



The Factors Affecting the Morphology of Kota Lama Tangerang

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Abstract

Morphological changes in old town areas often occur due to a lack of sensitivity to the importance of preserving historical traces, as seen in Kota Lama Tangerang. This area has undergone significant transformation influenced by ancient trade factors, political power, and inter-ethnic interaction. This study aims to analyze the development and morphological changes of Kota Lama Tangerang by identifying city elements that are still consistent, have changed, or even disappeared. Using a post-positivist approach with qualitative descriptive methods, this research relies on field observations, interviews with stakeholders, historical documentation, and digital mapping. The observation units include the villages of Sukarasa, Sukasari, Sukaasih, and Buaran Indah. The results show that significant changes have occurred in 65% of the road network and 30% of the land plots, while 55% of the buildings have survived. These findings show that the development of the city was influenced by the acculturation of Chinese, Sundanese, Arabic, Betawi, and Dutch colonial cultures, as well as historical events such as the construction of Fort Makassar, the founding of Boen Tek Bio, and VOC policies. This research implies the importance of more accurate historical data-based area delineation and the active involvement of the government, private sector, and community in urban planning based on historical values. The results of this study are expected to be a reference for policy making on the preservation and revitalization of the Kota Lama Tangerang area as an integral part of the national cultural heritage.

Keywords: landmarks, urban morphology, historical traces, post-positivism, inductive.

INTRODUCTION

The morphology of a city is influenced by historical aspects that shape and influence the city's development (Rini & Ridho, 2021). The function of time becomes very important in the process of understanding the morphology of the city (Batty, 2009). The city's development is a process of accumulation of manifestations of physical and non-physical activities carried out by humans. In other words, the city can act as an urban artifact (Sitompul & Roychansyah, 2018). The journey of city formation and development will always form morphological patterns that are the implementation of the shaping factors dominating the city's development at that time, for example,, socio-cultural order (Putra et al., 2022).

The development of cities in Indonesia has a tendency to eliminate the historical character of historical heritage and give rise to a single image of urban architecture (Tallo et al., 2014). This is due to the lack of public and government sensitivity to the importance of maintaining historical and urban continuity (Jiang et al., 2023). A break in the chain of history in a city can lead to

uncontrolled changes in the morphology of the city or even cause a city to become an abandoned dead city (Dobraszczyk, 2017).

Based on the results of literature related to urban morphology obtained, it can be concluded that urban morphology is the process of forming an urban area from a planned or unplanned form that undergoes continuous transformation from the previous, current, and predictable time to the next where the shape and structure consists of streets, plots, and buildings that make up the city and undergo historical changes which then shape the character of a city and can be used as a reference for urban planning and design (Tappu, 2014).

Explaining the current condition of Tangerang City, its structured development, and eliminating the essence of Tangerang, about the development of the city based on historical traces, there are elements of the city / old city area that are maintained, the transfer of functions in the old market, it is necessary to trace the significant aspects of the old city of Tangerang through morphological studies.

Tangerang City government is currently promoting the realization of conservation referring to local regulation no.03 of 2018, the fundamental problems faced by stakeholders (local government) related to the potential and challenges of managing historical sites, cultural heritage, culture and tourism in Tangerang City:

The preservation and management of cultural heritage sites in the city of Tangerang is not yet optimal. Of the 36 suspected cultural heritage sites, only 24 have cultural heritage status. There is a lack of research and studies related to cultural heritage, both objects / intangible/historical sites / suspected cultural heritage in the city of Tangerang, and research so far has only relied on the provincial government of Banten. The number of cultural relics that must be studied and preserved (objects / intangible). There is no cultural heritage expert in Tangerang city. Museums are not well managed. The object of cultural promotion has not been well managed. There is no good inventory of cultural/historical sites and customary and cultural institutions in the Tangerang City area.

Table 1. Similar Research on Tangerang Old Town

Year	Author	Title	Content
2023	Mushab AA	Anthology	The establishment of Fort Makasar, the development of Tangerang city in 1993, and the mayors who have served, including social, economic, and political developments.
2023	Mushab AA, Alfian	3 Decades of History and Development of Tangerang City (Book)	The establishment of the Makasar fort, the development of Tangerang City in 1993, and the mayors who have served, including social, economic, and political developments, cultural heritage sites in Tangerang City, and a brief history→. However, it does not explain the spatial structure of the old city, the pattern of development, the elements that are still

Year	Author	Title	Content
			consistent, and those that have changed (that is the researcher's concern).
2023	Syoufa	Morphology of Chinatown Settlement in Pasar Lama Tangerang	How is the process of the formation of Chinatown settlement in the old market of Tangerang, what factors influence its development,

Source: Researcher, 2024

Figure 1. Network Visualization Theory (VOSviewer)

Source: Researcher, 2024

Figure 2. Overlay Visualization Theory (VOSviewer)

Source: Researcher, 2024

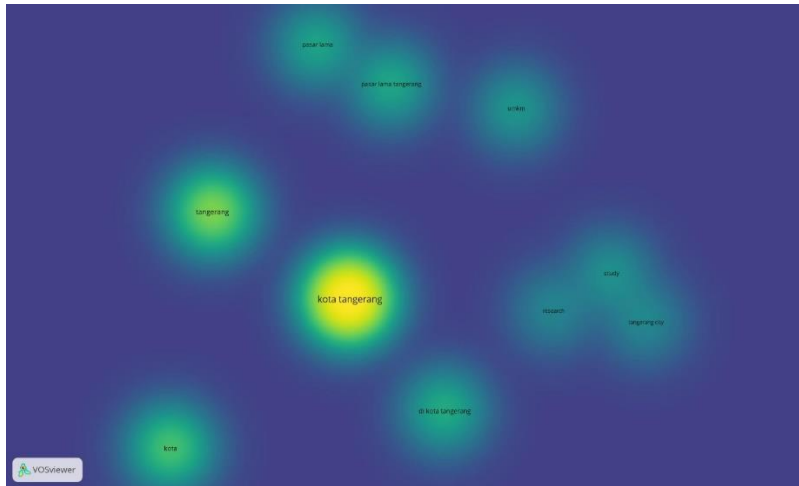


Figure 3. Density Visualization Theory (VOSviewer)

Source: Researcher, 2024

Based on the above background, the purpose of this research is to analyze the development and morphological changes of Kota Lama Tangerang through a research of the city elements that are still consistent, those that have changed, and those that have become extinct. The benefits of this research are that it provides a deeper insight into the importance of preserving and managing historical sites in Tangerang City and contributes to stakeholders in formulating urban planning policies that are more history-based. The results of this research are expected to be used as a reference in developing more targeted conservation policies, as well as to plan development that takes into account existing historical and cultural values.

METHOD

The research under research used the post-positivism paradigm. In this research, which uses a quasi-qualitative approach and descriptive method, researchers use the post-positivism paradigm, which is opposite to positivism, where this research uses a subjective way of thinking. Truth is subjective and depends on the context of values, culture, traditions, habits, and beliefs. Natural and more humane. Post-positivism is a thought that challenges the assumptions and truths of positivism (Wiwaha, 2016).

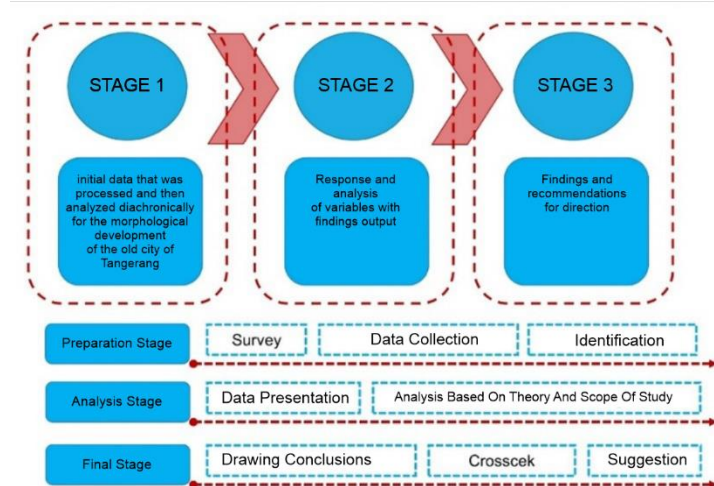


Figure 4. Research stages

Source: Researcher, 2024

Data collection is done by:

1) Observation:

a. Field Survey:

Direct observations at the research site will be made to observe the condition of road patterns and the shape and size of lots and buildings. Recorded road patterns, lot shapes, and building conditions, as well as other important elements.

b. Photo and Video Documentation:

Taking photos and videos to document existing conditions, this documentation can be used as qualitative analysis material and supporting research data.

2) Interview:

a. Stakeholders / local government:

Conduct interviews with the local government to determine existing conditions, delineation boundaries, and the scope of research needed to support ongoing local government programs.

b. Expert Resource:

Interviews with expert sources will be conducted to obtain information on delineation boundaries, historical chronology, perpetrators, and the time of the incident as primary research material.

c. Professional Architect:

Interviews will be conducted with professional architects as well as observers of cultural heritage buildings to balance and crosscheck the information that has been obtained.

3) Documentation:

a. Historical and contextual data:

Collect historical, demographic, and contextual data related to the old city of Tangerang during the VOC (16th-17th century) and Dutch East Indies (18th-19th century) periods. These data can support the analysis.

b. Map Data:

Collect maps of the old city of Tangerang from the 1700s to 2024 as supporting data for historical and contextual data analysis.

c. Digital data:

Everything that has been collected, both the results of interviews, observations, and documentation in digital form, makes it easier for researchers to analyze and store.

Data coding is the process of converting data into codes based on the qualitative data analyzed (Sarosa, 2021). Steps taken:

- a) Read the data literally and take notes
- b) Specify relevant codes when reading data
- c) Review data multiple times to make changes
- d) Create a code skeleton to generate code
- e) Double-check all codes to make sure you haven't missed any
- f) Create a report

Theme categorization is a grouping process that has been compiled in the interview theme tabulation table in a categorization matrix (Zulkahfi, 2021). After a series of processes at the theme categorization stage were completed, the next thing the researcher did was to create theme subcategories and coding (Vaismoradi et al., 2016). Steps for theme categorization:

- a) Perform coding
- b) Grouping codes into categories
- c) Categorize categories into themes

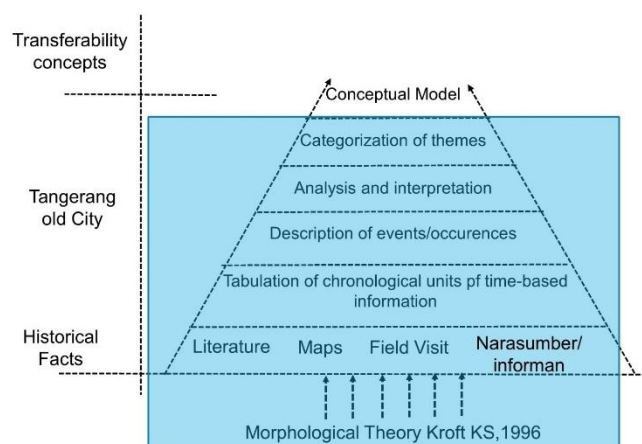


Figure 5. Inductive Research Scope

Source: Development from Popi Puspitasari, 2024

The observation units in this research are Sukarasa, Sukasari, Sukaasih, and Buaran Indah urban villages.

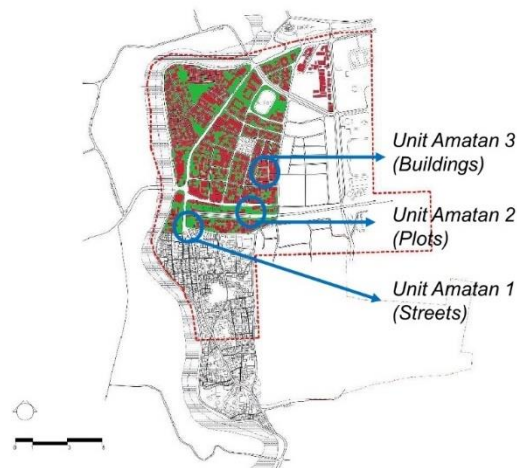


Figure 6. Observation Unit Map

Source: Researcher, 2024

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Empirical Data and Information

Tjisadane (Cisadane) was the border between Ommelanden Batavia and the Sultanate of Banten (Banten) (RAM, n.d.). During the war with Banten in 1684, the VOC built an army camp at Babakan near Tangerang. After the war, around 1701, an earthen fort with a pointed wooden fence and towers was built near the bridge over the river in Tangerang. Around 1708, the wooden fort was replaced by an unusually shaped stone fort: it was square with two regular bastions on the land side and two half-bastions with a semicircular extension across the river. The canons did not stand on the walls but behind round holes in the walls. Inside the fort were the houses of the officer in charge and the assistant chaplain (ziekentrooster), the guard house, the powder house, and the ammunition store. In 1779, there was a garrison of 38 men under the command of an officer. Based on Kostov's theory, the formation of a city is planned and unplanned (Mandaka et al., 2022):

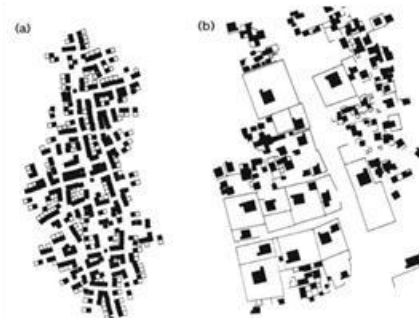


Figure 7. Planned and Unplanned Cities, according to Spiro Kostov

Source: modified Barry J. Kemp, "Bricks and Metaphor. In: Viewpoint: Were Cities Built as Images?" Cambridge Archaeological Journal 10 (2000): 343 in Susanti (2020)

Around 1800, construction of a new fort began, but in 1808, Governor-General Herman Willem Daendels (1808-1811) stopped the work to reduce expenses. In the 19th century, the old fort no longer had a military purpose, and its buildings were used as prisons. Today, the Plaza Tangerang shopping center stands on the site of the fort near the bridge over the Cisadane River. The only reminder of the fort is its street name: Jalan Bentang Raya (Jalan Benteng Besar). Source Atlas of mutual heritage.

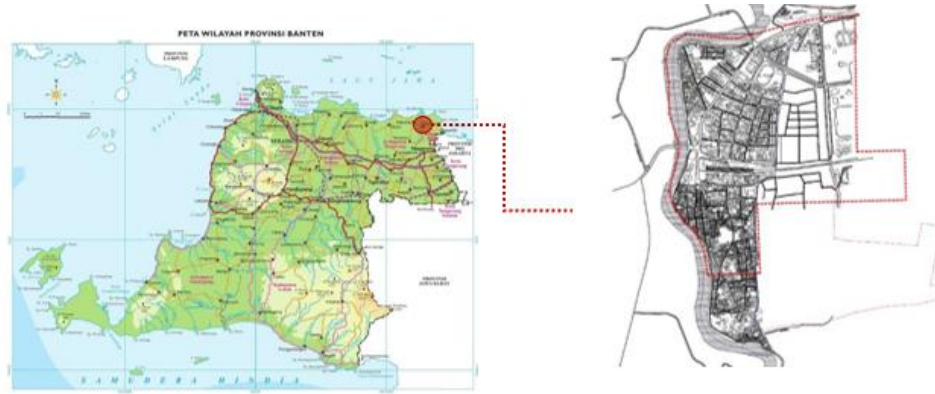


Figure 8. Research Location Map (Google Map, 2024)

Source: ANRI, 1800; ArGIS Kota Tangerang; Researcher, 2024

Physical Condition

By the year 2000, the old city of Tangerang had undergone many changes. Among them, Aria Sura Dilaga's house, which is one of the Ariaans and is located in the north of Chinatown, has been turned into the Tangerang City Council office. Tangerang Fort, which was a sign of the formation of the old city of Tangerang, was no longer found because it had been converted into the office of the Tangerang Metro Police, Pakon Hotel, Mall, BNI Bank, Strada School, Tangerang 1 High School, and Tangerang 1 Junior High School, and several restaurants. The train line that used to go to the front of Kalipasir to transport sand is no longer in use, but the train station is still operating as a link between the city of Tangerang and Jakarta.

Socio-economic Conditions

Economic activities in the city of Tangerang are growing, causing several areas to function as centers for Trade, industry, tourism, and culinary.

The social life of the Chinese community in Chinatown since independence does not have the privileges of the Dutch colonial period.

Religious and Cultural Life

The people of the old city of Tangerang still uphold their culture, including the Chinese fortress Muslim and Arab ethnicities. They still carry out religious celebrations such as cultural Kirap with parades, the Kearyaan ceremony, Chinese New Year, Cap Gomeh, dragon boat races, and the Ciao Tao wedding ceremony. Tanjidor, Silat Be'si, Barongsai, etc.

Interview Results

Interviews with three informants, two expert informants, and one professional architect. This summary is an effort to obtain data for an in-depth data review.

Table 3. Interview Question Table

No.	Instrument	Interview Questions
1.	Guidance on questions to Stakeholders/Local Government:	1) Has the management of cultural/historical sites been optimized? 2) Do you know the boundaries (delineation) of the old city of Tangerang? 3) What are the constraints faced by local governments in the management of cultural/historical sites? 4) Who are the parties involved in urban preservation and management? 5) When activities and cultural events are conducted, it is considered to reach the Break Even Point (BEP) and be successful.
2.	Guide questions to Professional Experts/Architects :	1) Is it necessary to research the morphology of the old city? 2) What is good conservation in a city? 3) Has the old city of Tangerang adopted a good preservation pattern? 4) Who are the parties involved in urban preservation and management? 5) Whether buildings on cultural/historical sites can be converted for commercial activities such as restaurants, cafes, and so on.
3.	Question Guide for Expert Interviewees:	1) What do you know about the old city of Tangerang? 2) Do you know the boundaries (delineation) of the old city of Tangerang? 3) What do you think about the management of historical sites in the city of Tangerang? 4) Do you know the historical traces that still exist and those that have disappeared in the old city of Tangerang? 5) Are the people of Tangerang City involved in the management of cultural/historical site preservation? 6) What is your future regarding cultural sites/historical sites in Tangerang City? hopes for

Source: Researcher, 2024

Interview Report of Informant 1

On Saturday, at 11:30 a.m. I met with Mr. Oey Tji Eng (OTE) at the Chinese Cultural Studies Center next to the Boen Tek Bio temple. Conducting interviews by recording all information during the interview by asking permission in advance from the informant that during the interview will be recorded. After I met the informant, Mr. "OTE," the interview process took place. Mr. OTE is the eighth descendant of Benteng Chinese, who cares about the preservation of Chinatown culture, especially in Chinatown settlements in the old market of Tangerang. Ethnic Chinese came to the old market around the 1500s as traders and transited to the old city of Tangerang before heading

to Bogor. In the past, at the end of the middle road, there were two docks for loading and unloading merchandise because, in the past, transportation to Batavia used waterways. The boundaries of the old city start from the getek water gate and run straight through the MT. Haryono until the end of the bridge that leads to the Boen Tek Bio funeral home. The traces that still exist today are the old market, Chinatown, the station, and the Muslim cemetery and settlement in Kalipasir. The forerunner of the old city of Tangerang is the Kalipasir mosque, which was built around the 1400s by descendants of the Cirebon sultanate and was then restored around the 1700s by the descendants of Ariaan as the ruler of the Banten kingdom. Then, the Tangerang Fort was lost because it was not maintained since it was left by the Dutch around the 1800s; many doors were damaged, windows were also damaged and then taken by residents, and the land near this river erupted, so the fort wall was also damaged. In the past, the mosque was part of the fort in the form of a prison for Dutch prisoners, and the temple has also been renovated several times since it was built. Then Robinson supermarket was once a makasar fort; why is it called a makasar fort? Yes, because it was built by prisoners or workers from the Makasar Bugis there. And some settled in the fort. The Chinese descendants of the fort now, besides living in Chinatown, are also those who live in the Sewan area there; this has happened since the chaos in 1998 when many Chinese descendants left Chinatown. Some of them came back, and some of them haven't come back here anymore. Yes, the local government in the past has not looked at historical heritage; it only began to be paid attention to starting from Mayor Arif's tenure, which in the past we did not; the private sector was also not involved. From the local government, it has been quite good; starting to have cultural events and many cultural heritage sites are maintained. Most of the Chinese descendants of this fort don't speak Mandarin; they mostly use Betawi and Hokkien accents.

Interview Report of Informant 2 (Professional Architect) On Thursday, at 09.30 WIB, I met with Mr. Boy Birawa (BBA) Via telephone connection. Conducting interviews by recording all information during the interview by first asking permission from the informant to record it during the interview. After I met with the informant, Mr. "BBA," the interview process took place. Quite important. This is not only because by 2030, it is estimated that 70% of the world's population will live in cities. First of all, in order to see the morphology of a city, we must observe the causes and links between the emergence and growth of a city and the context of its causes, whether it is because of political power or economy (Trade). A combination of both or other causes (spread of religion, etc.). An important power base is the reality that the Indian empire had made the archipelago a cultural extension (not a colony) along with the spread of Hinduism from around the 4th century until the collapse of Majapahit around the 14th century when Islam began to spread in Java. Especially on the north coast. Along with the progress of shipping and, by itself, Trade. Second, what is a city without identity? Because the goal of a city is to have a good life. More prosperous, healthier, and have a sense of progress. That identity can be read from the causes of birth, demographic characteristics, and resources: water, agricultural products, trade, or

mining products. Next is the culture that was born there. In simple terms, Tangerang started as a trading stop/hub via the Cisadane River from the Pajajaran Kingdom in Bogor, with an old port on the north shore (I forget the name) at the mouth of the Cisadane. The harbor is no longer there due to hundreds of years of sedimentation. This data must be sought. The earliest settlements were Hindu communities (part of Pajajaran) - possibly Banten Girang residents who had to move because it became an Islamic sultanate and Chinese traders looking for fortune. Then came the Muslim settlements. When the VOC arrived, they chose the Chinese as a 'shield' to dampen the development/rebellion of the Muslim community. This was similar in Batavia. This was the beginning of the formation of the morphological pattern of the forerunner of the city of Tangerang. So, the initial causes of the birth of the city of Tangerang were Trade and the spread of religion and political power. The pattern of the city changed from trade transportation routes to waterways, but it became a hub probably because agricultural resources were being traded. Then, when it became a trading center, the mosque shifted to the market. When the Chinese began to control the economy, a temple appeared. Followed by the emergence of forts when the VOC began to trade. When the VOC was politically strong enough, alun2 / field appeared as a symbol of order with European patterns. Maybe there was a city hall at that time as a symbol of government. Land transportation routes also developed, rivers began to be abandoned ... etc. However, this initial hypothesis is only based on physical traces of space and buildings. It must be proven with map data and historical literature in chronological order. The analysis must be supported by urban theory as an approach.

Report on the Results of Interview with Informant 3 (Expert Informant) On Saturday, at 14.15 WIB, I met with Mr. Mushab Abdu Asy Syahid (MAAS) at the Grand Batavia coffee shop. Conducting interviews by recording all information during the interview by first asking permission from the informant to record it during the interview. After I met with the informant, Mr. "MAAS," the interview process took place. The delineation of the old city of Tangerang is important. If we talk about delineation, the benchmark is the historical traces, including the current heritage. Delineation based on the 2012-2032 RTRW is still questionable because the determination did not go through the proper process, as was the case in 2011 when the local government determined 10 cultural heritage points without going through the proper stages. So, indeed, the delineation has moved several times, starting in 1864 on the east side of Cisadane, then shifting to Otto Iskandarmuda Street (there used to be no such street), and then shifting again to the river under attack. The popular one is the one in 1864 when the VOC first took control of Tangerang, but in this research, a new delineation of Tangerang town could be proposed. The formation of the city of Tangerang began with Arya Wangsakara's pursuit of Dipati Ukur, who was considered a rebel for allying with the Dutch in Banten Girang. Then Cisadane is a trade route from upstream to downstream, but I still question if Cisadane was ever a trading dock. Why? Because, in general, the six large docks of that era once existed all on the banks of the river mouth, only Cisadane went deep; how could ships sail to the depths of the Cisadane River? People were not enough. Cisadane

River is not big or deep enough. After the VOC entered, a transportation route to Batavia was built via the Mookervard Canal, banking with the construction of Daan Mogot Road because, at that time, the soil structure was quite good. The VOC initially did not know of the existence of Tangerang, but after several prisoners from Batavia escaped to Tangerang, they only knew of Tangerang's existence. The Tangerang area in the Old Market area was mostly owned by Indigenous / Sundanese / Arian and Dutch ethnicities; only a small part of the Chinese ethnicity could be seen on the ANRI map in 1780 from the names listed quite clearly. Ethnicities that have existed include ethnic Indigenous (Sundanese), ethnic Chinese who started from the Cisadane estuary, and then the second wave when there was a massacre by the Dutch in 1740, Dutch and Makassar because at that time they were workers who built the Makassar bull, and the Arab ethnicity can be seen opposite the Upnormal shop there is a large green mosque, the majority of the congregation are people of Arab descent until now. The Old Market area itself, in my opinion, is not Chinatown; if the base is data on the 1901 map, it can be seen that Chinatown is the opposite. It even says Chinese camp, but underneath it, kalipasir is biased, so Kalipasir is not the current mosque area. Then, the fort itself is after the church, which is now Robinson's prison if you look at the map. At first, I thought it was also a bull in Robinson, but the map says "evangelism." Then what is now the Al Iktihad Grand Mosque was once a barn and cattle shed that can be seen from the painting in 1701.

Factors Affecting the Old City of Tangerang

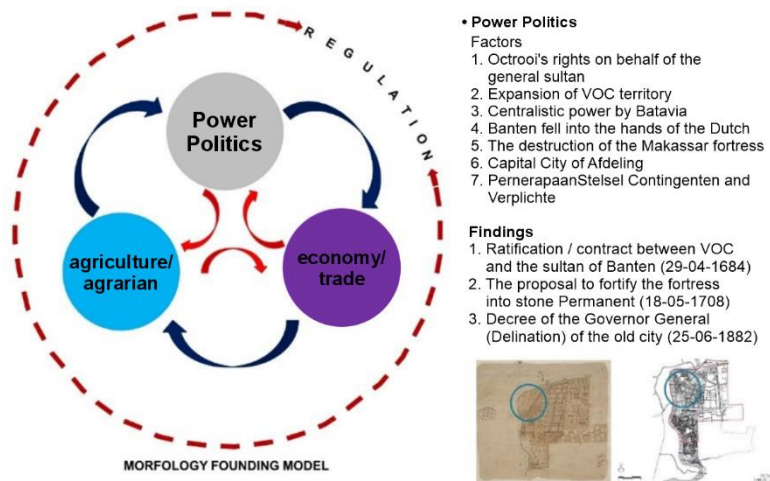


Figure 9. Factors Affecting the Old City of Tangerang

Source: Rohman, 2024

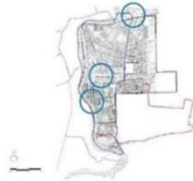
Economy/trade

Factors

1. Ancient trade routes upstream to downstream
2. Transactions of bumiputera people with chinese
3. Chinese/Arab ethnic trade hub
4. Trade in coffee plantation products, dll cane

Findings

1. Small pier (stairs)
2. Toa Pekong Pier
3. Tangerang Old Market
4. Chinese Chamber of Commerce (Fort of Heritage)
5. Train Station
6. Mookervard Canal



Agriculture/Agrarian

Factors

1. Rice, corn and tubers farming
2. Plantation Controlled by the government Dutch
3. Massive auction of land to particles
4. The Implementation of Agrarische wet (1870-UU Agrarian)
5. The implementation of Agrarische besluit (RegulationsAgrarian)
6. The implementation of the Landrente system (tax collection)

Findings

1. UU Agrarische wet (1870)
2. UU Agrarische besluit



Figure 10. Consistent and Changing Elements of the Old City

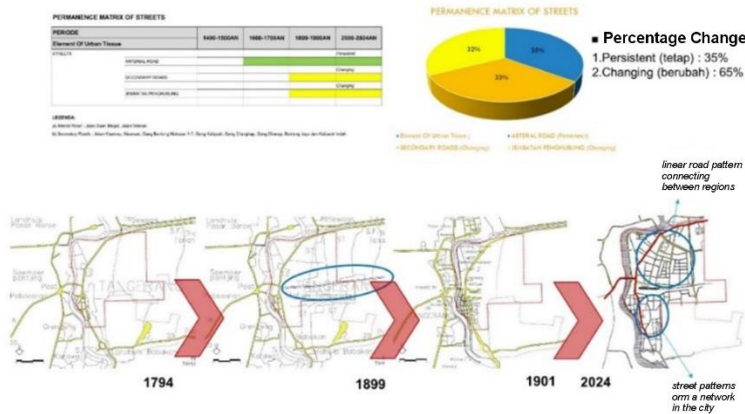


Figure 11. Change Matrix of Old City Tangerang Streets

Source: Adopted from Dion B., 2024; Rohman, 2024

The percentage of change for Streets is Persistent: 35%, Changing: 65%

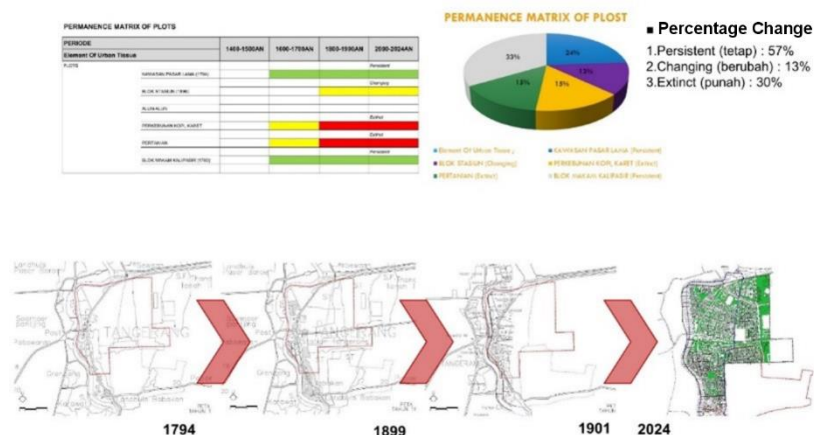


Figure 12. Matrix of Change of Plots of Kota Lama Tangerang

Source: Adopted from Dion B., 2024; Rohman, 2024

The percentage changes for Plots were Persistent: 57%, Changing: 13%, Extinct: 30%

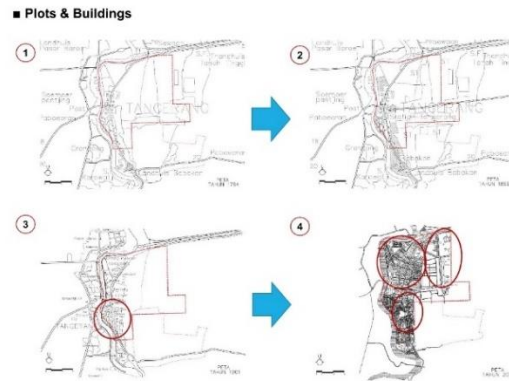


Figure 15. Map of Changes in Plots and Buildings of Kota Lama Tangerang

Source: Rohman, 2024

The development of plots started from the banks of the Cisadane River, which was initially owned by the Arians, then ownership changed by the Dutch, Chinese, and Bumiputera starting in 1659, and the loss of the Makasar fort because it was destroyed by William Dandelles' policy in 1808-1811. The development of plots underwent a very rapid change starting in 1812 (after the Makasar fort was destroyed). The former fort gradually changed its function to become a settlement (ethnic Makasar), local government offices, schools, and supermarkets. The former Chinese camp (near the old market) became a mixed Bumiputera/arab/Chinese settlement.

Buildings for Chinatown settlements and Boen Tek Bio Temple are located in plot 9, Bumiputera settlements and Kalipasir mosque near Boen Tek Bio Temple and former coffee plantations, and fort buildings located on the banks of the Cisadane River. In 1678, the building arrangement was equipped with facilities such as the Mookervard Canal, kalipasir Jami mosque, old market, train station, and others. The increase of settlements grew rapidly after 1740 (ginger pecinan) and the collapse of the fort around 1882.

Theme categorization is the process of grouping data into themes based on characteristics; this process is carried out to analyze and interpret the data.

Theme 1 Differences in the Delineation of the Old City of Tangerang

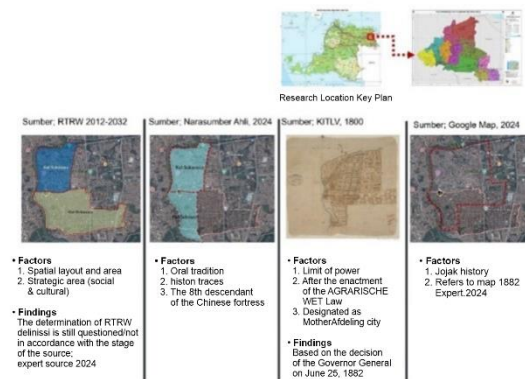


Figure 16. Theme 1 Differences in the Delineation of the Old City of Tangerang

Source: Rohman, 2024

Figure 9 shows the different delineations in Kota Lama Tangerang from the 2012-2032 RTRW published by the local government of Tangerang city, expert source one, who is the eighth descendant of the Benteng Chinese ethnic Mr. Oey Tjin Eng (80 years old) and the map released by the Dutch East Indies in 1800 which was corroborated by the Governor General's decree dated June 25, 1882 concerning the boundaries of Kota Lama Tangerang. For this research, the delineation refers to the 1800 map due to its relevance and historical traces that occurred in the old city of Tangerang.

Theme 2 Spatial Structure Concept of Tangerang Old Town

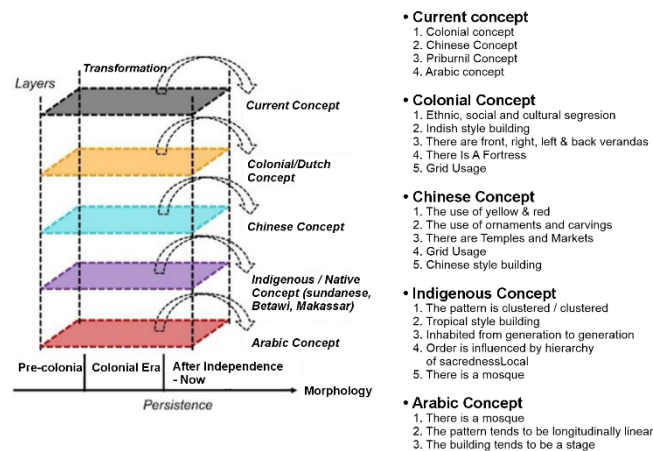


Figure 17. Theme 2 Spatial Structure Concept of Old Town

Source: Rohman, 2024

Figure 17 explains the concept of the spatial structure of the old city of Tangerang, where there is an acculturation of several concepts ranging from colonial concepts, Chinese concepts, indigenous concepts, and Arabic concepts. Each concept has its own characteristics and uniqueness.

Theme 3 Formation Process of Tangerang Old Town

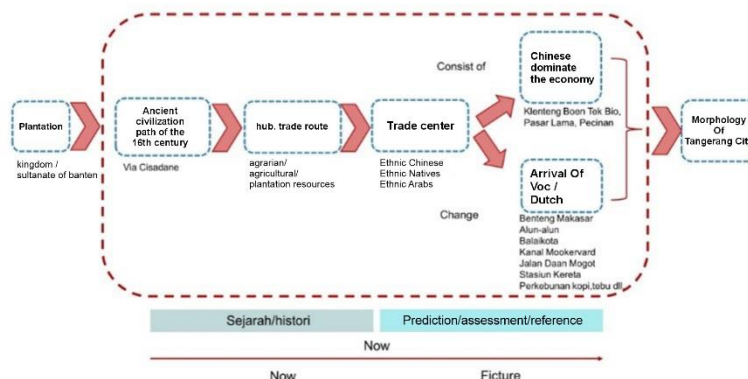
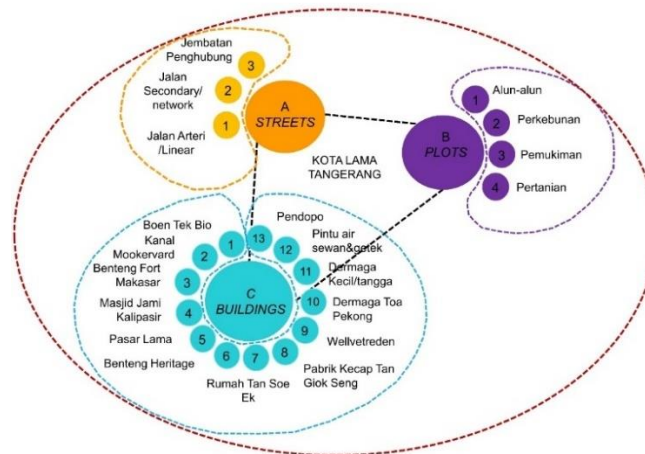


Figure 18. Theme 3 Process of Old Tangerang City Formation

Source: Rohman, 2024

Figure 18 shows the process of the formation of the old city of Tangerang. Where the old city began as a plantation controlled by the Sultanate of Banten (keAriaan), which then, around the 16th century, became an ancient trade route from upstream to downstream, then became a trading hub because of its very fertile agrarian/agricultural resources. After shifting into a trading center controlled by ethnic Chinese, the Boen Tek Bio temple was built in the 1500s, followed by the old market and plot nine or Chinatown in 1780. This attracted the VOC to expand its power to the Tangerang area by starting to build the Mookervard canal and Daan Mogot road in 1678-1689 simultaneously because the soil structure was quite good, a soldier camp in 1684 on the banks of the Cisadane river followed by the square and city hall, coffee-rubber plantations in 1780, and Tangerang Station. This formed the morphology of the old city of Tangerang.

Theme 4 Classification of Existing Components of Old Town Based on Korp KS Theory, 1996



**Figure 19. Theme 4 Classification of Existing Components
Theory-based Old Town (Kropf, 1996)**

Source: Rohman, 2024

Figure 19 shows the classification of the existing components of the old city of Tangerang based on the theory of Kropf KS, 1996 on Urban Tissue and the Character of the Town where each component of Streets, Plots, and Buildings has sub-components that are interconnected and bound to each other.

CONCLUSION

This research aims to look at the dynamics of the development of Kota Lama Tangerang based on the influence of ancient trade routes, as well as cross-ethnic political and economic factors. The conclusion of this research shows that the development of this area cannot be separated from the role of the Chinese, Sundanese, Betawi, Dutch, and Makassar communities that shaped its social and economic character from the 17th to the 18th centuries. Important infrastructures such as the Boen Tek Bio Temple, Makassar Fort, and Mookervard Canal are

significant historical markers in the formation of this area. In line with the problem formulation, the results of the research show that historical events such as the massacre of ethnic Chinese and VOC policies have shaped the socio-economic structure in this area. However, empirical data shows that around 65% of the roads and 30% of the plots have undergone changes, indicating a significant spatial transformation of the original face of the old city. It is hoped that the contribution of this research will serve as a reference in formulating more targeted policies for the preservation and revitalization of the Kota Lama Tangerang area as an important part of Indonesia's cultural heritage.

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