

REVITALIZATION SKYWALK BANDUNG Reviving The Urban Area “Urban Space” in Bandung

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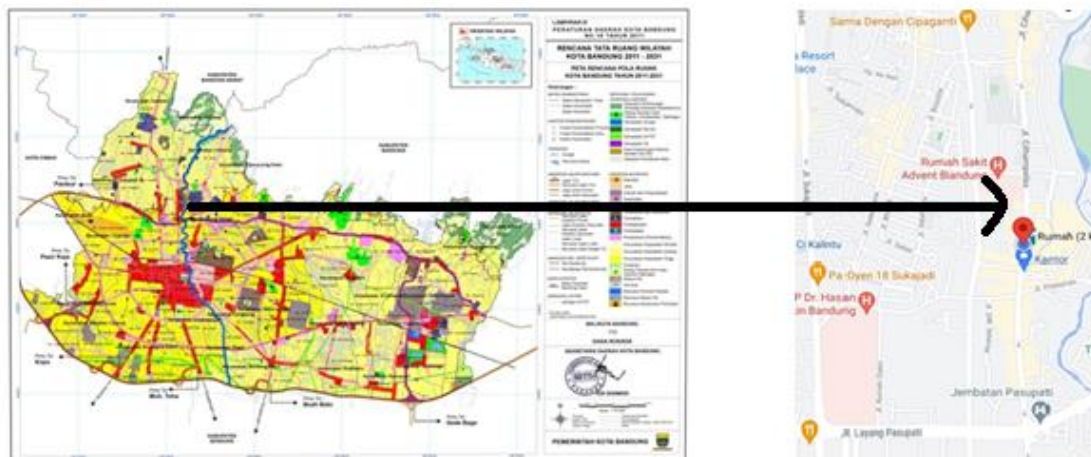
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Abstract – Skywalk Bandung is well known as well-known city icon and as a new tourist area in the city of Bandung. Completed and inaugurated 2017, Skywalk Bandung is a mandatory destination for tourist to visit, because it was developed in the Cihampelas area which is an official tourist destination in Bandung. After 2 years of inauguration, the Bandung skywalk has experienced a decline in visitors since its inauguration. Changing the Cipaganti road to one lane, the adjacent Cihampelas road into one lane is the same as Cihampelas making an alternative for tourists to Bandung, changing through the Cihampelas street after traveling to the Lembang area. lane transfer to Jl. Cipaganti being a single lane, helping to deal with congestion and reducing tourists to Jl. Cihampelas, so the construction of the skywalk is less useful than its original purpose. Through the journal that we convey today, it is hoped that it can become a reference method that can be used by the Bandung city government to be able to revive the city facilities that are not functioning properly with the initial plan targeted by the Bandung City Government. Such projects require special attention and, as explained at the beginning, an integrated approach due to the need to manage a large number of urban structures and significant financial investments. The construction of the Skywalk phase II, which is still unfinished, is the main problem that results in the neglect of the initial target development goals of the Skywalk, the neglect of completion of the construction is a major part of the revitalization that must be done.

Keywords – Skywalk Bandung, City Icon, Revitalization, Urban Space,

Introduction

Bandung city, is a tourist destination for local tourists from Jakarta, Jabotabek, Java, outside Java, even from abroad. The cool climate, with the friendliness of the community and its culture, further adds to the reason for tourists to visit the city of Bandung. Increasing the GDP of the people is getting better, making Indonesians happy to travel at this time. With these conditions, each city builds city facilities including tourist areas to facilitate the community.



Pic.1 Skywalk Bandung position in Jalan Cihampelas Bandung City

The development of a city plan, known as RTRW (Spatial Plan) with the realization of the embodiment of the city's strategic area to the following cihampelas tourist areas:

- Spatial Planning: preparation of The Building and Environment Plan (RTBL).
- Utilization of Space: arrangement of pedestrian and green lanes. construction of shared parking facilities. arrangement of the façade of the building. commercial land consolidation and residential rejuvenation.



Pic.2 Situation before Skywalk build

Revitalization is a process, method or act to revive or reactivate various programs in an ongoing activity, planning, stage or process. So in general, the notion of revitalization is an effort to make something very important and necessary. In this journal in the form of conveying the concept of a revitalization of the "public space" area in the city of Bandung known as Skywalk Bandung and also known as "Teras Cihampelas". Various words revitalization are often used to carry out one goal, for example revitalizing education, revitalizing an area, revitalizing local wisdom and various other revitalizations along with the times.

Methodology

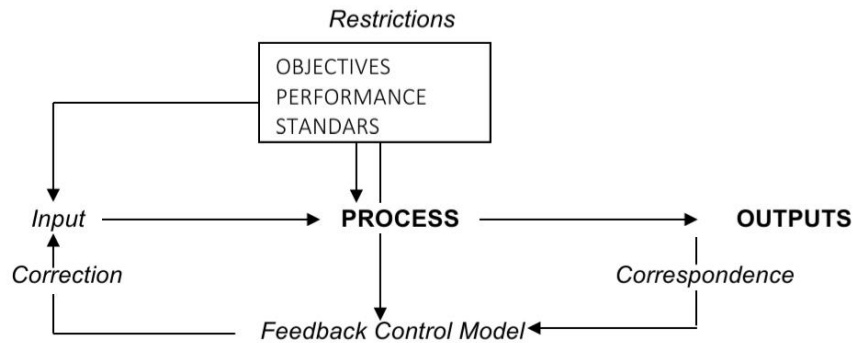
This study basically found and analyzed the factors that hinder the sustainability of cihampelas jeans tourism settlements in general and cihampelas skywalk in particular as well as planning the concept of "system approach to architecture" in cihampelas tourist area, Bandung which has received changes in city space plans. And also through comparative studies of similar cases look for factors that drive the sustainability of similar cases.

In accordance with the conditions as a settlement that develops informally, it is expected that the planned system pays attention to the local wisdom side, both from the side of the settlement, the form of housing and the work system of the population in making shoe crafts for sale in place, with a model of approach to architecture system.

The model referred to in this study is the planning process using the system approach to architecture of Benjamin A Handler (1970). Basically this model is based on the framework of the

relationship between man and his physical environment, where the approach to this architecture requires a clear design of the architectural system, to direct the architect to its precise target. Systems approach to architecture have levels that have a clear role and are related to clearly forming a system.

With the system ranging from input to output can be done feedback control at each stage, and architects can work more thoroughly, in the basic form, the system is described as follows:



Pic.3 basic concept of system architecture approach

The framework of thinking of this system tries to string together criteria ranging from humane to criteria that are technical, so that it is clear the position and role of the building to the purpose humane and clearly also the role and position of the planner. The system approach to architecture has 4 (four) sub systems, namely: (1). Sub planning system, (2). Sub development system, (3). Sub management system and (4). Sub system bionomic process.



Pic. 4 A special flyover for pedestrians and street vendors called Teras Cihampelas was built on Jalan Cihampelas, Bandung, West Java, and began to be used

Inequalities in spatial dynamics are associated with social polarisation and economic imbalance. Therefore, sustainable urban and regional development requires innovative solutions to cope with urban shrinkage and urban congestion. One crucial question in this context is whether small- medium-big sized cities can benefit from the problems of growing and congested cities, there by contributing to a more-balanced spatial development.

A physical revitalization result in attractive, well maintained revitalization is required ultimately the realm-the activities within the buildings. The pays of maintenances of the public realm, a merely physical revitalization maybe unsustainable and short lived. Thus the revitalization of (historic) urban quartes invosved both reneval of phsycal fabric and active economic use those building and spaces (Tiesdel, 1996).



Pic. 5 Regulation/Deregulation of Revitalization

Revitalization itself is certainly not just something that is only physically oriented. but also must be equipped with an increase in the economy of the community. The intended involvement is not only to support community participation, and not only the community there, but the community at large (Laretna, 2002).

Analysis

Revitalization of the area aims to increase the vitality of the built area through urban interventions that are able to create growth and local economic stability, integrated with the city system, livable, socially just, culturally and environmentally friendly.



Pic.6 Skywalk on Built 2017

A building that can be assessed for use using the final stage, from the function value to be determined and utilized which can be considered (Verhoef 2005), is as follows:

1. Continuity of function: the functional performance of a building will be more and more limited, users can only take advantage of the function as much as possible. From an economic point of view, the building is undervalued.
2. Buildings are demolished and new ones made; with the consequence of the demolition of the building and the generation and processing of the residue/waste caused by demolition. This can be seen as a burden on the environment (environmental cost) that is difficult to avoid.
3. Re-design through renovation: more and more buildings are adapted to accommodate new functions. So that more than just a building can function more optimally, this approach can be carried out with careful consideration of energy concept innovations, such as active and passive energy approaches, building facades, such as double skin building facades for air conditioning/air conditioning arrangements.

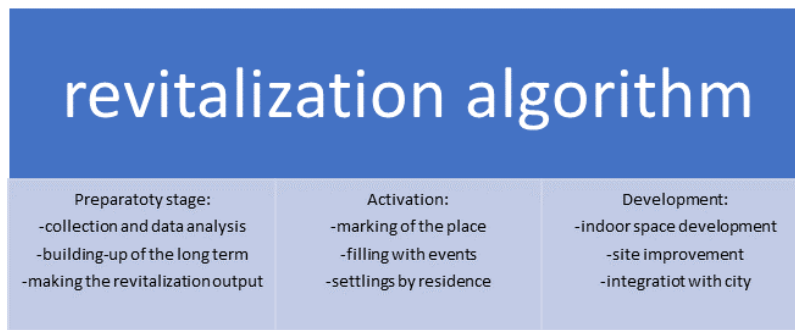
According to the Department of Regional Planning and Infrastructure, Revitalization is a series of efforts that are expected to be able to revive an area that tends to die. With this method, we can improve a stage that is assessed matu or chaotic and we do vitality of the region.



Pic 7. Situation of Skywalk after 2years

Revitalization Goals and Plans

Revitalization of the region aims to increase the vitality of the region built through urban interventions that are able to create local economic growth and stability, integrated with the city system, livable, social justice, cultural and environmental insight.



Pic. 8 Revitalization Algorithm Sceme

In reorganizing a part of an urban area, it is necessary to take into account the views of the residents, especially those living in relative proximity to the former industrial buildings. The facility to be designed is part of a township that cannot function separately from the rest of the city structures. Aspects of revitalization of an area, can be done as follows:

1. Physical Intervention
2. Economic rehabilitation
3. Social Rehabilitation

Revitalization Goal System Matrix Minister of Public Works No.18 regarding regional revitalization guidelines

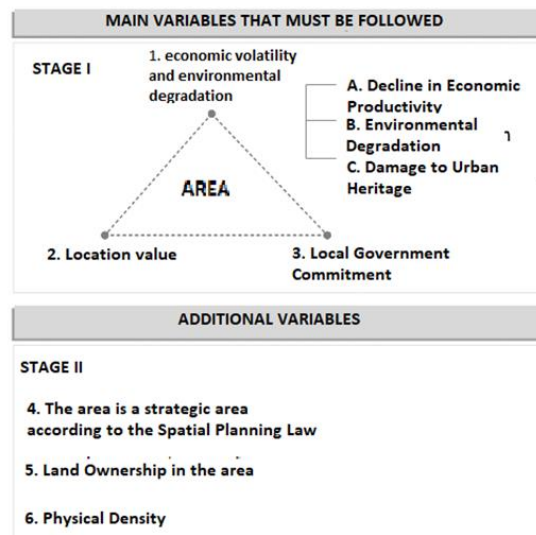
	ISSUE	Problem	Target	Policy	Strategy
Economy	- A decline in the vitality/productivity of urban built areas	The decline in the economic vitality of the built up area is caused by: - less job opportunities - lack of effort - unstable economic activity -least variety of effort -decline in economic productivity	increasing regional economic stability through interventions to: - increased activities through interventions that can increase job creation - stimulate factors that encourage increased regional productivity - reduce the amount of capital moving out of the area and increase investment into the area	area revitalization is carried out in strategic/potential areas that have decreased economic productivity and degraded the physical environment	-areas that have decreased economic productivity, environmental degradation or decreased urban cultural damage -locations that have high investment value/potential to increase property value -potential strategic areas in the sectors of tourism, trade, settlements, industry, markets, culture, education, ecology and cultural heritage -strategic city according to the Spatial Planning Act -Cities/areas with high local government commitment -city/area with unproblematic land ownership
	-The importance of improving the local economy in urban development and national development	Dis-economic of a neighbourhood	develop the creation of a conducive climate for business continuity and certainty		
	-Market and community empowerment	the property value of the area is low	increasing the value of regional property by reducing various		

ISSUE		Problem	Target	Policy	Strategy
		compared to the surrounding area	external factors that hinder an area so that the property value of the area is in accordance with market value and is conducive to long-term investment		
Infrastructure Environment	environmental quality degradation	Isolated slum bags (enclave), caused by: -areas are increasingly impenetrable spatially - infrastructure facilities are not connected to the city system -unrelated economic, social and cultural activities	The integration of isolated slum areas with the city system in terms of spatial, infrastructure, advice and economic, social and cultural activities	improving the quality of the arrangement of buildings and the environment that is able to empower regional economic, social and cultural activities.	-Creating a creative and innovative quality environment to encourage economic growth -Improve accessibility, linkages and regional facilities to integrate with the city system -Meet the minimum standards of service infrastructure for area facilities - Enlarge the delineation of the area so that the impact of revitalization is more optimal
		Inadequate infrastructure	Increasing the quantity and quality of environmental infrastructure such as roads and bridges, clean water, drainage, sanitation and solid waste, as well as regional facilities such as markets, space for industry, informal and formal economic space, social and cultural facilities, and transportation facilities		
		Environmental quality degradation in terms of: -damage to urban ecology -damage to area convenience facilities	increasing the completeness of regional comfort facilities (amenity) in order to prevent environmental ecological damage		
SOCIAL/CULTURAL ASSETS	increasing cultural diversity is built for national unity and integrity increasing cultural diversity is built for national unity and integrity	-Local social and cultural traditions and public awareness are fading -The form and space of the city and local traditions are damaged by: (self-destruction) (creative-destruction)	The creation of conservation of cultural heritage assets of the built up area by "self-destruction" and "creative-destruction", conserving the typology and morphology of the area, as well as encouraging the sustainability and growth of local social and cultural traditions		Conserving culturally and historically significant spaces and forms
LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AND COMMITMENTS	increased role of stakeholders	Neglected area management	-Development of institutions capable of managing, maintaining and caring for revitalized areas -Institutional strengthening which includes the development of human resources, institutions and regulations/legislations	Sustainable revitalization area manager	-Facilitate and empower various stakeholders to revitalize the economy, economy, social, culture -Encourage local governments to be consistent in planning, programming, implementing, monitoring, and promoting revitalization -Creating a government, private and community cooperation scheme that benefits every party creating regulations/deregulations that empower the community -explore sources of self-help financing in cooperation
	shifting roles and responsibilities from the center to the regions	Lack of local government competence and commitment in developing urban areas	Building awareness and increasing local government competence is not only focused on building new areas		developing the capacity of the local government to manage the revitalization area and as a developer

Urban Design And Understanding The Meaning Of Place

A building or public area is an aesthetic attribute of the city, and becomes an important part of the city. basic understanding becomes an obligation, especially local aspects, especially the meaning of place/area from the context of urban development.

1. Structural/physical: physical decline occurs due to factors of time or age, weather, earthquakes, vehicle smoke pollution or due to poor mechanical maintenance.
2. Function: generally caused by internal and external factors of the region. internal factors are more caused by the inability to meet existing needs, externally due to the need for modifications to matters relating to the performance of the building.
3. Image: generally a building or area is related to public perception. it contains values and attitudes that are influenced by social, cultural, economic and political dimensions. changes in the value of the community can result from public attitudes towards the use and management of city assets asset.



Pic 9. Steps variables we must do to revitalization by Minister Public Works

4. Legal and institutional aspects: related in terms of function and physical. This means that functional, physical, and image decline can be caused by inappropriate development policies or inappropriate implementation in areas.
5. location: degradation of buildings or the environment in terms of location is generally caused by changes in distribution and consumption patterns to changes in access systems on a wide scale
6. Financial/economic.

In modern conditions, the revitalization of existing industrial complexes located in the residential zone is very popular, though it is connected with contradictions between the needs of society and the established structure of the urban environment. In such cases revitalization is considered as reconstruction of objects of industrial architecture with the change of their functional purpose.

Conclusions

The revitalization of the Bandung Skywalk "Teras Cihampelas" is one of the city's pressing problems. At the beginning of the 21st century, these "iconic" places, as a rule, were not prepared for development, which became a distraction from the view of the city as a whole. The renovation of these areas, taking into account the existing world experience of modern architectural practice, will contribute to the development of urban tourism Aspects Of Revitalization of an area, in this case to the Skywalk area of Bandung can be done as follows:

- Physical Intervention
The image of a place, has a special charm and expression and is typical for a region. In contrast to other places, in this case "Skywalk Bandung" became a new brand for cihampelas tourist area that had previously been a tourist area for tourists to Bandung.
- Economic rehabilitation
In the initial concept when developed, Skywalk Bandung is expected to improve the economy for entrepreneurs or residents located in the Skywalk area. But with the development that has been done, facilitate The Micro- Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) known as *Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM)* in Indonesia from cihampelas area to its skywalk. The objectives of economic improvement are not achieved
- Social Rehabilitation
The development of Skywalk Bandung, by becoming a tourist destination and a new icon of Bandung city was initially expected to increase the dynamics and social activities for the community. The construction and utilization of the Skywalk after 2 years, the goal can not be achieved again.

Such projects require special attention and, as explained at the beginning, an integrated approach due to the need to manage a large number of urban structures and significant financial investments. The construction of the Skywalk phase II, which is still unfinished, is the main problem that results in the neglect of the initial target development goals of the Skywalk, the neglect of completion of the construction is a major part of the revitalization that must be done.

In another study continuing to write this Journal which of course does not solve a problem in one go. We plan to research diverting the function of the Skywalk that has been built, to be used as a vehicle flyover to reduce congestion in the city of Bandung outside of Covid-19. This requires coordination with parties who have a better understanding of building structures, especially regarding vehicle flyover structures as civil engineering and infrastructure.

With the research we are currently doing, we will conduct further research in combination with writing this journal. In the near future, among others, it will carry out community service by holding training on landless farming (hydroponics) for the community around the Skywalk area, which is funded by the Architecture Study Program, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. So that it can be one of the strategies to revitalize Skywalk.

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