

Bambang Heryanto; Isfa Sastrawati; Marly Valenti Patandianan
bheryanto85@gmail.com; isysfa@yahoo.com; marlymks@yahoo.com

CULINARYSCAPES: TYPOMORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN OLD DISTRICT URBAN LANDSCAPE

Abstract

This paper tries to explore the development of urban tourism amenities in an old district of the city. It is inevitable that tourism activities, needs various amenities to accommodate travelers. One of several amenities that travelers look for, beside hotels and shopping places, is the specific tasty local foods. The growing numbers of buildings and eating structures that facilitate culinary activities in the last decades have changed the spatial pattern of the old district of Makassar. Old colonial houses and open spaces have been turned into restaurants, bistros, cafes, and food stalls that serve local and global cuisines. The paper used field observation by identifying buildings structures that facilitate culinary activities through typo-morphological analysis based on the spatial, morphological, functional, temporal, and visual dimensions. The typomorphological changes that are measured in the old district are the type, location, site, form, structure, and distribution pattern of eating place.
Keywords: urban tourism, tourism service, old district, building, typomorhology.

INTRODUCTION

Experiences have shown that cities have become one of tourism destination recently. In one side, cities are tourism object because they offer interesting elements for visitors. Urban artifacts such as buildings, paths, districts, squares, landmarks are interesting become image and identity the city (Lynch, 1960). For visitors these urban elements visitors are urban artifacts that they want to get further experiences of them. On the other side, certain cities offer various kinds of touristic facilities for visitors in their geographical setting. Theme parks, entertainments places, and eating places are several amenities that attract visitors to come to cities. For a city, tourism activity means to sell products and services (Ritchie and Crouch, 1993). Products are touristic objects which visitors want to see and to have experience from them. Tourism service amenities are commodities that city offer to comfort to visitors while they enjoy their journey in city.

Numbers of urban planners argue three main factors that influence that influence urban tourism. First, people come to a city because of its historical and culture, its entertainment, and its attraction features. Second, people come to a city for it accommodation and its culinary amenities. Third, people come to a city for it commodities that concern with the accessibility, easy and cheap with transportation (Kowalczyk, 2009). These three factors are main components of products and services in tourism industry. They are driving forces that generate cities in promoting and selling their tourism products and services for people.

Recently, people visit certain city for different means. Despite to fulfill their pleasure needs, some of them to visit to meet their relatives, to attend conference or seminars, or to do business activities increase significantly (Bramwell and Lane, 1933; Edwards et. all, 2008; Ashworth and Page, 2010). Hotels, restaurants, to souvenir shops, convention halls, and others are services that always ready to support tourist and visitors activities in the city.

URBAN AND TOURISM SERVICE AMENITIES

Globalization recently has influenced most cities in the world (Asworth and Page; 2010). Like most cities, in general, the influence of globalization give impacts to the city environment economically, spatially, physically, and as well as visually in their certain areas (Martokusumo, 2010). A tourism industry, like other sectors, also has been triggered by such phenomena. The presence of tourism service amenities to accommodate incoming tourists and visitors to stay in the city directly influence its current urban environment. Many cities reveal that their old districts morphologically are changing into a new landscape in their old geographical setting.

Old district has been a magnet for tourism industry in term of products and services. Most touristic cities have experience the presence visitors to their old districts to get

pleasure from their local characteristic environment. Despite the aged touristic objects that have long been there, service amenities stand up side by side receiving the needs groups of tourist.

On one hand, the presence of tourism service supports the life of a place in regard of attracting people to enjoy the attractive atmosphere and beautifying its physical environment. On the other hand, the existence a new structure is one major contributing factor in transformation of a place and thinning of its meaning (Urry, 1995). The changing existing environment into new atmosphere, furthermore, influences the daily life of its people. The emotional bond of people toward the existing environment is incrementally thinning (Altman and Low, 1999). People do not have a sense of place or sense of belonging toward their place to live (Lynch, 1960; Schulz, 1979).

One of many tourism service amenities that accommodate tourist demands is restaurant or eating place. The new existence of new structures of eating place in the old district, generally, transform the well establish environment. Like other urban quarters, old district is one area of the city that experiences such kind of phenomenon. The transformation of this well establish colored the existing environment spatially and as well as physically. Restaurants and cafes are urban amenities that materialize with other tourism service amenities number of cities in their old residential areas. They stood side by side or scattered as well as clustered around hotels, souvenir shops, and retail shops.

OLD DISTRICT URBAN LANDSCAPE

The built environment of a city as an urban artifact is shaped at least by three major ways. First, the city is the spatial collection of underlying economic organization and institution activities. Second, the city is the result of design principles of moral codes and aesthetic rules. Third, the city is the reflection principles of spatial organization of social, economy and political dominance of the people. For those reasons, the urban fabric of a city, i.e. building form, street pattern, open space, land use and skyline, is always changing and its final form reflect the political, economic and culture of their citizens.

The life and physical environments of the cities become interesting issues for some scholars in architecture and urban studies (Kostof 19991; Madanipour, 1993; Gehl, 2010; Carmona, 2010). Each scholar has its own approach, analysis, and conclusion regarding this urban artifact. Bentley stated (1979), that the urban form is made up of a number of elements. He stated there are three major elements that shape the built environment; namely building, open space and street. Shirvani claimed (1985:6-7) the physical form of a city composes of several features land use, building form and massing, street pattern and pedestrian way, open space, and signage.

Considering his work on an English town in 1960, Conzen stated the physical form of a city can be categorized into three basic elements the building fabric or building form,

the ground plan and the land use. His town plan analysis, then, became the tenet for other academicians studying the physical form of a city or urban morphology.

Krier (1990), in his seminal studies of urban design, showed that the physical form of a city as urban spaces. He concluded this on the basis of typological and morphological elements of urban spaces of a city, which are the squares and the streets, as products of groupings of buildings. In addition, Krier (1978) suggests that other elements of urban space that form the spatial structure of a city and the use of lands are blocks quarters.

TYPOMORPHOLOGY OF OLD URBAN DISTRICT LANDSCAPE

Typomorphologists stated that the cities are structured by several key elements. Proponents of urban studies, namely architects, urban designers, urban historians, geographers, anthropologist considered that land buildings, street pattern, land uses, and open spaces are elements that shape the physical environment of cities (Lynch, 1960; Conzen, 1978; Caniggia and Maffei 1979; Rossi, 1982; Krier, 1990; Whitehead, 1992; Moudon, 1994; Larkham, 2005; Heryanto 2011).

Moreover, typomorphology focuses on city studies as physical environment, but will establish implicitly link between the political, economic, and social forces of the city. City as a whole is a living complex environment that in constant evolving process in balancing its contents. Typomorphology study explains the historical process of growth and change the physical form of the city and its spatial consequences.

Number of studies has been conducted by geographers, architects, urban planners and designers (Conzen, 1978; Caniggia dan Maffei 1979; Moudon, 1988; Handinoto, 1997; Case, 2010) concerning the evolution of cities based on typologmorphology. Conzen (1878) did a study on morphological development of Alnwick Northcumberland in England. He found that urban structure is consisted three basic elements, namely the plot, bock, street pattern, and building form.

In his study of Como physical structure, Cannigia and Maffei stated that the city is formed by several scales, namely building, group of buildings, city, and region. In her study of San Francisco Victorian neighborhood, Moudon (1988) found that most houses consisted of front room, middle room, back room, and additional rooms for formal and informal activities.

Handinoto (1997) in his research typology of Old Dutch administrative town stated that the town was based on colonial design concept as agriculture factory town. The spatial pattern was designed for the interest of controlling the agriculture productions. The presence of cane industry influenced the existence of offices, houses, and train station to support its production.

Case (2010) argued the development influences the typomorphological evolution of building. Transformation of a building took place because they did not fit anymore with the surrounding environment. They stay in their original form or have minor changes as long they are comfort with the changing environment. According to Case

such condition was called static form, while the one which were freely changed was identified as elastic form. Based on these discussions, the theoretical framework of the research was organized.

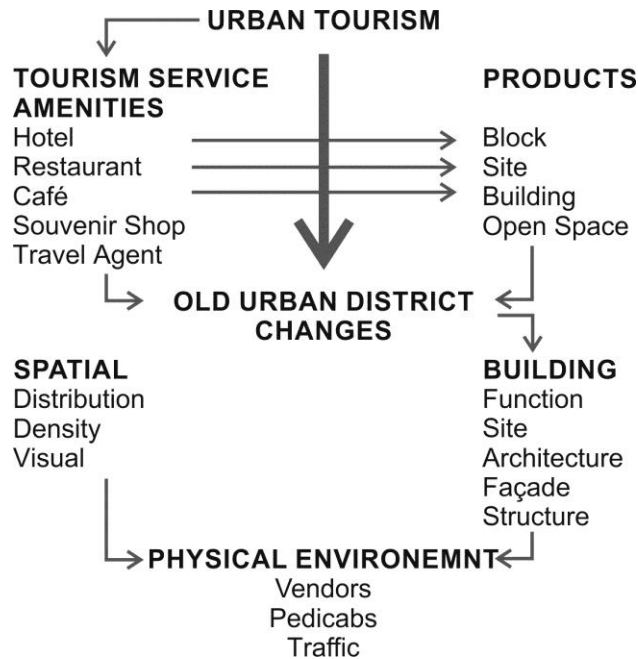


FIG 1. Theoretical framework of the research

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The questions of the research are:

- 1.) What are the influences of tourism service amenities to the old district urban landscape?
- 2.) How are the typomorphological changes of housing structures in the old district?
- 3.) How are the social and visual influence of tourism service amenities?

RESEARCH LOCATION

This research was conducted in one of the old districts of Makassar in Ujung Pandang District. The designated location was divided into four sections. The four sections

consist of 43 blocks. Old residential house, commercial, office, entertainment, and historic structure fill the area of the study.

Recently, tourism service amenities are increasingly presence to serve tourist needs in this old residential district and waterfront area. Hotels, restaurants, cafes, souvenir shops, retail stores, travel agents offices scattered and clustered along the main and secondary streets study areas.

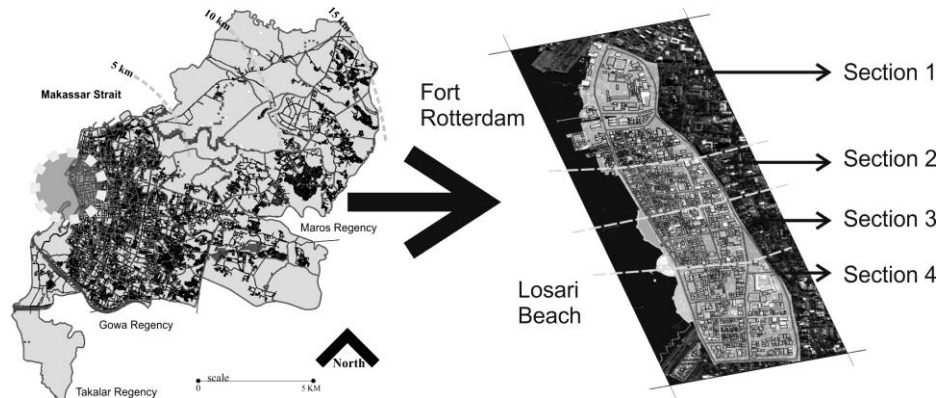


FIG 2. The study areas and the sections of the old district.

The study conducted through field observation, data collection survey, and interviews. To explore the typomorphological change the study set up of 4 sections of old district area and 133 samples of restaurant. These samples become unit analysis of the study. These samples become the unit analysis of the study.

The study used morphological approach to analyze functional, location, temporal, spatial and as well as physical impact dimensions to explore some of the changes. Spatial distribution and configuration of culinary amenities were analyzed and mapped. Typological observations of restaurants as culinary amenities were analyzed and illustrated in term of their location, site, form, facade, structures, visual aspects and material constructions.

MORPHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MAKASSAR

Old district of Makassar began from the construction of the old Fort Rotterdam, This Old Dutch fort settle at the lips of Makassar waterfront. Fort Rotterdam was constructed to defend the Dutch colonial enterprise after the Bongaya treaty in 1667 between Sultan Hasanuddin of Gowa and Admiral Spellman. The presence of Fort Rotterdam, Makassar adopted the morphological spatial pattern of Dutch cities and

architectural building form (Heryanto, 2011). Fort Rotterdam became the center of its development and spread incrementally to its surrounding area.

Makassar in the colonial period until the pre- 2nd World War incrementally developed from North side to Southside. The South side was dominated by institution and commercial activities. In the North side the harbor became the main magnet in the city development. Trade buildings and storages stood side by side to accommodate shipping and trade activities. Import and export goods were stored in this area and then were shipped or distributed to the outer land or hinterland. In this district Chinese settlement with its shop houses grew spontaneously. In this district Chinese citizens harmoniously shared economic activities with the city.

The spatial development of Makassar in the postcolonial period change gradually. The pace of development increasingly began to grow in the 1990. This development provided changes due to the existence number of physical structures in the city. This phenomenon influenced morphological changes to some areas, such as the institution, commercial, sub urban, and as well as the old district of the city. These structures encroachingly filled, added, and displaced the existing old district's physical environment.

Several new activities that previously did not exist began to fill the urban space of the city. Some open spaces were filled by new buildings, old buildings change their structural form or they turn into new architectural form. Commercial areas were increasingly dense with buildings and motor vehicles. The peaceful and quiet street in most residential areas began crowded with passed by traffic. Number of one story structures became multiple story buildings. Most urban landscapes that previously considered homogenous turned into heterogeneous.

INFLUENCE OF TOURISM SERVICE AMENITIES IN CHANGING OLD URBAN DISTRICT

Makassar is strategically located in the South Celebes. It becomes the terminal point of economic activity in Eastern part of Indonesia. Due to its position, surrounded by tourism objects inside and outside its vicinity, urban tourism service amenities increasingly grow. For the last three years, from 2007-2010, 35% became one of tourist destination (BPS Makassar, 2007). This trend was shown by tourism service amenities, hotel, restaurant, souvenir shop, café, travel agent office and others, that competitively presence side by side in the old residential district (Picture 3).



FIG 3. The culinaryscapes gate and eating places in the old district

Old district most Indonesian cities are constantly changing. Several factors influence its transformation. Economic and institutional factors are the two most influential powers that pressure the changing urban form of old districts. On one side, some old residents sold their unmaintained old houses for economic reasons. Buyers are willing to purchase in connection of the best locality in the city for commercial interests.

On the other side, the loose spatial and land use regulation gave the opportunity for commercial amenities presence in the historical district of the city. Moreover, this incidence came to pass due to the low sense of place or sense of belonging of residents and as well as policy makers to preserve the heritage district of the city. As a result, several heritage districts gradually dissapeared were transformed to new contemporary environment.

Several cities in Indonesia, for example, have experienced such phenomena. In Bandung factory outlets and eating place transformed and displaced old houses in old district. Row culinary places change some corridors in the housing area of Jakarta. In Yogyakarta local and budget food corners were presence side by side in several corridors in this historic city. Other cities also experienced this condition. They could not escape global economic power that triggered the transformation of their physical environment.

In the last decade tourism service amenities grow and influence the old distict physically, visually and as well as socially in Makassar. Number of tourism service amenities, filled the open spaces, add, and as well displaced old urban structures. The old district constantly evolved from old residential into commercial district. Number of colonial houses turned its function into hotel, restaurants, cafes and others tourism amenities. There are 346 tourism service amenities in the study area of the old district. The total number of restaurants that filled the area of study is 133 or 33% of the total number of tourism service amenities in the 43 blocks of the four sections in the designate study area.

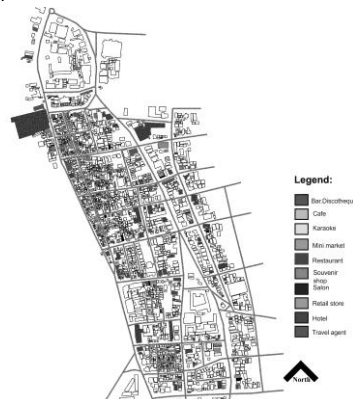


FIG 4. Spatial pattern of tourism amenities

Restaurants stood side indepently, side by side, opposite each other, or clustered in the old district corridors. They offered variety of local as well global cuisnes. Incrementally cullinary structures encroached side by side the residential corridors. Row of these eating places have changed the old residential urban landscape into cullinaryscape. This incident caused the old atmosphere and environment of residencealscape change into cullinaryscape. Gradually number colonial structures faded away or they changed from their previous function into new role.

The presences of restaurants not only changed the old environment, physically and visually, but also influenced the spatial organizations of the old blocks. Previous spacious spaces of old houses turned into rows of shophouses. New structures occupied the spacious space from wall to wall without leaving spare spaces of the previous space. The smell and smoke of grill fish and seafood foods displaced the scent of flamboyant flowers and mahogany leaves that previously grew along the street corridors. In addition, the ordinary one story houses were transformed into two to three stories shophouses. The new structures, consequently transformed the skyline of the old urban district.

TYPOMORPHOLOGY OF CULLINARY STRUCTURES IN THE OLD DISTRICT OF MAKASSAR

Cuisines

Most of restaurants offer local cuisines, such as seafood, noodle, or local soup. Some specific and popular local foods and delicacies are grill fish and sea foods, fried chicken, mix soup ox, soup ox ribs, chicken, soup, dried noodle, grilled banana, green banana ice, and many others. A few numbers of restaurants offered global foods, such as fried chicken, pasta, donuts, sushi, suki, and international cooking. Most of local food restaurants stood in rows or clustered in all section corridors. Foreign cuisine restaurants are small in number than local ones. They are commonly scattered in the some sections of the study areas.

Spatial Distribution

In the study area all restaurants were distributed in all four sections with other tourism amenities. Two sections, section II and section III, had similar number of restaurant. This section had 37 restaurants. Then the number was followed by section I which has 31, section IV has 28 restaurants. The number of differences of restaurants in each section was based on its location from the waterfront promenade and the restricted area of Fort Rotterdam.

Although, section I was the historical site of Fort Rotterdam it was not freed from the existence of new buildings. The National Heritage Site stated that this historical site should be free from buildings in its surrounding areas. The loose regulation was used

by investors to build commercial structures especially that linked with tourism industry.

The least number of restaurants was in section IV this circumstance was due the evolving pace of development. Religious, education, and health institutions, such church, schools and hospitals stood scatered in this area. Section IV was the most static section in the study area, while section I and section III were the most elastic. This condition was due the location of most restaurants along the waterfront. The panoramic views of seaside and sunset cause main preference of restaurant investors to invest in the culinary business,

Location

Most of restaurants are located the waterfront of the main corridor. In this corridor they stood in a row several shop houses structures. These types of structures were functioned as eating places. Some of two or three structures merged into one eating place. To the east the number of restaurants became smaller. Their location was scattered.

Most restaurants in these sections were located in the secondary and tertiary corridors. In this place they used or displaced the old residential houses structures and site. Commonly these eating places were free standing structures. But there a few numbers of restaurants used shophouses to welcome customers to fulfill their consumption needs for foods. Most of these types stood side by side in a row. Some of their dishes usually had the similarity with its neighbor.

Site

Culinary place occupy the old district residential areas in various positions (Picture 5).



FIG 5. Various positions of restaurant on its site

Most of restaurants at the old residential areas were stood individually in the site. Some of them stood at the corner of certain corridors or at it edges. One or two sites had a setback position for parking space. In this front space of eating place most customers parked their vehicles. Although several restaurants had spare spaces in front of the building, some customers still parked their vehicles on the street because of the limited space.

Only a few restaurants in the study area were clustered in one place. Clustered structures consisted of several open kiosks under canopy roofs. Although some of them had canopy roofs, there was a clustered type under one canopy roof. Clustered type usually had a setback for parking space. They usually offered local and

international cuisines. In addition, such places presented entertainment activities to please their customers in enjoying their evening at the waterfront promenade.

Opening

Variety of types of facades enveloped front section of restaurants. Commonly restaurants with local cuisine their façades had wide opening. Customers easily come and go to get what they need easily. But there is a few of local eating places closed their facades with plastic coverings, partially or totally. All restaurants that offered international cuisines closed their facades with transparent coverings, such glass door or windows, or solid walls. This condition because most of these structures used air conditioning to comfort their customers while they enjoy their foods.

Structures

Most structures in main corridor had two story shophouses in section II and III or at the Westside of the area. These structures most stood on the main corridors. Previously this area is one the old commercial center. In section I and IV the multi-storey structures were few in number. Most one floor structures were found in the secondary and tertiary corridors of these sections.

Since they have multi-storey floors, they used concrete for their structures. Several number of restaurants used non-permanent structures. Most of these structures were used for those which had only partial changes. Temporary structures and materials were also found in some corridors.

Some of local building that served local foods used rudimentary structures. Some of the building materials are multi-woods, galvanize roof, or bamboo. Most of these structures scatter in the tertiary, secondary, and as well as in the main corridor. Mostly of the rudimentary eating areas are additional structures of the main building.

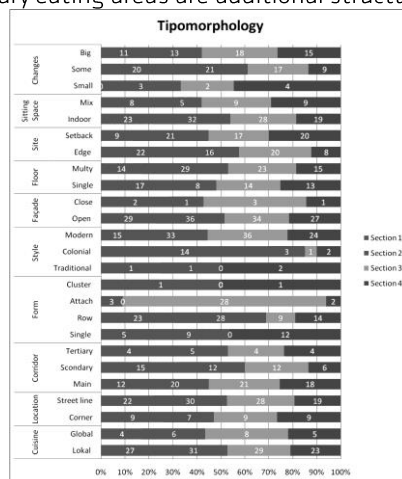


FIG 6. Various changes and typomorphological elements of restaurant

Changes

Incrementally, the culinary atmosphere spread to its activity areas in the old district. Old colonial houses turned into culinary structures since they did not fit the new environment along with the pace of time. New types and building forms appeared in old district corridors. These various new structures gradually increased their number continuously (Picture 6).

Most of the buildings in the main corridors are totally changed. Type of changes was varied in the secondary and tertiary corridors. In the secondary corridors some old buildings were partially transformed into, small or large, structures. Commonly, they used some parts the old housing space, such as the front or side yard, front porch, or garage.

As mentioned before, Section II and section IV had high elasticity toward changes. These two sections originally were the commercial area in the waterfront of the city. Although section I was also part of the waterfront, the conservation policy kept out new development to grow. Section I and section IV can be considered to be static toward development due to the small number of eating places that were presence in the study area.

Architectural Style

Various architectural structures, from the traditional to international, were used to attract customers (Picture 7). Modern structures enveloped mostly all buildings. Most restaurants used the latest contemporary styles. Some regional and minimalist structures also filled in certain corridors of the study areas. Their appearance did not correspond with the food they were serving. Some of them offered local cuisines in minimalist style building envelopes.



FIG 7. Architectural styles of restaurant

Only a few of restaurants used traditional style. Some of them adopted Makassarese or Buginese architecture for their buildings. The traditional style was commonly used by those restaurants which offer local foods. But this circumstance was not always existed. Some restaurants with traditional envelop often offered international foods like their counter part that used modern architectural structures.

Sitting Space

Most customers enjoy their foods inside the buildings. This type of eating space was found both in both building which offer local and international cuisines. Some

restaurants offered mix style of sitting space. Mix sitting space was found in their terraces or in their front, inner court, or back yard. Multiple story restaurants used their terraces for customers who preferred tranquil atmosphere and enjoyed the surrounding environment. In the evening through late hour at night such sitting spaces were usually occupied by couple or group of young customers. Beside to provide customers who preferred sitting outside, outdoor sitting spaces were also provided as smoking areas.

Social and Economic Influence

Tourism service amenities that developed in the old district generated social and economic of other activities (Picture 8). Since most of eating places stood up at the edge of pedestrian way in the main or secondary corridors, customers parked their vehicles on the street. This condition causes traffic congestion in certain along the corridors. Parking is available for customers who eat at restaurant with setback type in its site. The existences of eating places also triggered several street vendors, pedicabs, and taxis to participate in the economic activities that take place in this area.



FIG 8. Social and economic influences of eating place to its surrounding

Since development of the waterfront promenade most street vendors were not allowed to settle or selling around their goods inside the new site. The impact of this policy caused street vendors change their selling strategy by moving to the other side. Some of them settled in front of restaurants waiting for customers. Some of their food stalls usually occupied almost half of the pedestrian way and caused movement activity along the pedestrian.

Pedicabs were still convenience public transport in this tourism district. Most of pedicabs settled around hotel and restaurants. Pedicabs were popular vehicles for tourist, local and foreign, who want to try local transportation mode. They used pedicabs usually to enjoy the characteristics atmosphere of the waterfront and the old district. Parking became the main problems for customers to park their vehicles. Most restaurants they did not have parking space. Most customers park their cars on street. Some of them use pedestrian way to park their vehicles, motorcycles. This condition caused traffic jam in some street, usually during weekends or during some events.

Historical Development

Culinary structures develop in the old district happen simultaneously with other tourism service amenities (Picture 9). They emerge before the 1980 due the increasing tourism industry in the city and as well as the region. In this period the physical environment began to change when some of old structures were transformed into commercial amenities. The transformation can be divided into five periods of development. It began before 1980th and continued after 2010th or nowadays.

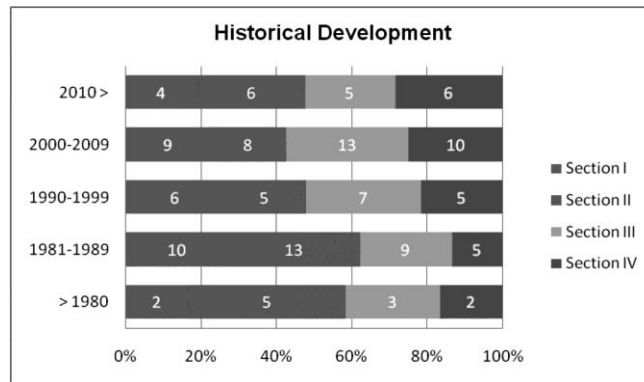


FIG 9. Number restaurants during the historical development

In section I the highest development occurred the 1980th and lowest in after 2010th. Number of new structures appeared at the waterfront areas. Developments in section before 1980th began with a small numbers of construction works. In 1990th section II experienced with highest tourism service amenities constructions. This condition continued in 1990th. Most of new developments of tourism service amenities took place at the edge of the boundaries.

Unlike others sections, which already experienced with new development in before 1980, restaurants began in the 1980. Development gradually increased in the 1981 to 1989 period. This condition was due to the stable economic activity. Between 1990 until 1990 developments of restaurant was rather low. The unstable political atmosphere influenced the economic activity of the city. Distribution of restaurant in the old district had it peak in the 2000 to 2010 period when the economic atmosphere began suitable for people for investing in culinary activity.

CONCLUSION

Political and economic atmospheres that continuously influenced to the city gave impact the daily social life of its people and the physical environment. Tourism amenities as a product of economic activity in tourism industry, especially

restaurants, had great impact to the spatial pattern and building form of the old district of Makkasar. Residential houses gradually transform into eating places. The tourism industry slowly changed or displaced old colonial houses spatial pattern and building form.

The results of the research found that the existence of restaurants not only changes the old environment, physically and visually, but also transformed the spatial organizations of the old blocks. The changes of residentscape into culinaryscape were materialized by various forms and types of restaurants building structures. Some of the old structures were partially or totally change into new functions. Some of the partially changes still used the old structures as place to sell their goods. The totally change structures mostly became shophouses or free standing eating places.

The new architectural structures of restaurants did not correspond with the cuisine they offer to their customers. Permanent and temporary structures were used in the building structures. Multi-storey structures used concrete, while temporary structure used woods, aluminums, or bamboo. Variety of facades enveloped the front section of restaurants. Some restaurants offered indoor and outdoor sitting space for their customers.

The existence of tourism service amenities, especially restaurants, in the old district also triggered the presence of others urban activities in its surrounding. In certain restaurants street vendors stand by at its side to get benefit from the economic activity that occurs in this place. Other components of urban life that benefit from the economics of tourism service activities were pedicabs and taxis who parked their vehicles at the restaurants side. They become the foods marketers for tourists who are looking particular and specific local or global culinary in the city.

REFERENCES.

- Altman, I and Low, S. (1992). *Place attachment*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Ashworth, G. and Page, S.J. (2010). *Urban Tourism Research: Recent Progress and Current Paradoxes*. *Tourism Management*, doi:10.1016/j.tourman.2010.02.002.
- Bentley, I and Butina, G. (1990). In Gleave, S. (Ed), *Urban Design*, *Architects Journal*, October 24. V. 192, pp 61-71.
- Bramwell, B., Lane, B., (1993), *Sustainable Tourism: an evolving global approach*. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, vol.1, no.1, p. 1-5.
- BPS. (2011). *Municipality in Number 2010*. Makassar: Municipal Government of Makassar.
- Cannigia, G and Maffei, G.L. (1979). *Architectural Composition and Building Typology: Interpreting Basic Building*. Firenze: Alinea 2001.
- Carmona, M. Et al (2010). *Public Space Public Place: The Dimension of Urban Design*. Burlington, MA. Elsevier.
- Conzen, M.R.G. (1960). *Alnwick, Northcumberland: A study in town-plan analysis*. Institute of British Geographers Publication No. 27. London George Phillip.
- Feinstein, S. and Gladstone, D. (1997). *Tourism and urban transformations: interpretations of urban tourism*, in O. Kalltorp, I. Elander, and O. Ericsson (Ed) *Cities in Transformation-Transformation in Cities*. pp. 119-135. Aldershot, UK: Ashgate Publishing Limited.
- Gehl, J. (2010). *Cities for People*. Washington: Island Press.
- Handinoto (2004). *Form and Structure of Probolinggo: A typology of Dutch Administrative Town (in Indonesian)*. In *Dimensi Architecture July 1997*. Surabaya: Christian University Petra.
- Heryanto, B. (2011). *The Spirit and Image of the City: The Role of Urban Design in Public Policy (in Indonesian)*. Surabaya: Brilliant International.
- Iskandar, M. S. B. (2004). *Traditionality and Modernity Tipology of Mosque (in Indonesian)*. Vol. 32, No. 2, Desember 2004: 110 – 118. Surabaya: Christian University Petra.
- KITLV (2002). <http://tlvima.leidenuniv.nl>.
- Kostof, S. (1991). *The City Shaped: Urban patterns and Meaning through History*. London: Thames and Huson.
- Jansen-Verbeke, M. (2010) *Transformation from Historic Cityscapes to Urban Touristcapes*. *Rivista di Scienze del Turismo*. Accessed on line at <http://www>.

Ledonline/Rivista_Scienze_Turismo/allegati/Rst1-2-3-Jansen-verbeke.pdf 10.
02.2013.

Larkham, P. (2005). Understanding Urban Form, in Evans, R. (Ed) Urban Morphology, Urban Design, Winter Issue 93. London Urban Design Group. Accessed on line at <http://rudi.net/books/6051> on 15.02.2013.

Kowalczyk M., (2009). Tourist And Recreational Capability Of Small Towns Which Received The Town Chart in The 20th Century And Are Located In Warsaw Metropolitan Area. City Futures—an international conference on globalization and urban change, 4-6 June Madrid.

Krier, R. (1990). Typological Elements of the Concept of Urban Space, in Papadakos, A. and Watson, H. (1990) pg. 212-19 (Ed). London: New Classicism: New edition Omnibus.

Lynch, K. (1960). The image of the city. Mass: MIT Press.

Madanipour, A. (1993). Public and Private Space of the City. London: Routledge.

Martokusumo, W. (2010). The Old Town Jakarta: Perspectives on Revitalization, Conservation and Urban Development. Paper presented at the International Seminar on Waterfront Development 2006, Trisakti University, Jakarta, 2-3 August 2006.

Moudon. A.V. (1986). Built for Change: Neighborhood architecture in San Francisco. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Moudon A.V. (1994). Getting to know the built landscape: Typomorphology. In K.A. Frank and L.H. Schneekloth edition. Ordering Space: Types in architecture and design. New York. Van Nostrand Reinhold.

Muratori, S. (1959). Studi per una operante storia urbana di Venezia. Rome.

Naser, N. (2003). Planning for Urban Heritage Places: Reconciling Conservation, Tourism, and Sustainable Development. Journal of Planning Literature, Vol. 17, No. 4. London: Sage Publications.

Ritchie, B and Grouch, G. (1993). Competitiveness in International Tourism: A Framework for Understanding and analysis, Annual Congress of the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism, Baliloché, Argentina.

Rossi, A. (1982). The Architecture of the City. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Scheer, B. C. (2013). The Anatomy of Sprawl). Place 14.2. places design observer.com/media/pdf/The_Anatomy_of_330 accessed on line at http://places.designobserver.com/media/pdf/The_Anatomy_of_330.pdf on 10.03.2013.

Schulz, C. N. (1979). Genius Loci: Toward Phenomenology of Architecture. New York. Rizzoli.

Susilo, I, W. (2010). The living Culture and Typo-morphology of Vernacular Traditional House in Kerala. Intitute Technology Bandung. Accessed on line at http://www.asianscholarship.org/asf/ejournal/articles/indah_w.pdf on 17.03.2013.

Shirvani, A. (1985). The Urban Design Process. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold

Urry, J. (1995). Consuming Places. London: Routledge.

Whitehead, J.W.R. (1992). The Making of Urban Landscape. Oxford: Blackwell.

Worskett, Roy. (1969). The Character of Towns: An Approach to Conservation. London: Architectural Press.