beauty as a part of the local architecture.
- **Extended function of local architecture**
As a newly developed area, the new facility fulfils many basic needs. The new need for facilities is facilitated well by the extended use of its buildings, such as the building of commercial buildings. The new building has been built based on local design architecture, such as using wood as a dominant material and raising its structure.

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

c. Vorarlberg, Austria

Vorarlberg is located in the western part of Austria, which is characterised by mountain ranges, valleys, crystal-clear mountain lakes, and rivers. The beautiful view of the Alpine Mountains makes this area a popular place for tourism, hiking, and seasonal activities, such as tracking in the summer and skiing/snowboarding in winter. Vorarlberg mainly consists of three Alpine Valleys of the Brandnertal, the Klostertal and the Große Walsertal, which surround the alpine town of Bludenz. Concerning the popularity of Vorarlberg as one of the main tourist destinations in the region, there are many facilities provided, such as accommodation and local transportation, as well as the local value of its buildings and hospitality.

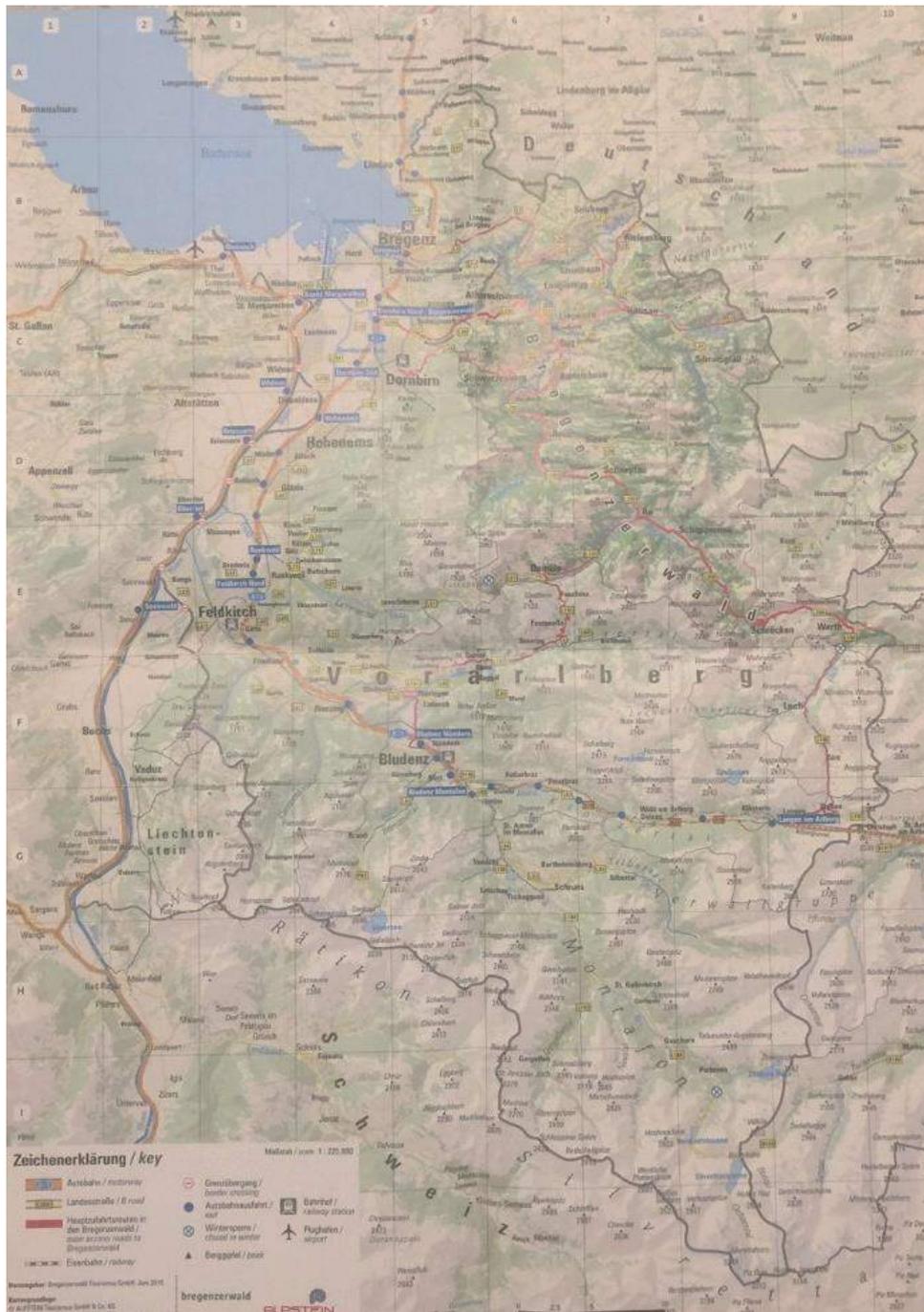


Image 52. Key Map of Vorarlberg/Bregenzerwald, Austria. This location is characterised by mountain ranges, valleys, crystal-clear mountain lakes and rivers. Source: Bregenzerwald Tourismus, 2015

In addition, Vorarlberg, in the area of Bregenzerwald, Austria, offers the beauty of the landscape by connecting 22 villages within its region. “Around 30,000 people live here, in 22 villages in total. The Bregenzerwald locals *Wälder* as they are known are confident, independent people, proud of their roots, but receptive to new things” (Bregenzerwald Tourismus, 2019). The uniqueness of these village characteristics is epitomised in a trail known as the ‘Umgang Bregenzerwald’. It is a tracking trail that combines local architecture, nature, and the culture of the villages.

22 Villages

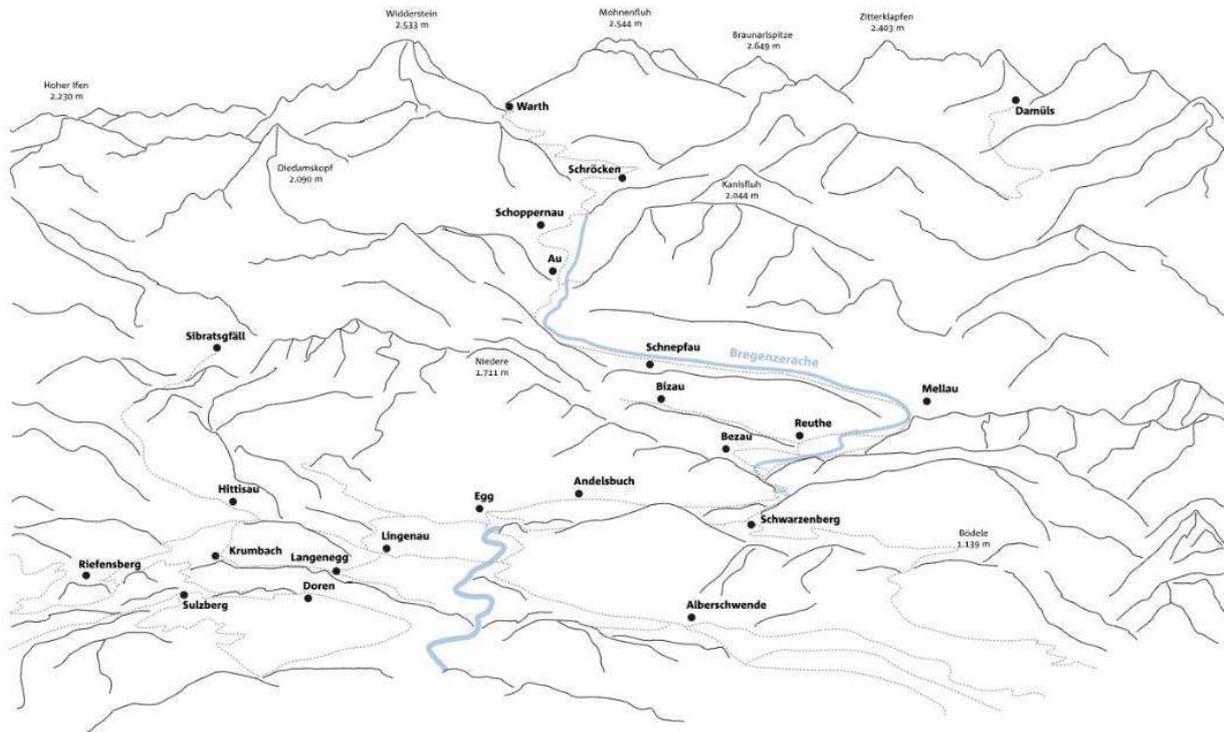


Image 53. Map of 22 villages as ‘Umgang Bregenzerwald’ tracking trail that combines local architecture, nature, and the culture of the villages, Austria. Source: Bregenzerwald Tourismus, 2018

Vorarlberg, Austria is a project example of the proper integration between architecture and nature. This integration shows architecture as a part of local nature. The local nature is expressed well to represent the characteristics of the region in each village. As Stated by Renata Breuß (2014, p. 34) “...[I]n Vorarlberg, we have a long tradition of getting things done and getting things made, and of coordinating all that—that is to say, of the building, together with the architects”. The local architecture is reflected in various forms of local buildings, such as houses, commercial structures, and public facilities. All of the houses are built with wood as the dominant material. Meanwhile, being located in the Alpine Mountain ring, Vorarlberg has beautiful views and specific scenery.

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



Image 54. Villages in Vorarlberg with strong characteristics of traditional houses, mountain, and lake's views. Source: Author, 2019

The dominance of wood as a material for local building is strongly related to the local production of timber. This usage of wood as the dominant material is a continuation of the previous characteristics of the local buildings many years ago. This is due to the strong relationship between local people and nature, which is promoted as a local industry. It is in line with “[t]he fact that olfactory experience is a significant part of the relationship between humans and the environment has been studied in a recent research” (Breuß, R. 2017, p.29). By realising the local potential as well as local characteristics, wood usage is chosen by all of the local people in Vorarlberg.



Image 55. Salgenreute Chapel in Krumbach which the design reflects the connection between human and nature. The material uses local wood. Source: Renate Breuß, 2017, p. 35

Wood architecture in Vorarlberg is also based on the consideration of the sustainability context for future needs. As mentioned by Sarah Hofmeister (2017, p. 9) “[i]ssues related to energy, resources, sustainability and indoor climate are decisive for this development”. Some local experts, designers, and researchers have been introducing wood’s benefit through sophisticated designs for local buildings, especially houses, to trigger the common use for wood as the dominant material. Moreover, wood materials also bring many benefits for the local people concerning climate issues, especially regarding the extreme temperatures in the winter season. Additionally, the local construction becomes a special character, “[y]et the development of timber construction can also take a different path, as is demonstrated by a firm in the neighbourhood: Kaspar Greber has combined experience in element-based building with the tradition of log construction” (Aicher, F. 2017, p. 25).



Image 56. Carpentry and joinery workshop Kauffmann in Reuthe as one of local wood's industry in Vorarlberg. Source: Florian Aicher, 2017, p. 23

Possible Transfer

- Integration between nature and architecture
The local architecture as a local resource can be integrated with nature as supporting components to each other. The beauty of Heritage Architecture blends with the local landscape, and the unique characteristics of the buildings showcase the region's history through design and ornaments, which can be offered as the sources of immaterial heritage or knowledge that represent daily life for the local people.
- Wood as a sustainable material in a future context
The dominant material of wood in heritage building is not only strengthening the original characteristics, but also creates a better hope for the future. It relates to the natural mechanism of wood as the most ecological material. Hence, it also triggers better management of local wood production and increases the value of local wood by reintroducing the material as a part of the lifestyle for the local and global community.
- Wood as local knowledge and business (construction, craftsmanship)
The dominant use of wood as a material in heritage buildings also brings further significant opportunities for local knowledge and business. The use of wood in specific methods and applications is a skill source of the local people, which has the potential to develop into some programmes, such as business programmes, educational programmes. The knowledge could also transfer into various productive activities by creating businesses that specialise in local craftsmanship.

d. Matera, Italy

Every famous story of a developed place contains a sophisticated process. It seems to be well reflected in a Sassi area. As mentioned by Gianluca Frediani (2012, p. 6) Sassi, were;

...defined [as] “troglodyte” settlements, as a way of highlighting their anti-modern character stubbornly impervious to any kind of social and cultural standardisation. This inherently moralistic judgment has long influenced the Sassi’s fate as, publicly exposed after the second world war as a “national shame” due to their population’s misery and degradation, they were abandoned and all but sealed for many decades, only to be slowly rediscovered, protected and finally, just recently, carefully rehabilitated.

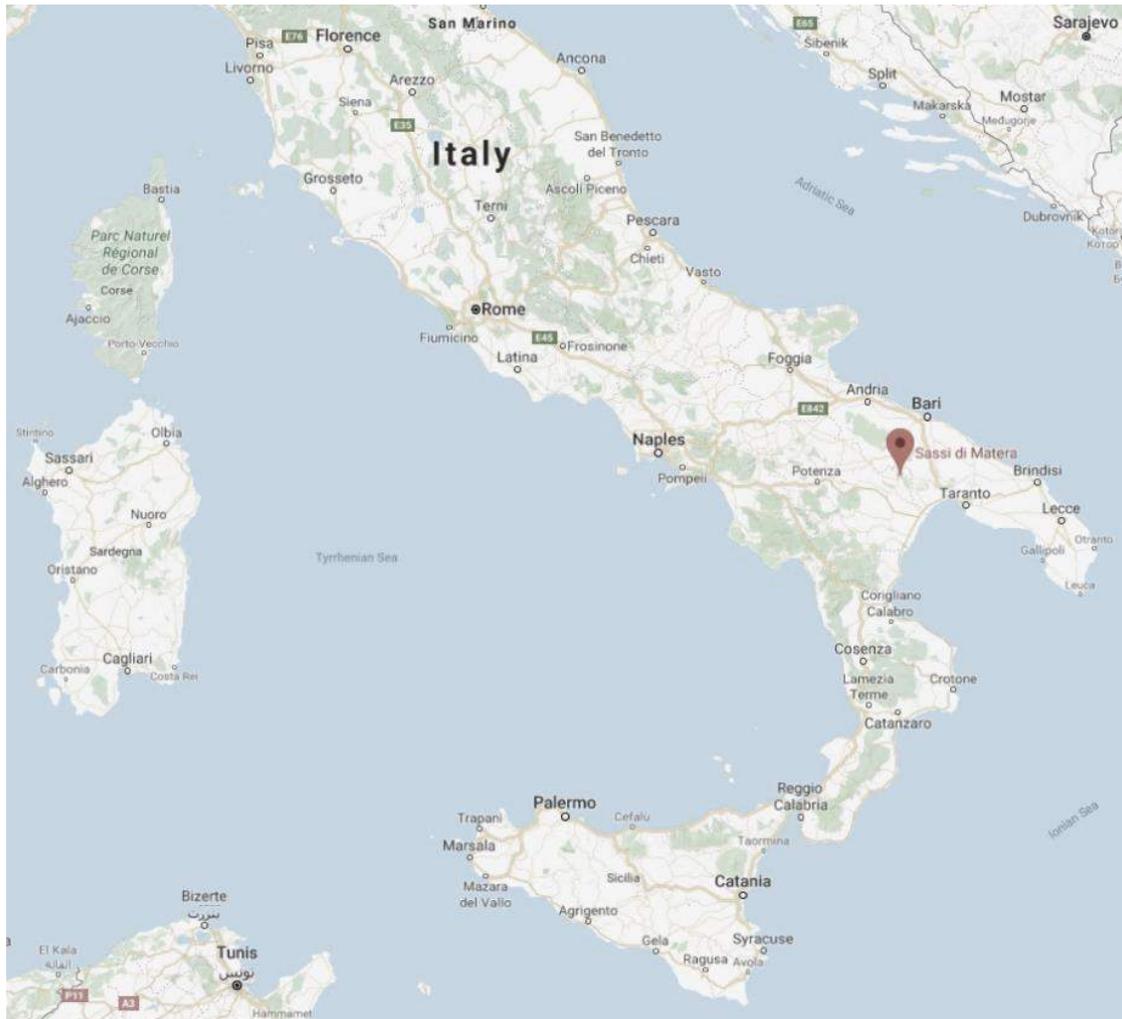


Image 57. Map of Sassi, Matera, Italy. Source: Google Map, 2019

The Sassi area has a strong historical background. It is stated “[i]n the 1950’s when the inhabitants who lived in the grottos dug out of the mountain were forced to abandon those dwellings to settle in modern districts, no one would have ever thought that those grottos - the Sassi - would have become the symbol of a reborn city” (Agenzia Nazionale Turismo, 2019). After a long process, Sassi is now discussed by many related parties around the world. Sassi provides a great atmosphere as a heritage city in Matera, Southern Italy. In addition, Matera is “a fascinating territory due to the beauty of the landscape and the variety of cultures that go together to give it. It’s fundamental and extraordinary” (Pentasuglia, 2016, p. 34). Therefore, the history and beauty of Sassi are strongly integrated with Matera as a city. Matera is often represented by images of the Sassi area (Dicillo, C. 2016, p. 117).

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

As a UNESCO listed heritage site, this area has many unique elements. Its historical area showcases the most attractive elements. This area consists of a complex of stone buildings within a curved or hilly area. Its use of material, extreme location, and unique design, as well as the hidden history of this area, bring a wonderful view, message, perspective, and experience to visitors. The history of Matera is described by Gianluca Frediani (2012, p. 6) below:

Matera is both the emerging city and the rupestrian city made of caves and coenobies; the city of both Greek-Byzantine monastic culture and Latin Christendom; the walled city and the rural city; the Baroque city and the bourgeois city; the experimental Modern city and the sentimental and scenic city

Sassi is characterized as an area with an elusive and changeable image, and an indistinguishable space that is structured by a void town, natural and man-made, with the consistent layering of a unique rupestrian settlement, instinctive view, spontaneous and defensive city, natural life of cave dwellings, smart local water system, symbolic core area as common space (The Vicinato). Moreover, Sassi also has a tragic historical background (Frediani, G., 2012, pp. 6-12). By realising these potentials, the local government established several programmes, including a central European Heritage Culture 2019. The European Heritage Culture event is an annual function that “provides access to thousands of rarely opened sites and unique events to over 20 million people every year” (Creative Europe, 2019).

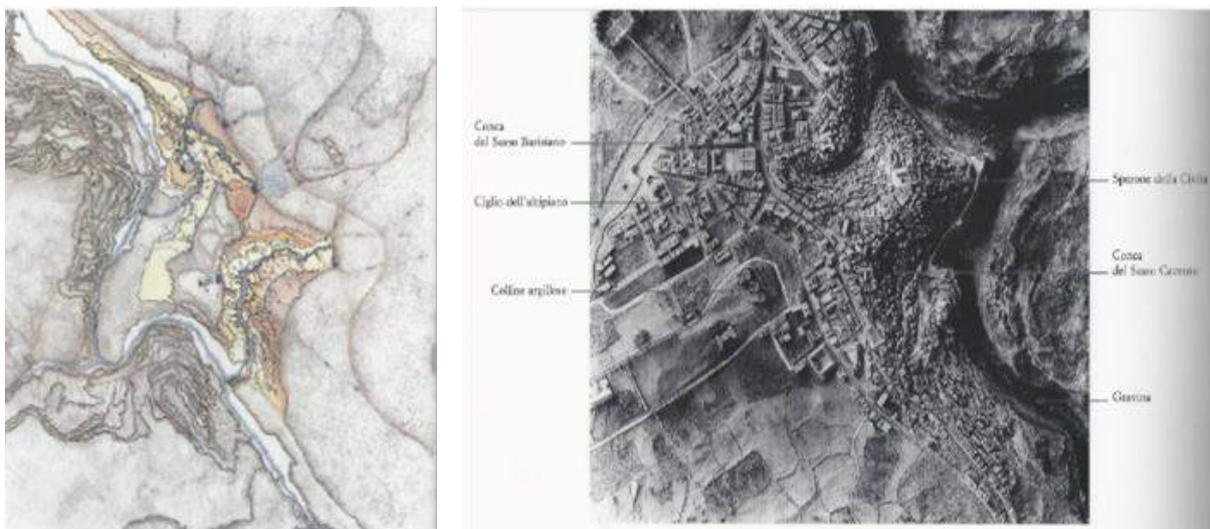


Image 58. Sassi area has a rupestrian settlement, instinctive view, spontaneous and defensive city, cave dwellings, local water system, and symbolic core area as common space. Source: Laureano, P. 1993, pp. 192, 193

As mentioned, the most exciting perspective of the Sassi area is its ecological system. It is naturally built along a historical background. Cave houses are seen as the vernacular houses in the Sassi area, which makes use of the unique and natural environment. The cave houses implement smart environmental ways to solve the challenges of extreme heat in the summer by maximising the water sources in other seasons. This system is an example of the need for sustainable development through environmentally-friendly systems that take future challenges into consideration.

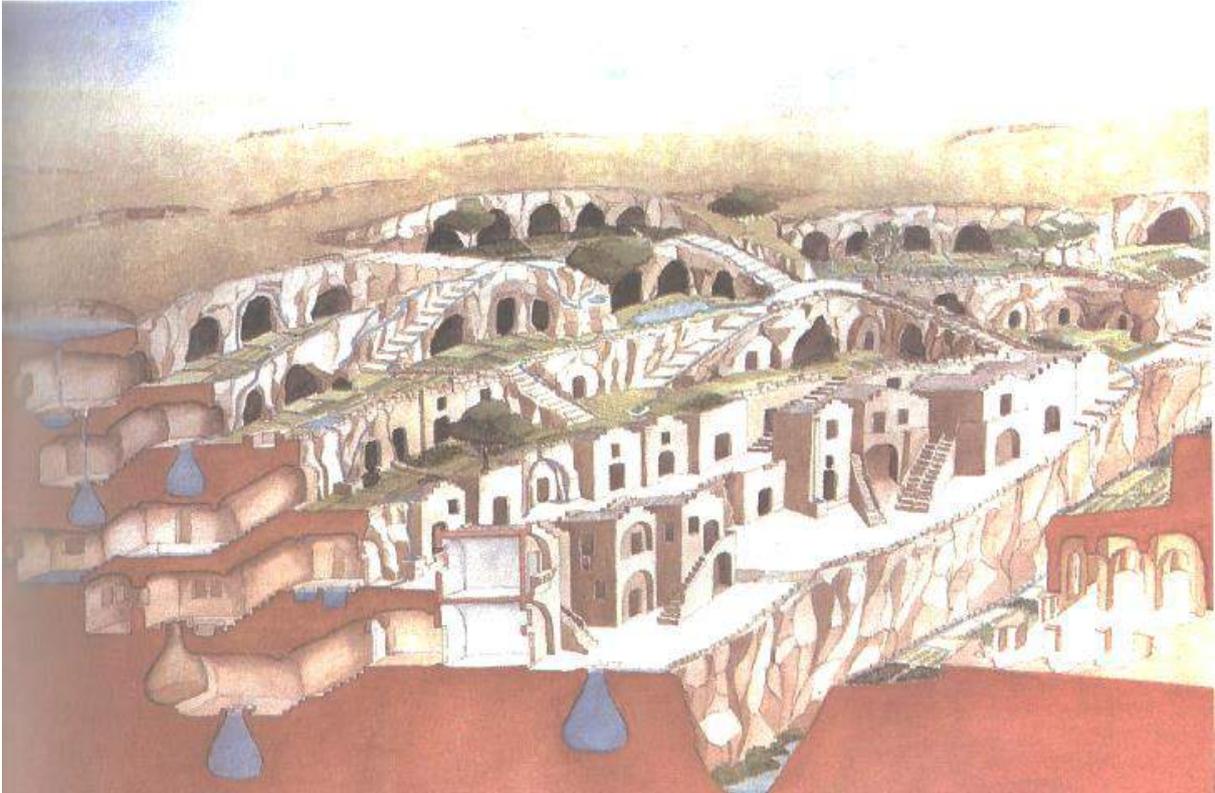


Image 59. Image of smart ecology system in Sassi. The cave houses implemented smart environmental ways to solve the extreme heat in the summer. Source: Laureano, P. 1993, p. 129

Possible Transfer

- **Activate heritage component**
Heritage has a significant role beyond its use as only a monument or symbol in a region. However, activation is required to support the development of this role. The activation also proposes significant benefits for the region. It not only provides protection, but also gives added value through valorisation and development for both local and regional development.
- **Sustainable ecological system**
The ecological systems, both in buildings and the environment, have to be taken into consideration as a part of the spatial planning process, which includes heritage area development. The system not only maximises the local potential, but also applies natural and environmental systems, as well as preparing reinforcing the concept of sustainability for future needs.



Reference studies in Europe and Indonesia

4.3. Heritage Referred to a Regional and Town

The role of heritage expressed through local characteristics triggers a global sensitivity to its protection, valorisation, and development. This is due to the role that heritage plays in not only telling a story about the past, but also a future life of a region. Global awareness pushes many countries to set heritage as a component to be considered practical development. It connects heritage to the local values that support the political, economic, social, and cultural practices through material and immaterial ways. The complex component takes a global impression and brings a significant potential regarding the present and future framework of a nation.

Global awareness is also raised based on the recent condition of the threatened heritage by modernity and the commercial need for development. It is happening in many areas of Indonesia. Material architectural heritage is in an endangered status due to massive development and modernised lifestyle. There is a tendency that the local people are no longer interested in keeping their heritage buildings. This is due to the high cost of maintenance, shortage of wood as the dominant material, and limited skill to build the structures based on the original construction, design, and ornaments. Immaterial heritage is also threatened with extinction because the local people, especially young people, do not understand the local value placed on traditions, culture, art, and performances, since these are replaced by a modernised way of life and only claimed as an identity of previous generations.

Furthermore, the fact that heritage is dominantly located in peripheral regions in Indonesia is adding to the awareness of heritage in Indonesia. The threatened condition of heritage is getting worse when peripheral areas have a significant gap in development compared to the cities. Peripheral areas in Indonesia have many limitations, such as accessibility, poverty, the urbanisation cycle, and uneducated inhabitants.

The significant role and threatened condition of heritage, as well as the life in peripheral areas, lead to other considerations of heritage in the development context. The role of heritage, with its material and immaterial components, can become an active resource for local development in various ways. The characteristics seen in local architecture, as well as local values, are always interesting to tourists and can attract many visitors. The visitor wave not only concerns the tourism development programme, but also triggers local enterprises in the creative industry, such as handcraft. The other value of creating a knowledge programme of education and skill. Finally, heritage is not only creating autonomous activities from those programmes, but also building an active society revolving around local development, culture, knowledge, and skill. All of those sectors could grow simultaneously as sustainable programmes. Thus, the previous term of the peripheral village, the location where a heritage commonly exists, only refers to the sites of historical or heritage value, instead of to the land, which promises development or even equal life quality through heritage development.

This section defines the heritage in bigger perspectives of development. The role of heritage is analysed in the context of planning and development on a larger scale than its village context. Moreover, regarding the context of the case study, this section also provides the planning and architectural context in Indonesia as a literary study. The reference study, as a part of the fieldwork method, is also provided in this section, especially regarding the context of sustainable development implementation. The reference study is based on the fieldwork method in Ulak Pandan village, South Sumatera, and the two European countries of Vorarlberg, Austria, and Sassi, Matera, Italy.

4.3.1. Heritage Role in Development and Planning

The role of heritage for development also leads to a specific scope of the development and planning process as an extended analysis of the heritage role in the village plan. It is the third point of this study's objective regarding the heritage issue. The step of valorisation of heritage, after protection, creates chances to use heritage in the development and planning process.

The role of heritage in the development and planning process is defined by three aspects of context: local developmental aspects (e.g. social, culture, economic), outcome, and contribution. The outcome and contribution aspects are used as the indicators of the implementation level, process, and success of heritage development. The existence of heritage connects several villages within the same region or location as one integrated place. Thus, heritage creates a wider territorial context within a common heritage component based on the material forms, historical background and common values.

Moreover, the integration of the heritage component based on its location also establishes an integrated economic, social, and cultural programme. Therefore, the integration will guide more beneficial programmes, both material, such as income, and non-material, such as community engagement, as the outcome. By that integration, heritage drives villages to actively contribute to the larger scale of regional and national development through its effective local development.

4.3.2. The Context of Planning and Architecture in Indonesia

The description of planning and architecture in Indonesia in the sections below are grouped into three points: development framework, development and planning guideline, and heritage and development.

a. Development Framework

Indonesian Legislation

Indonesian legislation is the result of a hierarchical process of legislation (from top to bottom) as explained under Law No. 12 of 2011 on the Formulation of Laws and Regulations⁹;

- (i) *1945 Constitution (Undang-Undang Dasar 1945 or UUD'45)*
The People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) can only change this legislation.
- (ii) *The People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) Decision*
- (iii) *Law (Undang-Undang or UU) and Government Regulation Instead of Law (Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang or Perpu)*
Legislation of Law is drawn up by the House of Representative (DPR), which represents the regions and ratified by the Ministry of State Secretariat and the president. The President of Indonesia does not have the power to relinquish the People's Representative Council (DPD). Meanwhile, Government Regulation instead of Law (Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang or Perpu) made by the President.
- (iv) *Government Regulation (Peraturan Pemerintah or PP)*
This legislation is made by the DPR, ratified by the Ministry of State Secretariat and the President. Law (Undang-undang or UU) produces detailed regulation increasingly in lower levels, while sectoral decisions may thus eventually join with other decisions to form a government regulation.
- (v) *Presidential Regulation (Peraturan Presiden or Perpres)*
This legislation is issued by the President.
- (vi) *Regional Regulation (Peraturan Daerah or Perda) Province*
The regional regulation is made by the DPRD (Regional House of Representative), ratified by the regional secretariat board and governor.
- (vii) *Regional Regulation (Peraturan Daerah or Perda) City/Regency*
The regional regulation is made by the DPRD (Regional House of Representative), ratified by the regional secretariat board major/Regent.

⁹ Original text is in Indonesian; *BAB III JENIS, HIERARKI, DAN MATERI MUATAN PERATURAN PERUNDANG-UNDANGAN, Pasal 7*

(1) *Jenis dan hierarki Peraturan Perundang-undangan terdiri atas:*

- a. Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945;*
- b. Ketetapan Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat;*
- c. Undang-Undang/Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang;*
- d. Peraturan Pemerintah;*
- e. Peraturan Presiden;*
- f. Peraturan Daerah Provinsi; dan*
- g. Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten/Kota.*

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

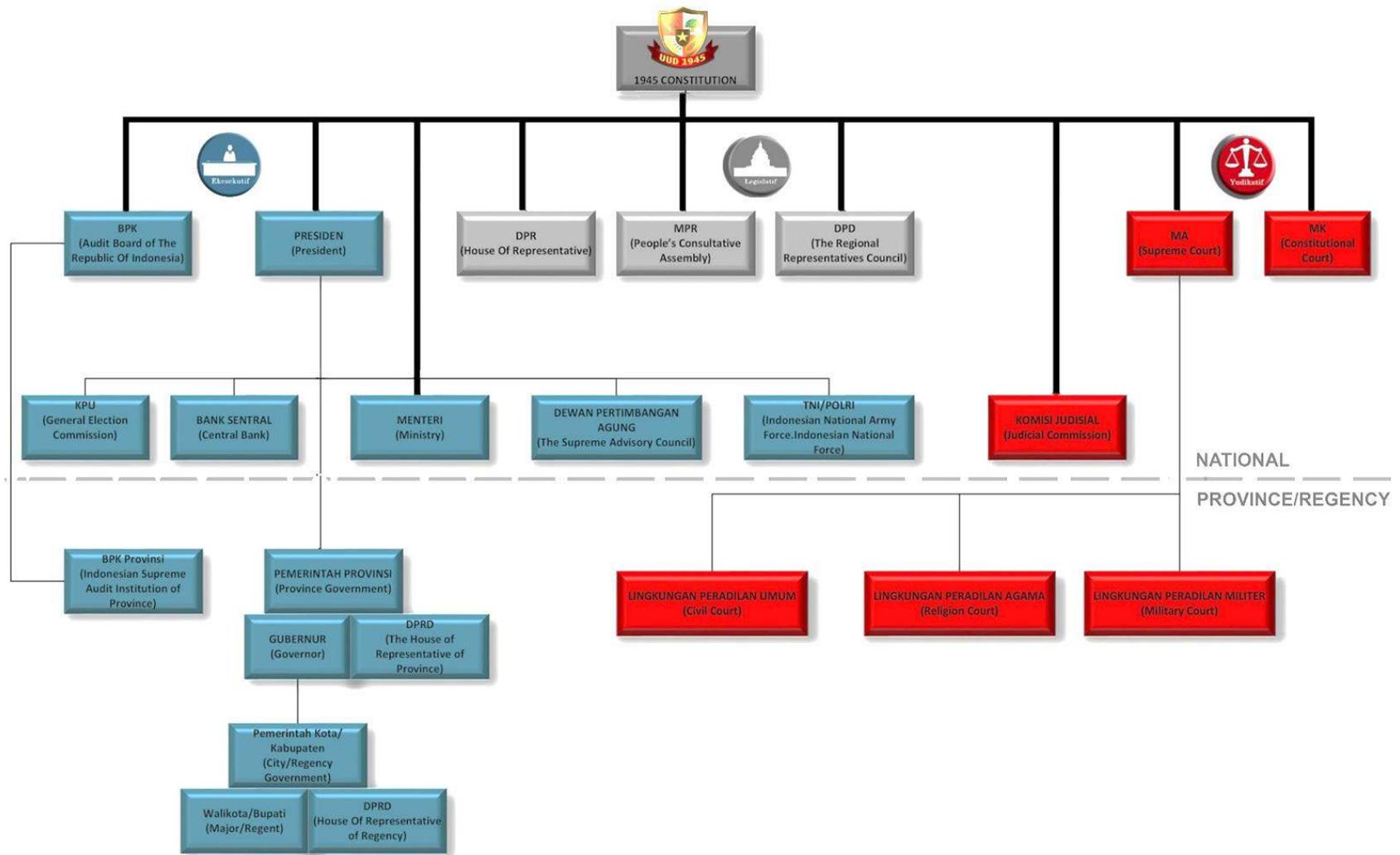


Table 27. Indonesian government system with UUD 1945 as the highest constitution. Source: 1945 Constitution of Indonesia

Government Structure

The local governments at the province and regency levels in Indonesia have the autonomy to set their own needs through annual budgeting, which proposes each department and implements the programmes for development and planning.

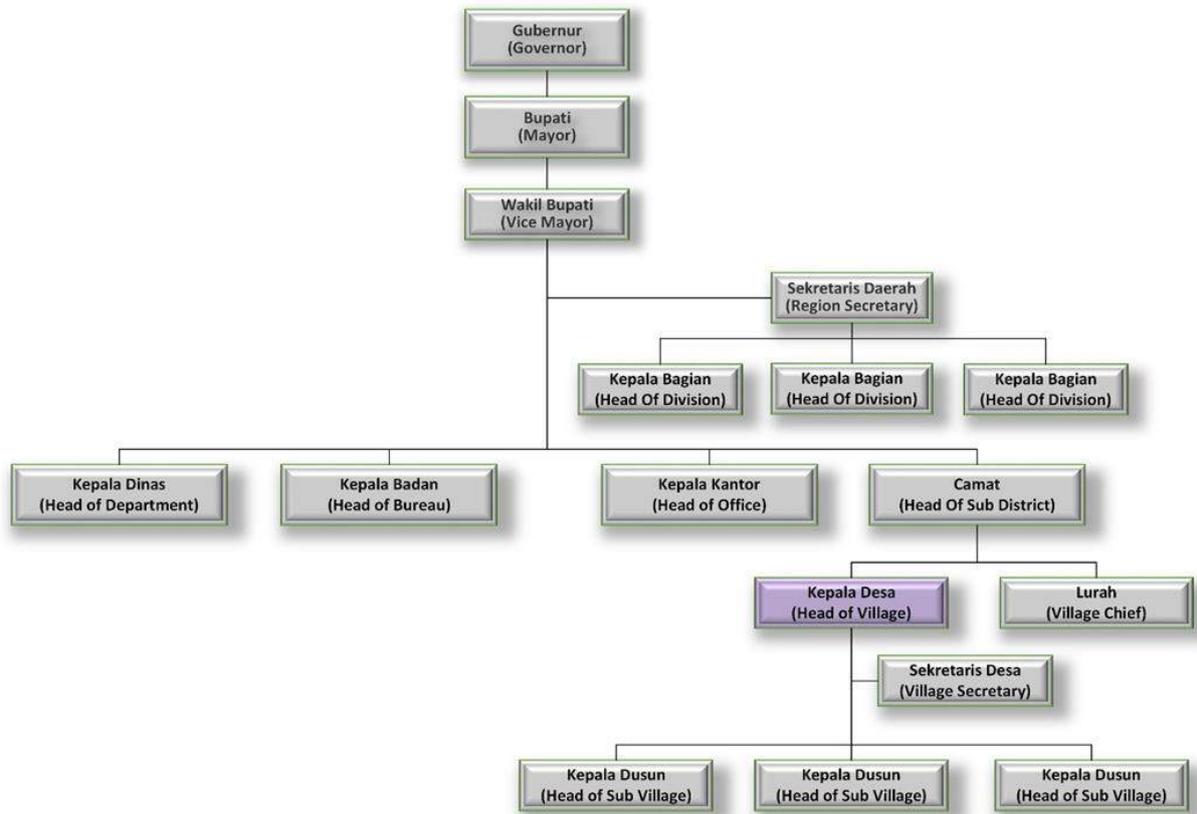


Table 28. Structural organisation of local government. Source: Secretariat of Lahat Regency, 2017

b. Development and Planning Guideline

Land Use and Spatial Planning

Land-use planning in Indonesia is covered by the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning. Based on the Presidential Regulation No. 17 of 2015 concerning the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning, this ministry has the following functions (Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning, 2019)¹⁰:

- (1) *Formulation, determination and implementation of policies on spatial planning, management, land acquisition, spatial use control and land tenure, handling of agrarian/land issues, spatial use, and land;*

¹⁰ Original text is in Indonesian and summarized by the author.

1. *Perumusan, penetapan, dan pelaksanaan kebijakan di bidang tata ruang, infrastruktur keagrariaan/pertanahan, hubungan hukum keagrariaan/pertanahan, penataan agraria/pertanahan, pengadaan tanah, pengendalian pemanfaatan ruang dan penguasaan tanah, serta penanganan masalah agraria/pertanahan, pemanfaatan ruang, dan tanah;*
2. *koordinasi pelaksanaan tugas, pembinaan dan pemberian dukungan administrasi kepada seluruh unsur organisasi di lingkungan Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang;*
3. *pengelolaan barang milik/kekayaan negara yang menjadi tanggung jawab Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang;*
4. *pengawasan atas pelaksanaan tugas di lingkungan Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang;*
5. *pelaksanaan bimbingan teknis dan supervisi atas pelaksanaan urusan Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang di daerah; dan*
6. *pelaksanaan dukungan yang bersifat substantif kepada seluruh unsur organisasi di lingkungan Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang.*

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

- (2) Coordination of task implementation, guidance and provision of administrative support to all organisational elements within the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning;
- (3) Management of state property which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning;
- (4) Supervision on the implementation of duties within the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning;
- (5) The implementation of technical guidance and supervision on the implementation of the affairs of the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning in the regions; and
- (6) Implementation of support that is substantive to all elements of the organisation within the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning.

The land-use planning system in Indonesia is based on the National Urban and Regional Planning guideline. At the lower level of government, for both levels of province and city/regency, there is also planning guidance. Then, urban or regional planning and strategic planning guidelines are explained in detail. However, not all cities/regencies have this feature of strategic planning guidelines. The structure of the urban and regional planning guideline is described in this graphic

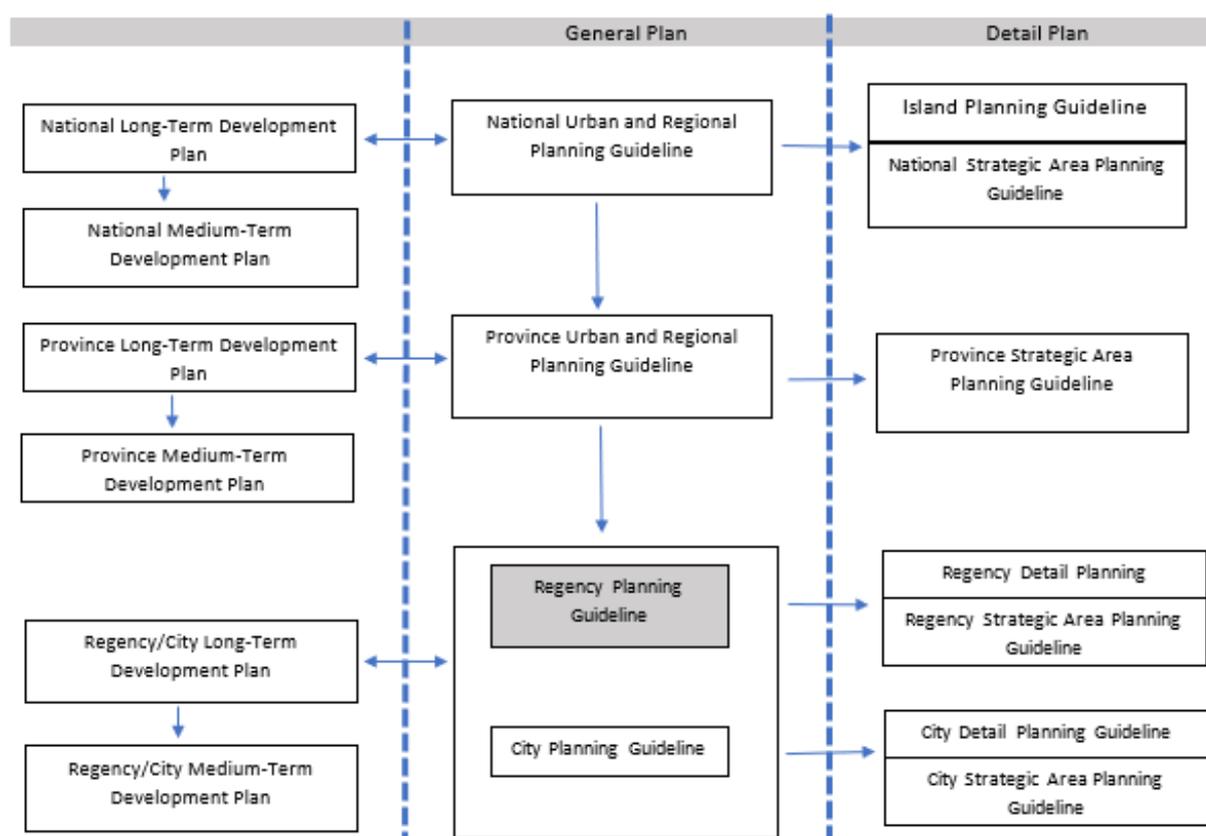


Table 29. Structure of planning guideline in Indonesia. Source: Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning, 2017

Therefore, based on the land use system in Indonesia, each level of national, province, and regency governments translate the aims or objectives into local regulation. The graphic below compares each level of urban and regional planning guidelines in those three levels of government¹¹.

¹¹ Original text is in Indonesian and summarized by the author.

**National Urban and Planning Guideline
(RTRWN)**

**Province Urban and Planning Guideline
(RTRWP)**

**Regional Urban and Planning Guideline
(RTRWD)**

Hierarchal of Indonesian spatial planning guideline

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

	National Urban and Planning Guideline (RTRWN)	Province Urban and Planning Guideline (RTRWP)	Regional Urban and Planning Guideline (RTRWD)
Legislation	Government Regulation No.26 of 2008 on National Urban and Regional Planning Guideline	Regional Regulation of South Sumatera Province No.14 of 2006 on Urban and Regional Planning Regulation	Regional Regulation of Lahat Regency No.11 of 2011 on Urban and Regional Planning Regulation
Function	<p>a. Preparation of a national long-term development plan;</p> <p>b. Preparation of the national medium-term development plan;</p> <p>c. Spatial use and control of spatial application in the national territory;</p> <p>d. The realisation of integration, interconnection, and balance of development among provinces, as well as harmony between sectors;</p> <p>e. Determination of location and function of space for investment;</p> <p>f. The spatial arrangement of the national strategic area; and</p> <p>g. Spatial planning of provincial and district/city areas.</p>	<p>a. A direction for the Provincial Government of South Sumatra to determine the location in developing programmes and development projects related to spatial use in the region;</p> <p>b. The basis for the recommendation of space utilisation so that the usage of space by the Spatial Plan of the Region that has been determined</p> <p>c. The formulation of the underlying policy of spatial use and control of spatial usage in southern Sumatera Province;</p> <p>d. A manifestation of integration, interconnection and balance of development between regions in the province of South Sumatera as well as the harmony of development between sectors.</p>	<p>This Guideline serves as the direction of the structure and spatial pattern, resource utilisation, and regional development as well as the alignment of spatial planning policy of National, Provincial and District. Regency RTRW also serves as a guide in preparing the District Medium Term Development Plan and guidelines for the preparation of the Long-Term Development Plan of the Regency</p>
Strategic Planning Coverage	<p>(1) The policy on the development of spatial structures</p> <p>(2) Strategies for improving access to urban services and regional economic growth centres</p> <p>3) Strategies for enhancing the quality and coverage of infrastructure network services</p>	<p>a. Protected Area Development Strategy;</p> <p>b. Cultivation Area Development Strategy;</p> <p>c. Urban Systems Development Strategy;</p> <p>d. The strategy of Setting Centre of Growth;</p> <p>e. Strategy Development Systems and Processes;</p> <p>f. Priority Area Development Strategy;</p> <p>g. The strategy of Agricultural Sector Development, Plantation and Forestry to Realize South Sumatera as Food Barrow '</p>	<p>a. Improving access to urban services and equitable and macro-regional economic growth centre;</p> <p>b. Improving the quality and coverage of integrated, uniform and integrated transportation, telecommunication, energy and water infrastructure network services throughout the district;</p> <p>c. Consolidation of protected areas in the regency areas outlined in the RTRWN and RTRWP and adding protected areas under the authority of the Regency;</p> <p>d. Cultivation area management supports economic development through</p>

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

			<p>sustainable natural resource management based on agriculture, plantation, tourism and industry;</p> <p>e. The realisation of effort to change the function of forest area to non-forest area for cultivation area needed for development purposes of Regency according to prevailing rules and regulations; and</p> <p>f. Enhanced regional function for defence and state security.</p>
<p>Strategic Planning on Environment</p>	<p>a. Setting national strategic areas functioning protected;</p> <p>b. Preventing spatial use in national strategic areas that potentially reduce regional protected function;</p> <p>c. Restricting spatial use around national strategic areas that potentially reduce regional protected function; d. to limit the development of infrastructure and facilities within and around national strategic areas that can trigger the development of cultivation activities;</p> <p>e. Developing unbuilt cultivation activities around national strategic areas serving as buffer zones separating protected areas from developing cultivated areas, and</p> <p>f. Rehabilitating declining protected area functions due to the impact of space utilisation developing within and around national strategic areas.</p>	<p>a. Maintaining designated protected areas and developing protected areas based on Presidential Decree No. 32/1990 and or fundamental considerations by regional needs;</p> <p>b. Establishing protected areas with habitat functions, germplasm conservation functions, water management functions, educational and cultural functions, recreational functions'</p> <p>c. Buffering the effects of global warming and protection of disaster-prone areas;</p> <p>d. Prevents encroachment of protected areas through the development of buffer zones around protected areas and the improvement of the economies of communities living in protected areas;</p> <p>e. Maintaining permanent forest area of 37 o / o of the total area; strengthening supervision and law enforcement.</p>	<p>a. Maintaining existing protected areas and by RTRWN and RTRWP;</p> <p>b. Restoration of protected function for designated protected areas on RTRWN and RTRWP that have changed non-hedging utilisation, as long as the terms and conditions as protected areas are met by the prevailing laws and regulations.</p> <p>c. Providing a Green Open Space of at least 30 (thirty) per cent of the urban functional area and encouraging people to plant trees;</p> <p>d. Maintaining the river border and the area surrounding the conservation springs for local protection, and</p> <p>e. Controlling cultivation activities that disrupt the functioning of protected areas.</p>
<p>National Strategic Area Development Policy</p>	<p>a. Preservation and enhancement of the function and carrying capacity of the environment to maintain and enhance ecosystem balance, conserve biodiversity, maintain and enhance the function of area protection, preserve the uniqueness of the landscape, and preserve the national cultural heritage;</p>	<p>a. Building underdeveloped areas to expand employment opportunities and improve people's welfare;</p> <p>b. Improves critical areas that have a function of protection against their subordinate areas and local protection;</p> <p>c. Structuring rapidly growing areas to</p>	<p>a. Improving access to urban services and equitable and macro-regional economic growth centres;</p> <p>b. Improving the quality and coverage of integrated, uniform and integrated transportation, telecommunication, energy and water infrastructure network services</p>

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

	<p><i>b. Enhancement of regional function for defence and state security;</i></p> <p><i>c. Development and improvement of regional functions in the development of a productive, efficient, and competitive national economy in the international economy;</i></p> <p><i>d. The utilisation of natural resources and high technology optimally to improve community welfare;</i></p> <p><i>e. conservation and social and cultural improvement of the nation;</i></p> <p><i>f. Preservation and enhancement of the value of protected areas designated as world heritage, biosphere reserves, and Ramsar; and</i></p> <p><i>g. Development of underdeveloped regions to reduce inequalities in levels of intergovernmental development.</i></p>	<p><i>anticipate the increase in population, the need for facilities and infrastructure, as well as an increase in economic activity;</i></p> <p><i>d. the development of reliable areas to support strategic sector activities;</i></p> <p><i>e. Guiding the growth areas that have development prospects and a strong influence on the surrounding area.'</i></p>	<p><i>throughout the district;</i></p> <p><i>c. Consolidation of protected areas in the regency areas outlined in the RTRWN and RTRWP and adding protected areas under the authority of the Regency;</i></p> <p><i>d. Cultivation area management supports economic development through sustainable natural resource management based on agriculture, plantation, tourism and industry;</i></p> <p><i>e. The realisation of efforts to change the function of the forest area to non-forest area for the cultivation area required for the benefit of the development of the Regency by the prevailing rules and regulations; and</i></p> <p><i>f. Enhancing regional function for defences and state security.</i></p>
--	---	---	---

Table 30. National, South Sumatera Province and Lahat Regency Spatial Planning Guideline. Source: Government Regulation No.26 of 2008, Regional Regulation of South Sumatera Province No.14 of 2006, Regional Regulation of Lahat Regency No.11 of 2011

The strategic development plan consists of three levels of the national, province, and regional governments. Strategic development planning is under the work scope of the Ministry Public of Works.

National Strategic Development Plan

There are six forms of the National Strategic Development Plan (Ministry of National Development Plan, 2015)¹², such as;

1. *National Strategic Area (KSN)*
Following the direction of Government Regulation No. 26 of 2008, it is an area that has a national influence on the sovereignty of the state, defence and state, economic, social, cultural, and environmental security, including defined territories as a world heritage.
2. *National Strategic Centre (PKSN)*
Based on the direction of Government Regulation No. 26 of 2008, it is an area that is set to push the development of border areas of the country.
The determination of PKSN is based on several criteria contained in article 15, are as follows:
 - a. Potential urban centres as cross border checkpoints with neighbouring countries
 - b. The urban centre as connecting international gateway with neighbouring countries
 - c. The urban centre of main transport node that connects the region surrounding
 - d. An urban centre of economic growth that can drive the development of the surrounding area.
3. *National Activity Centre (PKN)*
Following the direction of Government Regulation No. 26 of 2008, it is an activities area in the scale of international, national, or some provinces.
The determination of PKN is based on several criteria is as follows
 - a. An urban area as the main point of the import-export activity or the gateway to the international territory
 - b. An urban area as centres of industrial and service activities national scale or serving several provinces
 - c. An urban area as the main transport node national scale or serving several provinces. PKN of a region can be a megapolitan region, metropolitan areas, large urban areas, medium urban areas, or small urban areas.
4. *Masterplan of Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economic Development (MP3I)*
The MP3EI development focuses on the Investment Caution Area (KPI) that are identified as one or more economic activities or production centres that are bound or connected to one or more connectivity factors and human resources science and technology.
5. *Special Economic Zones (ZEE)*
Following the direction of Government Regulation No. 2 of 2011, ZEE is the region, which is established to perform economic functions and obtain certain facilities.
6. *Strategic Area of National Tourism (KSPN)*
According to Government Regulation Number 50 of 2011 on the National Tourism Development Master Plan Year 2010- 2025, KSPN is an area that has a function and a strategic role in the business of preservation and utilisation of cultural assets, including historical and archaeological aspects.

Furthermore, in the context of regional development, the territory is divided according to the islands as "Strategic Development Areas (WPS)", which encompasses urban areas, industrial areas, and maritime areas, based on the theme or potential per island (Ministry of Public works and housing, 2015, pp. 52-53)¹³:

¹² Original text is in Indonesian and summarized the author

¹³ Original text is in Indonesian and summarized the author

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1. *Sumatera Island*

The major themes of the development of the territory of Sumatera Island are international trade gate, industry based on commodities of oil palm, rubber, lead, bauxite, and kaolin; Lumbung Energi Nasional, including biomass renewable energy; downstream of Coal commodities; and acceleration of maritime-based economic development (Marine).

2. *Java Island*

The main themes of Java Island development are as a national food barn, world's best tourist destinations, national industrial and service sector, and maritime-based economic development (marine).

3. *Major themes in the Papua Island*

Acceleration of industrial development of local commodities plantation, livestock, forestry, maritime economic development, mining, oil and gas industry, the institutional capacity of regional governments and communities, cultural and natural tourism development, conservation area and environmental capacity, and inclusive and Sustainable Economic Zone of the Indigenous Villages.

4. *Kalimantan Island*

The major themes in the development of the Kalimantan Territory are national food granaries, development of palm oil and rubber, Lumbung Energy National, development of downstream coal, bauxite, iron ore, liquefied natural gas, zircon sand, and quartz sand.

5. *Bali and Nusa Tenggara Islands*

Great themes on the development of Bali Region are as a national food barn, the gates of the world's best tourist destinations, a driver of the national industrial and service sector, acceleration of maritime-based economic development (marine).

While the major themes in the development of the Nusa Tenggara Region are ecological tourism gateway, development of fishery, salt and seaweed industry, cow and corn plantation-based industries, and development of manganese, and copper industries.

6. *Maluku Islands*

The major themes in the development of the Maluku Territory are the production of seafood and national fish barns, development of fish commodity-based industries, nickel-based and copper-based processing industries, and Marine Tourism.

7. *Sulawesi island*

The major themes in the development of the Sulawesi Region are rattan-based industries, asphalt, nickel, iron ore and natural gas, international and eastern trade gateway, national food granary with the development of cocoa, rice and corn industries, logistics-based industries, acceleration of maritime-based economic development (maritime) through the development of fishery industry and maritime tourism.

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

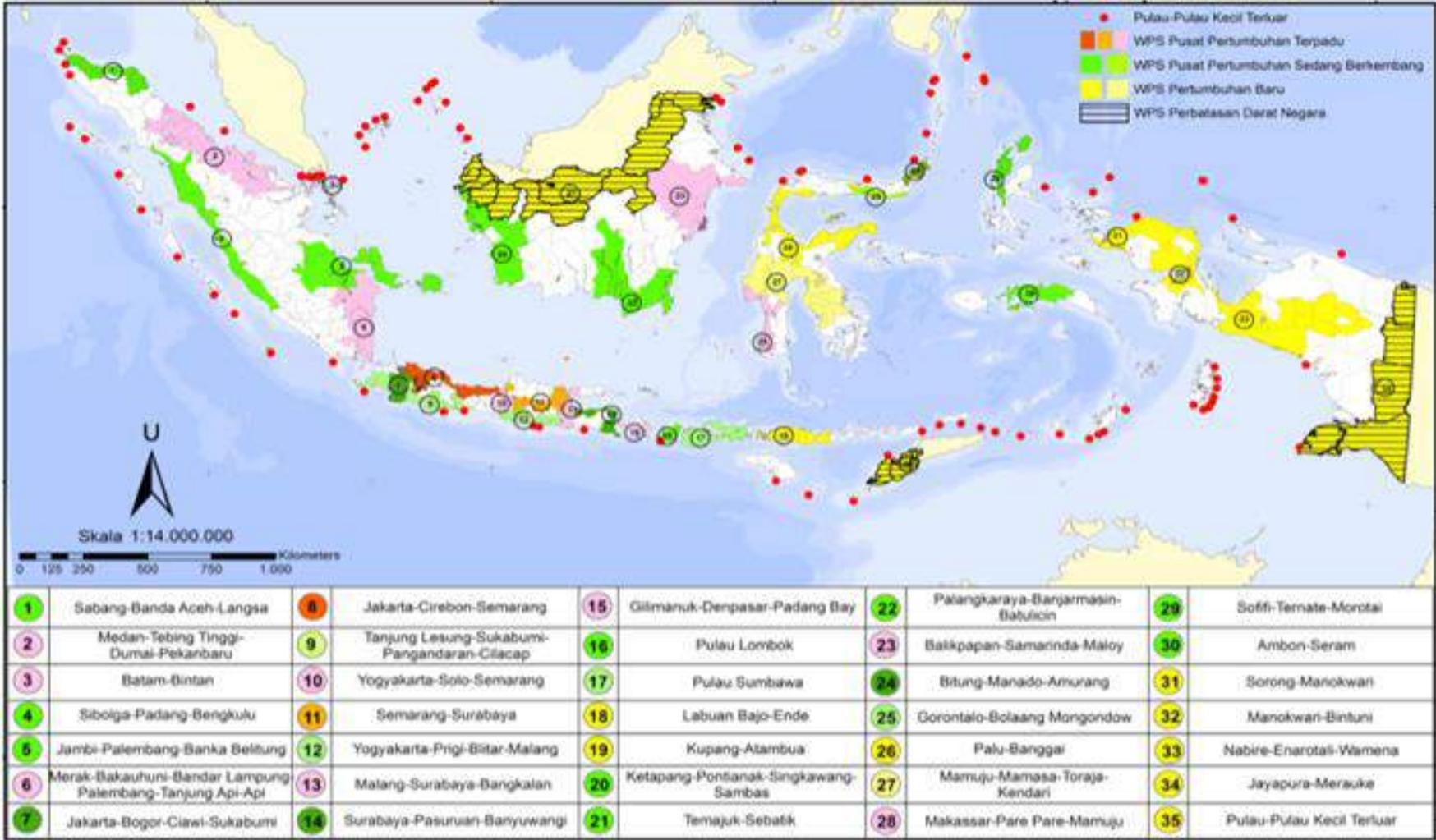


Image 60. Strategic development areas in every province, including South Sumatera, Indonesia. Source: Ministry Public of Works and Housing, 2015, p. 57

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The development of Sumatera Island refers to national priority themes that include an increased connectivity, support for food sovereignty, water and energy resistance, and improved quality of life (Ministry of Public Works and Housing, 2015)¹⁴.

Development Theme	Infrastructure Development	Location
Improving inter-regional connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Trans Sumatra Toll Road (Banda Aceh - Palembang - Bakauheni) and 3 Feeder Streets • Consolidation of National Roads of the West Cross Road • Development and Consolidation of National Roads of West Cross Roads and Roads on the small outermost islands 	Province of Aceh, North Sumatera, Jambi, South Sumatera and Lampung
Supporting food sovereignty, water and energy resistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dam Construction • Development and Development of Network and Irrigation Area • Construction of Coastal Protection 	
Improving Quality of Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handling of Slum Areas • Development of Regional Water Supply Systems (SPAM) • Regional Development of Waste Processing Sites (TPA) of Regional Scale • Provision / Development of Habitable Homes 	

Table 31. National priority themes in Sumatera Island. Source: Ministry Public of Works and Housing, 2015

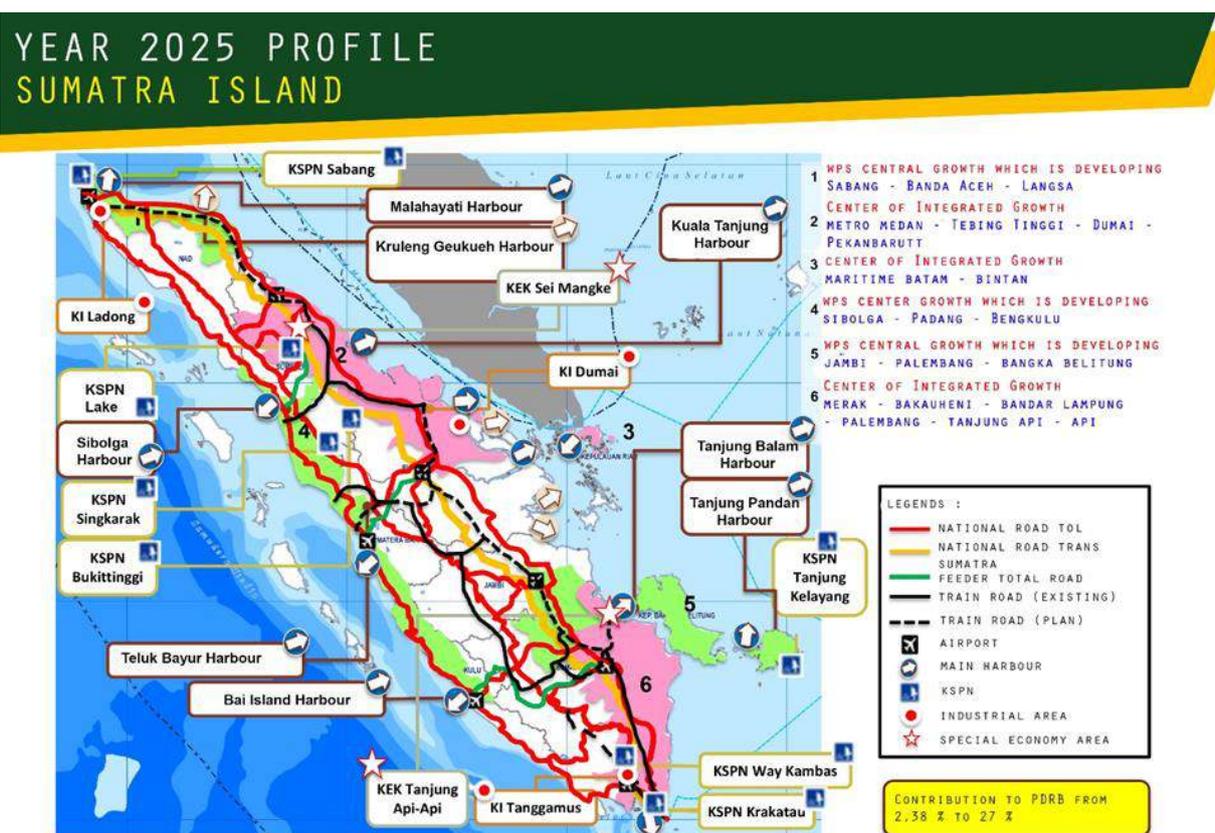


Image 61. Strategic development areas of Sumatera Island. Source: Ministry Public of Works and Housing Strategic Plan, 2015

¹⁴ Original text is in Indonesian and summarized the author

Regional Strategic Development Plan

Some strategic issues have a direct or indirect influence on the development of the Lahat Regency area (Government of Lahat Regency, 2012, pp. 1.20-1.21)¹⁵, such as;

1. *Lahat Regency has great potential, the availability of extensive plantation land with superior commodities of rubber and palm oil, coffee, mining potential and class C mining materials, tourism. Trade and services, agro-industry of agricultural products.*
2. *Trans-Sumatra Trans-Highway, access Jakarta-Lampung-Baturaja-Muara Enim-Lahat-Tebing Tinggi-Lubuk Linggau-Bengkulu-Padang.*
3. *Lahat Regency in the last two years has been expanding from 17 districts to 21 districts in 2009, so it needs a reorientation of spatial structure and development priority of each sub-district.*
4. *Diversity of tourism potential (nature and historical heritage) in Lahat Regency that needs to be optimally developed.*
5. *Lahat Regency is a sub-region of Lematang River Basin, Kikim, Lintang and Endikat), is a potential downstream area to potential flood, landslide, water quality degradation, sedimentation and density of settlement around riverbanks.*
6. *Part of the protected forest areas and forest nature reserve around Mount Dempo and the Bukit Barisan that need to be maintained.*
7. *Development plan for special coal road between Lahat Regency and Banyuasin Regency.*

Strategy to implement the spatial management policy based on the technical materials of Regional Urban and Planning Guideline of the Lahat Regency 2012-2032 (Government of Lahat Regency, 2012, pp. 2.2-2.3)¹⁶ as follows:

1. *Strategies for Improving access to urban services and economic growth centres of Lahat Regency*
2. *Strategies for Improving the quality and coverage of infrastructure network services in Lahat District*
3. *Strategies for Consolidation of protected areas in Lahat District and enhance the protected areas under the authority of the Regency*
4. *Strategies for Cultivation area management that is supporting economic development through sustainable natural resource management based on agriculture, plantation, tourism and industry*
5. *Strategy for the realisation of change function from forest area to non-forest area for cultivation area needed as development purposes (Government Regulation No. 10/2010 on Method of Change of Allocation and Function of Forest Area).*

Village Funds

There are two guidelines of the village funds usage as the basic direction for its principal concerning the village. The First guideline is the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning determining the priority of the village funds usage. The second guideline is Regional Regulation of Lahat Regency Number 01 of 2017 concerning determining procedures of the budget funds.

¹⁵ Original text is in Indonesian and summarized the author

¹⁶ Original text is in Indonesian and summarized the author

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

<p>Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 Concerning Village</p>
<p>CHAPTER I GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</p> <p>Article 4 Village regulation aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. providing recognition and respect for existing Villagesb. providing clarity on the status and legal certainty of the Villagec. preserving and promoting the customs, traditions and culture of the village community;d. encouraging initiatives, movements, and participation of village communities for the development of village potentials and assets for mutual prosperity;e. establishing a professional, efficient and effective, open, and accountable Village Government;f. improving public services for villagers to accelerate the realisation of the general welfare;g. improving the socio-cultural resilience of village communities to maintain social unity as part of national security;h. Promoting the economy of rural communities and overcoming the national development gap, and strengthening the village community as the subject of development.
<p>CHAPTER IV VILLAGE AUTHORITY</p> <p>Article 18 The authority of the Village includes the authority in the field of Village Governance, the implementation of Village Development, Village Community Development, and Village Community Empowerment based on community initiatives, village rights and village customs.</p>
<p>CHAPTER V IMPLEMENTATION OF VILLAGE GOVERNMENT</p> <p>Part Three</p> <p>Article 35 Villagers, as referred to in Article 34 paragraph (1) on the election day of the Village Head, of 17 (seventeen) years old, married are appointed as voters.</p>
<p>CHAPTER VI RULES AND LIABILITY OF VILLAGES AND VILLAGE COMMUNITY</p> <p>Article 67</p> <p>(1) The village shall have the right to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. organise and manage the interests of the community based on the right of the origin, customs and social values of the village community;b. establish and manage village institutions; andc. get a source of income. <p>(2) The village is obliged to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. protect and maintain unity, unity, and harmony of village communities in the framework of national harmony and the unity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;b. improve the quality of life of village communities;c. develop a democratic life;d. develop village community empowerment; and provide and improve services to the village community.
<p>CHAPTER IX DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGES AND DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL ZONE</p> <p>Part One</p> <p>Rural Development</p> <p>Article 78</p> <p>(1) Village Development aims to improve the welfare of the village community and the quality of human life and poverty alleviation through the fulfilment of basic needs, development of village facilities and infrastructure, development of local economic potential, and sustainable use of natural resources and environment.</p> <p>(2) Village Development covers the planning, implementation, and supervision phases.</p> <p>(3) Village development, as referred to in paragraph (2) promotes togetherness, kinship, and cooperation to realise the mainstreaming of peace and social justice.</p>

Paragraph 1**Planning****Article 79**

- (1) Village Government shall prepare a village development plan by its authority by the development planning of the Regency / City.
- (2) Village Development Plans as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prepared on a future basis including:
 - a. Medium Term Development Plan of the Village for 6 (six) years; and
 - b. The Village's Annual Development Plan, or Village Government Work Plan, is an elaboration of the Village's Medium Term Development Plan for 1 (one) year.
- (3) The Medium-Term Development Plan of the Village and the Working Plan of the Village Government as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be stipulated by a Village Regulation.
- (4) Village Regulations on the Village Mid-Term Development Plan and the Village Government Work Plan are the only planning documents in the Village.
- (5) The Village Mid-Term Development Plan and the Village Government Work Plan are guidelines for the preparation of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget as stipulated in a Government Regulation.
- (6) Local Government and Local Government Programmes in the village are coordinated and/or delegated to the village.
- (7) Village Development Planning, as referred to in paragraph (1) is one of the input sources in the development planning of the Regency / City.

Article 80

- (1) Village Development Plans as referred to in Article 79, shall be organised by involving the village community.
- (2) In preparing the Village Development Plan as referred to in paragraph (1), the Village Government shall hold a Village Development Planning Meeting.
- (3) Village Development Planning Council establishes priorities, programmes, activities, and needs of Village Development funded by the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, village self-help, and District / Municipal Revenue and Expenditure Budget.
- (4) The priorities, programmes, activities, and needs of Village Development as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be formulated based on an assessment of the needs of the village community, which include:
 - a. improvement of quality and access to basic services;
 - b. development and maintenance of infrastructure and the environment based on available technical and local resource capabilities;
 - c. the development of a productive agricultural economy;
 - d. development and utilisation of appropriate technology for economic progress; and improving the quality of order and peace of the village community based on the needs of the village community.

Table 32. Law of Republic Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village Funds. Source: The Republic of Indonesia, 2014

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Ministerial Regulation of Villages, Regional Development, and Transmigration of Republic Indonesia Number 22 of 2016 concerning determining the priority of the village funds usage:

<p><i>Ministerial Regulation of Villages, Regional Development, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2016 Concerning Determining the Priority of the Village Funds Usage</i></p>
<p>CHAPTER II OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES</p> <p>Article 2 Setting priority use of Village Funds aims for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">providing reference programmes and activities for the administration of the Authority of Origin and Local Scale Local Government Authority financed by Village Funds;providing a reference for the District / City Government in drawing up the technical guidelines for the use of the Fund Village; andProviding a reference for the Central Government within monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the use of the Village Funds. <p>Article 3 The priority of using the Village Funds is based on principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Justice, by giving priority to rights and interests all villagers without distinction;Priority needs, by prioritising more pressing village interests, more needed and deal directly with the interests of most Villagers;The authority of the village, with the priority of authority local right of the origin and local authority;Participatory, by prioritising initiatives and Community creativity;Autonomous Management and resource-based Villages prioritizes self-implementation with utilization of the village's natural resources, prioritizes energy, thoughts and skills of the villagers and local wisdom; andVillage Typology, taking into account the circumstances and the fact of geographic, sociological, typical anthropological, economic, and ecological Village, as well as changes or developments and progress of the Village.
<p>CHAPTER III PRIORITY OF USE OF THE VILLAGE FUNDS</p> <p>Article 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">The priority of Fund Usage of the Village to finance implementation of programmes and activities in the field of Village Development and Village Community Empowerment.The priority of the use of village funds as intended in paragraph (1), published to the public by Village Government in public spaces or spaces that can access to villagers.

Table 33. Ministerial Regulation Number 22 of 2016 concerning the priority of the Village Funds usage. Source: Ministerial Regulation of Villages, Regional Development, and Transmigration of Republic Indonesia, 2016

Regional Regulation of Lahat Regency Number 01 of 2017 is concerning the Determining Procedures of Budget Funds:

Regional Regulation of Lahat Regency Number 01 of 2017 Concerning Determining Procedures of Budget Funds
<p>CHAPTER II DETERMINING THE DETAILS OF VILLAGE FUNDS</p> <p>Article 2 <i>Details of Village Funds for each Village in Lahat District Budget of 2017, allocated equally and equitable based on:</i></p> <p><i>a. basic allocation; and</i> <i>b. allocation of the formula calculated by taking into account the number of occupants, the poverty rate, the area, and the village geographical difficulty index in Lahat District</i></p> <p>Article 4 <i>The allocation of the formula as referred to in Article 2 letter b will be calculated based on population data, poverty rate, geographical area, and geographical origin indexes and authorised ministries and institutions that deal with government affairs in the field of statistics.</i></p>
<p>CHAPTER IV USE OF THE VILLAGE FUNDS Part One Development Sector</p> <p>Article 9 <i>(1) Village Funds Prioritized to Finance Development Covers;</i></p> <p><i>a. Procurement, development, development, and maintenance of basic infrastructure</i> <i>b. Procurement, development, development and maintenance of basic social service infrastructure facilities for the fulfilment</i> <i>c. Procurement, development, development and maintenance of economic infrastructure to realize Lumbung Ekonomi Desa</i> <i>d. Procurement, development, development and maintenance of environmental facilities</i> <i>e. Procurement, development, development and maintenance of other infrastructure facilities & in accordance with village needs and stipulated in Village Deliberations.</i></p>

Table 34. Regional Regulation of Lahat Regency Number 01 of 2017 concerning procedures of budget funds. Source: Ministerial Regulation of Villages, Regional Development, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

c. Heritage and Development

Heritage Concept

The importance of heritage as a local identity, as well as the potential of Indonesian legalised statute by the government ratified by the national Law No.11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage. The law states the concept of heritage based on the condition in Indonesia. In addition, it also describes the endeavours of the government to manage the local assets of the heritage in each area.

Law No.11 of 2010 Concerning Cultural Heritage
<p>CONSIDERATION</p> <p><i>Cultural heritage is the cultural component as a manifestation of human life and thought which is important for the understanding and development of history, science and culture in the society, and the nation. Thus, it needs to be conserved and managed properly through efforts to protect, develop and utilise to promote the national culture for the greatest prosperity of the people. Cultural heritage consists of objects, buildings, structures, sites and regions that need to be managed by the government and local government, by increasing the participation of the community to protect, develop and utilise cultural reserves.</i></p>
<p>CHAPTER III CULTURAL HERITAGE CRITERIA</p> <p>Part 1 Objects, Buildings, Structure</p> <p>Article 5</p> <p><i>Objects, buildings or structures may be proposed as Cultural Heritage, Heritage Buildings, or Cultural Heritage Structures if they meet the following criteria:</i></p> <p><i>a. age 50 (fifty) years or more;</i></p> <p><i>b. representing the shortest period of age 50 (fifty) years;</i></p> <p><i>c. having special meaning for history, science, education, religion, and culture; and</i></p> <p><i>d. having cultural value for strengthening the nation's identity.</i></p> <p>Article 6</p> <p><i>Cultural Heritage objects can be:</i></p> <p><i>a. in the form of natural objects and man-made objects which are utilised by humans, as well as the remains of the biota which can be attributed to human activities and/or can be related to history human;</i></p> <p><i>b. movable or immovable; and</i></p> <p><i>c. a unity or group.</i></p> <p>Article 7</p> <p><i>The Heritage Buildings can be:</i></p> <p><i>a. single or multiple elements; and</i></p> <p><i>b. Standing free or blending with the natural formation.</i></p> <p>Article 8</p> <p><i>The Cultural Heritage structure can be:</i></p> <p><i>a. single or multiple elements; and</i></p> <p><i>b. partially or completely incorporated into the formation of natural</i></p>
<p>CHAPTER IV OWNERSHIP AND MANDATORY</p> <p>Article 12</p> <p><i>Everyone can own and control Cultural Heritage, Heritage Building, Cultural Heritage Structure, and/or Cultural Heritage Site while maintaining its social function as long as it is not contradictory to the provisions of this Law.</i></p> <p><i>Everyone can own and control the Cultural Heritage if the number and types of cultural heritage, Cultural Heritage Buildings, Cultural Heritage Structure, and/or Cultural Heritage Sites have met the needs of the country</i></p> <p>Article 22</p> <p><i>(1) Any person who owns and controls Heritage reserves is entitled to compensation if it has done its obligations to protect cultural heritage.</i></p> <p><i>(2) Incentives in the form of tax reduction and buildings and income tax can be provided by the Government or the Regional Government to the owner of the Cultural Heritage</i></p> <p><i>(3) Further provisions regarding granting compensation and incentives as intended in paragraphs (1) and (2) will be governed by the Government Regulation.</i></p>

Table 35. Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning cultural heritage. Source: The Republic of Indonesia, 2010

Heritage Practises

National Level Practices

The awareness of heritage has been raised within many communities in Indonesia. The government, as the initiators, facilitated the growth of celebrated heritage by establishing several programmes such as workshops for the local authorities, and festivals throughout many regions in Indonesia, which involved many local people.



Image 62. National events and activities of heritage that are hosted by central and local governments. Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2017

Province Level Practices

The practices in terms of the heritage issues held by some of the institutions are as follow:

- Academics activities (conferences, subject)

A series of regional conferences were held to talk and discuss issues concerning heritage. Additionally, the academic curriculum in many higher education institutions or universities added heritage issues as one of the optional choices in order to manifest awareness in young society.
- Identification/listing, training

The identification or listing of some heritage assets in Palembang City have been done by the local government in cooperation with the local university and other public societies to produce a set of data. However, there is no further action yet to set up the responsive endeavour for the heritage existence. Furthermore, the ways of identifying and listing are not comprehensively being done at the level of province and regency.

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Regency Level Practices

- City/Region branding projects

Many of the projects are being promoted as a new brand of the city. For example, a new statue was built as a new icon in the heritage area of the city centre in Palembang City, the capital city of South Sumatera Province. At the regional level, the government of Lahat Regency had set up Lahat as "The Megalith City", since it claimed to have the most megaliths in the South Sumatera Provinces. However, it is not a significant influence to the local existence of the heritage sites and buildings/monuments already in the area, since some of the sites are difficult to access and are not well maintained, except for basic information boards.



Image 63. Pasemah Megaliths in Lahat Regency. Source: Top Indonesia, 2015

Heritage Protection Procedures

The heritage protection procedure is a programme by the Ministry of Education and Culture as National Heritage Registration. The National Heritage Registration System (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2016) is a system for the registration of potential objects as cultural heritage. Each listed object will get an enrolment identity. The process towards cultural preservation is through four stages of the registration process, object verification, assessment, and determination. Registration of objects is carried out by the general public and related agencies. Objects that have been registered must be verified by the agency in the area before entering the next stage of assessment, which is done by a team of experts. The results of the evaluation of a team of expert state whether the registered objects are a cultural heritage or not. If the result of the assessment is "Cultural Heritage Recommendation", then the process will continue to the next stage of object determination. At this stage, the relevant agency will make the Decree of Cultural Heritage for the objects that were recommended by the expert team. After that, the data related to the decree is inserted and uploaded in the Object Determination menu in the National Registration System of Cultural Preservation. After the data has been input, the determination process is complete, and the system will automatically create a number within the "National Registration" for the object of cultural heritage.

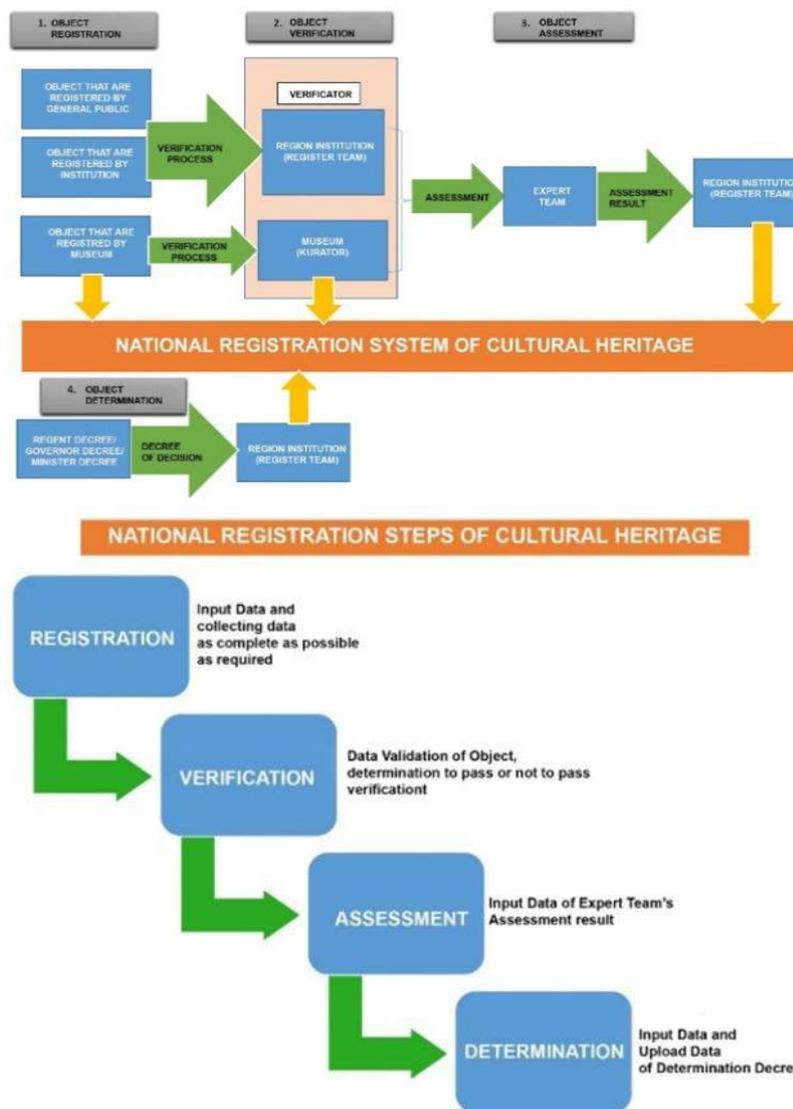


Table 36. Registration steps of cultural heritage in the national heritage list. Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, 2016

This procedure also applies at the province and regency level under the same ministry, while an individual or a team can promote the initiative under coordination with the ministry and expert team. The expert team is legalised by the Ministry of Education and Culture in each level of government.

In Lahat Regency, the listed or registered heritage object consists of two groups of 232 Megaliths and 33 building or heritage houses (Ministry of Education and Culture of Lahat Regency, 2017). The objects spread along the villages in the Lahat Regency. Two of the 33 heritage houses are located in Lubuk Sepang village, and form a case study area for this research.

Cultural Heritage Framework

In the regulation framework, there is an absence of regulation at the province and regional level. Therefore, if the regulation is applied to these areas, then the National Regulation Law No. 11 of 2010 about Cultural Heritage, does not adequately cover the conditions and the needs of the local cases. The South Sumatera Province do not have a local regulation of the heritage buildings and sites. The absence of regulation results in a severe lack of protection for heritage building and sites since the national legislation cannot facilitate all of the local needs. Many buildings and sites at the

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

province or region level are transferred to a new activity, renovated or rebuilt, or even damaged due to conflicts of interest, while the national law is not strong enough to protect their existence because the requirements cannot be fulfilled.

However, several provinces or regions have local legislation for cultural heritage protection and practice, such as tourism. For example, this research chooses Central Java, Yogyakarta as a reference study for cultural heritage tourism and protection. Yogyakarta, Central Java¹⁷ has several local legislations as shown in the table below:

	Focus
Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2012 <i>The Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Tradition</i>	<i>The preservation of the immaterial heritage (tradition and culture)</i>
Regional Regulation No. 62 of 2013 <i>Conservation of Cultural Heritage</i>	<i>The conservation procedures of material heritage (building and sites)</i>
Regional Regulation No. 40 of 2014 <i>Guideline New Architecture Building</i>	<i>The guideline for new buildings and space in heritage sites</i>
Regional Regulation No. 55 of 2014 <i>Cultural Heritage Management</i>	<i>The management of cultural heritage objects (Planning and Preservation)</i>
Regional Regulation No. 56 of 2014 <i>Awards of Cultural Preservation and Legislation</i>	<i>The awarding guide of cultural preservation</i>
District Regulation of Sleman Regency No.15 of 2015 <i>Cultural Management and Legal Institution</i>	<i>The guide for management for cultural heritage (material and immaterial) case in Sleman Regency</i>

Table 37. Sets of regulations of Cultural Heritage in Central Java Province. Source: The Government of Central Java Province

¹⁷ Original text is in Indonesian and synthesized by the author

4.3.3. Architecture and Planning Implementation

As mentioned, architectural heritage brings significant meaning as a manifestation of local opportunity. This opportunity explores the potential of architectural heritage as a developmental resource within the integration of several sectors. The integration of architectural heritage with other sectors can be programmed into a wide range of activities.

The integration of architectural heritage with local resources in a small-scale region can be reference from the tourism village of Ulak Pandan village, South Sumatera. This village provides a picture of how the local initiative from the community took advantage of the location of its scenic architectural heritage near the river and hills.

Moreover, the potential that architectural heritage provided beyond cultural heritage tourism is reference from Vorarlberg, Austria. This region developed architectural heritage as an integral part of its nature activities, such as winter skiing and summer hiking, as one of the interesting points the region has to offer. In addition, Matera, Italy, was provided as a third reference study to describe how architectural heritage can blend with a sustainable environmental system. The section below discusses the three reference studies of Ulak Pandan village, South Sumatera, and Vorarlberg, Austria, as well as Matera, Italy.

a. Ulak Pandan Village, Lahat Regency

The collaboration between the beautiful view of the Ulak Pandan village and the unique characteristics of local buildings are extended into various nature activities. The nature activities are presented through traditional experiences of local life such as a boat trip to an inland cross to the village and outbound activities. Thus, the programme is widely accepted by various targeted groups of tourists: individuals or groups/families, regional and national, and even international tourists. Within a short time, this programme became well known and spread as a pioneering example of national tourism in Indonesia, especially in South Sumatera.

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



Image 64. The strategic location of Ulak Pandan village. it is located near the Lematang River. Source: Google Earth, Deputy of Remote Sensing Affairs (edited by the Author), 2018

Another new example of Pelancu village is the setting process of the tourism village. “Karang Taruna” (youth organisation) in the local area is the driving force of this programme. This is interesting to note, since it is the first programme that has been initiated by a local youth organisation. Their original idea, establishing their village’s potential as a tourism place, was well received once the government of Indonesia, through the Agency of Village Government, had procured village funds. Thus, the local youth organisation, in coordination with the village governance structure, manages the tourist programme of Pelancu village.

Pelancu village is an example of how the local potentials of heritage, architecture, and landscape were harnessed to implement a new tourist programme. By collaborating through community engagement, as well as with the support from the local government, the local heritage was used to encourage local development. This programme went beyond activating a tourist programme, but also spurred growth within other sectors in the village. Economically, this programme provides an alternative source of income. Therefore, local people do not have to entirely rely on agricultural income from the local area.

Moreover, the tourism programme also inspires creative activities and supports a main tour package, such as art performances, handcraft for souvenirs, as well as food and beverage sales. Furthermore, since this programme is managed by the youth organisation, it creates a vast opportunity for young people to become more productive, especially within their village. It provides significant changes to reduce the cycle of urbanisation as a common path for young people after junior/senior high school graduation for a better job as a dominance motivation. Thus, in general, this programme harnesses all of the components in the village and prompts the local development as part of a grander regional and national development.

However, there are some challenges that Pelancu village must overcome. This programme should enhance the benefit of the village, since the new programme is implemented as the tourist village. There is a big possibility to improve the village tourism as its name suggests. The integration with other sectors of the village would bring maximum benefit for the local development and focus its natural beauty to that specific location. Furthermore, the improvement of the infrastructure is compulsory, such as amenities for the sanitation, or leisure facilities, such as food stalls and merchandise, which support the local economies. The infrastructure to access the location, as well as specific facilities for example, require a detailed safety procedure, since the river has a possibility to become part of the tourist experience. This means that the coordination between the relevant institutions is urgently needed, since this programme cannot run as a private enterprise of a village, but it is preferred as a regional as well as a part of the national development agenda, though heritage is the main subject. Another significant challenge is setting up a sustaining programme. Learning from many programmes in regions in Indonesia, it is important to set the future context as a manifestation of the recent programme that has activated past values in order to respond to the present need, as well as to facilitate future possibilities.

Possible Transfer

The development in Ulak Pandan village is a proper precedent for any other region, especially in South Sumatera. The stigma that only a huge and rich region could manage a tourism place is dismissed by this village programme. The local initiative by the local community has successfully set up a creative programme in the region. It contributes to local development through various sectors of economic, social, culture, and governance.

b. Vorarlberg, Austria

The potential for local architecture and the natural scenery of Vorarlberg installs a strong economy for the local area. Local businesses have been boosted in the region, such as handcraft, woods, etc. Through local experts or professionals, the people have pursued developing the local wood into various products. The valuable skill of local people in handcraft is also being transformed into the creation of an excellent centre of knowledge. The vocational training centre can be found in some of the regions as a strategic industry (Aicher, F. 2017, p. 21). This can be seen in various forms, such as research projects, exhibitions, workshops, and conferences.

On a larger scale, the intensification of local potential in Vorarlberg is framed as a tourism destination. Tourism contains a set of exciting activities, such as tracking in summer and skiing in winter. In addition, the local buildings always provide a unique atmosphere throughout all the villages in the region, as displayed through their harmonious designs and materials, while providing tourists with various leisure activities. Therefore, there is a significant chance for the future. As it is stated "We estimate that between ten and twenty thousand people a year come to Vorarlberg to see the architecture. Altogether cultural guests make up around 10 percent of tourist visitors" (Schützinger, C. 2014, p. 50).

The development and planning of the Vorarlberg area has also created an excellent improvement in the infrastructure and public facilities. There is systematic public transportation in the region that services all of the areas between villages with a regular schedule. Besides leisure activities, all of the areas are equipped with all the basic needs for commercial, education, health, art and performances facilities. The facilities are significant for both local people and guests. However, the recent development has been transferring the traditional design into recent needs through some appropriate modification, both in material and design. This is in line with Wolfgang Fiel's (2014, p. 16) statement "...[t]he newer architecture in Vorarlberg that serves to exemplify a practice of building a culture that can be inferred from specifically regional criteria".

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Hence, in a more significant area, the development and planning of Vorarlberg has been well connected with other cities around its location, such as Dornbirn and Bregenz. By developing a mutual connection that triggers each development for all of these areas, it provides a robust place to be visited with multipurpose goals, such as tourism, nature sports, and education. In addition, it is also in line with Verena Konrad's (2014, p. 70) statement that "building culture is not seen as something that is only done by architects but as a matter for society as a whole".

Possible Transfer

Based on the reference study in Vorarlberg, Austria, there are some points that can be learned, considered, and transferred towards the integration of a developmental framework in Indonesia, especially in South Sumatera, such as:

- Extended aim as a tourism destination
All of the potentials of heritage, both material and immaterial, are potential subjects of tourism. Heritage places and buildings offer views, experiences, and activities that would be different between the heritage found in other places. This can be considered within a valuable tourism package.
- Integrated planning system of the local environment
Regarding the enhancement of the role of architecture in development, it should be integrated within the local environment. The local environment is an integrated planning system of community, infrastructure, legislation that stimulates the need for better public support.

c. Matera, Italy

All of the potentials of the Sassi area result in a tourism destination. This relates with the recent promotion it received as the European Culture Capital of 2019, which "quickly transformed [it] from a farming town into a touristic town" (Rizzi, C., 2018, p. 143). By being pointed as the European Culture Capital 2019, Sassi is preparing for better offers, especially regarding management and infrastructure. This programme also describes how Sassi is activating not only its area, but also a region that is a bigger target of an international destination. Beyond historical values, it also shows that heritage offers a significant power to develop the area through various life perspectives, such as environmental, social, political, and economical.

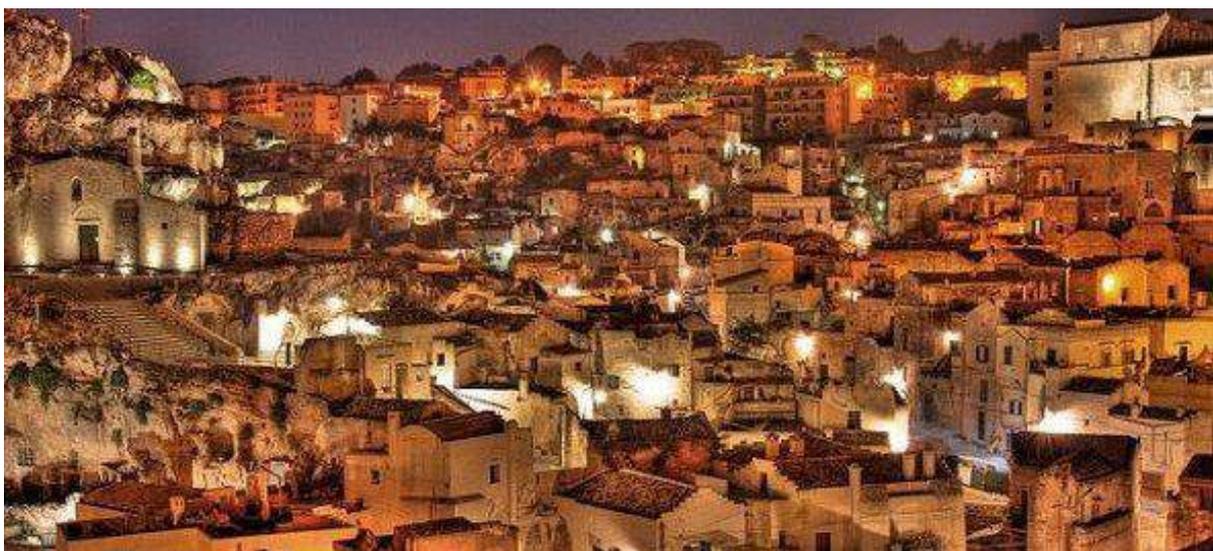


Image 65. The magnificent night view in settlement of the Sassi area. Source: Agenzia Nazionale Turismo, 2019

Hence, the Sassi area and its potential have been engaging in many sectors of local development, especially in its city and region. As mentioned by Gianluca Frediani (2012, p. 4) “[t]oday, the complex of Byzantine churches and rupestrian coenobies represents a precious cultural heritage and a major touristic resource for the economy of this problem-ridden area of the Italian South, long steeped in an identity crisis”. Various sectors of economy, social and culture are involved in the agenda of promoting Sassi as a cultural heritage tourism destination. Local knowledge through tours and guided trips, creative events in handcraft, local houses renting rooms as tourist accommodations, local eateries and cafes (food and beverage), hotels, and shopping places, all work together to encourage Sassi’s cultural heritage while also promoting local development and the economy.

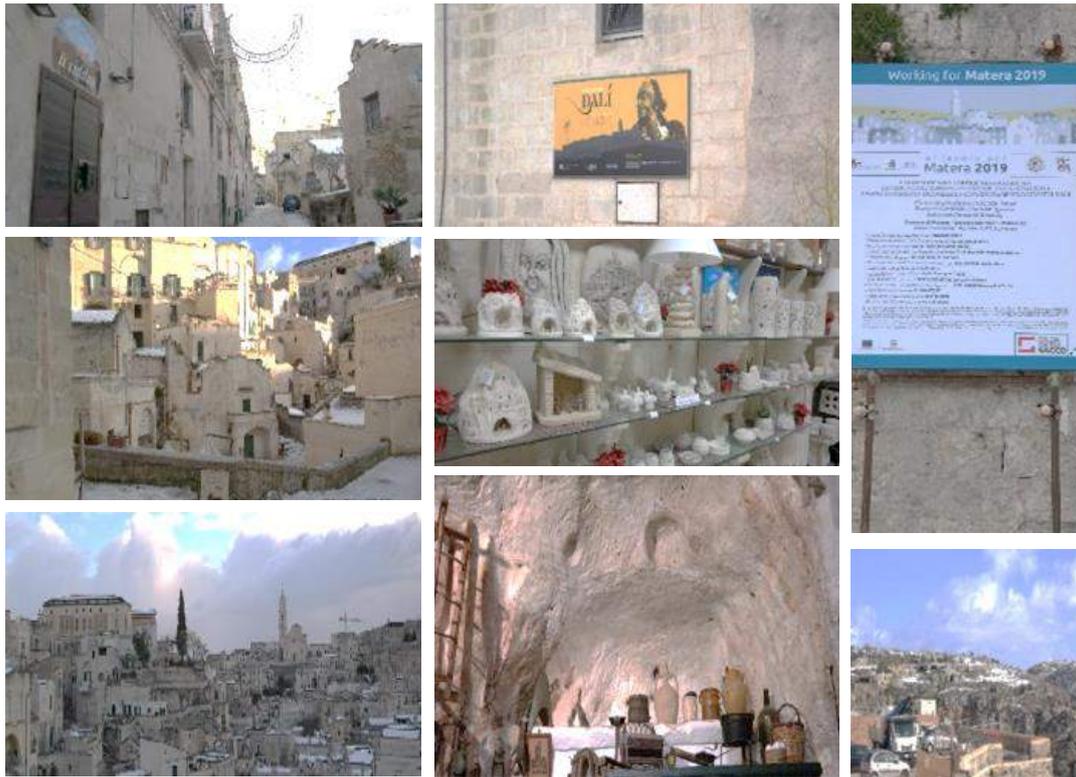


Image 66. The heritage buildings and spots of Sassi area. Source: Author, 2019

As a general concern, the challenges of tourist activities have existed to be solved, including in Sassi, Matera. As mentioned by Chiara Rizzi (2018, p. 147) “[n]ew types of “colonisation” overlap with historic fabric transforming it into a sort of fetish for touristic consumption”. Therefore, the transformation reminds for further integrated management in the practice of cultural tourism in the heritage area, which does not only concern the heritage of buildings, but also a residential settlement within an urban fabric.

Possible Transfer

The reference study, the heritage practices, and the development in Sassi, Matera, Italy is important because it contains several factors that would be possible to transfer and apply, especially in South Sumatera, Indonesia.

- The local tourism

Potential of heritage has actively promoted the local tourism of a region. The promotion triggers significant programmes and development to the bigger scale of the area beyond its territory. Tourism brings global concern about the existence, protection, valorisation, and development of the heritage in its location.

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

- **The local business**
Heritage activity, such as tourism, creates further benefits for other sectors of society. Local businesses can profit well from the tourist industry. Various programmes are provided to support that activity. Thus, heritage is not only concerned with identity, but also building a new foundation in other sectors of the region, this suggests that the economy is creative in its autonomy.
- **Future challenges**
Since heritage development is related to many sectors and institutions, the development programme would need to be managed together with any future challenges. The challenges can be avoided as long as the sustainability framework is used for the guideline of its implementation. This is due to context, and would not only take into regard present capacity, but also future needs.

Concept Formulation

Heritage Architecture

Village Monument

Village Alliance

Concept formulation of the research

4.4. Concept Formulation

The analysis of the theoretical framework, as well as the reference studies, leads to a concept formulation. The inductive logic of the analysis of local heritage prompts critical thinking about the urgency of an innovative concept, especially in terms of the encounter between the potential of heritage and the challenges presented by the complex needs of local development.

The reference studies in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, reflect the vital impacts of the heritage within the local architecture of the area. The heritage sets an unseparated image and identity for both the local area and local people. It becomes the spirit of local development through the implementation of local planning and legislation.

The reference studies in Europe's Austria and Italy underline the heritage as an enormous resource for local development. Heritage is brought forward beyond an image and identity. Furthermore, it stimulates all of the sectors of local development through various supporting activities, not only in its region, but also at the national scale.

The reference studies prove the significant contribution of heritage in the complex development components society, culture, and the economy, as well as within governance. Regarding future challenges, the awareness of the heritage potential is shown to necessarily to integrated into the framework of the sustainable development. The theoretical framework describes the urgency of the creative approach to the integrated development framework.

This section of this research formulates the conceptual scheme as the outcome of the previous analysis of theories and reference studies, as well as empirical analysis as a response to the inductive logic of the research. It formulates three central concepts of Heritage Architecture, Village Monument, and Village Alliance.

4.4.1. Heritage Architecture

The various terms and understanding regarding heritage are defined in a theoretical framework that lead to the new formulation of “Heritage Architecture”. This research defines Heritage Architecture as a combination of those three terms of architectural monuments, traditional architecture, and vernacular architecture. The combination is an integrated meaning and role of those terms.

Heritage Architecture defines heritage as a process within context and society that promotes locality, such as knowledge, skill, and procedure as an interaction and ongoing process between environment and culture, as well as social structure. The definition takes each of the main points of the definition and aim of architectural monuments, traditional heritage, and vernacular heritage into three main statements. The first statement that heritage as a process within context and society is a focus of recent global discussion. It stresses the definition and role of architectural heritage beyond that of a monument of identity. Indeed, it is an active resource for contextual and social promotion through various sectors of daily life. The second statement of heritage is that of a subject of localities, such as knowledge or skill, and the procedure is the main definition of traditional heritage. It emphasizes that heritage consists of the objects as well as the technique or procedure of local life. The third statement of heritage as an ongoing process of interaction between environment, culture, and social structure is the proposed definition of vernacular architecture. It is stated that vernacular architecture is a thing, which is continuously growing as a complex composition of local life.

This research puts the concept of heritage as a process of interaction within the framework of the sustainable local development of society, culture, economics, ecology, spatial relationships, and governance. Instead of a definition that is only limited to the heritage as a monument, single object, or one definite point of view. Heritage Architecture is formulated as the concept of heritage in this research. The term Heritage Architecture represents the integration between identity, place, and community. The integration can also facilitate the dynamic of local life, especially the strong local traditions and ongoing processes. In addition, the ongoing process is a potential subject for regional regulation.

The conception of Heritage Architecture helps for a future-oriented understanding of the context of the exploration of heritage, both material and immaterial. Thus, the perspective of Heritage Architecture includes the challenge to be considered in the planning and implementation process. In addition, the integration of identity, place, and community in the Heritage Architecture perspective provides the potential chance to set the context of the village as a heritage village.

4.4.2. Village Monument

The theoretical framework defines the various perspectives regarding the understanding of heritage within periods, fields and communities. One of the terms that is important in the heritage definitions is the monument. As a summary, the monument is identical with the symbol of the society (places and communities) and its history. Thus, the heritage in some areas takes role as a monument for that society as well.

This research underlines the symbol of society as one of the main values offered by heritage. However, its value is represented within a large context of the village, instead of being defined by a specific object. Therefore, the term “Village Monument” is formulated as the relevant definition for the existing village, especially in the case study areas of South Sumatera, Indonesia.

The Village Monument is a formulation of the village as an integrated component of the monument for the local society. It covers material aspects, e.g. traditional houses with its characteristics of material, structure, design and ornaments, and immaterial aspects of the culture, social, and environment of the village. Thus, all of the components of the village are the monument of the local life.

The integration of all of the sectors of local life in the village as a Village Monument responds to the background of the research, due to the critical condition of the heritage and ineffective local government framework, as well as the unbalanced demographic structure of the villages. The concept of the Village Monument strengthens the local potential as a massive resource to a village beyond being a single object or only for material heritage. In addition, it is also orienting to the future position in the development framework regarding its larger contribution due to various changes in the local development within the villages.

4.4.3. Village Alliance

The reference studies provide a knowledge of how heritage affects significantly identity as well as development within a region. Heritage, with a sharp image regarding history and aesthetic, is threatened to be dismissed as a part of daily life by the local people. It is potential as a resource that can contribute to the advancement of a region.

The awareness of local heritage has been applied in Yogyakarta, Central Java, Indonesia. This is an excellent example of the consistency of local government in its implementation through local legislation. This is reflected by the detailed guidance regarding protection, as well as valorisation and development, within the absence of local legislation in several regions and provinces in Indonesia, including South Sumatera. The reference study on Yogyakarta describes the an avantgarde example of using heritage as a local inspiration and identity.

Vorarlberg, Austria, shows the implementation of heritage protection in further levels. The local architecture is promoted by the local industries focus on wood production. Thus, wood is not only brought back as the local material of building materials, but also as a new industry through creative activities. Moreover, it creates a unique source of knowledge and skill in the region. Additionally, local architecture is integrated with the natural resources and offers attractions for tourists. This region is now well known for its unique wood architecture, as well as sports and activities in the nature.

Matera, Italy, as a reference study, reflects a significant point of how heritage can contribute to regional development. By examining of its history, the historical Sassi area has successfully supported regional development with a robust image of a heritage area and a new resource for its local development. The nature is blended with the Heritage Architecture to empower local development as a main tourist destination. It is not only part of the government agenda, but also encourages new and future business for the local area.

Both areas, Vorarlberg, Austria, and Matera, Italy, offer significant insights of how heritage not only can inspire the local architecture, but also how the principle of sustainable development framework is implemented. The implementation starts with the promotion of local resources, such as wood or water systems. Hence, the implementation not only reactivates the evolvement of the local architecture, but also triggers the development of other sectors, such as culture, social, and economy, as well as political or governmental.

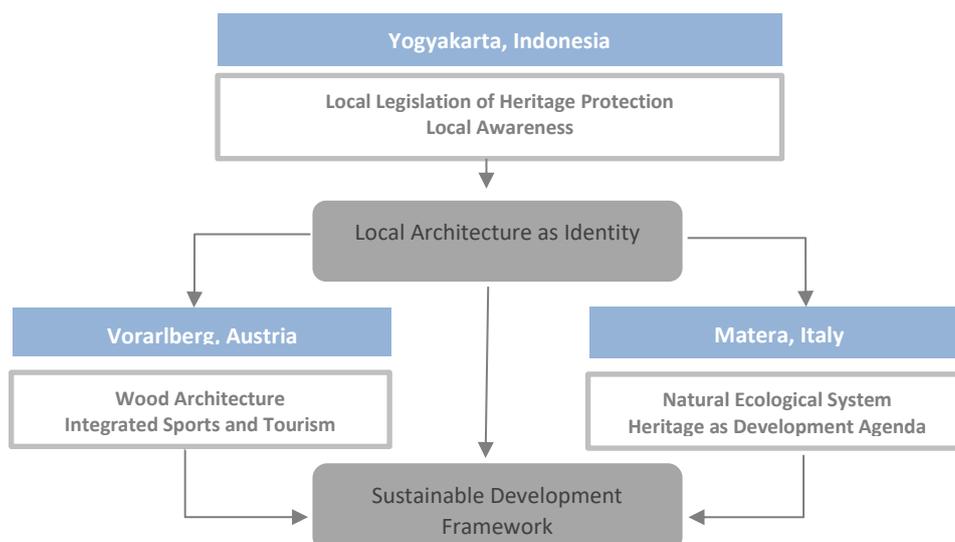


Table 38. The main insights from reference studies to formulate the concept of local development in the case study areas. Source: Author, 2019

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Based on these reference studies, the role of heritage in the region could be levelled up from the creation of local architecture as a factor of regional identity to the empowerment of local development. However, heritage has to be fostered by a creative intervention, thus "...heritage values, indigenous knowledge systems, economic potential and social structure can only be identified, elaborated and disseminated if the structural integrity of these historic areas is improved in a holistic manner" (Jigyasu, R. 2015, p.142). As mentioned before in the role of a Village Alliance framework (p. 146), the Village Alliance would take an innovative approach to heritage development as the framework of the research.

The conceptual framework of the use of heritage for new regional cooperation is described in this graph below;



Table 39. The conceptual framework of the case study areas. The heritage components are a core issue in the framework of Village Alliance. Source: Author, 2019

The Framework of Village Alliance in the Case Study Areas

South Sumatera is one of the provinces in Indonesia where rapid development in cities is happening and growing. The focus of development is primarily on the cities. The dominant focus on cities triggers the creation of a peripheral area due to the significant gap in its development, especially in regard to villages in remote locations. This can be observed in the Lahat Regency.

Most of the villages in the Lahat Regency can be characterised by a clustered form of settlement. The cluster formation relates to the history of building settlement by opening the forest, which was oriented towards the river or water sources in the hills to support the daily activity of transportation, agriculture, and sanitation. Thus, within a location, there usually are several clustered villages that triggered creation of other villages in the neighbourhood.

Concerning the location of a region, the villages within the same location have a common local potential. For example, many of the villages utilise nature as a common means to earn a living. Those who live in the hill areas work in agricultural or forestry industries, and those who live near the river make use of fisheries and river catchments. Due to the same history, the villages within a region also have the same local values that transfer into art and performances, tradition and culture, customs and cuisine, beliefs and norms, etc. Thus, it can be highlighted that within a region, the villages have the similar local potential as heritage, which comes from history, and then becomes part of the identity of daily life.

These two main characteristics are the dominant considerations when formulating an innovative model of local development based on the sustainable development framework. It relates to the future challenges, especially in the demographic and geographical condition of villages in Indonesia. The sustaining model of local development can trigger a practical development framework as a manifestation of bottom-up practices to maximise the local potentials and fulfil local needs as part of national and global development.

Based on this consideration of geographical aspects and local potential, as well as the need of a sustainable development framework, this research proposes Village Alliance as the innovative framework for local development, especially in the Lahat Regency. Arino A. et al. (2001) state that alliance is a long-term cooperation between two or more autonomous and independent organisations to achieve the objective by sharing and creating resources. This concept is popular in the managerial system since it would increase the effectiveness of its planning, especially within complex components between territories.

By developing the first finding or preliminary logic of this research that defines the reality in the two villages of Lubuk Sepang and Bangke, the concept of Village Alliance can be integrated with the analyses of the primary consideration of location, local potential, and sustainable development framework. The preliminary findings in Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages lead to the need for an integrated development framework within the region. The current funding scheme for rural development (village funds) in Indonesia focuses on a single village or location. Thus, the programme is depending on individual management, which requires less coordination and exists only for a short period due to limited skill of human resource, and problems of administrative procedure as part of top-down practice. The existence of the village funds would also support the Village Alliance framework within the region.

The reference study in Yogyakarta, as well as the reference studies of the European examples of Vorarlberg, Austria, and Sassi, Matera, Italy, also emphasize the need for an innovative framework, both for architecture as factor for a local identity and for local development. The relation of architecture to local factors and natural resources will not only strengthen the image and identity of a region, but it will also contribute to development in a regional and national scale.

Furthermore, the concept of Village Alliance defines the location and local potential as chances for local development based on a sustainable development framework. Thus, the Village Alliance could be formulated as a model for the cooperation of villages that integrates historical, structural, and spatial planning between villages in the same area/district with a specific aim of local development. The Village Alliance can be compared to managerial concepts of alliance also in terms of a mix of top-down and bottom-up approach. The establishment of this strategy "...is not only influenced by strategic, resource led and economic imperatives, but also by how a firm is embedded in an alliance network" (Tjemkes, B. 2012, p.269).

The construction process of the Village Alliance framework could be described in the form of a graphic below:

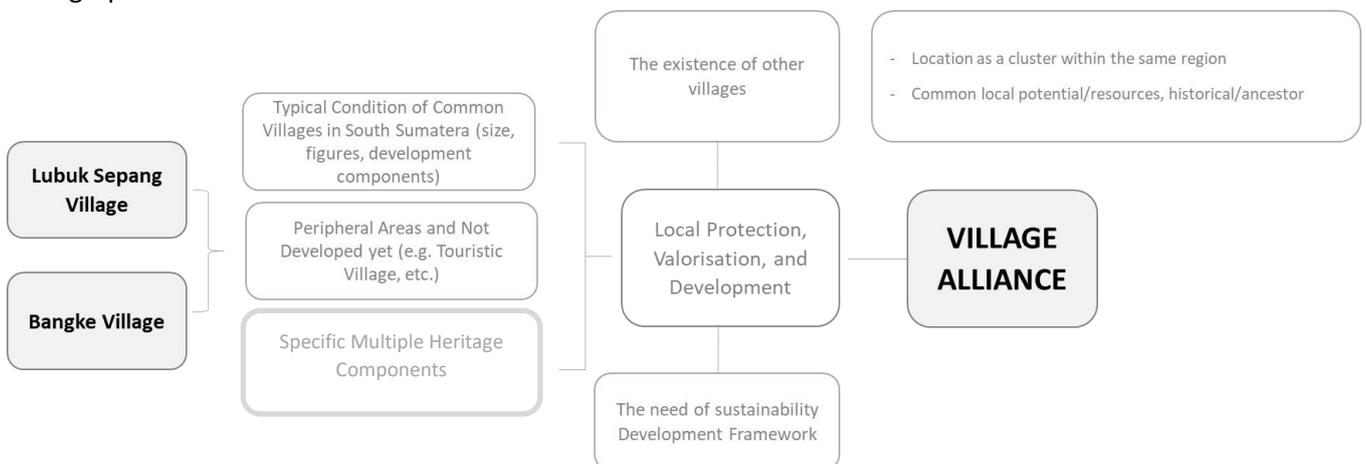


Table 40. The Village Alliance framework for the case study areas. It is initiated from the challenges and potentials in Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages as the inductive logic of the research. Source: Author, 2019

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The foundational process for an alliance in the course of this research starts with the two villages of Lubuk Sepang and Bangke. Both villages are considered be the axis for their surrounding villages. The preliminary findings on Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages trigger further analyses for the other villages in the same region or area that lead to the model or framework of Village Alliance. This model would be a new framework that did not exist before in the Indonesian planning and development framework.

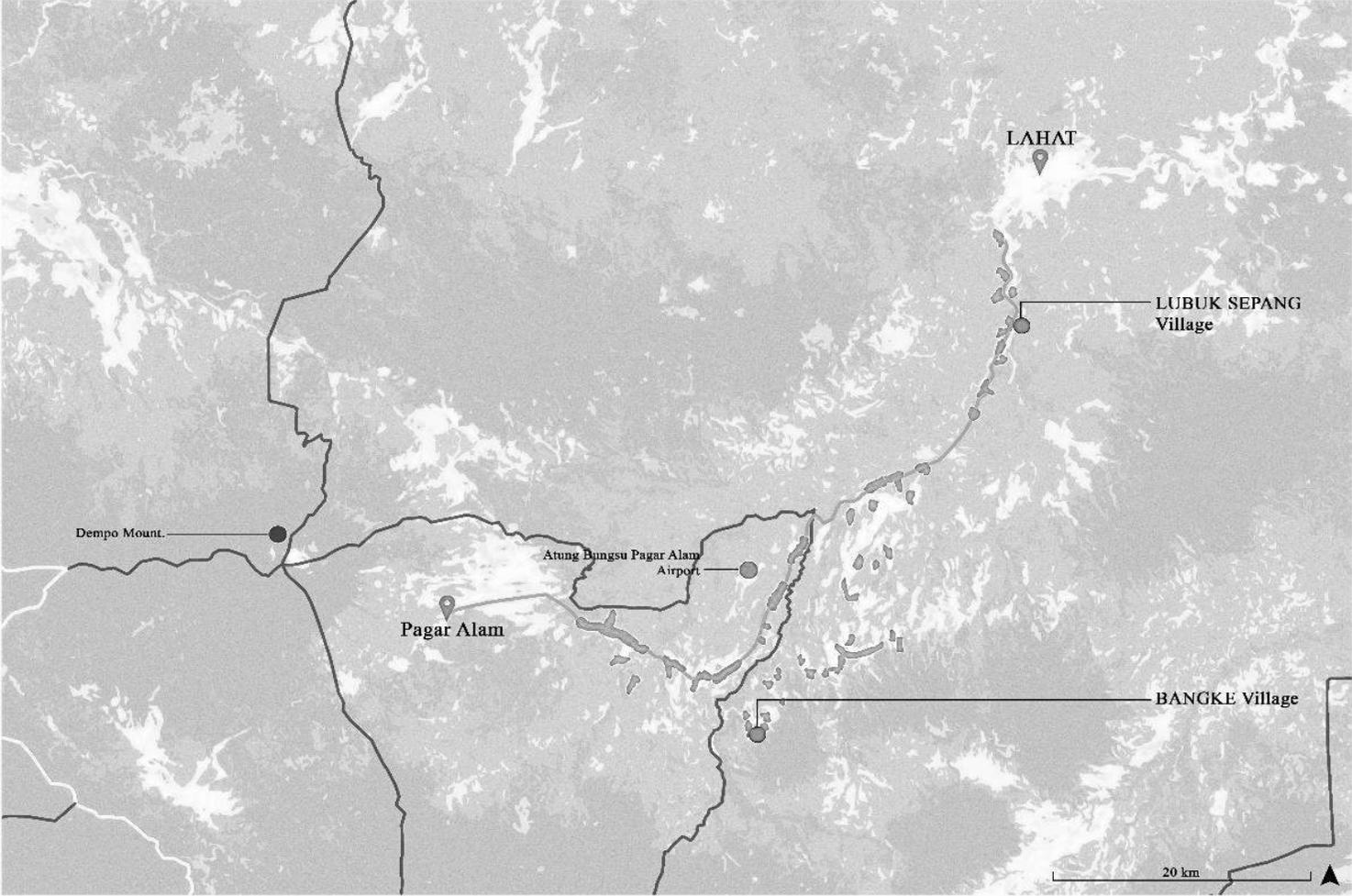
The preliminary findings on Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages confirms that these two villages are the most attractive villages among others villages in each area. The attractiveness is raised recently by the regional and national media that initiate for further analyses as an inductive logic of the research. Hence, the attractiveness of these two villages define them as the axis of the area in the framework of Village Alliance. There are two aspects that strongly support Lubuk Sepang and Bangke village as the axis of the alliances. The first aspect is geographical location. These two villages have the most strategic location compare to other villages in the same area. Lubuk Sepang village has direct access to the Lematang River. Bangke village is located in the end route with the highest elevation (see Chapter 2.3.1) in the area that strongly describe the characteristic of the village in the hilly area. The second aspect is local potential of heritage, especially traditional houses. Both of Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages have strong characteristics of traditional houses regarding quantities and characteristics compare to other villages (see Chapter 2.1.1). Lubuk Sepang village has two out 16 registered houses in Lahat Regency, whereas the settlement of Bangke village is dominated with the traditional houses.

In order to set up the groups of villages for the two alliances, starting from Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages, there are three main points as the criteria in the building process to form the alliances. The first point is the geographical location. Based on the concept of Village Alliance, the villages have to be in the same area or region to achieve the mutual cooperation among villages in an alliance, especially in regards to the aspect of spatial and ecologic of local development. Regarding the geographical location, both of these alliances have different characteristics (see Chapter 2). Lubuk Sepang alliance is located near the river. Bangke alliance is located in the hill area between the valleys. These alliances are separated which Lubuk Sepang alliance is relatively close to the capital city of Lahat and Bangke alliance is in an isolated area. The different geographical location sets special characteristics of culture, social, and economic that support the building process of these areas as two different alliances. The second point is the historical background. The group of villages consist of some villages with the similar historical background that is significant in the defining process of cultural, social and economic aspects of local development. The third point is the structure of the village. This point focuses on the existing condition of settlement, especially traditional houses, as part of the material heritage of the village. These three points are built as an integrated component in the building process of Village Alliance.

The three points mentioned above of geographical location, historical background, and structure of the village as the criteria of Village Alliance are well reflected in the composition and layout of each alliance. Lubuk Sepang village as the axis is extended into a group of 9 villages: Jati, Kuba, Pagar Batu, Karang Dalam, Perigi, Lubuk Sepang, Tanjung Sirih, Pulau Pinang, and Tanjung Mulak villages as an alliance. These villages are spread from north area (close to capital city of Lahat Regency) until south area along the Lematang River. Bangke village as the axis is extended into a group of 12 villages: Lawang Agung, Karang Endah, Mutar Alam Lama, Mutar Alam Baru, Bintuhan, Kebon Jati, Tanjung Raman, Singapura, Gunung Liwat, Tebat Langsung, and Bangke villages as an alliance. These villages are built as a cluster form of settlement in a hilly area that close to neighbour city of Pagaralam.

The composition or layout of Lubuk Sepang and Bangke alliances are performed in next images.

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



Lubuk Sepang village and Bangke village as axis of the alliances

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

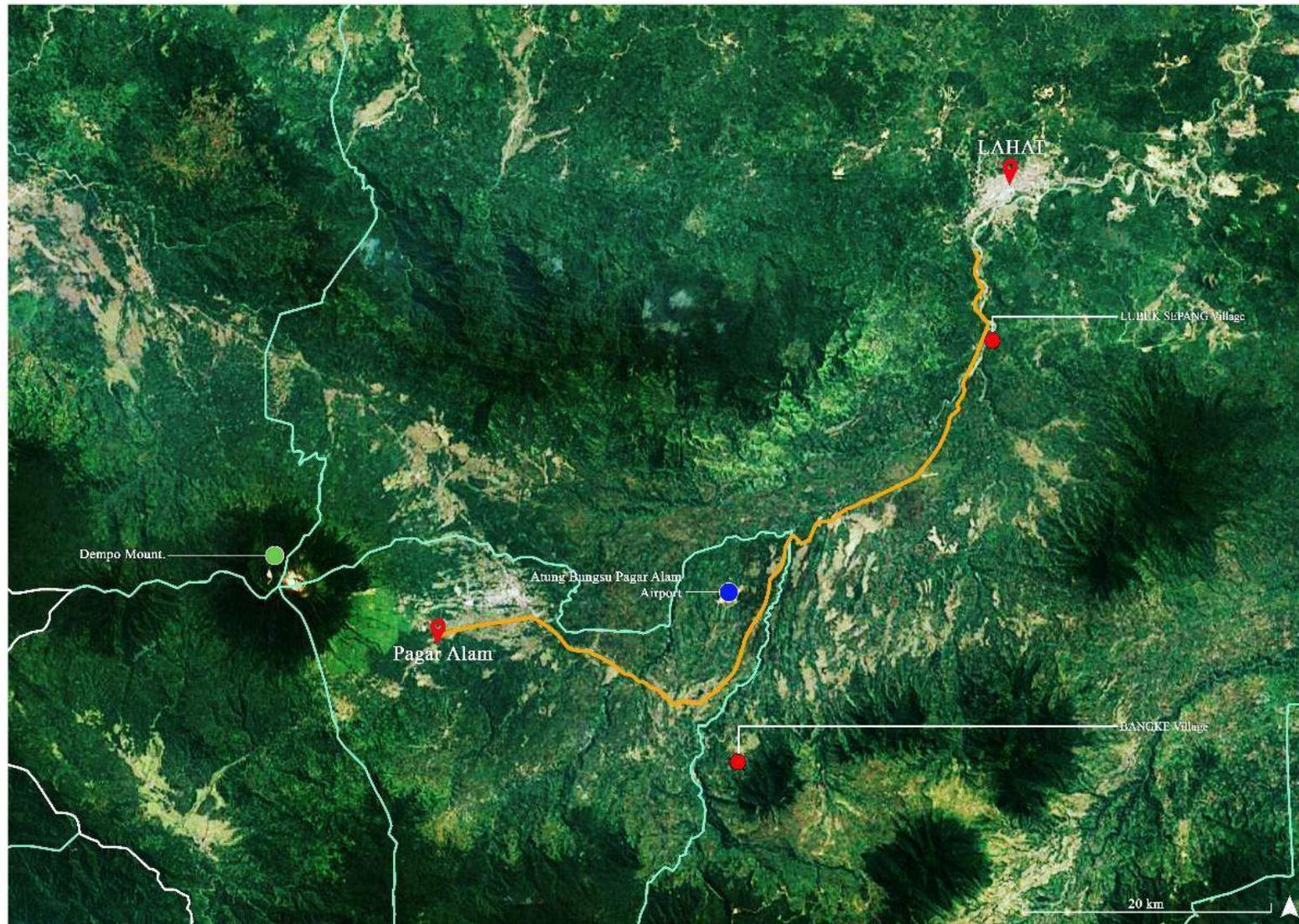


Image 67. The strategic location of Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages to the regional airport, tourism city of Pagaralam and Dempo Mountain. Source: Deputy of Remote Sensing Affairs (edited by Author), 2019

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

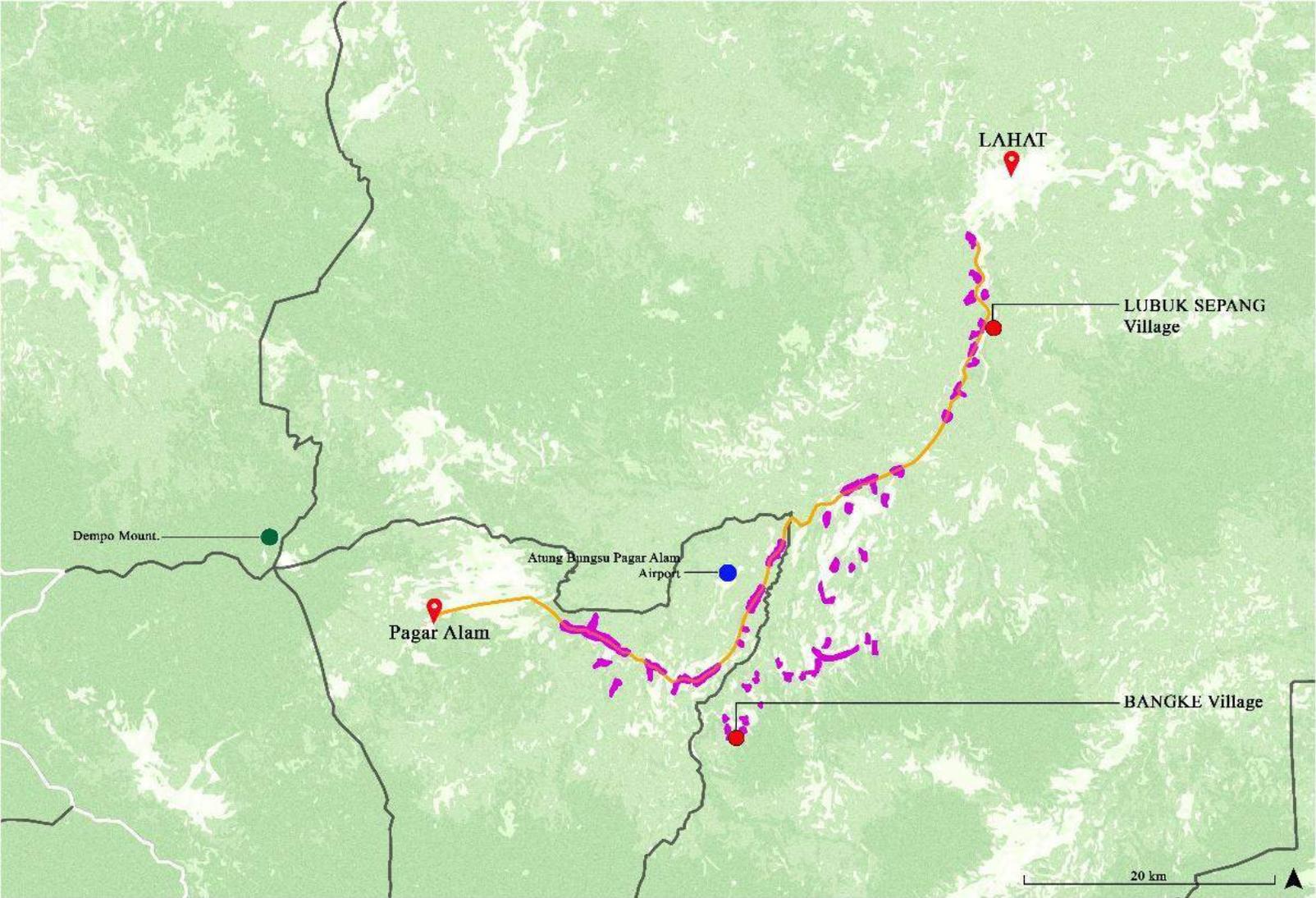


Image 68. Village’s layout in Lubuk Sepang and Bangke alliances. Source: Google Earth (edited by the Author), 2019

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Lubuk Sepang alliance consists of 9 villages;

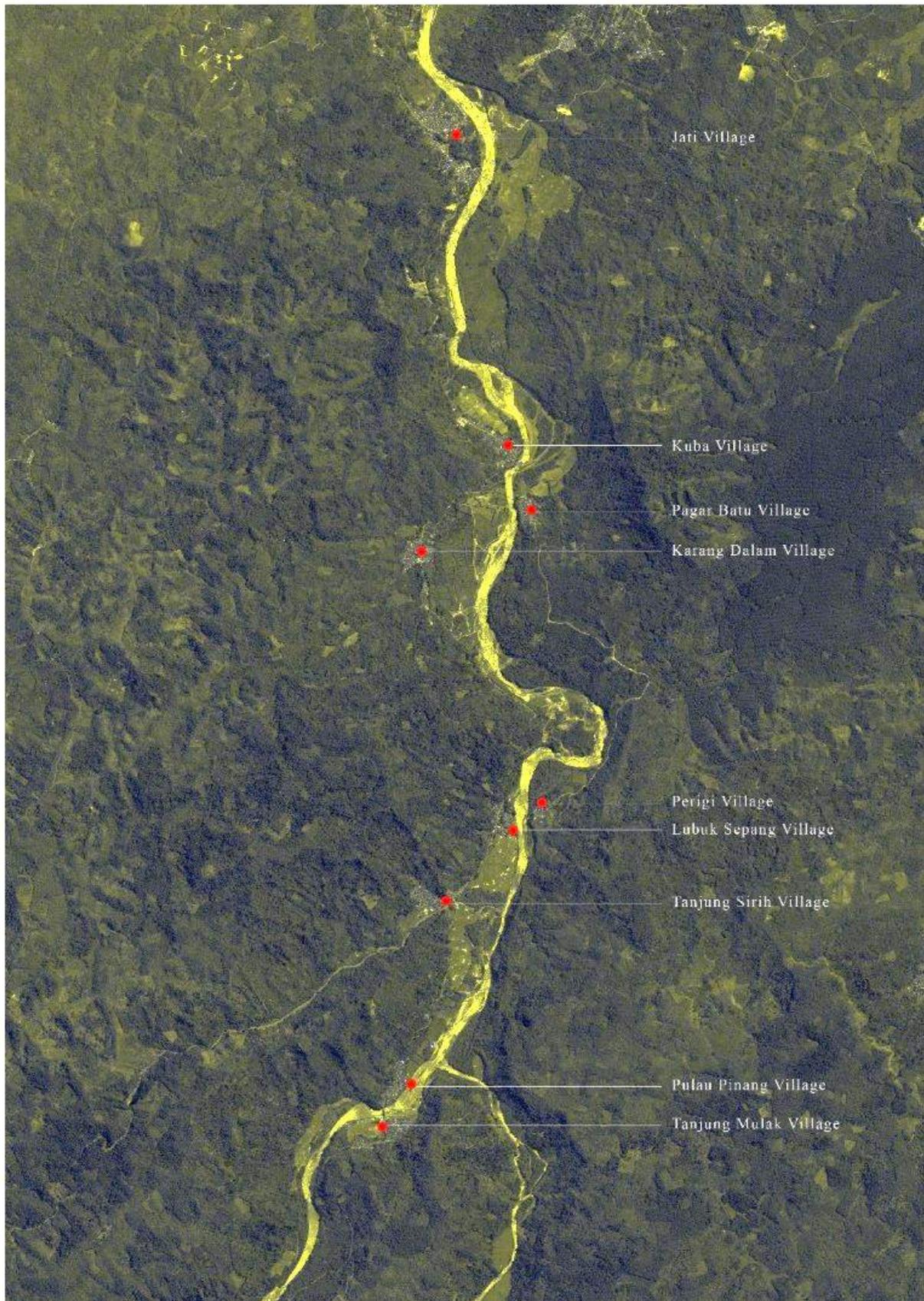


Image 69. Lubuk Sepang alliance consists of Lubuk Sepang village as the axis for other 8 villages in a region. Source: Deputy of Remote Sensing Affairs (edited by the Author), 2018

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

 <p>Jati Village</p>	 <p>Kuba Village</p>	 <p>Pagar Batu Village</p>	 <p>Karang Dalam Village</p>	 <p>Perigi Village</p>
 <p>Lubuk Sepang Village</p>	 <p>Tanjung Sirih Village</p>	 <p>Pulau Pinang Village</p>	 <p>Tanjung Mulak Village</p>	<p>LUBUK SEPANG ALLIANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.682 People - 108,95 km² - Located near Lematang River

Table 41. Village's layout in Lubuk Sepang Alliance. Each layout is characterised with the river as the main orientation/view. Source: Google Earth, Deputy of Remote Sensing Affairs (edited by the Author), 2018

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Bangke alliance consists of 12 villages as an alliance;

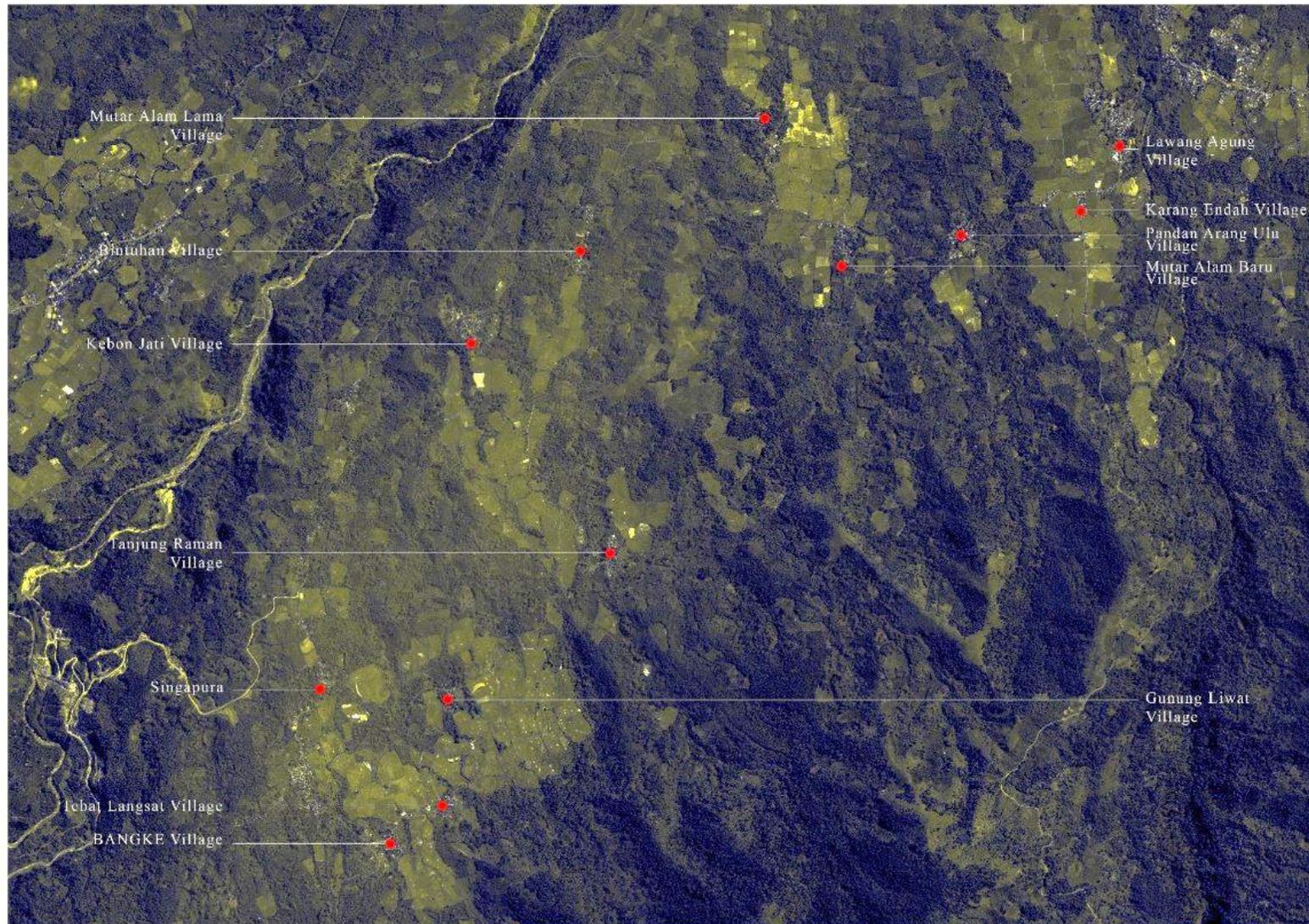


Image 70. Bangke Alliance consists of Bangke village as the axis for other 11 villages in the region. Source: Deputy of Remote Sensing Affairs (edited by the Author), 2018

4. CONTEXTUAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

 <p>Lawang Agung Village</p>	 <p>Kebon Jati Village</p>	 <p>Tebat Langsung Village</p>  <p>Karang Endah Village</p>	 <p>Mutar Alam Baru Village</p>  <p>Bintuhan Village</p>	 <p>Pandan Arang Village</p>	<p>BANGKE ALLIANCE</p>
 <p>Tanjung Raman Village</p>	 <p>Singapura Village</p>	 <p>Gunung Liwat Village</p>	 <p>Mutar Alam Alam Village</p>	 <p>Bangke Village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.333 People - 84,34 km² - Located in hilly area (between valleys)

Table 42. Village's layout in Bangke Alliance. The layout is characterised as a cluster in the hill areas. Source: Google Earth, Deputy of Remote Sensing Affairs (edited by the Author), 2018

5
CASE STUDY WORK

The setup of the research as an inductive process responds to the challenging issues in the two case study areas of Lubuk Sepang village and Bangke village. Then, the areas are developed into the groups of adjoining villages as alliances. The context of adjoining villages can strengthen the analysis of the case study areas, since “if there is a significant finding in one case, the trust will increase when that finding is replicated in a second and third case” (Ridder, H. G. 2016, p. 117). In response to the challenging issues a scientific methodological basis for local development as an urgent need through maximising the potential of specific heritage, integrating all of the sectors of local life in the villages.

The integration of the heritage component with other sectors is developed with the result of fieldwork activities and reference studies, as well as the theoretical and conceptual framework. The concept formulation (see Chapter 4.3) articulates the hypothesis of the research to set heritage as an active resource of local development through the implementation of a new definition of Heritage Architecture in an integrated context of Village Monument and in the innovative framework of Village Alliance.

The case study work is the detailed construction of the main research part in the case study areas (see Chapter 2.1). It contains a methodology for programme description, development procedure and implementation process within specific methods and tools. The case study work implements the concept formulation into logic and sequence of processes of the local development. For the implementation process, it is important to provide a guide of local development in the case study areas.

Regarding the role of the guideline of local development, the case study work is focusing on the generating process of scenarios (see Chapter 3.3). It is relevant for the principal role of the scenario as the tool to develop strategies and construct the process of local development. Besides, the scenarios effectively detail the step of the case study work as the empiric outcome of the research goal. The scenarios link the heritage perspective with the three dimensions: protection, valorisation, and development, with the context of the sustainable development framework.

Furthermore, the case study work of this research highlights a planning process of local development in the villages. This process is a scientific basis or method to set up a new planning process for the village in the future. The tools and methods that are designed are not to set up guidelines or plans which are under authority of the local government. They are an offer of a set of instruments and procedures to guide a new planning process for the villages. It is in line with the hypothesis that this research aims to provide a scientific basis of an effective local development in the villages through certain tools and methods that will be detailed in this chapter.

This chapter describes the methodology for the case study work. It focuses on the process of scenario building based on: analysis of potentials; construction of scenarios of thematic exploration, prospective scenarios, zoom-in vision, transversal strategies; then joined by the process of evaluation. The analysis of potentials defines the local potentials as the basic step of generating the scenarios. The thematic exploration maximises the possibility of alternative development paths through the exploration of the main local potentials. The prospective scenarios focus on selected thematic explorations as the most promising paths for the local development for the future of the villages. Regarding the implementation of the prospective scenarios, the zoom-in vision provides the articulated procedures of the local development. The transversal strategies provide an implementation framework of prospective scenarios in the scale of an alliance. At the end of the chapter, an evaluation process of the whole concept formulation and its implementation, especially the impact of the Village Alliance as an innovative method. Therefore, the framework of the Village Alliance is assessed based on the Sustainable Local Development Indicators that are defined in the theoretical framework (see Chapter 3.2).

5.1. Design of Methodology for the Case Study Work

The case study work of this research is mainly conceptualised as a process of scenario construction. The case study work sets the scenarios as a creative method to respond to the local challenges, and then formulates an approach to gain concepts for effective local development. The case study is oriented by maximise that “the essence of the case study strategy is its focus on studying a setting or phenomenon embedded in its real-life context” (Groat, L.; Wang, D. 2013, p. 421). This research develops the scenario as sequential processes: analysis of potentials; construction of the scenario with the steps of thematic exploration, prospective scenarios, zoom-in vision, and transversal strategies; and process of evaluation.

The analysis of potentials is targeting the use of specific and multiple heritage in the case study areas. The heritage components contain both material and immaterial aspects. Moreover, it is also strongly integrated with all of the cultural, social, economic, ecologic, and spatial aspects. Hence, five main field of potentials are addressed: heritage, food, wood, demographic and knowledge. Due to its complex components, the potential is analysed based on quantitative and qualitative elements. These criteria provide significant quantification and descriptions of the condition in each village in the alliances. Then, the other influencing factors that potentially contribute to the local development are assessed through SWOT analysis.

The result of the analysis of potentials is used as the basic consideration for the construction of scenario in four steps of thematic exploration, prospective scenarios, zoom-in vision, and transversal strategies. The first step of the thematic exploration sets the five main fields potentials - heritage, food, wood, demographic and knowledge- into five groups of exploration, such as tourism activities, food and wood production, new village and centre of learning. Each thematic exploration group is detailed into sub-exploration groups as the way to specify the programme and benefit.

The second step of the construction of scenarios is the setup of prospective scenarios. The prospective scenarios are referred to the interrelation between sub-exploration groups in the thematic exploration. The interrelation of exploration groups indicates that the five exploration groups bring possible connection among sub-exploration groups since analysed in the same context of the case study. These connections lead to various possibilities, as well as limits that have to be considered. Furthermore, the five groups of thematic exploration are analysed with zoom-out analysis. This analysis consists of three main issues: infrastructure, local resources, and settlement. These issues are chosen since they are regarded as significant for the construction of prospective scenarios in the case study areas. Besides, the zoom-out analysis examines the interaction with the surrounding areas of study cases. Thus, the analysis of interrelation between sub-exploration groups and the zoom-out analysis supports the formulation of four prospective scenarios: a Rediscovered Village, a Countryside Resort, a Laboratory for Sustainability, and a Vocational Workshop. These four scenarios are displayed through storytelling. The storytelling is a creative way to open resources and values of the local people that would not be found from the literature, data, or any other conventional methods. The storytelling is developed based on the expert interviews and personal experiences or individual approaches to local people in the case study areas as the local voices.

The third step of the construction of the scenarios is the zoom-in vision. In the zoom-in vision, one out of four prospective scenarios are selected to set the detailed programme of implementation. The chosen prospective scenario of Bangke village as a Vocational Workshop is the most innovative programme in the case study areas. Moreover, the zoom-in vision proposes a framework of a Heritage Building Guide be used to deal with the architectural heritage buildings and sites in the case study areas, as well as adapting them for future needs. This step details a Stakeholder Mapping to represent the groups of stakeholders as the link between the local development projects and the local communities. These two tools, the Heritage Building Guide and Stakeholder Mapping, are also tools for the exploration of the limits and challenges that need to be considered in the strategic programmes of detailed procedures of local development. Furthermore,

the zoom-in vision starts with the project development as the detailed analysis of the planning programme. The project development leads to the planning process and alternative constructions within the chosen village for implementation. A site-specific strategy is used to set the final recommended spatial structure in the chosen village.

The transversal strategies as the fourth step of the scenario construction provide a framework of the implementation in the scale of the alliance area. The transversal strategies merge all the benefits from spatial development alternatives by re-proposing the strong points and minimising the weak points into a new form or plan.

The process of evaluation uses different indicators that have been defined as part of the theoretical framework. The indicators are developed in an orientation towards a sustainable local development framework in the case study areas. In this evaluation, the impact of the Village Alliance as an innovative model is assessed based on the future-oriented needs according to the sustainable development framework.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

5.1.1. Method of Analysis of Potentials

The analysis of potentials has been initiated by fieldwork in the case study areas. As John W. Creswell mentions (2009, p. 13), “case studies are a strategy of inquiry in which the researcher explores in depth a programme, event, activity, process, or one or more individuals.” The fieldwork is the early step of inductive logic in this research, as well as the extended operation to validate the concept formulation. Therefore, in this research process, there were two periods of fieldwork.

a. Fieldwork I (January-March 2017)

The first fieldwork was the initial step to formulate the research hypothesis as well as the detailed research questions. This fieldwork developed the inductive logic based on the recent trends in the case study areas. It begins with defining reality as the most effective way to arrive at a valid statement, as well as proper theories/methods (Reichertz, J. 2014, p. 124). Therefore, “...[i]nductive reasoning informs discovery...” (Groat, L.; Wang, D. 2013, p. 34).

In recent years, Indonesian, especially South Sumatera media have started to publish about the villages in the peripheral areas and their significant characteristics, especially the specific multiple architectural heritage component as an original object for heritage tourism. The publications are happening in many regions in Indonesia, including the Lahat Regency is well known for numerous Megalith sites. However, the recent cultural heritage tourism in the peripheral villages leads to the promotion of a new phenomenon of villages tourism highlighting relevant topics of heritage, which is in a threatened condition, and other complex topics of society, culture, and economy. Therefore, these topics lead to an inductive logic for this research.

The focus of the first fieldwork was on the two villages of Lubuk Sepang village and Bangke village. The phenomena of the village as a new alternative of cultural heritage tourism triggers the description of complex values in those villages. Even though heritage is well known regarding the architectural heritage houses, these villages are also gifted with immaterial heritage. Thus, local values of the local areas become strong magnets for visitors. The locality is relevant to the recent condition of the villages, which are not developed yet into a certain theme. The village's capacity for local heritage tourism has been exaggerated by the media. However, there has been no programme to develop it as a resource of development for the local area, instead only a short-term trending activity. Additionally, the two villages are located in peripheral areas with specific locations; Lubuk Sepang village is near the biggest river in the Lahat Regency, and Bangke village is in the hilly area. In a bigger perspective, those two villages also reflect the most typical conditions of the villages in South Sumatera regarding size, built, social structure, and development components. Therefore, this background provides an interesting context for the fieldwork as the basic source of scientific work.

The data analysis takes a significant role in the first step of describing the villages. A set of data was requested from the relevant institutions from the regional level of the Lahat Regency and the Province level of South Sumatera Province, such as Planning Agency, Statistics Indonesia, Secretariat of Lahat Regency, Public Works, Community and Village Empowerment Office. The data was collected from both direct visits and online accesses. However, in this fieldwork period, the direct visits to the institutions/offices were more frequent, since the data is not easily available online. The data collection consists of both quantitative and qualitative, generally related to the South Sumatera Province, Lahat Regency, and especially relevant for Lubuk Sepang village and Bangke village.

Moreover, the work of data analyses ran in the same period with the fieldwork activities in Lubuk Sepang village and Bangke village. The fieldwork activities were done in different sessions in each village. The activities consisted of mapping, surveys, and expert interviews. The maps were supported by various sources of maps applications. The analysis is related to the limited availability of maps, the available one is only at a regional scale. Based on multiple sources from the online application, the drawing of maps was articulated in into several forms of maps, such as heritage maps, infrastructure maps, public facility maps, agricultural maps, or forestry maps. These forms of maps were used to analyse each significant component in the fieldwork areas. Additionally, the

mapping took the role of a guide during the fieldwork activities. The findings in the maps were confirmed during the surveys. Thus, the surveys were the direct observation to establish proper analysis of the areas, as well as direct source to formulate the significant points or issues. It is significant to build a personal sense of the case study areas. The survey was not only at the level of the village as a whole, but also regarding each object of any built structure in the villages. Each house in both villages was documented thoroughly with drawings, sketches, and photos. Furthermore, both the village scale and scale of the houses were also documented in the form of videography and aerial photography. Moreover, regarding the local values, expert interviews contributed relevant voices to be considered. In this fieldwork activity, the expert interviews were done with the head of villages of both Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages. It was based on the consideration that the interviewee will have insight into the aspects of daily life in the villages: culturally, socially, economically, and politically.

The results of the analysis of data, maps, surveys, and expert interviews are integrated to formulate the criteria of local potential. The criteria consist of quantitative and qualitative aspects to describe the detailed information of the result of the fieldwork. The quantitative criteria define the significant numbers of geographic, governance, population, social, industry, and communication and tourism objects. The qualitative criteria describe factors that contribute to the local development, such as space, socio-economic, spatial planning, and government.

The broad description of the qualitative criteria is specified through SWOT analysis. The SWOT analysis identifies the influential factors that may affect the process of local development in the case study areas. Hence, SWOT analysis identifies the internal and external factors that influenced the framework of Village Alliances. These factors are a basis to consider positive and negative inputs for the future or challenges that will be constructed in the next phase of case study work.

The set-up of criteria and the SWOT analysis articulate the results for the analysis of local potentials in five main groups: heritage, agriculture, forestry, knowledge, and demographic. The groups of local potentials are the basis to set the local development framework for the future of the villages. This basis has been influential for the formulation of the hypothesis and detailed research questions.

b. Fieldwork II (July-September 2018)

The first fieldwork campaign led to the formulation of the hypothesis and research questions. The hypothesis and research questions, together with the theoretical framework about relevant topics of heritage, sustainable development, scenario planning and tourism (see Chapter 3) formulate the concept of the research. It is in line with the statement “[i]nduction then flows from theoretical frameworks that orient the analysis to a general framework of actions, meanings, institutional settings, and silences” (Tavory, I; Timmermans, S. 2014, p. 15). The concept formulation highlights three points: Heritage Architecture as a process within context and society, an integrated role of Village Monument as a comprehensive context, and an innovative framework of Village Alliance that integrates groups of villages with the specific aim of development. These concepts are formulated based on the dynamic need to plan for the future of the village. As the hypothesis, this research sets heritage as an active source for local development. Heritage would be promoted beyond just the material value. Heritage Architecture is developed within a comprehensive context of Village Monuments, and in an innovative framework of Village Alliance.

The second fieldwork of the research focused on the validation of the concept formulation. It was an extended fieldwork compared to the first fieldwork, which only focused on the two villages of Lubuk Sepang and Bangke. The second fieldwork set Lubuk Sepang village as the axis for other 8 villages, and Bangke village as the axis for other 11 villages (see Chapter 4.3.3) as the alliances.

Similar to the first fieldwork campaign, the second fieldwork campaign consisted of the analysis of data, maps, surveys, and expert interviews. However, the second fieldwork covered a bigger context and scope. The collection of data comprehended, both quantitative and qualitative

5. CASE STUDY WORK

data, from relevant institutions in the level of the Lahat Regency, the Palembang City, the South Sumatera Province, and the National Government of Indonesia. The institutions are the same as the first fieldwork, such as the Planning Agency, Statistics Indonesia, Secretariat of Lahat Regency, Public Works, Community and Village Empowerment Office. Moreover, the additional institutions or offices have been opened up as the data sources, such as the Education, Youth and Sports Office; Culture and Tourism Office; Food Crop Agriculture Office; Marine and Fishery Office; Forestry Office; Remote Sensing Application Centre, Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Space. Thus, the data is varied and detailed regarding the need for the validation of the research concept.

The drawing of maps supports the analysis of data, which focus on the area of the adjoining groups of the villages as a possible alliance. Due to the absence of proper maps in the level of the Lahat Regency, the Palembang City, and the South Sumatera Province, the second fieldwork focused on the data of maps from the Remote Sensing Application Centre, Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Space in Jakarta, Indonesia. The results of the analysed data and maps were brought forward to guide the fieldwork of surveys and expert interviews in the alliances. The survey covered all of the areas of the villages in the alliances. Each resource, both material, such as the architectural heritage of houses and other facilities, and immaterial, such as activities, traditions, and values, were recorded into aerial photography, videography, 2D and 3D graphics, sketches, and notes. In the second fieldwork, the selected traditional houses were visualised as the representative of the traditional houses in each village, except in Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages, where each house had been visualised for in first fieldwork of this research. The expert interviews for every village, such as the head of the village or the village representative. This is in line with David Silverman (2004, p. 154) who stated that “the versions of meaningful experience that emerge from interviews are constituted in the interplay of the how’s and what’s of interpretive practice.” All of the interviews were recorded with videography, scripts, and notes. Besides the head or representatives of the villages, the interview also asked the experts from the various backgrounds of the government offices (Education, Youth and Sports Office; Culture and Tourism Office; Food Crop Agriculture Office; Marine and Fishery Office; Forestry Office; Remote Sensing Application Centre, Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Space). Further interviews have been done with professors of architecture and tourism planning (Gadjah Mada University), architects, and researchers of the South Sumatera Province (University of Sriwijaya). Additionally, local experts are also interviewed, such as experts on heritage and tourism, a local Muslim cleric, representatives from the dominant age groups of young people and women, and representatives from tourism villages and tourists. Therefore, the second fieldwork initiated complex analysis of the case study areas within two possible alliances of the Lubuk Sepang and the Bangke. The fieldwork contributes the inputs, guide, voices, and various descriptions for the further steps of the research.

5.1.2. Method of Construction of Scenarios

The analysis of potentials defines significant resources for local development for the future of the villages that is structured through the chosen method of scenario. The scenario would set alternatives for local development. It leads to strategic thinking by providing alternatives in the future (Amer, M; Daim, T. U; Jetter, A. 2013, p. 23). Scenarios are significant since the issue of the recent challenges becomes more complex within the dynamic of future challenges. Some forecasting activities that deal with the primary method of scenario planning are required to be involved (Pitekthly, R. 2003, p. 248). Therefore, the creation of alternatives would create a practical tool that is structured local development for the villages.

The scenarios are constructed based on the characteristics of the local potentials, beyond the traditional method applied in Indonesia to plan for the local development, as part of the top-down practices that commonly cannot exist as a sustainable programme. The current planning system for the villages is critically considered in the view that "...existing planning processes and practices fail to fulfil effectively their primary purpose" (Ratcliffe, J.; Krawczyk, E. 2011, p. 644). Thus, to construct an effective planning programme for the Village Alliance, this research constructs scenarios with four integrated steps: thematic exploration, prospective scenarios, zoom-in vision, and transversal strategies.

a. Method of Thematic Exploration

In the analysis of potentials, some groups of the dominant local potentials into opportunities for development: heritage components, wood from forestry production, food from agriculture production, skills and knowledge (local values) of the local life, as well as the demographic composition of the local community. These groups of potentials are also the response to the demands both in the present and for the future of the villages in the alliances, as well as at the regional, national or international level that is translated into the specific theme of exploration.

This research focuses the dominance of local potentials as the source of exploration to promote as well as develop each local potential for local development of the villages in the alliances. The five dominant resources are developed into five thematic groups of exploration. The first exploration group is tourism: to increase the use and value of heritage as an integrated tourism resource. The second exploration group is the food network: to establish sustainable agricultural practices. The third exploration group is wood production: to maximise the local wood industry, as well as to strengthen the local culture and economy. The fourth exploration group is a new village: to respond to the anticipated future needs of the local demographic. The fifth exploration group is the centre of learning: to install heritage components (skill and local values) as a subject of knowledge with local characteristics. Therefore, each exploration group is created based on the specific focus and aims of the local development. Joseph Alcamo and Thomas Henrichs (2008, pp. 18-19) mention that the goal of the future strategy should cover components of education (education and learning, public information), science/research (scientific assessment, exploration, speculation or curiosity) and decision support/strategic planning (collective enquiry, advocacy or moralising, long term planning, policy-making). Regarding the focus and aim, the thematic exploration is detailed into sub-exploration groups that promote the possibilities from more significant to small scale, or from broad to narrow levels of the Village Alliances.

b. Method of Prospective Scenarios

The thematic exploration provides five exploration groups with a broad focus and aim, which are specified into sub-exploration groups. Local potential promotion is in line with the multiple roles of the scenario methods in generating the alternative future of development. Wolfgang Jonas (2001) states “the scenario can be considered as an experimental stage set for design and planning practice, and a conceptual framework for disciplinary development”, thus the scenario would provide an effective approach for further design and planning process.

The possibility of strong relevance of interrelation between the sub-exploration groups is identified. The interrelation between sub-exploration groups is based on a preview of the prospective scenarios. It is in line with the description from Lena Borjeson et al. (2006) that there are two types of the future scenario, external with the action point of the future, and a strategic scenario that is used to inform strategy development.

In scenario planning, the focus is often on the distant future, and the scenarios themselves are not forecasts but very different alternative plausible futures that are intended to ‘bound’ the range of future possibilities, with each scenario (if thought of as an intersection of many events) having an infinitesimal likelihood of occurrence (Derbyshire, J.; Wright, G. 2017, p. 254).

Therefore, the prospective scenarios are based on the thematic exploration to promote the most original value of the villages in the alliances. The prospective scenarios are the creative ways to emphasise the value of novelty, mythical genius, path-breaking, or invention (McKay, B; McKiernan, P. 2010, p. 272). The prospective scenarios shape the goal for the future by translating the social, economic and physical objectives into a series of programmes (Siravo, F. 2015, p. 163). Besides the analysis of potentials, the prospective scenarios are also constructed by zoom-out analysis, previewed by interrelation between sub-exploration groups, and then delivered by storytelling method.

1. Zoom-Out Analysis

In the construction of the prospective scenarios, other issues than already included in the thematic exploration are considered as significant input. These issues significantly influence the local development of the Village Alliances, which is stated “...[p]lanners should not only consider the trade-offs between scenario-building tools more systematically but also go further and consider broader factors such as the purpose of the project “(Chakraborty, A; McMillan, A. 2015, p. 20). The other issues consist of the analyses of infrastructure, resources, and settlement. Then, those issues are analysed as zoom-out analysis.

The zoom-out analysis takes the factor of major influence in the area around the Village Alliances of the Lahat Regency, since they influence the conditions of the areas. These conditions deliver the message about the challenges as well as chances for the construction of the scenarios for local development within the Village Alliance, especially at the prospective scenarios phase. Moreover, this zoom-out analysis also emphasises that the construction of the prospective scenarios is a process that considers the external link of interrelation between the issues in surrounding areas and based on a preview of preview the prospective scenarios.

Furthermore, the three specific issues of infrastructure, resources and settlement structure are the most significant external influences in the construction of prospective scenarios. The analysis of infrastructure gives an overview of possible access to the alliances, especially regarding guest accessibility, both to national and international visitors. The analysis of resources strengthens the role of local potentials as the local values to be promoted. Then, the analysis of the settlement structure describes the support from the region as a system of heritage values of the villages in the alliances.

2. The interrelation between sub-exploration groups

The wide range of the sub-exploration groups in the thematic exploration provides the possibility of connection. The connection shows the strong influences between each other as developed based on the same background of context and values of the local life in the Village Alliances as significant resources to define or preview the most prospective scenarios. This chance is developed into a connection as an interrelation between sub-exploration groups based on a preview of the prospective scenarios.

The interrelation between sub-exploration groups shows strong links between each exploration group to promote significant values or messages of the scenarios in the planning process. The planning process aims for the vision or goal-oriented, beyond the technical procedure (Lessard, G. 1998). Furthermore, the link is developed based on the local values and challenges as the input, and the demand and chances as the response to the future. Hence, the interrelation of five fields of thematic exploration: tourism, food network, food production, new village and centre of learning, leads to the four main interrelations of sub-exploration groups that are delivered in the storytelling method.

3. Storytelling

The four groups of prospective scenarios that are previewed by the four interrelation groups are constructed further through the method of storytelling. Storytelling is a creative way to articulate the four prospective scenarios as valuable possibilities for the future. The development of the planning process is not only being explored in maximum possibilities, but also creates collective knowledge and enjoyment (Cialdea, D. 2018, p. 16). Storytelling would elevate those values as the optimum messages to establish plans for local development. To clarify the ideas, ethnodrama, story (and) poetry would help to deliver the meaning clearly beyond the processes of only theoretical construction (Silverman, D. 2013, p. 141).

Each message of four scenarios is delivered into specific stories. Additionally, each story sets the theme that links it with a specific village as the main village. Also, storytelling is connected with a case, a figure, or a condition that outlined through fieldworks of case study areas, especially expert interviews. Hence, there are four cases of storytelling: Lawang Agung as a Rediscovered Village, Lubuk Sepang as a Countryside Resort, Karang Dalam as a Laboratory for Sustainability, and Bangke as a Vocational Workshop.

The storytelling is divided into two groups in each alliance. Two stories of Countryside Resort and Laboratory for Sustainability are linked with the Lubuk Sepang alliance, and two stories of a Rediscovered Village and Vocational Workshop are linked in the Bangke alliance. The groups are based on the effectivity that is believed to be a representation of the prospective scenario's construction, instead of a repetition process in all of the villages in the alliances.

c. Method of Zoom-in Vision

The zoom-in vision is a continuous process to provide a detailed methodology to articulate the prospective scenarios. Based on the output-oriented of the local development process, the zoom-in vision focuses on one out of four scenarios. The chosen scenario is Bangke as a Vocational Workshop. This scenario has the role of the representatives of dominant local potentials. In addition, it also covers all of the local potentials in the villages of the alliance.

The process of zoom-in vision consists of several steps within a framework for planning and development. It provides a guideline for the planning process and a procedure for development practice. Therefore, the zoom-in vision consists of different tools, each with their own focus, aim, and outputs.

1. Heritage Building Guide

In the process of zoom-in vision, there is an awareness of the need for local development, especially with new buildings or facilities to support the implementation of the scenarios. Therefore, there is an urgent need for responsive action this issue development, guided by the Heritage Building Guide.

This research sets this guide within the local development category especially for the local community based on the awareness of the threatened condition of the architectural heritage, as well as the anticipated future for new development needed to support the scenario. The scenario has to be supported by the new development of various programmes and facilities. Arnim Wiek et al. (2006, pp. 746-747) defines the scenario construction as the formulation of goal, procedure, and result. Hence, the Heritage Building Guide conducts the highlighted issues related to the development of new facilities and its impacts on the villages as part of the development procedure in the case study areas.

Furthermore, the heritage building guide responds to the results of the analysis of potentials especially regarding the field of heritage. The heritage component in the case study areas is symbolised by heritage buildings. All of the villages in the alliances are dominated by the traditional houses with specific characteristics as part of material heritage. However, as mentioned in the challenging issues, the current condition of material heritage is in threatened condition. Thus, starting from the initial fieldwork, this research analyses existing architectural buildings in the villages.

The analysis of the existing architectural buildings in the villages defines three major categories of traditional houses, modified, and new buildings (Chapter 2.2.). The categories are mostly based on the current condition, characteristics, materials, forms and functions. Among these three categories, the traditional houses category is outlined as the dominant one.

These categories initiate the formulation of categories in the Heritage Building Guide. The Heritage Building Guide sets up three categories of protection, re-use, and new development as components of the guidance. These categories refer to each category of the existing condition: protection refers to traditional houses, re-use refers to the modified buildings, and new development refers to the new buildings.

Each category of the protection, the re-use, and the new development is formulating the specific components guideline based on the vision of the chosen prospective scenario for the village. The formulation is focusing on highlighted points as significant aspects to be fulfilled in the local development that are specified as strategies aspects of project development. The highlighted points consist of some significant aspects of organic development, new village, focus activity, local architecture as the context of development, added value as well as future development. These highlighted points are reflected into detailed guidelines based on each category of the Heritage Building Guide.

Therefore, the categories of the Heritage Building Guide emphasize its aim as a first initiative of local development in the villages. It is the framework to initiate to develop a guideline. It starts from the local resources, especially architectural heritage that will be implemented by the local

people with coordination with relevant experts. Thus, the Heritage Building Guide strongly supports bottom-up practices in the local development of the villages for the future.

2. Stakeholder Mapping

The other responsive action of the scenario building is the stakeholder mapping. This research develops the inputs from the fieldworks of case study areas, especially the expert interview sessions to map the various people, groups, or institutions that may be involved in the scenarios building.

The Stakeholder Mapping categorises the interviewees of the expert interviews as the main stakeholder of the local development. The experts are classified into different groups of head or instrument of the village's structure, local community, local government, academics, and relevant institutions. The Stakeholder Mapping would also classify the groups of targeted guests that will involve in the programme development of the scenario for the local development in the villages. Thus, the Stakeholder Mapping defines the input from the expert interviews as well as targeted guests, or stakeholders that have to be involved in the scenario construction.

3. Realisation Cycle

In the realisation cycle, the chosen scenario is detailed into a framework for specific procedures of local development. Thus, through this method, this research covers the approach that is defined by Brian O'Neill et al. (2008, pp.1-2) that scenario is divided into two forms: product-oriented, to generate the scenario that is able to serve multiple variables, and process-oriented, that sets a process as a privilege goal. The realisation cycle is the phase that accommodates the multiple variables and transforms them into a sequenced process.

As mentioned, the framework for procedures of local development consist of different steps, such as project development, spatial development, and site-specific strategy.

Project Development

The project development describes a framework for the contextual implementation of the scenario Vocational Workshop for Bangke. The context is defined based on the local values of Bangke village. Additionally, the local values are also integrated with the challenges and the future needs that are reflected from the analysis of potentials. After the descriptions of the context, the project development consists of the analyses of the stakeholders as the specific interaction with the local community of Bangke village as the context. Also, the strategy of the development is defined with the spirit of organic development, concept of a new village, focused activity, local architecture, added values and future development. Then, the analysis of the strategy is completed with the criteria formulation. The formulation of criteria consists of significant components of heritage buildings, cultural landscape, access, local creativity, sectors of agriculture, wood, food, fishing, and water resources, as well as topography and nature risk. This complex range of criteria supports to transform the sharp vision and mission of the scenario into programmable, financial, planning steps, branding, participation, and implementation plans.

Exploration for Spatial Development

The contextual framework in project development is further detailed in the step of spatial development. The spatial development provides the possibility of development as the implementation of the prospective scenario of the vocational workshop. The alternatives are an effective exploration to maximise the local potentials and characteristics of the village based on the programme development.

The exploration for spatial development of the Bangke village as a Vocational Workshop is started by implementing the result of analyses of the project development aspects, especially regarding context, programming, strategies, criteria formulation, vision and mission, and programmatic design. The analysis result of these components is transformed as a spatial

5. CASE STUDY WORK

development form or plan that will be proposed as an alternative for future development of the village.

Furthermore, the transformation of analysis of spatial development aspects is integrated with specific characteristics of Bangke village, especially regarding its cluster settlement form or structure of traditional houses, location of the houses that are surrounded by natural farms, ponds, and forests, water systems, as well as habitual action of the local people as a communal community. In the exploration process, the spatial development of the Bangke village as a Vocational Workshop is performed in four alternatives. These four alternatives are designed based on the maximum possibilities to promote local characteristics. The local characteristics are highlighted through area dimension, existing transformation, accessibility, and activities of Bangke village as a Vocational Workshop. Hence, each alternative of spatial development proposes each characteristic that would be considered in the next step of the realisation cycle.

Site-specific Strategy

The alternatives developed in the step of spatial development provide a range of possibilities for the implementation of the scenario a Vocational Workshop in Bangke. The site-specific strategy focuses the process of spatial development alternatives into an integrated structure. Therefore, the integrated structure would propose a sub-village expansion as the alternative to be implemented.

The sub-village expansion is structured based on the evaluation to define the maximum benefit and minimum risk of the four alternatives. Among four alternatives, then alternative four of sub-village expansion is highlighted as a chosen plan of spatial development of Bangke village. Thus, the site-specific strategy provides an applicative spatial structure to be implemented in Bangke for the scenario Vocational Workshop.

d. Method of Transversal Strategies

Based on the previous steps, the development of a framework for the implementation of the scenario has been focussing on a village as the chosen context. Bangke as a Vocational Workshop is the representative for the implementation.

Moreover, the implementation of the scenario would bring forward the larger context of the alliances through transversal strategies. For this perspective, all four scenarios: Rediscovered Village, Countryside Resort, Laboratory for Sustainability, and Vocational Workshop are implemented in each alliance. Therefore, the transversal strategies set a village as the main axis with related groups of villages as one integrated area with a specific developmental aim. Hence, in a Village Alliance, there are four groups of villages, oriented towards one of the four a prospective scenario. The chosen prospective scenario of these groups is based on the previous phases of analysis of potentials.

Therefore, the transversal strategies are the way to implement the prospective scenarios into a larger context of a Village Alliance. It is different from the previous phase of zoom-in vision that set detailed procedures of the implementation of a scenario at the level of a single village.

5.1.3. Method of Evaluation

The implementation of the four scenarios in a Village Alliance would open the need for its evaluation. The evaluation uses Sustainable Local Development Indicators that are formulated as part of the theoretical framework (Chapter 3.2.). The Sustainable Local Development Indicators are assessed based on the local values and recent challenges, as well as future challenges.

The formulation of the indicators for sustainable local development is initiated by the Cultural Heritage Count for Europe Commission (2015). CHCfE defines four pillars of heritage indicators: economic, social, cultural and environmental. However, this research proposes the detailed specification of the environment pillar into spatial and ecological due to the complex components of these aspects. Therefore, five pillars of Sustainable Local Development Indicators: economic, social, cultural, spatial and ecological. Moreover, the evaluation process of the development framework is drawn to evaluate its implementation as a whole process.

5.1.4. Summary of the Research Process

The case study work is the core of this research work. It is the development process of the **inductive logic**. Therefore, in the methodology for the case study work, fieldwork is described as the basis for the case study work. However, in the research structure, the fieldwork is located in the part of the contextual and conceptual framework (Chapter 4.1.).

There are three significant steps in the **case study work**: analysis of potentials, construction of scenarios, and the process of evaluation, which use a combination of different methods and tools in each step. The **analysis of potentials** starts with fieldwork as the basis to respond to the inductive logic. The fieldwork was performed in two periods: the first period (January-March 2017) defined the initiative case study areas of Lubuk Sepang village and Bangke village as the chosen areas. The second period of fieldwork (July-September 2018) validated the innovative framework of the Village Alliance as the main concept formulation. The concept formulation is the proposed framework for the local development as the concept gained from the background of the inductive process and theoretical framework. In addition, the hypothesis and concept formulation of the research is also strengthened by an adaptation of the transferable knowledge from the reference studies in Indonesia and Europe. Hence, the analysis of potentials started with the fieldwork I and was then strengthened in the fieldwork II. The initial analysis of potentials leads to the definition of criteria, both quantitative and qualitative. Furthermore, influence factors are considered in SWOT analysis.

The result of the analysis of potentials supports the construction of the scenarios to establish an effective local development framework for the future of the villages. The construction of the scenarios started with **thematic exploration** to maximise the local potentials by setting it within five exploration groups: tourism, food network, wood production, new villages and centre of learning with each sub-exploration group. Furthermore, the inputs of **zoom-out analysis**: infrastructure, resources, and settlement from the territory around the case study areas is also taken as significant inputs for generating the prospective scenarios. Then, the zoom-out analysis is integrated with thematic exploration. The integration is delivered through storytelling: a Rediscovered Village, a Countryside Resort, a Laboratory for Sustainability and a Vocational Workshop as the **prospective scenarios**. The interrelation between sub-exploration groups is based on a preview of these prospective scenarios. The implementation of the scenario is developed in the **zoom-in vision**. This research provides a framework for a Heritage Building Guide as the tool to respond to the dynamic need for local development within heritage components and stakeholder mapping as the tool to specify the inputs and targeted actors or users for the local development. Based on the output-orientation of the local development procedure, the realisation cycle focuses on one scenario for Bangke as a Vocational Workshop. The **transversal strategies** provide a framework for the implementation of prospective scenarios on a larger scale of Village Alliance.

The efficacy of the framework for the implementation of scenarios and the development process in general is assessed with **Sustainable Local Development Indicators**. It is the tool to evaluate the framework as well as the goal for its implementation. The set of indicators initiates five

5. CASE STUDY WORK

aspects of culture, social, economy, ecology, and spatial to assess the sustainability of local development.

The steps of the methodology for the case study work set the details and transparent procedures of framework for local development within a practical case study, instead of only a theoretical approach. The methodology for this case study can be applied with an adaptation or replication process to other regions. The combination of methods and tools in the work on the case study are supported by reference cases and theory, especially regarding the implementation of the innovative framework of Village Alliance to create an effective framework for local development. The method dismisses common top-down planning processes and programmes, which apply a "one-size-fits-all"-model to all situation without contextual orientation in a short period of time.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

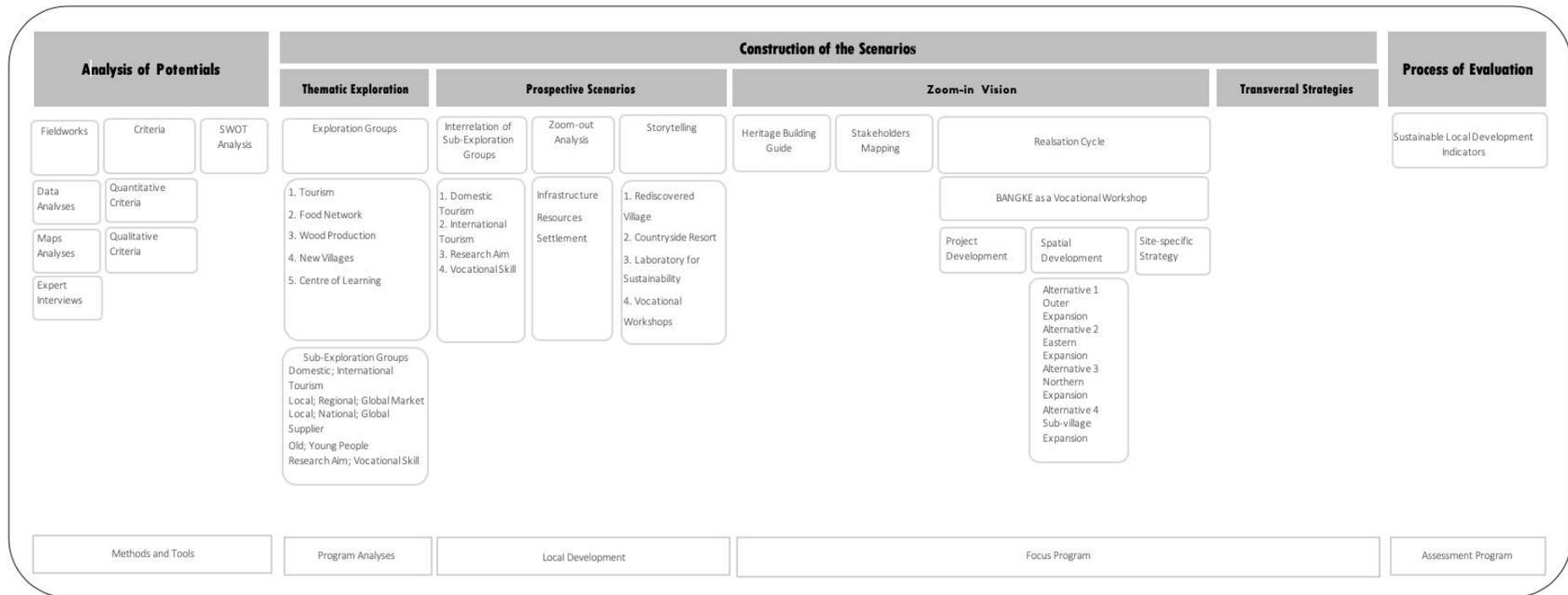
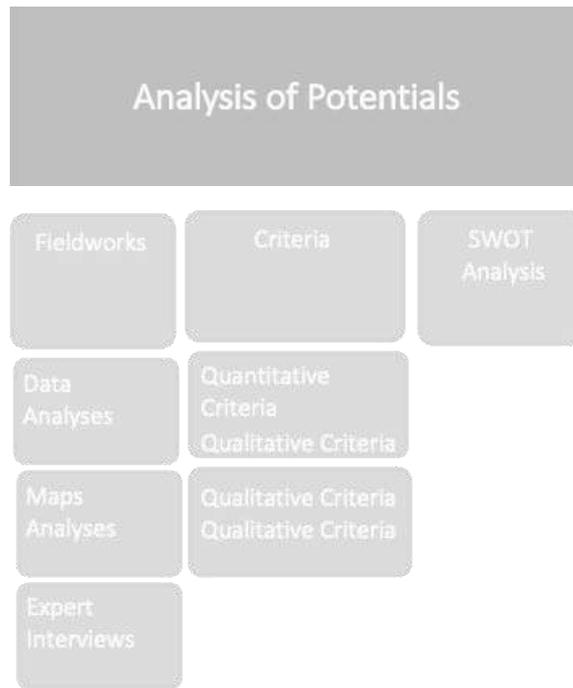


Table 43. The detailed methodology applied for case study work that is started from the analysis of potentials, construction of scenarios (thematic exploration, prospective scenarios, zoom-in vision, transversal strategies) and process of evaluation. Source: Author, 2018



The structure of analysis of potentials

5.2. Analysis of Potentials

The conceptual framework of Village Alliance integrates villages not only as a comprehensive area, but also as an effective way to promote the local villages potentials for a better future. The integration refers to the complex structures of local resources, both human, (knowledge and skill), and nature, (landscape, agriculture, forestry, fishery), as well as material heritage (local architecture such as construction, design and ornaments, craft, woven fabric) and immaterial (art and performance, tradition and ceremony, beliefs, custom, etc.).

Furthermore, the integration of these local potentials needs an effective way to promote it. That effective way is significant to protect, valorise, and develop the Village Alliance. Analysis of potentials activates all of the resources in the alliance into various possibilities for the future of the villages. The activation does not only group the potentials but also integrates the capabilities of the villages into a framework that contributes to the local development.

The section analysis of potentials is developed based on quantitative and qualitative criteria. The analysis provides the data and descriptions that are used as a basis to generate scenarios. Moreover, influencing factors are developed through the SWOT analysis to describe strengths and challenges of a Village Alliance framework.

5.2.1. Criteria

Regarding the local potentials, there are defined groups of components of the local potentials (see Chapter 2.3.3.) in Village Alliances. Each component of the potentials includes background, history, and local values. All of these points are significant inputs in the analysis of local potentials. Therefore, to define critical information of each local potential, this research is classifying the criterion into two components of the quantitative and the qualitative criteria.

a. Quantitative Criteria

The quantitative criteria consist of list of data synthesis and some important numbers, such as size, total, and intensity of several variables in Lubuk Sepang and Bangke alliances. The variables are geographic, governance, population, social, industry, and communication and tourism objects.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Villages of Lubuk Sepang Alliance			Tanjung Mulak	Pulau Pinang	Tanjung Sirih	Lubuk Sepang	Perigi	Karang Dalam	Pagar Batu	Kuba	Jati	
Geographic	Climate	10 Days/247,075mm/month	Yellow	Grey	Green	Blue	Dark Blue	Brown	Orange	Light Green	Red	
	Elevation Above Sea Level (m)	>150-185	Yellow	Grey	Green	Blue	Dark Blue	Brown	Orange	Light Green	Red	
	Large (Km2)	06-10	Yellow			Blue	Dark Blue					
		11-20							Brown		Light Green	Red
		>21		Grey	Green							
	Distance to the capital Lahat Regency (km)	08-10									Light Green	Red
		10-15							Brown	Orange		
16-20				Green	Blue	Dark Blue						
	>21	Yellow	Grey									
Governance	Village Status	Definitive	Yellow	Grey	Green	Blue	Dark Blue	Brown	Orange	Light Green	Red	
	Number of Sub Villages	2		Grey	Green		Dark Blue	Brown	Orange		Red	
		3	Yellow			Blue						
Population	Total Population (person)	< 500	Yellow			Blue						
		500-600					Dark Blue		Orange			
		601-800	Yellow	Grey		Blue						
	Ration (People/km2)	>801			Green				Brown		Light Green	Red
		30-40		Grey	Green							
		71-80						Dark Blue	Brown			
	81-90				Blue			Orange	Light Green	Red		
	>90	Yellow			Blue							
Social	School	Kindergarten	Yellow	Grey	Green	Blue	Dark Blue	Brown	Orange	Light Green	Red	
		Elementary	Yellow	Grey	Green	Blue	Dark Blue	Brown	Orange	Light Green	Red	
		Junior High School									Light Green	Red
		Senior High School										Red
	Health Facilities		Yellow	Grey	Green	Blue	Dark Blue	Brown	Orange	Light Green	Red	
						Blue						
	Participants of family planning program (%)	40-50				Blue					Light Green	
		51-60										
		61-70		Grey			Dark Blue	Brown				
		71-80	Yellow		Green							Red
		>81							Orange			
	Sport facilities	Football		Grey	Green	Blue	Dark Blue	Brown	Orange	Light Green	Red	
		Volley Ball	Yellow	Grey	Green	Blue				Orange	Light Green	
		Tennis Table				Blue	Dark Blue					
		Badminton			Green	Blue	Dark Blue					
	Youth Organisation		Yellow	Grey	Green	Blue	Dark Blue	Brown	Orange	Light Green	Red	
	Social Community (religion)		Yellow	Grey	Green	Blue	Dark Blue	Brown	Orange	Light Green	Red	
Water resources	Water Springs	Yellow	Grey	Green	Blue	Dark Blue	Brown	Orange	Light Green	Red		
	Well										Red	
Place for Defecation	Private Toilet		Grey	Green	Blue	Dark Blue	Brown	Orange	Light Green	Red		
	River	Yellow	Grey	Green	Blue	Dark Blue	Brown	Orange	Light Green	Red		
Industry	Number of industry	Food and Beverage			Green							
		Wood									Red	
	Minerals	River Stones	Yellow	Grey		Blue						
		Sands	Yellow	Grey		Blue		Brown	Orange	Light Green	Red	
Communication	Phone Signals	Intense			Green					Light Green	Red	
		Less	Yellow	Grey		Blue	Dark Blue	Brown	Orange			
Tourism Object	Natural Tourism		Yellow	Grey	Green	Blue	Dark Blue	Brown	Orange			
	Cultural Tourism			Green	Blue	Dark Blue	Brown	Orange				

Table 44. Quantitative criteria of local potentials of each village in Lubuk Sepang alliance. Source: Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency, 2017

Villages in Bangke Alliance			Lawang Agung	Karang Endah	Pandan Arang Ulu	Muntar Alam Baru	Muntar Alam Lama	Bintuhan	Kebon Jati	Tanjung Raman	Gunung Liwat	Singapura	Bangke	Tebat Langsat	
Geographic	Climate	28 Days/746.5mm/month													
	Elevation Above Sea Level (m)	>700-957													
	Large (Km2)	5-6													
		6,1-7													
		7,1-8													
		>8,1													
	Distance to the capital Lahat Regency (km)	40-50													
51-60															
>71															
Governance	Village Status	Definitive													
	Number of Sub Villages	2													
		3													
		4													
Population	Total Population (person)	101-300													
		301-500													
		501-700													
		>701													
	Ration (People/km2)	15-40													
		41-60													
		61-80													
Social	School	Kindergarten													
		Elementary													
		Junior High School													
	Health Facilities	40-50													
		51-60													
		61-70													
		71-80													
	Sport facilities	Football													
		Volley Ball													
		Tennis Table													
		Badminton													
	Youth Organisation														
	Social Community (religion)														
	Water resources	Water Springs													
		Well													
	Place for Defecation	Private Toilet													
Common Toilet															
River															
Industry	Number of industry	Wood													
		Cloth													
		Food And Beverages													
		Bamboo													
Communication	Phone Signals	Intense													
Tourism Object	Natural Tourism														
	Cultural Tourism														

Table 45. Quantitative criteria of local potentials of each village in Bangke alliance. Source: Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency, 2017

b. Qualitative Criteria

Other components of the non-numerical condition of the Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages are analysed in the qualitative criteria. The qualitative criteria include a collection of components that contribute to local development. These criteria provide a general description of the existing condition of each village in the Lubuk Sepang and the Bangke alliances.

The qualitative criteria consist of variables of space, socio-economic issues, and planning and governance. These variables are analysed based on main categories used by local government in assessing development indicators for planning and development programme in Lahat Regency. Hence, those indicators are formulated in regional planning guideline.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Lubuk Sepang Criteria

I	II	III	IV	Lubuk Sepang Alliance										
				Tanjung Mulak	Pulau Pinang	Tanjung Sirih	Lubuk Sepang	Perigi	Karang Dalam	Pagar Batu	Kuba	Jati		
Space	Spatial Structure	System of Urban Service Center	Regional Activity Center , Local Promotion Activities Center, Area Service Center, Environmental Service Center Regional Activity Center is in Lahat District		Environment al Service Center									
		System of Energy	Development of Steam Power Plant, Geothermal Power Plant, Solar Power	Development of Solar Power (has not define the detil location)										
		System of Telecommunication	Development of analog and digital cable networks as part of the national telecommunications system, the development of a terrestrial telephone network that reaches all subdistrict centers, construction of internet service in the capital of Lahat Regency, construction of fiber optic connecting every government office with other strategic area as well as capital of Lahat Regency with other regency capital	Phone signals cover all of the area, however no internet access										
		System of Water resource	River areas, irrigation networks, raw water infrastructure for clean water		Water irrigation with an area of 214 Ha									
		System of Environment facility	Plan of waste treatment system, waste water treatment, drainage system; and drinking water supply systems	Garbage Disposal in all residential areas, no waste treatment, open system drainage network developed along the roadside and settlement neighborhoods										
		Strategic Area	strategic area of economic growth, strategic area of social culture, environmental strategic area	Kota Agung and Pulau Pinang district has the potential as strategic area, such as; 1. The potential of local economic growth of agriculture, fishery, forestry as well as industry 2. Social and culture richness, both natural and cultural 3. Environmental richness, such as biodiversity, flora, fauna However, the are some changellenges to improved those potential, such as infrastucture, local management, and community inforcement										
	Settlement	Urban and Rural Settlement Areas		All the villages include to the rural settlement areas, traditional village which built many years ago from the local ancestors										
				The form of the vlllage built near the river as the main orietation and developed as some clusters of										

5. CASE STUDY WORK

	Natural Resources	Protected area plans and cultivation areas	a. protected forest areas; Protected Forest with an area of approximately 44,528 ha located in South Kikim District, West Kikim District, Jarai Sub-district, Tanjung Sakti PUMI Sub-district, Tanjung Sakti PUMU Sub-district, Kota Agung Subdistrict and Mulak Ulu												
			b. areas that provide protection to their subordinate areas; water catchment areas in protected forests												
			c. local protected areas; the river border area (the provision of the distance of the river boundary area 100 (one hundred) meters wide on the left of the right of the big river, and 50 (fifty) meters wide on the left and right of the small river and 10-15 (ten to fifteen) meters on the left of the river right in the settlement area)	The river border does not apply in the settlement area of the village, the border is only separated by the embankment wall											
			the area around the springs (the provision of a distance of at least 200 radius meters around the spring)												
			d. nature reserve areas, nature preservation and cultural heritage areas; Covering natural forest reserves and forests with an area of approximately 51,653 ha located in South Kikim District, PSEKSU district, Pajar Bulan district, Jarai district, Pagar Gunung District and Pulau Pinang district.	The location of the natural forest reservation, beside the area is also conducted as the area of production forest, agriculture, fishery, oil and gas mining, industry											
			e. disaster-prone areas; Flood prone areas, landslide prone areas	This district has big possibility of the landslide, especially during the rainy season. However, not all part of the cliff facilitated with the embankment wall. Thus, there are many trees are unrooted to the street area at that moment and cancel the trip of the street user											
Infrastructure	System of Transportation	Land transport network system, rail network system, and air transportation system											Plan of development of type B passenger terminal		
			Primary arterial road, Primary collector road, Primary local road												
	Other Infrastructure Systems	Erosion and landslide control systems, and disaster evacuation rooms and trails	Conducting construction of retaining (embankment) in the river side												
Social Economic Issues	Social	Form of Society	Non complex society with strong traditional values, working together as the habitual action applied for many events/ceremonies, respect the elderly as main voice of the village												
	Economic	Poverty	The level of poverty is high, since the agriculture is the main sector for living												
	Political	Centralised		The political perspective does not too influence in the villages life, since it's more centralised in the big cities. However, the public election is also doing in the villages level, including in the head of village											
	History	Tribe		The same ancestor											

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Spatial Planning and	Spatial Planning	Guideline	Aim: As the guide of the Medium and Long Term Development Plan a of Lahat Regency	There is no spatial planning for the disrict/villages level							
			The scope of the planning includes all of the areas (districts) in Lahat Regency								
			Focus: Improving a productive area of space in accordance with its potential, especially in mining and agricultural sectors in Lahat	Pulau Pinang Dsitrict is the productive land of agriculture							
			Implementation								
			a. improve access to urban services and regional economic growth centers;		The capital of the district as well as Service Center for						
			b. improving the quality and coverage of transportation, telecommunication, energy and water, infrastructure network services throughout the district;	no public transportation, almost all access with good infrastructure, some villages access by temporary bridge to across the river							
								Across the river		Across the river	
			c. consolidation of protected areas in the regency areas under the authority of the Regency;								
			d. cultivation area management supports economic development through sustainable natural resource management based on agriculture, plantation, tourism and industry;	main sector of the development is agriculture, , other sector of industry and tourism not developed yet (local potential in some villages have been registered)							
					Cultural Tourism Site (registered megaliths)		Cultural Tourism Site (registered traditional		Natural Tourism (some spots of waterfall)		
			e. Monitor the change function of the forest area to non-forest area for the cultivation area based on the rules and regulations;								
			Space Utilization								
a. general rules of zoning regulations; protected areas, cultivation areas, areas surrounding national and regional infrastructure systems (areas surrounding transport infrastructure, energy, telecommunications, water resources)											
b. licensing provisions; principle permit, location permit, land use permit, building											
c. provision of incentives and disincentives; tax relief, granting of compensation, cross subsidizing, compensation, space lease and											
high taxation adjusted to the amount of costs required to overcome the impact caused by space utilization; and restrictions on the provision of infrastructure, the imposition of compensation, and penalties.											

5. CASE STUDY WORK

			d. direction of imposition of sanctions; imposition of administrative sanctions against spatial offenders									
	Organisation of the citizen	Youth organisation, local group (religion, hobbies)	The member of community can be contribute to the saptial planning and development of regency through the level of village leader/group	The democraton in the community still limited among several person, since lack of understanding and less of socialization. So, the role of the local commuity to bring and deliver the messages from the bottom level is urgently needed. Every villages has community group, especially based on the religion activity								
	Planning Instruments	Village has definite status as the unit of village management which legalised by the Lahat Regency.	Each regency has Village and Governance Agency to manage all the village activities and needs within Lahat Regency; Village has a head, secretary and head of some divisions.	All of the villages have the same status, structures and instruments of local governance under the coordination with the Village and Governance Agency of Lahat Regency								

Table 46. Qualitative criteria of local potentials of each village in Lubuk Sepang alliance. Source: Government of Lahat Regency, 2014; Development Planning Agency of Lahat Regency, 2016

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Bangke Criteria

I	II	III	IV	Bangke Alliance															
				Kota Agung	Karang Endah	Lawang Agung	Padang Arang Ulu	Muntar Alam Baru	Muntar Alam Lama	Bintuhan	Kebon Jati	Tanjung Raman	Gunung Liwat	Singapura	Tebat Langsat	Bangke			
Space	Spatial Structure	System of Urban Service Center	Regional Activity Center , Local Promotion Activities Center, Area Service Center, Environmental Service Center	Local Promotion Activities Center															
			Regional Activity Center is in Lahat District																
		System of Energy	Development of Steam Power Plant, Geothermal Power Plant, Solar Power	Development of Solar Power (has not define the detil location)															
		System of Telecommunication	Development of analog and digital cable networks as part of the national telecommunications system, the development of a terrestrial telephone network that reaches all subdistrict centers, construction of internet service in the capital of Lahat Regency, construction of fiber optic connecting every government office with other strategic area as well as capital of Lahat Regency with other regency capital	Phone signals cover all of the area, however no internet access															
		System of Water resource	River areas, irrigation networks, raw water infrastructure for clean water					Water irrigation with an area of 250 Ha											Water irrigation with an area of 3,500 Ha
		System of Environment facility	Plan of waste treatment system, waste water treatment, drainage system; and drinking water supply systems	Water Spring is the main source of daily needs															
		Strategic Area	strategic area of economic growth, strategic area of social culture, environmental strategic area	Garbage Disposal in all residential areas, no waste treatment, open system drainage network developed along the roadside and settlement neighborhoods															
				Kota Agung and Pulau Pinang district has the potential as strategic area, such as;															
				1. The potential of local economic growth of agriculture, fishery, forestry as well as industry															
				2. Social and culture richness, both natural and cultural															
Settlement	Urban and Rural Settlement Areas	3. Environmental richness, such as biodiversity, flora, fauna																	
		owever, the are some changellenges to improved those potential, such as infrastucture, local management, and community inforcemen																	
		All the villages include to the rural settlement areas, traditional village which built many years ago from the local ancestors																	
Natural Resources	Protected area plans and cultivation areas	a. protected forest areas; Protected Forest with an area of approximately 44,528 ha located in South Kikim District, West Kikim District, Jarai Sub-district, Tanjung Sakti PUMI Sub-district, Tanjung Sakti PUMU Sub-district, Kota Agung Subdistrict and Mulak Ulu District.	The form of the villages built along the main road as the orientation and divide into some clusters of traditional houses																
			One of the district location of Protected Areas																

5. CASE STUDY WORK

			b. areas that provide protection to their subordinate areas; water catchment areas in protected forests																
			c. local protected areas; the river border area (the provision of the distance of the river boundary area 100 (one hundred) meters wide on the left of the right of the big river, and 50 (fifty) meters wide on the left and right of the small river and 10-15 (ten to fifteen) meters on the left of the river right in the settlement area)																
			the area around the springs (the provision of a distance of at least 200 radius meters around the spring)	The distance regulation from the springs does not apply in the settlement area, however, usually the spring is located in some spots which separated from the housing/buildings in the village															
			d. nature reserve areas, nature preservation and cultural heritage areas; Covering natural forest reserves and forests with an area of approximately 51,653 ha located in South Kikim District, PSEKSU district, Pajar Bulan district, Jarai district, Pagar Gunung District and Pulau Pinang district.	This district area oriented as the agriculture and fishery land															
			e. disaster-prone areas; Flood prone areas, landslide prone areas	This district has big possibility of the landslide, especially during the rainy season. However, not all part of the cliff facilitated with the embankment wall. Thus, there are many trees are unrooted to the street area at that moment and cancel the trip of the street user															
Infrastructure	System of Transportation		Land transport network system, rail network system, and air transportation system	Segment Muara Tiga – Kota Agung as Primary collector road ; Development of type C passenger															
			Primary arterial road, Primary collector road, Primary local road																
	Other Infrastructure Systems	Erosion and landslide control systems, and disaster evacuation rooms and trails	Landslide common happens along the street, since not all slopes are setting with retaining wall																
Social	Social	Form of Society	Non complex society with strong traditional values, working together as the habitual action applied fro many events/ceremonies, respect the elderly as main voice of the village																
Economic Issues	Economic	Poverty	The level of poverty is high, since the agriculture is the main sector for living																
	Political	Centralised	The political perspective does not too influence in the villages life, since it's more centarised in the big cities. However, the public election is also doing in the villages level, including in the head of village election																
	History	Tribe	The same of ancestor																
Spatial Planning	Spatial Planning	Guideline	Aim: As the guide of the Medium and Long Term Development Plan a of Lahat	There is no spatial planning for the district/villages level															
			The scope of the planning includes all of the areas (districts) in Lahat Regency																
		Focus: Improving a productive area of space in accordance with its potential, especially in mining and agricultural sectors in Lahat Regency	Kota Agung District is the productive land of agriculture																

c. Summary of Analysis of Potentials and Discussion

The **quantitative criteria** provide a set of data in Lubuk Sepang alliance and Bangke alliance within various variables of **geographic, governance, population, social, industry, communication, and tourism objects**. Each variable shows a common condition of villages in the alliance. The variation is only in the short intervals in each variable, especially for the variables of the geographic, population and social. It relates to the same location, and also some historical backgrounds of each village due to the same root.

In the comparison between the Lubuk Sepang alliance and the Bangke alliance, there are some different points. The differences are related to each characteristic of the alliances, especially regarding the location of Lubuk Sepang alliance that is near river and Bangke alliance in hilly area.

Variables	Lubuk Sepang Alliance	Bangke Alliance
Climate	10days/247,075mm/month	28days/746,5mm/month
Elevation above sea level (m)	>150-185	>700-957
Large (average)	06-21	5-8,1
Distance to capital city (minimum)	0,8	40
Population (minimum-maximum)	500-800	101-700
School	Kindergarten-Elementary School in every village, Junior-Senior High School in one village	1 Kindergarten, 5 Elementary Schools, 4 Junior High School (spread among the villages), no Senior High School
Industry	(River) stones and sands, food and beverage	Wood, bamboo, woven clothes, food and beverage

Table 48. Specific differences in quantitative criteria between Lubuk Sepang and Bangke alliances. Source: The Government of Lahat Regency, 2014; Development Planning Agency of Lahat Regency, 2016

The **qualitative criteria** show the general description of the villages in alliance as an implementation of spatial development practises in Lahat Regency. The description shows that practice of top-down is happening. Consequently, the local development has been derived into some conditions, such as lack of infrastructure, minimum public facilities, insecure social and political condition, and also less community involvement and contribution in the local development agenda.

However, both the quantitative and the qualitative criteria guide to the description of the local potentials in alliances. It strongly describes recent challenge as well as chances for its improvement in future. Therefore, this research uses it as a basis for construction of scenarios.

The criteria are significant as component of analysis of potentials. It guides the local development to maximise the **local potentials**, especially in the process of the construction of scenarios. The criteria define dominant sector, challenges, as well as chances. Moreover, the criteria are set based on contextual analysis and supporting documents of the local government. Thus, the analysis effectively represents the villages in the alliance. Besides, the analysis supports the methodological applied to construct the implementation process of the proposed conceptual framework of the research.

5.2.2. SWOT Analysis

The quantitative and the qualitative criteria provide a series of numbers and descriptions about the Village Alliance. Moreover, the criteria are significant to identify the other influential factors that may affect the process of local development in Village Alliance. This research uses the SWOT (Strength Weaknesses Opportunities Threat) analysis as the next sequence of the analysis method to generate the scenarios.

The SWOT analysis identifies internal and external factors that influenced development of the Village Alliances. These factors would describe future conditions both as chances and as challenges. Thus, SWOT analysis predicts and sets the maximum approach for the prospective scenarios as well as minimise the negative impacts for the villages. Hence, the SWOT analysis would bring significant inputs for the next phase of the construction of the scenarios.

Moreover, the SWOT analysis aims to evaluate the balance between internal and external resources. This is relevant to both concept and criteria of the Village Alliance with complex components of local resources in social, culture, economic, and government. Hence, the SWOT analysis supports to planning process of the scenarios that would be applied in the Village Alliance, since it would indicate the forecast or prediction of the need or the dynamics of the future within the Village Alliance.

a. Components of SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis covers the components of space, social, economic, and also spatial development and government. These components are subjects that would be translated into the scenario as an integrated method of local development in Village Alliance. Due to these common components that will be used to construct the scenarios, the SWOT analysis is framing together both Lubuk Sepang alliance and Bangke alliance.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

OT	
SW	
STRENGTH	
S1. SPACE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The significant potential of natural water resources (springs and rivers) b. There is tremendous potential of steam, geothermal and solar power energy c. The vast capacity of agriculture as the primary sector of the development d. Distinctive of social and cultural components (both natural and cultural) e. Complex biodiversity of flora and fauna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. Traditional villages with distinctive characteristics of material and immaterial heritage g. Specific sceneries of the location, such as near the river, hills, etc. h. Many productive and natural forest areas as the wood production locations as well as the water catchment area i. All the villages are possibly accessed
S2. SOCIAL ECONOMIC ISSUES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strong social relationship in the society (such as cooperation, etc.) b. Independently support the local economic ability by themselves from the agricultural sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. The practice of transparency government has been started, such as the election of the head of the village d. The historical background of the communities is the same, such as the origin, the way the village opened
S3. SPATIAL PLANNING AND GOVERNMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The spatial planning applied from the national, province and regional level 2. Focus on the productive land of each area, such as agriculture and mining 3. Management of some potential area to support local economic development, such as registered objects for protection, village fund allocation for equal development, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Detailed requirement and regulation for space utilization (license, incentive, sanction) 5. The citizen has been practised in the organization activities 6. Each village has the local governance instruments (head, secretary, other supported position) as the representatives of the local people in each village
WEAKNESSES	
W1. SPACE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activities centre is locating in the capital of the village/city only 2. The development of the energy alternative system has been ratified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. The requirement for the local protected areas has not built-in every river border and the critical areas of flood, or landslide 8. There is no recycling system yet (garbage, wastewater, drainage, and drinking)

5. CASE STUDY WORK

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The coverage of internet access is still limited 4. The infrastructure for water access has not built in every village 5. The infrastructure of transportation broke in many villages and no public transportation 6. The control and management of the protected area is still low, so there are many cases of protected areas exploitation 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The sanitation of the environment is not good 10. The local economy is still relying on agriculture, while other sectors have not been developed 	
W2. SOCIAL ECONOMIC ISSUES <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Many local people lack in knowledge b. The structure of the population is dominating by young and old people 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. The older people have a conservative perspective that not too flexible with the changes 	
W3. SPATIAL PLANNING AND GOVERNMENT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The spatial planning does not cover the village level 2. The focus of the development has not equally distributed to the villages 3. The system of improving the quality of network/infrastructure has not started yet 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The implementation of space utilization (license, incentive, sanction) has not been applied 5. The organization in the society still limited in specific focus, such as religion 6. The potential human resource for the possible position of planning instrument is limited. 	
OPPORTUNITIES		THREATS	
O1. SPACE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Development of the agricultural system b. Maximizing the social and cultural components c. Protecting and enhancing the complex biodiversity d. Protecting and improving the traditional villages of the local settlement 		T1. SPACE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The dry season influence the shortage of clean water and agriculture b. The modernized perspective eliminates the social and cultural values c. The sustainability of the biodiversity is threatened, due to the transition of agriculture land to settlement or the changes of the plantation in the same land 	
O2. SOCIAL ECONOMIC ISSUES <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Improving community involvement b. Enhancing the independence of economic activities to increase the local people prosperity c. Increasing the people trust of the government d. Increasing the value of history as the immaterial components e. The big population number 		T2. SOCIAL ECONOMIC ISSUES <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The conventional way of thinking for some people, especially elderly who are not open/flexible for the changes b. Limited land for agriculture 	
O3. SPATIAL PLANNING AND GOVERNMENT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Improving the spatial coverage planning to the village b. Better management of the potential area c. Law enforcement 		T3. SPATIAL PLANNING AND GOVERNMENT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The overlapping of local regulation implementation b. Non-cooperative local people for their properties management, such as for the heritage building to support the tourism sector c. The dominance of some people, group due to different interest in the village activities 	
SPACE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting up the intensive programme of agriculture and its system such as watering, harvesting to maximize the local production and support the local development 2. Starting the project of energy alternative as part of the sustainable development framework 3. Strengthening of all the components of villages such as social, cultural and economic activities 		SPACE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alternative farming (agricultural) methods and needs based on the seasonal/weather condition 2. Socialization and regenerating the image of the heritage components as the local characteristics 3. Setting the guideline of the new development in the settlement area (area, modification, and new houses/buildings) 	

5. CASE STUDY WORK

<p>(agriculture), as an integrated with the other sectors, so those components become the characteristics of the local area</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Maintaining the wood production and distribution to sustain the using of the wood as the most biological materials and the local building characteristic with wood as the dominance material 5. Improving the infrastructure by increasing the quality and provide alternative access especially for the remote area <p>SOCIAL ECONOMIC ISSUES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing and maintaining the quality and quantities of local community activities as part of the local values 2. Empower the representative of the village to communicate with the local government to gain the support 3. Increasing the value of historical background to all the components of society, especially the young generation, such as the socialization ad involvement in specific programmes <p>SPATIAL PLANNING AND GOVERNMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extending the coverage of the spatial planning by promoting the village as the smallest unit of the plan and developing in the regency 2. Designing the equal focus of development to all of the villages, not only focus on the urban area 3. The law enforcement by implementing the regulation 4. Empowering the local governance instruments as the representative of the local people, as well as the first step of the bottom-up practice for the Lahat Regency Government 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The monitoring process of the illegal lodging or new farm area in the protected forest areas 5. Increasing the protection structures for the critical region, especially for the flood, landslide, and bush-fire <p>SOCIAL ECONOMIC ISSUES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fostering the local identification and listing process for the protection of the heritage buildings 2. Involving the third/related party to communicate with the local community/group 3. Increasing the knowledge of the local people about the political view/perspective. Thus, the local people would understand the benefit of government regulation/programmes, etc. <p>SPATIAL PLANNING AND GOVERNMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stating the focus of each regulation based on the specific needs and socializing it to the local community for their involvement as the inputs 2. Designing the programmes that involve the local people as the main actors of the programme, especially in the tourism sector by grouping based on the capability and interest of the local people.
---	--

Table 49. SWOT analysis to identify the internal and external factors that influence the development of in the Village Alliances. Source: Author, 2018

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Strength		Opportunities	Threats
Space	Spatial Structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The vast capacity of agriculture as the primary sector of the development The potential of steam, geothermal and solar power energy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The plantation and harvesting depend on the season; Water shortage in the dry season. No local expert in the energy alternative for the starting project in the Lahat Regency
	Settlement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional villages with distinctive characteristics of material and immaterial heritage Specific sceneries of the location, such as the river, hills 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The modernised perspective eliminates the social and cultural values The extension of the settlement area due to the increase of the population number
	Natural Resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The complex biodiversity of flora and fauna Many productive and natural forest areas as the wood production as well as a water catchment area 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The transition of agriculture land to settlement or the changes of the plantation in the same land The threat of disasters, such as flood, landslides, fire due to the location, heavy rain, and hot temperature.
	Infrastructures	The infrastructures network and alternative access	The difficult location of hills or across the river
Social Economic Issue	Social	The strong social relationship in the society (such as cooperation)	The conventional way of thinking for some people, especially elderly who are not open/flexible for the changes
	Economic	The local economic ability from the agricultural sector, and other areas of industry, tourism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Limited land for agriculture Young people less interest in farming
	Political	The practice of transparency government has been started, such as the election of the head of the village	The dominance of political practice from some parties
	History	The same historical background of the communities, such as origin, language, the way the village opened	Less of skill person of local knowledge, usually only elderly know the local history. However, they cannot communicate very well, especially to other people or guests.
Spatial Planning and Government	Spatial Planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The spatial planning applied from the national, province and regional level Focus on the productive land of each area, such as agriculture and mining Management of some potential area to support local economic development, such as registered objects for protection, village fund allocation for equitable development, etc. Details requirement and regulation for space utilisation (license, incentive, sanction) 	The overlapping of local regulation implementation
	Organisation of Citizen	The citizen has been practised in the organisation activities	Non-cooperative local people for their properties management, such as for the heritage building to support the tourism sector
	Planning Instrument	Each village has the local governance instruments (head, secretary, other supported position) as the representatives of the local people in each village	The dominance of some people, group due to different interest in the village activities
Space	Spatial Structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The activities centre is locating in the capital of the village/city only The development of the energy alternative system has not ratified yet The coverage of internet access is still limited 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The unbalanced development of the local area The crisis energy
	Settlement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is no recycling system yet (garbage, wastewater, drainage, and drinking) The sanitation of the environment is not good 	The health level is low

5. CASE STUDY WORK

	Natural Resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The control and management of the protected area is still low, so there are many cases of protected areas exploitation 2. The requirement for the local protected areas has not built-in every river border and the critical areas of flood, landslide 	The disaster may happen in several spots
	Infrastructures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The natural system of the water access 2. The poor infrastructure of transportation in some villages and no public transportation 	Some villages or potential spots of tourism are difficult to access
Social Economic Issue	Social	Dominantly local people lack in knowledge and the unbalanced the demographical composition which dominated by the elderly and children	The local development slow
	Economic	Economic relies on the agriculture sector only	The village people live in a poor economic condition
	Political	Village people do not understand the political view	The political condition still dominated by some parties and only focus on some interests
	History	Not all the local people know the local history	The history is dismissed
Spatial Planning and Government	Spatial Planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The spatial planning does not cover the village level 2. The focus of the development has not equally distributed to the villages 	The Villages are undeveloped areas in the Regency
	Organisation of Citizen	The organisation in the society is limited in specific focus only, such as religion	The local people do not have enough facilities/support to develop the local interest
	Planning Instrument	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The implementation of the space utilisation (license, incentive, sanction) has not applied yet 2. The potential human resource for the potential position of planning instrument is limited. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The illegal movement is common happened 2. The works of the local instruments especially in the village cannot maximise especially in delivering the local voice of the people

Table 50. Details of SWOT analysis to define the critical inputs for the local development in Village Alliances. Source: Author, 2018

5. CASE STUDY WORK

b. Summary of SWOT Analysis and Discussion

Based on the various components of space, social, economic, spatial planning and government in Lubuk Sepang alliance and Bangke alliance, there are some highlighted points:

	Opportunities	Threats
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vast capacity of heritage, natural resources as the primary sector of the development • High possibilities of the infrastructures network and alternative access • Transparent government practice with local governance instruments as the representatives in each village • Better management of some potential areas to support local economic development, such as register heritage objects and areas for protection, village fund allocation for equitable development, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High frequency of the land-use transition • An enormous extension of the settlement areas due to population increase • Modernise perspective as a threat to traditional social/cultural values • Overlap of local regulation implementation and the dominance of some people/group
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low control and management of the environment • Unbalanced demographical composition • The low economic condition that relies on the agriculture sector • The unequal focus of development of the villages • Limited potential for human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor financial condition • Disaster may happen in many spots • Dismissal of local history • Ineffective work of local instruments

Table 51. SWOT analysis result as the highlighted points to formulate the strategy of local development in Village Alliances. Source: Author, 2018

The **strengths** consist of opportunities and threats. The **opportunities** cover the heritage and other resources in the villages. The possibilities of the infrastructure, especially for alternative access, is available to be applied in the villages. Additionally, the practice of a transparent government provides opportunities for better local development, while the threats consist of frequent land-use transitions, the need for a new settlement area, and also a modern perspective.

The **weaknesses** are also defined as two components of opportunities and threats. The **opportunities** consist of the improvement of environmental management and control, demographic composition, alternative economy, and focus of the development or qualified human resources. In addition, those components are in the waiting list of improvement. The **threats** are the poor financial condition, natural disasters, threatened local history or value, and ineffectiveness of the local instrument in the political practise in the villages.

The SWOT analysis contributes significant indicators in the construction of the scenarios. The result of the analysis describes the possibilities as well as the chances that have to be facilitated in the empirical work of the research. The result of the SWOT analysis represents the overall descriptions of the villages in the alliance. Thus, the SWOT analysis would significantly respond to the valid research methods, especially in the phase of scenario work.



The structure of construction of scenarios

5.3. Construction of Scenarios

The research constructs the scenarios with four steps of thematic exploration, prospective scenarios, zoom-in vision, and transversal strategies. The thematic exploration maximises all of the dominant potentials in the case study area into five main groups of tourism, food network, wood production, new heritage, and centres of learning. The prospective scenarios focus on the specific topic of potential. The zoom-in vision programmes selected prospective scenario by providing detailed guidelines for the local development. The transversal strategies provide the concept of the implementation in the scale of the alliance area by re-proposing and implementing the chosen spatial development alternative.

5.3.1. Thematic Exploration

The criteria analyses and SWOT analysis provide a fundamental consideration for the construction of the scenarios. The analyses indicate several variables as the most potential for local development. There are five main exploration groups, such as tourism, agriculture, forestry, social demographic and education (local knowledge and skill). These main sectors are formulated as the main fields of thematic exploration.

The thematic exploration within these five fields is set up based on each characteristic and objective. The thematic exploration is not only representative for the potential sectors in the Village Alliance, but also the representative for the local characteristics. Each exploration formulates the proposed programmes that would be reflected in several detail programmes within next phases. Thus, these would be an initial phase of the detailed guides for the local development in the Village Alliance.

However, each of the exploration group is not only limited in the sectors based on the title. The chosen sectors are only a focus, keeping relationship with other relevant sectors of the development. This part describes each thematic exploration based on principal perspectives in regards to development framework, planning objectives, and evaluation. Moreover, each of the thematic explorations consists of sub-exploration groups to specify the aims and scope of each exploration.



The potential of tourism in the alliance

5. CASE STUDY WORK

a. Tourism

1. Description

Village Alliance has significant local resources of heritage both material (architectural heritage, sites and landscape) and immaterial (art and performance, rituals and tradition, culinary and customs, local knowledge and skill), as well as natural resources (waterfall, river, forest, hills). All of these resources are significant subjects to be developed into the tourism programme.

The exploration group of tourism establishes that the local resources can be utilised beyond their current function. The current tourism programme only views these potentials as places to be visited. Hence, this group provides a scheme of the activation for all components, both human and nature. The tourism activities consist of various offers that maximise all of the local resources based on local community involvement, responsive support of the local government, and also the active participation of the guests or tourists.

Strengths

As mentioned, the Village Alliances offer a wide range of local potentials. The local potentials consist of heritage components, both material and immaterial. The material heritage consists of heritage buildings, megaliths and sites, and natural resources such as waterfall, rivers, forest, farms, etc., while the immaterial heritage offers local values such as traditions, ceremonies, rituals, and daily activities.

In addition, as part of the immaterial heritage, the Village Alliance has a strong historical background within the settlement and society. The Village Alliance is also a unique point of tourism. Considering the location of the Village Alliances, these have a specific view in the hills, near the river, as a worthy place to escape. Other elements, which also support its use as the focal point for local tourism, are the characteristics of the local people. The people are friendly and warm, and they welcome visitors very well.

All of the potentials, local characteristics, and culture of the local people bring an extensive range of possibilities for an active involvement programme for guests in the household, agriculture, forestry, local art, and handcraft. The active involvement gives tourists a chance to become a part of local daily life. Thus, this exploration group provides tourism activities or leisure, as well as a new experience.

Challenges

There are some challenges to be defined to implement the exploration group of tourism. Some villages in the alliances are located in difficult to access areas, which have to be supported by better infrastructures. The alternatives for access and mode of transportation are also important. Additionally, the location of the alliances also has some potentially dangerous spots due to landslides, especially during the rainy season.

Other points that need to be considered in this exploration are the public facilities, such as accommodation. The proposed new development would raise some proponents and contradictions among the local community, which is inhabited dominantly by uneducated people. It also relates to the cultural issue of keeping the original values or condition of the alliance. The development would need an approach that contained local community support. In addition, the lack of qualified human resources would also influence the programme. It is relevant to the recent demographic composition which young or productive age groups prefer to go to the big cities for education and jobs.

Perspective

All of those challenging points have to be solved by the effective programmes. The programmes consist of the involvement of the local people as main actors of the tourism exploration group. The involvement will begin by enhancing skills and knowledge for the local people based on their interest. Moreover, the involvement of academics, experts, local government and other related

parties is also important as part of the exploration group to establish a tourism management programme with the local people.

This programme also develops local initiative of the local people to implement the local knowledge, such as regarding the landslide problem. The local knowledge of wood construction could be applied as part of the tourism activities while also introducing local values. Then the next consideration is how it would be blended or interfered by recent technology. Other problems of infrastructure would involve local government's support for the development, which would create alternative accesses and sustainable modes of transportation.

2. Development Perspective

Spatial aspect

Better infrastructure is main need for local development. The infrastructure supports the possibility of access for public visitors to come to the Village Alliance. Additionally, other important points are risk management, for example, mitigating the threat of landslides for the aim of tourism, local initiatives are needed. The initiatives should work together with the government and related parties to establish a new and creative concept of tourism and its system, such as the implementation of hotels, adaptive wood design, etc.

Social, cultural, and education aspects

The aspect of the local potentials has to be embraced by the local people as the owners as well as the main actors. By realising its potential, the local communities will actively participate in its success. The involvement will be effective only by managing and grouping the people or communities. This approach effectively manages the local communities in the Village Alliance by having them run the local activities.

Economic aspect

The stability of the local economy is significant to create a conducive condition. Thus, the involvement of the local people will influence the new local business economy.

3. Sub-exploration Groups

Domestic Tourism

The objective

This sub-exploration targets the domestic tourists of Indonesia. This idea comes from recent trend that people from many big cities are seeking out new experiences in the quieter countryside. The phenomenon of travelling from an urban to a rural area is a big chance for this exploration group to provide a new perspective. Additionally, this phenomenon motivates villages to establish their areas as an integrated place that offers various local characteristics. This idea offers a sustainable programme which is able to connect villages in the area. It is more effective than only focusing on a single village that usually applies in the recent programmes. It is a new implementation of more sustainability activities rather than a single place based on the trend only, which is only happening in a short period.

The Activities

The domestic tourism activities offer heritage tourism both objects and local knowledge about history and local values. Natural resources in Village Alliance also offer various scenic views. Also, seasonal activities allow tourists to interact with the local nature, such as tracking, riverboat excursions, and paddy plantation experiences. In terms of supporting facilities, local accommodation is provided with limited capacities as a way to minimise a mass development in the village.

People involvement

The domestic tourism is managed by local people and supervised by local government of the Regency.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

International Tourism

The objective

The targeted user is the vast number of both national and international tourists. The tourism business is not only designed as an escape for people from big cities, but also the main tourist destination on Sumatera Island.

The Activities

The heritage is reproduced into a wider context. It is not only an object, but also a subject that asks the people for their involvement, such as process of remodelling a building. The result of this involvement is also part of the commercial programme in the village. Furthermore, tourists are kindly invited to get involved, such as with agriculture tourism, cooking, and handcrafting. Additionally, the activities in nature are designed to be more active, such as nature sports.

The activities are not only a place to be visited, but also a place to stay. Local accommodation uses an adaptive design based on local house characteristics of lifted structure and wood material. Moreover, as the settlement has a fixed maximum capacity for tourists in one accommodation, the area is prepared to offer many homes dispersed throughout the region to accommodate visitors as part of the concept of "diffuse hotels". It may facilitate the tourist by providing enough space to interact with the local people.

People involvement

This sub-exploration group involves many parties to manage and develop it with the local people as actors. However, management and supervision will include the local government through interventions, academics, educational institutions in the tourism field, and non-governmental organisations as third parties. As a marketing business, this exploration group creates the opportunity to establish connections with experts and travel agents.

4. Planning Objective

Domestic Tourism

Spatial objective

The domestic tourism exploration group aims to set integrated villages as the main tourism destination in region. All of elements of the Village Alliance are set up with the potentials to support tourism activities. Thus, this Village Alliance offers a new place to escape for tourists with new experiences in the Village Alliance.

Social, cultural, and education objectives

This sub-exploration triggers the creation of an open and adaptive society, both with personal and professional work in tourism activities, since the local people are the main actors of the exploration group design. Hence, this exploration supports the enhancement of human resources in the Village Alliance, especially in relation to tourism advancement.

Economic objective

The economic objective of the domestic tourism sub-exploration group establishes the autonomous economic conditions for the Village Alliance by maximising its local potentials as a tourism destination as well as a new economic source. Additionally, this sub-exploration also triggers alternative activities for the local people that compliments the tourism activities, such as creative activities.

Ecologic objective

Natural resources and environment are subjects to be developed for tourism. The environmental balance is a significant issue for this exploration group. Since the environment is the key component, sustainability developments are the basic concept to be applied. Hence, this exploration is the implementation of the sustainability framework into the practical implementation of daily life through the new tourism industry.

International Tourism

Spatial objective

The spatial development objective in this sub-exploration group is rebranding peripheral area of the Village Alliances as a tourism destination. It supports national agenda to maximise all the local potentials in Indonesia as a tourism destination for the rest of the world. Thus, the objective is to promote the rural villages as a new tourism destination concept, which consists of several villages in one area with their characteristics.

Social, cultural, and educational objectives

The local values of society are subjects to be developed as a subject of tourism as well. The developed subject is not only part of industry activity, but also a way to protect as well as to enhance and develop the local values. This method actively works by putting the local values as more than only history. Moreover, those local values have the function as source of knowledge, which is valuable as part of the tourism subject. Since the local values are related to the local people, demographic composition needs to be structured to prove productive and skilled human resources.

Economic objective

A new local economy is created by establishing local potential as a subject of the tourism as an industry. Conserving the local values is also a way of promoting the industry. Therefore, the benefit of tourism extends beyond visiting monuments in the region, but helps grow the local businesses in the region. Thus, the local businesses trigger prosperity in the region and as part of the national income.

Ecologic objective

The natural land use is managed based on the tourism needs since the environmental values serve as the components of tourism. The biodiversity is promoted as an asset of tourism as well. While another sustainability concept is also applied in local systems, such as water, energy and waste management, to support amenities of the tourism facilities in the villages. Hence, the capability of the local forest to produce wood is developed by implementing it into the design application of the public facilities. It is not only a way to promote the local potential, but also to enhance and develop it as part of the business.

5. Evaluation

Domestic Tourism

Interesting Points

This concept offers a new concept of tourism located in a peripheral area or village. Moreover, it is not only set as a single place to visit but rather than integrated places as Village Alliance, that offers several of the local characteristics. Therefore, this concept provides new places as a response to the recent phenomenon that people from big cities need a new place to escape. This phenomenon provides a new perspective of rural areas with its distinctive view and experiences.

On this scale, the domestic visitor is the targeted tourist. The development will not bring significant changes to structure of the village and the local values. Moreover, the number of tourists is managed by the local people without dominance interfere with other parties.

Critical Points

The practice of this level of sub-exploration group possibly continues the habit of the local people and groups. Other things that the local people have to find are the proper marketing strategies to sustain local tourism.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

International Tourism

Interesting Points

Since tourism is a new business, the benefit is not only for the local people's prosperity, but also to foster local development. Furthermore, it brings impact to national tourism development at the international level.

This concept of sub-exploration group sets a new brand of Indonesia's tourism that strengthens the Village Alliance. Extensive range of activities is involving the local values that strengthen the local potentials and promote the values to the international perspectives as well.

Critical Points

The level of this exploration group brings the big impacts to villages and societies structures which use the local values as the industrial commodities. The communities are triggered to be competitive based on the profit. While the mass development was affected by dismissal of the local characteristics into big scale building and more adaptive design. Furthermore, the effect of environmental degradation is possibly happening, such as waste, garbage in the tourism objects.

The mass development also dominates with the commercial use building that will reduce public space of the local people. Furthermore, there will be an explosion of the number of people since many opportunities have been created in the Village Alliance.



The potential of food network in the alliance

5. CASE STUDY WORK

b. Food Network

1. Description

Based on the history and potentials in the case study areas, agriculture can be concluded to have the double function as the main economic local activity, and also a part of the inheritance identity from the ancestors from past generations. Thus, the recent gross domestic product in the Lahat Regency is dominated by the agricultural sector.

The food network is the exploration to extend functions of agriculture. However, the functions are more than just a compulsory activity for the locals. The aim is to build better activation of the village through agriculture. Considering agriculture as part of the local culture, the food network is the exploration where agriculture will maintain the dominant activity for the local people.

The explosive number of production and specific quality requirements will be set as the priority goal. Furthermore, the exploration of food network also frames the trend of a healthy life through natural product consumption, especially in the rural agricultural productions from the village.

Strengths

The exploration of the food network keeps agriculture as the dominant activity, as it used to be. Both the Village Alliances have a significant amount of agriculture production and traditional methods for their agriculture systems. Collaboration with recent technology in the agricultural system will significantly boost the amount of production. Moreover, the system is not merely about increasing the number of agricultural products. The concept keeps the local agriculture system, since the traditional system of local agriculture also brings advantageous characteristics that define products as nature-friendly and excellent quality.

Challenges

There are some challenging points, such as the distribution of the products. In addition, the chance of domination by some people or groups in the market activities is also possible. The recent agricultural production is not coordinated well with the distributor or local government. Thus, there is domination by some private individuals or groups. Moreover, the infrastructure has to be sufficient to accommodate vehicles that load the production products and deliver the tools and machines for cultivation.

The interference of technology in agriculture is also challenging because it is a new concept for many village people, who are not experienced with complex technology. Human resources would be counted as a challenge as well. Another challenge is the change in land activities from agriculture to other sectors, or the change in plantation types, by the local people. The local people tend to do this habit due to the threat of a harvest failure, bad seasonal conditions, or the current trend.

Perspective

The food network exploration offers some programmes to minimise and solve the challenges that may have happened in the process. The intensification of agricultural land by recent technology has to assimilate with traditional system. It is the way to avoid changes for both the land/soil structure so that the soil structure can adapt, especially within the changing period, including the activities that use heavy vehicles/machines.

The socialisation of the various techniques is also an approach to involve the local people, who are practising agriculture with the traditional methods as a culture. The local people need a chance to get used to the new system that will manage the agriculture system in their area. Thus, it can be described that there is a proposal of the advancement periods/steps to the objective of technology benefits. In addition, workshops, training, and courses, have to be included as part of the scenario to foster knowledge, skill, and passion of the local people regarding the objective of the food network exploration group.

The involvement of the local government also takes a significant role in facing the challenges in this exploration group. The local government is involved in the process as the third party that

connects the local people, for example to seeds suppliers and others, and also holds a supervision role through related institutions, such as the Department of Agriculture. Moreover, in the food network, the local government may support the village instrument to ratify local regulation. The regulation aims to support agricultural development and to avoid the changes in land use from agriculture to any other function. It is believed to be an effective way since the bottom approach has stronger power to the local people.

2. Development Perspective

Spatial aspect

The food network needs primary support with excellent infrastructure, especially in access areas of the agricultural field. The access is not only for the local farmers, but also encompasses production and distribution processes. Another basic need in this exploration group is the building of facilities, such as storage for harvested product, and garages for machinery/tools. Those places are mostly designed with significant capacities for the vast local production, while the consistency system of land use is also essential. Therefore, the changes in land use will no longer exist in this exploration group.

Social, cultural, and educational aspects

The condition when the local people accepts the new system of agriculture more than just a constant action for daily living is an important case in society. Another issue is about gender discrimination. The social and cultural background of the local people show that women cannot actively work, especially after they get married. This condition relates to the perspective that women have less power and have to maintain the responsibilities of the household activities, so they may not work except as a housewife. Education is the key to solve that problem by improving the level of education and knowledge for the local people, who mostly do not finish their compulsory level education (elementary, junior, and senior high school) as the education agenda of the government of Indonesia.

Economic aspect

A stable economic condition is significant to this exploration. The transition time of agriculture activities between planting and harvesting season in the villages is commonly a tricky period for the local people since they have zero salaries. Therefore, the method that sets a short period of harvest is urgently needed as a variation and alternative activity of the primary production. Then the local people will not only rely on the main production, which needs a longer waiting period. It is important to avoid non-programmed plantations or a sudden harvest with changed plants, which triggers changes in the soil structure and leads to a failed crop.

3. Sub-Exploration Groups

Local Market

The Objective

The exploration group increases agriculture production by focusing on food plantation to fulfil the local need of the Village Alliance. Therefore, local people do not need to buy from other regions at a higher price. This also helps the Village Alliance avoid the problem of a food crisis, which still happens in many areas of Indonesia.

The Activities

Agriculture cultivation focuses on food plants based on priority consumption. Since rice is the staple food in the local area, paddy field production is the dominant cultivation. This is followed by other food alternatives and variants to fulfil the daily needs of the local people.

The Scope

This exploration scope is in the local area of Village Alliance within a district in the Regency.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Regional Market

The Objective

This exploration group promotes the local characteristics of the products, which may differ from any other products from other suppliers. The significant amount of the total needs of the island is still dominated by products from outside of the area/island or country. Therefore, this exploration group will dismiss the condition when the local market is dominated by other or imported products. Hence, the exploration group will support the government agenda to erase the food shortage as a regional and national problem, especially in remote areas that have not produced food plantations/agriculture.

The Activities

The sub-exploration group coverage is to increase the variants of the foods that are needed by the communities within the island. The communities have average similarities of the food types and consumptions. In addition, the culture of the local food consumption will be the chance for this exploration group as the main targeted consumers.

The Scope

In this level of exploration, the food network focuses on the local needs within Sumatera Island.

Global Market

The Objective

The focus of the global market is mass production to increase the quality level of the products that enter the global market.

The Activities

The food network establishes agriculture as a prominent local industry with the explosion of production. The activities are the intensification of agriculture by increasing the wider targeted areas, adding the plantation variants and qualities that use recent technology and methods, and having inference from experts and related institutions.

The Scope

This exploration group targets the international market activities.

4. Planning Objective

Local Market

Spatial objective

This exploration is the intensification of agricultural land for food plantations. It sets up to fulfil the local need without any dependency for the daily needs of any other regions. The local people set up their plants based on their priorities.

Social, cultural, and educational objective

The components of social, cultural and educational aspects will not be changed much or influenced by this exploration. However, local people will get better management for agricultural activities by setting up priorities and production activities. Hence, it also promotes a healthy society that works together to fulfil the local needs and subsidises it between the alliances.

Ecologic objective

This exploration will not bring significant changes to the ecological balance since agriculture is the main activity in the region. Thus, it keeps the natural environment and resources of the area.

Economic objective

This exploration improves the local economy by creating a creative way to fulfil the local need. Since it helps local people manage the daily requirements without being dependent on other regions' production with a higher price and lack of quality. Therefore, the local people will reduce the expenses and subsidise the local need with reasonable prices and varieties of products.

Regional Market**Spatial objective**

The spatial objective in this sub-exploration is to establish the Village Alliance as the centre of production and distribution of food products in the regional area of the South Sumatera Province. The process is supported by other sectors of development in the Village Alliance. Moreover, this exploration institutes agriculture as the dominant land use in the villages by dismissing the possible changes of the land function to any other sector. Thus, all the environmental systems will be designed to support the cultivation, production, and distribution of the agriculture sectors, such as infrastructure, water systems, and energy.

Social, cultural, and educational objective

The social and cultural activities of the local people will remain original to their usual daily life, since agriculture is a part of their everyday activity. However, knowledge is a subject to be developed, especially regarding agricultural development. This objective supports the capability of the Village Alliance as an integrated place for food production.

Ecologic objective

The intensification of the local agricultural land manages the fertility of the soil. The local biodiversity keeps existing at a natural balance with the local environment. Thus, the environmental system has to be designed to support the agricultural system as the main sector of local development.

Economic objective

The autonomous economy is designed as the main objective of exploration where agriculture is the main source of living for local development. Therefore, agriculture will be explored more than just daily activities. As the priority sector, the economic activities created are based on the agriculture sectors, such as the development of public facilities such as shops for the agricultural tools and fertilisers.

Global Market**Spatial objective**

This sub-exploration is a further set of the Village Alliance. It is more than a new centre of distribution and production of food products. It places agriculture as the main sector of development, and also creates other possibilities or solutions for unproductive or less productive areas within the agriculture field when infrastructure development that supports the mass production of agriculture is not enough. The alternative accesses will be opened to support the complex transportation system of agriculture product distribution. The recent technology will be implemented in the environmental system, such as water and energy to support agriculture as a part of the industrial process.

Social, cultural, and educational objective

The food network exploration promotes agriculture as an inheritance activity from local ancestors. However, agriculture will be established as a more active and productive sector. Additionally, in this exploration, it will promote a vibrant society without gender discrimination. Moreover, it also sets up the component of the village for both humans and the environment to be more adaptive with technology regarding agricultural needs.

Ecologic objective

Regarding agriculture as the local industry, the ecological objective outlines both quantity and qualities targets. Therefore, there is transferable land use for new agricultural activities to increase the productivity of food production. The transferable land use is due to the high demand from the larger scale of global market.

Economic objective

The economic benefit not only increases the prosperity of the local people in the Village Alliance, but also the national income of the Indonesian economic system. Thus, the local development will be fostered as a part of the national development agenda.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

5. Evaluation

Local Market

Interesting Points

The exploration group of the food network for the local market improves productivity by managing the local needs. The local people manage the productivity and focus the food production based on the local priorities. Thus, the local people do not need any market product from other regions at a higher price. The local people save their expenses at a reasonable price and better quality. In addition, this system is also the way to prevent the problem of food shortages for food items, which still occurs in some regions in Indonesia.

Critical Points

This exploration group triggers the changes in some plantations since other kinds of products have been planted in the land. This exploration group indirectly closes other food products circulation since the local people manage their own needs. In addition, the variants of the plantation are limited to food consumption only.

Regional Market

Interesting Points

The idea of agricultural intensification is close to the daily activities of the local people. Therefore, it is the best way to increase the daily activities into a new business for the local people. Besides, it also encourages the local people to increase productivity, which then contributes to the larger scale of the market. Hence, this demand motivates local communities to increase the quality of the capability of the human resource as well as the quality of the products.

Critical Points

The agricultural activities that turn this into the main sector of the economy will affect the land use of another sector, such as forestry. By economic reason, the local people will be more focused on the benefit, rather than the local values.

Hence, the structure of society will also be affected, since many families or parts of society spend a lot of time on agricultural farms. Thus, the farm or field is the centre of activity.

Global Market

Interesting Points

The main point of the food network is the intensification of land cultivation at the industrial level. Therefore, there is a consistency of land use, while agriculture maintains being the dominant sector in the region. All the systems in the region are set up to support the agricultural needs in the area. Moreover, the intensification of agricultural land promotes the value of the local people because agricultural activity is part of their daily life. Therefore, it is also a way to strengthen local characteristics. In effect, the local community is encouraged to be more adaptive with technology and to broaden their knowledge through specific requirements of the agricultural industry needs. The educational activities are programmed to promote active communities to be involved in this exploration group. Regarding the economic benefit, the exploration group creates a significant local autonomous economic condition, which means fostering local development and increasing the level of prosperity for the local people. Agriculture as the new local industry also contributes to the wider level, not only regionally, but also to the national income.

Critical Points

The food network is supported by the infrastructure need that provides heavy loads for local access. It is dominated by a huge mode of transportation. Thus, new structures are needed, which may change the characteristics of the local village. The structure of the land will change the structures of the local buildings, which is dominated by the heritage wood houses.

Regarding the production, which focuses on mass production, the types of plantations may change from the previous local plantations. It is more commercialised or more beneficial for the industry. Moreover, the traditional agriculture system such as the traditional seeds plantation, cow cultivation,

and so on are the interesting points of local life. Those activities would be a magnet for many people to come to the village.

The structures of society would also change due to the effect of the exploration group, as many people will be involved in the agriculture industry, including women. Daily life is transferred to a modernised life through daily needs and a focus on work business, such as the need for electronic tools. Additionally, the local people will have less space and chance to spend time together in the common area since they will spend the majority of their time in the field, shops or managerial offices.



The potential of wood production the alliance

c. Wood Production

1. Descriptions

The wood production is an idea of maximising capacity of the local forest as a new source of wood production and distribution in the region. The existing potential of wood production in the local area is managed by the people as a side activity, while the area of the productive forest in the Village Alliance is still promising.

Besides the potential of local forest in the alliance, wood culture is also strengthened by this exploration. The local characteristic of a building uses wood as the dominant material. This exploration not only proves wood to be an ecological material, but also provides the sources and exemplary models of wood material in many elements of daily life within the villages.

Strength

This exploration offers the chance to maximise the local potential of the forest that spreads along with the Village Alliance. Since wood production is not a new business in the Village Alliance, some local people are aware of the cycle process of wood production and distribution in a conventional way. Marketing is also a direct transaction in the village. In regards to this exploration group, the basic knowledge, skill and experiences of the local people are promoted in a professional capability to create a new economic sector for the village.

Moreover, due to the new economic system in the Village Alliance, the wood production exploration would also develop production and distribution needs based on standard procedures of market criteria. Therefore, excellent qualification of the local wood will be enhanced into better qualification and characteristics. Hence, the local construction and building ornaments of the wood material in the heritage buildings are potential subjects and also part of interesting characteristics of the wood market as well.

Challenges

The main challenge of this exploration group is the difficult access to the forest. Moreover, some villages in the alliance are also located in a remote area. While in the local management, the dominance by some people in practice is still possible, since ownership of the forest is either private or public. However, for the public forest that is owned by local government. This is subject to the practice of illegal lodging by some irresponsible people. Hence, the price standard of wood marketing is a challenging subject, since the recent market, including the price list, is decided by different groups or parties.

Perspective

Infrastructure development is an important case in this exploration group. This is due to the need for the distribution of wood products that use heavy vehicles in and out of the Village Alliance. Therefore, complex transportation needs the support of good infrastructure. Besides the permanent infrastructure for the internal and external accesses, other facilities are urgently needed in this scenario, such as buildings for storage and fabrication of the manufactured products. Moreover, the skill and knowledge of wood production and its implications have to be upgraded by a form of the learning process. In addition, the marketing process also needs to be ratified properly in a more competitive market.

2. Development Perspective

Spatial aspect

The wood stock exploration establishes the forest as core of industry. It also designs the village area as the supporting or transit area of the local industry. Infrastructure system is a basic requirement for

5. CASE STUDY WORK

the massive transportation system, especially for distribution of the wood and its products. A network is needed both to the forest and to the outside of the forest.

The development of facilities such as buildings for production and distribution takes a significant role. The buildings have a huge dimension due to the needs of the wood and related tools within the warehouse.

Social, cultural, and educational aspects

As for implementation, an open society is needed. This relates to the need for the adaptive willingness to accept recent technology, especially regarding distribution, production, and manufacture of the wood products.

Economic aspect

Transparency of the local economic practice is important to prevent the dominance of some people or groups in the market. In addition, the local economic development for all of the people will be built equally.

3. Sub-exploration Groups

Local Supplier

The Objective

The objective of the local supplier sub-exploration is to activate the prospective local forest in the Village Alliance.

The Activities

This exploration supports protection of the existing local architecture, which is in a threatened condition. One of the causes of the threatened condition of Heritage Architecture is due to the shortage of production and distribution of the wood material. Moreover, exploration for the local market is also a way to set up balancing the market in the Village Alliance with distribution and a price base. Thus, the price of the wood market is logical, and the local people are able to use the wood from the local forest resources.

The Scope

The scope of this sub-exploration is to fulfil the local needs of the Village Alliance.

National Supplier

The Objective

It supplies the need of region to national demand of the wood materials. Thus, it supports the increased use of wood as the most ecological material.

The Activities

The activity in this exploration group is to intensify forestry in order to increase the amount of wood production and also its distribution to a wider national market.

The Scope

The scope of this sub-exploration group is the small to local medium industry.

Global Supplier

The Objective

In this sub-exploration group, the objective sets maximum forest production to fulfil international/global market. This exploration group takes back the role of Indonesia as one of the most prominent nations in the international market as a wood supplier.

The Activities

The forest cultivation is programmed to produce maximum amount of the wood production output. The production is based on a standard quality procedure, and the distribution process is aimed at the international market demand. Furthermore, as part of the marketing strategy, local business is opened for the consumers to come directly to the warehouse. Moreover, the rebranded

manufacturer of the wood production is also advancing within the local wood market, since the local people also have local wood characteristics, such as in making handicraft and ornaments.

The Scope

In this sub-exploration group, the wood production is setting a level of medium to big scale industry in the global market position.

4. Planning Objective

Local Supplier

Spatial objective

The exploration of the local supplier sets the forest as the main resource in the Village Alliance. Therefore, the forest is not only an alternative income generator, but also complements work besides agriculture or farming in the area.

The possibility of a productive forest offers a wide opportunity for the local area. Therefore, everyone has the same possibilities to cultivate the forest more, since market demand is available and managed better.

Social, cultural, and educational objective

The local market supports the local people to increase their skills in forest production and distribution within the villages. This also leads to a more robust community and society because the local market is the community and society as the actor.

Ecologic objective

The ecological condition will not bring significant changes and further impacts since this exploration is a new cultivation of the local forest. The forest, which is not very active, will be cultivated more to produce wood based on its capacity. Therefore, the environment is kept in balance. The forest serves as a productive land and also an ecological keep, such as a water reservoir.

Economic objective

The increase of forest cultivation will support the local economy for the people in the Village Alliance. This is significant because the area of productive forest is still available. The cultivation creates a larger opportunity for the local people to increase their salaries and fulfil the local need. The forest production works to reduce the expense of building renovation and construction due to the cost of imported materials from other regions.

National Supplier

Spatial objective

This sub-exploration aims to set the Village Alliance as centre of wood manufacturing for the local needs of Indonesia. The demand for wood material is still current. The wood demand relates to the local culture, and also the recent trend of wood material and its application.

Since the Village Alliance is the centre of wood production, forestry is main sector of the local development. Some programmes of reforestation are offered to maximise the local production. The entire local infrastructure is designed to support the production and the distribution of the wood, especially with regards to forest access.

Social, cultural, and educational objective

The implementation of this exploration needs to set local society to be more open and dynamic. This is important because many people access the Village Alliance due to its local wood industry. Considering the local people as the host of the wood industry, capability has to be improved through better education, especially regarding the wood business. The involvement of related parties and institutions support the educational aims as well for the local people.

Economic objective

This sub-exploration aims to create a new economy for the Village Alliance by developing local forestry into an industry. This new concept brings wood production to a more advanced commercial profession rather than as a side job for the local people.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Ecologic objective

The ecological balance is promoted through exploring the potential of local forestry. It not only develops the local potentials, but also socialises the wood as an ecological material to Indonesian society. While exploring the potential of natural resources, the cultivation process also maintains the life cycle of forestry as an effect of land-use changes.

Global Supplier

Spatial objective

The exploration of the wood production sets forest production as wood industry in the Village Alliance. Thus, the forest area will maximise the production of the wood.

As an industry, the village will be developed as a compact settlement area with the development of public facilities, primarily to support the wood industry, such as availability of warehouses. The development of infrastructure will support access to the forest location. It means development of the infrastructure and environmental system in the village is more compact.

Social, cultural, and educational objective

The wood production exploration designs a dynamic society that is more adaptive with a new industrial area. This is due to mass development of the public facilities that will change the structure of a village as well the society. Hence, society is productive for people who are actively taking part in the new local business. The local people are also pushed to be more educated and skilled in this field through such development programmes, such as training, workshops related to multi-level wood production, and distribution.

Economic objective

The wood production exploration sets up the new economic system through the wood production as main business in the region. This exploration group will increase the contribution to the national economy through the forestry sector. Moreover, it strengthens the role of Indonesia, especially in the global market, as one of the largest wood suppliers.

Ecologic objective

The ecological objective is the specific characteristic of this exploration group since it promotes the use of ecological materials. It is a manifestation of sustainable development concept, especially in Indonesia. Hence, it supports and socialises the trend of “back to nature” by using natural production of the local wood. Thus, by fulfilling the market demand, it increases the advanced use of the wood into various manufactured products, such as furniture and handcraft.

5. Evaluation

Local Supplier

Interesting Points

Regarding the characteristics of the local buildings, which dominantly use wood as the main material, it is important to allocate the local need in the Village Alliance. The exploration group of the local market is a continuation of local activity in the village. This exploration group has activated the forest in relation to production as the main activity. The forest production is not only a side job for other local economic activities, but also main income for local people, due to its significant potential. It also supports local needs without any interference from other regions’ markets with reasonable prices and better quality. Moreover, it will support the existence of the architectural heritage buildings, which dominantly use wood as the primary material.

Critical Points

The exploration group of wood as the local supplier influences the local people to move to the forest as the main activities to support their economic needs. Therefore, the land-use change would happen in some of the Village Alliance areas. Additionally, this exploration group would make the forest as a central activity of many people in the village. The local people prefer to settle in the forest by building temporary accommodation, since the location is quite far from the village. Thus, a

temporary stay will reduce the activities in the village and tend to centralise those activities in the forest.

National Supplier

Interesting Points

This exploration group sustains the trend of “back to nature”, since one of the implications is increasing the use of wood material. Moreover, it supports the increase of the national use of wood as the most ecological material.

Hence, through the promotion of the forest products, it is also the way to protect the local resources from the land-use change into other functions, such as intensification of settlements. Thus, deforestation is also a part of the programme. Moreover, this exploration group also activates local communities as the local actors in a new business with other advancement programmes and knowledge of those programmes.

Critical Points

The new industry in the Village Alliance will change structures of the village, both within its infrastructure and social culture. The transportation will be dominated by heavy vehicles, and this will influence the local land structure. It also triggers environmental degradation, such as the decrease in soil fertility, etc. Hence, the local society continuously changes to an industrial society, which is more urbanised and continuously dismisses the local values, such as traditions, or ceremonies.

Global Supplier

Interesting Points

The wood production sub-exploration group creates an autonomous economy, especially for the Village Alliance. Hence, it fosters local development into a new industrial area. The local development triggers a balance of demographic growth. Urbanisation no longer occurs, since the Village Alliance offers a wide range of job opportunities and community activation through a wide range of activities. In this scale, the idea of rebranding local skills to the manufactured wood products also increases the interesting points of this level into such a complex industry.

Critical Points

The critical points in this level are much more complex than the national level. Additionally, there are changes in environmental structures due to mass development of infrastructure for heavy vehicles and complex transportation. The village area will change into an industrial area with a compact area and dense settlement.

The changes trigger the condition when the local values of heritage building, traditional village, and society are dismissed. Regarding market issue, the industry opens the chance for dominance by some big companies as part of political business, which usually occurs in rural development areas.



The potential age group of old and young people for the future of the alliance

d. New Villages

1. Description

The exploration of new villages is designed as a response to specific users in the future of the Village Alliance. The specific users that counted in this exploration are based on the dominant age group of older people and specific target of young people at a productive age. Since there will be a specific user, the exploration provides the amenities for those groups.

Strengths

The dominant composition of a particular age group of older people in the Village Alliance is the opportunity for this exploration to maximise the specific design of the Village Alliance. This exploration group uses the local culture that the most valuable moment when they can spend their whole time or the rest of their lifetime in the place where they were born. This perspective is still maintained by many local people in the Village Alliance.

On the other side, this exploration also keeps the local characteristics of warm and friendly people, since this concept will consistently group people within a certain age in the same passion and environment. Hence, this exploration brings benefit to build the character of a dependent society that can fulfil all the daily needs by themselves. This is important because, in local society, the elderly creates new responsibilities for their family. Many of them, especially women, have to leave their jobs, or education due to their new daily activities of taking care of their parents. Thus, the new village exploration will create a dependent society while keeping a valuable, specific daily life, allowing younger family members to increase their productivity in the fieldwork.

Challenges

In this exploration, the condition of uneducated people is the first subject as a challenge. It triggers the possibility of rejection from some people and communities. The local people are growing in the traditional system of complex groups of people. However, in this exploration group, the village will be dominantly inhibited by one age group. Moreover, monotonous daily life will become a threat to people's daily activities.

Furthermore, in political life, the practice of the dominant group and top-down practice will occur continuously. In this case, the dominance of older people brings the challenge of a less educated background and skill. Therefore, the choice of qualified human resources in the villages is limited.

Perspective

The challenges in the new village exploration group could be solved by increasing the amenities for the group of people. The amenities are proven by the development of public facilities and environmental systems that increase the quality of life for those people. The facilities and systems are designed based on the specific needs of the group of people. Moreover, the alternatives activities have to provide a way to encourage people based on their interests and capabilities.

2. Development Perspective

Spatial aspect

In the context of spatial planning, the need of public facilities in this exploration is the main thing. The public facilities have a new design that fulfils the need for a certain group of exploration. Moreover, the public facilities have to be supported by the environmental system that supports life in the new village exploration, such as transportation, water, waste, and energy.

Social, cultural, and educational aspects

The implementation of the new village has to be supported by the cooperative communities who are ready for this new concept. Therefore, the local people should be more open and ready to embrace the new programmes and system, while also keeping the local characteristics of the village.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Economic aspect

Considering the economic condition, the local people have to set an autonomous economic condition. To afford daily life, the local people have to establish local businesses or other potential economic sectors as well.

3. Sub-Scenario

Old People

The Objective

The new village targets the dominant users of the older people in the Village Alliance.

The Concept

In this exploration, the entire component of the infrastructure is designed based on the needs of the elderly. The specific need is designed to increase the level of amenities for them, such as a short circuit for internal access in the village and a bicycle line to local farms.

Young People

The Objective

The concept of this exploration is to sustain the demographic composition of young people as a productive group of age.

The Concept

The society is designed with more dynamic and vast local development. The public facilities focus on an amusement function as the way to fulfil the characteristics of this group. Meanwhile, the productivity to support the local development is done by the mixed sectors of the local potentials.

4. Planning Objective

Old People

Spatial objective

The new village creates a new settlement area with a new concept of a user and its system. The users are dominated by a specific age group. While the environment is a complex combination of many sectors of development, such as natural resources, social, and economic, as well as cultural. However, the level of amenities fosters the characteristic.

Social, cultural, and educational objective

The local values of village life are still promoted as local characteristics. Therefore, the culture and all the elements of it will remain as part of daily life. Meanwhile, the facilities and system will be accordingly designed based on culture and local values. Hence, to foster the quality of life, education will be promoted as a part of the programmes of exploration. Education is focused on the life method with more dependent and productive people based on their capabilities and future chances.

Economic objective

The objective of this sub-exploration group is to set the autonomous economy. With the local support from the government, the local people encourage local development by increasing their creativity to fulfil the local needs dependently. Thus, the local people maximise all capacities of the local resources and local knowledge in order to gain their benefits. The local communities are trained to manage all those capacities by themselves.

Ecologic objective

In the ecological issue, all the components of natural resources are promoted based on first use. Therefore, all of the sectors remained based on the first land use. The new system is created to support the local needs, such as water, waste, and energy systems based on a sustainability framework.

Young People

Spatial objective

This exploration group is designed for young people as the dominant people who live in the village. This idea responds to the need for the future of young people as human resources as well as the dominant users in the alliance.

All the public facilities are set to increase the productivity of this group. The infrastructure, as well as public facilities, such as commercial buildings and entertainment, are designed to support the daily life of the future alliance.

Social, cultural, and educational objective

Based on the characteristics of these young people as the dominant users, this exploration group creates a dynamic society. The creation is not only the adaptive characteristics of new system, where productivity is promoted within all sectors of life, but also for the education sector. The education is set as a compulsory programme.

Economic objective

The economy of the village is promoted by all potential sectors in the village. Therefore, the environmental system will facilitate the young peoples' needs, such as a public facility and development programme to boost the levels of a quality life. Thus, they can build an autonomous economic condition.

Ecologic objective

The enhancement of ecological life is boosted by balancing all the natural uses of the environment. All of the elements are grown together by using the facilities provided, including the intervention of technology, since the dominant users of this exploration group are young people, who are more adaptive with the use of technology. However, the sustainability concept is the primary local development to sustain the programme as well as to increase the productivity in the Village Alliance.

5. Evaluation

Old People Group

Interesting Points

The exploration group creates new communities of elderly people who have a better quality of life. However, community activation is improving to support local needs by creating support facilities and environmental systems.

This exploration group promotes the local values that put the elderly people, as the most respected people in family and society, into a category that deserves to be facilitated.

Critical Points

The dominance of the elderly within the leading communities of the village will be affected by slow development since the level of productivity tends to be minimal.

Young People

Interesting Points

Compared to the elderly group of users, this group is a more dynamic society with specific characteristics for the facilities and environment system. Thus, the development in this exploration group is more promising as a wider development. Additionally, the enhancement of education in the Village Alliance is better.

Critical Points

The characteristic of a dynamic society brings changes in many sectors, such as social and cultural. Moreover, modernity will dominate the local development.



The potential of heritage component as centre of learning in the alliance

e. Centre of Learning

1. Descriptions

The local resources in the case study areas are subjects of architectural heritage, natural resources, and local values. This resource brings distinctive values that cannot be found in other places. The architectural heritage in the Village Alliance has special characteristics of design, such as lifted structures and wooden materials. Their locations in the hills and near the river are also influential factors of the buildings. Moreover, ornaments and details also have a historical background. Meanwhile, natural resources such as agriculture are cultivated using a traditional system by local people. Furthermore, the local values such as tradition, ceremonies, and other cultural events, as well as daily life of the local people, tell many stories. All those components are subjects of knowledge that have to be developed in the exploration for the centre of learning.

Strengths

As mentioned, the Village Alliance has complex components of material and immaterial heritage. The material heritage consists of the architectural heritage (wood construction, unique details, and ornaments), handcraft (bamboo, woods, webbing, clay), and megaliths, which spread all over the Village Alliance.

The immaterial heritage consists of the local values (art, tradition, ceremonies, and rituals), daily activities (traditional ways of life) and traditional system of agriculture, farming, and forestry. In addition, the Village Alliance has a common traditional settlement and society with a warm and friendly personality and beautiful scenery consisting of hills and river. Thus, the local people have inherited knowledge over many generations, which is reflected within strong characteristics of the local culture.

Challenges

There are some challenging points in this exploration group. The main challenge is that some of villages in the alliance are located in isolated areas, so they are difficult to access. Hence, public transportation system needs to be designed comprehensively for visitors.

Moreover, this exploration needs to be supported by local communities. The recent communities' organisation is only based on religious activities, while the problem of an uneducated and unbalanced demographic is still the issues that have to be considered.

Perspective

These challenges can be solved by various programmes and implementation, such as development of a better infrastructure, especially regarding access to the village. Hence, the development of the public facilities is needed to support educational activities, such as workshops, trainings, and course centres in the Village Alliance.

Furthermore, involvement of the local people is also a significant implementation in this exploration group. This implementation is to create active communities in the Village Alliance since the activities are based on community-based development.

2. Development Perspective

Spatial aspect

Better infrastructure is a critical topic in spatial planning in this case. The alternative access provides the chance to open larger access to the location.

The consistency of land use in environmental system has also influenced the success of the exploration programme. All of the environmental systems are subject of learning activities where nature is the source.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Social, cultural, and educational aspects

Education is a critical topic that has to be developed regarding social development. This is due to many people in the Village Alliance who are not well educated. Hence, quality of human resources in the Village Alliance is low and lacks skilful people.

Moreover, due to lack of the awareness of the local values and local resources as valuable subjects to be developed, the local values and culture are threatened to be extinct, neglected or dismissed.

Economic aspect

The economic condition in this scenario has to be built by all sectors as the supporting component, since the entire component in the village is the source of knowledge. All of the activities develop, including businesses for the local people. Therefore, the creativity of the local people is needed to bring benefit to the economic aspect.

3. Sub-exploration Groups

Research aim

The objective

This exploration sets the village as centre of the research or deep learning about a specific case/topic related to local knowledge.

The activities and supporting facilities

The activities are more academic with deep studies. The activities involve academics and educational institutions that are relevant to the subject.

The Participant

The activities are related to a specific field of study, so number of participants will be limited. However, the activities can be set anytime provided, since the facilities are provided accordingly with the scale of these activities.

Vocational Skill

The objective

In this exploration, the village is set as the place to prepare the specific skill related to the local potentials, such as;

- Historical buildings and sites
- Building materials and construction
- Cultural heritage tourism
- Traditional agricultural/forestry system
- Rural settlement

The activities and supporting facilities

The activities in this sub-exploration are more practical, such as workshops, trainings and courses. Thus, the involvement of market practitioners is important, such as local government, the tourism board, and vocational schools.

The Participants

The number of participants is a large group. Regarding capacities of the village, the activities are scheduled.

4. Planning Objective

Research Aim

Spatial objective

In the spatial aspect, the research aim exploration aims to set the village as centre of knowledge. The local knowledge is not only object to socialise it, but also the subject of activity. All of the local

resources are developed as new subjects to share, learn, understand in-depth research, improve, and enhance as commodity of the local development.

This aim is a new concept of development where rural areas act as new places to study for people from many origins. All of the supporting facilities, such as buildings, infrastructure, and environmental system are designed to support the learning activities and bring benefit for the local people in the Village Alliance.

Social, cultural, and educational objective

The exploration of the research aim develops local knowledge as part of the culture, as well as a national characteristic. This characteristic is important to protect as it has been threatened with extinction since not all of the people in the village understand it. The younger generation is less interested in the local culture or local values due to the effect of modernisation. Therefore, this exploration responds to that condition by bringing the local values and knowledge through the learning activities.

Economic objective

The exploration of the research aim promotes learning activities like new businesses for local economic development. All of the locals actively participate as the source together with the local resource. The learning activities cover various activities of all local knowledge and bring benefits, both in terms of the value of the knowledge itself, and also in terms of and economic development.

Ecologic objective

The nature system is the source that integrates with the capacity of the local people. It is the activity that is balancing the ecological aspect with the people as the owner. Since nature is the source, the ecological system is the main subject to be protected. However, the protection is integrated with valorisation and development by active programmes that involve many people as the subjects of learning.

Vocational Skill

Spatial objective

The sub-exploration focuses on the improvement of vocational skill. Thus, the Village Alliance provides the exploration group where the Village Alliance is centre of the learning and participants learn to increase their skills. The activities are not only learning activities between teacher/instructor and student, but also more practical, which involve local potential as the source of the knowledge.

The public facilities, such as buildings, are set to support the activities, and also allow access for the participants, who come from all regions in Indonesia. Thus, access is widely opened by providing alternatives and public transportation.

Social, cultural, and educational objective

To support this exploration, society is built as an open society. New education system involves the local people. Considering the community involvement, the quality of education is urgently needed through various advancement programmes, which involve related parties and experts.

Economic objective

The economic sector is supported by all components of the Village Alliance. However, this sub-exploration adds to the point of local knowledge. It triggers the creation of new sources of income for the local people through management activities.

Ecologic objective

The ecological balance is a key component, since the exploration is provided with the activities that interact with the environment as the source for ideas. However, the programmes of the enhancement are arranged to maximise the role of the environment.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

5. Evaluation

Research aim

Interesting Points

The exploration provides chance for a new development studied through the research field. Many scientists or academics will contribute to knowledge development. Hence, these activities trigger the local people to study more and finally increase the quality level of education both locally and nationally within Indonesia.

This exploration provides a new perspective to protect as well as valorise and develop local values by setting them as the subjects of the research studies.

Moreover, the economic sector also improved since the activities are part of the local businesses and benefit from the activities themselves.

Critical Points

The activities or programmes will actively involve local people. Thus, there is a possibility for the dominance of some people or groups.

Vocational Skill

Interesting Points

The exploration creates skilful human resources in related fields, not only for the local people, but also people from around the area. Besides preparing high-quality human resources, this exploration also creates wider job opportunities that involve many people. The activities offered are interesting with various types of programmes related to the local potentials. Therefore, the programmes are designed as comprehensive activities.

Critical Points

This sub-exploration has a critical point that business is more dominant than knowledge. It involves a prominent number of participants and a mass development of facilities. In addition, mass development will bring effects to the environmental conditions and to the structure of society as well.

f. Summary of Findings and Discussion

The **thematic exploration** brings the dominant local potentials of heritage, wood, food, demographics, and knowledge as resources for local development. These potentials are promoted into thematic explorations to provide an alternative future for local development. Therefore, these dominant potentials are transformed into five explorations: **tourism** aims to create an integrated tourism destination, **food network** aims to sustain the agricultural practices, **wood production** aims to maximise the capacity of the forest, **new village** aims to respond to the anticipated future of the local demographic composition, and a **centre of learning** aims to extend the use of local heritage as a subject of knowledge.

The thematic explorations maximise the local potentials into significant resources for the local development. It would strongly support the hypothesis of heritage and another local potential as the basis of the local development in the villages. In addition, the thematic exploration offers strong validity since it is developed based on the previous phase of analysis of the potentials within the case study areas. Therefore, the thematic exploration promotes an initial step in an effective construction of the scenarios to establish an effective local development.

Thematic Exploration	Principal Aim	Sub-exploration Groups	Spatial Development	Social Development	Economic Development
0-Existing Condition			Rural Villages	Social Democratic, Conservatives Society	Low Economic Growth
Exploration Groups					
1-Tourism	Developing components of material and immaterial heritage, natural resources, and local values as the focal points of local characteristics to build an integrated tourism destination	<p>Domestic Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> setting the Village Alliance as a new tourism destination for local tourists in Indonesia utilising local potential not only for activities such as cultural heritage tourism, tracking and river activities, agricultural activities such as paddy plantation but also by involving the local community to take active role under supervision by local government <p>International Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> setting Village Alliance as the main tourist destination in South East Asia Region reproducing heritage as a subject to develop further with tourists (remodelling detail and constructing traditional houses, etc.), provide many activities in natural resources (agricultural tourism, nature sports, etc.), engage with local communities as part of daily activities of local people (cooking, handcrafting, performance and arts, etc.) coordination and involvement with related experts and parties would be needed in this sub-scenario as part of national tourism strategic planning. 	Dense Urban	Culturalism Society with International Orientation	High Economic Growth
2-Food Network	Building more sustainable agricultural practices to feed the villages and regions more effectively	<p>Local Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing agriculture production by focusing on the food plantation to fulfil the local need of the Village Alliance building autonomous food supply within Village Alliance and anticipate food crisis in Village Alliance <p>Regional Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promoting local product characteristics such as types and quality which may differ to any other products from other suppliers providing for a majority of the needs of Sumatera Island as its target market area <p>Global Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing both the quantity and quality of local food production intensifying food production in agriculture, fisheries and other potential sectors in the alliance by widening of field area of the plantation, adding plantation variants and increasing quality, using recent technology and method, as well involving experts and related institution 	Rural Alliance with Compact Towns	Social Democratic, Dynamic Society	Moderate Economic Growth

5. CASE STUDY WORK

3-Wood Production	Maximising the capacity of the local forest as a new source of wood production in the region to strengthen local culture where wood is dominant material for local buildings and promote wood as the most ecological material	<p>Local Supplier</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cultivating local forests as an agricultural side activity for local people bringing benefit not only a new economy for local people but also a way to protect the existence of productive forest in the alliance as well as maintain the local price for wood production <p>National Supplier</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> setting the alliance as the main supplier in Indonesia region expanding the wide of area and quality of production as a new industry to support the sustainability of wood as important material of construction in the region of Indonesia <p>Global Supplier</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> producing the maximum wood products based on the standard quality procedure opening for direct activities from market actors, both for investment or further manufactured, such as furniture, handcraft, and other adapted products offering Village Alliance as a new centre of the wood industry on a bigger scale 	Moderate, Dense Urban Concentrated	Social Democratic, Dynamic Social	Moderate Economic Growth
4-New Village	Responding to the anticipated future needs of the local demographic within the Village Alliance, which is currently inhabited by a large number population of older people (over 60) and will need to retain young people of productive age (17-35).	<p>Old People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> setting all component or specific design of village structure to be elder-friendly maximising the capabilities of old people as a resource of local values to contribute to the local development keeping local characteristics of warm and friendly people which stigmatised by old people in Village Alliance as part of village culture bringing benefit for old people to create the most valuable moment while building the character of the dependent society that able to fulfil all daily needs by themselves increasing the quality of life for both the older adults and their families by expanding the independence of the community as well as improve their daily productivity based on the possible capabilities <p>Young People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustaining demographic composition of the young generation in Village Alliance as the productive group of age designing a more dynamic community to contribute to vast local development Focusing on the amusement function as a way to fulfil characteristics while the development of mix sectors activities or local industries would support the productivity of young people as the most targeted users. 	Rural Alliance with Compact Towns	Social Democratic, Dynamic Society	Low Economic Growth
5-Centre of Learning	Bringing extensive possibilities of heritage components, natural resources, as well as local values as the subject of knowledge with local characteristics	<p>Research Aim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> setting the Village Alliance as a centre of research or deep learning about specific case/topic relates to the local knowledge providing formal activities by involving academics and education institution relevant to the subject. limiting the number of participants related to the specific case only <p>Vocational Skill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> offering the Village Alliance as a place for preparing and training specific vocations about historic preservation, traditional construction, tourism/hospitality, agriculture and forestry, etc. providing more practical, such as workshops, training, and courses by targeted big groups with scheduled activities involving market practitioners such as local government, tourism board, vocational school, etc. 	Moderate, Dense Urban Concentrated	Social Democratic, Dynamic Social	Moderate Economic Growth

Table 52. Thematic exploration in Village Alliance that set five specific exploration groups: tourism, food network, wood production, new village, centre of learning with each sub-exploration groups as the detail aims and coverage. Source: Author, 2018



The structure of prospective scenarios

5.3.2. Prospective Scenarios

The thematic exploration provides five groups for all local potentials in the Village Alliance: tourism, food network, wood production, new villages, and a centre of knowledge. Within the sub-exploration of these five groups, there exists a strong possibility to be connected. Hence, the strong connection between sub-exploration groups is set as a preview of prospective scenarios.

The prospective scenarios are also set up based on the broader context of zoom-out analysis. The zoom-out analysis describes the significance of existence around the case study areas of the villages. The main significant components in the zoom-out analysis is infrastructure, natural resources, and settlement.

The connection between sub-exploration groups is defined as an interrelation between sub-explorations. The interrelation is the encounter of the principal aim within a specific scope or level of scenarios in the thematic exploration based on a preview of the prospective scenarios. This interrelation of sub-explorations groups is setting four groups of interrelations: a Rediscovered Village, a Countryside Resort, a Laboratory for Sustainability, and a Vocational Workshop. These groups are defined as the most interrelated of the sub-explorations that represent the local potentials and the characteristics of the Village Alliance.

Moreover, those four interrelations of sub-explorations are delivered through storytelling. The storytelling is an effective way to expose hidden values as well as to set a deep aim for local development in the Village Alliance. Hence, this part discusses phase of the prospective scenarios of the zoom-out analysis, the interrelation between sub-exploration groups, and the storytelling.

a. Zoom-out Analysis

The Village Alliance has a strategic location in between two regencies of Lahat as the capital city of Lahat Regency and Pagaralam City as its neighbour. It triggers awareness of the relevance between the Village Alliances with the wider context of its location. Therefore, zoom-out analysis is the investigation of existing condition in the larger context of the close areas around the Village Alliances.

The existing condition of the region near the Village Alliance significantly influences the construction of scenarios in the Village Alliance. The nearby environment of the Village Alliance contributes components that are possibly developed for the future of the villages. Together with the interrelation between sub-exploration groups, the components are translated into detailed programmes through storytelling.

This part describes the components of the zoom-out analysis through three issues of infrastructure, resources, and settlement. The zoom-out analysis uses the maps and observation as part of the fieldworks.

Infrastructure

Natural Resources

Settlement

Zoom-out analysis components

5. CASE STUDY WORK

1. Infrastructure

Lahat Regency is located among different regencies on Sumatera Island, such as the Muara Enim Regency, Pagaralam City and Bengkulu Province. This location is beneficial to local government in order to increase local and regional development in Lahat City as well as the villages. The focus of the village's strategic development is vital since there are many villages in peripheral areas of the Lahat Regency. There are 2,876 villages in the South Sumatera Province with the biggest number of 360 villages in the Lahat Regency (Statistics Indonesia of South Sumatera Province, 2017; 2018).

Pagaralam is the closest city to the Lahat Regency, and it has a significant infrastructure development in its region. This city has been branded as a former tourism city in the South Sumatera Province due to its local natural resources, especially Dempo Mountain. Thus, local government of Pagaram City established an enormous programme of development, especially by developing a local airport at Atung Bungsu. The early development of this airport was in a polemic, since both Pagaram and Lahat claimed to be the most proper manager of the airport. It is based on the airport location which is at the border of these two regions. However, this development also brings significant means and opportunities to both regions. As the Minister of Transportation, Budi Karya Sumadi (2019), stated, Atung Bungsu would be developed further, leading to a significant increase of tourists coming to Pagaram City.

Atung Bungsu Airport started operation in 2013. It provides a regional flight to Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia, Palembang, the capital city of the South Sumatera Province, and also to Bengkulu, the capital city of the Bengkulu Province. Within these routes, it opens Pagaram City as well as neighbouring areas, such as the Lahat Regency area. The airport provides other options to access these areas besides land transportation. The land transportation takes many hours, about 5-6 hours to Lahat from Palembang, and more to Pagaram City and Bengkulu Province. The existence of Atung Bungsu Airport is quite effective in solving the accessibility problem for the visitors, especially to Pagaram City due to severe conditions of the road. The severe conditions include extreme cliffs along the main road, threat of landslides during rainy seasons, and traffic during holiday season due to many vehicles on a narrow road (one line vehicle). As mentioned, Atung Bungsu Airport not only solves the transportation problem to Pagaram City due to its challenging location, but also benefits its neighbourhood by attracting visitors, both national and international. However, another surrounding region could offer extended journeys for visitors with other new and fascinating concepts of tourism on Sumatera Island.

The Village Alliance as an idea of local development for peripheral villages in the Lahat Regency has significant chances to be developed by maximising new access alternatives. Within the significant existing infrastructure of Atung Bungsu Airport, the logic of accessibility to the Village Alliance, especially for future possibilities and international visitors, can be applied.

Moreover, the existence of Atung Bungsu Airport is not only significant for accessibility, but also for the means of marketing and publications. The marketing and publications of the local programmes could grow together with the increase in predicted guests to the regions. Hence, the marketing and publications would also trigger an increasing number of interventions and interest from various media, institutions, groups, or individuals to the local programmes, especially the Village Alliance, which would result in a significant number of visitors to the region.

5. CASE STUDY WORK



Image 71. The zoom-out analysis of infrastructure facilities around alliances that highlights significant influence from the local airport in Pagaralam City. Source: Deputy of Remote Sensing Affairs (edited by Author), 2019

5. CASE STUDY WORK

2. Natural Resources

The Village Alliance has a series of supports from nature in the surrounding areas. It spreads along the region that mostly become natural tourism locations. The natural resources are dominated by waterfalls, both in Lahat Regency and Pagaralam City. Even though located in an isolated area, the position of these waterfalls attracts many tourists.

Besides many waterfalls, these regions also offer various megalith sites. In the Lahat Regency, there are 232 megalith sites and 33 houses that are listed as heritage objects under the management and supervision of the local government (Ministry of Education and Culture of Lahat Regency, 2017). However, many of them have not been identified as listed locations for tourism activities. In this case, local people personally welcome visitors or guests to the sites. Thus, megaliths are also potential subjects to be developed as part of the tourism activities. As mentioned by Ni Komang Ayu Astiti (2017), the megalith complex in the Lahat Regency shows various values of important historical, informational, aesthetic, and symbolic values.

These existing resources promote visitors to come to the Village Alliances. Indeed, the Village Alliances offer their local resources as part of the programmes. Moreover, the Village Alliances could become main tourist destinations, since the surrounding area has already been settled as a popular tourist destination, especially in South Sumatera Province.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

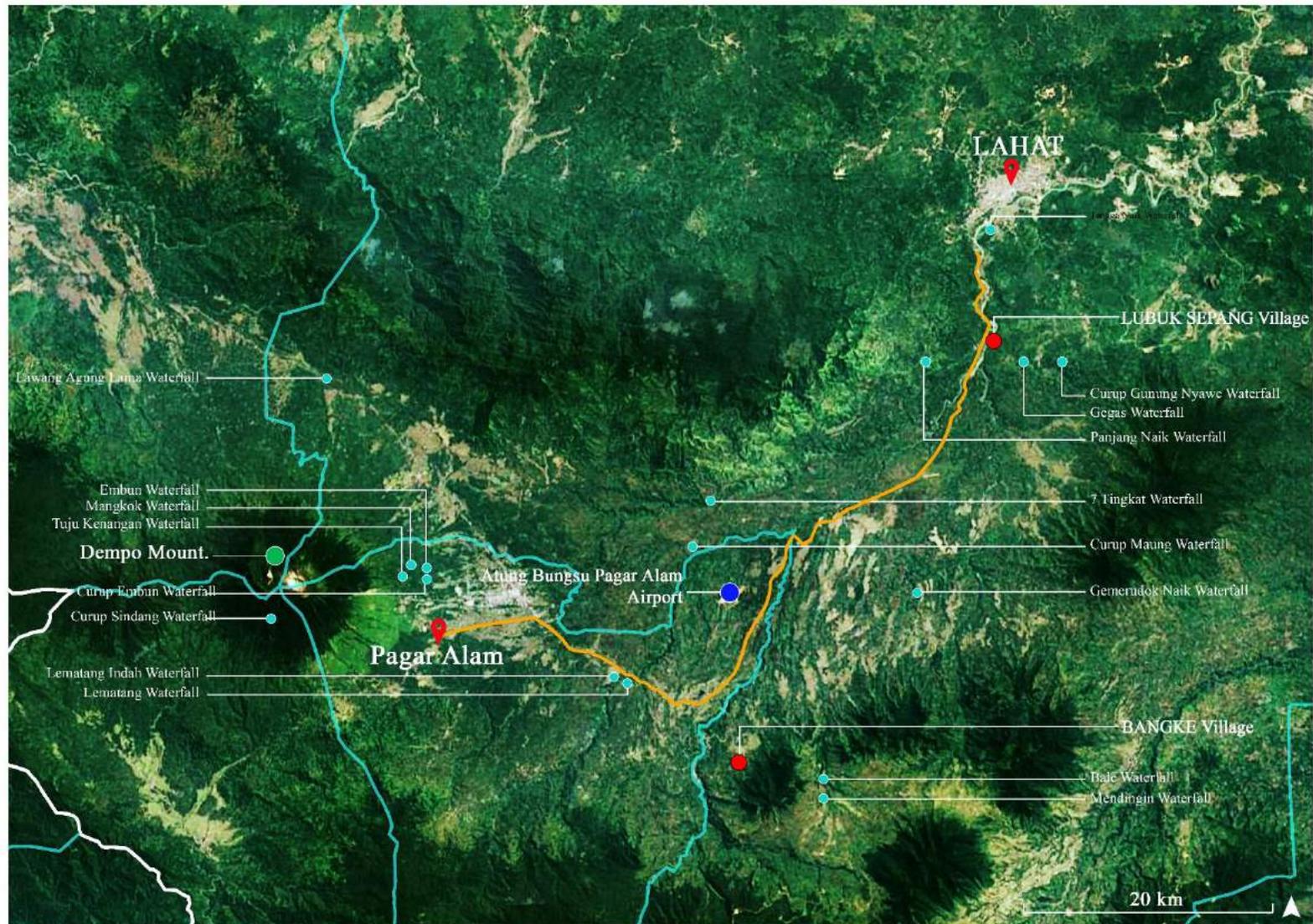


Image 72. The zoom-out analysis of natural resources around alliances that defines significant influence from the existence of Dempo Mountain and other tourism objects of waterfalls/curup. Source: Deputy of Remote Sensing Affairs (edited by Author), 2019

3. Settlement

The framework of the Village Alliance promotes two alliances in Lahat Regency as an integrated area of villages. These two alliances are strategically located between two regions of Lahat and Pagaram cities, which consists of settlement areas between them.

The settlement has been built with a specific pattern that is related to accessibility and history. It is applied in many areas of Indonesia. Generally, settlement areas are built depend on potential accessibility, such as river or street orientation. The river orientation for the building process of settlement has been started since Dutch colonial period that represents an adaptation process of political, social, economic, and culture (Salura, P. et al. 2014, p.2). Moreover, it relates to the history that local people had to distribute agriculture or local products to local market or buyers. Thus, the area along the street or river as a way or mode of local transportation has been developed into a centre of development. As shown in the map, there are some settlement areas located along the central accessibility or near the river. Besides, the area of the settlement also triggers the new development of the main road in some regions. Indeed, the development of the settlement area is based on the prospective land as the most fertile soil for planting, such as in the hills.

The existing settlement area does not only increase the uniqueness of the region but also contributes to the Village Alliance regarding society and culture, and also the economy and government. The settlement area with its inhabitants, values, knowledge and skills would increase the programme's value, which involves not only the local people in the alliance, but also neighbourhoods and also other agendas of agriculture, forestry, fishery, local knowledge and skill. It opens the possibilities of local cooperation among the regions or areas.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

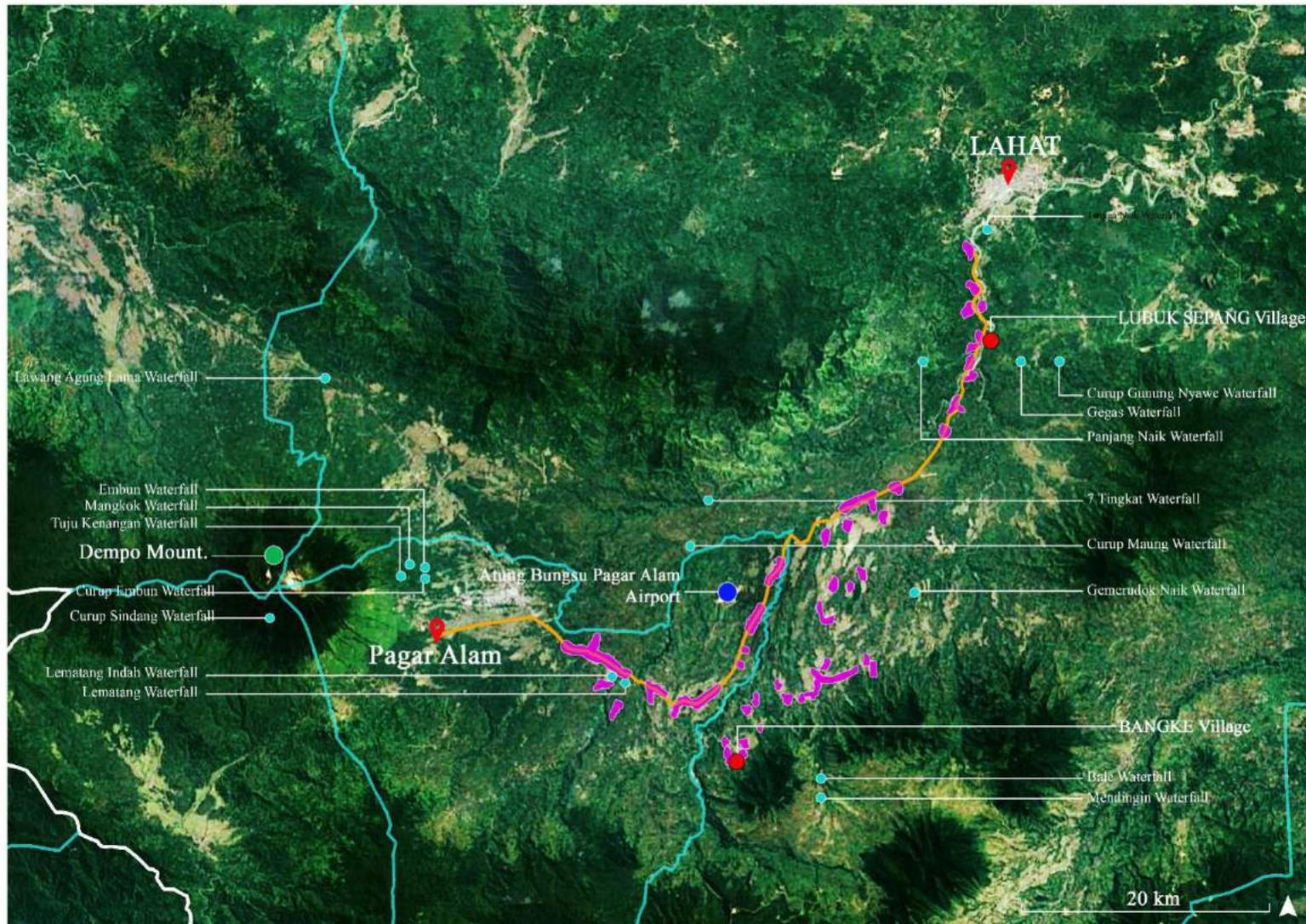
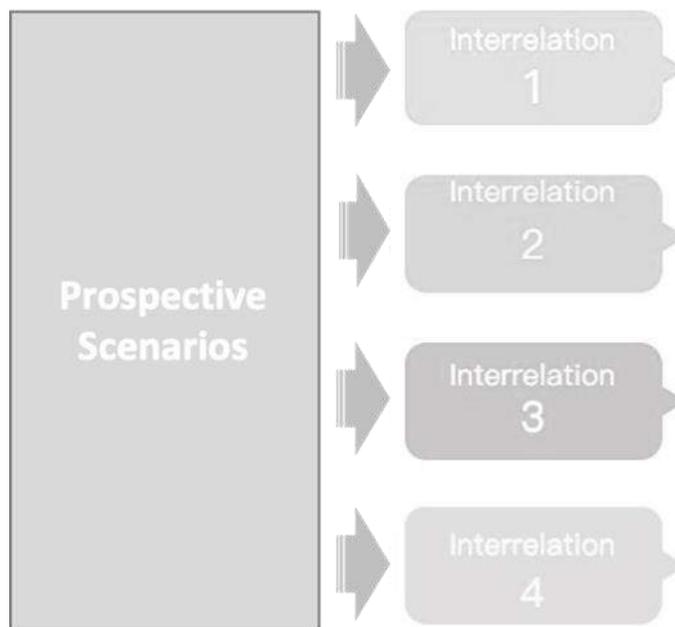


Image 73. The zoom-out analysis of settlement that defines the significant number of traditional settlements and its contribution around the alliances. Source: Deputy of Remote Sensing Affairs (edited by Author), 2019



Interrelation groups refer to prospective scenarios

b. The interrelation between Sub-exploration Groups

Prospective Scenario 1 Lawang Agung Rediscovered Village	Prospective Scenario 2 Lubuk Sepang as a Country Resort
The gateway of Bangke alliance	The major driving force of Lubuk Sepang alliance
Rediscovered Village sets set a new tourism destination in the alliance	Countryside Resort responds to the local potential that provides the development framework based on the significant capabilities of both nature and the people
Prospective Scenario 3 Karang Dalam as a Laboratory of Sustainability	Prospective Scenario 2 Bangke as a Vocational Workshop
The impulse of Lubuk Sepang alliance	The round off point of Bangke alliance
Laboratory of Sustainability sets a village as a live place for deep learning based on the local resources of nature and culture	Vocational Workshop fulfils the need of the professional in specific field by increasing the skill based on local potential and direct practises

Table 53. The four groups of prospective scenarios. Source: Author, 2019

The thematic exploration phase of analysis of potentials provides five main groups for all local potentials in the Village Alliance: tourism, food network, wood production, new villages, and centre of knowledge with each sub-exploration group. Within the sub-exploration of these five groups, there is a strong possibility to be connected as interrelation between sub-explorations groups. The interrelation between sub-explorations is referred to the preview of four prospective scenarios, that are formulated based on the interviews and the qualitative exploration of the author: a Rediscovered Village, a Countryside Resort, a Laboratory for Sustainability, and a Vocational Workshop as the prospective scenarios. Moreover, the prospective scenarios will be then detailed and verified with the broader context of the zoom-out analysis that describes the significance of existence around the case study areas of the villages of three issues of infrastructure, natural resources, and settlement and then articulated with the storytelling tool.

Furthermore, as mentioned before, the five explorations groups of tourism, food network, wood production, new village and centre of learning provide a strong interrelation within the sub-exploration groups. The interrelation is a close relevance between each characteristic regarding both programmes and activities into four groups. As mentioned, the four groups are defined based on the close relationship between objective, programmes and characteristics of scope, actors, and targeted users.

Each of the four interrelation groups indicate a chosen sub-exploration group as the most influential sub-exploration within the groups. Then, it is the representative for each interrelation group that covers other sub-exploration within its interrelation group.

The interrelated sub-exploration groups define tourism (domestic and international tourism) and centre of learning (research aim and vocational skill) as the chosen leading exploration groups. Those two exploration groups cover the food network, wood production, and new village exploration groups as the relevant components in each story. Additionally, the interrelation process is set up as a flexible loop that is possibly adapted within the previous process and future need.

Therefore, the interrelation between sub-exploration groups is referred to the prospective scenarios. Each interrelated sub-exploration groups defines specific aim that refer to each vision of the prospective scenarios as well. The interrelation between sub-exploration groups defines as well as previews the four groups of the prospective scenarios. Thus, the loop process of the interrelation groups refers to the prospective scenarios is described in the table below.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

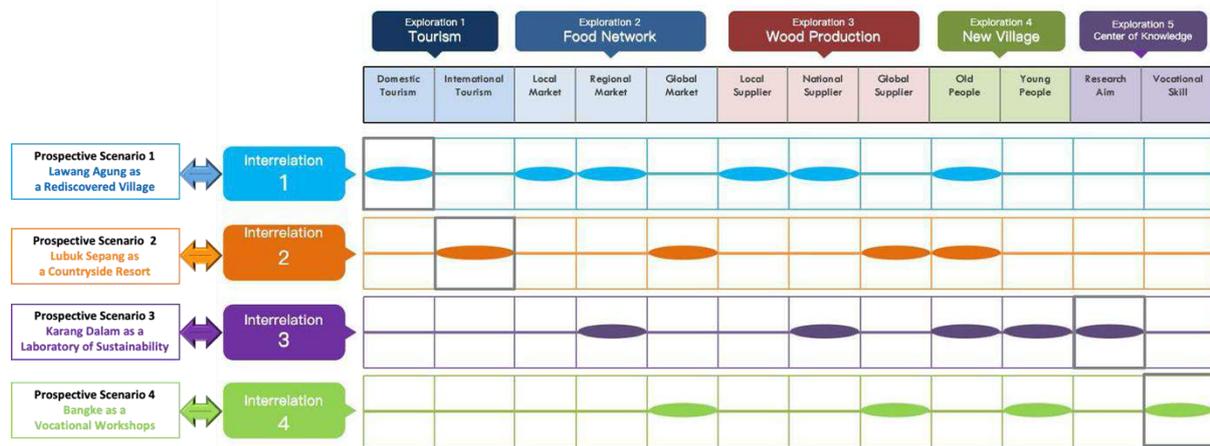


Table 54. The interrelation process between sub-exploration groups. It defines four main interrelation groups as the early stage of prospective scenarios' construction. Source: Author, 2019

These chosen leading exploration groups of tourism (domestic and international tourism) and centre of knowledge (research aim and vocational skill) lead to the process of choosing targeted village in each interrelation group. The targeted village is selected based on the specific potential (see chapter 2.3) that differentiated the village compared to others and fit with the aim of the scenario in next phase of the research. Although most of the villages have common local potentials of social, geographic, and economic aspects, some of the villages offer specific characteristics that strengthen their characteristics. The main specific potential is the most significant number of heritage sites, such as Bangke village with its traditional houses, and Karang Dalam village with its Menhir. Besides the material heritage, the strategic location that supports the development programmes is also considered in choosing the targeted village. The specific strategic location is offered by Lubuk Sepang with its river access, and Lawang Agung as a starting point in peripheral area because of its alliance with the capital city of Lahat Regency.

The link between the interrelation groups forms a logical exploration between the local potentials and the future of the village as an early step of the prospective scenarios' building. Thus, the interrelation groups of thematic exploration are directly referable to the prospective scenarios. However, as mentioned before, the interrelation between sub-exploration groups is a loop process, which is flexibly define the prospective building scenarios, since the five thematic exploration groups of tourism, food network, wood production, new village and centre of knowledge strongly indicate the prospective scenarios. The interrelation between sub-explorations groups builds aspects to be promoted or fulfilled in the prospective scenarios.

Furthermore, the village is also targeted based on the capability of that village as a coordinator within a group of villages. It orients with the implementation of the prospective scenarios on a larger scale of an alliance as part of a transversal strategy. As a coordinator of village groups in a larger scale of an alliance, the role of the selected or targeted village also supports the existence of a local culture that is characterised by communal societies. The targeted village facilitates and motivates those communities to participate actively in a new method of local development as part of an alliance. Hence, the targeted village in an interrelation group is not only interrelating between various local potentials and developing it as a prospective scenario through a detailed procedure of development in the scale of a single village, but also taking the position as the main village of a village group in the transversal strategy that implements the prospective scenarios into a larger scale of village alliance.

Moreover, based on the complex components of sub-exploration in those four groups of interrelation, there is a need for a creative method to integrate all sub-exploration in each group. This research uses storytelling method to define the interrelation between those four interrelation groups, which are linked with the targeted village as a main village of each group.

The table below shows the adapted process of sub-exploration groups' interrelation refer to the prospective scenarios.

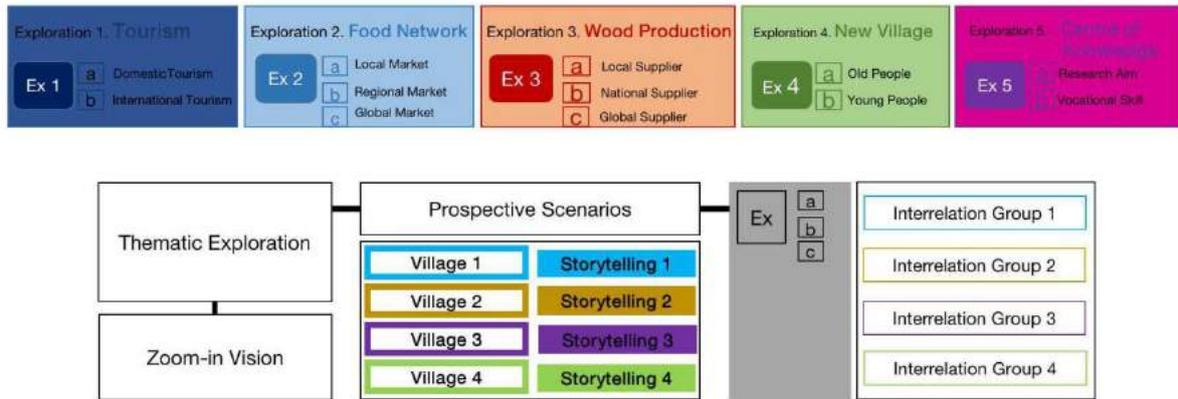


Table 55 The interrelation process between sub-exploration groups refers to the prospective scenarios. Source: Author, 2019

The interrelation between the sub-exploration groups set four groups of interrelation. As mentioned before, each group has a dominant focus of exploration for domestic tourism, international tourism, research aim, and vocational skill, which covers various sub-exploration groups. Each group of the interrelationship sets a specific development aim that refers to the prospective scenarios. There are four specific development aims of each interrelation of the sub-exploration group: Rediscovered Village, Countryside Resort, Laboratory for Sustainability, and Vocational Workshop.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

1. The Interrelation of Sub-exploration: Rediscovered Village

The sub-exploration of domestic tourism is classified as first interrelation group. The first interrelation group is connected with sub-explorations of local market and regional market of food network; local and national suppliers of wood production, and old people and young people of new village exploration group.

The interrelation is formed based on a specific scope within its aim and activities. As the first chosen leading sub-exploration, the domestic tourism aims to set the Village Alliances with integrated tourism for the domestic tourists of Indonesia. Based on the scale of the domestic tourism sub-exploration, it is interrelated with other sub-explorations at local and regional level for the food network and the wood production. The sub-explorations of the local and regional market of the food network aim to fulfil the food needs in the local Village Alliance as well as to the region of Sumatera. The sub-explorations local and regional supplier of the wood production aims to increase the production of wood to supply local and regional areas of Sumatera Island. Thus, the aims of the food network and the wood production are strongly supported with aims of the domestic tourism, since both the food network and the wood production offer interesting programmes as part of the domestic tourism attractions in the Village Alliance. Moreover, the sub-explorations of the old people and the young people are also interrelated with the domestic tourism, since both age groups would contribute to local programmes.

Interrelation group 1 is linked to Lawang Agung village as the context of its implementation. The Lawang Agung village has a dominant characteristic beyond a common potential of heritage, which fits within the specific aim of this interrelation group. This village has a strategic location in the north of the Bangke alliance, which qualifies to set this village as a gateway to this alliance due to the extensive activities of local life and its heritage components as local tourism subjects.

The capacity of the Lawang Agung village as selected village of the first interrelation group is delivered through storytelling 1. The storytelling 1 defines a specific local value in the Lawang Agung village that formulate a theme of the Rediscovered Village.

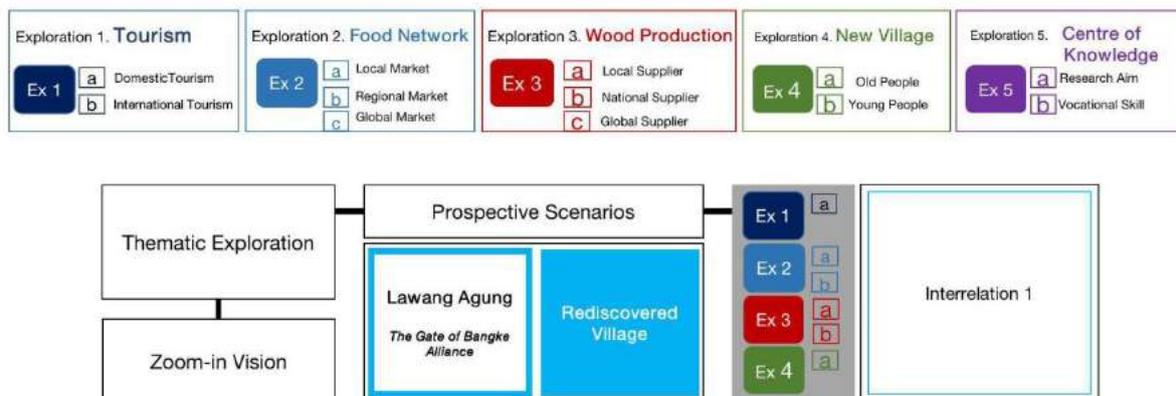


Table 56 The interrelation process of sub-exploration group 1: Rediscovered Village in Lawang Agung village. Source: Author, 2019

2. The Interrelation of Sub-exploration: Countryside Resort

The sub-exploration of international tourism dominates the second interrelation group. The international tourism shows a connection with global markets of food network; global supplier of wood production; and old people and young people of new village.

The interrelation is set based on the scope of aim and activity of the international tourism. The international tourism sets the Village Alliance as an international tourism destination. It offers integrated tourism activities, of which the aims of the other sub-explorations are included, such as the global market of food networks and the global suppliers of wood production. The global market of food network intensifies food production of the Village Alliance as a larger producer in global market. The global supplier of wood production aims to set the Village Alliance as a global supplier in wood industry. Therefore, both scopes of those sub-explorations would potentially be integrated as the components of international tourism as well. The sub-explorations of the old people and the young people would be connected in this interrelation.

Lubuk Sepang village is the targeted village for this interrelation group. There are significant potentials in the Lubuk Sepang village, especially its strategic location close to capital city of Lahat, as well as being one of a well-known village in the regency due it's registered or listed heritage houses, heritage sites (old cemeteries), and the beauty of its location. This village is located near the biggest river in the regency of Lematang. Across the Lematang River, there is a tourism site (restaurants, cafes, and open space). This site is one of the icons of tourism in the Lahat city. Therefore, the Lubuk Sepang is a village with a strong heritage atmosphere and strategic access to the iconic tourism spots within the regency.

The specific potentials of the Lubuk Sepang village provide significant chances to be developed through the storytelling method. The storytelling theme for this interrelation group 2 that is linked with the Lubuk Sepang village as the selected village is of the Countryside Resort.

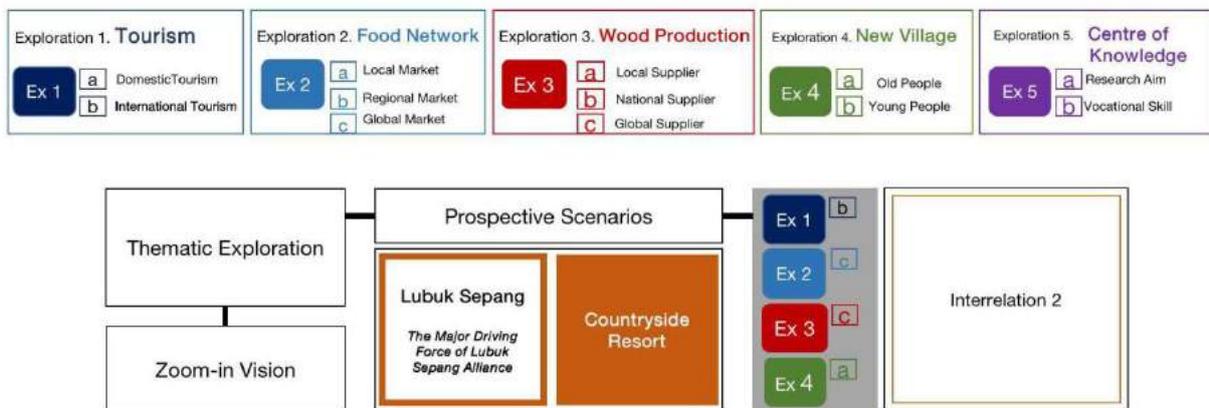


Table 57. The interrelation process of sub-exploration group 2: Countryside Resort in Lubuk Sepang village. Source: Author, 2019

5. CASE STUDY WORK

3. The Interrelation of Sub-exploration: Laboratory for Sustainability

The other focus of the exploration besides tourism as the most potential in the Village Alliance is centre of knowledge. The sub-exploration of research aim is classified as a third group of interrelation. It is interrelated with regional market of food network; national supplier of wood production; and old people and young people of new village.

The interrelation is indicated by the scope of aim and activity of the research's aim within the sub-exploration. The research aim sets the Village Alliance as a centre of research or deep learning with subject of local knowledge. In relevance to that aim, the sub-exploration of the regional market and the national supplier would effectively support the implementation of the research's aim in the sub-exploration. The regional market sets Village Alliance to fulfil the food need of regional market. The national supplier's sub-exploration sets the Village Alliance as a national supplier of wood. Both of those sub-explorations would be included as the activity components in the research aim with effective scope and activity to promote local knowledge as a research activity.

Karang Dalam village has potential to support the aim of this interrelation group. The specific heritage components are offered intensively by this village. The heritage component is not only the heritage houses, culture, and values, but also the menhir and historical sites. These components provide a promising source of knowledge regarding both human and nature.

The specific potential of the Karang Dalam village is linked with the third interrelation group 3 through storytelling 3. The theme of storytelling 3 is the Laboratory for Sustainability.

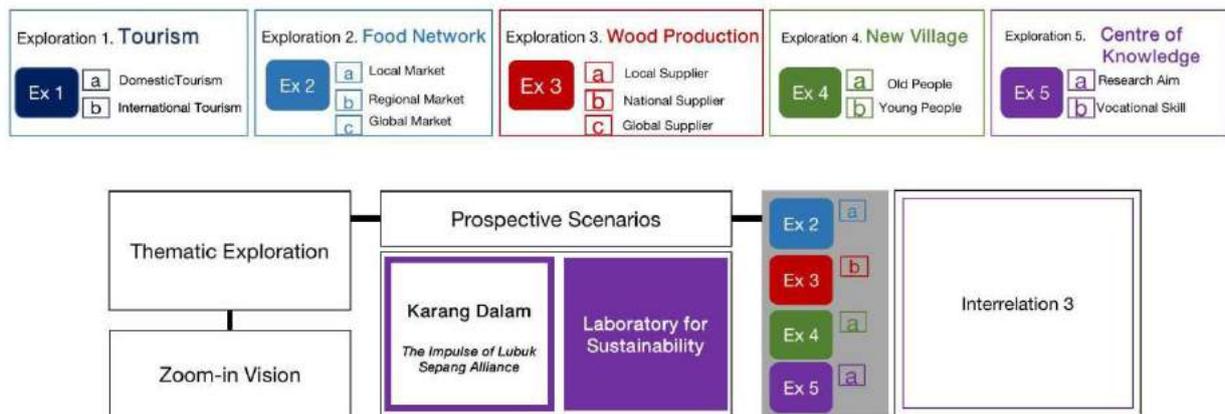


Table 58. The interrelation process of sub-exploration group 3: Laboratory for Sustainability in Karang Dalam village. Source: Author, 2019

4. The Interrelation of Sub-exploration: Vocational Skill

The sub-exploration of vocational skill is classified as a fourth interrelation group. This interrelation shows the connection between sub-exploration of the vocational skill with sub-exploration of global market of food network exploration; global supplier of wood production exploration; and old people and young people of new village exploration.

The fourth interrelation group is also based on the scope of aim and activity of the vocational skill. The vocational skill sets the Village Alliance as a centre of training or vocational activities for local knowledge, such as heritage construction. The aim and activity show relevance with other sub-explorations of the global market for food network exploration and the global supplier of wood production exploration. Both of those explorations provide a wide range of practices in food and wood production as part of the vocational skill programme. The sub-explorations of the old people and the young people would be actively involved in the interrelation as the main stakeholder of the programme.

Bangke village is targeted for the interrelation group 4. It is based on the specific potential of this village that has the most significant number of heritage houses and an ordinary environmental water system for daily activities. This water system totally supports the agriculture and fisheries in the local and regional areas. Those specific components of the Bangke village provide a wide range of both theoretical and practical activities regarding heritage and other relevant fields. Within those potentials, location of the Bangke village provides a series of adventurous experiences and interesting knowledge through local programmes and activities of the scenarios applied.

Those specific potentials of the Bangke village are linked with the interrelation group 4 through storytelling 4. The storytelling 4 has a specific theme as the Vocational Workshop.

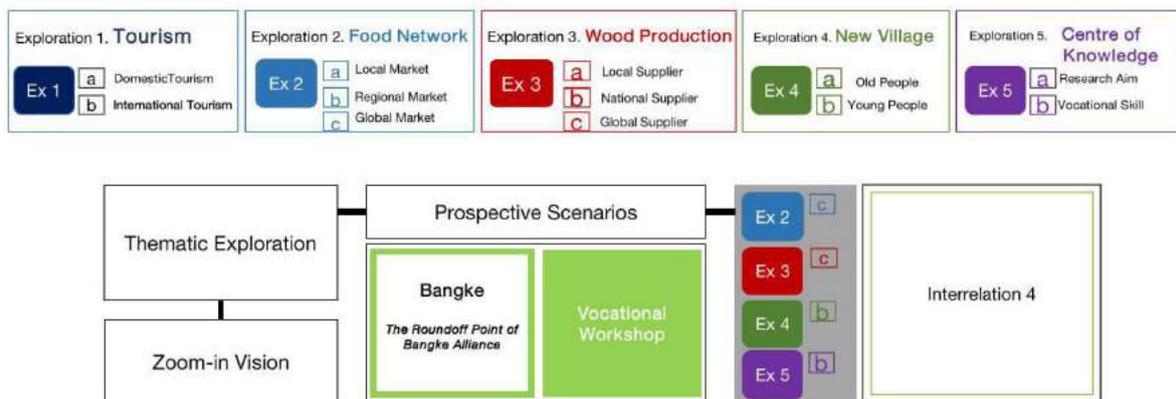
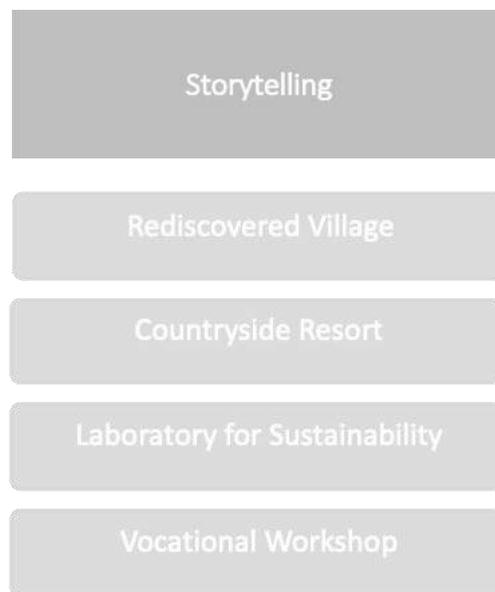


Table 59. The interrelation process of sub-exploration group 4: Vocational Workshop in Bangke village. Source: Author, 2019



Storytelling groups

c. Storytelling

In parallel to the analysis of interrelations between sub-exploration groups, this section displays a creative way to lift hidden potential of the Village Alliance. It brings different components related to explorations that could not be described adequately by certain common methods or formal data from relevant institutions or media. The storytelling is a creative way to open up the local value that potential to be developed, instead of a narrative text of a village.

The process of the storytelling is integrated with formal procedure of interviews and observations as part of the fieldwork agenda. Additionally, the process is also supported by personal approach to the local people as an initiative to outline the storytelling. Thus, the storytelling promotes all of the interrelation sub-explorations based on the representative values of the Village Alliance.

Hence, the storytelling provides a picture of the real condition in the Village Alliance. The situation describes the needs of the local people and region as well as the potential subjects to be developed. Both the needs and potentials are forwarded to the next steps of the detailed programmes.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

	Village	Objective	Program	Characteristic
Prospective Scenario 1 Rediscovered Village	Lawang Agung	The Gate of Bangke Alliance A vision to set a new tourism destination in the alliance	Setting tourism activities based on the daily activities of the local people	Extends the role of the village as a heritage settlement into a place to rediscover the meaning of life that build from the balanced composition among nature, human, and local values
Prospective Scenario 2 Countryside Resort	Lubuk Sepang	The major driving force of Lubuk Sepang Alliance A vision respond to the local potential of Lubuk Sepang Village in the bigger scale of tourism activities	Repositioning the significant role of the river as the focus of natural exploration and integrating the local values to create the series of the experience of the local traditions and culture	Provides the development framework based on the significant capabilities of both nature and the people by offering the ordinary tourism programs with strong local characteristics of Lubuk Sepang Village and its alliance
Prospective Scenario 3 Laboratory for Sustainability	Karang Dalam	The Impulse of Lubuk Sepang Alliance A vision to set the village as a live place for deep learning based on the local resources of nature and culture	Creating a better result of deep learning as a research process that is applicable since a translation of the real cases from the nature, human or collaboration of both components	Integrates the formal activities in the laboratory as part of the academic curriculum as well as the local wisdom
Prospective Scenario 4 Vocational Workshop	Bangke	The Roundoff point of Bangke Alliance A vision to fulfil the need of the professional in a specific field by increasing the skill-based on local potential and direct practises.	Integrates all the local potential as the sources as well as places or media to practise by integrating the education and trainee.	Provides a systematic collaboration between education and practice to prepare the graduate to enter the market or professional works soon after finishing the study

Table 60. The four groups of prospective scenarios are formulated based on the interrelation between sub-exploration groups and delivered through the storytelling method. Source: Author, 2019

1. Rediscovered Village

Lawang Agung as a Rediscovered Village

The Gate of Bangke Alliance

Once the holiday season finishes, a teacher in school starts the first day of the beginning semester with a ritual series of happy questions; *“Ok folks, where did you spend your holidays? Was it good? Tell me a bit about your activities then...”* Most of the students proudly answer the question by saying that they spent a holiday in Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Bandung, and other big cities on Java Island, Indonesia. The activities are mainly about shopping from one mega-mall to the other super malls. Their stories will end by showing each other their branded or expensive items they bought as proof of their successful holiday. For the students who cannot afford the same level of holiday, they listen and add such holidays to their dream lists until they can afford to be a part of that form of ceremonial holiday story.

That typical answer from students who spent their holiday in big cities was not found in some years ago, in the 1990s as an example. At that time, the students shared various responses as a fascinating story; *“I spent the holiday in my grandfather and grandmother’s house in the Village, about 6-7hours drive from Palembang. Our family spent a lovely holiday there by going to paddy fields with aunty, tracking the hills near the river with an uncle, eating vegetables that were picked in the garden with my cousins, cooking with a wood fire in the traditional kitchen with my grandmother, and so on...”* The answer encouraged their friends, teacher and other listeners to imagine the nice trip during the drive, the beautiful scenery of the villages, as well as many exciting activities there that are difficult to do in the city where they lived.

The story about the recent experience of the family holiday sessions brings an extensive chance to reflect on the condition of many cities in Indonesia right now. Most of the cities offer the same view and holiday experiences, which is a mall or shopping centre. It creates not only consumptive actions for many people, but also limits quality time for family or communal holiday activities. Moreover, a mall or shopping centre is a place for short period activities for visitors with an immediate process of branded good manufacturing that is mostly handled by machine as well as with a high price as the result of high production by its brand company. Accordingly, the spread of malls or shopping centres is an indicator of globalisation to fulfil the desires of a modern life, as a result creates a significant gap in modernity within the peripheral areas. Then, the village or rural people want to emulate city life by undertaking massive urbanisation or modernising their way of life.

However, within the identical offers of modernising lifestyle through modern facilities, people in the cities tend to find new experiences, especially for a holiday. The phenomenon of going back to the village for a holiday is becoming a current trend, including in Indonesia, due to the dull environment of the city and because people are sick of their daily urban routines. People are trying to find a new atmosphere with natural views and activities. As a country that has many villages in the rural area, it is a significant chance to promote the potential of these villages, especially on Sumatera Island. The Rediscovered Village is a vision to create a new tourist destination in the alliance. This vision extends the role of the village as a heritage settlement into a place to rediscover the meaning of life that builds from the balanced composition among nature, human, and local values. This role cannot be found in many places, particularly in big cities, which have been updated

with various forms of modernisation. Hence, the Rediscovered Village provides a place for tourists to reconcile their need for a new place to visit with the experience of a balanced life, and this in turn supports the future need for local development in the peripheral areas with a new framework of local development. The local component is not only valued as the object to fulfil daily needs and part of the local history, but also promotes a more productive village with a creative community that is environmentally friendly, and, last but not least, an autonomous economy.

By focusing on Lawang Agung village, the Rediscovered Village vision creates a gateway for the Bangke alliance. This village is located in the north part of the alliance and functions as the first gateway to its alliance. This gateway has a role as the first manifestation of the local development in the alliance as an innovative developmental framework. This is important because the Bangke alliance is located in the peripheral area of the Lahat Regency. Without a proper method to open the area, this alliance remains a difficult area visit. Within that vision, the Lawang Agung initiates the offer of the facilities for local tourism in the village.

The development programme of the Rediscovered Village will be based on the local values. All of the new development needed for building tourism facilities will adopt the local building designs with some modification to accommodate the various needs of tourists, such as the implementation of *Rumah Panggung* construction in all facilities as grand design. Due to the existence of *Rumah Panggung* as the iconic building in the alliance, some of the local houses will be planned as guesthouses. These guesthouses provide both the host and guest to maximise the holiday season, to learn more about the local culture, to become more involved in the traditions, and to enjoy nature. To sustain the balance of the local environment due to the significant number of tourists to the village, as well as to the alliance, the Rediscovered Village offers friendly environmental planning through different programmes such as car-free zones in the village area and the reintroduction of bicycles as local transport. Some of the hiking activities to the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries locations will be useful to re-socialise walking habits into daily life.

Strategically, the implementation of the Rediscovered Village in Lawang Agung village strengthens the connection of its alliance; Bangke alliance with the other alliance of Lubuk Sepang, and Pagaralam City. Pagaralam City, a city with the same administration level of the Lahat Regency, has already established a local tourism programme. It is well known because of Dempo Mountain, the only Mountain in South Sumatera and one of the main tourist destinations on Sumatera Island. By using this existing landmark, the Lawang Agung with its vision of a Rediscovered Village provides an alternative destination on this tourism route, especially for domestic tourists who are already familiar with Pagaralam City. Due to the potential objects, beautiful hilly scenery, natural resources, and a strong local characteristic that reflects the daily life of local people, Lawang Agung could become a new alternative destination within the alliance framework for tourists on Sumatera Island.

In conclusion, a Rediscovered Village may bring a new alternative in tourism in Indonesia. This vision creates a natural holiday atmosphere in the village. Moreover, the framework of the alliance offers experiences with quality time given for both families and individuals. This new vision maximises the recent need to experience a balanced life through holidays in the villages, as well as helps to develop the villages by maximising their local potential. After coming back from the Lawang Agung village and its alliance, the story about the holiday experience will be full of details of nature activities, local people, and their culture as a form of enjoyment, as well as an experience.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

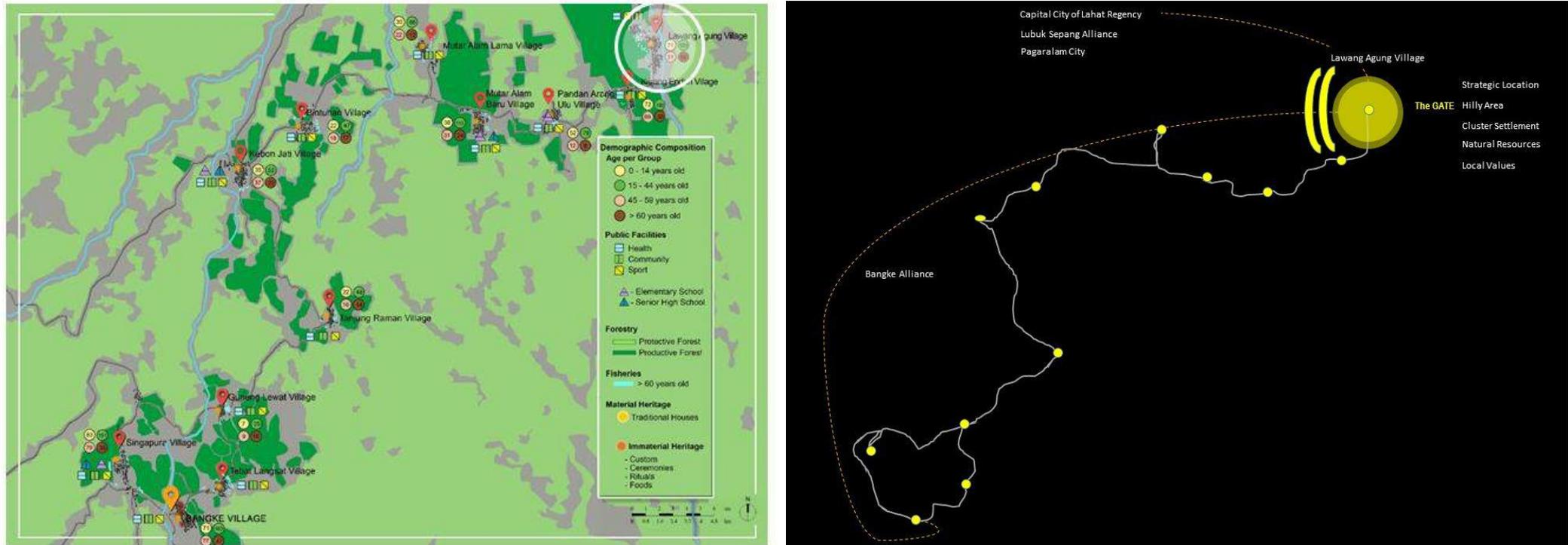


Image 74. Lawang Agung is a chosen village for prospective scenario's implementation of Rediscovered Village: The Gateway of Bangke alliance. This village is chosen due to its specific potential of strategic location as starting point of Bangke alliance. Source: Author, 2019

2. Countryside Resort

Lubuk Sepang as a Countryside Resort

The Major Driving Force of Lubuk Sepang Alliance

On one fine day at Lubuk Sepang village, there was a 76 years old grandmother who started the conversation with an unhappy statement; *“I have nothing to do except eating and sleeping. I would like to have an activity, but in this village, most of the activities are in the agriculture fields/farms that are located far away from here. I cannot walk far away anymore. It’s better for my husband who teaches children to recite Al-Quran every afternoon in the mosque.”*¹⁸ She used to work in agriculture fields before her knee deterioration. When her husband developed similar difficulties, they bequeathed their farm to their children. Now, they live with their older son’s family.

That statement is the most common portrait of the local people in the Lubuk Sepang village. They depend on agriculture activities for their livelihood. However, that statement sounds less relevant since it came from old people who had retired from any activities. The story may take on a different meaning when coming from a group of women between 35-45 years old. The conversation started with the same question given to the previous grandmother; *“what do you do for a living? Do you have activities this mid-day?”* They gave a flow of answers; *“Usually we cultivate or help our husband at a paddy field in planting or harvesting time only, between or after both seasons, we do not have an agenda.”*¹⁹ They answered this question while chatting with others and sitting on the stairs in one the traditional houses, with lifted structures. In addition, this conversation happened at mid-day, which is a productive time for doing activities or working.

The same question was delivered to a group of young men between 20-30 years old to avoid any gender bias. Traditional gender roles are still an issue in the village; women do the household activities only, and men work for their main income in the agriculture fields/farms. Surprisingly, the group of young men gave almost the same answer as the previous group; *“We only help our parents in the paddy fields when needed, since we do not have our own field yet until we get married. We do not have another job in this village because going to the city requires money, at least for the first settlement, and we do not have any idea what kind of job would be provided for us.”*²⁰ Most of them believed that it is their destiny for those who stay in the village without hope for a better future, since they cannot continue their higher education or find jobs in the big cities.

Furthermore, those answers reflect the conditions of local people in the Lubuk Sepang village, who have fewer options or chances of activities for making a good living. As a consequence, most of them are living in poverty, since not all of them have their own agriculture fields. Some of the local people are only serving as workers in other people’s fields/farms with paid income. Although they have their farms, the threat of a failed harvest or low market price is still a polemic for their income. Thus, the inherited agriculture activity as the main income activity for earning a living has to be considered by the diversification of other sources of revenue for the local people.

¹⁸ The interview with Efriyadi’s wife

¹⁹ The command from a group of women in Lubuk Sepang village (14.08.2018)

²⁰ The command from a group of young people in Lubuk Sepang village (14.08.2018)

The Lubuk Sepang village has significant potential aspects to contribute to local development. It has natural resources such as beautiful sceneries, listed heritage houses and historical complexes of cemeteries, and also local values, such as an immaterial heritage that is reflected in everyday life, a specific location near the biggest river of Lematang, and a warm and friendly local community.

Countryside Resort is a vision to respond to the local potential of the Lubuk Sepang village in the bigger scale of tourism activities. Beyond the local government agenda, the vision of the Countryside Resort provides a development framework based on the significant capabilities of both nature and the people. The Countryside Resort integrates all of the local components by exploring the complex activities of nature. Repositioning the significant role of the river will be the focus of natural exploration. This vision proposes the role of the river as the mode of transportation to build a connection between the villages within the Lubuk Sepang alliance, a place for floating markets and rest areas, as well as a spot for water sports. Additionally, it will also bring back the local values, which sets the river as the main orientation or view for the buildings in the village. Therefore, the new development of tourism facilities implements the same orientation to the river to strengthen its role. The integration of local values is also implemented by creating a series of experiences of local traditions and culture, involving tourists in local creative and home industries such as handcraft, woven fabric, traditional foods and snacks, as well as setting the heritage tourism. The development process optimises heritage roles by planning the heritage houses as an accommodation alternative. This concept is a transformation of the diffuse hotel, which adapt the local construction and ornaments.

In the grander scale of the Alliance area, the Countryside Resort sets the Lubuk Sepang village apart as a major driving force for the southern part of the area, which connects the alliance with the Bangke alliance, Pagaralam City, and the northern part of the Lubuk Sepang alliance to the capital city of the Lahat Regency. This development is significant because it implements a balanced development as a connecting area as well as the transition area among the regency to the city and other regencies. By maximising the location close to the capital city of the Lahat Regency and settling infrastructure to the main access routes, the Countryside Resort may improve local development on the international scale of tourism activities.

Regarding the international tourism target, the Countryside Resort promote a form of truly local tourism. This vision creates tourism beyond the tourism expectation as a common default. It showcases the most beautiful face of the countryside in Indonesia as the main destination for international tourism, whereas other countries in many parts of the world mainly depend on spread-out location or a single landmark as the main destination, and thus may have a monotonous programme of tourism. Moreover, the Countryside Resort is a tremendously aggressive vision at the national level in Indonesia. Most of the regions in Indonesia, especially in big cities, compete by marketing their area with some means of modernisation to entice tourists. Meanwhile, many of the rural areas or villages are only secondary places of tourist interest to the capital cities. The transformation of natural resources, social and historical values, and local population characteristics into a series of tourism activities in a village via the Countryside Resort will provide a valuable holiday session and lasting memories to tourists, as they enjoy the scenery, explore nature, learn the culture, or even get involved as part of the local life.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

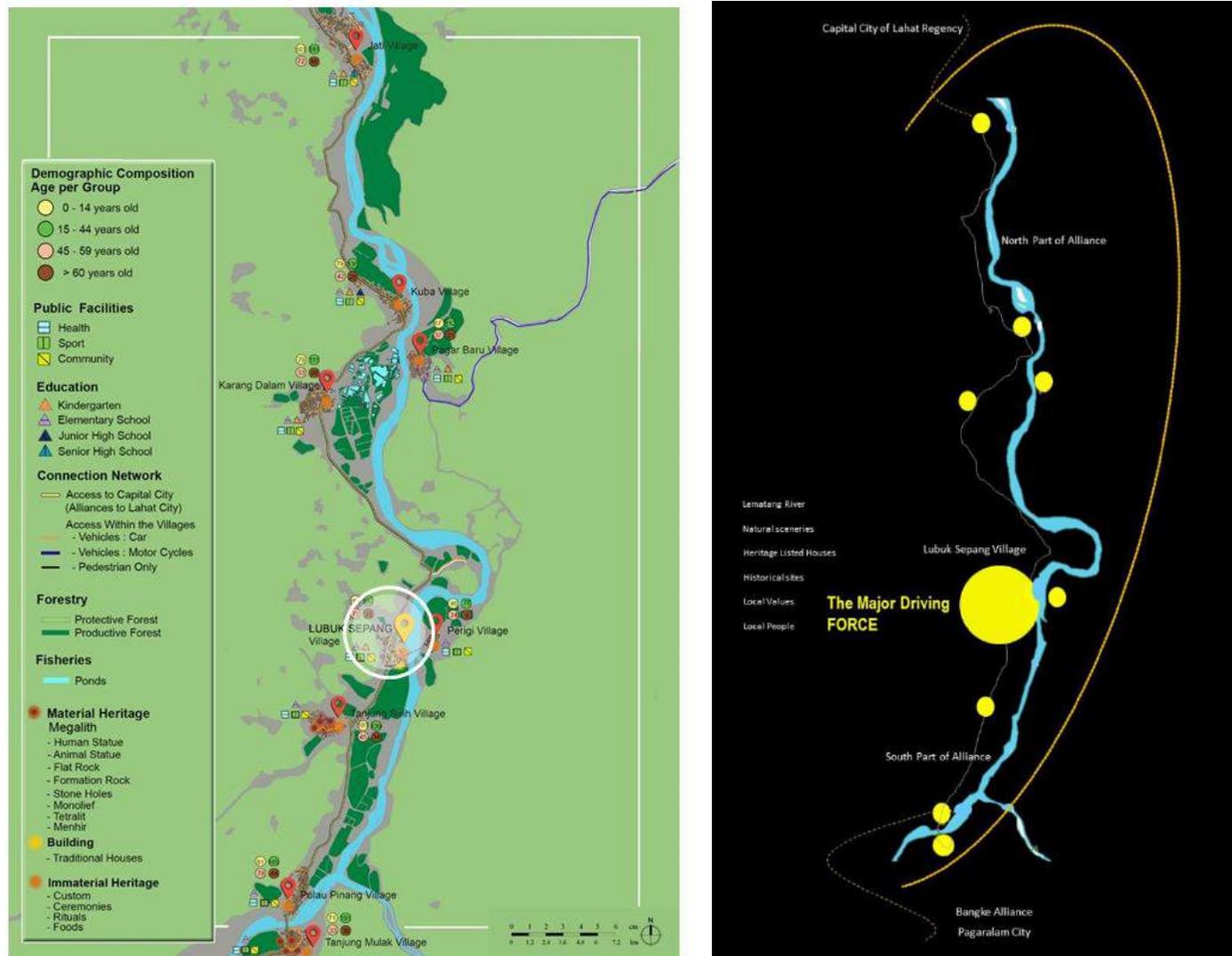


Image 75. Lubuk Sepang is a chosen village for prospective scenario's implementation of the Countryside Resort: The Major Driving Force. It has specific potentials of heritage components (traditional houses as the heritage-listed in the regency, cemeteries) and strategic location (near the river, across the popular tourist sites and close to the capital city of Lahat. Source: Author, 2019

3. Laboratory for Sustainability

Karang Dalam as a Laboratory of Sustainability

The Impulse of Lubuk Sepang Alliance

What do you imagine when someone asks, “*what does the laboratory look like in your mind?*” Accordingly, the word laboratory has a universal meaning or description in the science world. However, it may be different for the layperson. The laboratory is stigmatised as a place in modern universities or large companies, and consists of super-intelligent people wearing fancy white coats and thick glasses, being called scientists. It is imagined that there are many sets of sophisticated machines, glasses for chemistry liquids, and long tables for testing tools, as well as many specimens of animals, plants, or even a new species of some unknown living thing.

The descriptions about the laboratory lead to another stigma of its characteristics, which are related to deep formal learning within the science discipline. The result would be something that applies to a high level of application that can only be understood by the university graduate. Hence, it is only for highly educated people to establish the untouchable theories for the future or its application.

The stigma about laboratories drives to the common understanding that associates the use of laboratories for some groups only. The laboratory should be seen as a place to better improve in many aspects of life. Unfortunately, it only ends up as a place for scientific activities and is used by few people. Regarding the novelty of the laboratory activities, it should accommodate the flexibility of nature, human, and local values in various circumstances. Otherwise, it is only a paper-based work that is read by students in schools, higher institutions, or interested parties. Meanwhile, many potential cases out of the laboratory are important to be learned and improved.

The Laboratory of Sustainability is a vision to create a village as a living place for deep learning based on the local resources of nature and culture in that area. This vision aims to integrate the formal activities in the laboratory as part of the academic curriculum as well as local wisdom from direct learning in the village as a contemporary activity or one package in the same period. This vision creates a better result of deep learning as a research process, which is applicable since it comes from a direct translation of real cases from nature, human or collaboration of both components. Hence, it also strongly supports one of the principles of the sustainable development framework: that local development has to be conceptualised and developed based on the local resources and capabilities.

Regarding the programme, the Laboratory of Sustainability sets the focus of research of each village as a centre of excellence. By focusing in Karang Dalam village, this vision promotes the components of immaterial heritage (local values, traditions and culture, art and performances), and material heritage (heritage houses with lifted structure and wood material, menhir, and other historical locations), and also the specific location near the river, and the scenery of the waterfall as sources or subjects of research. As the most attractive features of the programme, the process of protecting, valorisation, and developing the heritage houses also contributes to significant subjects of deep learning or research. The process could be transformed into the process of identification of the heritage identity of the houses, renovation of the broken parts of the houses, as well as the redevelopment of the heritage houses into a new building. All of the pieces promote the potential of heritage knowledge within the village as part of identity, both locally and nationally for Indonesia. In

addition, this Laboratory for Sustainability aims to extend the role of nature as a source of knowledge, such as local paddy planting and the forestry management system.

Regarding the sustainability framework, the Laboratory for Sustainability vision responds to the future's needs by including technology and digitalisation as one of the crucial methods. The wide ranges of subjects in the village are integrated with the format of recent technology and digitalisation. The use of technology is important to provide the complex identification, analysis, and problem solving of many research issues as the way to fill the gap of limitation in the manual or conservative methods. Hence, digitalisation supports better media for socialisation and other needs of communication.

The implementation of the Laboratory for Sustainability as a vision in the Karang Dalam village has a function as an impulse of the north part of the Lubuk Sepang alliance. By implementing this vision, it will push the local development in the Karang Dalam village with the other villages in the north part of the alliance into a strong cluster regarding the balanced development among other areas. This is because the Karang Dalam village is located among the capital city of Lahat Regency, in the southern path of the alliance, with Lubuk Sepang village sitting as an axis point, as well as Pagaralam City. Thus, a Laboratory for Sustainability in the Karang Dalam village creates a significant position and role for local development at the regency level, beyond a recent value as the transition area only between Lahat Regency and other cities or regencies to the north path of Sumatera Island.

Within the aim and programmes, this vision asks all types of institutions to be participants, as well as the local people to be the hosts for this involvement. This vision will be engaged with an academic curriculum. Thus, interference from relevant institutions is significant. Beyond the programmes, it is an effective trigger to increase the quality of local human resources, both as participants and as hosts. Hence, the activities drive the maximum result for the improvement of any fields needed by integrating all aspects of daily life that are oriented for future needs.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

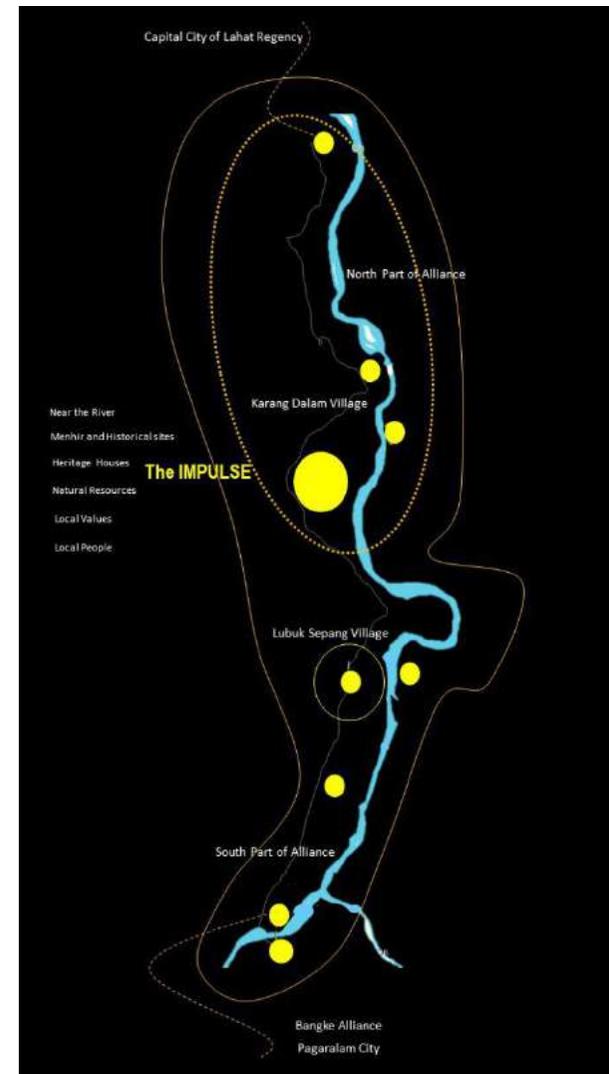
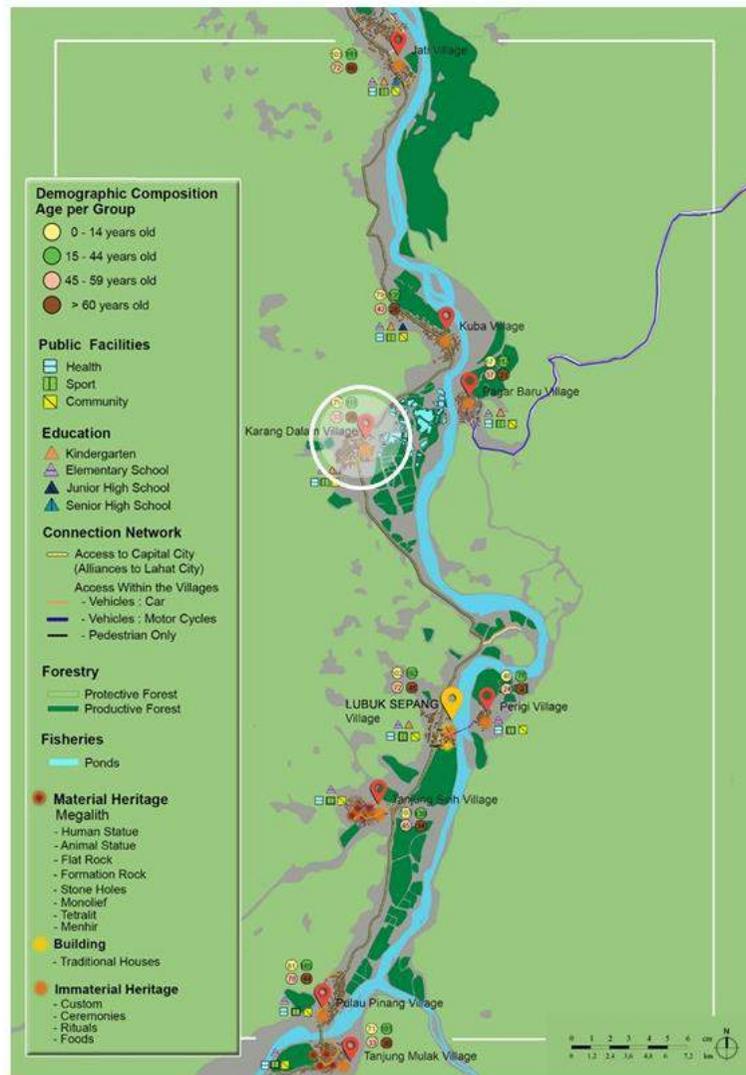


Image 76. Karang Dalam is a chosen village for prospective scenario's implementation of Laboratory for Sustainability: The Impulse of Lubuk Sepang alliance. It has multiple heritage components beyond traditional houses (megaliths, menhir, historical sites) and natural resources as a source of local knowledge. Source: Author, 2019

4. Vocational Workshop

Bangke as a Vocational Workshop

The Roundoff point of Bangke Alliance

Mr Gunawan, a 35-year-old, with a Bachelor of Education and Teaching Degree from one of the private universities in Palembang, is the head of Bangke village. He has been living in Bangke village due to marriage for about seven years. After marriage, his parent-in-law asked him and his wife to live in the village in their house. Mr Gunawan has been living in that village as a farmer, the same as the majority of people, until the local people promoted him to the head of the village because of his good reputation and higher educational background. The condition of Mr Gunawan at that time was very special to the local people because there were not many people with higher education living in the village and cultivating the land, which is considered an unpopular choice for a university graduate. He worked hard in his parent-in-law's field since he did not have any experience in cultivating, planting, harvesting, or any other agriculture activities.

He was born and raised in a big city and was supposed to be a teacher based on his educational background. However, he could not find any teaching position as he wished to be. After he graduated, there were few opportunities to find a job with a better salary. There is a tight competition within the Education and Teaching field, especially in an institution or school with a good reputation, as well as a good salary, or in public servant selection for being a teacher in public schools, which comes with a permanent status and retirement facilities. Mr Gunawan said, *"At last, I prefer being a farmer than a teacher and I enjoy it."*²¹

The story of Mr Gunawan is only one among many for the unsuccessful university graduate, who cannot find consistency between their educational background and work field. It is not only a matter of linearity, but also the quality of the development as qualified education and skill is significantly influenced. There are more examples of the unique relationship between workers and their unrelated educational background, for example, a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering working as a front line officer in a bank who deals with cash out or loan approvals; a Bachelor of State Administrative Law working as a marketing officer who goes door to door to hire customers; a Bachelor of Pharmaceutical Science opens a building materials store and struggles with the construction and materials demands. These examples have become a phenomenon, especially in Indonesia.

Beyond the reason for personal choice, destiny, or fate, there is a strong message of a catastrophic condition in the education system in Indonesia. The gap between job demand and the quality of the graduates may cause that condition. Additionally, that condition describes the low quality of the graduates in their field that triggers the graduate to not compete in their field or to find other shortcuts in other fields for a living. Hence, the specification or skill across educational backgrounds will be a critical question in the professional circumstances.

In another condition, the importance of the vocational skill in the professional circumstances has been realised and facilitated by the existence of Vocational High School and Industrial High School in the Indonesian education system. Theoretically, the curriculum provides a systematic collaboration between education and practice to prepare the graduate to enter the market or professional world soon after finishing their studies. However, the implementation needs improvement, since only some of the students are accepted in the suitable position. Additionally, the practices during the study do not adequately reflect the real conditions in the professional world. There are many parents or families who

do not register their children in Vocational High Schools or Industrial High Schools, especially within the wealthy families. This decision relates to an opinion that vocational schools are only for parents who cannot afford the university expenses for their children. Therefore, there is a lack of prestige for both parents and children to continue their studies after finishing junior high schools.

Furthermore, it promotes the common idea that every child should continue their study in university, even though they have a specific passion or talent that could be maximised in a vocational and industrial high school. In contrast, there are some people who register their children in those kinds of schools to avoid the university curriculum, even though it is not suitable for their children. These actions create the condition of only a small number of students in those schools and only a few of those students have a strong motivation for being there.

Based on these issues, there is an urgent need to increase the skill of human resources, especially in Indonesia, by providing more facilities to learn and practise, more than a conservative institution's curriculum offer that only focuses on conceptual understanding. Thus, the Vocational Workshop is a vision to fulfil the need of the professional in a specific field by increasing skills based on local potentials and direct practices. This would integrate all the local potentials of social, culture and environment aspects as the sources as well as places or media to practise by integrating education and trainee to the strong connection between the theoretical framework and professional needs of the future.

The Bangke village as the axis of its alliance has strong capabilities with complex possibilities to be a place for the Vocational Workshop. The local potential is reflected in many forms of traditional art and performances, unique clothes and local culinary, traditional cluster settlement, heritage buildings, material and construction, local system of water management and soil cultivation, crafts and souvenirs production, natural fisheries and animal husbandry.

Based on that local potentials, the Vocational Workshop sets the two different targets of the groups. The first group are young people. The programme of this group is offered by connecting the programme with the formal education that they attended. Thus, the Vocational Workshop provides a moment to learn practically through the trainee programmes within a regular schedule. The second user is the general public. This group consists of users who need further education and extended skill based on their recent needs as a side job or productive hobbies. The Vocational Workshop provides the programme as long-life education with less quantity than the first group, such as every weekend, once a week.

By setting the Bangke village as a Vocational Workshop, it confirms the role of the Bangke village as an axis due to the most significant potentials and the position as an axis point in the alliance. The Vocational Workshop vision expands the expectations of the people for the various offers of the alliance. Hence, this vision gathers all the benefits as a centre for skill improvement, both for participants (groups and individuals) to the better contribution of the professional skill, as well as part of the local enforcement of both human and natural resources within the Bangke village and its alliance. In a bigger contribution, this version supports the creativity and ability of other people to create start-up entrepreneurship as well as increase the quality of human resources that are ready for the global industrial needs.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

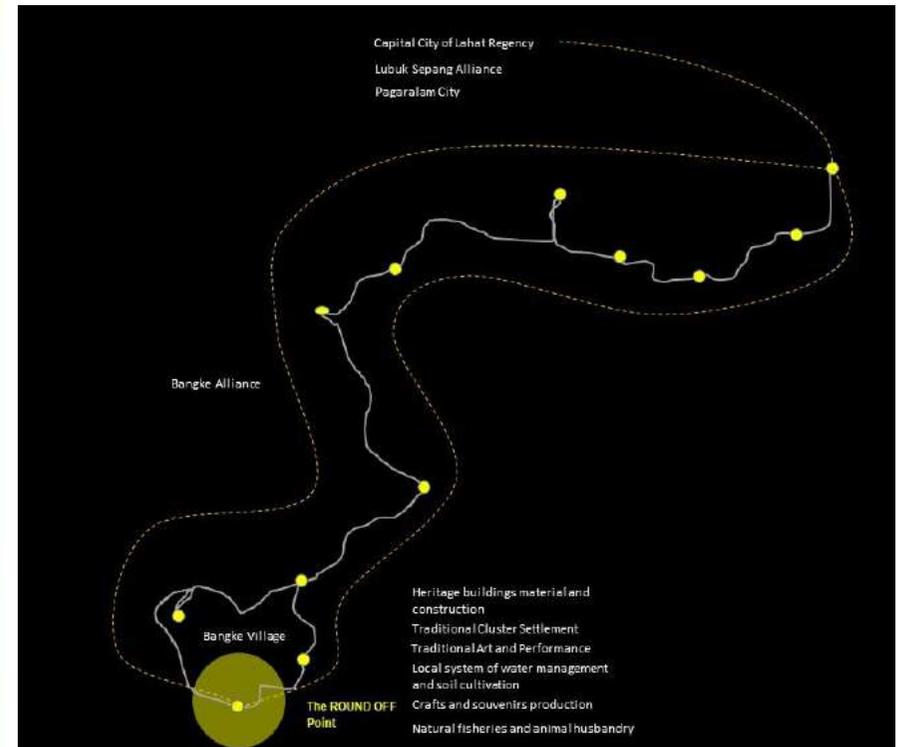
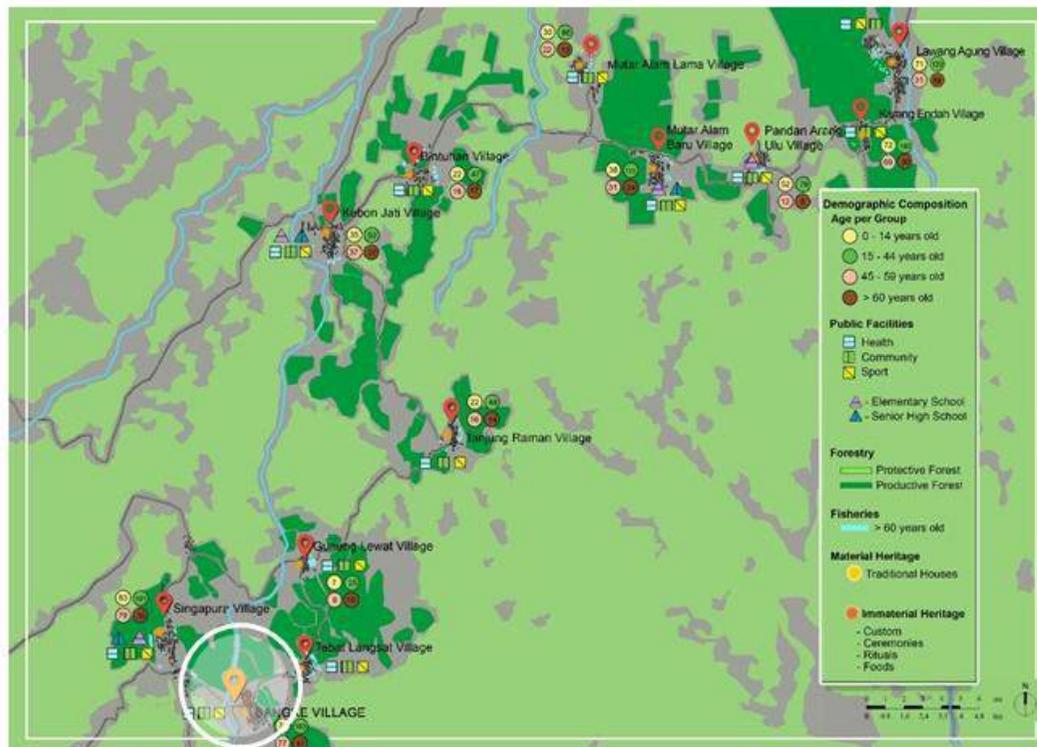


Image 77. Bangke is a chosen village for prospective scenario's implementation of Vocational Workshop: The Roundoff point of Bangke alliance. Bangke village is located in the endpoint of its alliance and also one of the villages that have the most significant number of traditional houses in the region. Source: Author, 2019

d. Summary of Findings and Discussion

Thematic exploration defines five exploration groups within each sub-exploration group. The sub-exploration groups are interrelated to strengthen the relevance of the link between those fields of exploration. The interrelation between those sub-exploration groups previews the prospective scenarios. There are four groups of interrelation which are dominated by four sub-exploration groups: domestic tourism, international tourism, research aim, and vocational skill. Those groups represent all of the other sub-exploration groups.

The prospective scenarios also consider influencing factors from the environment around the case study areas through zoom-out analysis. The zoom-out analysis is defined based on the three issues of infrastructure, resources, and settlement. The infrastructure issue mainly highlights the potential of the existence of a regional airport in the neighbouring Pagaralam City. It is a significant aspect to improve the alliances, especially regarding accessibility for visitors, both national and international. The analysis of natural resources defines enormous natural tourism objects, such as waterfalls and megaliths. Moreover, the settlement's existence within the case study areas provide opportunity to add value regarding community involvement and the local development programmes in the alliance, as well as interesting context for heritage values in the region.

The interrelation between the sub-exploration groups is delivered through the method of storytelling. The storytelling is the creative method and tool to promote hidden values of the interrelation groups. It also expresses the integration of the inputs from expert interviews in the fieldworks. Therefore, it shows that construction of scenarios as a loop process are interacted within each phase or step. The storytelling is linked with a chosen village with its aim of the theme of storytelling group, such as Lawang Agung as a Rediscovered Village, Lubuk Sepang as a Countryside Resort, Karang Dalam as a Laboratory for Sustainability, and Bangke as a Vocational Workshop. Hence, each of the storytelling groups delivers significant aim for local development.

The prospective scenarios provide specific values to be implemented based on the thematic exploration in the case study areas. Thus, the prospective scenarios reflect the dominant chances and possibilities for local development in a creative way. Hence, it completely supports the research objective to fulfil the need for an effective local development based on the sustainable development framework. The prospective scenarios use creative methods and tools instead of the common programme, which is less effective.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Prospective Scenarios		
Zoom-out Analysis	In terrelation between Sub-Exploration Groups	Storytelling
Infrastructure Local Airport of Atung Bungsu in Pagaralam City	1. Domestic Tourism Set the village alliance as a new tourism destination for local tourists in Indonesia	1. Rediscovered Village Lawang Agung as a Rediscovered Village <i>The Gateway of Bangke Alliance</i> A vision to set a new tourism destination in the alliance. This vision extends the role of the village as a heritage settlement into a place to rediscover the meaning of life that build from the balanced composition among nature, human, and local values.
Natural Resources Dempo Mountain in Pagaralam City Waterfalls, Megaliths, etc.	2. International Tourism Set village alliance as the main tourist destination in South East Asia Region	2. Countryside Resort Lubuk Sepang as a Countryside Resort <i>The major driving force of Lubuk Sepang Alliance</i> A vision as respond to the local potential, beyond the local government agenda that provides the development framework based on the significant capabilities of both nature and the people. It offers the ordinary tourism programs with strong local characteristics of Lubuk Sepang Village and its alliance.
Settlement Settlement Area between Lahat Regency and Pagaralam City	3. Research Aim Set the village alliance as a centre of research or deep learning about specific case/topic relates to the local knowledge	3. Laboratory for Sustainability Karang Dalam as a Laboratory of Sustainability <i>The Impulse of Lubuk Sepang Alliance</i> A vision to set a village as a live place for deep learning based on the local resources of nature and culture that integrate the formal activities in the laboratory as part of the academic curriculum as well as the local wisdom from direct learning in the village as a contemporary activity or one package in the same period.
	4. Vocational Skill Set the village as a place for preparing and training specific vocations about historic preservation, traditional construction, tourism/hospitality, agriculture and forestry, etc.	4. Vocational Workshop Bangke as a Vocational Workshop <i>The Roundoff point of Bangke Alliance</i> A vision to fulfil the need of the professional in a specific field by increasing the skill-based on local potential and direct practises. This vision integrates all the local potential as the sources as well as places or media to practise by integrating the education and trainee.

Table 61 The prospective scenarios building based on the integration of zoom-out analysis and interrelation between sub-exploration groups. Then, it is developed through the storytelling method. Source: Author, 2018



Components of the zoom-in vision

5.3.3. Zoom-in Vision

The Zoom-in vision is a focused programme for implementing the prospective scenarios that are delivered through storytelling. The storytelling covers hidden values of the Village Alliance in terms of challenges as well as potentials. Thus, the zoom-in vision is a response based on those significant roles of the scenarios. The implementation is framed through certain visions and programmes. Additionally, the zoom-in vision also covers different possible outcomes that challenge the future of the villages.

To specify the focus of development programme of the scenarios, the zoom-in vision focuses on one out of the four groups of scenarios. Based on the output-orientation, Bangke village as a Vocational Workshop is the selected scenario. It is the most original among the other prospective scenarios that covers all of the other visions to be integrated as a part of the programme.

Hence, a part of the zoom-in vision consists of Heritage Building Guide, Stakeholder Mapping, and realisation cycle with the steps of project development, spatial development, and site-specific strategy. This phase also evaluates the scenario based on the criteria of Sustainable Local Development Indicators that are defined in the conceptual framework.

a. Heritage Building Guide

As the most recognised material heritage, the local buildings are given a lot of attention as the representation of local architecture. Again, it shows that heritage contributes to a significant mean for local architecture. The local architecture is transformed into a specific material, construction, design and ornaments with an original background of location and historical concept, as well as valuable skills and knowledge.

Based on that awareness of the heritage role in the local area, this research defines the heritage and architecture as an integrated frame in the region. The heritage would be set as a tool in the process of local development. The process of local development uses heritage as manifestation for the future of heritage villages. This guideline is a tool that integrates the heritage's values (immaterial) and structure, forms, ornaments (material) and the future need for new development in the villages. That is the point of this guideline, since the most of common guidelines (such as Ballyshannon Design Guide, Donegal City Council, 2019; Heritage Guidance, Mendip District Council, 2019; Village Design Statement and Guidance, South Northamptonshire Council, 2019) focus only on the conservation programmes, especially for visual performance. Hence, this guideline is a reflection of the three programmes of protection, valorisation, and development of heritage in the villages.

Targeted users of this Heritage Building Guide are the local people in the village. It is a clear target since the local people are not only the owner of the building, but also part of the heritage community. Thus, this guide would help the local communities to maintain their local values as well to respond to their new needs regarding future challenges. This guideline creates flexibility for the local people to increase the value in the development through many sectors of culture, social, economy, and government for the future of the heritage village. It is an innovative move instead of freezing the local architectural building as a monument without any possibility for its advancement, which would result in many old, decayed and dismissed buildings. However, in the implementation process, the local people could assist with local expertise (wood construction and ornaments), as well as with multi field's experts, such as architects, designers and planners. Hence, this guide is an early guideline of heritage activation by establishing and categorising local buildings. It consists of codification and definition of the local buildings. The local buildings are being classified into different groups, as well as an extension of the buildings' use in regards to future development.

Furthermore, the Heritage Building Guide has a significant role as a first suggestion of the local development. This suggestion takes a crucial position in setting process of the local guideline. The codification, definition, and extension as a form of the local heritage activation provide a detailed description of the local heritage buildings, especially traditional houses, which have to be counted and reflected as part of the local development. Thus, this process shows a strong possibility

of the heritage as the first step or initiative of the local development. It creates a clear implementation of bottom-up practice of local development toward the heritage activation. Hence, the use of this guide as the first initiative of the local guideline opens a wide chance for an active contribution by the local people through their cooperation with relevant experts.

The guidance consists of the direction of the adaptation and development process in the village based on the selected scenario. It shows a loop process in the construction of scenarios that provides the flexibility to move back and forward to support the encounters among relevant components of heritage, development, scenario, and tourism as a basic theoretical framework of the research.

This guide is outlined based on the value of the storytelling as part of the selected scenario of Bangke as a Vocational Workshop. However, this guide is a manifestation of the operative guidelines in the bigger scale of spatial development. As the title, this guide focuses on the architectural heritage and its dynamics within the village as a significant contribution to regional and national spatial planning.

This Heritage Building Guide focuses on the local development programme of the Vocational Workshop. Additionally, it relates to the principal output of this research by providing a detailed procedure of local development in the case study areas. Based on the dynamics of the recent condition as well as orientation to predictions of the future, this Heritage Building Guide consists of three guides of general conditions: protection, re-use, and new architecture. The vocal point of this guide is to keep the harmonious development with the spirit of local architectural building. The protection is the condition of no changes allowed for the listed heritage buildings. It relates to the heritage-listed programme agenda from the government. Thus, for those listed houses, it is compulsory that the original form of the houses remain as they were originally, based on the regulation guideline. The re-use is the adapted design of the local houses according to recent need of activity and capacity for the owner. However, the adaptation is limited by the material and construction. The new architecture is the extended function for buildings in the village. It is relevant to the scenario programme that needs the new development of some public facilities. Again, this new architecture provides the possibility of local development for the village, which is believed to be unavoidable for the future of the heritage village.

0.0. Existing

The architectural heritage in the Bangke village is dominantly houses. The design of heritage houses in the Bangke village has specific characteristics, such as the roof, pillars, ornaments, and dimension. The roof of the heritage houses has a wide angle arch. This relates to the big dimension of the houses. Thus, generally, the houses use woods with huge diameter beams and pillars/poles as the main structure.

Generally, there are two types of heritage houses in the villages, which are categorised from the building dimension and design of the roof. In addition, the houses have typical forms of layout, material and ornaments. The two main typologies of the local architectural heritage houses in the Bangke village are used as the basic form of adaptation and extension guide in the level of re-use and new architecture.

1.0. Protection

The protection is the guideline for the sharp protection of the original design. The protection is the conscious level for the local programme of heritage-listed buildings. Based on the analysis of local architectural heritage buildings, there are three classifications of heritage buildings in the village; traditional houses, modified houses, and new houses.

The traditional houses will be a prospective object for the heritage list. Most of the traditional houses in the case study areas are in a threatened condition due to decay or neglected. Thus, generally the category of traditional houses is mainly classified into these criteria of the guide. Furthermore, the details of the classification for these criteria is based on the national regulation for heritage listing procedure regarding the term and condition, such as age, value, etc.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Furthermore, the guideline of protection will also be linked with the regulation about the heritage listed programme. Even though there is no local regulation yet in the case study areas, there have been listed heritage programmes in the Lahat Regency as the implementation of the national guideline under the coordination between the Ministry of Education and Culture of Lahat Regency and local expert teams. The Heritage Building Guide initiate the sharp protection of original design in the villages. It will also guide the implementation process of the vocal point of the legislation, especially regarding the maintenance and incentive, which have not yet been applied in the local areas. Therefore, as stated before as the aim of this guide, the implementation process of it as the first suggestion needs a strong bond between local people and experts, as well as local government or institutions.

The protection would suggest zero changes, especially in the design and construction for any reason, except for the replacement of decayed material. The material could be replaced with the same wood material with significant similarities as the original one.

2.0. Re-use

The Heritage Building Guide responds to the recent condition of the dynamic changes in most local buildings, especially houses in the case study areas. Recently, the renovation or changes have started individually by applying changes, not only material, but also on the original design and construction. The changes are influenced by various factors such as cost of maintenance and price of wood, which is relatively expensive for the owners, as well as the current trend to use modern material, etc.

The re-use category of the Heritage Building Guide underlines the local values while responds to the dynamic change by promoting the limit of the possible changes in the local building. The possible changes are strongly relevant with the need and capacity of the owner due to an additional number of new family members, or the need to use additional rooms. This initiative intensifies the dynamic need for the daily life of the owner. However, the local value of the traditional houses is underlined by this guide. Thus, possible change is limited by the material and construction. The material is strictly wood as the dominant material and a lifted structure is the main construction.

The principle of any changes is based on the heritage building's design and construction within the grand design. The adapted design and material will be applied in limited parts and options. Therefore, this re-use approach is setting the guideline for the maintenance and changing needs for the local people or owners of the buildings, which are dominantly houses. This guideline not only allows the owner of the houses to renovate, but also a way to increase the value of both the buildings and the region with their unique characteristics of the region.

Moreover, this guide can be used for further local development planning, especially regarding heritage protection. The local development guide is important as the maintenance approach of the local components.

In the re-use implementation, there are some points to be considered, such as building occupancy, building scale and areas, construction, materials, interior, and utility system.

Building Occupancy

The re-use category is aiming for the heritage buildings in the villages that are dominated by houses.

Regarding the recent condition, the houses are divided into three groups: heritage, modified, and new. The modified houses are the biggest in number, due to the changes in many parts of the houses, especially in the structure form and material. Thus, the re-use approach is mainly concentrated on the trend of the renovation in the modified group as well as to prepare for the renovation need of heritage group.

Building Scale and Areas

The building scale keeps the recent construction with a maximum of two-storied houses. The adapted dimension is allowed for addition in large dimension instead

of height. Therefore, the extension of the large dimension would be allowed by adding any function for the first floor, which usually is open and exposing the foundation. For any additional need, this space could be transformed as new space or rooms.

Construction

The possible adaptation for heritage building is offered into two specific forms of construction and materials.

The first adapted construction and materials are for the foundation, which is initially made of woods into the concrete. However, this form of structure is allowed in the part of the first floor only and will be continued by the wood construction. It is adapted with the recent condition of nature, such as high waters level in the rainy season. In addition, it is also an option to solve the problem of the shortage of wood material that is specifically suitable for the main foundation.

The second adapted construction and materials are in the usage of the first floor. As mentioned, in the original design of heritage houses in the village, the first floor is open space with limited or without rooms. Due to the dynamic need of the recent time, it is allowed for the extended usage of that space into any part of the houses, such as rooms, or service areas. Regarding the first form of adapted construction and materials, except for the base foundation, wood is kept as the dominant material, especially for the wall.

Materials

The material uses the original form of heritage houses in the village. Wood is the dominant material for the foundation, floor, and wall. This relates to the historical background that mainly explored the nature of building materials. This principle is kept as the main consideration for the re-use approach.

This principle would promote the local characteristics, and also the manifestation of the uses of ecological materials in the region. Furthermore, it would be set as a model for other adapted design in other regions. The adapted model could be reproduced as part of the local economic programmes. It is possible since the wood construction is moveable which could be reconstructed in the other/new places.

However, as mentioned in the construction part, the adapted material is allowed in the base foundation. However, the material has to be local materials only. It relates to the local resources of sand, stone.

Interior

The interior has been dominated by wood ornaments and furniture. The re-use approach pushes the original nuance of its interior. It relates to the local development programme that would produce the local products and handcraft that mainly explored the local material of wood, woven fabric.

Utility System

The re-use covers the need for the utility system. The utility system consists of safety access, fire protection, and clean water sources. This is considered as the main needs in the village area.

The safety access in the building has been supported by the original heritage layout that mainly providing stairs in some spots.

Usually, there are 2 or 3 stairs in each house; one in the main entrance, one in the back area, and another with an additional door to access the first floor from the second floor.

The underlined point of access to each house has to keep that pattern. Moreover, both front and back ladders have to be well constructed, due to the recent design and material of the ladder, especially in the back of the house, that is unsafety

and temporary. This direction is significant for safety accessibility, especially for the risk of disaster.

The fire protection would be applied in the re-use approach. It would be a new requirement for the local houses, which have been applied for the recent building's safety tools and procedure. The fire protection is decided as a significant tool due to the high temperature in the region, especially in the summer peak. In addition, the settlement area is relatively sensitive to fire disasters due to the close distance among houses.

Furthermore, the issue of clean water sources would also be stressed by push the local people to keep one well in each house. It has been applied as part of the tradition with good water quality form nature, while the toilet is set in some spots in the village as a communal toilet and other activities need, such as shower, washing. This pattern ensures the quality of the water, especially for drinking and cooking. The common space is only for toilet and washing activities. It is not only unique in the modern world but also to keep the natural system in the village that has been settled.

3.0. New Architecture

The new architecture is an approach to respond to the extended facilities needed in the Village Alliance. The development of the new building is a subject to be facilitated instead of to be avoided. Additionally, the new development supports the local development programme of the Village Alliance. Thus, the new development is a solution step to set a solution to respond to the modernity in the village without dismissing the locality and identity.

The new development also triggers productive components of both human and nature. It relates to the role of the new facilities and leads to extended new programmes and activities. The new programmes and activities maximise the local resources and involve the local people. Therefore, the new development in the Village Alliance considers the buildings based on the local programme development. Hence, the programme of local development that is offered through specific scenario planning would be used as a guidance for new development as well as a limitation. It set up to fulfil local need in the future context as well as the filter for the modernisation effect, especially regarding new development.

The principle of the new architecture in the village is developing the local architecture. The heritage building design, construction, ornament and material are set as the grand design or source for the idea in any development. The new development would be modern in the concept of usage and heritage as an identity.

The new development focuses on the new facilities for the village based on the local development framework. The new facilities are set up based on the spatial development of the scenario building. As a focus point, the Heritage Building Guide initiates the new architecture of the scenario Bangke as a Vocational Workshop. However, in line with the aim of this guide, further implementation of other scenario buildings will possibly adapt with this new development of the Vocational Workshop's scenario. The new architecture also highlights some key points of building occupancy, building scale and areas, construction, materials, interior, and utility system.

Building Occupancy

The new development of the Village Alliance is limited to facilities of the local development programme where the focus of the programme is vocational workshop.

The new development facilities consist of a workshop centre, accommodation or hotel, community centre, restaurant, information centre and station.

Building Scale and Areas

The capacity of the new buildings in the village is based on the programmatic of the vocational workshop scenario planning.

However, the building height will be limited as a maximum of two-story buildings. It is adapted with the local heritage buildings. Thus, the new development would not be blocking the existing view and dominating the image of the village area. The location of the new development would also regard the spatial planning guide.

Construction

The construction is adapted from the heritage houses with lifted structure. The base foundation is allowed to have a concrete structure that is continued with the wooden structure. It will be continued to the wood structure as follows the heritage house construction.

Materials

As mentioned, the dominant material is wood. The base foundation is allowed to use concrete, which is taken from local resources, such as sand, stones, and bricks.

The roof material is allowed to use modern materials, which are more resistant to the local climate, such as tin, tile, or also wood.

Interior

Since the maximum height is equal to two-story buildings, the first floor could be maximised with extended usage as rooms for various functions, which the common usage of the heritage layout is empty space. The second floor would be developed based on each function of the buildings.

The function of the building would influence interior styles. However, the same spirit of local wisdom is applied, such as woodcraft and ornaments, and woven fabric. Thus, the buildings will also provide extended usage for the local production and marketing of each new building for local creative space.

Utility System

The utility system consists of safety access, fire protection, and water access. As mentioned in the re-use system, this approach provides better facilities by maximising the local resources in the villages.

The safety access in the building develops the basic layout and design of the heritage houses by providing two permanent stairs to the second floor in the front and back. Another stair is an inner main room that connects both floors from inside to support better access and privacy for people in the building. Fire protection is applied in the building as one of the main requirements. It is significant to increase the safety of the users as well as the neighbourhood. The water access of the new buildings applies the same pattern with the heritage houses in the village. Each building has a well as a source of clean water. However, regarding the guest's need, the new building will be facilitated with a bathroom and toilet.

Next page is the detailed description of the Heritage Building Guide;

Image 78. Poster of the Heritage Building Guide as a tool that integrates the heritage values (immaterial) and structure, forms, ornaments (material) and the future need for new development in the villages. Source: Author, 2019

Heritage Building Guide

The Heritage Building Guide is a specific guidance of architectural heritage movement. It is the guideline to support the setting process of village alliance as a heritage village in the region. The guidance consists of the direction of the adaptation and development process in the village based on chosen scenario development. It shows a loop in the scenario building process that provides the flexibility to move back and forward to support the encounter among relevant components of heritage, development, and scenario as the three basic steps or foundation of the research.



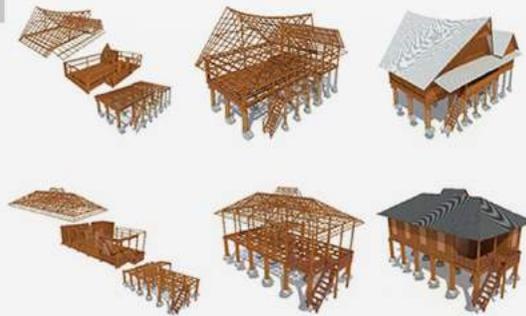
Figure. Heritage Houses Classification in Bangke Village. Source. Author, Ulfa Kun Aulia, 2018

0.0. Existing

There are two types of the architectural heritage houses which reflected from the dimension and roof, whereas almost typically in the form of layout, material and ornaments.

1.0. Protection

The protection is the responsive level for the local program of heritage listed. It would suggest zero changes especially in the design and construction for any reason, except the decayed material.



2.0. Re-use

The re-use is the approach for the severe condition of the heritage buildings in the case study areas. The adapted design and material will be applied in limited parts and options.

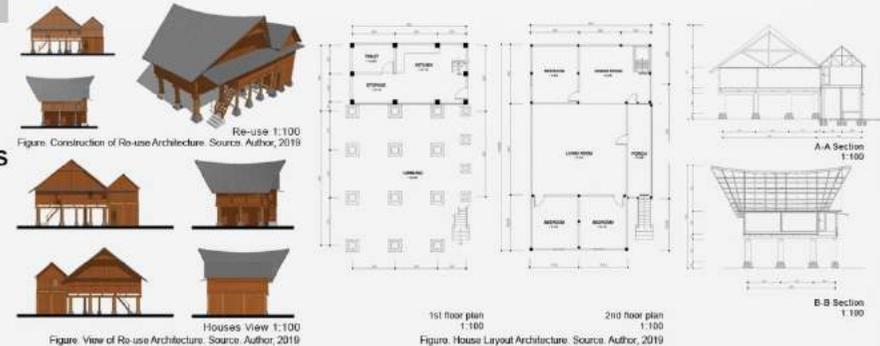


Figure. Construction of Re-use Architecture. Source. Author, 2019

Figure. View of Re-use Architecture. Source. Author, 2019

Figure. House Layout Architecture. Source. Author, 2019

3.0. New Architecture

The new architecture is an approach to respond to the extended facilities need in the village alliance. It is a solution to set a proper response of the modernity in the village without dismissed the local authenticity and identity. The heritage building design, construction, ornament and material set as the grand design or source of the idea in any development.

3.1. Accommodation Centre

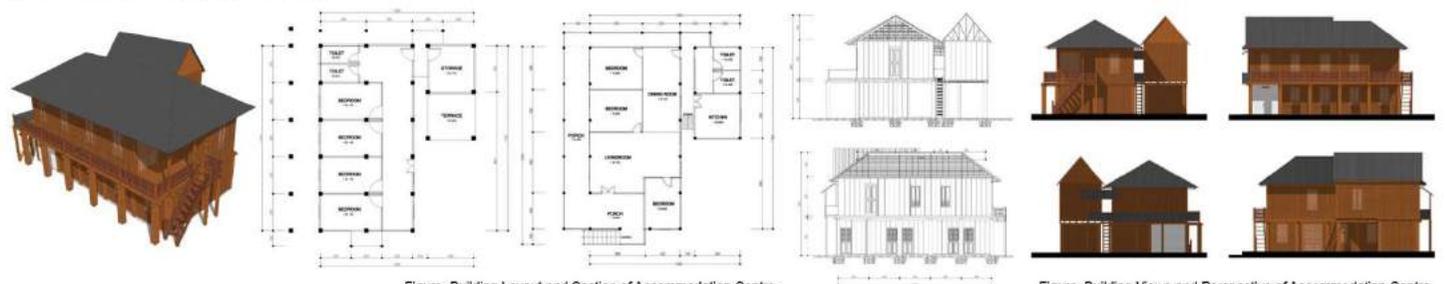
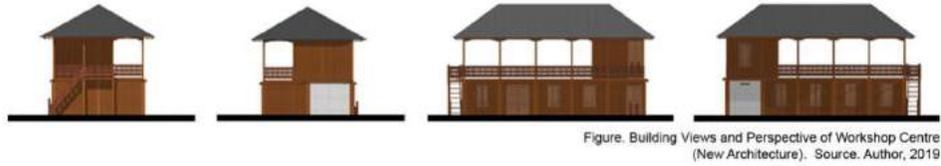
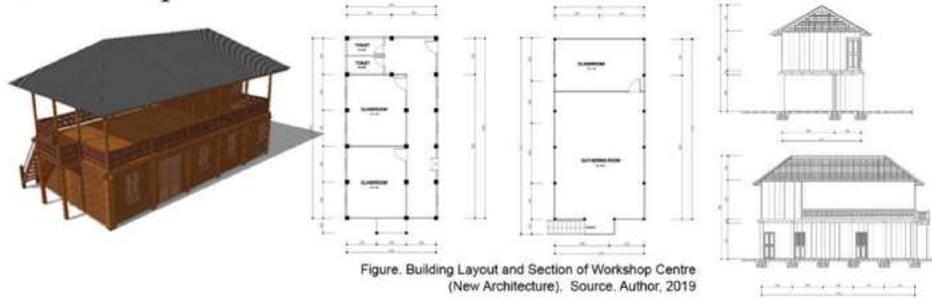


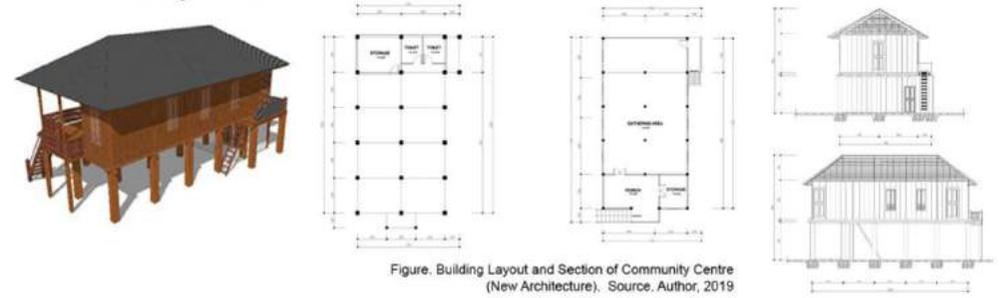
Figure. Building Layout and Section of Accommodation Centre (New Architecture). Source. Author, 2019

Figure. Building Views and Perspective of Accommodation Centre (New Architecture). Source. Author, 2019

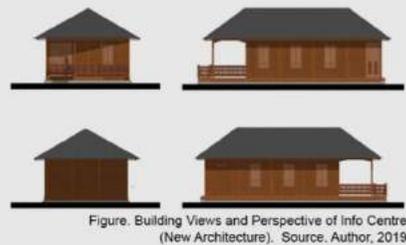
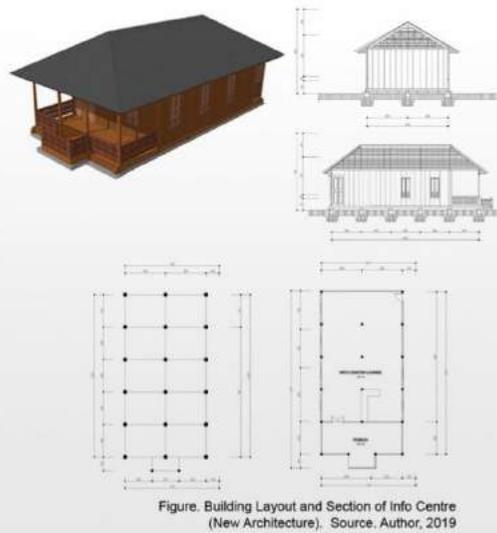
3.2. Workshop Centre



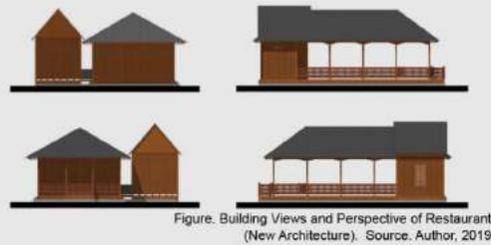
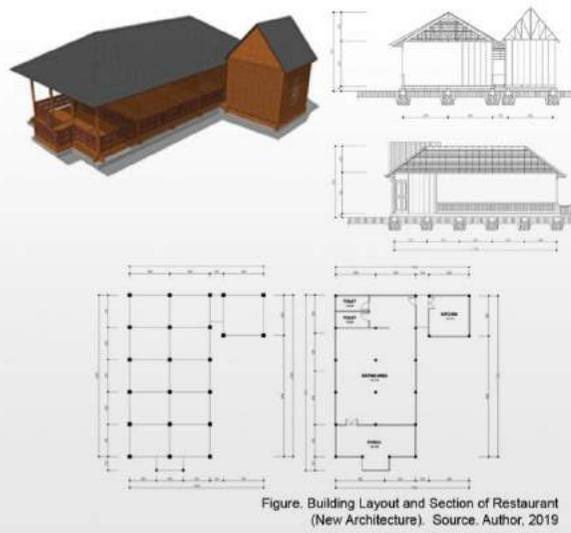
3.3. Community Centre



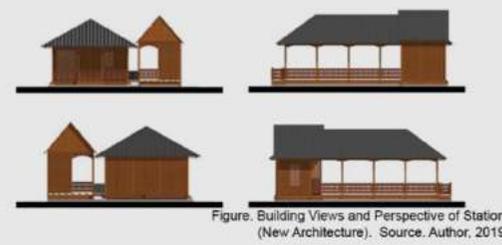
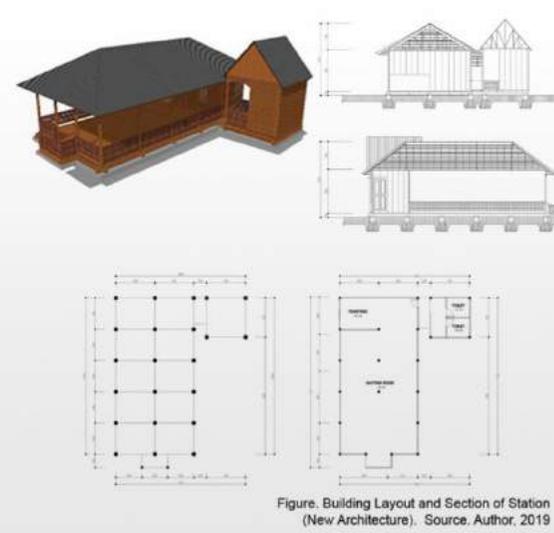
3.4. Info Centre



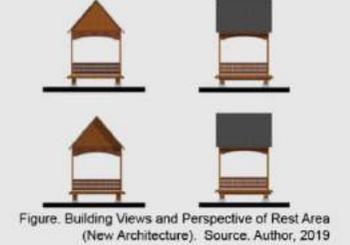
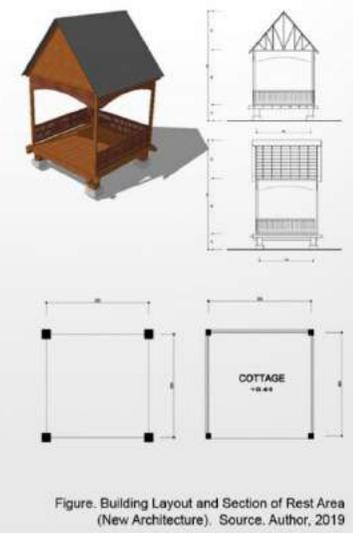
3.5. Restaurant



3.6. Station



3.7. Rest Area





Groups of Stakeholders

b. Stakeholder Mapping

The empiric works are a continuous process that is strongly related to many involved stakeholders. The involvement of the stakeholders is framed by the interviews as one of the tools in the fieldwork method. The interviews were done with a semi-structured form to obtain the most relevant answers for the research topic.

The awareness of the stakeholder involvement is based on local inputs, such as initiatives, opinions, critics, and evaluation of local voices of the case study areas. The interviews effectively gather all of these important data, results, or descriptions for the research.

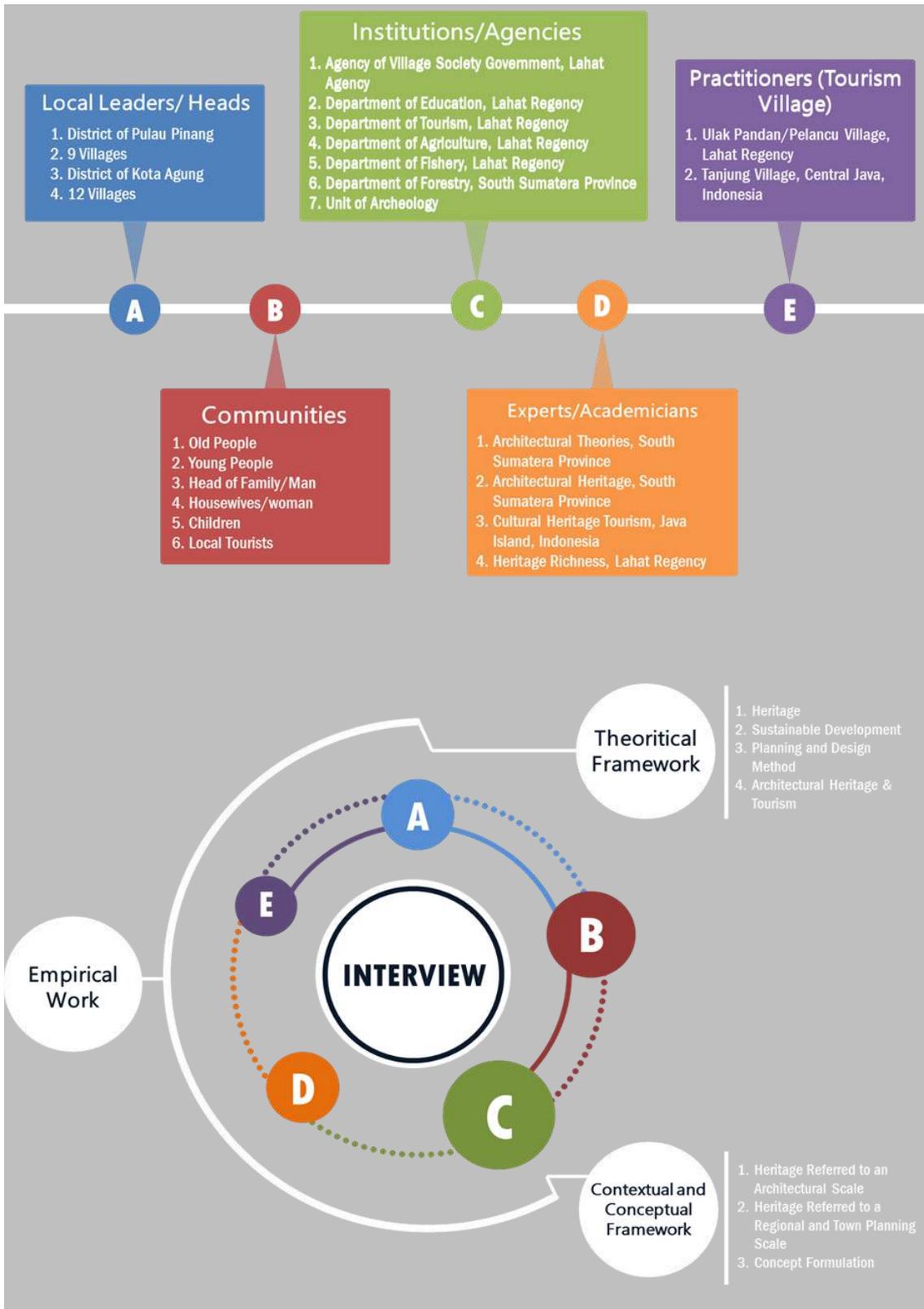
The inputs from the interviews drive the empirical work, especially in the part of realisation cycle. It connects as an integrated composition between the analysis of theoretical framework, contextual and conceptual framework with the real life of the case study areas. Thus, the realisation cycle represents the logic of a detailed guide for local development.

Regarding the input of the interviewees, it takes the role for two sides as source as well as guest groups specification that may involve in the development process of the scenarios for local development of the villages. The interview result drives the analysis of the needs and challenges of the case study areas. The needs and challenges are reflected in both the time dimension of the present and the future.

There are various groups of the interviewees, such as local leaders/heads, communities, institutions/agencies, experts/academicians, and practitioners. The chosen groups are based on the thematic exploration groups of five main potential fields of tourism, wood and food production, centre of knowledge, and the predicted future of the village demographic. Thus, there are groups of local leaders or heads, local communities with a wide range of ages and social status or professions, institutions with relevant fields, experts or academics with professional and personal background of relevant subjects or expertise, and practitioners of representative sectors.

Furthermore, this Stakeholder Mapping would also contribute as a guide for the targeted groups in the local development in the future. It would be significant to set the priority or targeted goal regarding the human resources for both quality and quantity. Thus, the synchronisation between human and nature resources in the local area would be effectively balanced and successful.

5. CASE STUDY WORK



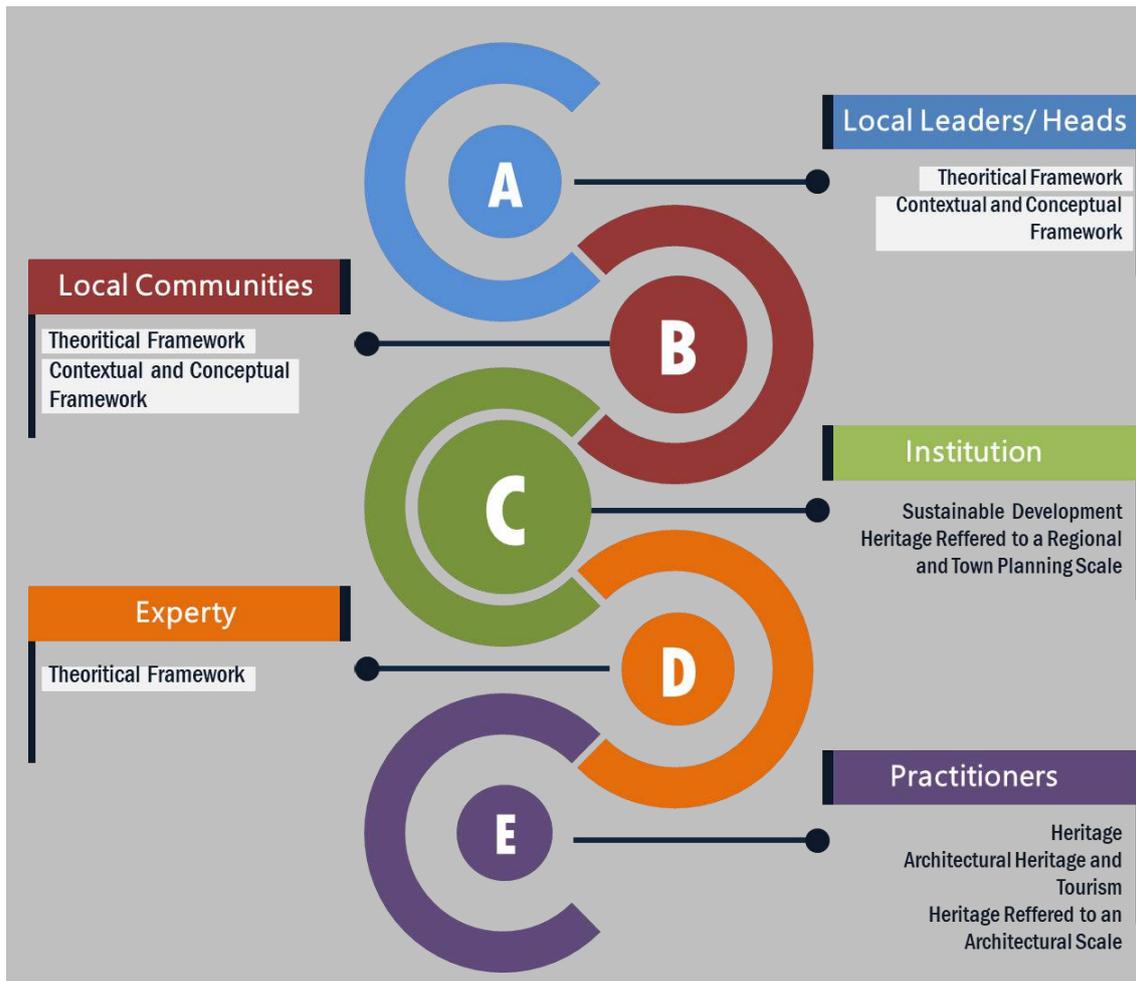


Image 79. Stakeholder Mapping shows a continuous process that is strongly related to many involved stakeholders. It is also a description of the relevant groups in the future of villages. Source: Author, 2019

The five groups of interviewees provided an influential contribution to the empirical work of the research. However, the relevant input between five groups was divided into direct and indirect. The group of local leaders/heads, communities, agencies/institutions, and practitioners (Ulak Pandan village) have a direct connection. These groups have related activities coverage, while the groups of experts/academicians are indirectly connected to the village activities. However, in practice, the involvement of experts/academicians takes an important position. Moreover, the involvement of that group serves an important role by filling the gap in the absence of experts/academicians' involvement in the bigger scale of local development.

As mentioned, the result of the interviews is the basis of analysis for the formulation of the research framework. Then, together with the literature, it collaborates to define empirical work of the research. However, the interviews of some groups are specifically related to the specific topics of theoretical and contextual and conceptual framework. Hence, the form of semi-structured interviews relates is sharpen the analysis of the most related topics, which is based on thematic exploration.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

c. Realisation Cycle

The realisation cycle provides a detailed background of implementation process of the scenario Vocational Workshop for Bangke village. The detailed programme is divided as both contextual and practical guidelines of the programme implementation.

The contextual guidelines are discussed as project development, while spatial development provides practical guidelines regarding the architecture and planning of the Village Alliance. Both the contextual and practical guidelines provide the detailed procedure of the local development as a result of scenario implementation.

1. Project Development

Context

The dynamics of the case study areas within the Village Alliance trigger the need for a creative way to generate critical issues for further in-depth analysis. Storytelling is a tool for case study analysis to construct a holistic understanding of the case study regarding its potentials, constraints, and also proper approaches to the local development. It is a way of communicating hidden stories of the villages in the case study areas. This way effectively performs several undercover points as a mosaic of village life that is important to be considered, in order to spur development. As a result, the storytelling covers four themes: a Rediscovered Village, a Countryside resort, a Laboratory for Sustainability, and a Vocational Workshop.

Furthermore, the hidden values in the storytelling of the Rediscovered Village, the Countryside Resort, the Laboratory for Sustainability, and the Vocational Workshop are significance for the further approach of the realisation cycle. The realisation cycle is a project developed to test the hidden values or missions stated in storytelling within the context of each village. This project development covers the level of certainty or possibilities to inspire the imagination for the village's future. Beyond just imagination, this part describes the specific procedures for the most logical, effective, and prospective future scheme for the villages within its alliance as a recommended result.

Based on the output-orientation, the realisation cycle focuses on one out of four prospective scenarios. Without dismissing the importance of each aim of scenarios, the Vocational Workshop will bring forward as the project development. The aim of the Vocational Workshop is identified as the most innovative vision especially in the national level of Indonesia, as well as the most prospective vision to cover all others three scenarios of the Rediscovered Village, Countryside Resort, and Laboratory for Sustainability as a concept of local development within the Village Alliance framework. By focusing on the Bangke village as a Vocational Workshop, the project development provides an effective procedure for the local development as a practical output, instead of abstract explanation within wide range options of procedures that lead to ineffectiveness of its implementation.

Programming

The vocational workshop is a programme that integrates culture and nature as resources for workshop activities. The subjects of workshop activities develop local culture as well as local resources, such as traditional houses, crafts, art and performances, customs and culinary, fishery, water management, food production, and wood architecture. Therefore, local culture and local resources are no longer seen as identity for local people, but also a subject to be develop further in the frame of workshop activities.

Within specific topics of local culture and nature, this programme initiates the vocational skills of its participants. The programme of vocational skills is a manifestation of theoretical knowledge. The vocational skill improvement is important since professional workers have been placed at a higher standard of employee selection based on skill orientation. Additionally, this programme would also promote local resources as well as valorise and develop these resources. Thus, this programme of the vocational workshop starts to facilitate the market need as well as create projects within a new local industry in the village and its alliance.

The programme of the vocational workshop offers two groups as targeted users. The first group is young people who have just finished their formal education and need a specifically related skill. The vocational workshop provides a link to any formal education as a training place. In this trainee activity, the vocational workshop provides certain fields as a practises programme for students. This programme is set up as a regular programme in a certain period. The second group is the general population. This programme is for any individual who wants to develop a new skill or continue their expectations for any specific expertise based on their hobbies, passion, or a recent trend. As a non-regular programme, the activities for this group are less frequent and more flexible than an activity for the first group, such as weekend classes or twice a week based on the needed programme. The non-regular programme is also important for many individuals to find a new career path or if they need to refresh their skills.

Stakeholders

Based on the field of workshop subjects, there are some related groups in the vocational workshop programmes as stakeholders. The programme of the vocational workshop is supported by public either local people in the village or newcomers. The public as a direct stakeholder provides human resources as a workforce. In addition, a public stakeholder is also a source of fund for the vocational workshop programme through taxes. Government is another crucial stakeholder for the vocational workshop regarding policy and the strategic plan for the local development.

Another level of the stakeholder for the vocational workshop is framed through collaboration agreements. The stakeholders are investor, educator, media and NGO. The investor may help realisation of the programme through funding. It is important to sustain the programme by not entirely depending on government allocation. Regarding the vision and mission of developing knowledge and skill, educator gives a significant contribution as a stakeholder. The educators could come from a formal education institution, academics and researchers, practitioners, consultant. Another stakeholder is the media especially in relation to promotional activity. The promotion would increase the socialisation to any level of society to participate in the vocational workshop. Finally, but importantly, NGO is also a promising stakeholder in bringing positive interference to supervised the programmes running in the vocational workshop. The interfere would help to build public trust to be involved in the programme.

The stakeholders' groups in the vocational workshop is described in this graphic of stakeholders loop below.

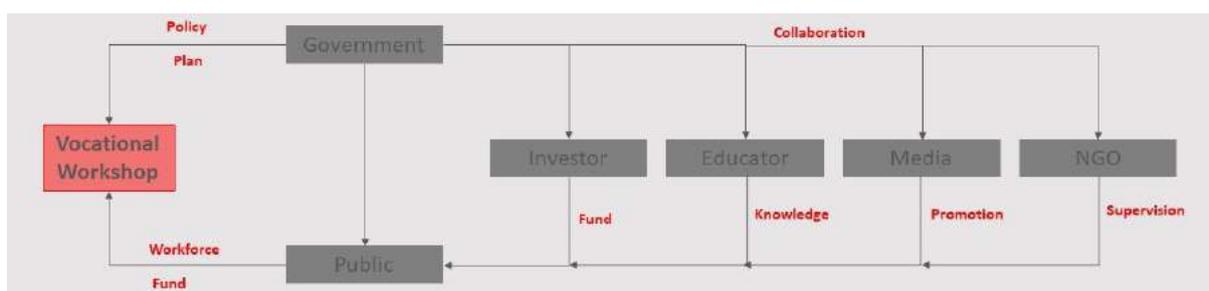


Table 62. The stakeholders link describes related groups in the programme of the vocational workshop. Source: Author, 2019

Strategies

The realisation cycle is a vision of the implementation for the hidden values in the alliance that has to be transferred to specific strategies. The strategies are a series of approaches or methods that promote a new vision framework for the alliance, while also boosting the existence of local potentials. The strategies consist of various aspects, such as:

5. CASE STUDY WORK

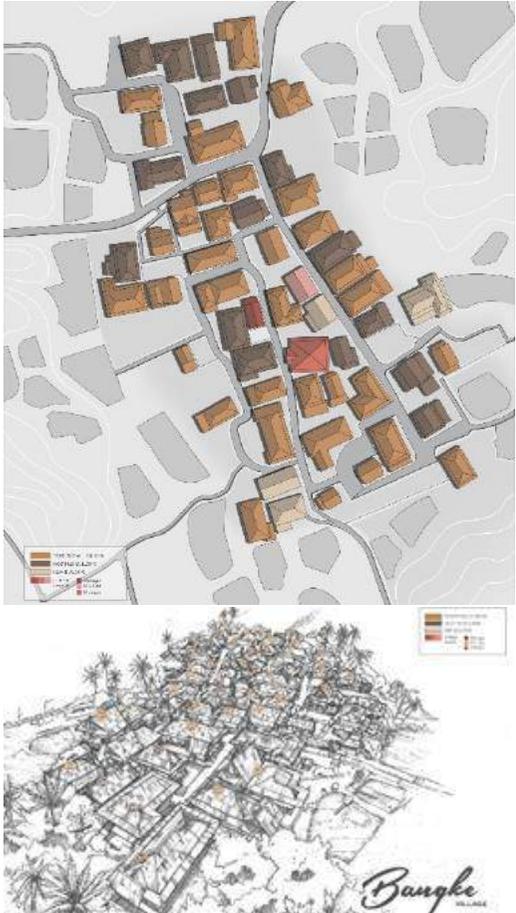
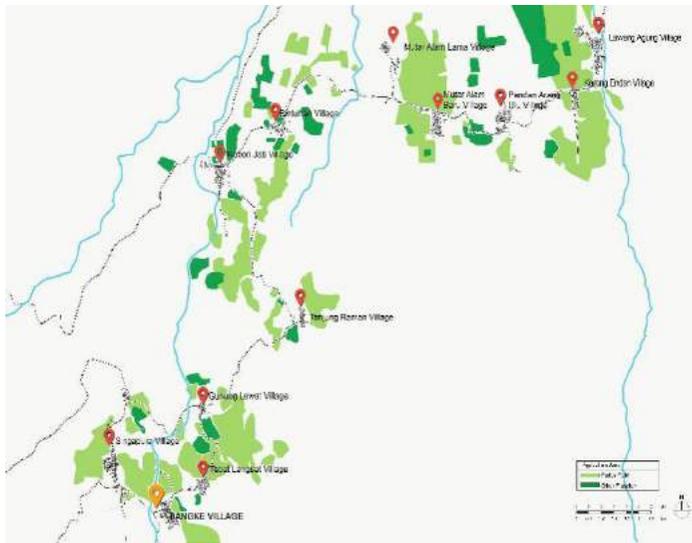
- **Organic development**
The development in the village is a natural development process that uses existing settlement and local resource as the first manifestation. Therefore, settlement cluster is core of the development.
- **New village**
New development to support the programme activities is planned as a new village that connects to the main settlement. This strategy supports the previous one to set existing settlements as the core area without any/or with minimal changes in both physical form and function for the existing buildings and area.
- **Focus activity**
New development in the village focuses on the main vision of project development. Thus, the new facilities are dominantly to support the activities for the vocational workshop activities. Other significant facilities, especially for mass capacity, such as hotels, will be accommodated in other villages in an alliance based on each vision, especially related to the tourism scenario. In addition, the allocation of the facilities also relates to the next step of transversal strategies as the next step of local development procedure.
- **Local architecture as the context of development**
Context of architecture has existed in the village. As a strong characteristic, new development may not significantly change the existing local heritage in the village, both as a single object and as a cluster of settlements.
- **Added value**
The existing heritage buildings in the village will be further developed beyond sole use as houses. The function of local houses would be extended into accommodation with the concept of diffuse hotel. Thus, accommodation will spread in some selected houses in the village. This initiative comes from the fact that most of the local houses have a significant dimension for a single-family, and some of the houses are empty. The owners, mainly elderly, have been living with their children in big cities. There are 59 houses in Bangke village, and all of them can potentially be used as guesthouses, with a capacity of about 3-8 guests for each person, so that the village can accommodate about 177-472 people in each programme session.
- **Future development**
Orientation of the project development is to activate local resources of the village into a sustained programme to contribute more in the local and national development agenda.



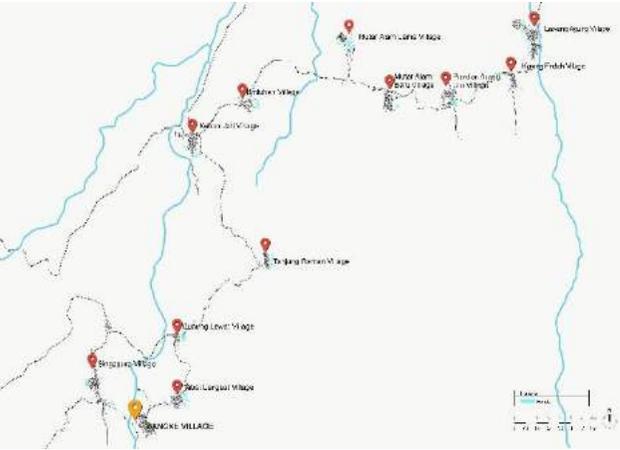
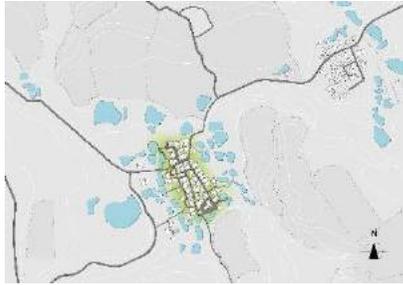
Components of criteria formulation

5. CASE STUDY WORK

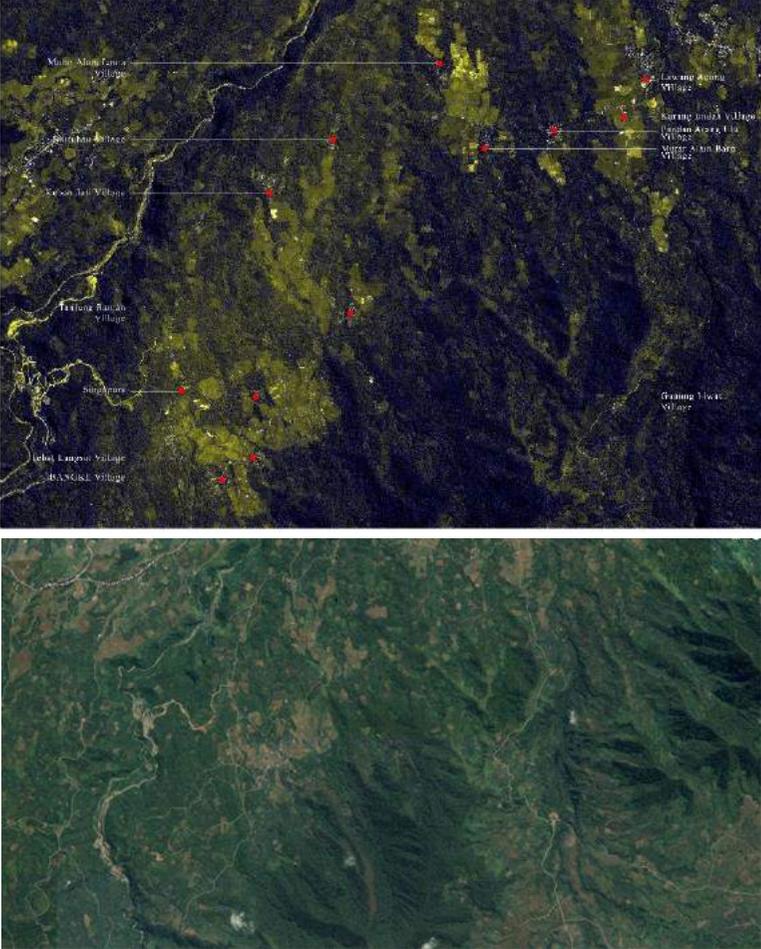
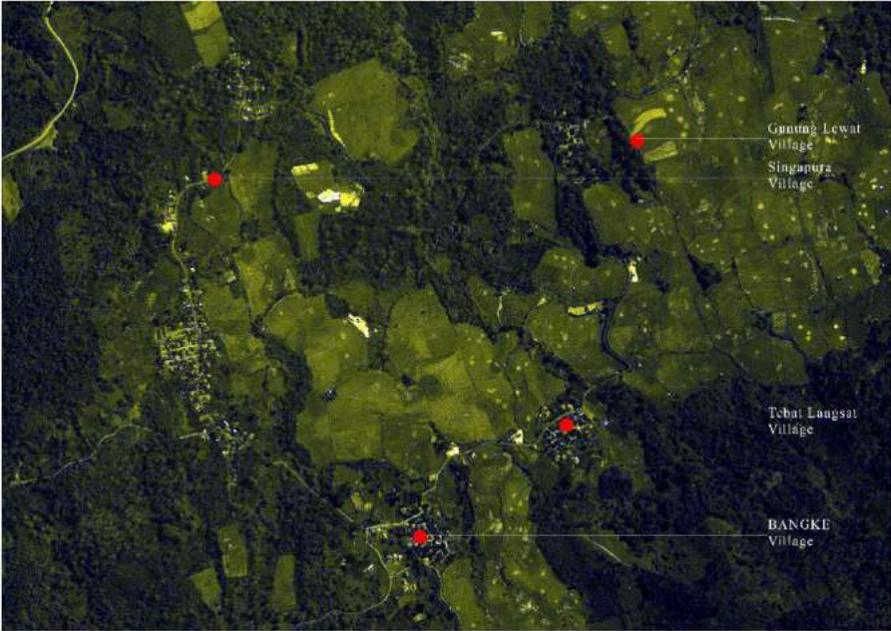
Criteria Formulation

Heritage Buildings	Cultural Landscape	Agriculture
<p>Heritage House is the dominant local buildings</p>	<p>Elements of the landscape are built together with the village as a cultural aspect</p>	<p>Agriculture as the main activity for living in the village since many years ago</p>
		 

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Wood/Forestry	Fishery	Water Source
<p>Some people explore the forest to produce wood for limited usage</p>	<p>A small pond with traditional fisheries method is one of activity in the village</p>	<p>Water source comes from the hills that flow to the ponds in the village as a communal facility for daily usage.</p>
 	 	 

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Topography	Nature Risk
<p>The village is located in the hills which settlement area is spread as a cluster</p>	<p>Some spots in the village are threatened by natural disasters, such as landslides, especially during the wet season</p>
	

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Access	Local Creative
<p>Accessibility from capital city is possible with good infrastructure condition. However, accessibility within villages is not good in some places.</p>	<p>Local people use natural resources as an applicative tool or facility to support daily activities.</p>
	

Table 63. Criteria formulation for the development programme of the prospective scenario's implementation: a Vocational Workshop in a village of the alliance. Source: Author, 2018

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Vision and Mission

High competition in professional circumstances triggers the establishment of various forms of educational institutions. However, many institutions offer only formal education, which is mainly oriented to a structured curriculum. The learning activity is based on theoretical and abstract form of its implementation. Once the student finishes his or her study, they will face a difficult transition putting what they have learned into real word practise.

Textbook learning or theoretical oriented activity does not develop a student's skill. The education system is not integrating between theory and practise as needed. It is happening in Indonesia, where many graduates have a good educational background, but cannot work as a professional employee due to inadequate skills. Therefore, many higher education graduates cannot find a better job and instead try a new field to survive. Not surprisingly, foreign workers dominate many crucial positions, since there are less qualified candidates from the local people. The condition of the learning activity that failed to meet the theory and practice influences not only the skill of the graduate, but also the quality of local development on a bigger scale.

Regarding the condition discussed above, it is urgent to set an integrated educational or learning process that combines theory and practice both in formal and informal conditions. Current vocational schools in Indonesia do not effectively attract many parents and children. The vocational schools need a curriculum improvement to prove that vocational schools are an effective way to prepare students for professional work. Therefore, the perspective that every student has to continue their study at University will not be accepted as the only best option for their future. It is critical to provide an alternative form of learning as a shortcut to prepare the students in the real work field without closing the possibilities for their higher education.

The vision of vocational workshop bridges the need for integrated learning between theory and practice in both forms of formal and informal conditions. This vision provides the chance for students to link theories with practice within an implementation process. Therefore, the vocational workshop integrates the vision with the relevant institution by offering an apprentice option as part of the regular and non-regular programme.

Regarding the fields or subjects, the vocational workshop offers an interesting programme which uses local resources as the source. The source is a combination between nature and culture of the local area. By focusing in Bangke village, a traditional village in the peripheral area, an acculturation between culture and natural resources will be a perfect combination to sharpen or even to create the skill of the people through the various programmes. The Bangke village has a strong traditional culture, which consists of heritage material (heritage houses construction and ornaments, traditional cluster settlement), and immaterial heritage (art and performances, tradition and ceremonies, customs, culinary). In addition, the Bangke village is gifted with natural resources such as beautiful scenery of hilly areas, various forms of agriculture (rice paddy and food production), forestry (wood production), and fisheries (local fish breeding). This village also has a local system of water management from a natural water source in the hills, a local sanitation system, and another traditional system that are implied in the local environment.

The vocational workshop has a principal aim to set the Bangke village as the workshop centre for vocational skills for both young people and common groups, in the regular and non-regular programme. Therefore, this vision has several points of planning objectives based on the indicators of local sustainable development, such as culture, society, economy, ecology, and spatial. The vision promotes the local culture as a source of knowledge, and also offers a way to protect it. Thus, it improves skill, especially for the local people regarding the local characteristics, generally human resources in Indonesia or globally. In the economic sector, the vocational workshop add value to local resources as a source of income for the local people to contribute to the local and national development. Moreover, it maximises the potential of natural sources as the media for direct learning and practising. Spatial improvement will aim to provide the facilities for the vocational skill programmes.

In a bigger scale of the alliance, the vocational workshop provides the facilities in the alliance to improve the vocational skills of the local people in the alliance. The planning objective is to set a

new perspective on cultural protection through skill practice and development. Thus, it triggers the local people as an adaptive society to improve the quality of human resources as sources, as well as skilful experts. Economic objective sets a progressive improvement to be forwarded as a new economic activity in the alliance. The vocational workshop uses the role of natural resources beyond conservative production. Regarding its implementation, the environment system is used to facilitate the vocational workshop activities as a part of the spatial development objectives.

Programmatic Design

The vocational workshop transfers the planning objective into various critical programmes that focus on the culture, society, economy, and ecology. It sets an intensive programme that allows the local people to be a qualified source as well as to prepare the farms/fields/forest as the adequate places for learning and practising for the participants. Then, the vocational workshop involves local experts from other regions to evaluate and offer their input for the workshop programme to minimise any negative impact in the programmes, especially in the cultural sector. The vocational workshop elevates the skilful person in the village as a leader for the group of workshop activities. It also provides internal programmes for the local people, especially for young people, to inherit skills that they will be able to sustain with continued enrolment in the programmes. Therefore, it includes all the local people to create supporting activities that also increase their household income. For the spatial aspect, it opens access, especially for the remote location of fields, farms, and forests. It also builds the workshops place that facilitate mass participants and plan the access zonation in the village, such as for pedestrians, bicycles and motorcycles.

In the scale of the alliance, the vocational workshop has several programmes. The vocational workshop programme coordinates a series of workshops based on the local cultural components, such as historical buildings and sites, building materials and construction, cultural heritage tourism, traditional agricultural, wood production, and rural settlement among the villages in Bangke alliance. The vocational workshop also involves the local government/institution regarding cultural activities to fulfil the needs of protection as well as publication. As a social aspect, the vocational workshop encourages the communities to adapt to the programme by socialising and commercialising the programmes. In addition, there is a programme of intensive training for the local community that integrates all of the villages' expertise with relevant institutions and academics. The local economic activity involves fund management expertise for income usage as well as managing the capital for future allocation. Moreover, the vocational workshop plan environmental management regarding the activities for practices by setting the zonation based on its activity. The improvement of the infrastructure for rapid transportation of the mass participants also plans zonation for environmentally friendly transportation, such as a possible area for pedestrians and bicycles in the alliance.

The facilities consist of different groups, such as a public facility (community centre), a workshop centre (trainee centre both for regular and non-regular programmes, heritage, fishery, water management, wood architecture, craft, customs and culinary, food and wood production, as well as an art and performance space, and services (station, info centre, restaurant). In the table below is the assumed capacity that is needed in the vocational workshop. The assumption is based on the total number of the local population or average total population in an alliance that leads to a possible number of the capacity programme of each facility, especially for the trainee centre. The potential group to join the vocational workshop is people about 15-44-years-old. In the Bangke alliance, there are about 25-190 people for that group in each village. Thus, the maximum capacity is allocated for 150 people in the regular training centre and half of it for the non-regular training centre. In addition, another consideration for the assumption is based on potential local forms that lead to the types or groups of space and building facilities below. However, this is a starting number that would be developed further.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

No.	Facility	Capacity	Standard/ Person *Assumption	Total (m2)	Circulation (20%, m2)	Compartment (30%,m2)	Grand Total (m2)
1.	Training Centre (Regular Programme)	150	4.5	675	200	135	1,010
2.	Training Centre (Non-Regular Programme)	75	4.5	340	100	68	510
3.	Heritage Centre	75	4.5	340	100	68	510
4.	Fishery Centre	50	4.5	225	67,5	10	302.5
5.	Water Management Centre	50	4.5	225	67,5	10	302.5
6.	Wood Architecture Centre	50	4.5	225	67,5	10	302.5
7.	Craft Centre	50	4.5	225	67,5	10	302.5
8.	Food Centre	50	4.5	225	67,5	10	302.5
9.	Customs & Culinary	50	4.5	225	67,5	10	302.5
10.	Art & Performance Centre	150 *50 sitting, 100 standing	4.5 (sitting) 1.5 (standing)	375	112,5	75	562.5
11.	Community Centre	300	2	600	180	120	900
12.	Restaurant	200	2	400	120	80	600
13.	Info Centre	250	1.5	225	67,5	45	337.5
14.	Station	250	1.5	375	560 *Circulation 150%	112 *Services 30%	672
		5 Bus (@25) 35 Car (@4)	42 (bus) 19 (car)	875	1300	262	1,562
		Grand Total Station					2,234

Table 64. The assumption capacity of the vocational workshop facilities. Source: Author, 2019

Financial

The vocational workshop as a cooperative programme of a village has to be supported by an excellent financial condition. The existence of village funds in Indonesia, including in Bangke village and its alliance, is a significant step to add the value of funds usage. Recently, the use of village funds is limited in the village infrastructure and a little amount for local social activities. Accordingly, that form of funds allocation is because there are not as many funds available to distribute to other sectors. In addition, the local people do not have many ideas of what to do with the funds.

Regarding the number of village funds, the vocational workshop and their organisation in the Village Alliances have to establish an alternative source of funding. Both local and national government levels in Indonesia could arrange more allocation for this programme as a prospective project to boost the quality of human resources, especially in Indonesia, as well as to promote local development in Village Alliances. The investment could also be proposed for individuals, third parties or international institutions, since this programme has a strong vision for skill improvement that is oriented towards future needs.

Finally, the organisation of the vocational workshop creates its autonomous economic condition from the programmes as one of the planning objectives. As an early explanation of

planning objectives, especially in the financial sector, the programme of vocational workshop activates local resources beyond viewing them as objects, but the subjects of local development. The local resources could support local income by maximising them as subjects for workshop activities.

Definition of steps

The scenario of vocational workshop is a step of implementation based on the analysis of local potentials. The analysis defines the urgency of creative ways to develop local potentials. The project development of the vocational workshop promotes one out of four visions that could be promoted to develop Village Alliance as a framework.

The implementation of the vocational workshop takes a position as project development in the context of the Bangke alliance. By focusing on the chosen area of the Bangke village, this implementation describes a specific procedure of local development to show sequence processes from the analysis of local development to the final step of development. Thus, this process would become a pilot project that could be implemented in other villages, especially in the alliance.

Branding

The vision of a vocational workshop as an integrated place for skill-building and improvement will create a new impression for the village. The impression is brought by the new concept of learning that collaborates theories and practises as a package in the living culture and real nature. Furthermore, this impression will also give the village a new brand for the village.

Bangke village is a traditional village, which is located in the peripheral area in one of the regions of Lahat Regency. This branding is a significant milestone to develop the area, especially in the Bangke village, as well as to improve the quality of both natural and human resources at the national level of Indonesia. Hence, improvement is also a significant step for Indonesia to contribute more to global development.

Regarding the branding process, the scenario of vocational workshop needs partners in running the programme. By involving many stakeholders, promoting and marketing issues will be relevant to various specific groups, such as the media and other agencies. The media has strong relevance with promoting programmes, and also an agency for marketing. Both of those groups are specialised for detailing the programmes of the vocational workshop. This activity is significant to increase the maximum benefit of the vocational workshop.

Participation

The vision of vocational workshop is an initial vision to activate local resources of human, nature and culture of a village. Thus, all of those components have to be integrated as an organisational movement. In its movement, participation is the key to the success of the programmes that will drive synergic activities to reach the goal of the vocational workshop.

The synergy starts with local people as the main actors with the environment as a place for the activities. All of the local people have to be involved in the programme as their initiatives to promote their heritage as valuable sources for workshop activities to all people who are interested in it. Without knowing that they are the most significant stakeholders for it, the vocational workshop will only end up as a programmatic activity promoted by the local government. Hence, the local government takes a position as neutral groups that support and facilitate the need for its programmes. The involvement of local people with local government is also significant to balance the usage of the environment by implementing the policy and plan. In this case, the action of the government is dominated. Hence, other stakeholders have to be invited to actively participate in the programmes. The involvement would bring input as well as chances for further collaboration or improvement for the effective and prospective programmes.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Implementation

Regarding vision and mission, the implementation of the vocational workshop brings significant influence to the local development, especially in the peripheral areas. The scenario of the vocational workshop sets up productive activities in the village that involve all of the local people as the main local initiators or actors. By engaging in vocational activities, local people who depend on agriculture as their main source of income can create other activities as other sources of income.

Moreover, the implementation of the vocational workshop triggers local people to increase their quality of life, since the vocational workshop not only improves the economic condition, but also adds the values of time usage by self-actualising. This relates to the daily life of the local people who usually have a long waiting period for harvest time each year. Therefore, the local people are able to manage their activities wisely, especially in the waiting period, by being involved in programmes of the vocational workshop.

Besides economic and personal improvement, the vocational workshop will also valorise the local resources. All of the local resources such as Heritage Architecture of houses and historical sites, culture that is reflected through tradition and ceremonies, natural resources of agriculture, forestry, fishery as well traditional system of water management, food and wood production, and local creative handcraft are used as subjects for workshop activities. Thus, the vocational workshop maximises the value of that local resource in a creative and productive programme. Moreover, it is also a way to protect heritage components, which is in a threatened condition.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

2. Spatial Development

Regarding constructing the framework of spatial development, spatial elements are performed into four alternatives as a strategic plan. Four alternatives are developed based on the maximum possibilities of the village area with each characteristic.

Alternative of spatial development 1: Outer Expansion

The first possibility maximises the outer area of the settlement in the village. It is based on the consideration that a settlement consists of heritage houses with several challenges due to old construction and limited space among houses. Thus, in this alternative, the development of the vocational workshop will be formed as an outer area of the village.

There are some characteristics of the alternative 1 of outer expansion;

Area Dimension

The outer expansion provides the area dimension that is 2-3x more than its programme. Besides, it offers capacity for common activities, such as community centre, restaurant, info centre, station, the same as the programmatic design.

Existing Transformation

There is no change in the existing village.

Accessibility

All of the areas of the village are opened for the access need.

Activities

Every form of workshops field has an allocation of both building and space. Moreover, the workshop activities spread to the all-out area of the village

Alternative of spatial development 2: Eastern Expansion

The second alternative is by dividing the village area into 2 directions. Based on the characteristics of the activities or programmes, the vocational workshop will be facilitated by two forms of building and space. The building will be allocated in the eastern part and space will be located in the western part that is more connected to the fields/farms/forest/water resources.

The following are some characteristics of the alternative 2 of eastern expansion;

Area Dimension

Existing Transformation

About 50% pond in the village would be changed into the development area.

Accessibility

The accessibility is focused on the main road.

Activities

Main workshop fields are planned as the spaces/flexible areas, instead of buildings. The activities are divided into two parts; the eastern part for buildings and western part as flexible spaces.

Alternative of spatial development 3: Northern Expansion

The third alternative centralises all the elements of spatial planning in the northern part as a new focus of the village. The entry point functions as a welcoming space as well as the centre of the vocational workshop. Thus, the entry point or gate will directly be connected to all facilities, of which the eastern part is mainly for space and the northern part is for buildings.

The following are some characteristics of the alternative 3 of northern expansion:

Area Dimension

Capacity for common facilities and workshop activities are provided 2-4x more than its programme, except station which is allocated the same as a programme.

Existing Transformation

About 20% pond would be changed into the development area.

Accessibility

The accessibility is focused on the northern part of the village.

Activities

Every form of workshops field has an allocation of both building and space. The workshops activities are centralised in the northern part of the village.

Alternative of spatial development 4: **Sub-village Expansion**

The fourth alternative proposes a new area as sub-village for all workshop facilities. This area is connected to the existing settlement as the core of the village. The gate area of new development is located in the village as a sub-village. Thus, the settlement is a monument for the area.

The following are some characteristics of the alternative 4 of Sub-village expansion:

Area Dimension

Capacity for common facilities and workshops activities are provided 2-4x more than its programme.

Existing Transformation

There is no change in the settlement area.

Accessibility

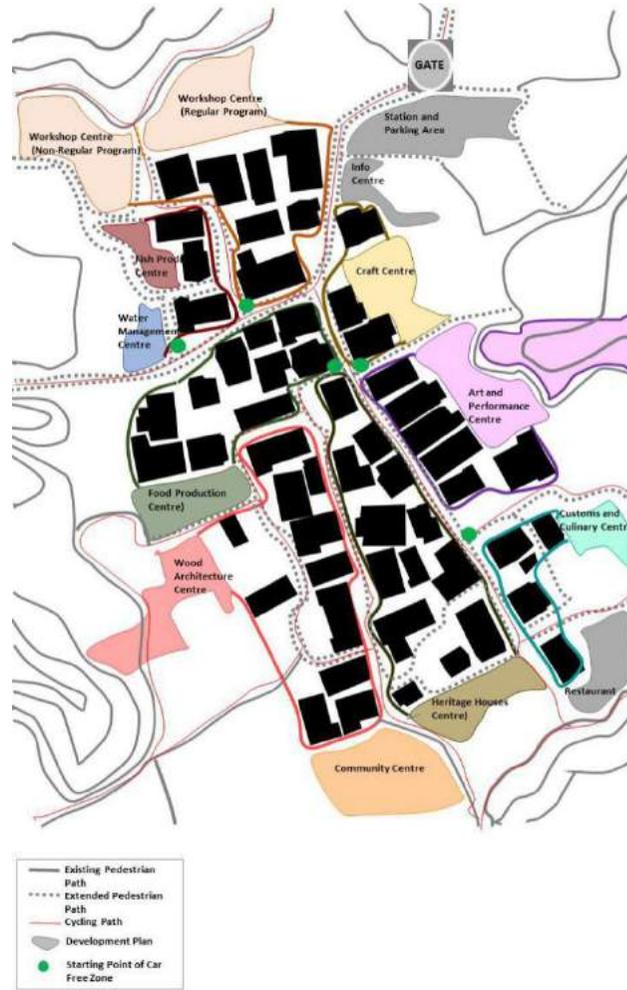
The accessibility is in the new area.

Activities

Workshops facilities are allocated in the new building. The workshops activity centralises in the new development area of the village.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Alternative 1: Outer Expansion



Alternative 2: Eastern Expansion

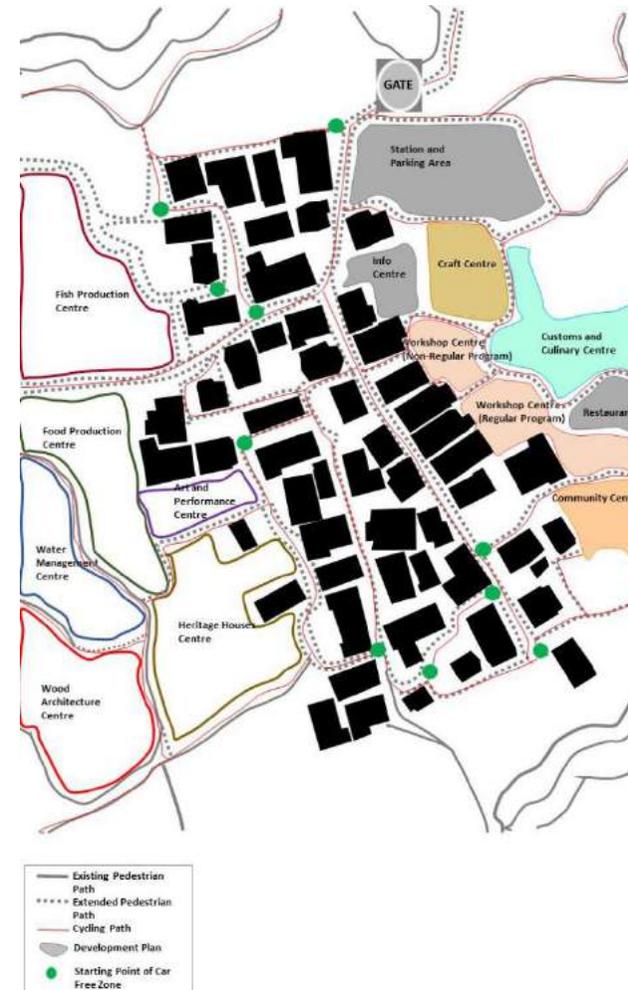


Image 80. Alternative spatial development 1: Outer Expansion that maximises the outer area of the settlement in the village, and Alternative spatial development 2: Eastern Expansion that allocates the building development in the eastern part of the village. Source: Author, 2018

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Alternative 3: Northern Expansion



Alternative 4: Sub-village Expansion

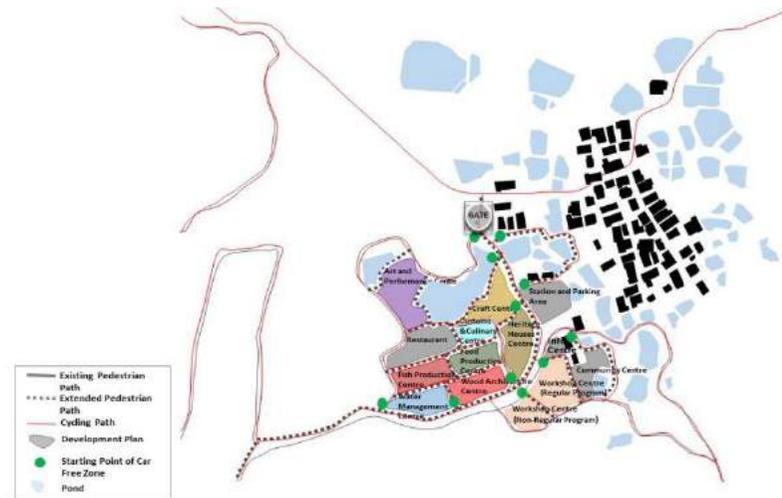
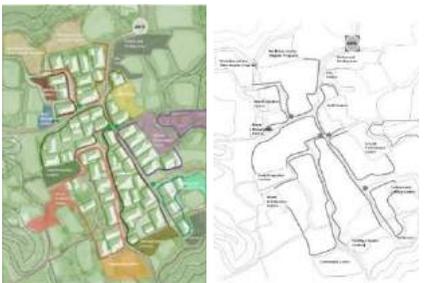
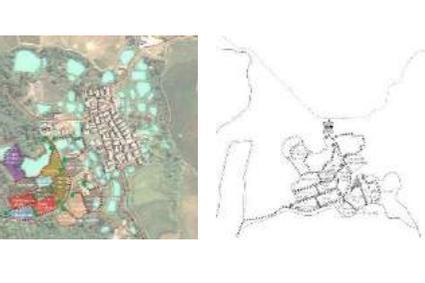


Image 81. Alternative spatial development 3: Northern Expansion that centralises all the elements of spatial development in the northern part as a new focus of the village, and Alternative spatial development 4: Sub-village Expansion that proposes a new area as sub-village for all workshop facilities. Source: Author, 2018

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Considering the implementation of programmatic and spatial realisation among the four concepts of spatial development in Bangke village, there are some elements such as area, architectural heritage and landscape, mobility/accessibility, permanent/temporary living, wood, food, water, energy, environmental and local creative that are considered as an evaluation process.

No.	Sectoral Aspects	Spatial Development			
		Alternative spatial development 1: Outer Expansion	Alternative spatial development 2: Eastern Expansion	Alternative spatial development 3: Northern Expansion	Alternative spatial development 4: Sub-village Expansion
					
1.	Heritage Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The settlement remains as an existing condition Heritage issue including heritage houses is one of the main subjects of workshop programme with the area 3x bigger than its programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The settlement remains as the existing condition Heritage issue including heritage houses is one of the main subjects of the workshop programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The settlement remains as the existing condition Heritage issue including heritage houses is one of the main subjects of workshop programme with the area 3x bigger than its programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The settlement remains as the existing condition Heritage issue including heritage houses is one of the main subjects of the workshop program
2.	Area Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing more possibility for the facilities extension in the future than its programme Trainee building for regular 2x and non-regular 3x bigger than its programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing more possibility for the facilities extension in the future than its programme Trainee building for regular 2x and non-regular 1,5x bigger than its programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing more possibility for the facilities extension in the future than its programme Trainee building for regular 2x and non-regular 4x bigger than its programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing more possibility for the facilities extension in the future than its programme Trainee building for regular 2x and non-regular 3x bigger than its programme
3.	Mobility/ Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the settlement area of the village is interfered for the accessibility, while the streets in the neighbourhood have a small dimension Strict regulation for the car-free area/limited car access in the settlement cluster Activities spread to all the village area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accessibility will be a focus on the main road Settlement area possibly has less interference of new mobility Activities will be divided into two areas, eastern part for building and western part for flexible spaces (open area) for the workshop The activities may focus more on one block only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accessibility will be the focus on the entry point area Settlement area possibly has less interference of new mobility Activities will be centralised as a focus in the northern part of the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accessibility focus on the new development area The new development area is in a separate area but connected to the settlement Activities are centralised in a new development area as sub-village

5. CASE STUDY WORK

4.	Permanent/ Temporary Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group of some local houses is in charge of each workshop centre, as a manager for the activities need, Maximises local houses as accommodation when needed for guests/participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New function of accommodation is not provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New function of accommodation is not provided Integration of new development and space is dominantly located in the western part of the entry point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximising local houses as accommodation when needed for guests/participants.
5.	Wood	The allocation for wood production activity is provided 3x bigger than its programme to allocate the production and distribution as well	The allocation for wood production activity is provided 2x bigger than its programme to allocate the production and distribution as well	The allocation for wood production activity is provided 2x bigger than its programme to allocate the production and distribution as well	The allocation for wood production activity is provided 4x bigger than its program to allocate the production and distribution as well
6.	Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The allocation for food production activity is provided 2x bigger than its programme to allocate the production and distribution The food issue is also completed by a fish production centre and provided 2x bigger than its programme to allocate the production and distribution 	The activity for food as well as fish production centre is accommodated as flexible (open) space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The allocation for food production activity is provided similar to the programme The food issue is also completed by a fish production centre and provided 2x bigger than its programme to allocate the production and distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The allocation for food production activity is provided 3x bigger than its programme to allocate the production and distribution The food issue is also completed by a fish production centre and provided 3x bigger than its programme to allocate the production and distribution
7.	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local water management centre integrated with a fish production centre under the same group of local houses The allocation for water management centre is provided with the same as the programme 	The activity for food production centre is accommodated as flexible (open) space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The allocation for water management activity is provided 2x bigger than its programme to allocate the production and distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The allocation for water management activity is provided 4x bigger than its programme to allocate the production and distribution
7.	Energy	The issue of alternative energy integrates with all of the workshop centres	The issue of alternative energy integrates with all of the workshop centres	The issue of alternative energy integrates with all of the workshop centres	The issue of alternative energy integrates with all of the workshop centres
8.	Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental issue is divided as the main subject in each specific workshop centre The spread of activity in all village area is a subject of challenges for the local environment, such as waste management, local plans, noise intensity, and air quality due to the accessibility in all of the surrounding settlement area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are about 50% changes of local fond to a new function (building and space area) The issue of the environment as the effect of the programme may become under control since there is a specific/clear zonation for each activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are about 20% changes of local fond to a new function (building and space area) The issue of the environment as the effect of the programme may become under control since there is a specific/clear zonation for each activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental issue is divided as the main subject in each specific workshop centre The issue of the environment as the effect of the programme may become under control since there is a specific/clear zonation for each activity.
9.	Local Creative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Craft centre is allocated 4x bigger areas than its programme Art and performance centre is provided 2x bigger than its programme Customs and culinary centre is provided 2x bigger than its programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Craft centre is allocated 2x bigger areas than its programme Art and performance centre is designed as flexible (open) space Customs and culinary centre is designed as flexible (open) space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Craft centre is allocated 4x bigger areas than its programme Art and performance centre is provided 2x bigger than its programme Customs and culinary centre is provided similar to its programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Craft centre is allocated 5x bigger area than its programme Art and performance centre is provided 1,5x bigger than its programme Customs and culinary centre is provided 4x bigger than its programme

Table 65. The evaluation aspects of spatial development between four alternatives: outer expansion, eastern expansion, northern expansion, and sub-village expansion. Source: Author, 2018

3. Site-specific Strategy

The site-specific strategy aims to provide the structure of the spatial development in the village scale based on the scenario building. This strategy provides integration categories of spatial elements based on the exploration of alternative scenarios for the site and the evaluation for those alternatives into a framework of local development. This integration maximises all the local potentials in the villages regarding both present and future context in the form of spatial development. Moreover, the site-specific strategy would be a significant input in the local development process for local communities and local government.

Furthermore, this strategy does not only focus on implementing the spatial development process at the level of the village, but also integrates all of the local values in the villages. This relates to the foundational process of a site-specific strategy as a continuation process for the prospective scenario building, which consolidates all the variables, elements, and criteria of local development, such as economically, socially, politically, and culturally, as part of the strong characteristics of local life.

The site-specific strategy conducts the implementation process of spatial development as a result of the evaluation process. The evaluation process leads to the highlighted points of the four alternatives: outer expansion, eastern expansion, northern expansion, and sub-village expansion. Each of those concepts proposes both strengths and weaknesses.

Moreover, the evaluation aspects of those four alternatives specify the alternative 4 of sub-village expansion as the chosen alternative for site-specific strategy. The alternative 4 of sub-village expansion provides the strongest highlighted points that have to be fulfilled and implemented in the local development of the village. The highlighted points clearly define the components of strategies of project development in the realisation cycle. Thus, the alternative 4 of sub-village expansion offers some highlighted points below:

- **Organic Development**
The development characteristics of the sub-village expansion shows a natural development that uses existing components, especially settlement of the village as the core of the development without any changes. Therefore, the form and function of heritage components as the main local potentials in the Bangke village would remaining as original.
- **New Village**
The sub-village expansion allocates the programme facilities of the vocational workshop in a new area of the village. It strongly supports to the strategy to develop the Bangke village as a new village based on the spatial development perspective.
- **Focus Activity**
The spatial development of sub-village expansion strongly focuses on the main vision of the Bangke village as a Vocational Workshop through its implementation of the criteria formulation, especially its programmatic design.
- **Local Architecture as the Context of Development**
The local architecture as the context of development is strongly implemented by spatial development of sub-village expansion. New development will not change the existing local heritage both as a single object and as a cluster of settlement.
- **Added Value**
The added value is specifically fulfilled by the extended areas of the village. Thus, the function of the surrounding area is widened both form and function to facilitate the aim of vocational workshop in the Bangke village.
- **Future Development**
The sub-village expansion provides the most possibility form of spatial development based on the vision and mission of project development to activate local resources and strengthen the characteristics of the existing village, especially heritage components.

Furthermore, those highlighted points are reflected into main characteristics of sub-village expansion as a site-specific strategy in the Bangke village as a Vocational Workshop:

- **Area Dimension**
Capacity for workshops activities provides 2-4x more than its programme. Both a new development building and flexible (open) space facilitate the workshops. Moreover, all new facility for the vocational workshop centralises as a new area that connected to the settlement.
- **Existing Transformation**
There is no change in the settlement area.
- **Accessibility**
The accessibility focuses on a new area.
- **Activities**
Programmes are segmented as indoor and outdoor activities.

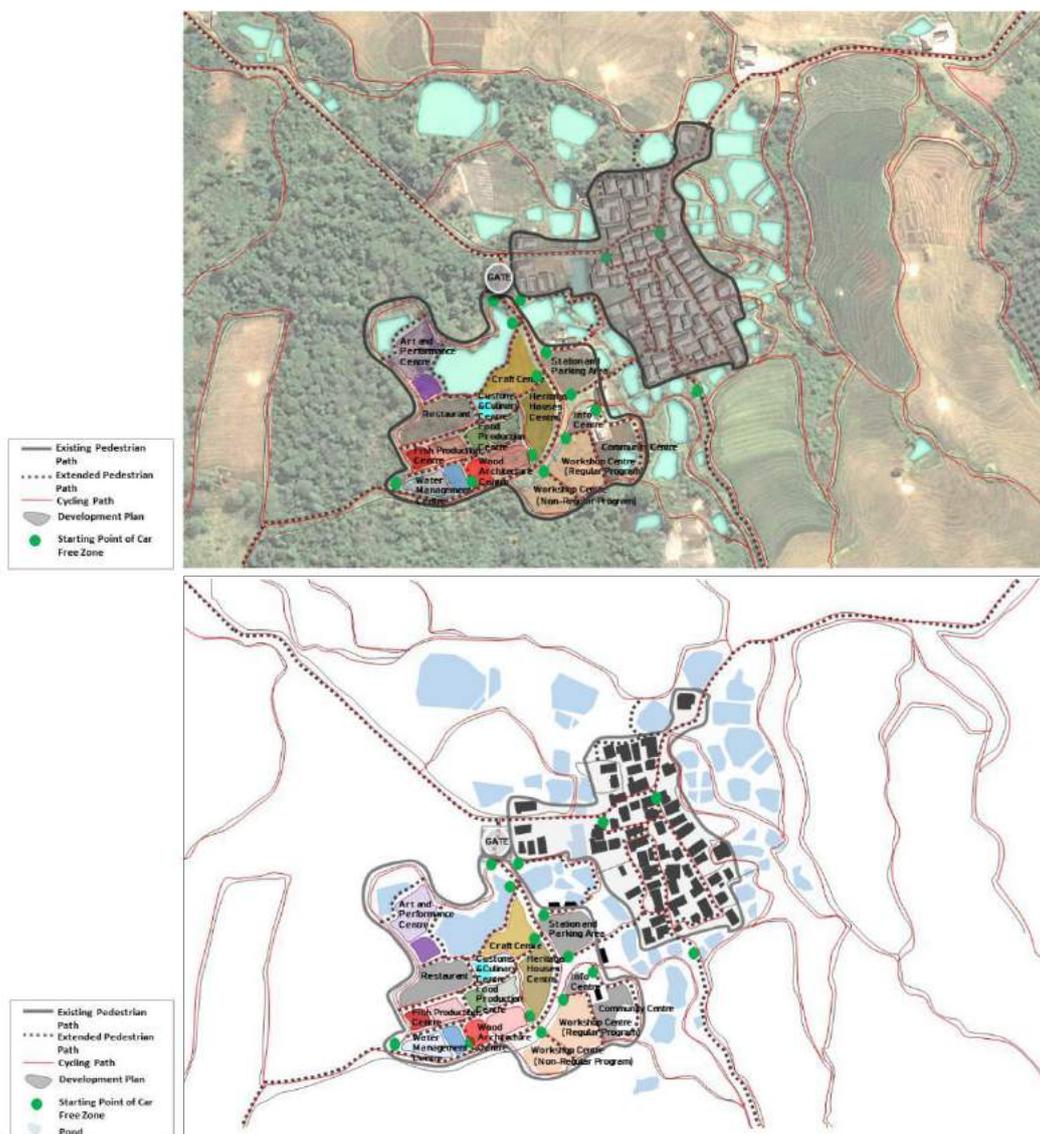


Image 82. Site-specific strategy takes the alternative 4 of the spatial development of sub-village expansion. Source: Author, 2019

An implementation framework of four groups of
storytelling:
the Rediscovered Village,
the Countryside Resort,
the Laboratory for Sustainability, and
the Vocational Workshops
into an area framework of
a Village Alliance

Transversal strategies

5.3.4. Transversal Strategies

The transversal strategies are an implementation framework of prospective scenarios in the larger scale of the alliance that is delivered through the four groups of storytelling. All four groups of scenarios: Rediscovered Village, Countryside Resort, Laboratory for Sustainability, and Vocational Workshop are implemented in each alliance. Thus, the transversal strategies set an alliance into four different focus areas. The four different focus areas are interplayed to strengthen an alliance as an effective framework for local development based on the local potentials. Hence, the transversal strategies describe how to implement four development aims of the prospective scenarios: a Rediscovered Village, a Countryside Resort, a Laboratory for Sustainability and a Vocational Workshop into an area framework of a Village Alliance. Therefore, the transversal strategies are the way to implement the prospective scenarios into a larger context of a Village Alliance. It is different from the previous phase of zoom-in vision that set detailed procedures of prospective scenario's implementation at the level of a single village.

The implementation of those four aims of the storytelling proposes formation of a group of villages. Without classifying the most or the least important village within an alliance, this formation creates a logical, effective, and a coordinated form of local development, instead of a repetitious form or programme that triggers a dull concept of its vision in the village. The group of village's formation sets one main village in each focus area/group with some villages around to support its vision based on the location, as well as main potentials both human and nature from each group. By implementing this formation, each prospective scenario will be managed by a group of villages within an alliance under the same specific aim of local development.

The formation of a group of villages for the transversal strategies is proposed based on the concept of an alliance. The Village Alliance framework is both psychologically and physically connected to villages in the same location to support and strengthen each other and to contribute more towards local development. By strongly connecting different villages with a specific aim of scenarios development, it encourages each village to take a proportional role in each group. This formation allows every part (as an individual and a village) to focus on the real position and specific instruction within each specific aim of local development. In addition, this formation also solves the challenge of how to propose local potentials, as each village has almost the same components, of heritage buildings, as well tradition and culture, and main activities for a living, since they all have grown from the same root. Thus, a group of villages' formations will classify some groups of villages within an alliance to focus on a specific aim of local development. Hence, the four prospective scenarios would be completely applied within an alliance as an integrated local development framework within a region.

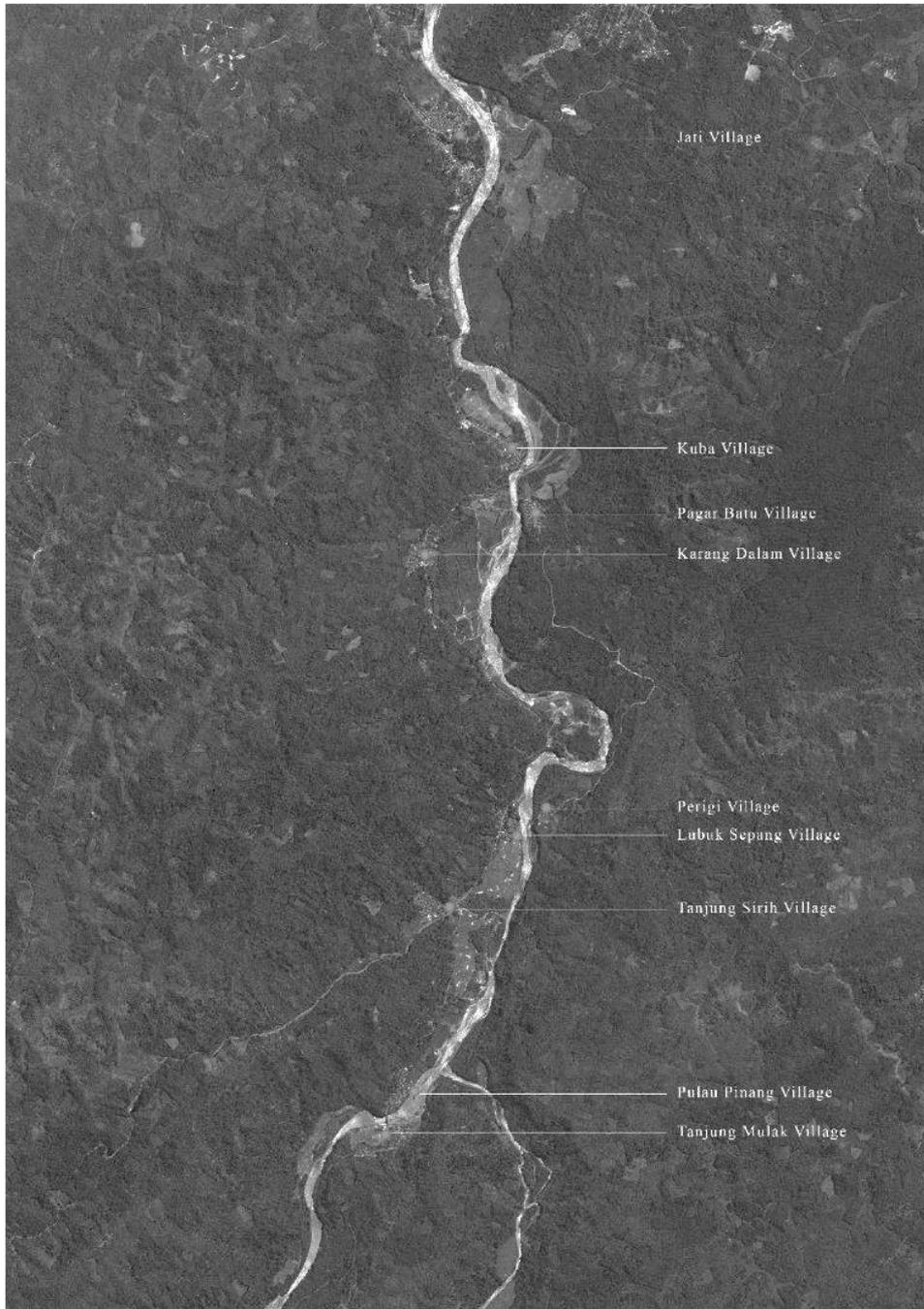
The transversal strategy starts by choosing a targeted village as the main village of each group of prospective scenarios: a Rediscovered Village, a Countryside Resort, a Laboratory for Sustainability and a Vocational Workshop. Again, the previous phases of analysis of potentials and thematic exploration specify each village in the alliances with its dominant strength and opportunities, as well as weaknesses and threats. Then, these aspects are linked with the specific development aim of the prospective scenarios. The targeted village for each prospective scenario takes a role as the main village in the transversal strategies. As mentioned in the phase of thematic exploration toward prospective scenarios, the targeted village is chosen based on the general idea of the specific potential that fits each value of the storytelling group. Regarding the transversal strategies, the process of choosing the main village is also the way to split the focus of specific development aims of each prospective scenario within an alliance framework.

Therefore, in the phase of storytelling, the main villages are spread equally between two alliances: Lubuk Sepang alliance (Karang Dalam as a Laboratory for Sustainability and Lubuk Sepang as a Countryside Resort) and Bangke alliance (Lawang Agung as a Rediscovered Village and Bangke as a Vocational Workshop). It is also based on output-oriented of the local development procedure, which is the same as the previous phase of zoom-in vision that takes one out four prospective scenarios to be developed further for its implementation process. The process of choosing the other

5. CASE STUDY WORK

main villages for other prospective scenarios' implementation in each alliance follows the same procedures based on the general idea of potentials and specific exploration of each village. Regarding the formation of a group of villages as part of a transversal strategy, the process of choosing the main village of each group of the prospective scenarios also considers the potentials of the villages around that will contribute as supporting villages. Thus, in each group of villages, there are other villages with the same general potential to implement the prospective scenarios as a contribution of local development within an alliance framework.

The detailed process of the transversal strategies is discussed based on each alliance:



Lubuk Sepung allainc

a. Transversal Strategies in Lubuk Sepang Alliance

Two villages in the Lubuk Sepang alliance have been developed as targeted villages for prospective scenarios through a phase of storytelling: Karang Dalam as a Laboratory for Sustainability and Lubuk Sepang as a Countryside Resort. Therefore, the two villages have been categorised as the main villages of each prospective scenario in the Lubuk Sepang alliance for the transversal strategies.

In a group of villages, the main village will be supported by one or more villages as a group of selected prospective scenarios. The Karang Dalam village is the main village for a Laboratory for Sustainability. There are two villages as a group for this prospective scenario: Kuba and Pagar Batu. Hence, the prospective scenario of a Laboratory for Sustainability will be focused on this group in the Lubuk Sepang alliance. The Lubuk Sepang village is the main village for the Countryside Resort. Perigi and Tanjung Sirih are the chosen villages for this group. Those three villages will focus on the development aim of a Countryside Resort in the Lubuk Sepang alliance.

The other two prospective scenarios of a Rediscovered Village and a Vocational Workshop are also defined in the Lubuk Sepang alliance. As mentioned, based on the previous phases applied to the analysis of potentials and the prospective scenarios through the storytelling method, Jati and Tanjung Mulak villages have the most potential as main villages for other scenarios. However, the Jati village is the only village for the prospective scenario of a Rediscovered Village. It is based on the consideration of the efficiency that is influenced by its significant distance to the other villages. Moreover, the development aim of a Rediscovered Village as the gateway to the alliance is approved by this single composition due to the location of the Jati village, which is the starting point of the Lubuk Sepang alliance. Furthermore, Tanjung Mulak village is the main village for the prospective scenario of a Vocational Workshop. The group of villages for this scenario is Pulau Pinang village. Thus, the two villages of the Tanjung Mulak and the Pulau Pinang villages focus on development aims of the prospective scenario of a Vocational Workshop.

The four groups of the prospective scenarios of a Rediscovered Village, a Countryside Resort, a Laboratory for Sustainability and a Vocational Workshop in the phase of transversal strategies are described in the maps:

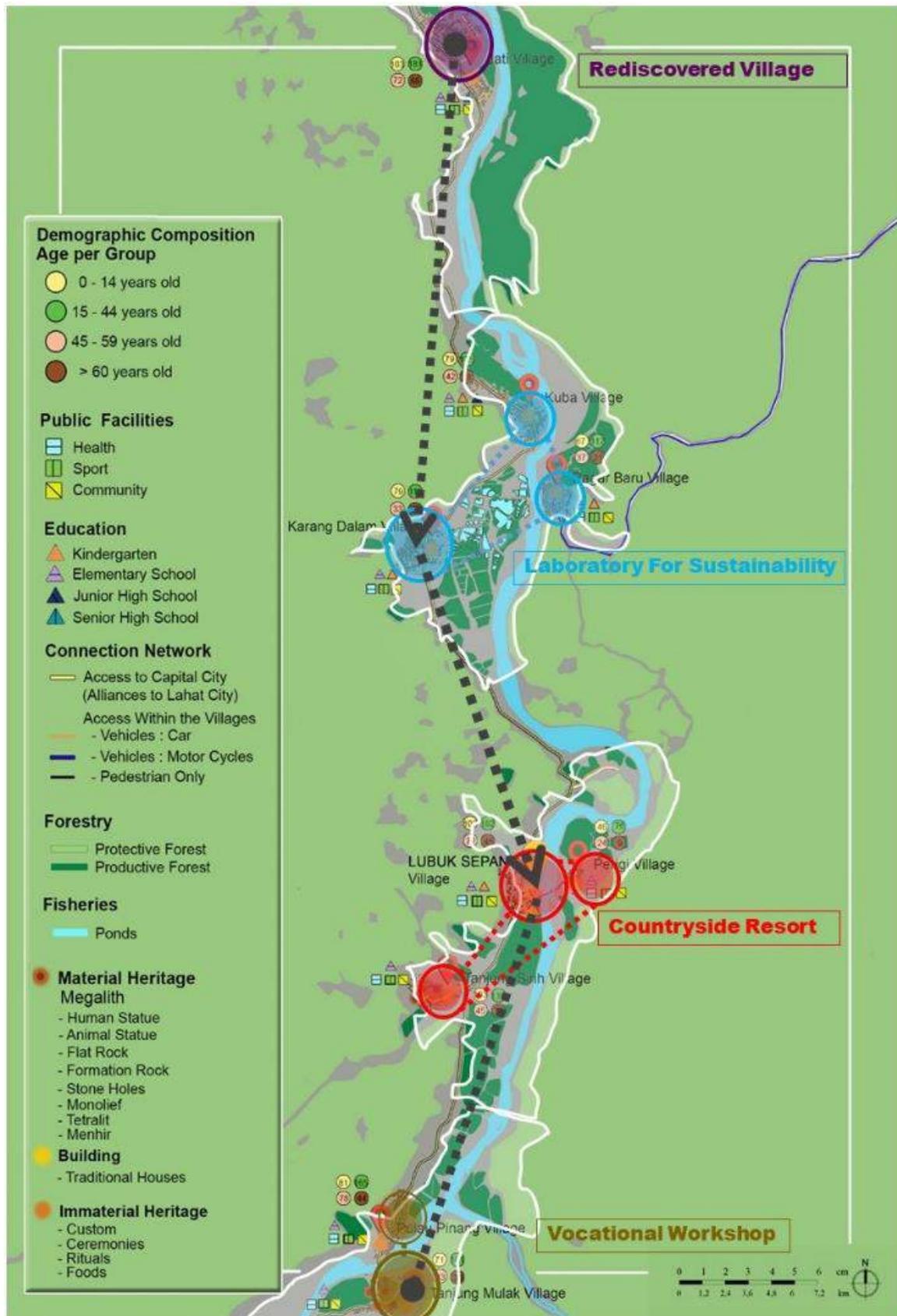


Image 83. The map of transversal strategies in Lubuk Sepang alliance that are defined based on the link between the aim of each prospective scenario and specific potential in the village. Source: Author, 2019

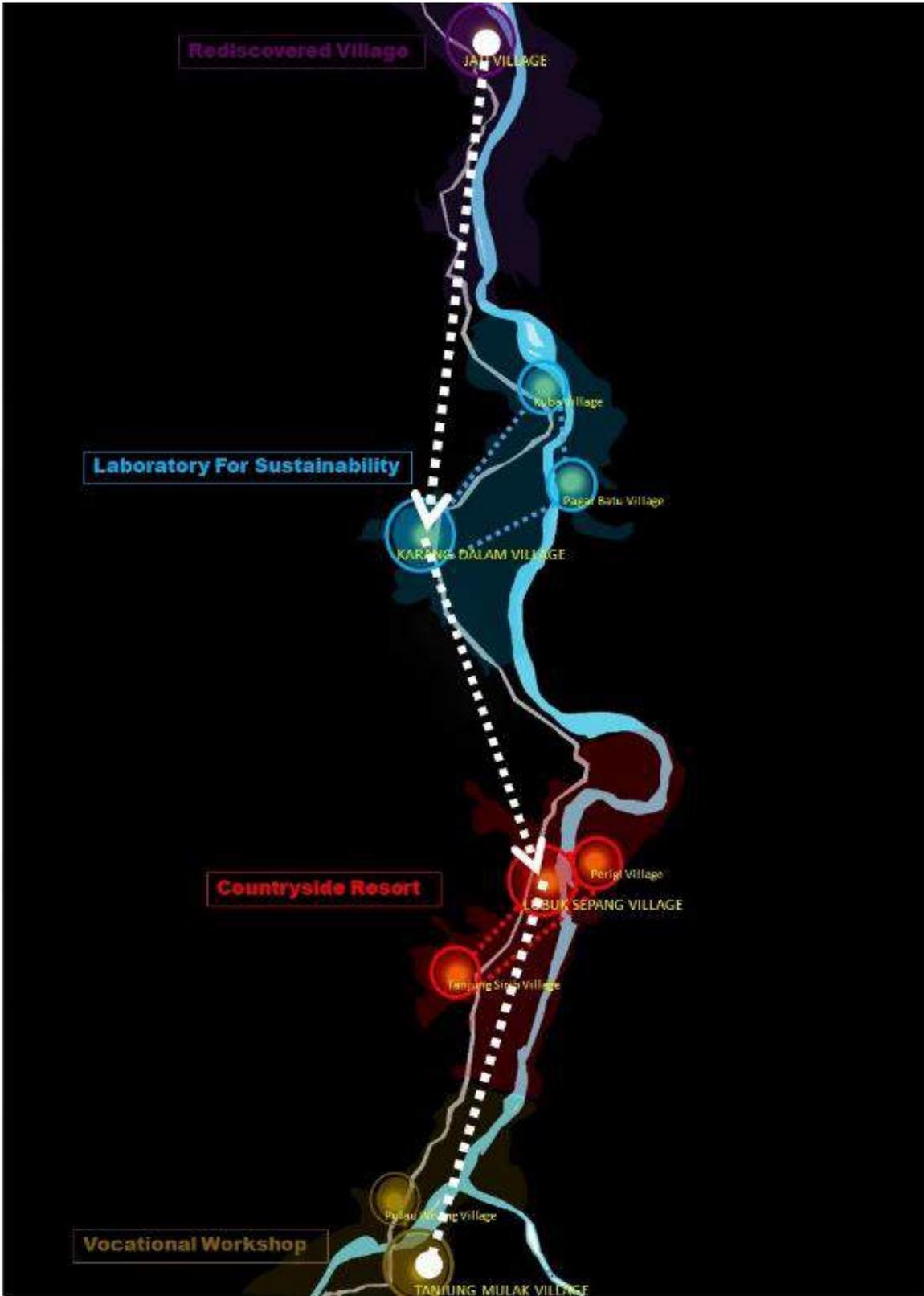
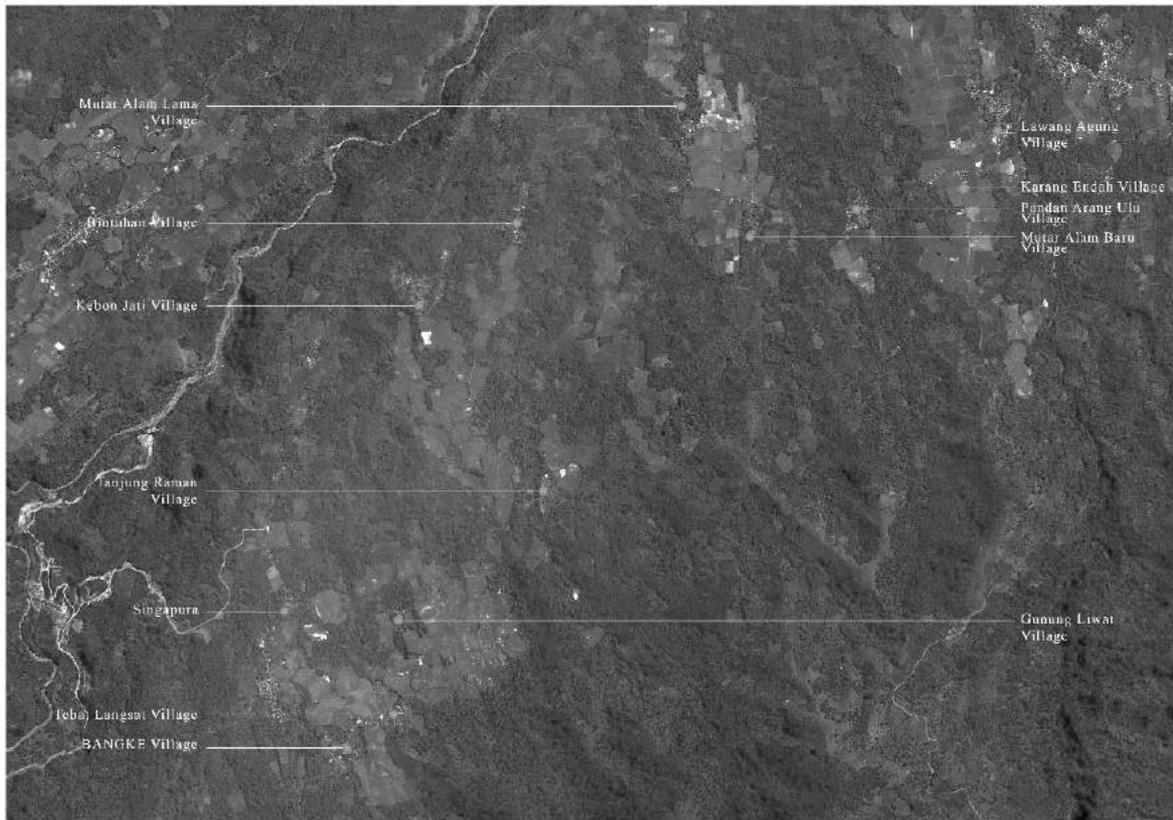


Image 84. The layout of transversal strategies in Lubuk Sepang alliance: Rediscovered Village, Laboratory for Sustainability, Countryside Resort, Vocational Workshop with each main village in each group of villages. Source: Author, 2019



Bangke Allaince

4. Transversal Strategies in Bangke Alliance

The other two villages in the Bangke alliance have also been developed as part of the prospective scenarios' implementation through a phase of storytelling: Lawang Agung as a Rediscovered Village and Bangke as a Vocational Workshop. The same with the transversal strategies in the other alliance, there are two villages in the Bangke alliance that are defined as the main villages of each prospective scenarios' groups.

Those two main villages have to be supported by one or more villages as an integrated group with a development aim of prospective scenarios in the alliance. Karang Endah village supports Lawang Agung village. Thus, two villages of the Lawang Agung and the Karang Endah focus on the development aim of a Rediscovered Village in the Bangke alliance. A huge group of villages supports the Bangke village as the main village for the prospective scenario of a Vocational Workshop: Gunung Liwat, Singapura, and Tanjung Mulak villages. This huge group is also set up based on the effectiveness of the distance between each village. As mentioned, the Bangke village is located at the endpoint of the Bangke alliance. Thus, this group links the Bangke village as the main village for this group with these closest villages.

Moreover, Mutar Alam Lama and Kebon Jati villages have the most potential villages to be the main villages for other prospective scenarios. The Mutar Alam Lama village is the main village for a Laboratory for Sustainability scenario. The Mutar Alam Baru and Pandan Arang villages support this group of prospective scenarios. Thus, the three villages of Mutar Alam Lama, Mutar Alam Baru and Pandan Arang form a group that focuses on the development aim of a Vocational Workshop in the Bangke alliance. Moreover, the Kebon Jati is the main village for the prospective scenario of a Countryside Resort. Bintuhan and Tanjung Raman support the main village as a group. Thus, Kebon Jati, Bintuhan and Tanjung Raman focus on the development aim of a Countryside Resort's scenario.

The four groups of the prospective scenarios of a Rediscovered Village, a Countryside Resort, a Laboratory for Sustainability and a Vocational Workshop in the phase of transversal strategies are described in the maps:

5. CASE STUDY WORK

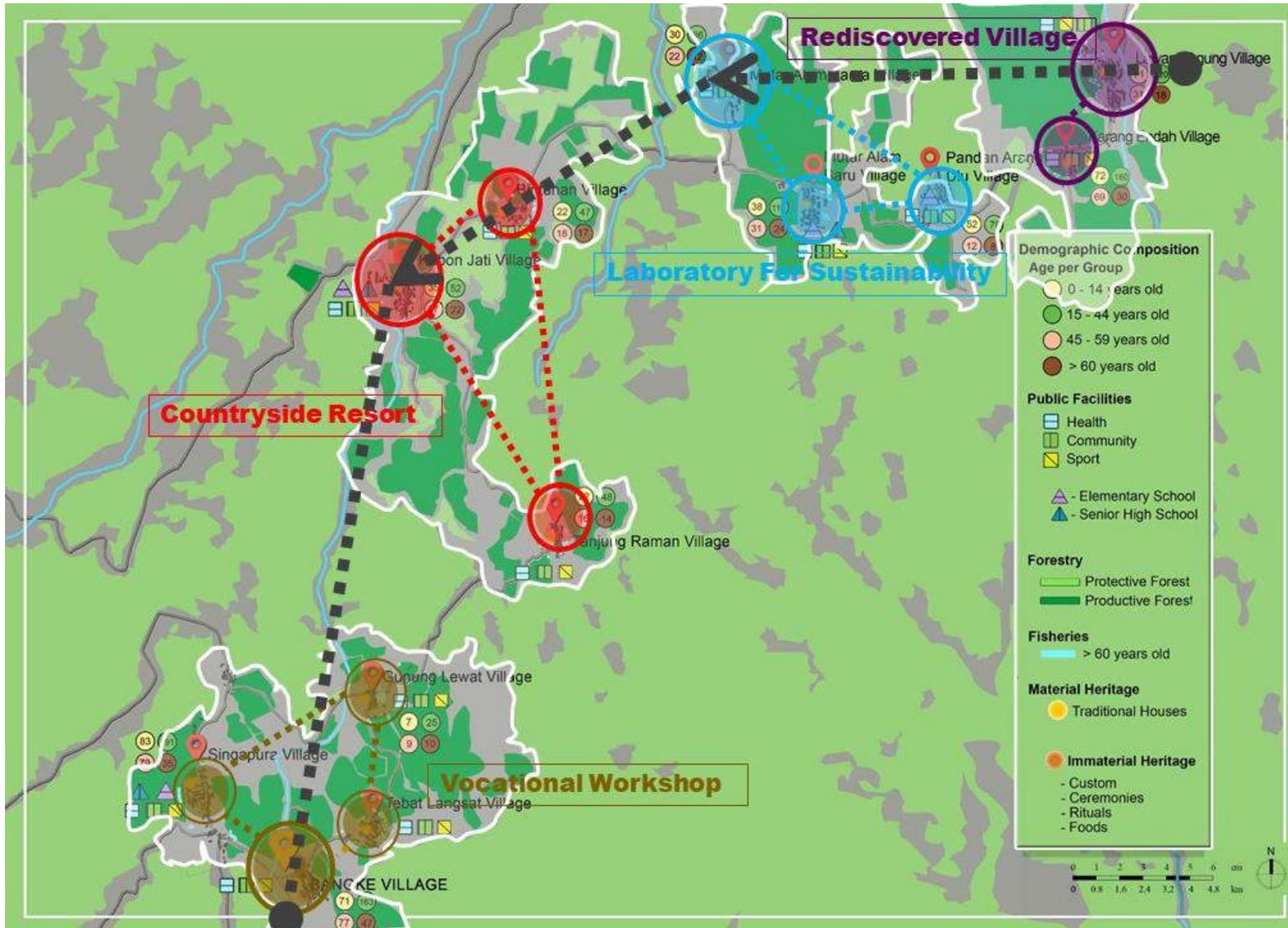


Image 85. The map of transversal strategies in Bangke alliance that are defined based on the link between the aim of each prospective scenario and specific potentials in the village in Bangke alliance. Source: Author, 2019

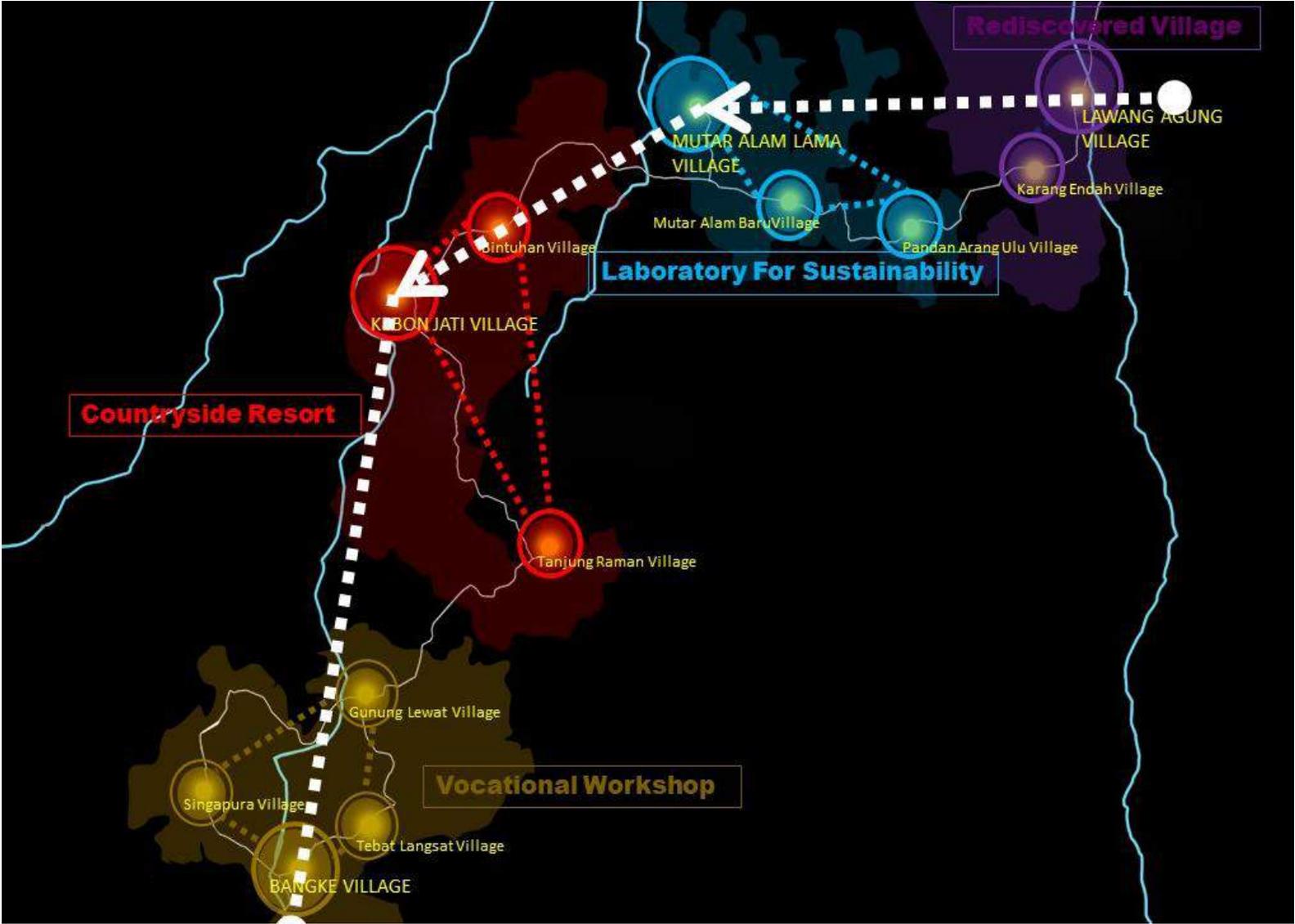


Image 86. The layout of transversal strategies in Bangke alliance: Rediscovered Village, Laboratory for Sustainability, Countryside Resort, Vocational Workshop with each main village in each group of villages in Bangke alliance. Source: Author, 2018

5.3.5. Summary of Findings (Zoom-in Vision and Transversal Strategies) and Discussion

The **zoom-in vision** is the implementation process of storytelling. It is setting the detailed procedure of the development process in the village. The zoom-in vision also responds the future need of the local development through the **Heritage Building Guide** which supports the existing heritage, responds the extended need of local community, and also facilitates the new development as the facilities based on the scenario building. This guideline is a tool that integrates protection, valorisation, and development needs, which is not provided by a common guideline that only focuses on cooperation programmes of the architectural heritage. Besides, the interaction process with the fieldworks of the case study areas, the especially expert interviews is reflected again as the **Stakeholder Mapping**. It shows both as inputs process, and also the goal for the stakeholders that involve in the zoom-in vision of the scenarios.

The detailed procedure of the zoom-in vision is specified in realisation cycle. The **realisation cycle** provides a sequence of processes from planning to development steps. Based on the output-orientation of the detailed procedure, the realisation cycle focuses on one out of four storytelling of Bangke as a **Vocational Workshop**. It is believed as the most original values and covers most of the development sectors in the alliance. The realisation cycle consists of project development that defines contextual and conceptual backgrounds of the implementation process of the vocational workshop. The contextual and conceptual backgrounds are reflected as **project development** in the various points of context, programming, stakeholders, strategies, criteria formulation, financial, the definition of steps, branding, participation, and implementation. Those points provide a set of significant points that would be implemented in spatial development.

The **spatial development** is provided into four alternatives: outer expansion, eastern expansion, western expansion and sub-village expansion with each characteristic. Alternative of spatial development 1: **Outer Expansion** maximises the outer area of the settlement in the village. It is based on the consideration that settlement consists of heritage houses with several challenges due to the old construction and limited space among houses. Alternative of spatial development 2: **Eastern Expansion** divides the village area into two directions building in the western part and space in the eastern part that is more connected to the fields/farms/forest/water resources. Alternative of spatial development 3: **Northern Expansion** centralises all the element of spatial development in the northern part as a new focus of the village. The alternative of spatial development 4: **Sub-village Expansion** proposes a new area of village for all workshop facilities.

The evaluation is applied for those alternatives to define the pluses and minuses of each alternative. Based on the evaluation, **site-specific strategy** takes place as the proposed spatial structure to be implemented. The site-specific strategy sets the alternative 4 of sub-village expansion as the spatial development form of the vocational workshop scenario.

Therefore, the zoom-in vision provides detailed implementation procedures in the village. It is important as the guidance for its planning and development. Thus, the zoom-in vision is not only document-based but also the practice steps for the development programme. As the continuation phases of the thematic exploration and prospective scenarios, this phase is wrapping-up the process of scenario construction into a sequence process of an effective programme development based on the scenario development. Hence, the theoretical framework, especially about the scenario planning, vision and building is reflected well into the sequence processes of the zoom-in vision.

Moreover, **transversal strategies** provide the planning process for the storytelling implementation in the context of a Village Alliance. It is an implementation concept for all of the four storytelling's groups of the rediscovered village, the countryside resort, the laboratory for sustainability, and the vocational workshop in the context of an alliance. The implementation would be linked with a village as the main village based on the result of the previous phases of analysis of potentials and construction of prospective scenarios through storytelling. The main village will coordinate with the other villages as one integrated group that focus on a specific development aim of the chosen's prospective scenario, one out of four prospective scenarios.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

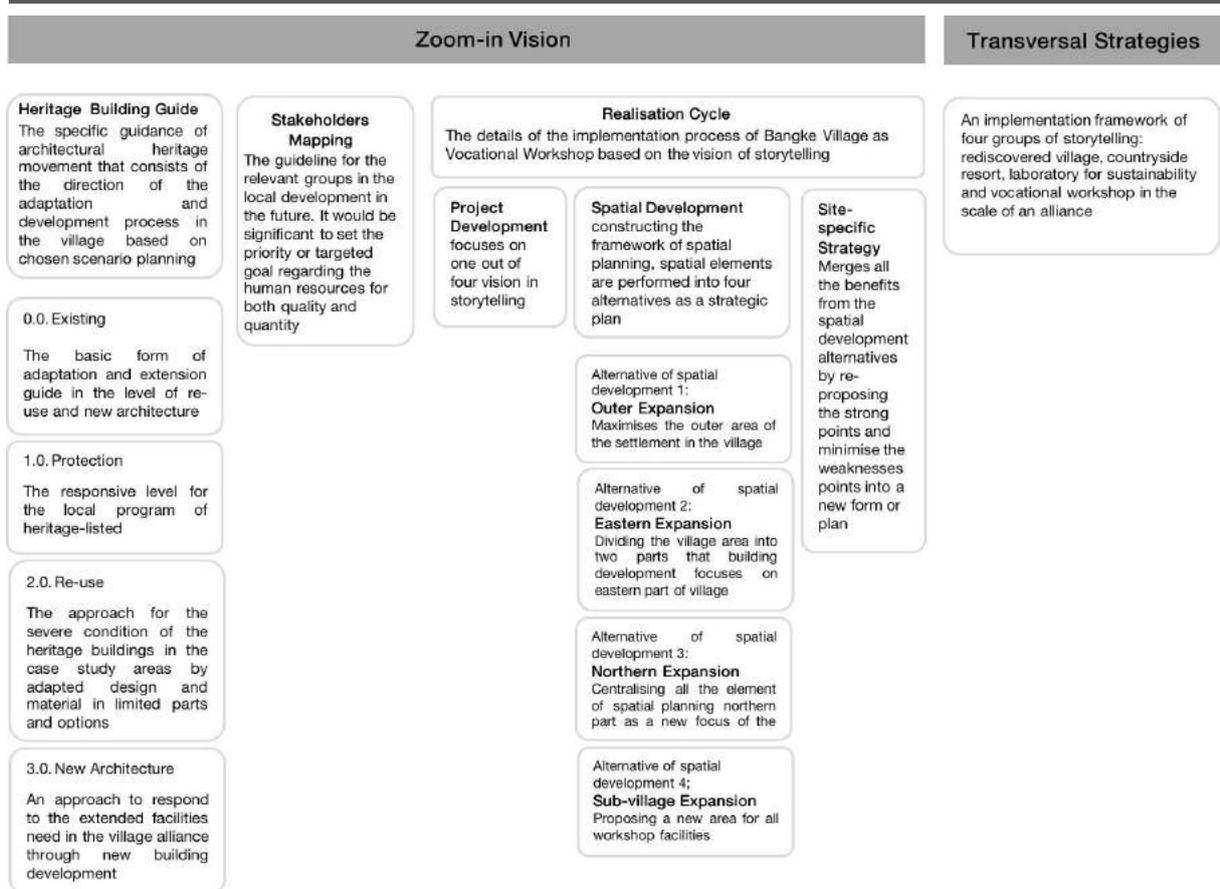
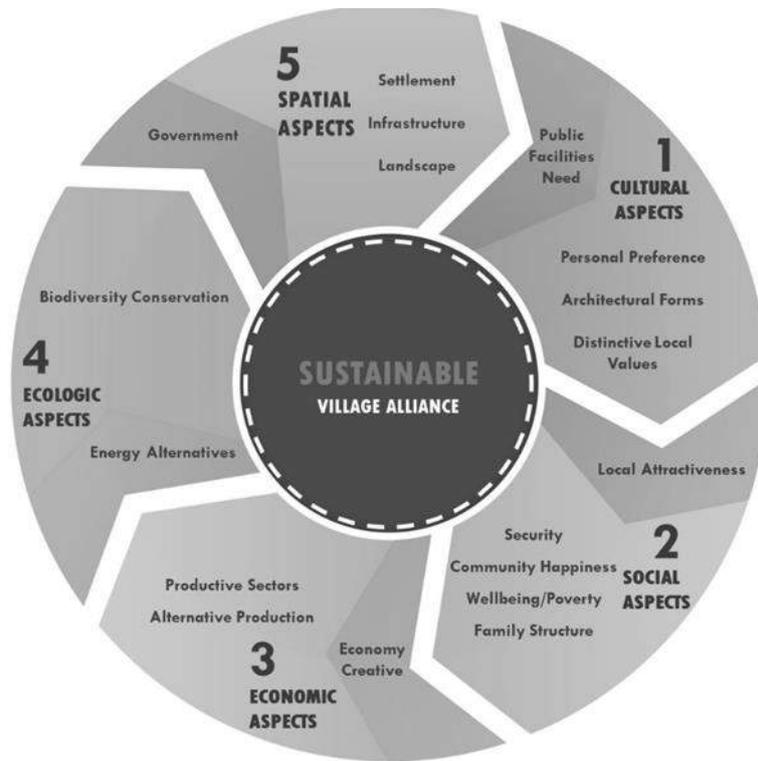


Table 66 The structure of zoom-in vision and transversal strategies as part of the construction of scenarios. Source: Author, 2019



Indicators of evaluation

5.4. Process of Evaluation

The realisation cycle for the development project sets Bangke village as a focus area of the vocational workshop programme through a proposal of site-specific strategy of the spatial development. The evaluation testifies the effectiveness of this proposed shape, and its transversal concept is based on the indicators of sustainable local development. These indicators are a set of variables to represent the local needs of the Village Alliance to implement a sustainable development framework.

5.4.1. Indicators of Sustainable Local Development

The indicators of sustainable local development consist of five aspects of sustainable local development: cultural, social, economic, spatial, and ecologic. As mentioned, the five aspects are defined based on the analyses of the contextual and conceptual descriptions of the case study areas, and also the integration with the theoretical framework.

The five aspects promote different components as the most influential components in the local development of the Village Alliances. The cultural aspect consists of personal preference, architectural forms, and distinctive local values. The social aspect promotes social security, community happiness, social movement, effective government, and family structure. The economic aspect covers productive sectors, the creative economy, and alternative production. The ecological aspect consists of nature conservation and energy alternatives. The spatial aspect promotes public transportation, pedestrian and cycling zones, street connection, communication media, and building modification.

The first cultural aspect of Sustainable Local Development Indicators is concluded by the strong intensity of its implementation. The cultural aspect provides a significant source both for human resource, especially for the local community. The cultural aspect, both material and immaterial, would be kept as local values instead of changing it. However, the value would be extended to promote its attractiveness as well as to facilitate the new need, such as by the site-specific strategy idea of a new sub-village as a part of the zoom-in vision in the programme of village development.

The second aspect of social is described as a medium intensity of its improvement. It relates to the average intensity that spreads among those three intensity levels. The components of social security and community happiness are strongly lifted by the scenario since the community would take a dominant role in the implementation process. As mentioned by Rhonda Philip; Susan Bridges (2005, p. 115), the community indicator is a significant component in the scenario building by incorporating such measures as demographics, quality of life factors, and environmental quality. However, the other components of effective government and family structure would be developed and asked for further improvement. The family structure is a complex composition with gender issues and role gaps, while the government is in the top-down approach. Thus, the social aspect would be categorised as a field of possibilities to develop within the Village Alliance framework.

The third aspect of economics is indicated as the strongest intensity of its implementation. Most of the construction of the scenarios aims to set an autonomous economy. Thus, the economy would be significantly improved. The improvement would be contributed through all of the economic components of the productive sector, creative economy, alternative products, and also the development process.

The fourth aspect of ecology is described as a medium intensity of its improvement. Each component of ecology shows different depths, such as nature conservation having a strong depth, energy alternative has a low depth, and environmental management has a medium intensity. The nature conservation would be maximised as a significant part in the scenarios programme, with the chance for the environmental management issue to be addressed. However, energy alternatives are not directly programmed. Thus, the ecological aspect would provide a possibility for further improvement in the scenarios.

The fifth spatial aspect is concluded as the strongest level of its contribution. The scenarios would improve most of the spatial components, especially the issues regarding public transportation, pedestrians, and cycling, as well as public facilities. Moreover, the other components of street connections and communication media would be the improvement subjects in the scenarios.

5. CASE STUDY WORK

Indicator		Evaluation	Intensity		
Groups	Components		Strong	Medium	Low
CULTURAL ASPECTS	Personal Preference	Local community as both main power/human resources, and knowledge sources.	Strong		
	Architectural Forms	The village keeps as its original forms; the area is extended as a new sub-village.	Strong		
	Distinctive Local Values	The local value is a monumental component; not to be changed except for developing only.	Strong		
		Local Attractiveness	Subject to be developed as a local attraction	Strong	
		Religious Community		Medium	
SOCIAL ASPECTS	Social Security	Social security improvement as the double effect of an autonomous economy	Strong		
	Community Happiness	Promotion of the community happiness or wellness quality	Strong		
	Social Movement	A positive movement for the local community to improve a better life		Medium	
	Effective Government	Effective practice of local government and involvement for the regional government		Medium	
	Family Structure	Activated all of the people in the village as the main actor, initiator, and source			Low
		Local Population		Medium	
ECONOMIC ASPECTS	Productive Sectors	Productive sectors to activate economic, social, cultural possibility or local development.	Strong		
	Creative Economy	Autonomous economy through creative programmes is one of the main goals of this programme.	Strong		
	Alternative Production	Various offer programmes of alternative products in the village beyond agriculture	Strong		
		Development Process	Implementation of development planning which integrates all of the local sectors and stakeholders	Strong	
ECOLOGIC ASPECTS	Nature Conservation	Natural resources as subjects in programmes	Strong		
	Energy Alternative	The energy alternative is an agenda for local development.			Low
		Environmental Management	Environmental management as part of the systematic elements in the programmes		Medium
SPATIAL ASPECTS	Public Transportation	Developed Public transportation	Strong		
	Pedestrian and Cycling Zones	Safe Pedestrian and cycling path	Strong		
	Street Connection	Improvement of street connection between village; materials/quality/safety.		Medium	
	Communication Media	Integrated communication media		Medium	
	Building Modification	Guideline of building modification in the development planning		Medium	
		Public Facility Need	New development including public facilities needs	Strong	

Table 67. The evaluation to testifies the effectivity of the proposed development of prospective scenarios (Bangke village as a Vocational Workshop), and its transversal strategies based on the indicators of sustainable local development: cultural, social, economic, ecologic, and spatial aspects. Source: Author, 2019

5.4.2. Summary of Findings and Discussion

Evaluation assessed the efficacy of the framework of the Village Alliance by using the Sustainable Local Development Indicators. As the terminal phase, the structure of site-specific strategy is used as the specific point of evaluation. It is the proposed structure of the early step of Village Alliance implementation through a specific procedure of local development. Therefore, the Sustainable Local Development Indicators sets the assessment of the whole process of the case study work from the analysis of potentials, construction of scenarios, and zoom-in vision, until the transversal strategies. The assessment is not only merely about finding the critical points, but also controlling the analysis and programme implementation of the concept formulation.



Image 87. Sustainable Local Development Indicators: cultural, social, economic, ecologic, and spatial aspects that are used to assess the efficacy of the framework of the Village Alliance. Source: Author, 2018

The Sustainable Local Development Indicators guide the analysis of potentials. This is significant since the analysis is starting from the observational research activities of fieldworks. The indicators set the guideline of the analyses based on the framework of sustainable local development, which has been outlined as one of the points within the theoretical framework of research and integrated with the result of fieldworks. This leads to the grouping process of the local potentials as proposed in the local development programmes.

There are five main groupings of local potentials. The first are heritage components, both material (architectural heritage buildings with specific construction, material and ornaments; and sites with beautiful scenery), and immaterial (tradition, culture, art and performance, beliefs, customs and culinary). The second group is agriculture and fishery. The agriculture represents a heritage activity in the region, which is mostly managed through traditional methods and local plantation varieties, such as rice paddies, or coffee and tropical fruit groves. The fishery is a relatively new development in the villages due to the enormous source of natural water, and the local need

5. CASE STUDY WORK

that is strongly related to fish as the main ingredient for traditional meals. The third group is forestry. The villages are located in between forests, both public/reserved and private forests. Thus, there is an active production of local wood, especially a wood supply for the local wood construction needs, as wood is the dominant material for the local buildings. The fourth group is demographic composition of the villages. Within the phenomena of a large percentage of young people's growth or productive age, the village is mainly inhabited by a large number of children and old people. Hence, there are two sides of both potential and challenges for the demographic composition in the villages. The fifth group is social and cultural facilities. The facilities are mainly for the community, health, religion, and education activities. The community centre is usually centralised in the chosen house of the local people. The health unit service in each village includes scheduled activity and open field for sports in some villages, such as football and volleyball, while the religious activity is centralised in each mosque of the village. The school's elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school are located in some of the villages that are built based on the regional coverage.

The five groups of local potentials are brought forward to be developed to generate the scenarios buildings. At this point, the Sustainable Local Development Indicators through the five aspects are reflected as the spirit of each phase of the construction of thematic exploration to prospective scenarios, zoom-in vision, as well as transversal strategy.

Each exploration group is framed into a specific aim of local development; tourism aims to set an integrated tourism destination; food network aims to sustain the agricultural practices; wood production aims to maximise the capacity of the forest; new village aims to respond to the anticipated future of the local demographic composition; and centre of learning aims to extend the use of local heritage as a subject of knowledge. Those aims of thematic exploration are specified in prospective scenarios through storytelling. The storytelling is linked to a village with the most suitable value for the storytelling, such as Lawang Agung as a Rediscovered Village, Lubuk Sepang as a Countryside Resort, Karang Dalam as a Laboratory for Sustainability, and Bangke as a Vocational Workshop. Each storytelling delivers significant value for the local development.

The prospective scenarios provide an interesting construction process for the scenario based on the local context needed to fulfil the need for an effective local development framework based on the sustainable development within the creative methods and tools. Moreover, the implementation of the storytelling would be developed further into a more detailed sequenced process in zoom-in vision. The zoom-in vision also responds to the future needs of the local development through the Heritage Building Guide and Stakeholder Mapping. It shows both an input process, as well as the goal for the stakeholders that are involved in the zoom-in vision of the scenarios. Furthermore, the detailed procedure of the zoom-in vision is specified in the realisation cycle, which provides a sequence of processes from planning to development. Based on the output-orientation of the local procedure, the realisation cycle focuses on one out of the four storytelling categories: Bangke as a Vocational Workshop. It has the most original value and covers most of the development sectors in the alliance. The realisation cycle consists of project development that transforms into spatial development alternatives for Outer Expansion, Eastern Expansion, Northern Expansion, and Sub-village Expansion with each characteristic. The evaluation is applied for those alternatives to define the strengths and weaknesses of each alternative. Based on the evaluation, the site-specific strategy process takes place as the proposed spatial structure of a sub-village expansion. Hence, the zoom-in vision provides detailed implementation procedures in the village. It is not only document-based but also includes the practice steps for the development programme.

As the continuation phases of the thematic exploration and prospective scenarios, this phase wraps up the process of the scenario construction into a sequenced process of an effective programme development based on scenarios development. The transversal strategies as the fourth step of the scenario construction provide the concept of the implementation in the scale of the alliance area as an extended scale of the zoom-in vision. The transversal strategies merge all the benefits from spatial development alternatives by re-outlining the strong points and minimise the weak points into a selected form or plan.

Based on the criteria above, each component of the scenario construction would indicate an intensity to show its strength, possibilities, as well as its challenge for implementation. Those levels of characteristics are demonstrated by a strong, medium, and low intensity of relevance or effectiveness. Moreover, the Sustainable Local Development Indicators reflect the transversal strategies that provide the planning process for the storytelling implementation on the scale of Village Alliance.

The evaluation above provides a description of the scenario position in the Village Alliance framework. The evaluation is not only about the intensity of its contribution as a framework of local development but also describes the possibilities of its further improvement, especially regarding the outlook and transferability chances for other cases or regions. Thus, the evaluation sets an efficacy of Village Alliance as an effective framework to be proposed in any other implementation process within the regions in Indonesia, as well as globally.

6 CONCLUSION

This research responds to the recent condition of South Sumatera villages that relate the three main issues. The first is the threatened condition of heritage due to neglect, missing knowledge, and the absence of local protection. The second is a significant development gap between Palembang city and villages, where the city is the dominant focus of the development and villages are facing economic perspectives-related issues and unbalanced demographic composition. The third is insufficient planning and regulatory framework. Therefore, this research aims to provide a scientific methodological basis of an effective framework for local development as the responsive research of the condition in the case study areas of South Sumatera.

Villages have a strong potential of specific heritage, both material and immaterial and other aspects of cultural, social, economic, ecologic, and government (see Chapter 2.3). All of those components are the reflection of the daily life of the local people in the villages. Those sectors provide significant chances of development in the future. Therefore, there is an urgent need for effective local development to maximise the identity and capability of the local areas.

Based on the challenging issues, an inductive process is framed within the specific context of the case study. The case study starts with the village awareness of the villages in the two villages, Lubuk Sepang village and Bangke village. This research defines an interesting context of those villages as the representatives of the typical villages in Indonesia. The context is not only about the geographical location as a cluster of villages, but also the structure of villages in one region, as well as common potential and historical background. In addition, the villages are located in peripheral areas and have not been developed or explored based on the local potential, such as a tourism village. Moreover, those villages have specific heritage components with authentic characteristics and values.

Therefore, Lubuk Sepang village and Bangke village provide a potential context to the setting process of an effective contextual framework of local development through Village Alliance (see Chapter 4.3.3). The collaboration within several research sources and tools provides an output that can be potentially applied and developed mainly in the case study areas, and generally in Indonesia. Hence, this chapter sets two points as a conclusion, such as 1) the findings statement (main findings, the implications for architecture, planning, and other fields, and the implication for development practice); 2) concept formulation of Heritage Architecture, Village Monument and Village Alliance. The statement of findings is the validation of the concept formulation and confirmation of the research hypothesis that spreads in the entire process of the research. The concept formulation is the highlighted points offered by the whole research process as the wrap up of the hypothesis and research questions.

Main Findings

**The implication for Architecture, Planning and Other
Disciplines**

The Implication for Development Practice

Statement of findings of the research

6.1. Statement of Findings

The statement of findings is the detailed description of the confirmation of the research concept. The findings are discussed and elaborated within the research phases of perspective, theoretical framework, concept, and case study work. This statement discusses the position of the research regarding its main findings, the implications for other fields, and also the implication for development practice.

Therefore, the main findings contribute to the verification of the research questions and the validation of the research hypothesis. This research also contributes to the implications for architecture, planning, and other fields. It also states the implication for development practice for the government and political implementation, as well as the future of the villages.

The highlighted points of the statement of findings are the authenticity of the research works that represent the local values of the case study areas. The statement of findings is potentially applied and further developed, not only in the region of South Sumatera, the national level of Indonesia, but also globally for broad areas.

This section defines the findings into three main points with each characteristic of the main findings, the implication for architecture, planning, and other disciplines, and the implication for development practices.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1.1. Main Findings

The research contributes to the empirical knowledge of architecture and planning. It integrates those two fields from the inductive process until the concept confirmation. Therefore, the main findings deliver the points through the verification of research questions and confirmation of the hypothesis.

a. The Verification of Research Questions

This research addresses the research questions as the guide of the research process. There are three points of findings to answer the research questions. The first is a new definition of Heritage Architecture as the formulation of local potential analysis and the integration of heritage to set the Village Monument as a comprehensive context. The second is an innovative framework of Village Alliance for the future of villages. The third is an extended formulation of Sustainable Local Development Indicators as the guide of impact analysis for Village Alliance framework.

1. A New Definition of Heritage for South Sumatera's Villages as an Active Sources for the Future of Village Monument

The analysis of local potential shows the interaction between heritage with other potential sectors in the local area. Moreover, the analysis also emphasizes how heritage can contribute to make use of chances to activate these sectors as a linked process. The research formulates the interaction as Heritage Architecture (see Chapter 4.3.1). Heritage is no longer limited as on object/material, a site, or identity only. It is about an active resource for the local area, both material and immaterial, that is integrated with all components of the local life. Heritage serves as an identity, it contains indigenous knowledge, built on the relationship between the local values and eco-social factors (Frank, T. Luke, C; H. Roosevelt, C. 2015, p. 153). Therefore, heritage is an integrative perspective of all aspects of the local life, both material and immaterial. It is an active resource of the local development into various implementation programmes.

Moreover, the implementation programmes are also setting Heritage Architecture as integration with all components of local life, such as cultural, social, economic, spatial, and ecologic as one frame of local development. Therefore, this research sets a village as an integrated context as a Village Monument (see Chapter 4.3.2).

2. The Village Alliance as an Integrated Contextual and Conceptual Framework of Local Development

Village Alliance is an initiative framework based on the same geographical location among the group of villages. The geographical location is a strategic context to integrate the villages. Alliance sets a synergetic movement from a single actor into the interconnected organisation (Urban, S., 1998, p. 16). In addition, the villages have the same size and structure. The villages also have a common potential of heritage, as well as local values or background such as history, culture, social and political aspects.

Furthermore, the villages of the case study are located in peripheral areas within enormous natural resources. These villages are not yet subject to strong touristic or metropolitan influences. By considering that the natural resources have two values of use-value and heritage value (Qian, J. 2016, p. 9), both heritage and natural would be a good synergy for its development. These elements have strongly connected the villages as the background to integrate them into the regio with a vision for the local development.

Moreover, the concept of Village Alliance, which does not yet exist in the Indonesian development framework, responds to the current condition of the programme for villages in the peripheral area. Generally, the development programme, which mostly focuses on the tourism sector, focuses on a single village in the strategic area or close to the city centre. Only a few of the

chosen villages can sustain in the programme since it depends on the local tourism objects or limited options of activities, while other potential sectors in other villages are neglected. The common programmes also relate to the top-down practice where villages do not have enough space to promote and develop their potential without any instruction from the central or regional government.

Besides responding to the existing condition of the villages in the case study areas and its dominant programmes, the concept of Village Alliance is also an action programme for sustainable development. The need for a sustainable development framework is based on the vision of a better future of the village, such as a productive culture, innovative social movement, autonomous rural economy, ecological friendly, and active spatial planning and implementation. It is hoped that “village development emphasises the principles of togetherness, kinship, and mutual cooperation in order to realise peace and social justice” (Ella, S.; Andari, R. N. 2018, p. 2).

Based on its concept, Village Alliance has a specific definition for its implementation. Village Alliance is a cooperation between a group of villages to achieve the goal of better future villages by sharing, promoting, creating and developing the local resources. Hence, it can be concluded that the Village Alliance is an integrated, structural and spatial planning of local development.

3. The Indicators of Local Sustainability based on the Analysis of Local Potential into Five Main Aspects: Cultural, Social, Economic, Ecologic, and Spatial

The need for a sustainable development framework is strongly related with the future challenges and need of effective local development. The sustainable development framework is a consideration of the three basic dimensions of protection, valorisation, and development of the heritage perspective in the case study areas. Moreover, this research analyses the specific need and goal of the village based on the context. The specific need and goal relate to the principle of development, especially in the rural or peripheral area that would profoundly be connected with the local context (Gorlach, K. et al. 2014, p. 14).

The heritage indicators of CHCfE (2015), as the initiator of the indicator of local sustainability are organised in four pillars of economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects. However, in the analysis process regarding the specific need and goal of the local development in the case study areas, these four pillars have been reconstructed into five, which specified environmental into two pillars of ecologic and spatial aspects. Therefore, this research structures the indicators of local sustainability into five aspects of cultural, social, economic, ecologic, and spatial (see Chapter 3.2).

These five aspects describe the villages, especially in the case study areas. Those aspects would represent the global condition of potentials and challenges, not only for the present time frame but also for the future orientation of the villages. Each of the aspects influences elements that promote each aspect’s characteristics. In addition, the formulation of local sustainability indicators takes a role as an objective of the local development. The five aspects are setting the criteria or requirement to be fulfilled in the local development process.

6. CONCLUSION

b. A Confirmation of Hypothesis

This research aims to provide a methodological scientific basis for an effective local development framework through the detailed procedure of programmes implementation. It is an analytical process within the theoretical framework and case study work. Therefore, it provides a comprehensive perspective for the future of the villages.

The methodological scientific basis validates the research hypothesis to set heritage as an active source for the local development. The development of heritage is a challenge for the community as a comprehensive and integrated view that involves all of the heritage values, such as cultural values, educational and academic values, economic values, resource values, recreational values, and aesthetic values (English Heritage, 2008, pp. 313-316).

Heritage leads local development through a specific methodology that is offered as the concept formulation and finding statement of the research. It integrates local potential as an authentic character with other sectors of village life such as cultural, social, economic, ecologic, and spatial, to set a scientific basis for specific development programmes through an innovative framework of local development.

6.1.2. The implication for Architecture, Planning and Other Disciplines

The analysis of heritage significance strengthens the role of the heritage as an active source of the local development in the villages of the case study areas. Heritage is brought forward in a broader vision than only as a factor for identification. Heritage is framed to promote all of the aspects of the village's life, such as cultural, social, and economic through various activities and programmes. Therefore, this research sets a perspective of architecture and urban planning as a frame in the local development for the future of the villages.

...[S]afeguarding cultural heritage works as a "multiplier" through which investment can have positive impacts beyond that initially intended, thereby increasing the level of benefit and sustainability of the initial investment (CHCfE, 2015, p. 16).

Regarding local development in the villages, the integration between architecture and planning provides a comprehensive perspective of the village. The comprehensive perspective takes advantage of the source of the local knowledge of the village. The production of local architecture may involve rituals, customs, and cultures as the way to maximise the potentials of the local materials and skill (Oliver, Paul. 1997, pp. 279-280). The understanding of local architecture as the standpoints of the local development in the case study areas is crucial. Without a proper understanding of local architecture, the local development would be less effective especially regarding sustainability. Therefore, this research provides a source of new knowledge about the village for interdisciplinary work on village development.

The new knowledge of the village can also significantly contribute to the heritage studies, since heritage is the main potential in the case study areas. More than that, the new knowledge provides a perspective of heritage activation, beyond protection. It would be linear with the global discussion based on the awareness of the heritage significance for any area.

Moreover, the new knowledge can provide an overview of a wider perspective regarding various fields beyond heritage. It connects the villages into other relevant perspectives in the local development that reflects into five main pillars of cultural, social, economic, ecologic, and spatial aspects as the main indicators of local sustainability. Therefore, the findings can also contribute to further fields of knowledge, such as governance, sociology, development as well as the technical skill of infrastructure, and engineering.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1.3. The Implication for Development Practice

Based on the three basic dimensions of protection, valorisation, and development of heritage, this research provides the scientific basis for a detailed procedure of the local development. The local procedures set a series of actions or programmes to activate the villages with its capacity and community as the main actor. The village activation is in line with one of the Quito Implementation Plans to promote local government and rural urbanization through producing “a new generation of self-reliant who will devote intellect, talent, skill, energy and dutifulness, coupled with boundless love, to service of our local communities while making a living” (Centre for Constructive Leadership & Development International. 2016). Hence, it is a contribution to the regency government as a consideration in the process of spatial regulation and implementation.

By emphasising the role of the Heritage Architecture and its implication, this research defines Heritage Architecture as a manifestation of the bottom-up practice. A creative intervention in heritage will enable the improvement of territorial development as catalysts of transformative energies (Ferretti, M. 2017, p. 2). The common top-down practice puts the village as the smallest unit under the regency government instruction. This practice enhances critical points such as the less creative community, stagnant local economy, development gap, and other social implications. Therefore, this research sets a local initiative as a manifestation of local development, which comes from the village as the initiator as well as an actor. The initiative will be the first step to activate all of the life components to the better future of the active villages. Therefore, local initiative potentially plays a role in the political discussion regarding the planning system and development practices through different policy levels.

In further perspective, this research provides a global reference to the heritage-led sustainable local development for the future of the villages within specific heritage characteristics. The case study areas can provide a comprehensive picture of the heritage potential as an active source of multi-dimensional development. The heritage activation can be a strategic programme for the future of the villages by maximising the locality and ability of Heritage Architecture as a comprehensive context of Village Monument in the framework of Village Alliance.

Heritage Architecture

Village Monument

Village Alliance

Concept confirmation of the research

6.2. Concept Confirmation

The development of the research process through the combination of some methods and tools, inductive logic and case study then developed by the qualitative analysis and case study work especially with scenario and storytelling method, leads to the new understanding of heritage for the Indonesian context. This research confirms the three highlighted concepts of Heritage Architecture, Village Monument, and Village Alliance.

6.2.1. Heritage Architecture

Heritage Architecture, as confirmed in chapter 5.3., defines heritage as a process within context and society that promote locality such as knowledge, skill, and procedure as an interaction and ongoing process between environment and culture, as well as social structure. The definition is integration from each main point of the definitions and aims of architectural heritage, traditional heritage, and vernacular heritage that have been developed in various societies, including in the case study areas.

This research understands the heritage as a process of interaction in the framework of sustainable local development of social, cultural, economics, ecologic, spatial, and governance, instead of a definition that is only limited to the heritage as a material, single subject or one definite point of view. Therefore, the term “Heritage Architecture” is formulated as a new perspective of heritage in the local development framework. The new term dismisses the common perspective of heritage, which is strongly developed in societies especially in Indonesia, as a museum or objects only. Heritage Architecture strengthens the position of villages as living heritage with its interaction of the village’s life components as part of the ongoing process of the local development.

6.2.2. Village Monument

The research underlines the value of heritage as a monument to society. However, heritage value is taken into a bigger scale of the village, instead of linking heritage with one or specific object only. Therefore, the terms of Village Monument, as confirmed in Chapter 5. 3., is the relevant definition for the condition of the existing villages.

The Village Monument is a formulation of the village as an integrated component of the monument for the local society. The formulation covers the entire heritage, both material of the local architectural heritage and immaterial of the cultural, social, as well as human and natural aspects in the context of the village. Therefore, all of the components in the village are the monument of the local life. The perspective of the Village Monument sets the villages as the heritage itself, instead of only limited to the old buildings and the village as its context. Hence, the perspective Village Monument changes the perception of major relations that split between heritage and villages in Indonesia as two different separated concepts.

6.2.3. Village Alliance

The Village Alliance, as developed in chapter 5.3, is the formulation of cooperation of a village's model that integrates historical, structural, and spatial planning between some villages in the same area/district with a specific aim of local development. The integration can be an initial framework as a cooperation between the groups of villages for a better future of the villages by sharing, promoting, creating and developing the local resources. Therefore, Village Alliance can be an innovative integration of villages that has not previously existed in the Indonesian development framework.

The preliminary finding in Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages leads to the need for an integrated development framework within a region. The previous or typical programme in Indonesia is focusing on a single village or location. The programme is depending on individual management, which has less coordination and exists only for a short period. Therefore, the model of Lubuk Sepang alliance with other 8 villages and Bangke alliance with other 11 villages can be set as an innovative framework of Village Alliance for an effective local development that can be transferred to other regions, especially in Indonesia and generally in the global area.

7

REFLECTION AND OUTLOOK

The previous chapter provides an outcome of the research as the integrated phases of analysis based on the applied framework. Regarding the research methods, the research has a complex interface of many indicators. The interface between indicators, sources, or tools defines challenges regarding its limits, and some chances regarding transferability.

The limits and transferability are framed as the reflection point for the research process and output. The reflection would be a monitoring phase for possible improvement. Besides, it would also produce a significant input for future improvement, especially regarding the concept and for finding implementation.

The response for the future need regarding the research significance is also framed in the outlook. It provides a possible chance for further study on the better implementation and a higher benefit from the concept. The outlook would also set a higher contribution to the larger scale of context, especially in Indonesia. Based on these significances, this chapter discusses the reflection and outlook into three main points of limits, transferability and perspective of research.

Limits

Transferability

Perspective of Research

#Reflection and Outlook of the research

7.1. Limits

The research is constructing an inductive logic regarding the heritage condition, the development gap, and ineffective development framework in the case study areas as an integrated process of analysis. The process consists of phases from defining the context until outlining the research findings. Therefore, the research responds to the current condition for a local initiative of local development through a new definition of Heritage Architecture, a creative concept of Village Monument, and an innovative concept of Village Alliance in the sustainable development framework. Finally, these processes are set to contribute significant knowledge to architecture and planning and in other disciplines, as well as for an implementation of new methodologies for sustainable development in the case study areas in Lahat Regency, South Sumatera and national scale of Indonesia. Furthermore, they can become a part of the global concern of the sustainable development agenda.

However, in the process of the research work, there are some limits that should be considered, both theoretically and practically. These limits are provided as a part of the internal evaluation for the research as well as an external evaluation for the subject or project implementation. Besides, the definition of limits takes the position as the chance for the improvement of the research in further steps.

There are three main points as the limits of this research to be stated. The first point is the dependency. As mentioned, the research is developed based on the inductive logic of the current condition in the case study areas. The analysis of the local potentials is organised with some methods and tools. Therefore, the results of analyses strongly depend on the local context with local specific indicators and approaches. The second point is the level of certainty of programming in the realisation cycle of the empiric work. In the framework for the realisation cycle, specific assumptions are applied, especially in the section of spatial programming. The third point is the relation to larger cities as the main focus of multiple perspectives. This is a bigger conflict related to political issues and development programmes. Cities are evolving as a complex combination of government's policies with less focus on the future of the villages. In addition, the complex development in the cities also triggers the massive migration that is defined in the background of the research. However, the city as the focus is not only related to the development of the future of villages, but also to the challenge for the future of the research. Hence, those three points as limits are to be seen as an important consideration, especially regarding the transferability of the research.

7.2. Transferability

The previous chapter of the research is summarising the results of the research. The highlighted points are recollected from all research phases and they offer local values of the research work. Moreover, the highlighted points are a potential subject to contribute to the theories of architecture and planning especially regarding heritage and villages, as well as other potential subjects for transferability.

The research provides a wide chance for transferability. The highlighted points of concept formulation and findings of the research are the potential framework to be adapted or replicated by other regions, especially in Indonesia. This research answers to the common condition of villages, especially regarding heritage that exists in all of the regions in Indonesia. In addition, the contextual framework of the Village Alliance answers to the typical situation of the peripheral areas in Indonesia, which mostly have not been developed based on the local identity and ability. Therefore, the message of the concept formulation and statement of findings can be possibly applied in all regions in Indonesia.

7.3. Perspective of Research

Based on those previous subsections, the definition of limits and transferability explain the value of the research for the future. Hence, the results of this research should be a standpoint for the further significant concepts and programmes of local development, especially in the case study areas. Additionally, this section discusses a further perspective of research.

The perspective is starting from the further use of the Village Alliance as the contextual framework in other regions of Indonesia. The further use is offered based on the analysis of the local potentials that influences the detailed procedure in each research phase, especially regarding the guideline of local development for the future of the villages. The research provides a detailed procedure through the Heritage Building Guide that possibly would produce a guide of each village. This guideline is strongly integrating heritage identity (values, materials, structure, and ornaments) and future need for new development, which is not provided by the common laws and regulations that only focus on the conservation of architectural heritage. Hence, within the same goal for the local development of the villages, the further use of this framework in other regions would also be useful as the comparative evaluation of the concepts and findings. Besides, it would also further explore the limits for the research.

The further use of the concepts and findings of the research for other regions of Indonesia can enhance a national framework. Therefore, the Village Alliance would be a first-level connection that would be connected between regions and then nationwide. This spreading and streamlining would be effective not only for setting the local Heritage Architecture, Village Monument and Village Alliance in specific areas, but also to reach a new understanding of heritage in the regions and in Indonesia overall. The concept includes exploring, protecting, valorising, and developing the local potentials for the multi-level perspectives of sustainable development. Moreover, the transfer to other countries would also be a perspective for research.

INTERVIEWS

The interviews during the fieldworks were organised as explorative and open-ended interviews, which are listed chronologically;

Interview with Ikman, 50:00 min

19.12.2016 at the house in Lubuk Sepang village, Lahat Regency, South Sumatera

Ikman is the temporary head of the village. He is the public servant of Lahat Regency. He was temporarily substituting the previous head of the village. He works in the Sub-district Office of Pulau Pinang.

Interview with Gunawan, 60:00 min

20.12.2016 at the house in Bangke village, Lahat Regency, South Sumatera

Gunawan is the head of the village. He has an educational background of Bachelor of Education. Gunawan is coming from Palembang City and lives in Bangke village due to the marriage with local people. He is also doing agriculture activities as daily work.

Interview with Wikanti Asriningrum, 40:00 min

07.08.2018 at Remote Sensing Application Centre, Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Space, Jakarta

She graduated Doctoral at Institute of Agricultural Technology Bogor, Indonesia. Wikanti is one of the senior researchers in remote sensing application centre and supervising the students/researcher for study activity in the Remote Sensing Application Centre.

Interview with Imam Pribadi, 25:00 min

13.08.2018 at the house in Karang Endah village (Bangke alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera

Imam is the head of the village. He is a farmer and originally comes from that village. Regularly, he is attending the meeting/coordination with other village's leader and the head of Sub-district of Pulau Pinang in its office.

Interview with Syafrul Hamdani, 20:00 min

13.08.2018 at the house in Lawang Agung village (Bangke alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera

He is the head of the village. He is a farmer and originally comes from that village. Regularly, he is attending the meeting/coordination with other village's leader and the head of Sub-district of Pulau Pinang in its office.

Interview with Sri Suarni, 25:00 min

13.08.2018 at the house in Pandang Arang village (Bangke alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera

Sri is one of the staff of the village instruments/representative. She is a housewife as well as assisting her husband in the farms. Regularly, she is attending religious and community activities.

Interview with Handayani, 25:00 min

13.08.2018 at the house in Mutar Alam Baru village (Bangke alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera

Handayani is one of the staff of the village instruments/representative. She is a housewife as well as assisting her husband in the farms. Regularly, she is attending religious and community activities.

Interview with Meldo H., 30:00 min

13.08.2018 at the house in Mutar Alam Lama village (Bangke alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera

Meldo is the head of the village. He is a farmer and originally comes from that village. Regularly, he is attending the meeting/coordination with other village's leader and the head of Sub-district of Pulau Pinang in its office.

Interview with Aminah, 20:00 min

13.08.2018 at the house in Bintuhan village (Bangke alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera

Aminah is one of the staff of the village instruments/representative. She is a housewife as well as assisting her husband in the farms. Regularly, she is attending religious and community activities.

Interview with Endang, 20:00 min

13.08.2018 at the house in Kebon Jati village (Bangke alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera

Endang is the wife of the Village Leader. She has a small shop on the first floor of their house. Besides helping her husband in the farms, she is also managing the activities for the local community, especially for the woman.

INTERVIEWS

Interview with Lepransyah, 25:00 min

13.08.2018 at the house in Tanjung Raman village (Bangke alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
Lepransyah is one of the staff of the village instruments/representative. He is actively involved in community activities, especially for young people, such as sport, religious, etc.

Interview with Nisma, 30:00 min

13.08.2018 at the house in Gunung Liwat village (Bangke alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
Nisma is one of the staff of the village instruments/representative. She is a housewife as well as assisting her husband in the farms. Regularly, she is attending religious and community activities.

Interview with Victor Rogo, 25:00 min

13.08.2018 at the house in Singapura village (Bangke alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
Victor is the secretary of the village. He manages administrative works together with the head of the village. As everyday work, he is also a farmer.

Interview with Dadang, 30:00 min

13.08.2018 at the house in Tebat Langsung village (Bangke alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
Dadang is one of the staff of the village instruments/representative. He is actively involved in community activities, such as development program, religious, etc.

Interview with Gunawan, 35:00 min

13.08.2018 at the house in Bangke village (Bangke alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
Gunawan is the head of the village. He has an educational background of Bachelor of Education. Gunawan is coming from Palembang City and lives in Bangke village due to the marriage with local people. He is also doing agriculture activities as daily work.

Interview with Kisman, 40:00 min

14.08.2018 at Sub-district Kota Agung Office, Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
Kisman is a sub-division head of government in sub-district of Kota Agung (Bangke alliance). He manages the village head and its instrument as the local government unit in the village of Lahat Regency.

Interview with Ahmad Hermin, 20:00 min

14.08.2018 at the house in Jati village (Lubuk Sepang alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
Ahmad is the head of the village. He is a farmer and originally comes from that village. Regularly, he is attending the meeting/coordination with other village's leader and the head of Sub-district of Pulau Pinang in its office.

Interview with Siprah Jumansyah, 25:00 min

14.08.2018 at the house in Kuba village (Lubuk Sepang alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
He is the head of the village. He is a farmer and originally comes from that village. Regularly, he is attending the meeting/coordination with other village's leader and the head of Sub-district of Pulau Pinang in its office.

Interview with Sepriadi, 20:00 min

14.08.2018 at the house in Pagar Batu village (Lubuk Sepang alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
He is the head of the village. He is a farmer and originally comes from that village. Regularly, he is attending the meeting/coordination with other village's leader and the head of Sub-district of Pulau Pinang in its office.

Interview with G. Hartono, 25:00 min

14.08.2018 at the house in Karang Dalam village (Lubuk Sepang alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
He is the head of the village. He is a farmer and originally comes from that village. Regularly, he is attending the meeting/coordination with other village's leader and the head of Sub-district of Pulau Pinang in its office.

Interview with Apandi, 20:00 min

14.08.2018 at the house in Perigi village (Lubuk Sepang alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
Apandi is one of the young people who live in the village. He graduated from senior high school. Apandi works at the local minimarket. He has time to gather with other young people for sports, etc. since the work shift divided into two that is started in the morning or the afternoon.

Interview with Efriyadi, 25:00 min

14.08.2018 at the house in Lubuk Sepang village (Lubuk Sepang alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
Efriyadi is the Muslim cleric in the village. He is teaching children to recite Al-Quran every afternoon in the village's mosque. That is the only activity for him. Currently, he and his wife are living with their oldest son's family in their house that already inherited to their son.

Interview with Nopriadi, 25:00 min

14.08.2018 at the house in Tanjung Sirih village (Lubuk Sepang alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera.
Nopriadi is one of the staff of the village instruments/representative. He is actively involved in community activities, especially for young people, such as sport, religious, etc.

Interview with Herlansyah, 35:00 min

14.08.2018 at the house in Tanjung Mulak village (Lubuk Sepang alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
He is the head of the village. He is a farmer and originally comes from that village. Regularly, he is attending the meeting/coordination with other village's leader and the head of Sub-district of Pulau Pinang in its office.

Interview with Renita Widyanti, 40:00 min

14.08.2018 at the tourism object of Pelancu village (Lubuk Sepang alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
Renita is a college student in the Public University in Palembang City. She is coming to the Pelancu village as side activity during her stay in Lahat City. It is her first come to the Lahat Regency, as well as to the Pelancu village.

Interview with Octa, 45:00 min

14.08.2018 at the tourism object of Pelancu village (Lubuk Sepang alliance), Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
Octa is one of the managerial team of Pelancu village. He is managing the young community who initiate the local tourism activity of Pelancu. He graduates from senior high school and actively involved in the local community activities, especially for young people.

Interview with Tajeri, 50:00 min

15.08.2018 at Education, Youth and Sports Office, Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
Tajeri is the Sub-division Head of Cultural Heritage and Museum. He is the senior officer who is dealing with the cultural heritage programs for its protection in Lahat Regency. His educational background is a Bachelor of Law.

Interview with Wanasro, 20:00 min

15.08.2018 at the Pulau Pinang Sub-District Office, Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
Wanasro is the Sub-division Head of Public Orders and Convenience in Pulau Pinang Sub-District, Lahat Regency, South Sumatera. He is one of the senior sub-division head in Lahat Regency with educational background of Bachelor of Law. He manages the public orders and convenience for the people living in villages under the sub-district of Pulau Pinang.

Interview with Safran, 25:00 min

20. 08.2018 at Culture and Tourism Office, Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
He is the alumnae of the State Government Institution. Currently, he is the secretary of the Culture and Tourism Office in Lahat Regency. He is actively involved in the culture and tourism program setting, especially in the capital city of Lahat.

Interview with Fauzan K. Denim, 35:00 min

20. 08. 2018 at Community and Village Empowerment Office
He is graduated from the State of Government Institute. Fauzan is the head of Community and Village Empowerment Office. This office is managing all of the village development programs in Lahat Regency, especially village funds.

Interview with Erwan Andawan, 20:00 min

20.08.2019 at Food Crop Agriculture Office, Lahat Regency, South Sumatera
Erwan has the educational background of the Master of Agriculture. He is a Sub-division Head of Planning. He is dealing with the planning programs of the agricultural activities in Lahat Regency.

INTERVIEWS

Interview with Relius Fanso, 25:00 min

20.08.2019 at Marine and Fishery Office, Lahat Regency, South Sumatera

Relius has an educational background of Bachelor of Agriculture. Currently, he is the Sub-division Head of Fish Farming Registration. He sets several programs and management of the fish farming in Lahat Regency.

Interview with Mario, 55:00 min

20.08.2019 at Grand Zuri Hotel, Lahat Regency, South Sumatera

Mario is a well-known expert and activist in cultural heritage in Lahat regency. He is also a community leader of Panoramic of Lahat. The community has a cooperation program with the local government to promote tourism in Lahat. He is also one of the members of the heritage-listed commission under Lahat Regency Government. Besides, he is the manager of Grand Zuri Lahat.

Interview with Harijanto, 70:00 min

28.08.2018 at the Java heritage house of "Joglo", Village Tanjung, Central Java Province

Harijanto is the grand grandson of the owner of Joglo House. This house is iconic of tourism village of Tanjung. He is taking care of the house as the listed architectural heritage object in Central Java Province under the supervision of the regional government. It is supported by his educational background of Civil Engineering of Gadjah Mada University. He lives in the next building of Joglo House (part of the Joglo House complex).

Interview with Wiendu Nuryanti, 45:00 min

30.08.2018 at STUPPADATA office, Jogjakarta, Central Java

She is Professor in the Architecture Department, Gadjah Mada University, Jogjakarta, Indonesia which specialised on tourism planning. She graduated from the same university for Bachelor of Architecture, University of Winconsin, America for Master, and Surrey University, America for PhD. Prof. Wiendu Nuryanti is a former Deputy Minister of Education and Culture of Indonesia in the field of the culture year of 2011-2014. She is the founder of STUPPADATA Indonesia. It is a centre for data and information about tourism, culture and development in Indonesia.

Interview with Johannes Adiyanto, 35:00 min

06.09.2018 at Architecture Department, University of Sriwijaya, Palembang, South Sumatera

He graduated Doctoral at Institute of Technology of Semarang with the expertise of architecture history and theory. Johannes is teaching at the architecture department, University of Sriwijaya. He is doing researches about heritage history and theory regarding architectural heritage in Palembang.

Interview with Setyo Nugroho, 30:00 min

06.09.2018 at Architecture Department, University of Sriwijaya, Palembang, South Sumatera

Setyo is one of the senior lecturers in the Architecture Department, University of Sriwijaya. He graduated Bachelor of Architecture at the University of Gadjah Mada, Master of Architecture in Ball State Univesity, America and Doctoral in the University of Sriwijaya. Besides as a lecturer and architect, he is actively researching the architectural heritage and contributing to many government projects in South Sumatera Province. Currently, he is also the head of the spatial planning centre at the University of Sriwijaya.

Interview with Retno Purwanti, 65:00 min

12.09.2018 at Research Center of National Archeology, Palembang, South Sumatera

Retno is the expert of Hindu and Budha Archeology. She is actively researching the archaeology objects in South Sumatera Province, including Lahat Regency. Currently, she is also doing a PhD in Historical Theory at the University of Sriwijaya.

Interview with Intan Pohan, 40:00 min

10.09.2018 at Forestry Office of South Sumatera Province, Palembang, South Sumatera

He is the sub-head division of forest product processing and marketing. The scope area of his expertise is in South Sumatera forestry.

LIST OF IMAGES

LIST OF IMAGES

No.	Image	Page
1	Research structure consists of perspective, theoretical framework, concept, case study work and conclusion.	20
2	South Sumatera Province is one of the provinces in Sumatera Island, Indonesia.	27
3	The location of Lahat Regency in South Sumatera Province.	28
4	The location of Lubuk Sepang and Bangke alliances in Lahat Regency.	28
5	Lubuk Sepang village is in a strategic location near Lematang, the biggest river in Lahat Regency.	33
6	Lubuk Sepang village as an axis of the alliance, an adjoining group of other 8 villages near the Lematang river in Lahat Regency.	34
7	Lubuk Sepang village has a cluster of traditional houses, great (natural resources) scenery, and direct access to the main road.	35
8	The river is a vital resource for local people, a place and source for daily needs. Regarding the need for clean water, Lubuk Sepang people use a sanitation system that is ratified by the regional team.	36
9	Local people explore the river to support economic income, such as collecting stones and sands that is well known as qualified building materials in the region. The activities are doing by traditional method and tools.	36
10	Common traditional ways that are done/used by the local people, especially in agriculture and forestry (plantation/cultivation and production) activities.	37
11	Bangke Village has a cluster of houses (with enormous fishponds). It is located in the hill area that is surrounded by forests and farms/fields.	38
12	Bangke Village is the axis of Bangke alliance, an adjoining group of other 11 villages in the hill area. The villages can be found along with the main access, from the north part (to the capital city) to south part (Bangke village) of the alliance.	39
13	Bangke Village has dominant traditional houses of <i>Rumah Panggung/Baghi</i> . This village has main access to the capital city, other villages in the alliance, and neighbour city of Pagaram.	40
14	Local people use traditional tools, especially in processing agriculture products, such as rice and coffee. It is claimed as one of the ways to maintain its quality.	41
15	Bangke village and its alliance maximise the natural water source, not only for daily needs but also for the fishery system with a traditional method, such as the local infrastructure for public baths and toilets, waterways, etc. The infrastructure is one of the implementation programs for village funds that are managed and built by the local community.	41
16	The houses in Lubuk Sepang village is classified into four groups: traditional houses as the dominant one, modified houses, and a small number of new buildings that using other alternative materials and design, and also mix-use buildings for specific uses (shops, health services, and mosque).	43
17	Lubuk Sepang Village has several typologies of the traditional houses, especially in the forms of the roofs. Those typologies are significant local resources as one of the material heritage forms for the village and its alliance.	44
18	The various patterns and details, of ornaments in the traditional houses of Lubuk Sepang village. The ornaments have unique characteristics that contain strong philosophy of the local people: strength and beauty.	45
19	The layout and views of the traditional house in Lubuk Sepang village (Example 1). This type uses an angle in the layout and multiple levels roof.	46
20	The details construction of the traditional house in Lubuk Sepang village (Example 1) with multiple parts/levels roof.	47
21	The layout and views of the traditional house in Lubuk Sepang village (Example 2). This type uses a square layout and one level/flat roof.	48
22	A detailed construction of traditional house in Lubuk Sepang village (Example 2) with one level of the roof.	49
23	The cluster of traditional houses in Bangke village. The houses built with the road as the main orientation/view.	50
24	Bangke village has a significant number of traditional and one of the villages with significant numbers of them in Lahat region. Recently, the existence of traditional houses attracts local and national media/stations for its heritage publication/programs/news.	51
25	The various characteristics of traditional houses are significant resources of material heritage form in Bangke village and its alliance. It also takes a significant position as a focal point for the local attraction.	52
26	There are four groups of buildings: traditional houses, modified building, new buildings and mix-use in Bangke village. This village is dominated by the traditional houses with unique design as a strong heritage values/resource for both the village and its alliance.	53
27	The layout and views of traditional houses typology in Bangke village (Example 1). This type uses a square layout and extensive arch roof.	54

28	A detailed construction of traditional house in Bangke village (Example 1) with the extensive arch roof.	55
29	The layout and views of traditional houses typology in Bangke village (Example 2). This type uses a length layout (huge dimension) and one level/flat roof.	56
30	A detailed construction of traditional house in Bangke village (Example 2) with one level of the roof.	57
31	Distribution of domestic tourists by the province of origin with significant numbers from Java Island, and the distribution of domestic tourists by mode of transportation with the domination of private vehicle (cars).	66
32	Map of Land Use in Lahat Regency as the regional regulation.	69
33	Map of Cultivation Area Plan in Lahat Regency that is dominated by wetland and agriculture areas.	70
34	Map of Spatial Planning of Lahat Regency that consists of cultivation areas and protected areas.	72
35	The old people and children are the age groups with significant numbers in the alliances.	73
36	Heritage buildings from the Dutch colonial era in South Sumatera.	82
37	Sustainable local development aspects as the indicators of sustainable local development framework in the case study areas.	108
38	Main sectors of national income with a significant increase from the tourism sector.	120
39	The national brand of Pesona Indonesia to promote the tourism potential on the national scale.	121
40	Malioboro area is an axis in Yogyakarta City. It is located between Tugu Jogja and Keraton (palace) Yogyakarta. This area is well known for heritage buildings and atmosphere (art and cultural performance). Thus it is the main tourist destination in the city.	144
41	Malioboro area has various heritage buildings: Batik (traditional fabric) market, fortress, museum, office, bank, and palace.	145
42	The heritage buildings are the icon of the Malioboro area.	146
43	The gigantic design of ABA park building in Malioboro area. It is designed for buses and motorcycles (top floor).	147
44	The recent development of the revitalisation project in Malioboro Street mainly focused on the pedestrian street (as well as for street vendors) and its furniture.	147
45	There are various hotels with modern design (less heritage characteristic) in Malioboro area.	148
46	The location of Tanjung village at Ngaglik Sub-district, Central Java.	150
47	The floor plan and view of Joglo heritage house in Tanjung village. It has an original design and structure as an icon of the tourism Tanjung village.	151
48	The layout of Tanjung village. it is a cluster of housing and agriculture farms (paddy fields).	152
49	The view, heritage sites (cemeteries) and traditional activity as the tourism objects of Tanjung village.	152
50	Ulak Pandan village is located in Merapi District, Lahat Regency, South Sumatera.	155
51	Ulak Pandan village (Pelancu village) has beautiful scenery of Lematang River and traditional buildings.	156
52	Key Map of Vorarlberg/Bregenzerwald, Austria. This location is characterised by mountain ranges, valleys, crystal-clear mountain lakes and rivers.	157
53	Map of 22 villages as 'Umgang Bregenzerwald' tracking trail that combines local architecture, nature and culture of the villages, Austria.	158
54	Villages in Vorarlberg with strong characteristics of traditional houses and mountain, lake's views.	159
55	Salgenreute Chapel in Krumbach which the design reflects the connection between human and nature.	160
56	Carpentry and joinery workshop Kauffmann in Reuthe as one of local wood's industry in Vorarlberg	161
57	Map of Sassi, Matera, Italy.	162
58	Sassi Area has a rupestrian settlement, instinctive view, spontaneous and defensive city, cave dwellings, local water system, and symbolic core area as common space.	163
59	Image of smart ecology system in Sassi. The cave houses implemented smart environmental ways to solve the extreme heat in the summer.	164
60	Strategic development areas in every province, including South Sumatera, Indonesia.	178
61	Strategic development areas of Sumatera Island.	179
62	National events and activities of heritage that are hosted by central and local governments.	186
63	Pasemah Megaliths, Lahat Regency.	187
64	The strategic location of Ulak Pandan village. it is located near the Lematang River.	191
65	The Magnificent night view in settlement of the Sassi area.	193
66	The heritage buildings and spots of Sassi area.	194
67	The strategic location of Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages to the regional airport, tourism city of Pagaralam and Dempo Mountain.	205
68	Village's layout in Lubuk Sepang and Bangke alliances.	206
69	Lubuk Sepang alliance consists of Lubuk Sepang village as the axis for other 8 villages in a region.	207
70	Bangke alliance consists of Bangke village as the axis for other 11 villages in a region.	209

LIST OF IMAGES

71	The zoom-out analysis of infrastructure facilities around alliances that highlight significant influence from the local airport in Pagaralam City.	282
72	The zoom-out analysis of natural resources around alliances that define significant influence from the existence of Dempo Mountain and other tourism objects of waterfalls/curup.	284
73	The zoom-out analysis of settlement that defines the significant number of traditional settlements and its contribution around the alliances.	286
74	Lawang Agung is a chosen village for prospective scenario implementation of Rediscovered Village: The Gate of Bangke Alliance. This village is chosen due to its specific potential of strategic location in the starting point of Bangke alliance.	300
75	Lubuk Sepang is a chosen village for prospective scenario implementation of Countryside Resort: The Major Driving Force. It has specific potentials of heritage components (traditional houses as the heritage-listed in the regency, cemeteries) and strategic location (near the river, across the popular tourist sites and close to the capital city of Lahat.	303
76	Karang Dalam is a chosen village for prospective scenario implementation of Laboratory for Sustainability: The Impulse of Lubuk Sepang Alliance. It has multiple heritage components beyond traditional houses (megaliths, menhir, historical sites) and natural resources as a source of local knowledge.	306
77	Bangke is a chosen village for prospective scenario implementation of Vocational Workshop: The Roundoff point of Bangke Alliance. Bangke village is located in the endpoint of its alliance and also one of the villages that have the most significant number of traditional houses in the region.	309
78	Poster of Heritage Building Guide as a tool that integrates the heritage's values (immaterial) and structure, forms, ornaments (material) and the future need for new development in the villages.	318
79	Stakeholders mapping shows a continuous process that is strongly related to many involved stakeholders. It is also a description of the relevant groups in the future of villages.	324
80	Alternative spatial development 1: Outer Expansion that maximises the outer area of the settlement in the village, and Alternative spatial development 2: Eastern Expansion that allocates the building development in the eastern part of the village.	341
81	Alternative spatial development 3: Northern Expansion that centralises all the elements of spatial planning in the northern part as a new focus of the village, and Alternative spatial development 4: Sub-village Expansion that proposes a new area as sub-village for all workshop facilities.	342
82	Site-specific strategy takes the alternative 4 as the spatial development of Sub-village Expansion.	346
83	The map of transversal strategies in Lubuk Sepang Alliance that are defined based on the link between the aim of each prospective scenario and specific potential in the village.	352
84	The layout of transversal strategies in Lubuk Sepang Alliance: Rediscovered Village, Laboratory for Sustainability, Countryside Resort, Vocational Workshop with each main village in each group of villages.	353
85	The map of transversal strategies in Bangke Alliance that are defined based on the link between the aim of each prospective scenario and specific potential in the village in Bangke Alliance.	356
86	The layout of transversal strategies in Bangke Alliance: Rediscovered Village, Laboratory for Sustainability, Countryside Resort, Vocational Workshop with each main village in each group of villages in Bangke alliance.	357
87	Sustainable Local Development Indicators: cultural, social, economic, ecologic, and spatial aspects that are used to assess the efficacy of the framework of the village alliance.	364
88	Poster of Heritage Building Guide.	

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF TABLES

No.	Table	Page
1	Challenging issues: a threatened condition of heritage, a significant gap in development between city and villages, and an ineffective planning and regulation framework in South Sumatera as the inductive logic of the research.	6
2	Inductive logic of the research that is triggered by the challenging issues; responded by the observational research activities and continued by the research design.	15
3	The Inductive logic of research in qualitative strategy.	15
4	The three phases of case study work of the research: analysis of potentials, construction of scenarios, and process of evaluation.	18
5	The various research tools (fieldwork, mapping, qualitative and SWOT analysis, expert interviews, and scenario building) to develop the research design.	19
6	The local characteristics of villages in Lubuk Sepang alliance that shows common aspects of social, geographic, and economic within the villages.	60
7	The local characteristics of villages in Bangke alliance that shows common aspects of social, geographic, and economic within the villages.	64
8	Monthly distribution of visitor arrivals to Indonesia through Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II Palembang that is continuously growing.	66
9	Monthly distribution of visitor arrivals to Indonesia through Boom Baru Sea Port, Palembang as supporting/alternative access beside the airport, especially for domestic tourism.	66
10	Population distribution travel by province destination and tourism activities in South Sumatera Province that consist of various forms of tourism, including villages' tourism.	67
11	Achievement of key performance indicator targets of the Agency of Culture and Tourism-Lahat Regency that shows a significant growth of local tourism.	67
12	Rice production in Lahat Regency as main agricultural production. Lahat is one of the biggest suppliers in the province.	68
13	Percentage distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant 2000 Market Prices by Industrial Origin in 2010- 2014. It shows that agriculture is still the dominant sector in the regency.	68
14	Area of dry field/garden, shifting cultivation, land and temporarily unused land (ha) are the prospective activities, especially forestry, in the two districts of Village Alliances (Kota Agung is the district of Lubuk Sepang alliance, and Pulau Pinang is the district of Bangke alliance).	71
15	Summary of heritage values that are defined by various scholars and organisations.	86
16	The significance of heritage in the research based on three dimensions of Protection, Valorisation, and Development.	91
17	Heritage framework of the research that integrates its perspective with the theories, historical background in Indonesia, and three dimensions of protection, valorisation, and development.	93
18	The framework of objectives for sustainable development aspects with its relevance to the case study areas.	110
19	Traditional planning method versus futures approach.	113
20	The typologies and characteristics of scenarios based on various themes.	114
21	The planning process of the scenario building in the research. It is started from responding the future challenges to the evaluation process.	117
22	The tourism profile that classifies various forms of tourism in Indonesia.	121
23	The comparison of the impact of tourism.	123
24	The movement of the cultural capital to cultural branding in tourism planning.	124
25	The perspective of architectural heritage and tourism in Indonesia based on the objective of the sustainable development framework.	126
26	The contextual and conceptual framework of the research that consist of two perspectives of heritage referred to an architectural scale and a regional and town planning scale that is used to formulate the concept of local development in the case study areas.	134
27	Indonesian government system with UUD 1945 as the highest constitution.	169
28	Structural organisation of local government.	170
29	Structure of planning guideline in Indonesia.	171
30	National, South Sumatera Province and Lahat Regency Spatial Planning Guideline.	175
31	National priority themes in Sumatera Island.	179
32	Law of Republic Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village Funds.	182
33	Ministerial Regulation Number 22 of 2016 concerning the priority of the Village Funds usage.	183
34	Regional Regulation of Lahat Regency Number 01 of 2017 concerning procedures of budget funds.	184

35	Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage.	185
36	Registration steps of cultural heritage in the national heritage list.	188
37	Sets of regulations of cultural heritage in Central Java Province.	189
38	The reflection points from reference studies to formulate the concept of local development in the case study areas.	200
39	The conceptual framework of the case study areas. The heritage components are the standpoint in the framework of village alliance.	201
40	The village alliance framework of the case study areas. It is initiated from the challenges and potentials in Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages as the inductive logic of the research.	202
41	Village's layout in Lubuk Sepang alliance. Each layout is characterised with the river as the main orientation/view.	208
42	Village's layout in Bangke alliance. The layout is characterised as a cluster in the hill areas	210
43	The detailed methodology design for case study work that is started from the analysis of potentials, construction of scenarios (thematic exploration, prospective scenarios, zoom-in vision, transversal strategies) and process of evaluation.	226
44	Quantitative criteria of local potentials of each village in Lubuk Sepang alliance.	229
45	Quantitative criteria of local potentials of each village in Bangke alliance.	230
46	Qualitative criteria of local potentials of each village in Lubuk Sepang alliance.	234
47	Qualitative criteria of local potentials of each village in Bangke alliance.	237
48	Specific differences in quantitative criteria between Lubuk Sepang and Bangke alliances.	238
49	SWOT analysis to identify the internal and external factors that influence the development of in the village alliances.	242
50	Details of SWOT analysis to define the critical inputs for the local development in village alliances.	244
51	SWOT analysis result as the highlighted points to formulate the strategy of local development in village alliances.	245
52	Thematic exploration in village alliance that set 5 specific exploration groups: tourism, food network, wood production, new village, the centre of learning with each sub-exploration groups as the detail aims and coverage.	277
53	The four groups of prospective scenarios.	288
54	The interrelation process between sub-exploration groups. It defines 4 main interrelation groups as the early stage of prospective scenarios construction.	289
55	The interrelation process between sub-exploration groups towards the prospective scenarios.	290
56	The interrelation process of sub-exploration group 1: Rediscovered Village in Lawang Agung village.	291
57	The interrelation process of sub-exploration group 2: Countryside Resort in Lubuk Sepang village.	292
58	The interrelation process of sub-exploration group 3: Laboratory for Sustainability in Karang Dalam village.	293
59	The interrelation process of sub-exploration group 4: Vocational Workshop in Bangke village.	294
60	The four groups of prospective scenarios that are formulated base on the interrelation of sub-exploration groups and delivered through the storytelling method.	297
61	The process of constructing the prospective scenarios based on the integration of zoom-out analysis and interrelation of sub-exploration groups. Then, it is developed through the storytelling method.	311
62	The stakeholders link that describes related groups in the program of the vocational workshop.	326
63	Criteria formulation for the development program of the prospective scenarios implementation: a vocational workshop in a village of the alliance.	332
64	The assumption capacity of the vocational workshop facilities.	335
65	The evaluation aspects of spatial development between four alternatives: outer expansion, eastern expansion, northern expansion, and sub-village expansion.	344
66	The structure of zoom-in vision and transversal strategies as part of the construction of scenarios.	359
67	The evaluation to testifies the effectivity of the proposed development of prospective scenario (Bangke village as a vocational workshop), and its transversal strategies based on the indicators of sustainable local development: cultural, social, economic, ecologic, and spatial aspects.	363

BLIBLIOGRAPHY

-
- Abdullah, Yusfida Ayu; Zulkifli, Farrah Lyana (2018) 'A Conceptual Paper on the Theory of Happiness in Neighbourhood', *Asian Journal of Behavioural Studies (AjBeS)*, vol. 3 (912), pp. 1-12.
- Adler, Susannah Kerr; Cederroth, Meg; Henderson, Katherine; Snelling, Scott (2012) 'Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure', in: Pollalis, Spiro N; Georgoulisa, Andreas; Ramos, Stephen J; Schodek, Daniel L (2012) *Infrastructure Sustainability and Design*, New York: Replica Press.
- Afonso, Oscar; Monteiro, Sara; Thompson, Maria (2014) 'Innovation Economy, Productive Public Expenditure and Economic Growth', *Metroeconomica*, vol. 65(4), pp. 671-689.
- Agenzia Nazionale Turismo (2019) 'Matera: A City Rediscovered', available online: <http://www.italia.it/en/travel-ideas/nature-and-wildlife/matera-a-city-rediscovered.html> (accessed 22.02.2019)
- Aicher, Florian (2017) 'In Search of Synthesis: Architecture and Craft in Bregenz Forest', in: Hofmeister, Sarah. Ed. (2017) *Holzbauten Timber Structure in Vorarlberg: Architecture Craft Environment*, Muenchen: Detail, pp. 15-26.
- Alcamo, Joseph; Henrichs, Thomas (2008) 'Towards Guidelines for Environmental Scenario Analysis', in: Alcamo, Joseph. Ed. (2008) *Environmental Futures: The Practise of Environmental Scenario Analysis*, Netherland: Elsevier, pp. 13-34.
- Alwi, Muhammad Idham (2016) 'Development of Palembang City: From Budgeting Consideration to Role Model of Regional Development' (Pembangunan Kota Palembang: Dari Penyiataan Anggaran Hingga Role Model Pembangunan Daerah), *Medium, Planologi 2016 Institut Teknologi Bandung*, available online: <https://medium.com/planologi-2015/pembangunan-kota-palembang-dari-penyiasatan-anggaran-hingga-role-mode-pembangunan-daerah-f8cd81d356ca> (accessed 23.08.2019)
- Amer, Muhammad; Daim, Tugrul.U; Jetter, Antonie (2013) 'A Review of Scenario Planning', *Futures*, vol. 46, pp. 23-40.
- Aplin, Graeme (2002) *Heritage Identification, Conservation and Management*, Australia: Oxford University Press, pp. 7-19.
- Arimura, Toshi H (2015) 'Japanese Domestic Environmental Policy', in: Managi, Shunsuke. Ed. (2015) *The Routledge Handbook of Environmental Economics Asia*, New York: Routledge, pp. 135-156.
- Arino, Africa; de la Torre, Jose; Ring, Peter S (2001) 'Relational Quality: Managing Trust in Corporate Alliances', *California Management Review*, vol. 44, pp. 109-131.
- Asadi-Shekari, Zohreh; Moeinaddini, Mehdi; Zaly. Shah, Muhammad (2015) 'Pedestrian Safety Index for Evaluating Street Facilities in Urban Areas', *Safety Science*, vol. 74, pp. 1-14.
- Asciutti, Elena (2006) 'Asia and the Global World: Identities, Values, Rights', in: Kolig, Erich; Wong, Sam; Angeles, Vivienne SM. Ed. *Identity in Crossroad Civilisations; Ethnicity, Nationalism and Globalism in Asia*, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, pp. 21-42.
- Asiti, Ni Ayu Komang (2017) 'Megalithic Building Complex Zone In The District Lahat Attraction As A Cultural And Natural', *Kapata Arkeologi*, vol. 13 (2), pp. 195-208, available online: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321409782_Kawasan_Kompleks_Bangunan_Megalitik_di_Ka_bupaten_Lahat_Sebagai_Daya_Tarik_Wisata_Budaya_dan_Alam (accessed 16.09.2019)
- Astuti, Wahyu (2015) in: Putra, Yudha Manggala P. Ed. (2015) 'Building Development Destroy Heritage Building' (Pembangunan Gedung Rawan Rusak Cagar Budaya), 21.03.2015, available online: <https://nasional.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/daerah/15/03/21/nljup4-pembangunan-gedung-rawan-rusak-cagar-budaya> (accessed 20.02.2019)
-

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Augustine, Sali (2006) 'Religion and Cultural Nationalism: Socio-Political Dynamism of Communal Violence in India', in: Kolig, Erich; Wong, Sam; Angeles, Vivienne SM. Eds. *Identity in Crossroad Civilizations; Ethnicity, Nationalism and Globalism in Asia*, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, pp. 65-84.
- Antony, Jurgen; Klarl, Torben; Lehmann, Erik E (2016) 'Productive and Harmful Entrepreneurship in a Knowledge Economy', *Small Bus Econ*, vol. 49, pp. 189–202.
- Aygen, Zeynep (2013) 'International Heritage and Historic Building Conservation; Saving the Worlds's Past', Great Britain: Routledge, pp. 1-315.
- Azaria, Mehdi; Kimb, Hakkon; Kimc, Jun Yeup; Ryud, Doojin (2016) 'The Effect of Agglomeration on the Productivity of Urban Manufacturing Sectors in a Leading Emerging Economy', *Economic Systems*, vol. 40, pp. 422-432.
- Berg, Jeroen C.J.M; Barendregt, Aat; Gilbert, Alison J. (2004) *Spatial Ecological Economic Analysis for Wetland Management: Modelling and Scenario Evaluation of Land Use*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-233.
- Belton, Brian (2012) 'Weak Power: Community and Identity', *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 282-297.
- Bhattacharyay, Biswa Nath (2012) 'Estimating demand for infrastructure, 2010–2020', in: Asian Development Bank. Ed. (2012) *Infrastructure for Asian connectivity*, Cheltenham, U.K, Northampton, Mass: Edward Elgar, pp. 19-79.
- Blee, Kathleen; McDowell, Amy (2012) 'Social Movement Audiences', *Sociological Forum*, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 1-20.
- Bonet, Marta Carrasco (2018) 'A Plural Discourse on the Territory', in: Schröder, Jörg; Carta, Maurizio; Hartmann, Sarah. Eds. (2018) *Creative Heritage*, Berlin: Jovis, p. 62.
- Brahmia, Nabil; Chaab, Salah; Zeddouri, Aziez (2016) 'Assessment and management of water resources in the watershed of the middle Seybouse (Northeast Algeria)', *Management of Environmental Quality: An International Journal*, vol. 27, issue. 3, pp. 326-337.
- Bratich, Jack (2018) 'Observation in a Surveilled World', in: Denzin, Norman K; Lincoln, Yvonna S (2018) *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research*, California: SAGE, pp. 526-545.
- Breen, Colin; Reid, Gemma; Hope, Max (2015) 'Heritage, identity and community engagement at Dunluce Castle, Northern Ireland', *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, vol.21, no.9, pp. 919-937.
- Bregenzerwald Tourismus (2019) '22 Villages', available online: <https://www.bregenzerwald.at/en/villages/> (accessed 22.02.2019)
- Breuß, Renate (2014) 'Interview with Renate Breuß', in: Fiel, Wolfgang. Ed. (2014) *Getting Things Done: Evolution of the built in Vorarlberg*, Vienna: Ambra, pp. 28-43.
- Breuß, Renate (2017) 'When Rooms Smell: On the Sensory and Atmospheric Qualities of Timber Construction and Craft', in: Hofmeister, Sarah. Ed. (2017) *Holzbauten Timber Structure in Vorarlberg: Architecture Craft Environment*, München: Detail, pp. 27-38.
- Brey, Philip (2012) 'Well-Being in Philosophy, Phsycology, and Economics', in: Brey, Philip; Briggie, Adam; Spence, Edward. Eds. (2012) *The Good Life in a Technological Age*, New York: Routledge, pp. 15-34
- Brinkmann, Svend (2018) 'The Interview', in: Denzin, Norman K; Lincoln, Yvonna S (2018) *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research*, California: SAGE, pp. 576-599.

-
- British Council (2018) *Cultural Heritage for Inclusive Growth*, available online: https://www.britishcouncil.org/bc_chig_report_final (accessed 23.08.2019)
- 'Building Environment and Bicycle Commuting', *Journal of Transport Geography*, vol. 47, pp. 100-108.
- Canessa, Nicola (2018) 'Open City to Creative', in: Schröder, Jörg; Carta, Maurizio; Hartmann, Sarah. Eds. (2018) *Creative Heritage*, Berlin: Jovis, p. 64.
- Carta, Maurizio (2014) *Reimagining Urbanism*, Trento: List. pp. 1-135.
- Cambridge University (2019) 'Definition of Development', available online: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/> (accessed 06.03.2019)
- Cave, Claire; Negussie, Elene (2017) *World Heritage Conservation: The World Heritage Convention, Linking Culture and Nature for Sustainable Development*, Great Britain: Routledge, pp. 1-295.
- Centre for Constructive Leadership & Development International (2016) 'Promoting Local Government Autonomy and Rural Urbanization', The Quito Implementation Platform, available online: <http://nuaimplementation.org/commitments/promoting-local-government-autonomy-and-rural-urbanization/> (accessed 12.03.2019)
- Centre for Constructive Leadership & Development International (2016) 'Sustainable Housing Scheme through Products from Water Housing', The Quito Implementation Platform, available online: <http://nuaimplementation.org/commitments/sustainable-housing-scheme-through-products-from-water-housing/> (accessed 12.03.2019)
- Chakraborty, Arnab; McMillan, Andrew (2015) 'Scenario Planning for Urban Planners', *Journal of the American Planning Association*, vol. 81, no. 1, pp. 18- 29.
- Chamas, Cintia Costa; Schmit, Andreodara (2010), 'Ecotourism and Heritage Conservation', *Journal of Coastal Research*, vol. 61, pp. 234-241.
- CHCfE-Cultural Heritage Count for Europe (2015) 'The Executive Summary and Full Report of Heritage Indicators', Bertelsmann, available Online: <http://www.ehhf.eu/news/cultural-heritage-counts-europe-final-report-published> (accessed 25.02.2019)
- Choay, Françoise (1992) *The Invention of the Historic Monument*, Seuil: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-121.
- Cialdea, Donatella (2018) 'Smart Land: Regeneration and Sustainability in Lost Scenarios and New Performances', in: Papa, Rocco; Fistola, Romano; Gargiulao, Carmiela. Eds. (2018) *Smart Planning: Sustainability and Mobility in the Age of Change*, Cham: Springer International Publishing, pp. 15-34.
- Clark, Kate (2008) 'Only Connect-Sustainable Development and Cultural Heritage', in: Fairlough, Graham/ Harrison, Rodney; Jameson Jnr, John H; Schofield, John. Eds. (2008) *The Heritage Reader*, New York: Routledge, pp. 82-95.
- Cloke, Pau L (2007) 'Creativity and Tourism in Rural Environments', In Richards, Greg; Wilson, Julie. Eds. (2007) *Tourism, Creativity and Development*, London: Routledge, pp. 37-47.
- Cloutier, Scott; Pfeiffer, Dreidre (2015) 'Sustainability through Happiness: A Framework for Sustainable Development', *Sustainable Development*, vol. 23, pp. 317-327.
- Colarossi, Paolo (2016) 'Building Local Cultural Landscapes', in: Rotondo, Francesco; Selicato, Francesco; Marin, Vera; Galdeano, Josefina López. Eds. (2016) *Cultural Territorial Systems; Landscape and Cultural Heritage as a Key to Sustainable and Local Development in Eastern Europe*, Switzerland: Springer, pp. 133-180.
-

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Council of Europe (2005) 'Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention)', CETS 199, Faro: Council of Europe, available Online: <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Treaties/Html/199.htm> (accessed 11.03.2019)
- Creative Europe (2019) 'European Heritage Days', available online: https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/actions/heritage-days_en (accessed 29.10.2019)
- Creswell, John W (2009) *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, California: SAGE, pp. 1-259.
- Creswell, John W; Poth, Cheryl N (2018) *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design Choosing among Five Approaches*, London: SAGE, pp. 1-459.
- Cromley, Elizabeth (2008) 'Cultural Embeddedness in Vernacular Architecture', *Building Research & Information*, vol. 36 (3), pp. 301-304.
- Dalby, Simon; Mackenzie, Fiona (1997) 'Reconceptualising Local Community: Environment, Identity and Threat', *Reconceptualising Local Community*, vol. 29. no. 2, pp. 99-108.
- Davies, Mike; Steadman, Philip; Oreszczyn, Tadj (2008) 'Strategies for the Modification of the Urban Climate and the Consequent Impact on Building Energy Use', *Energy Policy*, vol. 36, pp. 4548-4551.
- Davison, Graeme (2008) 'Heritage from Patrimony to Pastiche', in: Fairclough, Graham; Harrison, Rodney; Jameson Jnr, John H; Schofield, John. Eds. (2008) *The Heritage Reader*, New York: Routledge, pp. 31-35.
- DeCarolis, Joseph F; Babaei, S; Li, B; Kanungo, S (2016) 'Modelling to Generate Alternatives with an Energy System Optimization Model', *Environmental Modelling and Software*, vol. 79, pp. 300-310.
- De Cesari, Chiara; Herzfeld, Michael (2015) 'Urban Heritage and Social Movement', in: Meskell, Lynn. Ed. (2015) *Global Heritage, A Reader*. UK: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. pp. 171-195
- Denslagen, Wim (2009) *Memories of Architecture*, Netherlands, Belgium: Spinhuis Publishers.
- De Kadt, Emanuel (1979) *Tourism, Passport to Development: Perspectives on the Social and Cultural Effects of Tourism in Developing Countries*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-360.
- Despacio. Org (2017) 'Cities Going Slower', The Quito Implementation Platform, available online: <http://nuaimplementation.org/commitments/cities-going-slower/> (accessed 12.03.2019)
- de Weck, Olivier Ladislav; Reed, Darci (2014) 'Trends in Advance Manufacturing Technology Innovation', in: M Locke, Richard; Wellhausen, Rachel L. Eds. (2014) *Production in the Innovation Economy*, Massachusetts: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, pp. 211-234.
- Diamond, Peter A; Orszag, Peter R (2004) *Saving Social Security; A Balanced Approach*, Virginia: Brookings Institution Press, pp. 1-198.
- Dicillo, Christina (2016) 'The Town of Tufo, The Living Areas', in: *Matera, Passaggi di Tufo The Evaluation of Tufo*, Matera: Edizioni Giantelli, pp. 117-148.
- Di Mascio, Danilo (2015) 'Analytical Drawings of Architectural Built Heritage', in: Kepczynska-Walczak, Anetta, Ed. (2015) *Envisioning Architecture: Image, Perception and Communication of Heritage*, Lakowa: Lodz University of Technology, pp. 199-208.
- Dinata, Alharia (2017) 'Analisis Karakteristik Fisik Subdas Air Lematang dan Subdas Air Selangi Besar Terhadap Debit Banjir Puncak' (Analysis of Physical Substance and Flood Debit in Lematang and Air Selangis Besar Flood Debit), *Journal Bering's (Besemah Rekayasa Engineering's)*, vol. 6, no. 2.

-
- Domingo, Placido (2015) 'Forward', in: Council of Europe (2005) *Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention)*, CETS 199, Faro: Council of Europe, available Online: <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Treaties/Html/199.htm> (accessed 11.03.2019)
- Donegal City Council (2019) 'Ballyshannon Design Guide', Donegal: Merville, co. available online: <http://www.donegalcoco.ie/media/donegalcountyc/planning/pdfs/viewdevelopmentplans/ballyshannondesignguide/Ballyshannon%20Design%20Guide.pdf> (accessed 03.10.2019)
- Dowling, Elizabeth Meredith (2004) *New Classicism; The Rebirth of Traditional Architecture*, New York: Rizzoli, p. 11.
- Du Gay, Paul (1997) 'Organizing Identity: Making Up People at Work', in: Du Gay, Paul. Ed. (1997) *Production of Culture/Culture of Production*, Glasgow: Sage. pp. 285-344.
- Ella, Susy; Andari, Rosita Novi (2018) 'Developing a Smart Village Model for Village Development in Indonesia', IEEE, vol. 938.
- English Heritage (2008) 'Sustaining the Historic Environment', in: Fairlough, Graham; Harrison, Rodney; Jameson Jnr, John H.; Schofield, John. Eds. (2008) *The Heritage Reader*, New York: Routledge, pp. 313-330.
- Euracademy (2003) *Developing Sustainable Rural Tourism*, European Summer Academy for Sustainable Rural Development, Athens: Prisma, available online: <https://www.euracademy.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Thematic-Guide-1.pdf> (accessed 03.10.2019)
- Evans, Darren M; Barnard, Phoebe; Koh, Lian Pin; Chapman, Colin Austin; Altwegg, Res; Garner, Trenton W. J; Gompper, M. E; Gordon, Iain James; Katzner, Todd ; Pettorelli, Nathalie (2012) 'Funding Nature Conservation: Who Pays?', *Animal Conservation*, vol. 15, pp. 215-216.
- Evans, Graeme (2007) 'Creative Spaces, Tourism and the City', in: Richards, Greg; Wilson, Julie. Eds. (2007) *Tourism, Creativity and Development*, London: Routledge, pp. 55-72.
- Eyerman, Ron (1999) 'Moving Culture', in: Featherstone, Mike; Lash, Scott. Eds. (1999) *Spaces & Culture; City-Nation-World*, London: SAGE, pp. 116-137.
- Fairbrother, Peter (2008) 'Social Movement Unionism or Trade Unions as Social Movements', *Employ Respons Rights Journal*, vol. 20, pp. 213-220.
- Featherstone, Mike (1995) *Undoing Culture; Globalisation, Postmodernism and Identity*, London: SAGE, pp. 1-173.
- Ferreti, Maddalena (2017) *Land Cities, Cultural Heritage as an Engine of Spatial Development in Peripheral Rural Territories*, Hannover: Leibniz Universität Hannover, pp. 1-3.
- Ferreti, Maddalena (2018) 'Scenarios and Patterns', in: Schröder, Jörg; Ferreti, Maddalena. Eds. *Scenario and Patterns for Regiobranding*, Berlin: Jovis, pp. 17-18.
- Fiel, Wolfgang (2014) 'The Exhibition instrumentalised as a Social Practice', in: Fiel, Wolfgang. Ed. (2014) *Getting Things Done: Evolution of the built in Vorarlberg*, Vienna: Ambra, pp. 14-21.
- Finley, Cheryl (2004) 'Authenticating Dungeons, Whitewashing Castles: The Former Sites of the Slaves Trade on the Ghanaian Coast', in: Lasanky, D.Medina; McLaren, Brian. Eds. (2004) *Architecture and Tourism; Perception, Performances and Place*, Oxford: Berg, pp. 109-126.
- Flew, Terry (2012) *The Creative Industries Culture and Policy*, Great Britain: SAGE, pp. 1-223.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Frank, Tim; Luke, Christina; H.Roosevelt, Christopher (2015) 'Envisioning Our First Principles Predecessors: Legacies of Climatisation in Ancient Anatolian Structures', in: Kepczynska-Walczak, Anetta. Ed. (2015) *Envisioning Architecture: Image, Perception and Communication of Heritage*, Lakowa : Lodz University of Technology, pp. 152-164.
- F. Bendix, Regina (2015) 'Patronage and Preservation: Heritage Paradigms and Their Impact on Supporting "Good Culture"', in: Adell, Nicolas, F.Bendix, Regina; Bortolotto, Chiara; Tauschek, Markus. Eds. (2015) *Between Imagined Communities and Communities of Practices*, Göttingen: Universitätsverlag Göttingen, pp. 219-236.
- Frediani, Gianluca (2012) 'Earth-City: The "Sassi" settlement in Matera Space and Identity between Utopia and Rehabilitation', *Journal of Comparative Cultural Studies in Architecture*, vol.6, pp. 4-15.
- Gatzweiler, Franz W; Volkmann, Jörg (2007) *Beyond Economic Efficiency in Biodiversity Conservation; Institutional Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources (ICAR)*, Berlin: Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, pp. 1-30.
- Gausa, Manuel (2018) 'Heritage: re-informing Pre-Existence(s)', in: Schröder, Jörg; Carta, Maurizio; Hartmann, Sarah. Eds. (2018) *Creative Heritage*, Berlin: Jovis, pp. 104.
- Georgantzas, Nicholas C; Acar, William (1995) *Scenario-Driven Planning; Learning to Manage Strategic Uncertainty*, Westport: Quorum Books, pp. 1- 336.
- Graci, Sonya; Dodds, Rachel (2010) *Sustainable Tourism in Island Destinations*, London: Earthscan, pp. 1-42.
- Gentleman, Darcy J (2011) 'An Environment for Management', *Environmental and Science Technology*, vol. 45, p. 3821.
- Geurts, Ellen; Paul Corten, Jean (2014) 'Integrated Conservation', in: Paul Corten, Jean; Geurts, Ellen; Meurs, Paul; Vermeulen, Remco. Eds. *Heritage as an Asset for Inner-City Development; An Urban Manager's Guide Book*, Belgium: nai010 publishers, pp. 38-47.
- Golden, Elizabeth M (2018) *Building from Tradition; Local Material and Methods in Contemporary Architecture*, New York: Routledge, pp. 1-211.
- Gorlach, Krzysztof; Klekotko, Marta; Nowak, Piotr (2014), *Culture and Rural Development: Voices from Poland, Eastern European Countryside*, Sciendo, vol. 20(1), p. 14.
- Government of Indonesia (2008), *Regulation Number 26 Year 2008 (Peraturan Pemerintah No. 26 Tahun 2008), concerning National Urban and Regional Planning Guideline (Rencana Tata Ruang dan Wilayah Nasional)*, Jakarta: Republic of Indonesia.
- Government of Lahat Regency (2012) *Technical Materials of Regional Urban and Planning Guideline of Lahat Regency 2012-2032 (Materi Teknis Rencana Tata Ruang dan Wilayah Kabupaten Lahat 2012-2013)*, Lahat: Pemerintah Kabupaten Lahat, pp. 1.1-1.21, 2.1-2.5.
- Government of Lahat Regency (2014) *Short-Term Development Plan of Lahat Regency*, Lahat: Pemerintah Kabupaten Lahat.
- Groat, Linda; Wang, D (2013) *Architectural Research Methods*, Canada: Wiley, pp. 1-468.
- Gunn, Clare A (1988) *Tourism Planning*, New York: Taylor& Francis, pp. 1-24.
- Gustafsson, Christer (2009) *The Halland Model, A Trading Zone for Building Conservation in Concert with Labour Market Policy and the Construction Industry, Aiming at Regional Sustainable Development*, Sweden: Chalmers University of Technology, pp. 1-51.

-
- Hall, Collin Michael (2008) *Tourism Planning, policies, Processes and Relationship*, Harlow: Prentice Hall, pp. 1-37.
- Hall, Collin Michael; Page, Stephen (2014) *The Geography of Tourism and Recreation*, London: Routledge, pp. 1-3.
- Hall, Stuart (1996) 'Introduction', in: Hall, Stuart; du Gay, Paul (1996) *Question of Cultural Identity*, Great Britain: SAGE, pp. 1-17.
- Handinoto; Hartono, Samuel (2007) *The "Amsterdam School" dan Perkembangan Arsitektur Kolonial di Hindia Belanda antara 1915-1940*, Dimensi Teknik Arsitektur, vol. 35, pp. 47-52
- Hardyanto (2017) *Pesona Indonesia/Wonderful Indonesia: The Inspiration of Indonesian Brand Tourism*, available online: <https://setkab.go.id/pesona-indonesiawonderful-indonesia-inspirasi-di-balik-jenama-pariwisata-indonesia/> (accessed 18.06.2019)
- Harrison, Rodney; Fairlough, Graham; Jameson Jnr, John H; Schofield, John (2008) 'Introduction: Heritage, Memory and Modernity', in: Fairlough, Graham; Harrison, Rodney; Jameson Jnr, John H; Schofield, John. Eds. *The Heritage Reader*, New York: Routledge, pp. 1-12.
- Harsono, Fitri Haryanti (2018) *Urbanisation Trend, What is the Motivation that People Survive in the City? (Tren Urbanisasi, Apa Motivasi Orang Bertahan Hidup di Kota?)*, Liputan 6, available online: <https://www.liputan6.com/health/read/3693685/tren-urbanisasi-apa-motivasi-orang-bertahan-hidup-di-kota> (accessed 11.09.2019)
- Heine, Eike-Christian (2015) 'Introduction: The Cranes Were Everywhere. Building The material and the Imagined World', in: Heine, Eike-Christian. Ed. (2015) *Under Construction. Building the Material and The Imagined World*, Berlin: LIT, pp. 1-197.
- Helmy, Eman ; Cooper, Chris (2002) 'An Assessment of Sustainable Tourism Planning for the Archaeological Heritage: The Case of Egypt', *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, vol. 10, no. 6, pp. 514-535.
- Herbert, David T (1989) 'Leisure Trends and The Heritage Market', in: Herbert, David T; Prentice, Richard; Thomas, Colin J. Eds. (1989) *Heritage Sites: Strategies for Marketing and Development*, Aldershot, Hant: Avebury.
- Herzog, Lawrence Arthur (2006) *Culture, Public Space, and City Building in a Global Era*, United States of America: University of Texas Press, pp. 1-223.
- Hewison, Robert (1999) 'The Climate of Decline', in: Boswell, D ; Evans, J. Eds. (1999) *Representing the Nation: A Reader, Histories, Heritage and Museums*, London: Routledge.
- Hidayat, Teguh (2018) 'Cultural Heritage Preservation in Autonomy Area' (Pelestarian Cagar Budaya di Kawasan Otonom), *Indonesiana Platform Kebudayaan: Ministry of Education and Culture*, available online: <https://kebudayaan.kemdikbud.go.id/bpcbsumbang/pelestarian-cagar-budaya-di-daerah-otonom/> (accessed 23.08.2019)
- Hijks, David (2005) *Indonesia*, JSTOR, Southeast Asia Program Publications at Cornell University, no. 80, p. 203, available online: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3351326>, (accessed 09.10.2018)
- Hietajärvi, Anna-Maija; Aaltonen, Kirsi; Haapasalo, Harri (2016) *What is Project Alliance Capability?*, *International Journal of Managing Projects in Business*, vol. 10, no. 2.
- Ho, Pamela S. Y; McKercher, Bob (2008) 'Managing Heritage Resources as Tourism Product', in: Prideaux, Bruce; Timothy, Dallen J; Chon, Kaye. Eds. *Cultural and Heritage Tourism in Asia and the Pacific*, New York: Routledge, pp. 178-188.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Hofmeister, Sarah (2017) 'From Lake Constance to the Montafon: Building culture in Vorarlberg', in: Hofmeister, Sarah. Ed. (2017) *Holzbauten Timber Structure in Vorarlberg: Architecture Craft Environment*, München: Detail, pp. 7-13.
- Hogg, Sarah; Jenkins, Kate (2002) 'Effective Government and Effective Accountability', *The Political Quarterly*, vol. 70 (2), pp. 139-145.
- Hunter, Colin (1997) 'Sustainable Tourism as an Adaptive Paradigm', *Annals of Tourism Research*, vol. 24, no. 4, pp. 850– 867.
- Hurt, Deborah (2004) 'Stimulating France, Seducing the World: The Regional Centre at the 1937 Paris Exposition', in: McLaren, Brian; Lasanky, D. Medina Eds. (2004) *Architecture and Tourism; Perception, Performances and Place*, Oxford: Berg, pp. 147-164.
- ICOMOS Indonesia/ Jaringan Pelestarian Pusaka Indonesia dan International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Indonesia (2003) *Indonesia Heritage Year 2003; Indonesia Charter for Heritage Conservation (Tahun Pusaka Indonesia 2003; Piagam Pelestarian Pusaka Indonesia)*, Ciloto: Center for Heritage Conservation (Pusat Pelestarian Pusaka Arsitektur), p. 2, available online: <https://www.icomos.org › charters › indonesia-charter> (accessed 23.08.2019)
- Inayatullah, Sohail (2008) 'Six Pillars: Future Thingking for Transforming', *Foresight*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 4-21.
- Institution of Financial and Development Monitoring/*Badan Pengawas Keuangan dan Pemerintahan* (2019) 'History of Yogyakarta Specialties' (Sejarah Keistimewaan Yogyakarta), available online: <http://www.bpkp.go.id/diy/konten/815/sejarah-keistimewaan-yogyakarta> (accessed 25.02.2019)
- International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam IABR (2018) 'IABR-2020-The Missing Link II', available online: <https://iabr.nl/en> (accessed 18.06.2019)
- Iani, Luca; Lauriola, Marco; layous, Kristin; Sirrigati, Saulo (2015) 'Happiness in Italy: Translation, Factorial Structure and Norming of the Subjective Happiness Scale in a Large Community Sample', *Soc Indic Res*, vol. 118, pp. 953-967.
- Jigyasu, Rohit (2015) 'The intangible Dimension of Urban Heritage', in: Bandarin, Francesco; van Oers, Ron. Eds. (2015) *Reconnecting the City; The Historic Urban Landscape Approach and the Future of Urban Heritage*, United Kingdom: Wiley Blackwell, pp. 129-148.
- Jonas, Wolfgang (2001) 'A Scenario for Design', *Design Issues*, vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 64-80.
- Kahraman, Cengiz; Kaya, Ihsan (2010) 'A fuzzy Multicriteria Methodology for Selection among Energy Alternatives', *Expert Systems with Applications*, vol. 37, pp. 6270-6281.
- Kalay, Yehuda E (2008) 'Preserving Cultural Heritage through Digital Media', in: Kalay, Yehuda E; Kvan, Thomas; Affleck, Janice. Eds. (2008) *New Heritage, New Media and Cultural Heritage*, London & New York: Routledge.
- Kamata, Takuya; Reichert, James; Tsevegmid, Tumentsogt; Kim, Yoonhee; Sedgewick, Brett (2010) *Managing Urban Expansion in Mongolia; Best Practices in Scenario-Based Urban Planning*, Washington D.C: The World Bank, pp. 1-105.
- Kasprzak, Rafal (2015) 'Creative Industries in the Polish Economy', *Quaestiones Geographicae*, vol. 34(2), pp. 35-43.
- Kępczyńska-Walczak, Anetta (2015) 'Industrial Heritage Revitalization as a Worldplay', in: Kępczyńska-Walczak, Anetta (2015). Ed. (2015) *Envisioning Architecture; Image, Perception and Communication of Heritage*, Lakowa: Lodz University of Technology, Quick Druk, pp. 39-60.

-
- Koivunen, H (2005) *Staying Power to Finish Cultural Exports: The Cultural Exportation Project of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Trade and Industry*, Helsinki: Ministry of Education, Publication, p. 9.
- Konrad, Verene (2014) 'Interview with Verena Konrad', in: Fiel, Wolfgang. Ed. (2014) *Getting Things Done: Evolution of the built in Vorarlberg*, Vienna: Ambra, pp. 60-77.
- Krisprantono (2003) 'The Integration of Vernacular Values into the Educational Framework of Contemporary Design', *Dimensi Teknik Arsitektur*, vol. 31, pp. 9-13.
- Kuhnel, Radko A (2004) 'Cause and Consequence: Volume Changes Behind Building Material Deterioration', *Materials Characterization*, vol. 53, pp. 171– 180.
- Kurniasih; Nihayah, Dyah Maya; Sudiby, Syafitri Amalia, Winda, Fajri Nur (2018) 'Tourism Village Model Based on Local Indigenous: Case Study of Nongkosawit Tourism Village, Gunungpati, Semarang', *E3S Web of Conferences*, vol. 31, p. 1.
- Larmer, Miles (2010) 'Social Movement Struggles in Africa', *Review of African Political Economy*, vol. 37, no. 125, pp. 251-262.
- Law Number 3 of the year 1950 (Undang-Undang No.3 tahun 1950), 'The Establishment of the Special Region of Yogyakarta' (Tentang Pembentukan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta), Jakarta: Republic of Indonesia.
- Law No.11 of the Year 2010 (Undang-undang No.11 Tahun 2010), 'Concerning Cultural Heritage' (Tentang Cagar Budaya), Jakarta: Republic of Indonesia.
- Law Number 12 of the Year 2011 (Undang-Undang No.3 tahun 2011), 'Concerning the Formulation of Laws and Regulations' (Tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-undangan), Jakarta: Republic of Indonesia.
- Law Number 6 of the Year 2014 (Undang-Undang No.6 Tahun 2014), 'Concerning Village' (Tentang Desa), Jakarta: Republic of Indonesia.
- Lazzeretti, L (2003) 'City of art as a high culture local system and cultural districtualisation processes: the cluster of art-restoration in Florence', *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, vol. 27(3), pp. 635-648.
- Leslaw, Kyziol (2012) 'Reinforcing Wood by Surface Modification', *Composite Structures*, vol. 158, pp. 64–71.
- Lindgren, Mats; Bandhold, Hans (2003) 'Scenario Planning: The Link Between Future and Strategy', London: Palgrave MacMillan, in: Ratcliffe, John; Czarzyk, Ela (2011) *Imagineering City Futures: The Use of Prospective through Scenarios*, Futures, vol. 43, pp. 642-653.
- Lindsay, Bruce (2016) 'Legal Instruments in Private Land Conservation: the Nature and Role of Conservation Contracts and Conservation Covenants', *Restoration Ecology*, vol. 24, no. 5, pp. 698–703.
- Loulanski, Tolina; Loulanski, Vesselin (2011) 'The Sustainable Integration of Cultural Heritage and Tourism: A Meta-study', *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, vol. 19, no. 7, pp. 837-862.
- Low, Setha (2017) *Spatializing Culture; The Ethnography of Space and Place*, New York: Routledge, pp. 1-212.
- Luckham, Robin (2017) 'Whose Violence, Whose Security? Can Violence Reduction and Security Work for Poor, Excluded and Vulnerable People?', *Peacebuilding*, vol. 5(2), pp. 99-107.
- Macleod, Christopher J. A; Scholefield, David; Haygarth, Philip M (2006) 'Integration for Sustainable Catchment Management', *Science of the Total Environment*, vol. 373, pp. 591–602.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Makijenko, Jevgenija; Burlakovs, Juris; Brizga, Janis; Klavins, Mariz (2016) 'Energy Efficiency and Behavioral Patterns in Latvia', *Quality: An International Journal*, vol. 27, no. 6, pp. 695-707.
- Mansur (2017) 'Pedestrian Path Revitalisation of Malioboro Period II is almost Final' (Revitalisasi Semi Pedestrian Tahap II Malioboro Mendekati Akhir), *available online*: <http://jogja.tribunnews.com/2017/11/08/revitalisasi-semi-pedestrian-malioboro-tahap-ii-mendekati-akhir> (accessed 20.02.2019)
- Marcouiller, David W (1995) 'Tourism Planning', *Council of Planning Librarians*, no .36, p. 3.
- Margolis, Eric; Zunjarwad, Renu (2018) 'Visual Research', in: Denzin, Norman K; Lincoln, Yvonna S. Eds. (2018) *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research*, California: SAGE, pp. 600-626.
- Martasari, Ludhyana (2019) 'Setting the Romantically Cultural Inheritance for Society especially Young Generation' (Membentuk Romantisme Warisan Budaya pada Masyarakat terutama Kaum Muda), *Indonesia Platform Kebudayaan: Ministry of Education and Culture*, available online: <https://kebudayaan.kemdikbud.go.id/bpcbsubar/Membentuk-Romantisme-Warisan-Budaya-pada-Masyarakat-terutama-Kaum-Muda/>(accessed 23.08.2019)
- Mason, Randall (2008) 'Assessing Values in Conservation Planning; Methodological Issues and Choices', in Fairclough, Graham; Harrison, Rodney; Jameson Jnr, John H; Schofield, John. Eds. (2008) *The Heritage Reader*, New York: Routledge, pp. 99-133.
- McKay, Brad; McKiernan, Peter (2010) 'Creativity and Dysfunction in Strategic Processes: The Case of Scenario Planning', *Futures*, vol. 42, pp. 471-481.
- McLoughlin, Jim; Sodagar, Babak; Kaminski, Jaime (2006a) 'Dynamic Socio-economic Impact: A Holistic Analytical Framework for Cultural Heritage Sites', in: McLoughlin, Jim; Sodagar, Babak; Kaminski, Jaime. Eds. *Heritage Impact* (2005), *Proceedings of the First International Symposium on the Socio-economic Impact of Cultural Heritage*, Budapest: EPOCH, pp. 43-57.
- Mendelson, Jordana (2004) 'From Photographic Fragments to Architectural Illusions at the 1929 Poble Espanyol in Barcelona', in: Lasanky, D. Medina; McLaren, Brian. Eds. (2004) *Architecture and Tourism*, Oxford: Berg, pp. 129-146
- Mendip District Council (2019 'Heritage Guidance', Mendip, available online: <https://www.mendip.gov.uk/article/7319/Heritage-Guidance> (accessed 03.10.2019)
- Merriam-Webster Dictionary (2019), 'Definitions of Protection', available online <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/> (accessed on 05.03.2019)
- Meurs, Paul (2014) 'From Monument to Urban Heritage', in: Paul Corten, Jean; Geurts, Ellen; Meurs, Paul; Vermeulen, Remco. Eds. *Heritage as an Asset for Inner-City Development; An Urban Manager's Guide Book*, Belgium: nai010 publishers, pp. 223-27.
- Middleton, Victor T.C; Hawkins, Rebecca (1998) *Sustainable Tourism, A Marketing Perspective*, Oxford: Butterworth Heinemann, pp. 1-263.
- Miller, Daniel (1998) *Material Cultures: Why Some Things Matter*, Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- Ministry of National Development Plan/Kementrian Pembangunan Nasional (2015) *Attachment of National Medium-term Development Plan 2015-2019; Book I National Development Agenda (Lampiran Rencana Jangka Menengah Nasional 2015-2019; Buku I Agenda Pembangunan Nasional*, Jakarta: Kementrian Pembangunan Nasional.

-
- Ministry of Public Works and Housing/Kementrian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat (2015) *Strategic Plan of Ministry of Public Works and Housing Year 2015-2019 (Rencana Strategis Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat Tahun 2015-2019)*, Jakarta: Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat, pp. 1-93.
- Ministry of Public Works and Housing/Kementrian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat (2015) *Infrastructure Development Plan of Ministry of Public Works and Housing in Sumatera Island (Rencana Pengembangan Infrastruktur PUPR Di Pulau Sumatera)*, Jakarta: Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat (pdf material delivered as minister presentation at Malaysia, 30 September 2015)
- Ministry of Agriculture/Kementrian Pertanian (2015) *Strategic Report of Ministry of Agriculture Year 2015-2019*, Jakarta: Kementerian Pertanian, p. 20.
- Ministerial Regulation of Villages, Regional Development, and Transmigration Number 22 Year 2016 (Peraturan Menteri Desa, Daerah Tertinggal dan Transmigrasi), 'concerning determining the priority of the village funds usage' (Tentang Prioritas Pemanfaatan Dana Desa), Jakarta: Republic of Indonesia.
- Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning (2019) 'Glance of National Land Authority (Sekilas BPN)', available online: <https://www.atrbpn.go.id/Tentang-Kami/Sekilas-ATR-BPN> (accessed 03.03.2019)
- Ministry of Education and Culture (2016) 'Registration System of Cultural Heritage' (Sistem Registrasi Cagar Budaya), available online: <https://cagarbudaya.kemdikbud.go.id/> (accessed 03.03.2019)
- Ministry of Tourism (2011) 'Pesona Indonesia/Wonderful Indonesia', available online: <https://pesona.travel/> (accessed 18.06.2019).
- Minton, Anna (2009) *Ground Control; Fear and Happiness in the Twenty-First-Century*, England: Penguin Books, pp. 1-199.
- Misiura, Shasi (2006) *Heritage Marketing*, Oxford: Elsevier Butterworth-Heinemann, pp.1-9.
- Mitchell, Jonathan; Ashley, Caroline (2010) *Tourism and Poverty Reduction; Pathways to Prosperity*, London: earthscan, pp. 1- 136.
- Molle, Willem (2014) *Governing the World Economy*, London: Routledge, pp. 1-247.
- Monopolis, Alexios (2012) 'Sustainable Wellness: The Convergence of Social and Ecological Well-being', in: Pollalis, Spiro N; Georgoulisa, Andreas; Ramos, Stephen J.; Schodek, Daniel L (2012) *Infrastructure Sustainability and Design*, New York: Replica Press, pp. 58-70.
- Morphet, Janice (2011) *Effective Practice in Spatial Planning*, New York: Routledge, pp. 1-291.
- Morpeth, Nigel D; Yan, Hongliang (2015) 'Tourism Planning' in Morpeth, Nigel D; Yan, Hongliang (2015) *Planning for Tourism, towards a Sustainable Future*, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, Boston, MA: CABI.
- Mundt, Jörn W (2011) *Tourism and Sustainable Development*, Berlin: Schmidt, pp. 1-27.
- Narayanan, Yamini (2013) 'Inspiring Sustainability Beyond Sustainability, Sustainability Development and the Ultimate Hindu Purpose', *Nature and Culture*, vol. 8, no. 3, pp. 301-323.
- Newbery, Robert., Bosworth, Gary (2010) 'Home-based Business Sectors in the Rural Economy, Society and Business Review', vol. 5 (2), pp. 183-197.
- Newbold, K. Brush (2015) Population Aging: What Role for Regional Science?, *Annual Regional Science*, vol. 55, pp. 357-372.
-

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Nijkamp, Peter (2012) 'Economic Valuation of Cultural Heritage', in: Licciardi, Guido; Amirtahmasebi, Rana. Eds. (2012) *The Economics of Uniqueness; Investing in Historic City Cores and Cultural Heritage Assets for Sustainable Development*, Washington, DC: World Bank, pp. 75-106.
- Noennig, Jörg Rainer (1997) 'Cultural Heritage-Matters of Mediation and Negotiation', in: Haller, Perr; S. Morgenstren, Rudolf; Noennig, Jörg Rainer; Dealter, Niels (2007) *Rethinking Cultural Heritage; Experiences from Asia and Europe*, Dresden: Technische Universität Dresden, pp. 10-12.
- Noble, Allen G. (2007) *Traditional Buildings; A Global Survey of Structural Forms and Cultural Functions*, United State of America, Canada: I.B.Tauris, p. 1.
- Nooteboom, Gerben (2015) 'Forgotten People: Poverty, Risk, and Social Security in Indonesia, Case Study of Madurese', in: Van Klinken, Gerry., Aspinnall, Edward (2015) *Power and Place in Southeast Asia*, Boston: Brill, pp. 1-45.
- Oliver, Paul (1997) 'Approaches and Concepts', in Oliver, Paul. Ed. (1997) *Encyclopedia of Vernacular Architecture of the World*, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-2, 12.
- O'Neill, Brian; Pulver, Simone; VanDeever, Stacy; Garb, Yakoov (2008) 'Editorial; Where Next with Global Environmental Scenarios?', *Environ. Res. Lett.* 3, pp. 1-4.
- Oosterhuis, Kas (2012) 'Simply Complex, Toward a New Kind of Building', *Frontiers of Architectural Research*, vol. 1, pp. 411-420.
- Oxford Living Dictionary (2019) 'Definitions of Protect', available online <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/> (accessed 05.03.2019)
- Panaligan, Riedo (2016), '100% Renewable Energy Community', The Quito Implementation Platform, available online: <http://nuaimplementation.org/commitments/zero-waste-cities/> (accessed 12.03.2019)
- Parikh, Jyoti; Ghosh, Probal P (2018) 'Energy Technology Alternatives for India till 2030', *Energy Technology Alternatives*, vol. 3(3), pp. 233-250.
- Patera, I Made; Sukarsa, I Made; Wiranatha, Agung Suryawan (2015) 'Tourism and Poverty in Badung Regency', *Bali, E-Journal of Tourism*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 84-95.
- Pentasuglia, Francesco (2016) 'La Murgia', in: *Matera, Passaggi di Tufo the Evaluation of Tufo*, Matera: Edizioni Gianelli, pp. 34-74.
- Perlaviciute, Goda; Steg, Linda (2015) 'The Influence of Values on Evaluations of Energy Alternatives', *Renewable Energy*, vol. 77, pp. 259-267.
- Perulli, Polo (2017) *The Urban Contract: Community, Governance and Capitalism*, New York: Routledge, pp. 1-225.
- Philips, Rhonda; Bridges, Susan (2005) 'Integrating Community Indicators with Economic Development Planning', in: Philips, Rhonda. Ed. (2005) *Community Indicators Measuring Systems*, England: Ashgate, pp. 115-138.
- Pitkethly, Robert (2003) 'Analyzing the Environment', in: Faulkner, David O; Campbell, Andrew. Eds. (2003) *The Oxford Handbook of Strategy*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 231-266.
- Poutanen, Seppo; Kovalainen, Anne (2017) *Gender and Innovation in the New Economy: Women, Identity, and Creative Work*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 1-184.

-
- Pulugurtha, Srinivas S; Krishnakumar, Vanjeeswaran K; Nambisan, Shashi S (2007) 'New Methods to Identify and Rank High Pedestrian Crash Zones: An illustration, Accident Analysis and Prevention', vol. 39, pp. 800–811.
- Rahmi, Dwita Hadi (2015) 'Knowing "Saujana" (Mengenal "Saujana")', in: *Arsitektur dan Lingkungan*, Yogyakarta: University of Gadjah Mada available online: <http://arsitekturdanlingkungan.wg.ugm.ac.id/2015/08/27/mengenal-saujana/> (accessed 23.08.2019)
- Rassool, Ciraj (2010) 'Power Knowledge and the Politics of Public Past', *African Studies*, vol. 69 (1), pp. 79–101.
- Ratcliffe, John; Czaczyk, Ela (2011) 'Imagineering City Futures: The Use of Prospective through Scenarios', *Futures*, vol. 43, pp. 642-653.
- Regional Regulation of South Sumatera Province Number 14 of the Year 2006 (Peraturan Pemerintah Provinsi Sumatera Selatan No. 14 Tahun 2006), 'Concerning Urban and Regional Planning Regulation' (Tentang Peraturan Rencana Tata Ruang dan Wilayah), Palembang: Pemerintah Provinsi Sumatera Selatan.
- Regional Regulation of Lahat Regency Number 11 Year 2011 (Peraturan Pemerintah Kabupaten Lahat No. 11 Tahun 2011), 'Concerning Urban and Regional Planning Regulation' (Tentang Peraturan Rencana Tata Ruang dan Wilayah), Lahat: Pemerintah Kabupaten Lahat.
- Regional Development Planning Agency/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah of Lahat Regency (2016) *Profile of Social Culture Lahat Regency 2016/Profil Sosial Budaya Kabupaten Lahat 2016*, Lahat: Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah, pp. 1-59.
- Regional Regulation of Lahat Regency Number 01 Year 2017 (Peraturan Pemerintah Kabupaten Lahat), 'Concerning Determining Procedures of Budget Fund' (Tentang Prosedur Penggunaan Dana Desa), Lahat: Pemerintah Kabupaten Lahat.
- Reichertz, Jo (2014) 'Induction, Deduction, Abduction', in: Flick, Uwe. Ed. (2014) *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Data Analysis*, London: SAGE, pp. 123-135.
- Relyea, Rick; Ricklefs, Robert (2018) *Ecology: The Economy of Nature*, New York: Macmillan Education, pp. 1-556.
- Ridder, Hans-Gerd (2016) *Case Study Research Approaches, Methods, Contribution to Theory*, München: Rainer Hampp Verlag, pp. 1-219.
- Rizzi, Chiara (2018) 'Matera, Basilicata 1950-2019', in: Scröder, Jörg; Carta, Maurizio; Ferreti, Maddalena; Lino, Barbara (2018), *Dynamics of Periery; Atlas for Emerging Creative and Resilient Habitat*, Berlin: Jovis, pp. 142-149.
- Robin, Kevin (1999) 'Tradition and Translation: National Culture in Its Global Context', in: Boswell, David; Evans, Jessica. Eds. (1999) *Representing the Nation: A Reader, Histories, Heritage and Museums*, London: Routledge.
- Robins, Kevin (1997) 'What in the World's Going On?', in: Du Gay, Paul. Ed. (1997) *Production of Culture/Culture of Production*, Glasgow: Sage, pp. 11-65.
- Rojas, Eduardo (2012) 'Governance in Historic City Core Regeneration Projects', in: Licciardi, Guido; Amirtahmasebi, Rana. Eds. (2012) *The Economics of Uniqueness; Investing in Historic City Cores and Cultural Heritage Assets for Sustainable Development*, Washington, DC: World Bank, pp. 143-182.
- Rossi, Aldo (1982) *The Architecture of The City*, New York: The MIT Press, pp. 1-43.
-

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Rössler, Mechtild (2016) 'World Heritage and Urban Heritage', Unesco World Heritage Convention, available online: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/review/81/> (accessed 08.03.2019)
- Rössler, Mechtild (2018) 'World Heritage and Reconstruction', Unesco World Heritage Convention, available online: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/review/86/> (accessed 08.03.2019)
- Rotondo, Francesco (2016) 'Local Self-Sustainable Development', in: Rotondo, Francesco; Selicato, Francesco; Marin, Vera; Galdeano, Josefina López. Eds. (2016) *Cultural Territorial Systems; Landscape and Cultural Heritage as a Key to Sustainable and Local Development in Eastern Europe*, Switzerland: Springer, pp. 13-19.
- Rotondo, Francesco (2016) 'Cultural Heritage as a Key for the Development of Cultural and Territorial Integrated Plans', in: Rotondo, Francesco; Selicato, Francesco; Marin, Vera; Galdeano, Josefina López. Eds. (2016) *Cultural Territorial Systems; Landscape and Cultural Heritage as a Key to Sustainable and Local Development in Eastern Europe*, Switzerland: Springer, pp. 21-28.
- R. Siti Rukayah; Bharoto, Abdul Malik (2012) 'Between Colonial, Moslem, and Post-Independence Era, Which Layer of Urban Patterns Should Be Conserved?', *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, vol. 68, pp. 775-789.
- RURITAGE Heritage for Rural Regeneration (2019, available online: <https://www.ruritage.eu> (accessed 03.10.2019)
- Saiya, Angelia Alberthina; Arman, Arry Akhmad (2018) 'Indonesian Enterprise Architecture Framework: A Platform for Integrated and Connected Government', *IEEE*, vol. 978, p. 1.
- Saldaña, Johny (2018) 'Ethnodrama and Ethnotheatre Research as Performance', in: Denzin, Norman K; Lincoln, Yvonna S. Eds. (2018) *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research*, California: SAGE, pp. 378-379.
- Salura, Purnama; Tobing, Rumiati Rosaline; Alfred (2014) 'Identification of Physical Architecture Tribe Region near the Musi River in Palembang City based on Regulation Aspect' (Identifikasi Fisik Arsitektur Kawasan Etnis Tepi Sungai Musi Kota Palembang Berdasarkan Aspek Peraturan), Bandung: Universitas Katolik Parahyangan, p.2, available online: <http://journal.unpar.ac.id/index.php/rekayasa/article/download/1277/1247> (accessed 16.09.2019)
- Shackley, Myra (1998) 'Introduction—World Cultural Heritage', in: Shackley, Myra. Ed. (1998) *Visitor Management: Case Studies from World Heritage Sites*, Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann, pp. 1–9.
- Sharr, Adam (2015) 'Four Economies of Architecture', in: Odgers, Juliet; McVicar, Mhairi; Kite, Stephen. Eds. (2015) *Economy and Architecture*, London, New York: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, pp. 99-107.
- Schreffler, Eric N (2018) 'Better Integrating Travel Choices into Future Urban Mobility Systems: The Day the Highways Stood Still', *Journal of Public Transportation*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 82-91.
- Schröder, Jörg (2017) 'Towards an Architecture of Territories', in: Schröder, Jörg; Carta, Maurizio; Ferreti, Maddalena; Lino, Barbara. Eds. (2017) *Territories, Rural-Urban Strategies*, Berlin: Jovis, pp. 14-35.
- Schröder, Jörg (2018) 'Urbanism and Architecture in Regiobranding', in: Schröder, Jörg; Ferreti, Maddalena. Eds. *Scenario and Patterns for Regiobranding*, Berlin: Jovis, pp. 12-13
- Schoemaker, Paul J.H (1993) 'Multiple Scenario Development: Its Conceptual and Behavioral Foundation', *Strategic Management Journal*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 193-213.
- Schützing, Christian (2014) 'Interview with Christian Schützing', in: Fiel, Wolfgang. Ed. (2014) *Getting Things Done: Evolution of the Built in Vorarlberg*, Vienna: Ambra, pp. 44-59.

-
- Selicato, Francesco; Piscitelli, Caludia (2016) 'Territorial Cultural Systems: Possible Definitions', in: Rotondo, Francesco; Selicato, Francesco; Marin, Vera; Galdeano, Josefina López. Eds. (2016) *Cultural Territorial Systems; Landscape and Cultural Heritage as a Key to Sustainable and Local Development in Eastern Europe*, Switzerland: Springer, p. 76.
- Setiyowati, Ernaning (2010) 'The influence of culture and Islam Values: The Creation Process of Minangkabau Vernacular Architecture' (Pengaruh Budaya dan Nilai Islam: Terbentuknya Arsitektur Vernakuler Minangkabau', *el-Harakah*, vol. 12, pp. 2017-228.
- Silverman, David (2004) *Qualitative Research Theory, Method and Practice*, London: SAGE, pp. 1-378.
- Silverman, David (2013) *A Very Short Interesting and Reasonably Cheap Book about Qualitative Research*, Crydon: SAGE, pp. 1-175.
- Simon, Bernd; Trotschel, Roman; Dahne, Dorit (2008) 'Identity Affirmation and Social Movement Support', *European Journal of Social Psychology*, vol. 38, pp. 935-946.
- Siravo, Francesco (2015) 'Planning and Managing Historic Urban Landscapes', in: Bandarin, Francesco; van Oers, Ron. Eds. (2015) *Reconnecting the City; The Historic Urban Landscape Approach and the Future of Urban Heritage*, United Kingdom: Wiley Blackwell, pp. 161-178.
- South Northamptonshire Council (2019) 'Design Statement and Guidance', South Northamptonshire, available online: <https://www.southnorthants.gov.uk/info/176/conservation-and-heritage/105/village-design-statements-and-guidance> (accessed 03.10.2019)
- Special Province Regulation of Yogyakarta Number 6 of the Year 2012, 'Concerning Conservation of Legacy of Cultural Heritage, Article 61', Yogyakarta: Special Province Government of Yogyakarta.
- Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency (2017) *Kota Agung District in Figure 2017*, Lahat: BPS-Statistics of Lahat Regency, pp. 19, 68, available online: <https://lahatkab.bps.go.id/publication.html?Publikasi%5BtahunJudul%5D=&Publikasi%5BkataKunci%5D=K0ta+agung&yt0=Tampilkan> (accessed at 20.03.2018)
- Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency (2017) *Lahat Regency in Figure 2017*, Lahat: BPS-Statistics of Lahat Regency, pp. 32, 111, available online: <https://lahatkab.bps.go.id/publication/2017/08/11/a7a5d906cd5d8cf69332b956/kabupaten-lahat-dalam-angka-2017.html> (accessed 19.03.2018)
- Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency (2017) *Percentage Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant 2000 Market Prices by Industrial Origin (Without Oil & Gas) in 2010-2014*, Lahat: BPS-Statistics of Lahat Regency, available online: <https://lahatkab.bps.go.id/statictable/2016/03/14/36/distribusi-persentase-produk-domestik-regional-bruto-atas-dasar-harga-konstan-2000-menurut-lapangan-usaha-tanpa-migas-tahun-2010-2014.html> (accessed 02.04.2018)
- Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency (2017) *Pulau Pinang District in Figure 2017*, Lahat: BPS-Statistics of Lahat Regency, pp.21, 65, available online: <https://lahatkab.bps.go.id/publication.html?Publikasi%5BtahunJudul%5D=&Publikasi%5BkataKunci%5D=pulau+pinang&yt0=Tampilkan> (accessed 20.03.2018)
- Statistics Indonesia of South Sumatera Province (2017) *Total area, number of population and the population density*, Palembang: BPS-Statistics of South Sumatera Province, available online: <https://sumsel.bps.go.id/subject/12/kependudukan.html#subjekViewTab3> (accessed 22.03.2018)
- Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency (2017) *Kecamatan Kota Agung Dalam Angka 2017 (Kota Agung Regency in Number 2017)*, Lahat: BPS-Statistics of Lahat Regency, pp. 1-90.
-

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency (2017) *Kecamatan Pulau Pinang Dalam Angka 2017 (Pulau Pinang Regency in Number 2017)*, Lahat: BPS-Statistics of Lahat Regency, pp. 1-83.
- Stephens, John; Tiwari, Reena (2015) 'Symbolic Estates: Community Identity and Empowerment through Heritage', *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 99-114.
- Stern, Robert A.M (2011) 'Tradition and Invention in Architecture; Conversations and Essays', New Haven, London: Yale University Press, pp. 1-166.
- Steward, Jill (2004) 'Performing Abroad: British Tourist in Italy and their Practices 1840-1914', in: Lasanky, D. Medina; McLaren, Brian. Eds. (2004) *Architecture and Tourism*, Oxford: Berg, pp. 53-72.
- Stojanović, Milica; Mitković, Petar; Mitković, Mihailo (2014) 'The Scenario Method in Urban Planning', vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 81-95.
- Sugiarto, Eddy Cahyono (2017) 'Trigger the Infrastructure, Booster the Equal Development' (Memacu Infrastruktur, Mempercepat Pemerataan Pembangunan), Sekretariat Kabinet Republik Indonesia (Secretariat cabinet of Indonesia Republic), available online: <https://setkab.go.id/memacu-infrastruktur-mempercepat-pemerataan-pembangunan/> (accessed 23.08.2019)
- Sumadi, Budi Karya (2019) in: *Local Government give the management of Atung Bungsu Airport to Ministry of Transportation (Pemda Bakal Serahkan Pengelolaan Bandara Atung Bungsu Pagar Alam kepada Kemenhub)*, JPNN, available online: <https://www.jpnn.com/news/pemda-bakal-serahkan-pengelolaan-bandara-atung-bungsu-pagar-alam-kepada-kemenhub> (accessed 16.09.2019)
- Sung, Tae Kyung (2015) 'The Creative Economy in Global Competition', *Technological Forecasting & Social Change*, vol. 96, pp. 89-91.
- Tavory, Iddo; Timmermans, Stefan (2014) *Abductive Analysis Theorizing Qualitative Research*, London: The University of Chicago Press, pp. 1-172.
- Takayuki, Takeshita (2015) 'Energy and Climate Change', in: Managi, Shunsuke. Ed. (2015) *The Routledge Handbook of Environmental Economics Asia*, New York: Routledge, pp. 135-156.
- Tariq, Rehana (2008) *Sustainable Urbanization and Urban Development; A Global Scenario*, New Delhi: New Academic Publishers.
- Tarozzi (1990) 'On the Need Harmonize the Three Objectives in the Regulatory Approaches', in: Magnaghi, Alberto (2000) *The Urban Village: A Charter for Democracy and Local Self-Sustainable Development*, London: Zed, p. 44.
- Telfer, David J; Sharpley, Richard (2008) *Tourism and Development in the Developing World*, London, New York, NY: Routledge, pp. 1-232.
- Terluin, Ida J (2003) 'Differences in Economic Development in Rural Regions of Advanced Countries: An Overview and Critical Analysis of Theories', *Journal of Rural Studies*, vol. 19, pp. 327-344.
- The Agency of Culture and Tourism/Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata of Lahat Regency (2017) 'Performance Accountability Report of Government Agencies (LKJIP)', Lahat: Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata, p. 35.
- The Agency of Tourism/ Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata of Lahat Regency (2017) 'Tourist Visits Report in Lahat Regency', Lahat: Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata.
- The Regional Planning Agency/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah of Lahat Regency (2012) 'Regional Planning of Lahat Regency 2012-2032', Lahat: Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah.

-
- Thomasa, Albert; Menassa, Carol C; Kamat, Vineet R (2015) 'A Framework to Understand Effect of Building Systems Deterioration on Life Cycle Energy', *Procedia Engineering*, vol. 118, pp. 507–514.
- Thorbeck, Dewey (2012) *Rural Design; A New Design Discipline*, Oxon: Routledge, pp. 1-236.
- Throsby, David (2012) 'Heritage Economics: A Conceptual Framework', in: Licciardi, Guido; Amirtahmasebi, Rana. Eds. (2012) *The Economics of Uniqueness; Investing in Historic City Cores and Cultural Heritage Assets for Sustainable Development*, Washington, DC: World Bank, pp. 46-47.
- Thiel, Joachim (2015) 'Creative Cities and the Reflexivity of the Urban Creative Economy', *European Urban and Regional Studies*, vol. 24(1), pp. 21–34.
- Tjemkes, Brian; Vos, Pepijn; Burgers, Koen (2012) *Strategic Alliance Management*, London: Routledge, pp. 1-318.
- Throsby, David (2012) 'Heritage Economics: A Conceptual Framework', in: Licciardi, Guido; Amirtahmasebi, Rana. Eds. (2012) *The Economics of Uniqueness; Investing in Historic City Cores and Cultural Heritage Assets for Sustainable Development*, Washington, DC: World Bank, pp. 45-74.
- Tillman, Kathryn Harker; Nam, Charles B (2008) 'Family Structure Outcomes of Alternative Family Definitions', *Popul Res Policy Rev*, vol. 27, pp. 367–384.
- Timothy, Dallen. J; Nyaupane, G.P (2009) *Cultural Heritage and Tourism in the Developing World*, London: Routledge, pp. 1-251.
- Tjemkes, Brian; Vos, Pepijn; Burgers, Koen (2012) *Strategic Alliance Management*, London: Routledge, pp. 1-318.
- Toth, Ferenc L (2008) 'Dealing with Surprises in Environmental Scenarios', in: Alcamo, Joseph. Ed. (2008) *Environmental Futures: The Practise of Environmental Scenario Analysis*, Netherland: Elsevier, pp. 189-190.
- Tourism Board of Yogyakarta Province (2017), 'Tourism Village Tanjung' (Desa Wisata Tanjung), 29.12.2017, available online: <https://visitingjogja.com/12737/desa-wisata-tanjung/> (accessed 20.02.2019)
- Unesco (2010) 'The Power of Culture to Development', Paris: UNESCO, available online: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001893/189382e.pdf> (accessed 11.03.2019)
- UNESCO World Heritage (2012) 'Managing Natural World Heritage', Paris: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, pp. 1-97.
- Unesco World Heritage Convention (2015) 'Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention', available online: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/sustainabledevelopment/> (accessed 07.03.2019)
- Unesco World Heritage Convention (2015) 'World Heritage and Indigenous People', available online: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/496/> (accessed 08.03.2019)
- Unesco World Heritage Convention (2019) 'Sustainable Development; World Heritage and Sustainable Development', available online: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/sustainabledevelopment/> (accessed 07.03.2019)
- Unesco World Heritage Convention (2019), 'The Contribution of World Heritage to Sustainable Development', available online: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/sustainabledevelopment/> (accessed 07.03.2019)
- UN Habitat III (2017) 'A Conference of 30,000 Voices', Habitat III Secretariat, available online: <http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/30000-voices-HabitatIII.pdf>, (accessed 12.03.2019)
-

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- United Nation (2015) 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', The General Assembly, pp.1, 35, 36, available online: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/> (accessed 13.03.2019)
- United Nation, 'Sustainable Development Goals Goal 1: No Poverty', available online: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/> (accessed 13.03.2019)
- Urban, Sabine (1998) 'From Alliance Practices to Alliance Capitalism: New Strategies for Management, and Partnership', Wiesbaden: Gabler, p. 16.
- Urry, John (1999) 'Gazing on History', in: Boswell, David; Evans, Jessica. Eds. (1999) *Representing the Nation: A Reader, Histories, Heritage and Museums*, London: Routledge, p. 215.
- Van Notten, Philip W.F; Rotmans, Jan; Van Asselt, Marjolein B.A; Rothman, Dale S (2003) 'An Updated Scenario Typology', *Futures*, vol. 35, pp. 423-443.
- Van Oers, Ron (2005) 'Introduction and Summary Report of Expert Meeting (with Declaration of Georgetown', in: Van Oers, Ron; Haraguchi, S. Eds. (2005) *Caribbean Wooden Treasures*, Proceedings of the Thematic Expert Meeting on Wooden Urban Heritage in the Caribbean Region, Georgetown, Unesco World Heritage, pp. 13-14.
- Van Winden, Willem; Barun, Erik; Otgaar, Alexander; Witte, Jan-Jelle (2014) *Urban Innovation Systems; What makes them tick?*, Oxon: Routledge, pp. 1-203.
- Walker, Jarret (2018) 'To Predict with Confidence, Plan for Freedom', *Journal of Public Transportation*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 119-127.
- Watkins, Kari (2018) 'Does the Future of Mobility Depend on Public Transportation?', *Journal of Public Transportation*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 53-59.
- Weaver, Andrew; Osterman, Paul (2014) 'The New Skill Production System: Policy Challenges ad Solutions in Manufacturing Labor Markets', in: Locke, Richard M; Wellhausen, Rachel L. Eds. (2014) *Production in the Innovation Economy*, Massachusetts: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, pp. 17-50.
- Webber, Willi; Yannas, Simos (2014) 'Introduction', in: Webber, Willi; Yannas, Simos. Eds. (2014) *Lessons from Vernacular Architecture*, New York: Routledge, p. 2.
- Wiek, Arnim; Binder, Claudia; Scholz, Roland W (2006) 'Functions of Scenarios in Transition Processes', *Futures*, vol. 38, pp. 740-766.
- Wilson, Nick (2010) 'Social Creativity: Re-qualifying the Creative Economy', *King's Research Portal*, vol. 16 (3), pp. 367-381.
- World Bank (2001) 'Cultural Heritage and Development A Framework for Action in the Middle East and North Africa', Washington: The World Bank, pp. 1-85, available online: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/406981468278943948/Cultural-heritage-and-development-a-framework-for-action-in-the-Middle-East-and-North-Africa> (accessed 11.03.2019)
- World Heritage Committee, UNESCO (1996) 'Information Document Glossary of World Heritage Terms', available online <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/gloss96.htm> (accessed 05.03.2019)
- Yahya, Arief (2017) in: Gumelar, Galih (2017) 'Ministry of Tourism Claimed that Tourism is the Main Contribution in National Income', available online: <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/ekonomi/20171018180443-78-249279/kemenpar-klaim-pariwisata-jadi-kontributor-utama-devisa> (accessed 18.06.2019)
- Yusaf, Talal; Goh, Steven; Borserio, J.A (2011) 'Potential of renewable energy alternatives in Australia', *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, vol. 15, pp. 2214-2221.

- Qian, Jie (2016) *Old Canal New Architecture; Rethinking Water Heritage Tourism in Rural Environment*, Master Thesis of University of Massachusetts, p. 9.
- Zain, Arief Azazie (2015), in: '22 Millions Rupiah for 3 Stories Buiding Park Malioboro' (Rp.22 M untuk Pembangunan Parkir 3 Tingkat Malioboro), available online: <http://www.jogja.co/rp-22-milyar-untuk-parkir-3-tingkat-malioboro/> (accessed 20.02.2019)
- Zegeer, Charles V; Bushell, Max (2012) 'Pedestrian Crash Trends and Potential Countermeasures from Around the World', *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, vol. 44, pp. 3-11.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Foremost, I am very grateful to Allah SWT; God Almighty, without His graces and blessings, this study would not have been possible. This thesis becomes a reality with the kind support of many individuals (institutions/departments). I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all of them.

I would like to express the deepest gratitude and appreciation to my supervisor, Dipl.-Ing. Prof. Jörg Schröder for the continuous support for the Doctoral study and research, for his patience, motivation, enthusiasm, and immense knowledge. His guidance helps me throughout the research and writing the dissertation.

My sincere thanks also goes to Prof. Dr. Arch. Maddalena Ferretti, members of the faculty committee, all of research fellows and staffs in Institut für Entwerfen und Städtebau, Fakultät für Architektur und Landschaft, Leibniz Universität Hannover, for their encouragement and insightful inputs. I am grateful for the comments and courses to support my writing knowledge and skill from Zoe Vercelli, M.A., Fachsprachenzentrum in Leibniz Universität Hannover. I also appreciate the support to gain this degree from all of the lecturers and staff in the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia.

In addition, a thank you to all of the heads, representatives, and all of the people in case study areas of 21 villages, especially Lubuk Sepang and Bangke villages, Lahat Regency, South Sumatera, Indonesia for all of the support, kindness, warm and friendly atmosphere during the fieldworks. I also appreciate my fieldworks/surveys' members for being hard workers and supportive team.

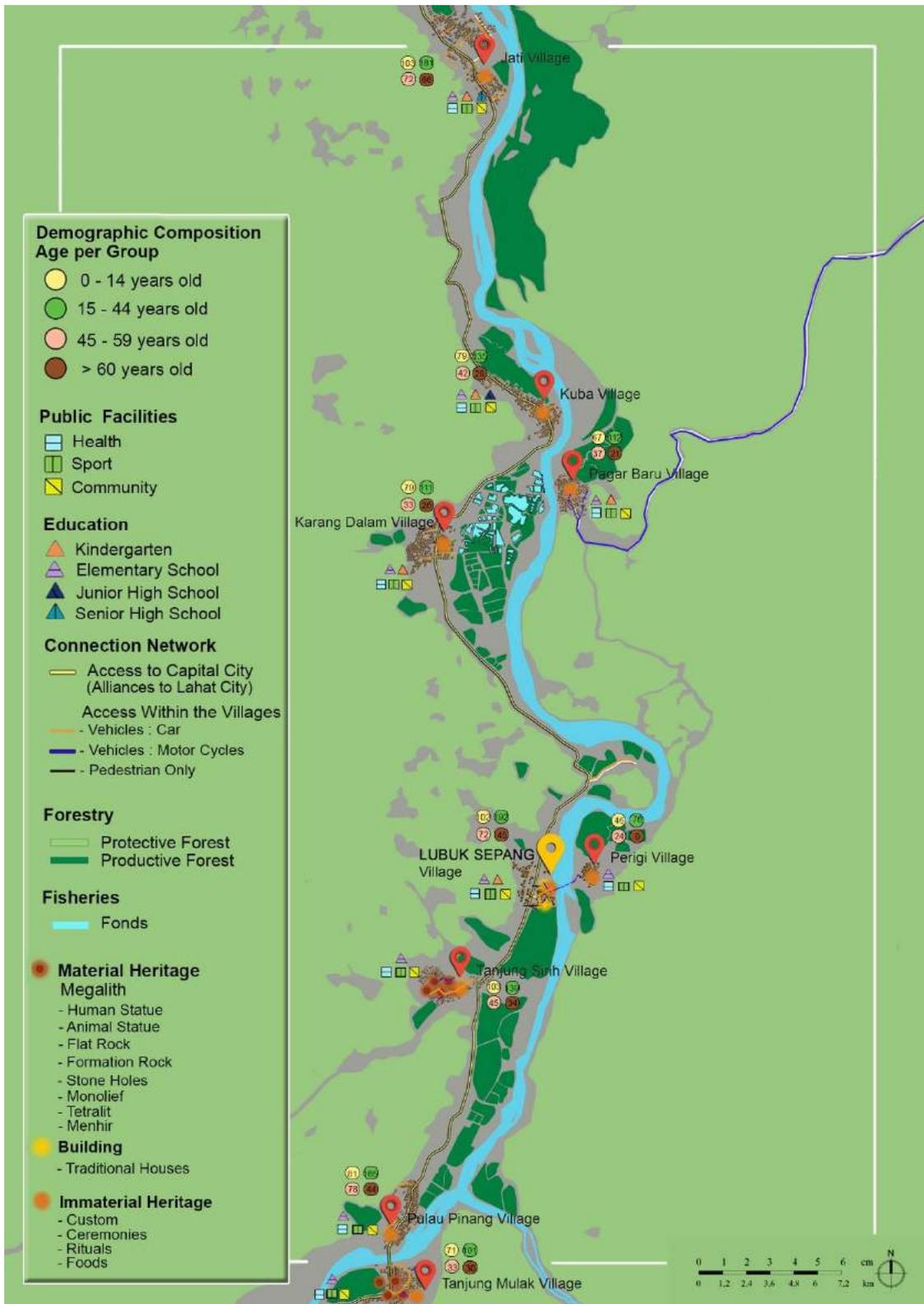
I am highly indebted for BUDI-LN Scholarship of Kemristikdikti-LPDP (Indonesian Endowment Fund for Education) for providing necessary funds and facilities during these three years of study in Institut für Entwerfen und Städtebau, Fakultät für Architektur und Landschaft, Leibniz Universität Hannover and living in Hannover, Germany.

Last but not least, I would like to thank my family: my lovely son (Jabb, my inspiration to undertaking this journey) for all his struggles and happiness during three years living in Hannover, Germany; my husband (Asa) for his support of all (complicated) moments during my study; my mother (Nima) for her endless love and meaningful prays; my late father (Alm. H. Lian) and my late brother (Alm. H. Pawi) for their true examples of hard work and responsibility; my parents-in-law, brotherhood (Indra, Endi), sisterhood (Sus, Ef, Wes, Ana) and all of my big family for all of their support.

Finally, I dedicate this dissertation for anyone who never stops struggling for better Indonesia and believe that everyone deserves a better life both in cities and villages. I dedicate this for all of citizen, professionals, academics, students, as well as group and individual, institutions/departments, and organisations who actively contribute in the protection, valorisation and development of heritage as an enormous power for future, and initiate the architecture and planning fields as a significant integration for both theoretical and practices of sustainable local development framework.

LOCAL POTENTIALS

Lubuk Sepang Alliance



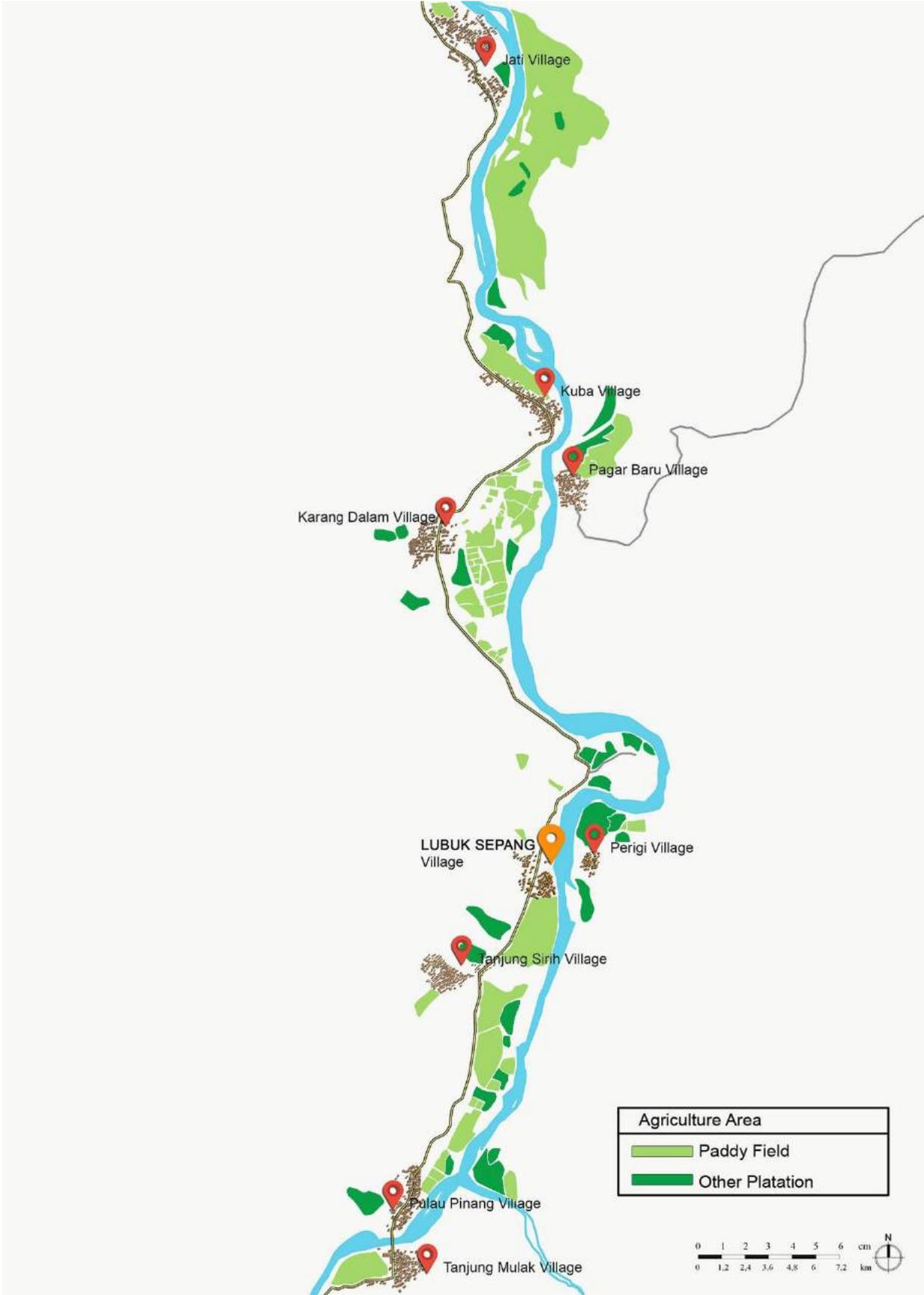
Potentials in Lubuk Sepang alliance consist of material and immaterial heritage, agriculture and fishery, forestry, demographic composition, social and cultural facilities



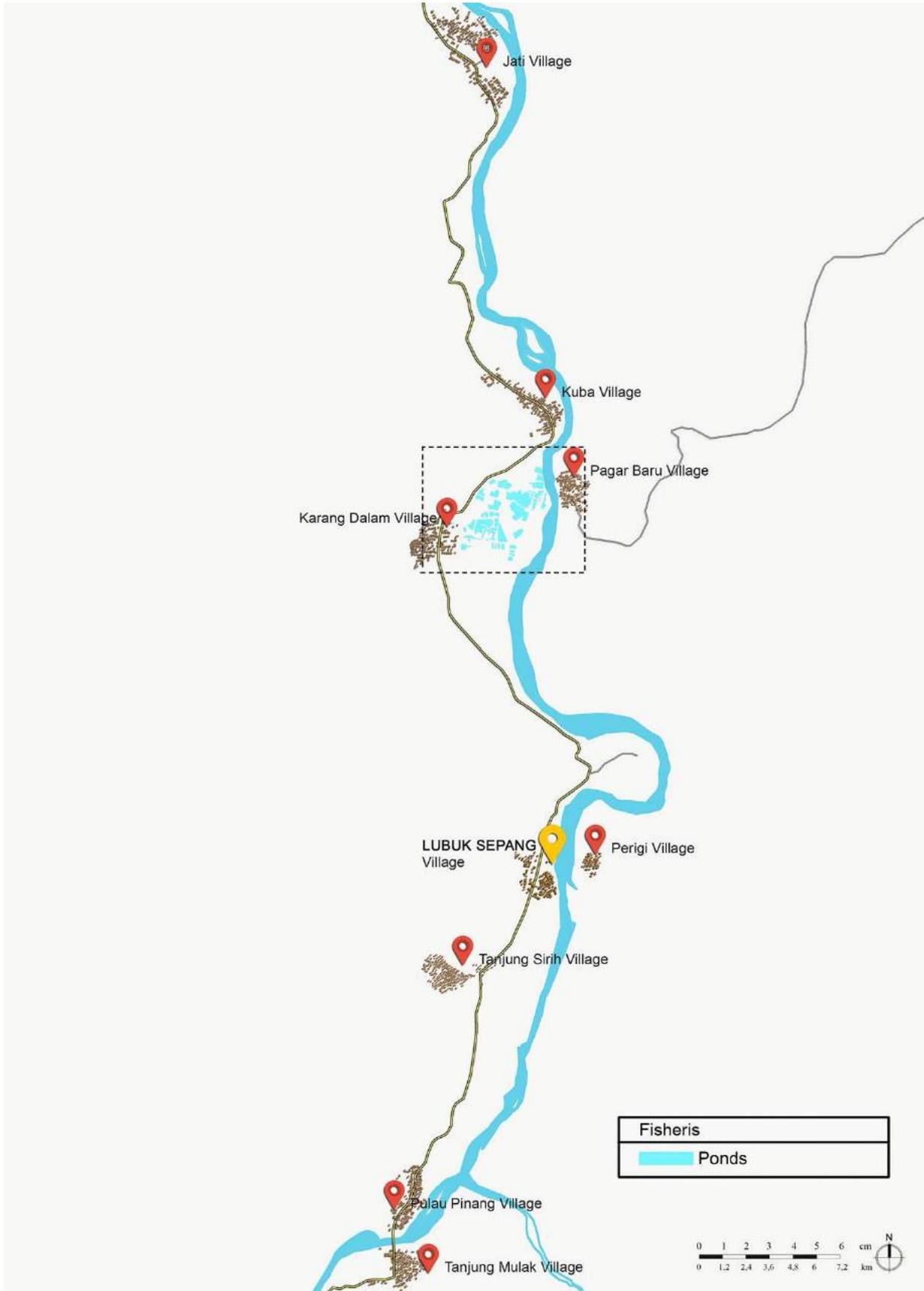
Immaterial heritage in Lubuk Sepang alliance consists of several of custom, ceremonies, rituals and foods as part of local culture and daily life that are generally identic in the region based on the same values (tribe)



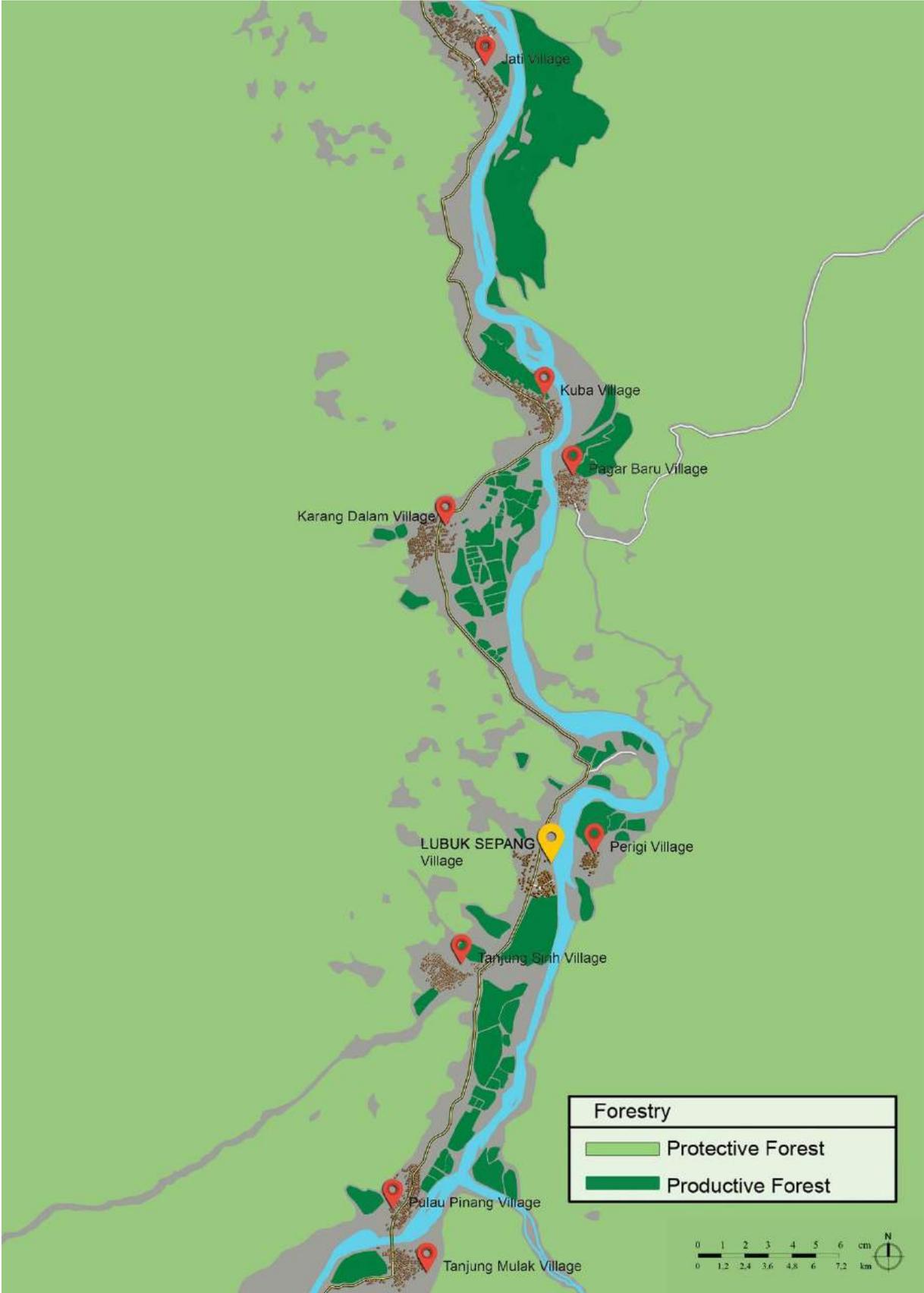
Material heritage in Lubuk Sepang alliance consists of megalith sites in some villages and traditional houses that are mostly located (two of them are listed as regional heritage object) in Lubuk Sepang village



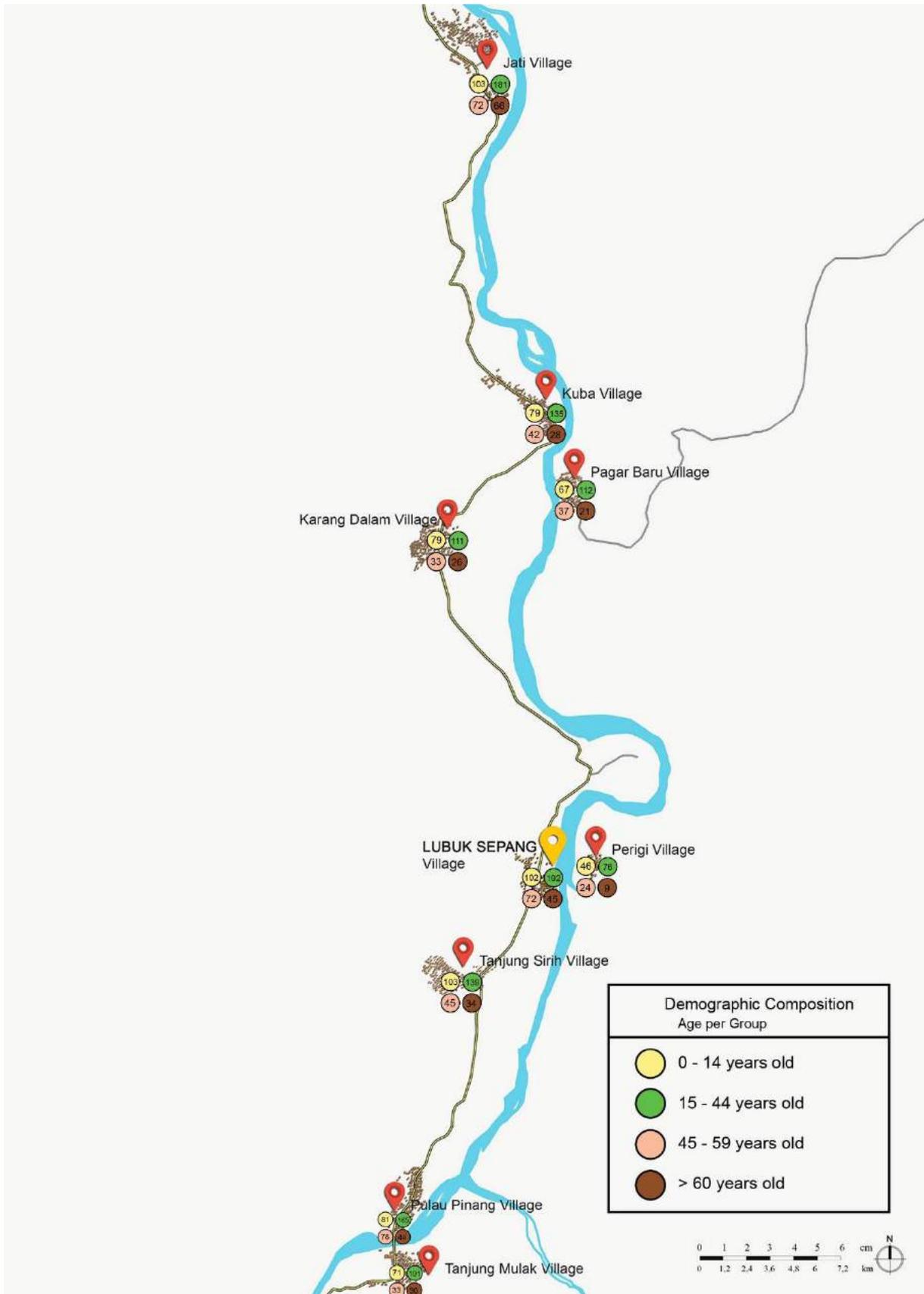
Agriculture is the dominant sector for daily activities, especially paddy field with traditional system, and other fields (coffee, corn and tropical fruits)



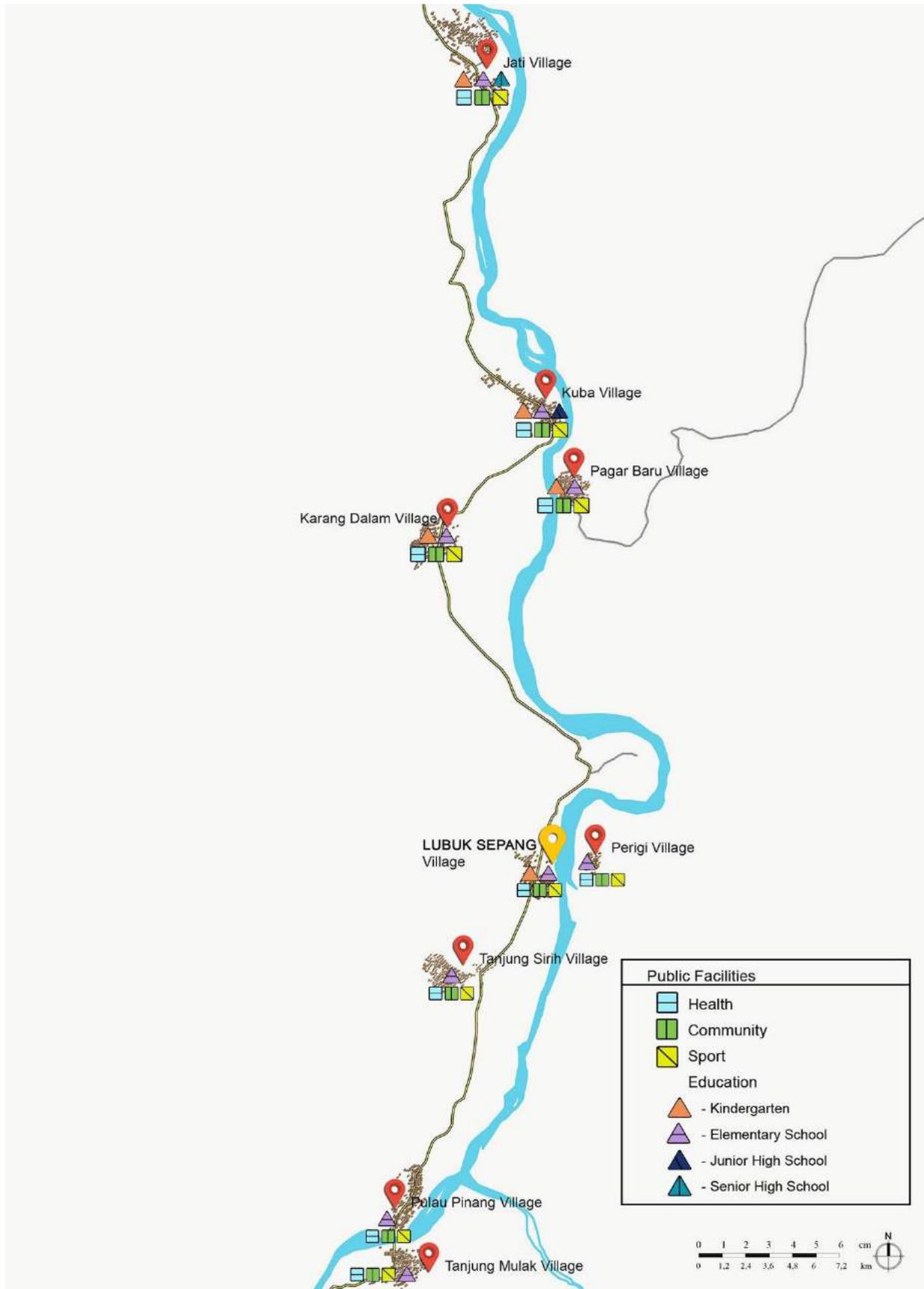
Fishery is centralized in the area between Pagar Baru and Karang Dalam villages as alternative activity



Forests spread in some of areas in the alliance

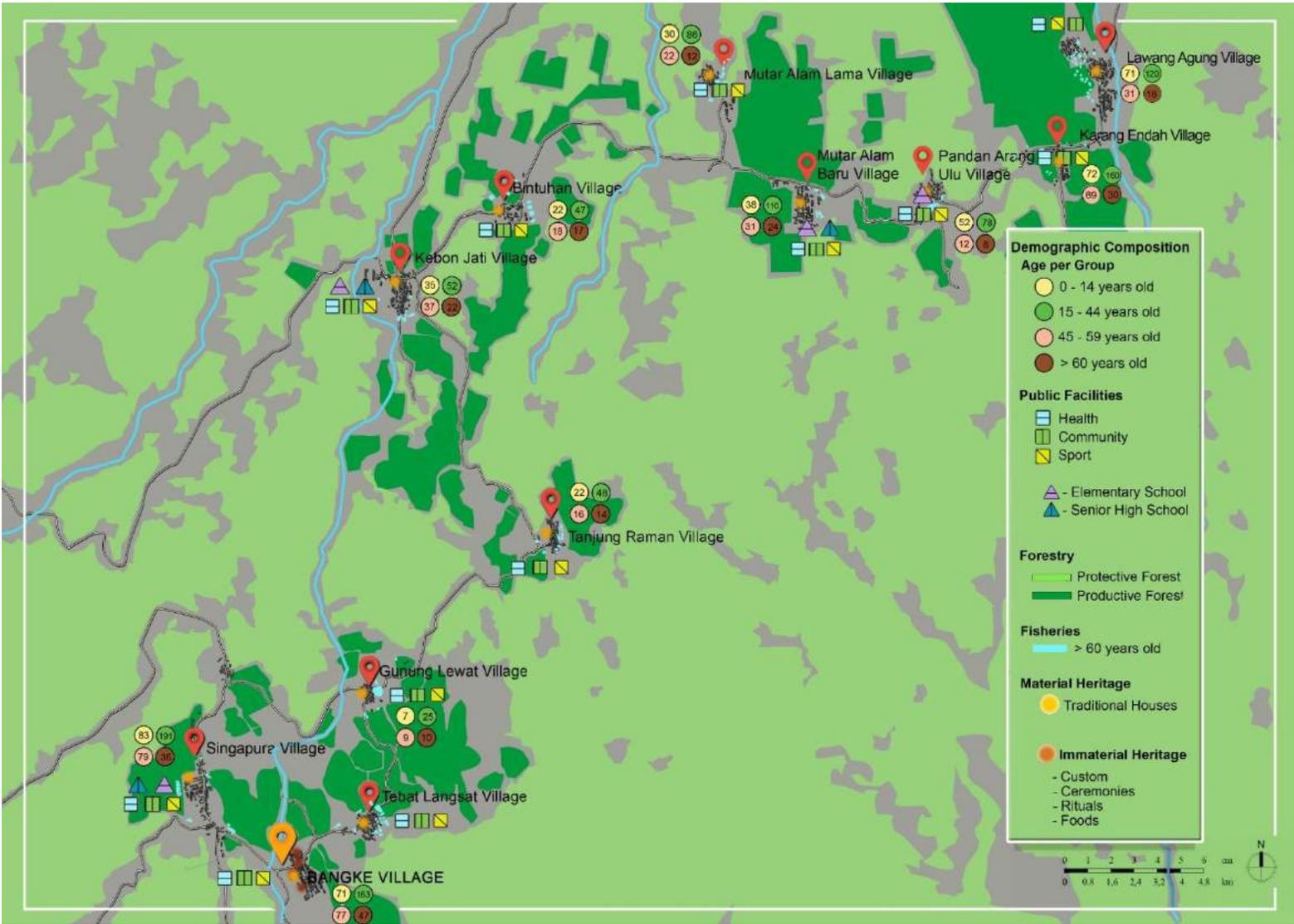


Demographic composition in Lubuk Sepang alliance has four age groups with significant number of children and old people. Those groups are dominated by male.



Lubuk Sepang alliance is facilitated by schools in some of villages only (for every level), health facilities, sports facilities, youth and religion (organisation) facilities in every village

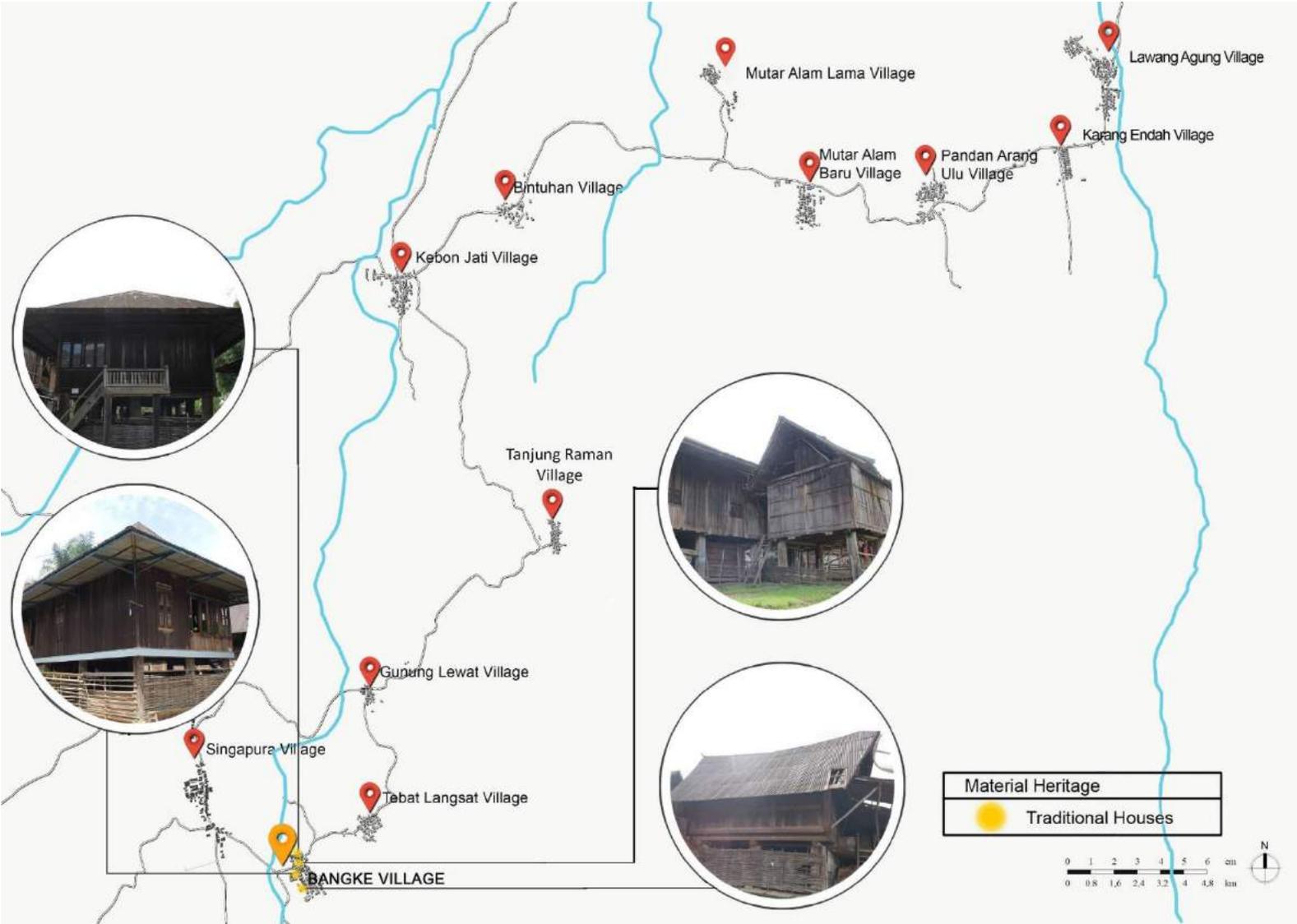
Bangke Alliance



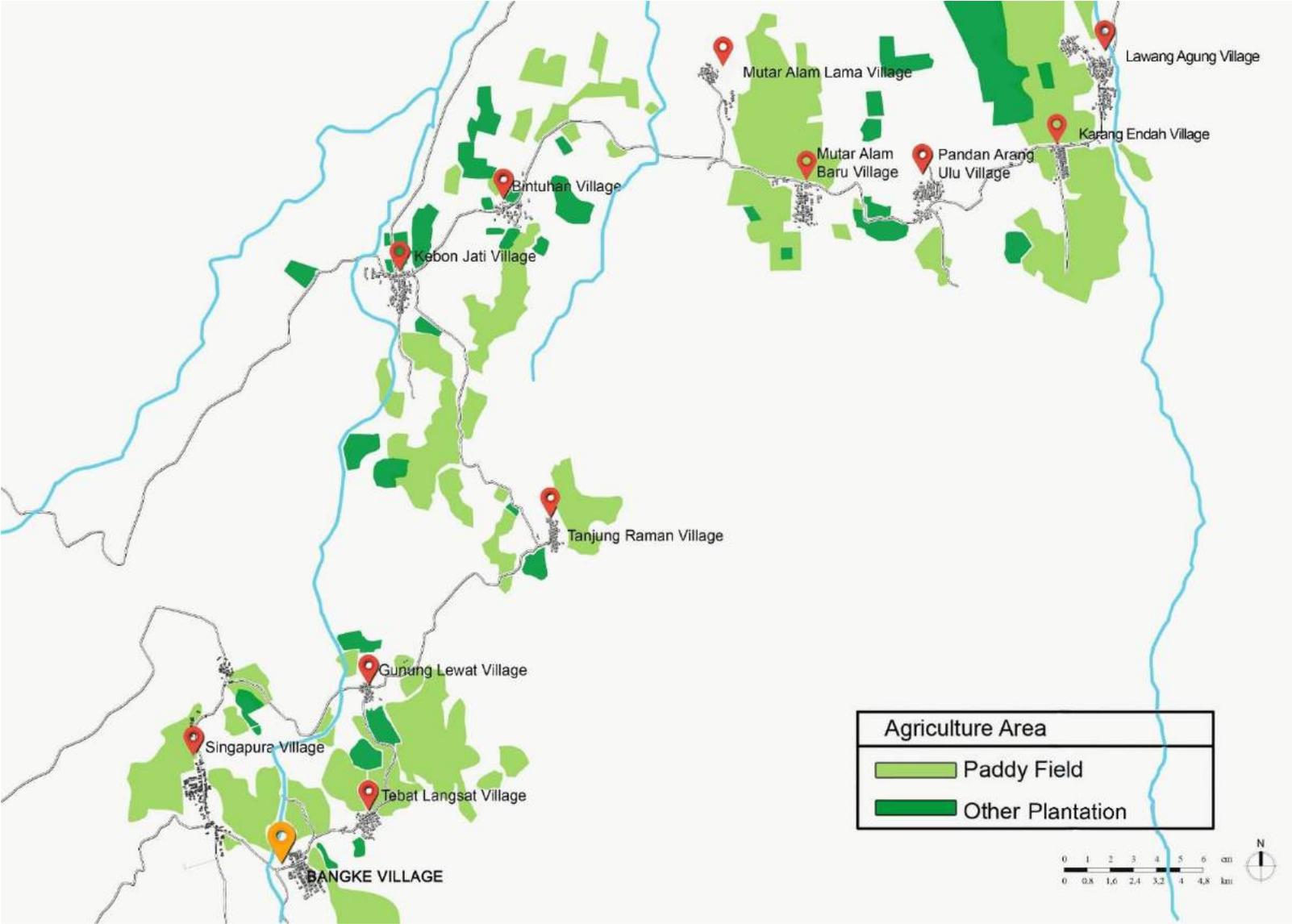
Potentials in Bangke alliance consist of material and immaterial heritage, agriculture and fishery, forestry, demographic composition, social and cultural facilities



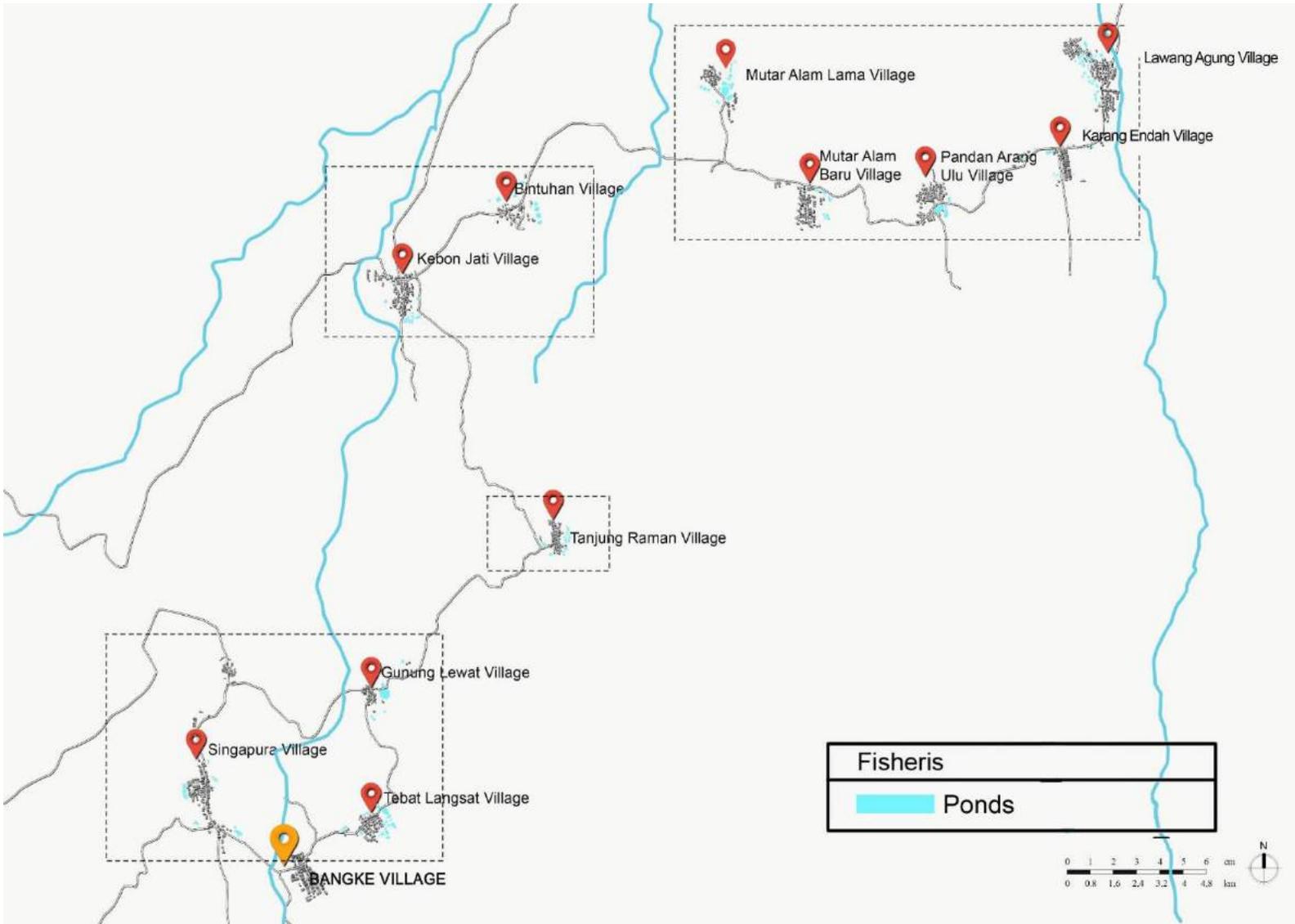
Immaterial heritage in Bangke alliance consists of several of custom, ceremonies, rituals and foods as part of local culture and daily life that are generally identic in the region based on the same values (tribe)



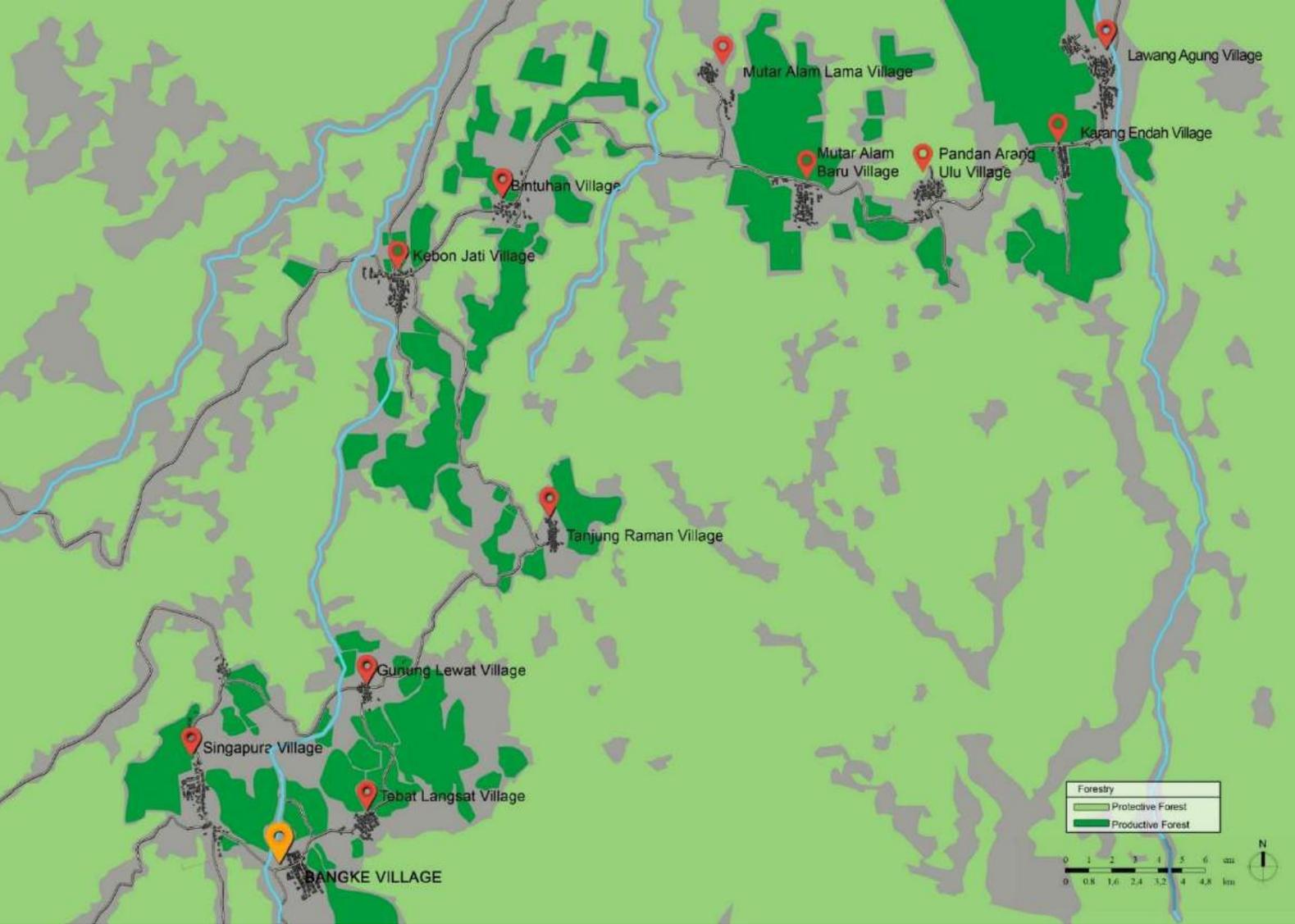
Material heritage in Bangke alliance consists of traditional houses that are centralized in Bangke Village, while other villages have also common traditional house typology (*Rumah Pangung* with lifted structure) but have been modernized in design and construction



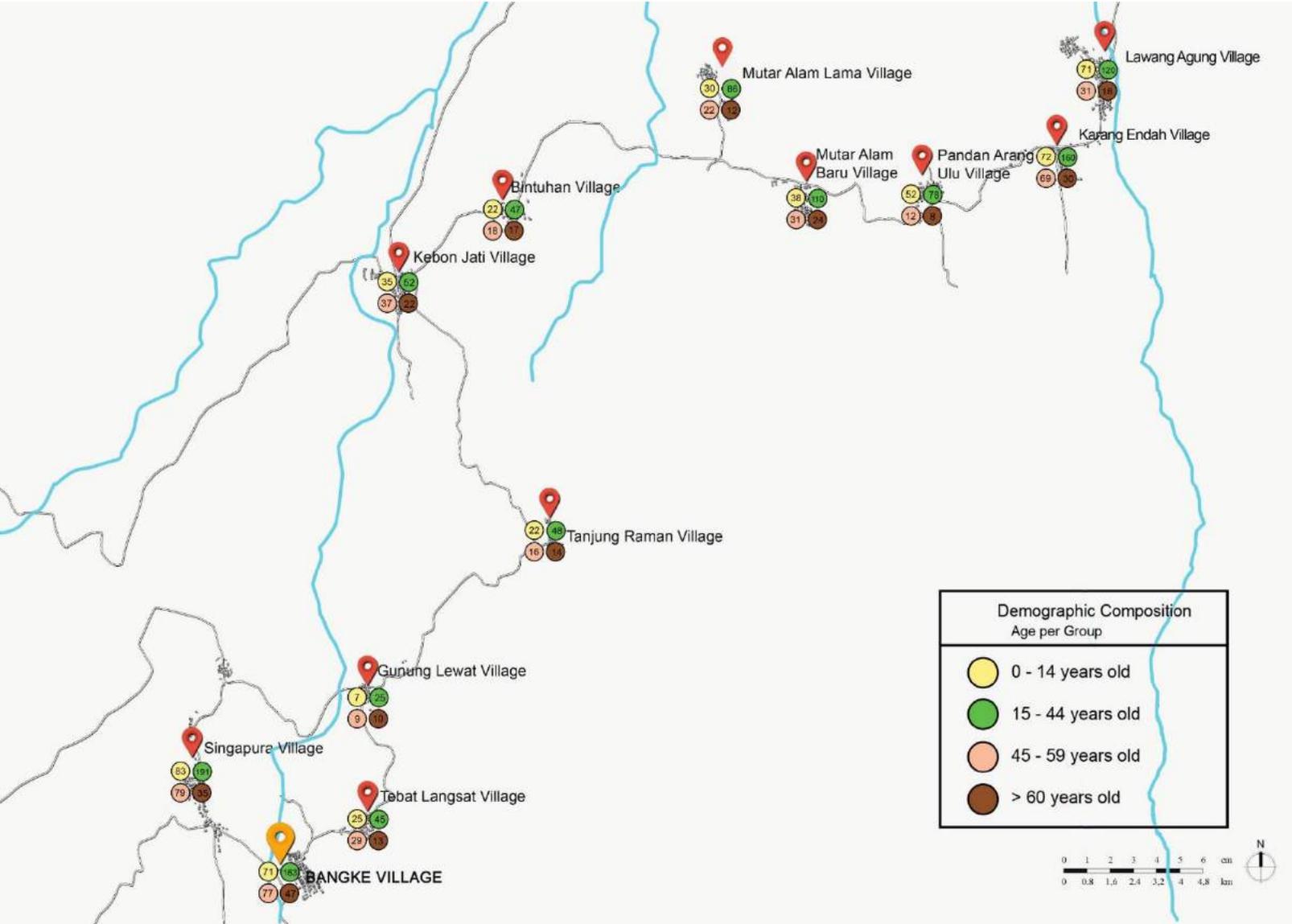
Agriculture is the dominant sector for daily living, especially paddy field with traditional system. The other ther fields are planted with coffee, corn and tropical fruits



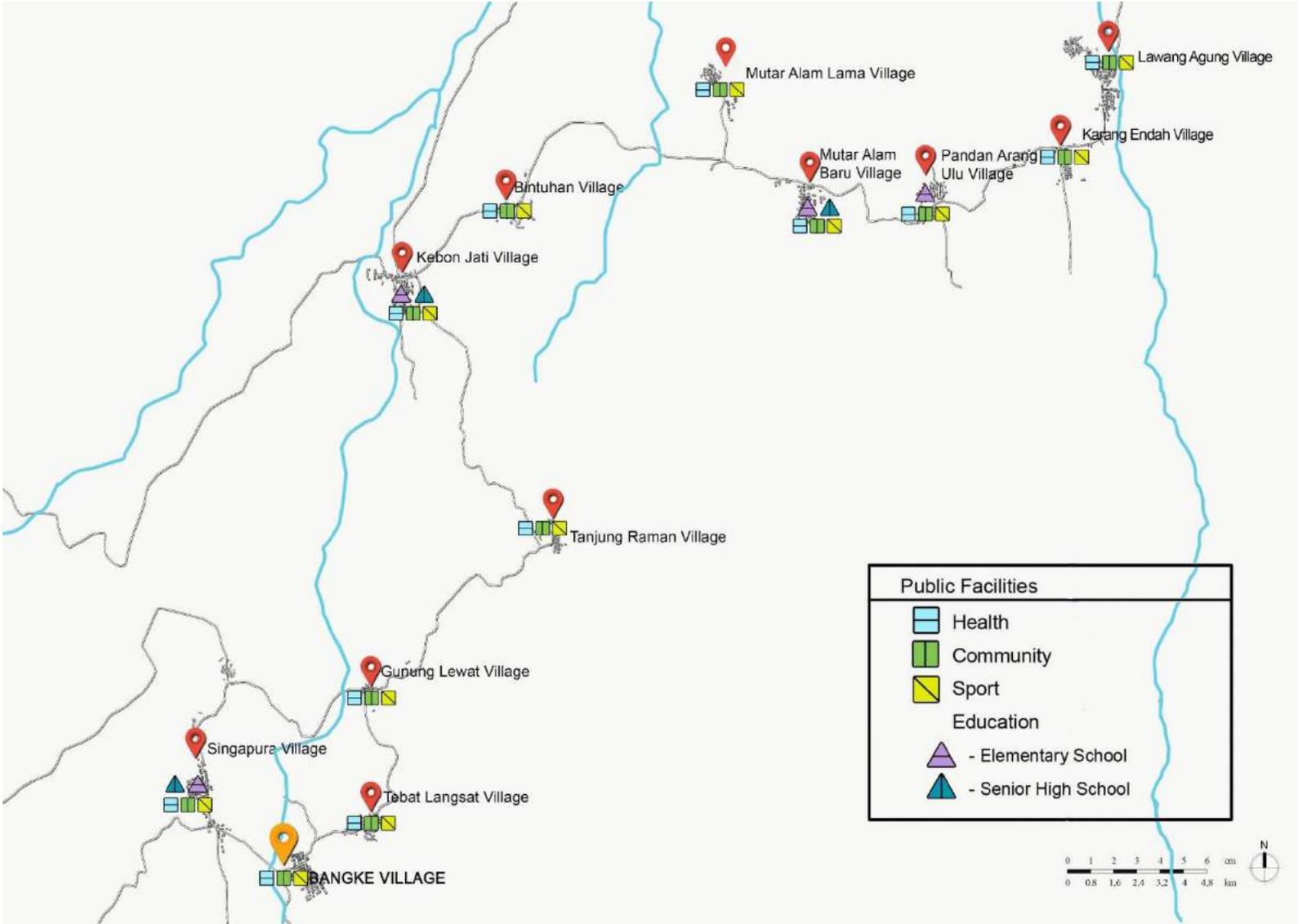
Fishery with traditional system is one of the recent activity in Bangke alliance. It spreads in every village due to the enormous source of water for the hills to support daily need (many local foods use fish as main ingredient). This alliance is also one of the biggest fish supplier in the region.



Bangke alliance is surrounded by the productive forest. However, there is unwritten regulation in the village as part of the culture that the production of wood (even though in the private property) is allowed for limited use (renovation for the house) to sustain the forest and environment.



Demographic composition in Bangke alliance has four age groups with significant number of children and old people. These groups are dominated by male.



Bangke alliance is facilitated by schools in some of villages only (for every level), and health facilities, sports facilities, youth and religion (organisation) facilities in every village

PHOTOGRAPHS OF VILLAGES

Lubuk Sepang village



Lubuk Sepang village as a cluster of houses near the biggest river of Lematang in Lahat Regency



Temporary bridge is vital facility for people in Lubuk Sepang village, not only connecting it village with Perigi village, but also to the farms/fields around the villages



The scenery view of Lubuk Sepang village and alliance, between river, paddy field, and hills at the side of main road



Lubuk Sepang village has direct access to the main road to other cities/provinces: capital city of Lahat, Paragalam City, and Bengkulu Province.

ATTACHMENT

Bangke village



Bangke village is a cluster of houses in hilly area.



Bangke villages is surrounded by natural resources of paddy fields, farms, forest, ponds and hills.



Forest as the borderless views of Bangke village and alliance. It has single access that is accessible for single vehicle (cars) in line.

PEOPLE AND SPACE



Outdoor sport area is for not only physical activities for young people, but also a place for their socialization moments, specifically

ATTACHMENT



Afternoon talks in the neighbourhood would always relax time for local people after working in the farms/fields. It is part of habit as well as characteristics of warm and friendly local society.



Most of the occasions (e.g. wedding ceremony) would be a whole village agenda; everyone would take role, for example cooking the meal together. It is also a strong characteristic of the local society.



River is a vital resource in the alliance. Beyond as a source of water, river is part of the culture as the preference place for many activities in daily life, instead of building private bathroom in each house.

HERITAGE BEYOND BUILDINGS

Cemeteries in Lubuk Sepang Village



Historical Sites in Lubuk Sepang Village



Megalith in Bangke Alliance



Other components that exist as part of the local resource (believe/values/means) in the region.

PUBLICATIONS

Prima, Listen (2018) 'Repositioning Peripheral Villages: Case Study in Indonesia', in: Schröder, Jörg; Carta, Maurizio; Ferreti, Maddalena; Lino, Barbara (2018), *Dynamics of Periphery; Atlas for Emerging Creative and Resilient Habitat*, Berlin: Jovis, pp. 298-350.

Prima, Listen (2018) 'Wood Heritage Architecture', in: Schröder, Jörg; Carta, Maurizio; Hartmann, Sarah. Eds. (2018) *Creative Heritage*, Berlin: Jovis, pp. 80-81.

Prima, Listen (2018) 'Scenarios for Village Alliances Promoting Local Development', IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, vol. 213, pp. 1-10, available online: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/213/1/012007>.

DECLARATION

Declaration of Authorship

I declare that I have completed the Doctoral thesis independently and have not used any sources or means other than those indicated. The work has not previously been submitted as a thesis or an examination paper.

Signed:

Listen Prima

Date:

20 May 2020
