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KAMPUNG AKUARIUM COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN RESOLVING CONFLICT BETWEEN ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE PRESERVATION AND APARTMENT BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

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***KAMPUNG AKUARIUM* COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN RESOLVING CONFLICT BETWEEN ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE PRESERVATION AND APARTMENT BUILDING CONSTRUCTION**

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ABSTRACT

Vertical housing is often considered a viable solution to address the high population density in DKI Jakarta. However, it poses a challenge when such housing is situated within Cultural Heritage zones that require preservation. This scenario gives rise to potential conflicts of interest between the preservation of archaeological resources and the development of housing for the public's benefit, as exemplified in Kampung Akuarium. This study aims to elucidate the extent of community involvement in resolving the issues arising from apartment development within cultural heritage zones. It emphasizes the need for balanced community participation to achieve a win-win solution. The research methodology employed in this explanatory qualitative study entailed conducting in-depth interviews and direct field observations. The data collected revealed the Kampung Akuarium community's participatory approach in addressing the conflict of interest. The local community actively participated in both the development of the apartment complex and the preservation of archaeological resources. Their involvement was evident during the planning stage, policy implementation, and the actual development of the apartment complex situated in the cultural heritage zone. This collaborative participation has fostered harmonious preservation of archaeological resources while meeting the housing needs of the Kampung Akuarium community.

KEYWORDS: participation, development, apartment, preservation, archeological resources, Kampung Akuarium

INTRODUCTION

Modernization has played a significant role in driving the phenomenon of urbanization, resulting in population growth and a myriad of challenges within urban areas. These challenges encompass a wide range of issues, including poverty, socioeconomic disparities, population density, traffic congestion, environmental degradation, and vulnerability to natural disasters, among others. One of the consequences of increased population density in urban areas is the migration of individuals from rural areas to unsuitable locations, such as disaster-prone areas (such as river banks and coastal regions), highly polluted industrial zones, and protected cultural heritage zones. Often, these individuals occupy state-owned lands illegally. Furthermore, the high population density exacerbates the scarcity of habitable residential areas and green open spaces, limiting the quality of living conditions in urban settings.

To tackle this issue, the implementation of vertical housing, such as apartments, has been recognized as a viable solution to address the limited availability of land while still considering the public interest. The Jakarta Provincial Government has embraced this solution through the Kampung Prioritas program, which aims to prioritize the development of vertical housing in select locations to provide suitable living spaces for the community (Dinas Perumahan Rakyat dan Kawasan Pemukiman Provinsi DKI Jakarta, 2022). However, it is essential to acknowledge that the development of vertical housing can introduce new challenges if the process neglects crucial aspects, including the preservation of archaeological resources. When selecting lands for vertical housing, careful consideration should be given not only to ownership rights but also to land allocation. Special attention must be given to lands situated within Cultural Heritage zones to ensure their preservation when utilized for developmental purposes. The growing demand for land and the evolving cultural landscape have led to the repurposing of certain zones, including the transformation of protected cultural heritage areas. This transformation often involves the demolition of old buildings and their replacement with new structures. Unfortunately, in some cases, areas with potential archaeological resources are being used for the construction of skyscrapers, posing a potential threat to the existence of archaeological resources in their vicinity.

The development of apartments within Cultural Heritage zones engenders discussions and presents various challenges. The architectural design and visual aesthetics of apartments differ significantly from those of traditional landed houses, particularly when located in cultural heritage areas. Consequently, their presence has the potential to alter the visual landscape and disrupt the original shape and historical characteristics of the zone. Environmental considerations also come into play, encompassing factors such as population density, traffic congestion, and the increased demand for infrastructure. However, the central focus of the debate surrounding apartment development in cultural heritage zones revolves around the preservation of the cultural value attributed to archaeological resources. These cultural heritage zones possess historical significance, educational value, and other inherent qualities that necessitate safeguarding. Therefore, any development of apartments should prioritize the integration and preservation of these values within the design and spatial planning of the apartment complexes.

The Jakarta Provincial Government has undertaken the development of vertical housing known as Kampung Susun Aquarium within the Kotatua Cultural Heritage Zone in North Jakarta. This unique residential area stands apart from others due to its location within the cultural heritage zone of Kotatua Jakarta. Importantly, the development of Kampung Susun Aquarium was executed through a participatory and collaborative approach involving local residents. The active participation of the community can also be observed in their efforts to preserve the surrounding archaeological resources. The issues surrounding Kampung Susun Aquarium encompass not only the relocation of the local community but also the involvement of the residents in resolving conflicts between cultural heritage preservation and the development of the apartment complex.

These efforts aim to actualize the welfare of the local people residing in Kampung Akuarium.

Several countries across the globe have recognized the importance of collaborative efforts when it comes to managing archaeological resources, particularly in enhancing the quality of life. The conflict between cultural heritage preservation and physical development is a complex issue, posing a potential threat to the existence of archaeological resources. However, this conflict can be effectively addressed through community participation in utilizing archaeological resources for urban development. Instead of perceiving the community as a source of conflict between archaeological preservation and development, they should be regarded as active participants who play a crucial role in determining a win-win solution. By involving the community, both objectives - archaeological resource preservation and development - can be effectively served. This community participation stems from the acknowledgment that they are essentially the custodians of the archaeological resources and hold the right to manage and resolve conflicts arising from these resources. (Prasodjo, 2000, 158).

The current study aims to investigate community participation in addressing conflicts concerning the preservation of archaeological resources in the Akuarium sector, which is being utilized for apartment development. This research examines the extent of the local community's involvement, encompassing both the preservation and protection of the archaeological site and the process of developing a vertical village surrounding the area. Specifically, the study seeks to outline the various forms of community participation in Kampung Akuarium, where conflicts of interest arise between the preservation of the archaeological site and the development of apartment complexes.

While various studies and scholars have examined the phenomenon of Kampung Susun Akuarium, there has been a notable absence of specific discussions regarding the conflicts between apartment development and the preservation of the surrounding archaeological resources. Existing studies on Kampung Susun Akuarium have primarily focused on sociocultural transformations, spatial planning, and relocation. For instance, Jerry and Joko (2021) conducted a study investigating the development of Kampung Akuarium, employing the concept of social development, which comprises three interconnected elements: structure, culture, and process. These three elements form the fundamental aspects of the development in Kampung Akuarium. The relocation and eviction processes in Kampung Akuarium can be viewed as cultural elements, where providing shelter addresses the basic needs of the community. Following the relocation, a policy is implemented to provide apartments for the community, representing the second element, which is the structural aspect that gives rise to new cultural dynamics. This phenomenon is intricately linked to the third element, namely the process of social development in Kampung Akuarium.

Another study conducted by Ashadi et al. (2022: 51) explored the spatial planning and functional changes within Kampung Akuarium Jakarta. The researchers examined the transformations in both the buildings and the surrounding environments that occurred in Kampung Susun Akuarium. The study analyzed the changes that took place before and after the community's relocation, focusing on shifts in land use, building types, spatial planning, building construction, building functions, ownership types, and the sociocultural conditions of the residents in Kampung Akuarium.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study is a part of a larger research project that investigates the utilization of archaeological sites for apartment development within the Kota Tua Heritage Zone in Jakarta. In order to achieve this objective, an explanatory qualitative study was employed to describe and analyze the various phenomena, events, and social activities taking place within the community

(Cresswell, 2014: 4). The primary focus of this paper is to explore community participation in addressing conflicts of interest in Kampung Akuarium, specifically concerning the preservation of the archaeological site and the development of apartments.

Data were collected through literature review, on-site observation, and in-depth interviews. The field observation was conducted to assess the conditions of the location and the individuals residing in both Kampung Akuarium and Kampung Kunir. Informants were purposively selected to align with the study's objectives, including the apartment manager, a public figure from Kampung Akuarium, and residents of the apartment complex. The interviews were conducted using open-ended questions to gather comprehensive and in-depth information. The interview sessions were flexible, allowing the discussion to evolve based on the informants' responses rather than relying solely on prepared questions. However, an interview guideline was used to provide structure by outlining the purpose of the study and the specific issues being discussed. The informants' identities were kept general to ensure confidentiality. The interview transcripts were categorized and analyzed to capture the community's perspectives, which may influence the behavior and level of participation of the local community in addressing conflicts between archaeological resource preservation and apartment development.

DISCUSSION

1. The History and Condition of Kampung Akuarium



Figure 1 Pasar Ikan Subregion in 1950 (left), 1986 (right)

Source: KITLV, 2023

Kampung Akuarium is an urban village situated in the Akuarium Sector, Pasar Ikan Subzone, which serves as the central zone of the Kota Tua Cultural Heritage Zone in Jakarta. Based on the database of the Kotatua Cultural Heritage Zone, the Akuarium Sector is classified as a potentially significant cultural heritage site, as recommended by Tim Ahli Cagar Budaya of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta (TACB DKI Jakarta) in 2015 (Pusat Dokumentasi Arsitektur, 2017: B1-3). The study conducted by TACB DKI Jakarta revealed that this sector is an integral part of the Pelabuhan Tua Jakarta site. Geographically, the sector is bounded by the Sunda Kelapa Channel and Port to the north, Jl. Maritim Raya to the east, Pasar Ikan and Pasar Hexagon to the south, and Kanal Utara and Kanal Timur to the west. According to Article 8, paragraph 3 of the Regulation of the Governor of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta No. 36 of 2014, which outlines the Masterplan of the Kotatua Zone, the Akuarium sector is positioned within the city walls and falls within the Museum Bahari Pasar Ikan and Sunda Kelapa zone (2014: 10).

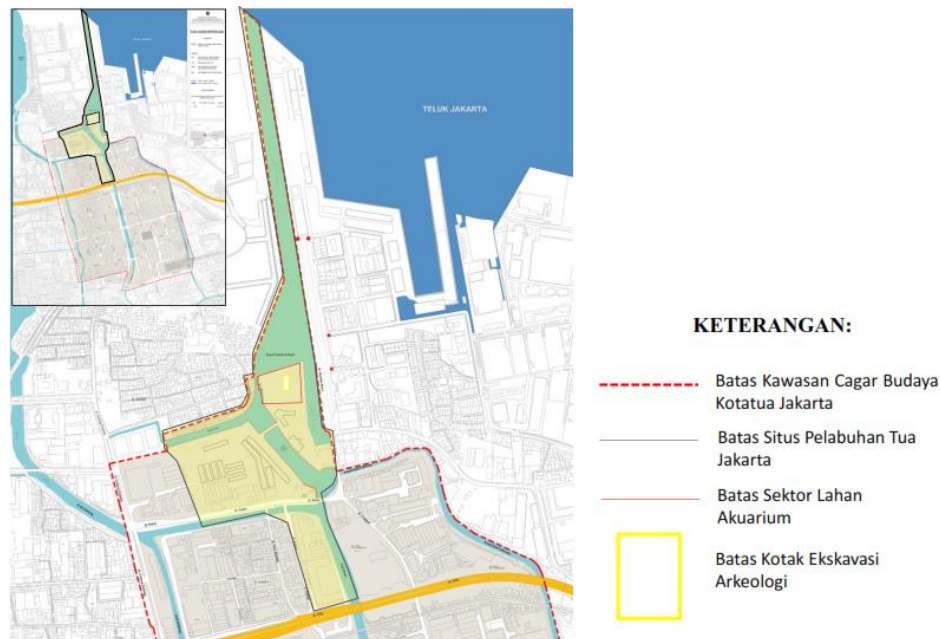


Figure 2. Sector Akuarium Layout in Pelabuhan Tua Jakarta Site

Source: Permana, 2020

The Akuarium Sector served as the Laboratory for Fishery Research (Laboratorium Penelitian Perikanan) during the Dutch Indies era. Beyond its role as a research center, it was open to the public starting from 12 December 1923 and became the first aquarium in both Indonesia and Southeast Asia during that time. The sector has a rich history that traces back to the vision of Dr. J.C. Koningsberger, the Head of the Bogor Agricultural and Zoology Laboratory, who sought to establish a center dedicated to marine fauna alongside terrestrial fauna. In 1904, Koningsberger selected Jakarta Bay as the ideal location for this laboratory, specifically the northern side of Pasar Ikan, which represented the southernmost part of Batavia Port and the estuary of the Ciliwung River. The laboratory was constructed as a semi-permanent building known as Visscherij Laboratorium te Batavia, or the Fishery Laboratory of Batavia, and was completed in December 1905 (Soegiarto, 1987: 5-7).

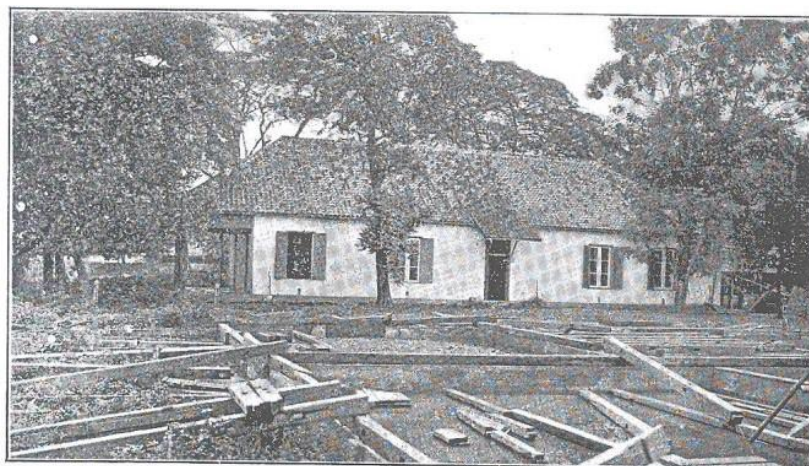


Figure 3. Visscherij Station te Batavia in 1905

Source: Sunier, 1923

Under the management of Dr. A. L. J. Sunier in 1919, the semi-permanent building *Visscherij Laboratorium te Batavia* underwent transformation into a new and improved structure. The construction of the permanent building was completed in 1922, accompanied by the establishment of several supporting buildings. The name of the facility was changed to *Laboratorium voor het Onderzoek der Zee (LOZ)* in 1923 (Soegiarto, 1987: 9). In 1923, Sunier provided an explanation of the LOZ layout, which consisted of various components. The complex included the main laboratory (1), which was connected to a large marine aquarium building (2), a workshop (3), an employee dormitory (8), and additional structures such as a dark room (4), a chemical store (5), a fishnet and equipment store (6), and a toilet (7). Additionally, there was a pool (9) that directly linked to the adjacent swamp (10) (Sunier, 1923: 132).

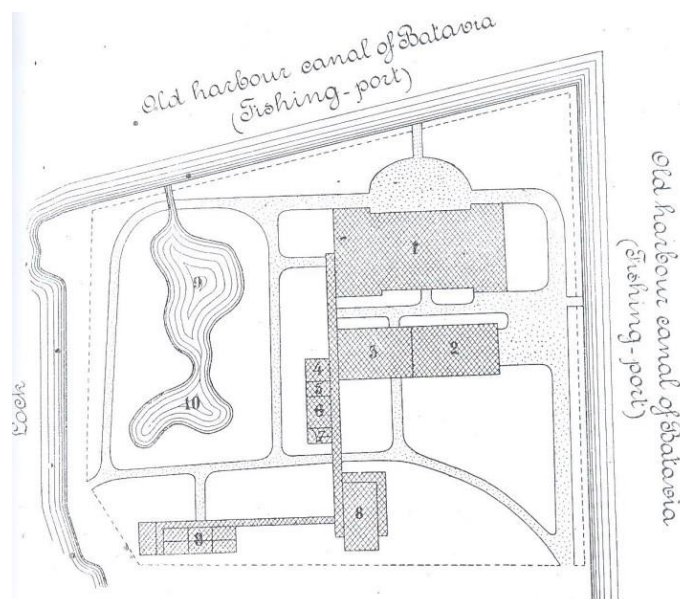


Figure 4. LOZ layout in 1923
Source: Sunier, 1923

During the war against Japan in 1941, the laboratory, including the LOZ, was abandoned. All activities were terminated as the Sunda Kelapa area was transformed into a military base. Following the independence struggle in 1949, the LOZ changed its name to *Laboratorium Penyelidikan Laut (LPL)*. In 1954, the LPL underwent repairs, including the aquarium, and a garden was created around it. The garden and aquarium were primarily intended for educational and recreational purposes. In 1955, the laboratory changed its name once again to *Lembaga Penyelidikan Laut*. In 1962, as part of an organizational restructuring, it changed its name to *Lembaga Penelitian Laut* and became part of the *Majelis Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (MIPI)*. To enhance marine research, the government established a national marine research institution named *Lembaga Oseanologi Nasional* under LIPI, commonly known as *LON-LIPI*, in 1970. The *Lembaga Penelitian Laut* was integrated into the organizational structure of *LON-LIPI*. As *LON-LIPI* developed, the governor of Jakarta at the time decided to regulate the area of the *LON-LIPI* office under the authority of the Jakarta Provincial Government. Subsequently, a new building to replace *LON-LIPI* was constructed in the Ancol Timur area. The land and construction costs of this building were handled by the Provincial Government. Once completed, *LON-LIPI* was officially relocated from Sunda Kelapa, where the *Visscherij Station* was built in 1905, to Ancol Timur (Soegiarto, 1987: 11-16).



*Figure 5. The Main Building of Laboratorium Voor Het Onderzoek der Zee in 1923
Source: Collection of Universiteit Leiden*

After the relocation of LON-LIPI, the former LIPI building in Sunda Kelapa changed its function to a police barracks and employee housing for the Museum Bahari. The former aquarium was intended for tourism development but this plan did not materialize. Consequently, the area, including the buildings and assets, was abandoned. Over time, the local community began to occupy and use the area for residential purposes. By 1980, amidst the increasing number of newcomers' houses, the area became known as Kampung Akuarium. In 1983, due to a fire in Kampung Luar Batang and the relocation of Kampung Bandan, many residents from these villages moved to Kampung Akuarium. The population in Kampung Akuarium continued to grow, leading to high population density. Despite a fire incident in 2010, the residents chose to rebuild their houses in the same area. The combination of high population density and poorly organized buildings has resulted in Kampung Akuarium becoming a slum in a coastal area. Additionally, the residents have occupied the area illegally and expressed an intention to possess and claim the land, as they perceive the government to have neglected the development plan for the area.

In April 2016, the Jakarta provincial government relocated the residents of Kampung Akuarium due to the uninhabitable condition of the area and its illegal land status. After the relocation, different choices were made by the residents. Some individuals opted to stay in the same location and built semi-permanent structures or lived in tents. Others decided to move to the Marunda Apartment complex, return to their hometowns, or reside in their family's houses. The residents who chose to stay in the location expressed a sense of injustice, as they felt there was no prior discussion before the eviction took place. Despite the challenges, they decided to stay and rebuild their settlement.

After the relocation, the condition of Kampung Akuarium was indeed disheartening. Most of the original buildings were demolished, leaving behind only a few tents and semi-permanent structures. However, a ray of hope emerged when there was a change in leadership. The new Jakarta Provincial Government recognized the post-relocation issues faced by the residents and took action. In 2018, the government initiated the construction of shelters as temporary settlements for the people of Kampung Akuarium. This step marked the beginning of the village's reorganization efforts in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta. It was seen as an attempt to fulfill a political commitment made by Jaringan Rakyat Miskin Kota and the candidate Anies Baswedan during the Jakarta Governor Election in 2017.

Governor Anies took further steps to strengthen his program by issuing two policies related

to the improvement and arrangement of residential areas. The first policy was the Regulation of the Governor of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta No. 90 of 2018, which focused on the improvement of residential quality for the arrangement of integrated residential areas. This regulation aimed to enhance the living conditions of residents in various urban villages, including Kampung Aquarium.

To support the implementation of this policy, Governor Anies established a task force through the Decision of the Governor of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta No. 878 of 2018. This task force, known as the Task Force for Village and Community Arrangement, was responsible for overseeing and coordinating the arrangement efforts in the designated urban villages. The decision to include Kampung Aquarium as one of the urban villages for arrangement drew significant public attention, particularly because the planned apartment development was to be built within the Kotatua Cultural Heritage area. This decision was a response to previous policies, such as the Regulation of the Governor of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta No. 36 of 2014, which outlined the masterplan for the Kotatua area, and the Decision of the Governor of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta No. 1766 of 2015, which designated Kotatua Jakarta as a Cultural Heritage area. According to the Regional Government Regulation of DKI Jakarta No. 1 of 2014 on Detailed Spatial Planning and Zonation, the land where Kampung Aquarium was situated was categorized as a red zone owned by the regional government for the purpose of Kotatua/Sunda Kelapa restoration. This regulation allowed for the construction of public apartments, dormitories, official houses, places of worship, traditional markets, wholesale markets, cemeteries, gas stations, meeting halls, art and sports facilities, transportation facilities, and other public interest facilities, as long as the necessary requirements were fulfilled. In line with these regulations, the government, in collaboration with community participation, constructed apartments known as Kampung Susun Aquarium (Aquarium Vertical Village) in the Aquarium sector in 2020.



Figure 6 Kampung Aquarium in 2010
Source: Google Earth



Figure 7. Kampung Aquarium after relocation in 2016
Source: Google Earth

2. Community Participation

Community participation in the context of archaeological resource preservation involves the active involvement of the local community in various aspects of decision-making, implementation, and enjoyment of the preservation programs. This type of participation is recognized and supported by Law No. 11 of 2010 on Cultural Heritage in Indonesia. The law specifies several ways in which community participation can be realized:

1. Registration of Cultural Heritage: According to Article 29, individuals can participate in the registration process of objects, buildings, structures, and locations suspected to be

cultural heritage, even if they do not own the property. This allows the community to have a say in identifying and preserving cultural heritage.

2. **Security of Cultural Heritage:** Article 63 emphasizes that the community can participate in securing and protecting cultural heritage. This involvement may include activities such as surveillance, reporting incidents, and ensuring the safety of cultural heritage sites.
3. **Management of Cultural Heritage:** Article 95 highlights the importance of government authorities at different levels (central and regional) in cultivating and developing community awareness, responsibility, and rights regarding cultural heritage management. This suggests that the community should have a role in decision-making processes related to the management of cultural heritage sites.
4. **Funding for Cultural Heritage Preservation:** Article 98 emphasizes that the funding for cultural heritage preservation should be a shared responsibility among the government, regional authorities, and the community. This recognizes the community's role in contributing to the financial resources required for preservation efforts.
5. **Supervision of Cultural Heritage:** Article 99 underscores the community's involvement in supervising the preservation of cultural heritage. This implies that the community plays a role in monitoring and ensuring that proper preservation measures are implemented.

The existing archaeological resource management system tends to be primarily organized by the government, resulting in limited community involvement (Sulistyanto, 2008: 20). However, in recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the effectiveness of community participation in preserving cultural heritage compared to government regulations. Previous research has indicated an increase in community involvement in archaeological studies. The approach of Participatory Action Research, which enables significant community participation and empowerment based on their needs and goals, has gained popularity (Ozanne, 2008: 2). Nevertheless, it is important to note that this approach remains limited in the Indonesian context. In the future, this field appears tend to use three approaches:

1. Community organization, through which the community is promoted to organize themselves in empowerment efforts.
2. Participatory research approach and participation-based community empowerment that emphasizes people involvement in the activities.
3. Multidisciplinary approach, using which the community is empowered through multidimensional aspects and requires multidisciplinary efforts to realize a comprehensive and effective efforts (Prasodjo, 2004: 9, Handoko 2008: 29).

It is essential to recognize that in addressing conflicts of interest, the community may prioritize their own interests, such as the development of the apartments. Therefore, it becomes crucial to foster a strong understanding of the significance of sustainable archaeological resource preservation among the community. It is important to raise awareness among the residents that even though the physical objects may have been destroyed, they should still possess knowledge about the historical value of the archaeological resources surrounding their environment once the apartment construction is completed.

The sense of belonging and responsibility towards an archaeological resource typically arises from a personal bond and direct relationship with that resource (Dupeyron, 2020: 10). However, the condition in Kampung Aquarium is different, as the majority of its residents are migrants seeking a habitable urban settlement. Consequently, their emotional connection with the surrounding archaeological resource is minimal. The residents of Kampung Aquarium prioritize the establishment of a vertical village as their future housing, rather than considering the preservation of the cultural heritage. This lack of connection with the archaeological objects

contributes to their limited involvement in the preservation of the Aquarium sector during the apartment construction process.

There are various forms of community participation in archeological resource preservation for tourism and development, including:

1. Coercive participation: This form of participation reflects low participation among the community who do not have ability to make decisions. Their participation is usually organized by the government or private party.
2. Induced participation: In this form of participation, local community exhibit moderate participation in the archeological resource preservation and development. The community does not have control over the decision-making process;
3. Spontaneous participation: This form of participation is the higher level of participation, which reflecting local community's ability to make decision control the development process (Rasoolimanesh, 2017: 2).

According to Prasodjo (2000: 159), a participatory approach to archaeological resource management should commence with the identification of the object. The local community plays a crucial role in identifying the location, expressing their perspectives on the archaeological resource, and sharing stories and origins related to it. Subsequently, the significance and value of the archaeological resource need to be determined. The local community can assess whether the resource is important to them, its significance, and its impact on their daily lives. The next step involves policy planning and formulation. The community has the right to engage in discussions and express their opinions alongside other stakeholders, contributing to the design of an archaeological resource management plan. Furthermore, the community should be actively involved in the implementation and realization of policies related to archaeological resource management. The final step is community involvement, alongside government bodies and academics, in the evaluation and monitoring of archaeological resource management and development. The community holds the right and responsibility to monitor and evaluate the process. It is essential to map the impact of apartment construction on the archaeological resource to facilitate a comprehensive evaluation, considering similar cases and their outcomes.



Figure 8. Community participation scheme in Archeological Resource Management

Source: Prasadjo, 2000

3. The Form of Community Participation in Archeological Resource Preservation and Apartment Development in Kampung Akuarium

The changes in settlement patterns within Kampung Akuarium have been identified as a contributing factor to the deterioration of the physical condition and historical values of the surrounding archaeological resources. This complexity has led to conflicts during the relocation process in the past. Aside from issues of land ownership and the presence of a densely populated slum, Kampung Akuarium has also had negative impacts on the Kotatua Cultural Heritage Area. The establishment of sector Akuarium and the altered settlement patterns resulting from apartment construction highlight the necessity of community involvement in the development process.

To address these challenges, the Government of DKI Jakarta has shifted from a top-down developmental paradigm to a bottom-up approach, providing opportunities for the community to express their ideas and make decisions regarding development and long-term management. This new policy and bottom-up paradigm enable the government to involve the community through a self-management scheme outlined in Presidential Regulation no. 16 of 2018 on Government Goods/Service Procurement. Within the context of urban village arrangement, the Provincial government acts as a collaborator, while the community acts as a co-creator. This community involvement has the potential to enhance the local economy, as the community can manage the regional budget in accordance with prevailing regulations (Age, 2021: 118).

3.1 Mediation Process

Following the relocation process of Kampung Akuarium, the residents expressed their

refusal to be relocated and sought to engage in an open dialogue with the Jakarta Provincial Government to find a suitable solution that would allow them to have a livable settlement in the same area. However, reaching a resolution has proven challenging, and the issue remains unresolved. Throughout the mediation process, the community has not actively participated in the development of the vertical village or the preservation of the archaeological resources in sector Aquarium. They continue to advocate for their right to reclaim their settlement without being required to move to the available apartments. Amidst the challenging circumstances of living under tents amidst the debris of the relocation site, the residents of Kampung Aquarium sought the guidance and expertise of public figures to design their envisioned vertical village. They received active support from stakeholders, particularly NGOs, who accompanied the Kampung Aquarium community in establishing networks with professionals. This support not only facilitated their decision-making process regarding village planning but also enhanced their critical thinking skills (Marlina, 2019: 18). Throughout the various phases, from mediation to post-relocation, the people of Kampung Aquarium received assistance from several organizations, including Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Jakarta, Rujak Center for Urban Studies (RCUS), Jaringan Rakyat Miskin Kota (JRMK), and Urban Poor Consortium (UPC).

The dialog and search for a solution for the issues faced by Kampung Aquarium began during Anies' campaign for the Governor election in 2017. As part of his campaign strategy, Anies entered into a political contract with various parties, including the community of Kampung Aquarium, who had been affected by the relocation. This was an attempt to garner public support and demonstrate his commitment to marginalized communities. Anies pledged to arrange and rebuild Kampung Aquarium, and after winning the election, he followed through on his promise by initiating the construction of a vertical village in the area. During the planning stage of the Kampung Susun Aquarium, the community's needs were taken into consideration, and suitable shelter options were provided to them. Three months after the completion of the shelter construction, the governor issued Governor Decision no. 878/2018 and Governor Regulation no. 90/2018. These policy measures marked the initial phase of the development of the vertical village, incorporating the Community Action Planning (CAP) program. The CAP program is part of the slum arrangement initiatives aimed at empowering communities in Jakarta. It served as a concrete step in the process of rebuilding Kampung Aquarium in 2018.

3.2 The Vertical Village Development Process

During the pre-CAP stage of the Kampung Aquarium arrangement process, the community played an active role in the development process. They were engaged in early data collection through survey forms and interviews conducted by community members. Selected community members were trained as coordinators and received facilitation and research training on land use for the vertical village. A team was also formed to coordinate the residents of the shelter, particularly focusing on security aspects. Furthermore, some members of the Kampung Aquarium community participated in the second international field school in 2018 and 2019, facilitated by the Rujak Center for Urban Studies. This engagement involved various activities, including international conferences, workshops, and exhibitions, in collaboration with Kyoto University. The primary objective of these activities was to showcase the potential of Kampung Aquarium on an international platform. During the pre-CAP stage, differing opinions arose among the government, the community, and their partners regarding the design of the vertical village. Ultimately, the design proposed by the community was accepted as the preferred design for the vertical village, rather than relying solely on the consultant provided by the Government of DKI Jakarta.

The construction of Kampung Akuarium, being located in the Kotatua Cultural Heritage Area, required approval from TACB DKI Jakarta, distinguishing it from other buildings. Once the design was approved by the Provincial Government, the community sought consultation with the TACB DKI Jakarta to obtain recommendations before commencing construction. The expert team/TACB DKI Jakarta advised conducting an excavation activity as a prerequisite for the feasibility study of archaeological excavation. This step was deemed necessary considering the village's location within a cultural heritage area. The feasibility study aligns with the implementation of Law No. 11 of 2020 on Cultural Heritage, specifically Article 53, which emphasizes the need for academically, technically, and administratively accountable feasibility studies for cultural heritage preservation. The excavation process aimed to ensure the protection of any archaeological discoveries, provide a contextual background of sector Akuarium, and establish a model for preserving the cultural heritage zone. These measures were undertaken to fulfill the requirements set forth by the law and ensure responsible preservation practices (Permana, 2020: 4).

During this stage, the Kampung Akuarium community became actively involved in the identification of archaeological resources in their surroundings, seeking information about the origins of their area and discovering the estimated existence of archaeological resources beneath the land they inhabit. As most of the current residents arrived in the 2000s and only a few have been living in the area since the 1980s, their awareness of the historical sites on their land is limited. The community obtained information about the archaeological resources through their participation in the vertical village design planning stage and meetings with the expert team. Through these processes, they developed a better understanding of the importance of preserving the archaeological resources in sector Akuarium. Additionally, they played a role in the formulation of policies related to archaeological resources and the design plan for Kampung Susun Akuarium. The community actively participated in meetings organized by the Tim Sidang Pemugaran (TSP) of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, specifically regarding the application of apartment building recommendations in Kampung Akuarium. The opinions and perceptions of the people were taken into account to ensure the safeguarding of the archaeological resources and the development of an archaeologically friendly vertical village design.

3.3 Archeological Excavation and Building Construction

The design of the vertical village proposed by the community underwent a review by the TACB DKI Jakarta. As a result of the review, it was determined that archaeological excavation should be conducted prior to commencing construction. The design was also adjusted to accommodate the residents' habits, as they were accustomed to living in landed houses. Subsequently, an official record of the design handover from the Kampung Akuarium community and its partner was signed and submitted to the Office of Public Housing and Residential Area, the technical executor of housing policy. Given the significance of TACB DKI Jakarta's recommendation in the construction process, it is necessary to conduct the excavation before commencing with the construction activities..

The community's active participation was evident during the excavation stage, which aimed to uncover potential cultural heritage objects buried beneath the ground. This stage, in the context of participatory archaeological resource management, signifies the implementation of jointly approved policies, as recommended by the TACB DKI Jakarta and TSP after a series of extensive meetings. In July 2020, the Kampung Akuarium community actively contributed by assisting in the fieldwork during the pre-excavation and excavation processes. A comprehensive meeting involving all stakeholders and the community was conducted during the pre-excavation stage. Subsequently, a field survey was carried out under the guidance of the excavation team

leader from the Department of Archaeological Studies at Universitas Indonesia to determine the excavation layout. The excavation site was carefully selected to consider the distribution of structural discoveries within the agreed area, encompassing locations for laboratory, workshop, and the aquarium.



Figure 9. Overlay of Excavation Site with the Old Building Layout in 1923.
Source: Permana, 2020

The excavation process took place over a period of two months, starting from July 12, 2020, and concluding on August 17, 2020. Throughout this period, the local community actively participated in discussions and activities, starting from the pre-excavation stage until the actual excavation process. The excavation team from the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Indonesia (FIB UI), in collaboration with the Agency of Culture of DKI Jakarta, managed the handling of the discovered objects. The excavation was completed on August 17, 2020, coinciding with a stone-laying ceremony conducted by the Governor, symbolizing the commencement of the construction phase. The excavation revealed the remains of the LON-LIPI complex from 1922, while the remains of the building complex from 1905 were yet to be discovered. The chance finds during the excavation provided evidence of past marine biota research activities in the area.

Based on the recommendations of the excavation team and in consultation with the TACB DKI Jakarta and TSP, adjustments were made to the approved vertical village design. These adjustments were necessary to ensure that the construction did not encroach upon the excavation area and complied with the prohibition of building above archaeological resources. As a result, the initial design, which consisted of seven towers, was modified to include five towers. The positioning of the towers was also adjusted to avoid blocking the sea view from the top of the harbormaster tower, a crucial consideration in preserving the historical reconstruction of sector Aquarium within the Cultural Heritage Area. The community of Kampung Aquarium actively participated in evaluating the sea view from the Harbor master tower to determine which towers should not be built in order to preserve the unobstructed view from the Harbormaster tower. It is important to note that the Harbormaster tower had served as a monitoring point for ships entering and leaving Batavia through the Sunda Kelapa Port in the past

3.4 Vertical Village and Archeological Resource Management

The active involvement of the Kampung Akuarium community extends beyond the excavation stage and includes the monitoring of the vertical village construction and the management of the excavated discoveries. As part of their participation, the community has taken the initiative to establish a cooperative called Kampung Akuarium Bangkit Mandiri. This cooperative was formed with the aim of managing the vertical village and promoting self-reliance among the community members. The establishment of the cooperative was approved in 2019.

The cooperative established by the Kampung Akuarium community has taken on managerial responsibilities, including the development of a Standard Operational Procedure for Kampung Susun Bahari Akuarium and an archeological resource management plan through the Museum Kampung Akuarium. The historical significance of Kampung Akuarium as the site of the first marine biota research center has heightened the community's awareness of the need for an integrated museum within their vertical village. This museum will serve as an educational and recreational space for the local residents, offering valuable insights into the history of Kampung Akuarium, including its marine biota research center, relocation process, and the construction of Kampung Susun Bahari Akuarium. The community is collaborating with professionals and experienced academicians to realize their plans for the museum. This initiative aims to distinguish Kampung Susun Akuarium from Kampung Susun Kunir, another vertical village located in the Kotatua Cultural Heritage Area. While Galeri Kunir in Kampung Susun Kunir was designed by the government as part of the apartment construction, the Museum Kampung Akuarium is driven by the community's own initiatives and active participation from the early stages of the process.

CONCLUSION

Community participation in the construction process of Kampung Akuarium in a cultural heritage area demonstrates a participatory approach that emphasizes the active involvement of the community in all stages of the project. From the initial mediation and planning phase to the identification of objects during excavation, the community's opinions and perspectives are sought and taken into account. In addition to their active participation, the community also adheres to legal requirements by actively engaging in the excavation process, which is a necessary step to obtain approval for building the vertical village. As the construction progresses, the community takes on further responsibilities, such as designing the vertical village and formulating an archeological resource management plan. They develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), establish a cooperative, and initiate the construction of the Museum Kampung Akuarium. This holistic and gradual approach to participatory archeological resource management and vertical village construction exemplifies the community's commitment to sustainability and cultural heritage preservation. It serves as a model for future conflict resolution processes that involve archeological resource management and development.

The community participation could be categorized as an induced participation where local community's voice is heard during the construction process and the management of archeological resources. The decision is made through collective deliberation involving various stakeholders. This deliberation could be seen during the design planning, in which the proposed design should be adjusted following TACB DKI Jakarta and TSP's recommendations as the expert in cultural heritage experts. The community participate by complying with the recommended adjustment to minimize conflict and attain win-win solution.

The community participation can be characterized as induced participation. This means that the local community's voice is actively sought and considered throughout the decision-making process, and their participation is facilitated by various stakeholders. During the design planning

stage, the community's proposed design is reviewed and adjusted based on the recommendations of the TACB DKI Jakarta and TSP, who are experts in cultural heritage. The community actively participates by accepting and implementing the recommended adjustments, aiming to minimize conflicts and achieve a win-win solution for all stakeholders involved.

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