An Evolution of Urban Waterfront and Tourism: A Case in Makassar

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ABSTRACT

Coastal evolution that occurs in some cities has become a story and a mirror to society with the presence of waterfront as an object of interest to urban tourism. Many coastal cities aspire as a waterfront city status. Such the city of Makassar is explicit as the historic coastal cities. And began to change the face of waterfront revitalization the city became attractive as a commercial and entertainment cities in the eastern part of Indonesia. The authors discuss how the morphological development of the cities and tourism to get clarity changes the character of the urban edge. This study used a qualitative approach through observation and in-depth interviews with stakeholders in Makassar. The analysis and findings revealed that the evolutionary history of the city of Makassar as a coastal city found five phases. And shows that each phase is an important element in realizing an urban identity Tourism became a catalyst in the development of the urban waterfront of Makassar to enhance the local identity.

Keywords: Waterfront, urban tourism, morphology, Makassar

INTRODUCTION

Waterfront is the result of the spatial evolution of cities and a symbol of progress for port cities in developing countries. As the waterfront of Makassar in the Losari beach as a tourist attraction and a symbol of a new identity for the city community.

The Waterfront has been a lot discussed in improving the image of the city, even has been become a global phenomenon in the city build for economic development (Soraya, 2009; Butuner, 2006). He also improved the quality of life in society (Erkok, 2009). Waterfront development makes the revival of culture and tourism (Hoyle, 2001), so it is necessary to have a true identity used as the main attractions of tourism (Soraya, 2009). By the factor of cultural heritage for tourism becomes an important element of the economy of the city (Hamzah, 2002). Developing countries have attempted to revive the historic city into tourism. This is something original as the city revolution (Brutomesso, 1993).

The process of reuse The Losari beach of Makassar for recreational purposes ranging discovery urban waterfront as a recreational space since the 1930s. However, in 1946 has become the public space. The combination of technical transformation, political, social, and economic cause significant changes in the spatial configuration of the city in general and in particular on their waterfronts.

This paper discusses the development of the evolutionary history of the city of Makassar on waterfront issues. How do tourism by local wisdom to get an identity in the city of Makassar. We will explain the morphology that occurs in the waterfront city of Makassar, in response to
changes in socio-economic, and cultural. Also, how to contribute to the character of the waterfront town of Makassar.

This paper is theoretically, the first to include a waterfront theorising and then followed by a discussion of the historical development of the Makassar city and urban tourism. Then highlighting how changes in this seaside town including the existence of the character. The study concludes by the role of tourism in the waterfront to get a place and cultural identity. The results of this exploration will be useful as a reference and the provisions in managing and analyzing the variations in the planning of heritage tourism in the city's history by displays on the waterfront identity.

**Urban Waterfront and Tourism on the Morphology**

According to Jansen-Verbeke (1986) model of waterfronts, as part of the urban tourism product, include the main elements of becoming one of the main physical characteristics in a of leisure setting of urban tourism destination and therefore can be play an important role in attracting visitors to the city. However, tourism is often not recognized as one of the primary functions of their metropolitan areas. In addition to providing identification of the tourism experience difficulties due to the fact that the tourism resources are not exclusively used by visitors, residents and people that is work in urban areas (Page, 1995; Law, 1996). Then for (Page, 1995 ; Law 1996) develop an interest to keep the front area of water in many countries around the world are affected by a number of factors including: controlling environmental quality, economic development and tourism, protection of historical values and increased demand for waterfront area recreational use, commercial and residential.

Breen & Rigby, (1994) showed that the original construction of the city before the water began to develop in the 1970s, and continued to surge in the 1980s. Also identified seven categories waterfronts characteristics, culture, environment, history, mixed-use, leisure, housing and employment beach. While Wrenn (1983) revealed that the edge of the water is a unique resource irreplaceable and where the meeting of land, water, air, sunlight and productive plants. Breen & Rigby (1996) believes that for some cases, the water that is considered scenic waterfront property. In addition, Ryckbost (2005) noted, in the edge of the development area could be a sea, lake, river or stream.

There are three cities has been managed to make this transition that is recognized by the media and academics as leaders edge redevelopment in North America are Baltimore, Boston, and Toronto. The success of well publicized and waterfront redevelopment in other cities of the country have contributed to the spread of interest in a this concept (Breen & Rigby, 1994). The scale and type of development back side vary from city to city because the original pattern of development, but the basic idea of similar construction. And is a new era of waterfront development should continue to respond to new and changing demands while trying to maintain the heritage and preserve natural features (Zhang, 2002).

Chang & Huang (2005) showed that the waterfront development in Singapore has changed the landscape of identity. And relationships affected people to the place and also has been changed the culture of the coast in some areas (Crouch & Parker, 2003). The transformation of the port city for a mixed-use development has been led to some people, mainly exporting workers; feel that they have lost their connection to the area. However, behind the adverse impacts faced by this transformation, can also have a positive impact. Typically, a new waterfront development seeks to create economic and community interaction with the new culture (Chang & Huang, 2005; Forest & Johnson, 2002; Krausse, 1995).

Warren and Taylor (2003) showed the importance of historic structures in the boundary region and their uses for tourism. In their study of Millers Point in Sydney, involved with the
importance of cultural tourism as a means to revitalize the area around the edge. Often the re-use of redundant buildings can provide favorable economic base for tourism-related revenues. However, only a small number of waterfront development plans has a single background related tourism and recreation. A mixed-use approach to a more general renewal and increase the likelihood of developing the growing edge (Fagence, 1995). However, some argue that the elements of culture and place-specific to be included into the physical form of the area around it. And not only provide spatial diversity for purposes of anticipated (Jones, 2006; Krolkowski & Brown, 2008).

According Wreen (1983) to understand the history of the waterfront development is essential to stimulate modern developments in the city. Moreover, there are four phases of the waterfront form (a) Phase Emerging waterfront city, (b) Phase Growth of waterfront, (c) Deterioration Phase waterfront and (d). Phase rediscovery waterfront. While the view of Mann (1973) shows the history of the development of the town by the riverfront can compose than six era, is as follows: (i) Early Period Placement Riverfront (2000 BC-100 AD). (ii). middle Ages (100 - 1600), (iii) Renaissance (1600 - 1800), (iv) Industrialization (1800 - 1975), (v) Decrease Riverfront (1975 - 1990) and (vi). Riverfront Renewal (1990 - present).

Morphology approach the city is a study of the expression of spatial form of the city. Morphology is not only to find the classification of the shape and structure of the entity, but becomes an understanding of the evolution and transformation in the history of the entity. It is useful to understand the specific environmental influences of the transformation which also serves to place in the context of dynamic morphological right (Rose, 1979; Yunus, 1982).

METHODOLOGY

This study used a qualitative approach (see Miles and Huberman, 1992, and Cresswell, 1998). In the early stages, the data collected through secondary sources such as mass media, the results of field research, and internet sources (such as websites). On primary data collected through interviews and 38 respondents supported by observation. Selected cases were illustrating the importance of the morphology of the city on the waterfront area of the city of Makassar. The city of tourism at the same show that they wake up and the last is the reconstruction of the city's identity. Data above case then equipped through observation and interview techniques. In the meantime, to form a pattern of macro contestation in Makassar coast, official data became major mainstay. Other data sources are the results of studies that have never done author, books, newspapers, magazines, and internet sources. Understanding even further by using the theory of urban planning that is place theory as a method of data brings up primarily morphological regions on the edge of the area. Then analyze the data by morphological and historical approach. Furthermore perform merging ideas from the theory to obtain the next waterfront city area components.

DISCUSSION

Evolution History of Makassar and the Perspective of Urban Tourism

Approximately 14-16 century, beginning of the city Makassar is two the kingdom Gowa and Tallo. Both located at the mouth of the river is a river Tallo in the north and south is a river Jeneberang (Gowa). The development of this city by the river and sea traffic by boat that is considered to be faster and easier. The role of the port into the region deciding factor becomes dynamic. In the study Warren, 1983 on the stage of development of the city waterfront is just the various roads which rested on the dock. And depends on the transport of water due to the limited land transportation at that time. Transformed into a dynamic region
busy commercial presence with of a water element and activity therein (Tsukio, 1984; Kostof, 1991; Breen & Rigby, 1994).

Since the defeat of Gowa-Tallo (Makassar) in 1669 by the VOC (Verenigde Oost-Indie Compagnie). Moved from the city center to Kampung Ujung Pandang Sombaopu located on the waterfront. Fort Ujung Pandang of the kingdom of Gowa-Tallo changed by the VOC into the fort Fort Rotterdam as the center of government. Structuring the city by the cities in Dutch by building trade city is the negerij Vlaardingen as multiethnic. Kampung consists of Chinese, Malay and Bugis Wajo. Kampung Malimongan, Rompegading and Mampu inhabited Bugis people. Filial separation according to the collection of ethnic, social and cultural as colonization process (Gill, 1988, Lombard, 2008; Reid, 2011). But a grouping pattern for the Bugis-Makassar society has at the time of the Kingdom of Gowa Tallo in the form of a collection of families or origin region and profession. It is customizable layout work and local cultural values as "sipatuo-sipatokkong". Makassar port became an important factor in the development of cities Vlaardingen (Makassar) is now the Chinatown area. At the close of the 18th century led to the development of the town to the south. Kampung Losari of the former fishing village built housing resort. And Dutch built fort as a military facility replaces defense in area Mariso.

Figure 1. Map Makassar 1938 and Vlaardingen Town (Cinatown today) (Source: Dinas Pariwisata, 1987).

The morphology of Losari beach of Makassar as sandy beach where fishermen then built levee 1930s to 1946 and from 1960 to 1970 started many people glance at the Losari as a fish market. But the village communities around Losari beach still traditional by a lavatory seaboard embankment. Lang, (1994), changes the physical structure is closely related to changes in activity patterns. Changes in the pattern of activity in areas that cannot be assimilated as quickly accommodate changes in physical elements tend to produce local culture. Opinion Lozano (1990) but a residential area development without a sense of community will lead to changes that lead to physical degradation or non-physical. But Lang, (1994) to say, on the other hand, different physical order will trigger different behavior because of the reciprocal relationship between behavior patterns by milieu in the region.

Establishment of hotels and shops on the waterfront in the 1980s and developed as a recreation area with traditional merchant "pisang epek" (baked banana). The house facing the beach has turned into a shop (store house) and the Chinese model of a luxury hotel. According Madanipour (1996) is character constantly changing space is very influential in shaping the character of the social environment of the area. But began to bring up a conflict of interest from the region.
The presence of an open space plaza waterfront Makassar with screens sculpture (Statue screens) and the letters inscribed "Pantai Losari" and four monuments ethnic in South Sulawesi. Plaza that consists of the four portions. Modern design with a semi-circular model likens navigable ocean waves "phinisi" sailboat as a symbol of Makassar city. In the middle of the plaza, there is a monument that symbolizes "phinisi" Makassar as a maritime city. This waterfront without accentuate the history of the city of Makassar so as a monument. No friendly design with fringes community and the kids just like the waterfront meeting place much longer without water activity. Makassar is not considered to be enjoyed by all elements of society primarily for community low income and suburban communities. Also, the design is not thinking about the interests of the formal sector, not as a phenomenon that occurs in cities of developing countries it is important to involve the informal sector is not in the open space. Because sector informal considered part of this beach icons with typical food the city of Makassar.

In the area of Tanjung Bunga a result from sediment of the river Jeneberang. Some of the last decade makes it grow new areas along the south Losari beach. And because reclamation was making the future of the city as the waterfront city. Various support facilities are constructed and integrated city region.

Table 1. Evolution Makassar City for Waterfront

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Century/ Years</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Ages 13 - 16</td>
<td>River as transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Ages 17 - 19</td>
<td>Switch the colonial waterfront.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>1950 - 2000</td>
<td>Into a public space beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>2002 - 2013</td>
<td>Being a waterfront</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Waterfront City Integrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tanjung Bunga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Author, 2014)

The Role of Tourism in the Waterfront of Makassar

Reclamation and development on the edge of urban development policy is the effect of the morphology and the effect of heritage tourism as the city of Makassar trading past. Bring up new tourism products through the urban edge. Like the floating mosque, monument declared an interesting attraction that combines water and soil. Then tourists increasingly seek the flexibility and diversity they also collect a variety of opportunities to stay a few days combining sports and cultural activities, events, shopping, social activities and some cases of themed activities. One of the urban tourism developments is the theme of waterfront.

The development and changes in land use patterns in urban residential areas. And running and growing dynamically and naturally to nature, and is influenced by several factors such as human (socio-cultural needs, technological and human), physical factors and factors of the urban landscape.
Meanwhile, it has resulted in urban tourism with many attractions like the rise of Chinatown in the city of Makassar for tourism products and cultural events China. Dragon boat race in Makassar become an annual event, festival and New Year, Chinese lion dance became an attraction of the seaside town.

Colonial buildings into tourist product are Fort Rotterdam Makassar is the location on the waterfront. Various activities near the river are to create a strong sense of place. Strong relationships are interrelated role as the waterfront. Increasing environmental awareness for cultural revival and tourism. Will provide increased cultural preservation (Hoyle, 2001).

Losari beach has the power in place in Makassar identity. Various urban and cultural tourism events held on the waterfront as part of the city to strengthen creativity and character identity waterfront. Thus generating a new cultural symbolic city like food, crafts, dance, folklore, traditions, lifestyles and buildings. Tourism is an important motivation.

CONCLUSION

Phase reflects the evolution of the Makassar city in which they formed and morphology development. Trade and colonial influences have a significant impact in terms of architecture and city form. Morphology plays an important role in the continuity of history, geography and development in cities such as filial reveal the identity of each phase of the evolution of the city. The role of urban tourism in strengthening the local cultural identity in the waterfront city and heritage. These results illustrate that the evolution of the waterfront of Makassar at phase produces a different result in identity. But complementary into urban tourism product. The study concludes with the role of tourism in the edge to get a place and cultural identity. The results of this exploration will be useful as a reference and the
provisions in managing and analyzing variations in heritage tourism planning history of the city with the waterfront displays the identity.

REFERENCES


