Design of Tourism Development in Cultural Corridors and Public Spaces in Kraton Yogyakarta Area

Muhamad¹ and W S Ira¹
¹Masters in Tourism Studies, Graduates School of Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta Indonesia.

Abstract. This study aims to find out the design concept approach of the tourism area in the cultural corridor and public space in the Kraton Yogyakarta area. This research is located along the main corridor, namely KH Agus Salim Street which is the main link between the Suryobrantan Bus Terminal (Ngabean), KH Agus Salim Road Area, Ngasem and North Square as an analysis public space usage. This research use a qualitative descriptive analysis, a kind of method that focuses on understanding social phenomena in certain spaces, namely in the region, this method emphasizes more on research that has a clear picture and in accordance with the facts in the field. Another method used is, quantitative research method, namely a method known as giving an image of an object through certain analytical techniques. The analysis in this study emphasizes several aspects such as: 1) Aspects of tourism area development; 2) Aspects of architectural visual continuity in regional facades, 3) Aspects of Connectedness Degree, 4) Analysis of regional functions. This research results showed that the 4 aspects mentioned had a strong influence on the design concept of the built area along the cultural corridor and public space in the Kraton Yogyakarta Area.

1. Introduction
The connection between tourist locations and facilities is an important thing that must be owned for tourist destinations [16]. The tourist destination area has 3 main components: tourist attraction, supporting facilities and accessibility linkage. The development of KH [7]. Agus Salim Street is an alternative route to the Kraton Yogyakarta, as a response to the existence of tourist parking facilities in Kraton Yogyakarta and its surrounding. The area placed at the former Suryobrantan Railway Station, which now functions as the Ngabean bus terminal. The terminal is currently designated as a tourist bus transit place and functions optimally. Domestic and foreign tourists, prefer parking around the north square. This is because there is no parking area that meets its carrying capacity needs.

Supporting facilities in the form of a parking area in the Terminal area of KH. Agus Salim heading to Kraton is very necessary. This is because there are several potentials can be developed along this path. There are some indications of potential, such as tourism, economic, cultural, historical potentials, and also potential components of regional architecture. In addition to the potentials mentioned above, there are a number of obstacles as a consequence from cities and regions’ development. These constraints such as the form road infrastructure circulation, cultural and economic activities, and regional architecture.
Transportation used by foreign and domestic tourists does not all use special tourist transportation such as tourist buses. Most domestic tourists still use public buses. The limited path that goes through to tourist attraction will cause many problems to reach tourist attractions in the city center. The development of roads to tourist sites is directed not only to those inside tourist destination, but the development of the main tourist routes needs to be prioritized so destination is easy on reach and can provide economic benefits for the community’s development. Improvement of supporting facilities in the form of accessibility can provide motivation for tourists in obtaining convenience, comfort, motivation and satisfaction of tourists.

Tour activities are trips and stops made by tourists motivated by certain interests and motivations. Motivation of a travel tour includes physical, cultural, international, and also status and prestige motivations. Motivation can be defined: a) Physical motivation, traveling with the intention of restoring physical and psychological freshness due to various tensions and stresses that occur in the pattern of modern daily life, b) Cultural motivation, conducting tourism activities to gain additional knowledge and broaden the horizons that can be realized by looking at the historical heritage and culture of other nations, c) Social Motivation, which is to conduct tourism activities that can strengthen and expand social life, and is carried out through visits to relatives and among other social groups. The destination in this study, is the area of Jalan KH Agus Salim that has such attractions, historical buildings, trade routes, tourist villages and the Kraton area which is directly adjacent to the surrounding area.

The development of a road area that connects major attraction and other attractions has an important influence on the quality of achievement towards tourist destinations and can affect the image of the destination [15]. The quality of attainment of the image according to Charles King Hoyt (1978), contains several criteria that need to be met by destination’s facilities such as, clarity, familiarity, and complexity. Clarity is something very important in order to attract visitors. There are needs to be a clarity that allow destination to be recognizable, find the immediate main entrance, and be able to feel the warmth and life from the outside, so it will make the facility remembrance.

The image of other regional developments is about intimacy that would makes its own unsaturated atmosphere, flexibility facilitates the possibilities of value transfer, image transfer and time-shifting. In aspects, flexibility can also lead tourists to always look for and get what they are looking for as the most important experience in traveling. The complexity image creates non monotonous as it requires optimal use of each part of space and every cost incurred, but the presence of complex components will create such an ambience which have local identity.

The theory of place imaging is often as a Milestone, an important theory in regional arrangement [4] because since 1970 the city image theory has directed the view of regional design in the direction that pays attention to the mind of the people who live in it. Subsequent theories are strongly influenced by the theory of figures formulated by Kevin Lynch, a city researcher. His research is based on the mental image of the population of the city. In his research he discovered the importance of mental images affect a clear image.

In each tourism location there are various interdependent elements, these elements are mutually needed so that tourists can enjoy a satisfying holiday nor their leisure time. Attractions that can invite tourists to a location which include: a) Facilities to meet the needs of tourists as long as they live far away from home, b) Infrastructure and transportation are needed so that tourists can visit destinations and travel tourists and ways or quality of tourism services in accept by tourists. To support the formation of a promotive tourist destination environment it is necessary to:

- The impression of inviting and receiving, is achieved by means of open traits and prominent forms.
- A free atmosphere is achieved with a free area of motion, not with certain patterns but directed.
- The expression of typical Yogyakarta architecture that is in environmental harmony, charming and recreational.
- Easy for circulation, strategic location, the presence of other complementary elements.
- Structuring street furniture and its elements so that they can support existing activities and can create a beautiful impression.
The concept mentioned is a city space that acts as the main organizer of the elements of the tourist area's morphology [8]. The study of typological and morphological forms is the basis of the new architectural design. Excavations of the main elements in regional architecture can be used, among others in the form of: visible area (area facade), arrangement roads’ elements as street furniture, walls, roofs and so on [3].

Ease in terms of circulation patterns, strategic location and the presence of other complementary elements such as good road elements or street furniture, so that they can support existing activities and create an aesthetic impression and can reveal a distinctive tourist area architecture that is in harmony with the environment, interesting, recreational, all to support the formation of a promotive environment.

The demands of structuring objects in the region have the necessary elements such as a network of infrastructure and transportation systems needed so that tourists can visit the tourism destination, as well as the ways or quality of tourism services received by tourists. So that the things that must be considered in processing the tourism products produced are among others the attractiveness, amenity and accessibility in addition to economic values as the existing impression as authenticity, right and interesting because the development of tourism is basically managing facilities and resources is that the facilities is a term of tourism attraction created by humans (oriented attraction), while tourism resources are inherent attractions. So that there is a relationship or mutual influence between resources and tourist facilities.

The tourist area in the Kraton Yogyakarta has been well connected thoroughly, through primary and secondary roads. Existing problems such as the tourist buses small capacity parking lots that interfere with other movement systems. The parking lot has been optimizing space usage in the Kraton area, only how to reduce and break down parking lots in an effort to reduce density.

The effort of reducing density was carried out by relocating parking lots in the Abu Bakar Ali parking park in the former Suryobrantan station terminal in Ngabean. The relocation is very helpful in reducing the number of large buses that are scattered in the Kraton and Malioboro areas. So it needs to organize and develop the surrounding environment, especially the path from the terminal to the distribution of tourist attractions around the palace. In the current conditions, the tourist area is not supported the routes arrangement especially in tourist corridors. The study will answer a question as follows: 1) How are the proposals for the corridor line between the Ngabean bus terminal and the tourism distribution in the palace developed, 2) How is the proposal adaptive to the building facade system, regional functions and tourist routes and corridors arrangements.

So that at the end of this study it was intended to be able to find forms of physical relations between the Ngabean Bus Terminal, Jalan K.H. Agus Salim and the North Square and the surrounding area are associated with aspects of tourism, culture, economy and physical architecture. The benefits obtained from this study are expected to be able to provide an overview of the relationship between two points that influence economic strength. Besides that, it is also expected to be able to benefit the development area developers in the development steps by not leaving the existing order in the community.

2. Analysis and Discussion

2.1 Hadiningrat Yogyakarta Palace in Planning and Development

The scope of the study area includes; The eastern area is North Square (Alun-Alun Utara), west of Ngabean Bus Terminal, Jalan KH. Agus Salim, Jalan Nyi Akhmad Dahlan through Ngasem Market. Some aspects of this study include several variables as development goals for Jalan KH. Agus Salim and the surrounding area, which includes:

1. Tourism aspects which include; 1) Number of attractions, 2) Types of attractions, 3) Attraction, 4) Accessibility and Amenity as supporters to be developed.
2. Cultural aspects; 1) Activity Type, 2) Activity Location, 3) Activity Attractiveness
3. Economic Aspects; 1) Business Type, 2) Number of variants, 3) Volume / type of business, 4) Attractiveness / business, 5) Service level / potential, 6) Business location, 7) Facility Economic business or productivity in terms of location for placement of functions- function.
Kraton Yogyakarta is the forerunner of the Yogyakarta city. Even today, physically and non-physically, Kraton Yogyakarta is a reference in the development of the city. So that in the Yogyakarta City Master Plan, Kraton became the center of the development of the southern main part of the city. The North Square, as city facility, which is part of the Hadiningrat Yogyakarta Palace, as a means of interaction, communication and recreation for residents of the city of Yogyakarta.

In the field of culture, the Kraton Yogyakarta Hadiningrat is the center of Yogyakarta's Javanese cultural orientation, for the place of traditional ceremonies and the arts until now [9]. Traditional life in the midst of modern life, ancient building heritage and other cultures, which become an attraction for domestic and foreign tourists, makes the Kraton area a potential and also a problem in its development.

Based on Kejawen's cosmic philosophical view, Kraton Yogyakarta Hadiningrat is located on the South Sea axis and Mount Merapi, which starts from Krapyak to Tugu Pal Putih. While the Kraton itself is surrounded by a buffer zone which is limited by Beteng Baluwarti with standpoints (Jagang) on the outside [9]. In the further development of Yogyakarta city, the area between Kraton and Tugu was declared as the Malioboro area, while the area inside the Beteng Baluwarti was followed by the area located between the Beteng and the surrounding area, covering an area of approximately 144,976 Ha. declared as Kraton area. Thus the area of influence of the Kraton area is the entire area, starting from the surrounding area of the trade to the South Krapyak area, Tugu Pal Putih in the North, the Code River to the east and the Winongo River to the west. While the boundary of the Kraton area itself to the surrounding area is:

1) North Side, Jl. KH. Agus Salim (Notoprajan Street, to Jl. Kauman), the walls of North and West Square, and Jl. Ny. Ruswo.
2) South Side, Jl. Sutoyo and Jl. MT. Haryono.
3) West Side, Jl. KH. Wakhid Hasyim.
4) East side, Jl. Brig.Jen. Katamso

![Figure 1. Kraton Yogyakarta Map Area](Source: Google Map, 2019)
2.2 Kraton Yogyakarta As a Preservation and Cultural Exchange Facility in Supporting Tourism

The development of tourism in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, based on cultural values existence at the same time as the national culture main buffer, tourism development is seen as an industry, in detail is a production process for raw materials of regional tourism assets, tourism objects access and supporting elements in the region become tourism products that can be economy competitively marketed regional or word wide. (Perda Prov. DIY No 1 Tahun 2012 (RIPPARDA) Prov. DIY 2012-2025)

Ngayogyakarto Hadiningrat began the agreement of Giyanti 1755, and since then as the capital of the Java Kingdom for the main center (qibla) of Javanese culture. Therefore the Kraton Yogyakarta culture is very prominent, and also the culture outside the Kraton that develops and is well maintained as folk art. Starting from Indonesia’s independence, Yogyakarta as one of the cultural center remained prominent, and this was recognized both from within the country and abroad. Kraton Yogyakarta area, is now a historical cultural tourism object, in which consist of:

a. Kraton Yogyakarta, is a magnificent ancient building and keeps antiques and Kraton heritage
b. Tamansari Water Castle, is a place for recreation of the Sultan in ancient times.
   There is also the Soko Tunggal Mosque, which has special features for one buffer.
c. Rotowijayan Carriage Museum, which is a storage area for the Yogyakarta Kraton heritage carriage.

The wealth of cultural arts such as traditional dance, puppet art, painting and handicraft, is also another form Yogyakarta cultural assets and comes from the Kraton. There is also a system of life in the Kraton as a remnant of past life that still survives in the current cultural sphere, so it is a living museum. Kraton organizes various ceremonies, as tourist attractions including:

a. Sekaten Ceremony in North Square; to commemorate the birth of the Prophet Muhammad, the Garebeg Ceremony held in javanese month (Maulud, Sawal and Besar).
b. Labuhan ceremony in Parang Kusumo Beach; offerings of women's clothing, makeup, betel vine, flowers, etc. to the South Sea, as a form of application for welfare and safety.
c. Saparan ceremony at Gampingan; thanksgiving to God Almighty, from the Ambar Ketawang village.
d. Jamasan ceremony in Kraton Yogyakarta; splash of Kraton heirlooms such as weapons or carriage.

Based on things that have been described in terms of historical, cultural, tourism and Yogyakarta life as tourism potential, it is no exaggeration if Special Region of Yogyakarta becomes one of the main tourist destinations in Indonesia. As a tourist destination, it should plans the development of tourism along the limits of its potential, especially traditional arts, cultural arts, customs, livelihood for the local community, (Perda Prov. DIY No 1 Tahun 2012 (RIPPARDA) Provinsi DIY Tahun 2012-2025.

2.3 Direction of Tourism Area Development

Emphasis on development in this area (Yogyakarta and surrounding areas), adapted to the potential possessed and prominent demand. The tourism development program must lead to an increase in the values of cultural tourism objects both foreign and archipelago, and artificial tourism especially for domestic. For cultural tourism the direction of development is emphasized in the development of classical cultural relics, archaeological remains, performing arts and culture and handicraft. For artificial tourism, emphasis is on developing existing and potential objects, and completing them with tourist infrastructure that supports Kraton tourism objects which are a very high heritage value, besides that existing tourism has gone well, progress will come, several development programs needed include:
1. Kraton rearrangement program and its surrounding
2. Program to increase cultural arts existing activities that being carried out in the Kraton
3. The implementation program of other attractions that are complementary and do not conflict with the characteristics of the Yogyakarta Palace.
2.4 Direction of Development of Yogyakarta Palace and Surrounding Areas
Based on the order of the development of the Kraton in the field of culture from the beginning of its growth until now as a living cultural center, the Kraton has taken the role of an exclusive cultural patron to be a driving force, or inspiring cultural activities. Kraton is also more intensively interacting and increasingly open to changes in society, so that the participation of outside parties in preserving Kraton culture is getting bigger.

City and Environment Service Facility Structure.
Cultural Facilities.
Cultural facilities developed at this time consist of youth, arts, religion (Islam) in the sub-district of North Square (Alun-alun Lor); Culture Museum in Sonobudoyo, Kraton Museum in Pagelaran and Siti Hinggil; Educational and Library Museum in Dalem Wijilan; development and performance of Yogyakarta's Javanese culture in the Kraton Yogyakarta’s Dalems (Javanese Noble Residensial).

Cultural / Tourism Recreation Facility.
This facility consists of Sekaten and night markets on North Square; Heritage tourism in Tamansari and Beteng Baluwarti; puppet shows and traditional arts in Sasonohinggil; Bird markets and rare plants around Alun-alun Kidul (South Square); horse and bird race in South Square; Archery (Jemparingan) in Kemandungan.

Trading Facility.
For those related to cultural tourism activities can be done in Dalem Beteng, while activities that are not related to cultural / tourism activities should be carried out outside Beteng.

2.5 Direction for Infrastructure Development Accommodation.
The accommodation distribution for both star hotels and Melati hotels is at even level. In the city center, the densest area for the location of the hotel, is in the trading area (Malioboro) and tourist villages in the Prawirotaman area. The both locations are in the North and South of the Kraton Yogyakarta, so the direction of the development of accommodation facilities is more emphasized on the use of urban facilities, with consideration of several conveniences, such as achievement, transportation, other varied and recreational facilities. For the Kraton Yogyakarta area emphasized on improving the functional quality of the area and local buildings.

2.6 Tourism Development towards Jalan KH. Agus Salim as Kraton Tourism Sub-Region
Development of economic strength on Jalan KH. Agus Salim, namely the phenomena that building functions found in the structuring area are a mixture of residential functions and trade functions, and functions that are more dominant in the KH. Agus Salim is a trading function/commercial image with the following characteristics:

Segment and Fifth division.
- The north segment of Fifth division develops into a strong commercial area, so that this area can be directed and developed into a commercial area.
- The South side is Fifth Division, the trading area still dominates while the residential function is very few, so this area can be directed and developed into a trading area, which is a mixture of occupancy and trade.
Fourth division
- The north side of fourth division develops into a commercial area even though it is not as strong as a Fifth division, so that this area can be directed and developed into a retail commercial area.
- The southern part of the Fourth Division is still largely a residential area and a small portion is service and social facilities. In this area it can be directed and developed into a trading area that follows the North side.

Figure 2. Fifth Division Key Map
Source: Researcher Analysis, 2019

Figure 3. Public Open Space as North Square Kraton Yogyakarta in Fifth Division
Sumber: Researcher Documentation, 2019

Figure 4. Fourth Division Key Map
Source: Researcher Analysis, 2019
Third division
- The North side in third division grows into more dominant commercial area, and a small part consists of agents service facilities. The North side of Third Division can be develop to the trading area, because it is supported by access to Ngasem (the meeting point of Jalan KH. Agus Salim with Jalan Ngasem) which is along the road, there are trade facilities, including: types of businesses such as batik shop, convection, grocery, souvenir.
- South side in third division
  On the south side area, it is a more dominant residential area. On the south third division can be develop to the trading area following previous part mentioned but it needs to be controlled by not adding new functions that are irrelevant and damaging the order of visual balance, for example wholesale trade, so that it is only a retailer area.

Figure 5. Third Division Key Map
Source: Researcher Analysis, 2019

Second division
- The North side in second part, is the receiving zone on Jalan KH. Agus Salim. In the second phase, there was a balance between the functions of trade and office functions, namely agents and schools so that in this second area it could be called an area that has a non-commercial image, so that it could be directed as a buffer zone to hold expansion of commercial areas along the Road KH. Agus Salim. In this part, it can be directed as an open area that is public in nature.
- South Side second division
  The South side in part II, is a piece that has a non-commercial image because there is no visible dominant trading area. In this part, it has a function similar to the previous part as a buffer zone to reduce the expansion of commercial areas along Jalan KH. Agus Salim, by controlling multi-storey buildings, so that theDalem Notopranj existence does not sink, and the importance of adding new relevant functions and do not damage the order of visual balance.

Figure 6. SecondDivision Key Map
Source: Researcher Analysis, 2019
First division.

- **First division North Side**
  Division with commercial functions and services that are more dominant in the character imagery, although the function of occupancy is more numerous, so this cut off can be directed as a commercial area and services, and also limiting wholesale trading business with retailer only.

- **First division North Side**
  Commercial and service characteristics are more dominant and have similarities with the characteristics of the North side, so that it can be directed as a cut off with the commercial function and services including: batik shops, convection shops, grocery stores, souvenir services, while services include: educational services, telecommunication stalls, and travel agencies.

![Figure 7. FirstDivision Key Map](image)
Source: Researcher Analysis, 2019

2.7 **Direction for Linking Regional Arrangements with Tourism Objects**
The Kraton Yogyakarta area is the main tourist destination, so the direction is more focused on the elements of the city along the path to attract tourists, for example the arrangement of street furniture, including sign systems, lamp posts, pedestrians and so on. In every location that has the potential for tourism there are some that are interdependent, so the direction for the development of tourism must emphasize:

- Types of attractions, including: archaeological relics, performing arts, handicrafts.
- Accommodation, including: Hotels and guesthouses, restaurants/dining place, tourist information centers, banks and foreign exchange, postal and communication services.
- Supporting facilities and infrastructure, including: tourist transportation, clean water, roads.

Land Use Direction and Building Use on KH. Agus Salim.
Road Development KH. Agus Salim is a mixture of residential and trade [14]. The path to the Kraton through this area requires the use of utilization and direction for building use in each part of the area to reduce region changes. Development for allocation of land use for the Jalan KH. Agus Salim area was realized in RDTRK and RTRK, including among others:

a. **Fifth Division**
   At this part, this fragment intersects with the position of the Kraton Yogyakarta as the core of the region and the guardian of stability. In the fifth division, it can be directed as a trading area, promotion of batik handicrafts because in this section there are several kiosks and shops that sell batiks. Fifth Division can be directed as a part for trade function.
Figure 8. Fifth Division key map
Source: Researcher Analysis, 2019

Figure 9. This Division intersect with the position of Kraton Yogyakarta as the core of the region dan guardian of stability.
Source: Researcher Document

b. Fourth Division
Can be directed to be commercially useful because it is an overflow of commercial areas with regional scale. Plengkung (gate of Jagasura) which is a physical potential need to be emphasized because it serves as the center of the orientation of the arrangement area.

Figure 10. Fourth Division key map
Source: Researcher Analysis, 2019
The atmosphere of a commercial area of the Plengkung area (gate of Jagasura) which is a physical potential to be highlighted because it functions as a center.

Source: Researcher's documentation, 2019

c. Third Division
This section can be directed to commercial use and services, with addition of environmental facilities as a supportive function.

![Third Division Key Map](image)

Source: Researcher Analysis, 2019

d. Second division
It can be directed to revitalize area of Dalem Notopranjan so that this area becomes liveable by adding functions that can revive this fragile area. In addition, the second division is directed as a residential area with the addition of environmental service facilities as an additional function.
Figure 14. Second Division Key Map
Source: Researcher Analysis, 2019

Figure 15. The area of Ndalem Notoprajan becomes liveable by adding functions that can lights up this fragile area.
Source: Researcher Documentation, 2019.

e. First division
It is directed as a buffer zone by placing the Entrance Zone. Pojok Beteng Kulon (Beteng Baluwarti) as a heritage potential, so that it can be highlighted which serves to strengthen the visual character of the region.

Figure 16. First Division Key Map
Source: Researcher Analysis, 2019
Direction of Density and Height of Jalan KH. Agus Salim.

On the direction that needs to be considered in directing the density and height of the building on the part of Jalan KH. Agus Salim: a) Buildings coincide and lined up along the road, b) The height of the building, which is the height of a two-story building that disrupts the scale of the area. Based on building allocation and land use, the direction of building density and building height can be arranged in each section of the arrangement area as follows:

| No | Division       | Road Segment and Pathway                                                                 |
|----|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Fifth Division | Is a piece with type and function as a commercial area. The density of buildings is high and can be directed to a one-story building area |
| 2  | Fourth Division| Is a piece with type and function as a commercial area. This part has a high level of building density. It can be directed to a two-story building area with the main function on the first floor as a trading function while the second floor for residential function. |
| 3  | Third Division | It is a piece that has a high density level, and can be directed to one-story buildings. |
| 4  | Second Division| It is a piece that has a cultural area that is Dalem Notoprajan. This part can be directed so that building density can be controlled so that the height of the building does not exceed the height of the building in Notopradjan. |
| 5  | First Division | It is an area which has a high density level, can be directed to areas with a height of one-story buildings. |

Source: Researcher's analysis, 2019

Road Furniture Arrangement Directions Building Elements and Road Building Façade KH. Agus Salim

Arrangement of street furniture is expected to provide visual continuity of the region. To maintain the character of the direction of the design of street furniture by paying attention to: location/site, type or varian and type of material [6]. The building elements along the arrangement area need to be given direction, especially in: Building façade elements: The pedestrian Ramp ladder leads to the building entrance, doors and windows on the building, Light / lamp post, Consul (Tritisan) and Ornamentation. While the directions on buildings along the KH Agus Salim road are as follows:
| No | Building | Referral Building |
|----|----------|-------------------|
| 1  | Building along Jl. KH. Agus Salim | Original building that valuable or not, its existence must be maintained. New building that has been adaptive which has become a characteristic of the region must be maintained. |
| 2  | Handling of buildings in Dalem Notoprajan | Authenticity must be maintained because it supports the religio-cultural meaning of the Kraton. While the owner does not have to be owned by the original owner. |
| 3  | Handling of Baluwarti Beteng buildings | The building must be restored, and buildings that do not support and attach to the outer side of the building are removed |
| 4  | Handling of Ngabean Bus parking buildings | Ngabean Bus Parking, which has not been utilized optimally, requires intensive handling, and the need for direction to re-enable its existence, the directive: Main Entrance to be easily reached and safe, Fences to be easily recognized, Providing facilities: Toilets, Food stalls, Landscape processing, Rest area and waiting rooms |
| 5  | Ngasem Gate | 1) Returns the function, form of layout, structure and ornament as before, 2) Gives a door hole to the fort as a link between the sidewalk in the South and North of the road, 3) Created an area for pedestrians to rest around the gate by providing open area surrounds the gate, with seating facilities, garbage cans, lights. |
| 6  | The Great East Mosque of Alun-alun Lor (North Square), "Tembeng Beteng" Jalan Kauman (South), and Jalan Nyai Akhmad Dahlan (West). | 1) Set the height in the zone, so as not to exceed the height of the roof of the Great Mosque, 2) The façade of the buildings in the North and West The Great Mosque is harmonized with the architectural style of the Great Mosque, 3) The outer wall of the fence must be free from the attached building (border arrangement) so that it can be easily witnessed / seen, 4) The design of various public facilities (street furniture) adapts to the local Javanese (classical) design style. 4) Pekapalan building in the South Mesjid Agung is otherwise maintained by arranging element controlled functions, so that the design, construction and layout are maintained. |

3. Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Development of the KH. Agus Salim as a cultural corridor path is an alternative route to Yogyakarta Palace and a form of response to the development of Ngabean parking facilities. Ngabean tourist parking is a form of regional revitalization to make the area grow and develop in response to tourists who go to the Yogyakarta palace area and its surroundings.

2. The development of the corridor to the area has a thematic theme to strengthen the regional image in the form of regional segments which are directed as commercial functions, trade, cultural functions. Its function as the center of the orientation of the structuring area and also visual character of the region.

3. Yogyakarta Kraton Complex as the main tourist destination is more focused on the elements of the city along the path to attract tourists such as setting up street furniture, including sign systems, lamp posts, pedestrians and so on.
REFERENCES

[1] Burn, P and Holder, A. 1997. “Tourism: A New Perspective” Prestice Hall International Hampstead.
[2] Charles, King, Hoyt, (1978), AIA, Building for Commercial and Industri, Mc. Graw Hill Book Inc, New York.
[3] Gosling, David, Barry Maitland (1984), Concepts of urban design Academy Editions Series, the University of California, California USA
[4] Shirvani H, (1981), Urban design Review, A Guide for Planners, Planners Press American Planning Association Washington, DC. Chicago, Illionois.
[5] Harrison, D. (2002) Tourism, Capitalism, and Development in Lees Developed Countries. Routledge. London and New York,
[6] Kozlowski J, (1995), Pendekatan Ambang Batas dalam Perencanaan Kota, Wilayah dan Lingkungan, Teori dan Praktek, Penerbit Universitas Indonesia.
[7] Leiper, N. (2004). Tourism Management-3 rd Edition. New South Wales: Pearson Education Australia.
[8] Kevin Lync, (1960) The Image Of The City, The M.I.T. Press Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, Massachusetts, and London, England
[9] Marlina, E., & Ronald, A. (2011). Ekspresi Budaya Membangun pada Masyarakat Jeron Beteng, Kecamatan Kraton, Jurnal Humaniora, Volume 23, Halaman 150-165, Volume 2 Juni 2011, Yogyakarta.
[10] Nasution, 2003, Metode Research: Penelitian Ilmiah, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
[11] Nazir, Moh., 2005, Metode Penelitian-Cetakan Pertama, Jakarta: Penerbit Ghalia Indonesia.
[12] Peraturan Daerah Provinsi DIY Nomor 1 Tahun 2012 tentang RIPPD-Rencana Induk Pembangunan Kepariwisataan Daerah (RIPPARDA) Provinsi DIY Tahun 2012-2025
[13] Susanto RB, (1991), Landasan Konseptual Perancangan Pengembangan Kraton Yogyakarta sebagai Fasilitas Pelestarian dan Pertukaran Kebudayaan, Jurusan Teknik Arsitektur Fakultas Teknik Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.
[14] Setyawati, E, (2000), Morfologi ruang terbuka di kawasan dalam beteng Baluwarti Kraton Yogyakarta, Thesis, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta
[15] Trancik, R, (1986), Finding Lost Space, Van Nostrand Reinhold, CO, NY.
[16] Yunus HS, (2000), Struktur Tata Ruang Kota, Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta