Landscape planning of historical tourism route of Siak Sultanate in Siak Sri Indrapura, Riau

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Abstract. Siak Sri Indrapura City designates as the National Cultural Heritage regarding the Siak Sultanate Historic Area (1723-1945). Some heritages of Siak Sultanate have become historical tourism objects, but they cannot yet convey the Siak Sultanate history. Therefore, the historical tourism route plan is needed. This study aims to identify the use of historical landscapes in Siak Sri Indrapura; identifying historical tourism objects; analyze the potential of historical tourist objects, and; create a landscape plan for the historical tourism route of the Siak Sultanate. The analysis used in this study is the significance value of the historical landscape to assess the originality and uniqueness of the historic landscape, spatial analysis to obtain suitable land for historical tourism areas, and descriptive analysis to assess other aspects of the history of the Siak Sultanate. Part of the historical landscapes in Siak Sri Indrapura have become historical tourism areas, and there are 27 Siak Sultanate heritages found during the survey. Based on the analysis result, all the heritages and Siak Sri Indrapura areas are suitable to be developed into historical tourism areas. This research’s output is the historical tourism route map and the estimated historical tourism activity table in the Siak Sultanate. The Siak Sultanate tourism area divides into four: The Beginning of Siak Sultanate, The Sultan's and Datuk Tomb, The Palace, and The Colonial. The separation of the area based on location considerations and historical links between historical sites. With the historical tourism route plan, tourists can quickly learn and understand each Siak Sultanate heritage objects' historical linkages.

Keywords: historical heritage, historical tourism, Siak Sultanate

1. Introduction

The development of the tourism area can be carried out in Indonesia because it has abundant natural, historical, and cultural wealth. Each area has tourism objects and attractions that are diverse and interesting to enjoy. The tourism sector provides many benefits for the community and local government. Through tourism, it can introduce culture, preserve nature and the environment, increase pride in the area, increase the love to preserve culture, create jobs and economic opportunities, create prosperity, and create good relations between tribes and nations [1]. In addition to providing benefits, tourism activities can also harm the area. The development of tourism that is not supported by proper planning and management of the area will cause a decrease the quality of the environment, followed by changes in the local community’s culture [2].

Siak Regency has become a popular tourist destination for domestic and foreign tourists in Riau Province recently. Siak was the capital of the Malay-Siak Sultanate, so this area has much their historical heritage. In 2018, the Indonesia Minister of Education and Culture established the Siak Sultanate area as a National Cultural Heritage [3]. The area is currently also used as a historical tourism area. Since establishing the Siak Sultanate Area as a National Cultural Heritage area, the Regional Government has been intensively conducting renovations and improving cultural heritage objects' quality [4]. Unfortunately, regardless of that effort, the historical value among Cultural Heritage objects in Siak Sri Indrapura City has not been conveyed. This research needs to do so that tourists who visit to witness
historical heritage objects understand these historical heritage objects' value and historical linkages. Therefore, this study aims to identifying and analyzing the potential of the Siak Sultanate area and plan the historical tourism route to make it easier to facilitate, provide information, and improve tourists' understanding of the historical value and link of the historical tourism objects.

2. Methods
The research conducts in Siak Sri Indrapura City, Siak Regency, Riau Province (Figure 1), for seven months, from December 2019 to June 2020.

This research uses descriptive method through historical tracing approach and consists of several stages: inventory, analysis, synthesis, concepts, and planning [5]. The inventory stage is to identify historical landscapes and historical tourism objects in Siak Sri Indrapura. The analysis stage is to analyze the potential attractiveness of the historical tourism object of the Siak Sultanate through the Historical Landscape Significant Value Analysis, Spatial Analysis, and Descriptive Analysis. Historical landscape significance value analysis assesses each historical landscape object based on criteria in the aspects of originality and uniqueness (Table 1) [6].

| Table 1 | Significance value assessment of historical landscape |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------|
| No.     | Criteria                                      | Value                        |
|         |                                               | 1 (Low)                      | 2 (Moderate)                | 3 (High)                    |
| 1       | Originality                                   |                               |                             |                             |
| 1       | Land use                                      | > 50% changing               | 25 - 50% changing           | < 25% changing              |
| 2       | Building                                      | There are changes in structure and building elements; does not represent the character and architectural style of the past; there is only one historical element with > 50 years | There are changes in structure and building elements, but represent the character and architectural style of the past; there are 2-5 historical elements with > 50 years | There are no changes in structure and building elements, represent the character and architectural style of the past; there are > 5 historical elements with > 50 years |
| 2       | Building                                      | There are changes in structure and building elements; does not represent the character and architectural style of the past; there is only one historical element with > 50 years | There are changes in structure and building elements, but represent the character and architectural style of the past; there are 2-5 historical elements with > 50 years | There are no changes in structure and building elements, represent the character and architectural style of the past; there are > 5 historical elements with > 50 years |
| 3       | Uniqueness                                    | Landscape/element has no historical association | Landscape/element has a weak historical association | Landscape/element has a strong historical association |
| 3       | Integrity                                     | Historical landscape scattered in small amounts and inharmonious | Historical landscape scattered in moderate amounts and harmonious | Historical landscape scattered in large amounts and very harmonious |
| 3       | Different diversity                           | The landscape has only one historical element | The landscape has 2-5 historical elements | The landscape has > 5 historical elements |
| 3       | Aesthetic quality                             | The landscape element has no distinctive style | The landscape element has a distinctive style | The landscape elements have a distinctive style, including the details of the ornaments |

The assessment was carried out through the scoring method to identify historical objects with high potential for historical tourism development. The scoring method calculates using the class interval formula [7]:

\[
\text{Score} = \frac{\text{Sum of scores}}{\text{Number of criteria}}
\]
Spatial analysis is to obtain suitable land to develop into historical tourism routes by overlaying topography, climate, land use, circulation, and historical objects data. The descriptive analysis assesses other aspects of Siak Sultanate’s history to support historical tourism routes development. The synthesis stage is to develop the potential of the historical area of the Siak Sultanate, which discovers during the analysis stage. The concept stage is to determine the basic concept of planning the historical tourism route of the Siak Sultanate. The planning stage was to produce a landscape plan for the historical tourism route of the Siak Sultanate, which presents in a historical tourism route map and an estimated table of distances, travel times, and historical tourism durations. The estimated distance and travel time calculation uses the Google Maps apps, while the tour's estimated duration base on the field survey results.

3. Result and discussion

3.1. General condition of research location
Siak Sri Indrapura is the capital of Siak Regency, Riau Province. The distance of Siak Sri Indrapura City from the provincial capital is around 120 km. Siak Sri Indrapura City locates in two sub-districts, namely Siak and Mempura. The Siak River separates both sub-districts, the north side is Siak Sub-district, and the south side is Mempura Sub-district. Siak Sub-district geographically located between 0°42'-0°57' North Latitude and 101°43'-102°17' East Longitude, while Mempura Sub-district located between 0°42'-0°57' North Latitude and 101°43'-102°14’ East Longitude. Siak Sri Indrapura City's topographic conditions are flat with a slope of 0°-3° [8]. The average temperature is 25°C, and humidity is 88.9% [9]. Land cover in Siak Sri Indrapura dominates by green open space consisting of plantations and forests. Land use in Siak Regency for plantations is 200.648 ha (23.45%), and for forests is 191.757 ha (22.42%) [10].

3.2. History of the Siak Sultanate
The Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate is an Islamic Malay Sultanate with control over large areas of the island of Sumatra, the Malay peninsula, to the Natuna Sea. The Siak Sultanate establish in 1723 AD by Raja Kecik, the son of Sultan Mahmud Syah II, the king of Johor Sultanate [11]. The historical timeline of the Siak Sultanate shows in Figure 2.
3.3. Heritage of Siak Sultanate
Siak Sri Indrapura City designates as a National Cultural Heritage Area regarding the Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate rule center. Many historical heritages have been registered as cultural heritage objects and have legal protection from the district to the national level and scattered in several villages in Siak Sri Indrapura City. Besides, these objects have become historical tourist destinations in Siak Sri Indrapura City. The list of historical heritages of the Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate is described in Table 2 [12].

Table 2 Heritage of Siak Sultanate

| Historical Heritage | Legal Protection | Explanation |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Siak Sri Indrapura Palace (Istana Siak Sri Indrapura) | Ministry of Culture and Tourism Decree: No. KM.13 / PW.007 / MKP / 2004 | The Palace currently functions as a museum for Siak Sultanate heritages. |
| Syahabuddin Mosque (Masjid Syahabuddin) | | The Sultan’s mosque, still used as a place of worship for Muslims. |
| Koto Tinggi Tomb Complex (Komplek Makam Koto Tinggi) | | Tomb of the sultans (Sultan Siak VII, VIII, IX, X, XI) and their families |
| Sultan Syarif Kasim II Tomb (Makam Sultan Syarif Kasim II) | | Tomb of Sultan Syak XII |
| Siak Royal Audience Hall (Balai Kerapatan Tinggi) | | Sultan Siak coronation place, meeting, and court; currently functions as a museum of Siak culture and history |
| Raja Kecik Tomb (Makam Raja Kecik) | | Tomb of Sultan Siak I |
| VOC Barracks (Tangsi Belanda) | | The resident office, arsenal and logistics, detention center, and barracks for Dutch East Indies troops; currently functioned as a library, office, museum, and exhibition space |
| Landraad Building (Bangunan Landraad) | | Dutch East Indies government office |
| Contrôleur Building (Gedung Contrôleur) | | Offices and official residences of Dutch East Indies officials |
| Siak Sultanate Palace Bride (Jembatan Istana Kesultanan Siak) | Ministry of Culture Tourism Decree: No. PM.87 / PW.007 / MKP / 2011 | Functions as part of the defense of the Siak Palace |
| Gunpowder Building (Gudang Mesiu) | | Storage for cannon bullets and various war equipment |
| Hock Siu Kiong Temple (Kleenteng Hock Siu Kiong) | | A place of worship for the Chinese community |
| Tengku Buang Asmara Tomb (Makam Tengku Buang Asmara) | | Tomb of Sultan Siak II |
### 3.4. Historical landscape significance value analysis

The significance value of the historical landscape in Siak Sri Indrapura is assessed based on the originality and uniqueness of the Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate’s historic landscape. The originality assessment consists of two aspects: land use and building, and the uniqueness assessment consist of four aspects: historical associations, integrity, different diversity, and aesthetic quality. The significance value analysis result shows in Table 3.

**Table 3** Analysis results of the significance-value of the Siak Sultanate historical landscape

| No  | Historical Heritage                        | Originality | Uniqueness | Total | Category |
|-----|-------------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------|----------|
|     |                                           | Criteria    |            |       |          |
|     |                                           | A1 | A2 | B1 | B2 | B3 | B4 |       |          |
| 1   | Siak Sri Indrapura Palace                  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 18   | High    |
| 2   | Syahabuddin Mosque                         | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 18   | High    |
| 3   | Koto Tinggi Tomb Complex                   | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 17   | High    |
| 4   | Sultan Syarif Kasim II Tomb               | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 18   | High    |
| 5   | Siak Royal Audience Hall                   | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 18   | High    |
| 6   | Raja Kekek Tomb                           | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 18   | High    |
| 7   | VOC Barracks                               | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 17   | High    |
| 8   | Landraad Building                         | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 15   | High    |
| 9   | Controller Building                        | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 15   | High    |
| 10  | Siak Sultanate Palace Bride                | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 17   | High    |
| 11  | Gunpowder Building                        | 2  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 1  | 14   | High    |
| 12  | Hook Si Kiong Temple                      | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 18   | High    |
| 13  | Tengku Buang Asmarat Tomb                 | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 3  | 16   | High    |
| 14  | Syaiithunissa’s Madrasa                    | 2  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 13  | Moderate |
| 15  | Taufikiyah Madrasa                         | 2  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 13  | Moderate |
| 16  | Hollandsch-Inlandsche School              | 2  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 12  | Moderate |
| 17  | Green Pond                                | 3  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 14  | Moderate |
| 18  | Datuk Pesisir House                       | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 3  | 18   | moderate |
| 19  | Latifah Palace                            | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 3  | 16   | High    |
| 20  | Kato Ship                                 | 1  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 12  | Moderate |
| 21  | Sultan’s Well                             | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 15   | High    |
| 22  | Chinatown                                  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 12  | Moderate |
| 23  | Sultan Ismail Tomb                        | 3  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 13  | Moderate |
| 24  | Tomb in the Ranyan Tree                   | 3  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 1  | 3  | 11   | Moderate |
| 25  | Datuk Pesisir Tomb                        | 3  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 13  | Moderate |
| 26  | Datuk Kampar Tomb                         | 3  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 13  | Moderate |
| 27  | Tuk Sesido Tomb                           | 3  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 13  | Moderate |

**Note:**
- Originality assessment  = Land Use
- Uniqueness assessment  = Historical association
- Value: Low  = 1, High  = 15 - 18
- Category: Low  = 11, High  = 18

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The education place for women; currently functions as a display area for archives of Siak Regency history.

The education place for men; currently functions as the secretariat of Religious Harmony Forum (Forum Kerukunan Umat Beragama/FKUB).

The colonial primary school for noble children; currently functions as an elementary school for the Siak community children.

The keris washing place and the heirlooms of the Siak Sultanate.

The residence of one of the advisers of the Sultan Siak; currently functions as a place to store Siak traditional weaving tools.

The sultan’s resting place.

Sultan Siak ships for cruising and visit the territories under his rule.

Wells for ablution and sultan baths.

Settlements of immigrants from China.

Tomb of Sultan Siak III.

The grave of scholars who teach Islam in the Siak area.

Tomb of one of the four advisers of the Siak Sultanate.

Tomb of one of the four advisers of the Siak Sultanate.

Tomb of an architect in the Siak Sultanate.
Based on the analysis results above, it knows that the object or site: Siak Sri Indrapura Palace, Syahabuddin Mosque, Koto Tinggi Tomb Complex, Sultan Syarif Kasim II Tomb, Siak Royal Audience Hall, Raja Kecik Tomb, VOC Barracks, Landraad Building, Controller Building, Siak Sultanate Palace Bride, Gunpowder Building, Hock Siu Kiong Temple, Tengku Buang Asmara Tomb, Latifah Palace, and Sultan's Well have a high significance value of the historical landscape. In comparison, the object or site of Syaithunissa' Madrasa, Taufikiyah Madrasa, Hollandsch-Inlandsche School, Green Pond, Datuk Pesisir House, Kato Ship, Chinatown, Sultan Ismail Tomb, Tomb in the Banyan Tree, Datuk Pesisir Tomb, Datuk Kampar Tomb, and Tuk Sesido Tomb has a moderate significance value of the historical landscape. However, there are no historical objects or sites with a low historical landscape significance value on the study object.

3.5. Spatial analysis
Spatial analysis overlays topographical data, climate, land use, circulation, and historical objects. The aim is to obtain suitable areas for the historical tourism route planning of the Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate. The results of the analysis shown in Figure 3. The picture shows that the blue area is suitable to be developed as a historical tourism path of the Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate. While the green area is the area that is quite suitable, and the brown area is not suitable.

3.6. Descriptive analysis
Based on surveys, literature studies, and interviews about the Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate, some historical facts are found and can use in planning historical tourism routes. The Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate is one of the Malay Sultanates in Indonesia. The planning of the Siak Malay Sultanate area has a pattern and elements consisting of: (1) palace, (2) large open fields, (3) mosque, (4) river, (5) market, (6) nobleman housing, and (7) commoner’s settlements [13]. Illustration of patterns and elements of the Siak Sultanate shown in Figure 4. The river is one of the main elements considered in selecting the location of the Malay Sultanate rule [14,15,16,17]. The market builds close to the river because it functions as a place for economic activities and transactions. Another essential element in the Malay Sultanate area is the mosque. Malay Sultanate is closely related to Islam, so the mosque was built close to the palace. In front of the Malay sultanate palace, there is an open field used as a gathering place. The settlement of nobles and ordinary people were built around the palace with a pattern, as illustrated. Considering the importance of rivers' role for the civilization of the Malay Sultanate, in planning the Historical Tourism Route of the Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate, it is necessary to consider the Siak River as part of the planning.
The analysis results above show that the historical objects of the Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate have high and medium historical landscape significance values. These historical objects can be a historical tourist attraction for the Siak Sultanate. Besides, Siak Sri Indrapura City also has potential areas to be developed into the historical tourism route, including the Siak River. The planning of the Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate’s historical tourism route will be carried out only in suitable areas based on spatial analysis results.

3.7. Historical tourism path planning
The plan’s basic concept is to preserve historical values in the historical landscape of the Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate, utilize the historical landscape as a historical tourism area, and introduce its history through the historical tourism route. Due to the historical sites and objects of the Siak Sultanate are scattered in several villages, the tourism route planning divided into several zones according to its location and history, which divided into four: The Beginning of Siak Sultanate Zone, The Sultan’s and Datuk Zone, The Palace Zone, and The Colonial Zone (Figure 5).

Each zone's tourism area divides into three areas: the historical tourism area, service area, and welcome area. The historical tourism area is the area that has historical sites and objects in it. The service area supports tourism activities to provide information and facilities related to the historical tourism area. The welcome area is the area for welcoming tourists before entering the historical tourism area. The welcome area’s determination is based on the most strategic location because it connects the circulation from outside to the tourism area. The activity and facilities plan is arranged based on each area's needs because they have different functions. The activity plan in each area is needed to determine the appropriate facilities to accommodate tourists’ needs. Table 4 outlines the plan of activities and facilities for the Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate’s historical tourism area.

**Table 4** Activities and facilities plan for historical tourism areas

| Tourism Area | Historical Tourism | Service Area | Welcome |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|---------|
| The Beginning of Siak Sultanate | Activities: seeing historical sites; studying the early history of the Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate (the location of the Tomb of Raja Keik was the first point for the establishment of the center of the Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate); taking pictures; enjoying the scenery | Activities: enjoy the atmosphere and scenery, sightseeing, souvenir shopping, eating and drinking, worship, short breaks, sanitation | Activities: purchase the entrance ticket, park the vehicle, get information about the tourism area, sanitation |
| | Facilities: historical sites and objects: Raja Keik Tomb and Green Pond; information | Facilities: Information center, interpretation board, shopping center, food court | Facilities: Entrance gate, ticket window, parking area, guard post, tour guide, information center |
On the map, there are three types of circulation: vehicle circulation (red line), land way
tourism circulation (blue line), and waterway tourism circulation (orange line). The limit of vehicle circulation only to the Welcome Area; after that, tourists can choose to go to tourism objects by foot or tourism transportation on the map’s blue line. If tourists want to go to other tourism areas, namely the Sultan’s and Datuk Tomb, the Palace, or the Colonial, they can use the waterway tourism transportation (orange line) and sail on the Siak River or with the private vehicle (red line). Table 5 shows the estimated distance, time, and duration of Siak Sultanate historical tourism.

**Table 5** Estimation of the distance, time, and duration of the historical tourism

| Tourist attraction                        | Distance (km) | Estimated Travel Time (minutes) | Estimated Tourism Duration (minutes) |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| **The Beginning of Siak Sultanate (Z1)** |               |                                 |                                     |
| Welcome Area                             | 1             | 1                               | 15                                  |
| Raja Keck Tomb                           |               |                                 |                                     |
| 2 Green Pond                             | 2             | 2                               | 10                                  |
| **The Sultan and Datuk Tomb (Z2)**       |               |                                 |                                     |
| Welcome Area                             | 3             | 1                               | 4                                   |
| Datuk Pesisir House                      |               |                                 |                                     |
| 4 Datuk Pesisir Tomb                     | 1             | 1                               | 20                                  |
| 5 Datuk Kampar Tomb                      | 1             | 1                               | 10                                  |
| 6 Tuk Sesido Tomb                        | 1             | 1                               | 15                                  |
| 7 Tomb in the Banyan Tree                | 1             | 1                               | 15                                  |
| 8 Sultan Ismail Tomb                     | 9             | 3                               | 14                                  |
| 9 Tengku Buang Asmara Tomb               |               |                                 |                                     |
| **The Palace (Z3)**                      |               |                                 |                                     |
| Welcome Area                             | 10            | 1                               | 1                                   |
| 11 Sultan Syarif Kasim II Tomb           |               |                                 |                                     |
| 12 Syahabuddin Mosque                    | 1             | 1                               | 4                                   |
| 13 Syaithunisa Madrasa                   | 2             | 2                               | 3                                   |
| 14 Siak Sri Indrapura Palace             |               |                                 |                                     |
| 15 Sultan’s Well                         | 1             | 1                               | 1                                   |
| 16 Latifah Palace                        |               |                                 |                                     |
| 17 Kato Ship                             | 18            | 1                               | 1                                   |
| 18 Siak Sultanate Palace Bridge          |               |                                 |                                     |
| 19 Taufikiyah Madrasa                    | 1             | 1                               | 1                                   |
| 20 Gunpowder Building                    |               |                                 |                                     |
| 21 Koto Tinggi Tomb Complex              | 1             | 1                               | 1                                   |
| 22 Chinatown                             | 1             | 1                               | 2                                   |
| 23 Höck Siu Kiong Temple                 | 1             | 1                               | 4                                   |
| 24 Hollandsch-Inlandsche School          | 2             | 2                               | 10                                  |
| **The Colonial (Z4)**                    |               |                                 |                                     |
| Welcome Area                             | 25            | 1                               | 2                                   |
| 26 Landraad Building                     |               |                                 |                                     |
| 27 Controleur Building                   | 3             | 3                               | 12                                  |

*Note: TT: Tourism Transportation*

Furthermore, the estimate of the distance and time required to move from one tourism area to another using a tourism vehicle or private vehicle shows in Table 6. Travel by tourism vehicle (the waterway) is more effective and efficient than using a private vehicle (vehicle circulation).

**Table 6** Estimated distance and time of travel by private vehicle and tourism vehicle

| Z1                  | Z2       | Z3       | Z4       |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| **A**               | 16.6 km (23 minutes) | 14.5 km (22 minutes) | 18.6 km (26 minutes) |
| **B**               | 15 km (22 minutes)    | 15 km (33 minutes)    | 13.5 km (30 minutes) |
| **A**               | 16.6 km (23 minutes) | 9.6 km (13 minutes)   | 2 km (3 minutes)    |
| **B**               | 15 km (33 minutes)    | 0.2 km (1 minutes)    | 1.5 km (3 minutes)  |
| **A**               | 14.5 km (22 minutes) | 9.6 km (13 minutes)   | 11.4 km (16 minutes) |
| **B**               | 15 km (33 minutes)    | 0.2 km (1 minutes)    | 0.2 km (1 minutes)  |
| **A**               | 18.6 km (26 minutes) | 2 km (3 minutes)      | 11.4 km (16 minutes) |
| **B**               | 15.5 km (30 minutes)  | 1.5 km (3 minutes)    | 0.2 km (1 minutes)  |

*Note: Z1: The Beginning of Siak Sultanate  Z2: The Sultan and Datuk Tomb  Z3: The Palace  Z4: The Colonial  A: Land way (private transportation)  B: Water way (tourism transportation)*
Table 7 shows the estimated total duration of the tour needed for visiting all Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate’s historical tourism objects. The tour's total duration according to the recommended route if using the tourism transportation planned is about 410 minutes, while if the tourist does not use that facility, the total duration is about 483 minutes.

Table 7 Estimated total tour duration

| Tourism Area                      | Estimated Tour Duration (minutes) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                                   | With TT | Without TT |
| The Beginning of Siak Sultanate   | 28      | 42         |
| Travel Time*                      | 33      | 23         |
| The Sultan’s and Datuk Tomb       | 76      | 93         |
| Travel Time*                      | 1       | 13         |
| The Palace                        | 217     | 232        |
| Travel Time*                      | 1       | 16         |
| The Colonial                      | 54      | 64         |
| **Total Tour Duration**           | **410** | **483**    |

Note: TT: Tourism Transportation
*Data from Table 6

4. Conclusion

Based on the identification results, part of the Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate landscape has become a historical tourism area, and there are 27 historical objects recorded. The analysis results show that the whole historical objects of the Siak Sultanate; and the Siak Sri Indrapura City have the suitability to be developed into historical tourism areas. In the planning of historical tourism routes, the Siak Sri Indrapura historical tourism area divides into four: The Beginning of Siak Sultanate with the main object is Raja Kecik Tomb; The Sultan’s and Datuk Tomb with the main object is Tengku Buang Asmara Tomb; The Palace with the main object is Siak Sri Indrapura Palace; The Colonial with the main object is VOC Barracks. The division of the area based on location considerations and historical links between historical sites.

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