

Housing Renewal Concepts of Peneleh Historical Kampung to Support Sustainable Tourism

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Abstract:- Urbanization caused 'pressure' of the city, either on the sub urban or inner city. Old town including old housing that are in the inner city become more crowded and decreased quality. In addition, due to the lack of land, the old housing area can be evicted into a non-residential area that is more economically valuable. On the other hand, tourism has grown to become one of the largest industries in the world, including historical tourism. The development of historical tourism can have a positive impact, both from the economic, physical/environmental, and socio-cultural aspects.

The aims of this research is to determine the concept of housing renewal in Peneleh Kampung as historic area to support sustainable tourism. This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods with field research type and supported by primary and secondary data.

Based on the results, the concept of housing renewal that is; environmental aspects, through improved environmental conditions, provision of housing and tourism infrastructure, developing and establishing linkages between tourist attractions; socio-cultural aspects by involving the community in tourism activities and preserving local culture; and economic aspect is realized the development of local economy and tourism promotion.

Keywords:- Housing renewal, historical area, sustainable tourism, kampung.

I. INTRODUCTION

The increasing urbanization has caused cities to become crowded and created more pressure - not only on the sub urban - but also in the inner core of the city, placing important environmental issues, such as water management and cultural heritage under pressure [1]. Old historic housing, usually concentrated in the interior of the city, often in a state of physical damage, overcrowding conditions, and lacking in service. In addition, it is often labeled as "slum settlements", as well as initially often considered to be destroyed [2].

Furthermore, due to the rapid growth in most cities in the world's development and rapid economic transformation in the city then the spatial patterns of land use and activity are beginning to change. Inner city areas are valuable for land use other than housing, coupled with economic pressures leading to the elimination of old housing. As a result, the area generally continues to decline and disrupt its physical, social, and economic functions and its current potential contribution to less-utilized urban stocks [2]. If it is not addressed, the old residential area surrounding the city center will disappear and

changed function into new buildings that are more commercially valuable or for other facilities development needs.

On the other hand, tourism is fast becoming one of the largest industries in the world, related to that cultural heritage cultural heritage provides many sources to improve people's lives, but in practice, it is necessary to implement sustainable tourism practices [3]. Historical and cultural heritage can also be an asset for the local tourism industry [4]. As one of the great tourism potentials, the cultural heritage must be preserved. UNESCO has embarked on the approach of Historic Urban Landscape that supports the entry of historic areas within the wider city context [5].

In another aspect, the conservation of the historic area can help develop a specific urban area according to its character and improve the physical condition of the environment, improve life, maintain local culture and uniqueness of a place [6]. Therefore, preservation of historic areas becomes very important as one alternative in renewal of the city, including housing renewal. In addition, the preservation of historic areas supports sustainable development, especially in terms of preserving the socio-cultural conditions of the environment and the community, as well as maintaining the identity of the region.

Peneleh Kampung is an old housing area located in the inner city of Surabaya, where in there are buildings and historical site that have been less developed. The aim of this research is determining the concept of housing renewal in Peneleh Kampung to support sustainable tourism.

II. METHODS

This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is a type of research that results in the discovery of the invention that cannot be achieved by using statistical procedure procedures or by means of other quantification [7]. This research is type of case study that can be exploratory and descriptive and focuses more on attempting to answer the questions, how and why, and to some extent also answer what questions / whether [8]. Primary data that is qualitative obtained through observation and interviews to the local community sample; while secondary data (quantitative) obtained from data compilation, such as; kampung's monograph and city policy related to the study location.

III. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Cultural Dimension in Sustainable Housing

UN Habitat, explains about the issue of affordable housing which is emphasized on 4 (four) dimensions:

environmental, social, cultural and economic [9]. But in this study, more focused on the cultural dimension, especially on micro level (neighborhood, household) as it relates to the discussion of sustainable housing in support of historical tourism, among others;

- Settlements, house planning and design that are responsive to culture
- Increase the aesthetics, diversity and cultural sophistication of the environment and residence built.
- supporting the creativity of the community, such as the provision of affordable sports, cultural and entertainment facilities.
- Helps people from rural areas and slums to decent or multi-family housing.

B. *Preservation of Cultural Heritage in support of Sustainable Development*

Cultural Heritage is not only a monument and tangible collection, but also includes traditions or life expressions inherited from ancestors and inherited to their descendants (intangible), such as; oral traditions, arts, social practices, rituals, celebration events, knowledge, understanding of the universe, and the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts [10].

In Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's), there are several targets related to cultural heritage preservation in support of sustainable development, as: appreciate the diversity and contribution of cultures to support sustainable development (point 4.7), policies that promote sustainable tourism to create jobs and promote local cultures and products (point 8.9) and enhance the protection and preservation of world cultural and natural heritage (point 11.4) [11].

The UNESCO on World Heritage and Sustainable Development Program describe the positive contribution of conservation and cultural heritage management to realizing sustainable development:

- A well-protected World Heritage Property can contribute directly to reducing poverty and inequality by providing basic goods and services, such as safety and health, shelter, air cleanliness, water, food and other key resources.
- A well-protected heritage property can contribute directly to the current environmental wealth and future generations.
- Conservation of natural resources, including archaeological sites, is essential for environmental sustainability.
- Cultural heritage is an important asset for economic development, as it can help attract investment and ensure conservation, local wisdom, stable and respectable employment, some of which may be related to tourism.
- The historical heritage is very important for the spiritual-human welfare because of its strong, aesthetic and religious symbolism.
- Well-preserved historical heritage is important in addressing the risks associated with natural disasters and manmade disasters. In fact, it is related to the activities of helping

people restore a sense of continuity, dignity and empowerment.(<http://whc.unesco.org/en/sustainabledevelopment/>)

C. *The Role of Tourism in Historical Areas on Urban Renewal*

The tourism destination components include:

- Attractions; forms of cultural activities, natural beauty and events that motivate tourists come to visit.
- Amenities; include facilities and services provided to tourists in tourist destinations such as accommodation, meals and drinks, entertainment and other services.
- Accessibility; the provision of transportation with various types of land, sea and air in accordance with the needs of tourists and road infrastructure that provides convenience to reach tourist destinations.
- Ancillary services or additional services; include services for both tourists and tourism providers through local tourism agencies [12].

The role of tourism in urban renewal has taken on a very strong international dimension. Tourism is one of the important sectors that can contribute and accelerate in urban renewal. Potential benefits of tourism development in the city can be categorized into three, namely;

- Economic benefits, especially the creation of new jobs.
- Support physical and environmental improvements in the inner city, thus creating a positive image of the area.
- Improve social access of local residents to recreational support facilities, e.g. new tourist attractions, new hotels, new retail and recreation components. This can significantly increase the reshaping of existing urban core areas [13].

Moreover, utilization of historical areas as tourism can also have positive economic, physical and socio-cultural impacts for the region or the local community. Cultural heritage is not only valuable to individuals who have or are historical objects, but also have value for the welfare and quality of community life. Cultural heritage can be appreciated in various ways, such as; aesthetic and emotional pleasures, sense of place and identity, positive economic benefits as a tourism heritage, job creation, household income generation, city center revitalization, etc. [14].

D. *Criteria for Sustainable Tourism*

Sustainable tourism is a tourism that takes full account of current conditions and future impacts of the economic, social, and environmental aspects, addressing the needs of visitors, the tourist industry, the environment and the local community [15]. Sustainable tourism can also be interpreted as committed to minimizing impacts on local cultural heritage, while contributing to sustainable incomes and employment for the local population [16].

The principle of sustainable tourism refers to the environmental, economic and socio-cultural aspects and necessary appropriate balance must be established between

these three dimensions to ensure its long-term sustainability. Furthermore, sustainable tourism should:

- Make optimal use of environmental resources that are key elements in tourism development, maintain ecological processes and help conserve nature and biodiversity.
- Respect the authenticity of the socio-cultural conditions of local communities, preserve cultural heritage and traditional values, and contribute to creating mutual understanding and tolerance.
- Ensure appropriate long-term economic operation, provide socio-economic benefits to all equally distributed stakeholders, including full-time jobs and income opportunities and social services to local communities, and contribute to poverty alleviation [17].

Destinations can evolve continuously by observing the following steps.

- Protect and enhance the natural and artificial attraction that becomes the base of the tourism industry.
- Increase the attractiveness of destinations, ensure promotional conformity with destination facts, encourage additional re-visitation and improve the reputation of the destination.
- Use every available resource in accordance with the values and aspirations of present and future local communities and generate tangible contributions to their well-being.
- Develop and market the product appropriately with attention to differences and competitiveness, so that it remains able to flexibly respond to market changes. Increase tourism's contribution to the economic progress of the destination and promote sustainable promotion [12].

Based on the description of the theoretical framework, the criteria of housing renewal in PenelehKampung as historical area to supporting historical tourism as follows;

- Physical / environmental; providing housing and tourism infrastructure, preserving historic buildings, developing tourism attractions.
- Socio-cultural; maintaining local wisdom and cultural heritage, and community empowerment in tourism
- Economics; providing employment, raising community incomes, and promoting tourism products.

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Brief History of Peneleh Kampung

PenelehKampung is an old *kampung* (informal housing) in the southeast of downtown Surabaya (TuguPahlawan), located about 500 meters, precisely located onPeneleh Street, Genteng District. PenelehKampungborders the Kalimas river, as the main water transport routes in the past and Dutch Colonial Era which connects the major kingdoms of East Java (such as Kediri, Singosari, Majapahit-Mojokerto) and empties into the Surabaya-Madura Strait.

PenelehKampunghas an area of about 4.5 km². The population reached 16.452 people, density 3664 people/ Km².

Population based on religion; Islam (10255 people); Christian (3,282 people); Catholic (1,073 people); Hindu (500 people); Buddhist (1,378 people).



Fig 1:- Peneleh Kampung map in 1825 and 1866 - Dutch Colonial Era(Source: <http://maps.library.leiden.edu>)



Fig 2:- Kalimas river and Peneleh bridge in 1880s(Source: <http://hdl.handle.net/1887.1/item:788089>and<http://hdl.handle.net/1887.1/item:788073>)

B. Establishment of Buildings and Heritage Areas

Based on the Decree of the Mayor of Surabaya on the Establishment of Heritage Buildingsand Decree of the Head of Culture and Tourism Office No. 646 of 2016 About Cultural Classification Area In Surabaya City, Buildings and Heritage Areas in Peneleh Kampung is as follows.

No	Buildings and Heritage Areas	Year of establishment the object	Address/location	Years and Number of Decree
1	HOS Tjokroaminoto's House	1915s	Peneleh VII alley/ 29-31	No:55/1996
2	Lawang Seketeng, Pandean, JagalanKampung	-	Peneleh	No:11/1998
3	PenelehKampung	-	Peneleh	No:15/1998
4	Soekarno's (the first president of Indonesia) Birthplace House	1900s	Pandean IV alley/ 40	No:-/2013
5	PenelehBridge	1820s	Peneleh street	No:-/2013
6	Roeslan Abdul Ghani's House&Peneleh Mosque	1860s	Plampitan VIII alley/36	No:-/2015

Table 1. Buildings and Heritage Areas in PenelehKampung

Source: Decree of the Mayor of Surabaya City on the Establishment of Heritage Buildings and Decree of the Head of Culture and Tourism Office of Surabaya City No. 646 of 2016.

C. Profile of Peneleh Kampung

The discussion on PenelehKampung profile is adapted to the aspects of the theoretical framework, i.e. environmental, socio-cultural, and economic aspects.

➤ Environmental Aspects

Peneleh Kampung location is near the center of Surabaya city and easy to reach, either by public transport or private vehicle. Conditions there is high density housing; distance between buildings dominated 0 m (no distance), and minimal vacant land. Mostly connected by alley (width of 1.5 - 2 meters), hardened with paving-concrete with sufficient condition. Plants/ greenery around the alley is adequate. Vehicles that can pass through the alley are bicycle, motorbike, and pedicab.

There is an ancient building that has been designated as a cultural heritage, but only HOS Cokroaminoto's house is developed and managed by the Department of Culture and Tourism as a museum. The ancient buildings scattered in each alley and main road. However, some of the buildings are in poorly maintained condition.

In the event of rain, there are several locations that are prone to puddles/ floods. This is related to the collector's drainage channel on Makam Peneleh street is silted and the flow is interrupted. In addition, there is still house with less decent conditions, which influenced by the economic conditions of its inhabitants. Around the main road (Peneleh, MakamPeneleh, and Ahmad Jais street) have developed as

trade and service activities, such as; shops, shopping complexes, shophouses, hotels, inns, and warehouses.



Alley condition



Housing with less decent conditions



Shops and hotels in Peneleh and Makam Peneleh Street

Fig 3:- Some environmental conditions housing(Source: Documentation by authors)

Historical buildings and sites that have the potential to be developed as attractions in Peneleh Kampung are as follows:



Legend:

- 1. HOS Cokroaminoto's House
- 2. Peneleh old bookstore
- 3. Soekarno's (first president of Indonesia) Birthplace House
- 4. Roeslan Abdulgani's House
- 5. Peneleh Mosque
- 6. Peneleh's Old Dutch Cemetery
- 7. Historical Tombs of Singo and Pajang Grandparent
- 8. Historical tombs of Cempo grandparent
- 9. Kalimas River
- 10. Peneleh Bridge

Fig 4:- Location of historical buildings and sites in Peneleh Kampung(Source: google earth and edited by author)

- *HOS Cokroaminoto's House*

HOS Cokroaminoto (1882-1934) was a national hero of Indonesia and the first and largest mass mobilizers of the Dutch East Indies, the Islamic *Sjarekat* (SI) Party, one of the pioneers of the national movement of Indonesia and dubbed the King of Java Without a Crown. HOS Cokroaminoto House (inhabited in 1915) located in Peneleh VII alley number 29-31, used as a place of boarding by some Indonesian youth leaders who while studying politics to the host, such as; Soekarno, Alimin, Muso, and Kartosuwiryo.

- *Peneleh old bookstore*

Located near the opposite side of HOS Cokroaminoto's house. It has been around since the home of HOS Cokroaminoto was built.

- *Soekarno's (first president of Indonesia) Birthplace House*

In the 1900s, the Soekarno's family lived in Pendean IV alley (about 500 meters away from Peneleh VII alley) and Soekarno was born there.

- *RoeslanAbdulgani's House*

RoeslanAbdulgani a politician and nationalist, statesman, battle fighter of 10 November 1945 (now celebrated as the Day of Heroes in Indonesia), and was once the Indonesian foreign minister (1956-1967). This house located on Plampitan VIII alley, built in 1860s. Currently used as *WaroengOmah Sejarah* (a historical theme café) managed by his heirs.

- *Peneleh Old Mosque*

Originated from a little mosque, considering that since the 13th century in Peneleh there has been a Moslem society. It built by *SunanAmpel*(one of the earliest Islamic figure who disseminating Islam in Java) in the 14th century to support the dissemination of Islam, when his entourage crossed Kalimas from Majapahit to AmpelDenta (in the north). Peneleh Mosque Located on Peneleh V valley with a land area of about 950 square meters.

- *Peneleh's Old Dutch Cemetery*

Built in 1814 with an area of 4.5 ha has the official name of *De BegraafplaatsPenelehSoerabaja*. It is one of the oldest modern graves in the world, it is said to be older than Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge (1831) and Arlington National Cemetery in Washington DC (1864). Designed for the upper class, such as; nobles, government officials / officials, religious leaders (pastors, priests, and nuns), military leaders, architects, organizational leaders, etc.

Now, many of the bottom of the tomb are hollow/ empty, some have been transferred by the heirs, or the crown of theft. Peneleh's grave will be revitalized by building public spaces and recreational facilities in the burial area by the City Government. Construction will start from the south side that has been damaged. However, it needs to be done data collection, planning, and development of technical development. In addition, communication is required with the Government of the Netherlands, in association with the heirs. Revitalization will begin in 2017.

- *Historical Tombs of Singo and PajangGrandparent*

On the east side of HOS Cokroaminoto's House, there is a tomb of Singo and Pajanggrandparent is a village elder of Peneleh who have a miraculous power. PajangGrandparent is one of the students/ students of *SunanAmpel* when preaching and disseminating Islam in Peneleh.

- *Historical tombs of Cempo grandparent*

Cempo grandparent is aunt of *SunanAmpel* from Champa country (now in around Vietnam country). This tomb is located on Peneleh-I alley.

- *Kalimas River*

In the Kingdom Era in East Java (11th century) until the Dutch Colonial Era (18th century), Kalimas river became the main route that connecting the southern region (such as Kediri, Singosari, Majapahit-Mojokerto) and disembogue to the north (Java Sea - Madura Strait). Currently only serves as the main drainage in the city of Surabaya.

- *Peneleh Bridge*

It was built in the 1820s that connects Peneleh with Gemblongan (west side). Development is done because at the time lack of access to the Peneleh by landline, except the *Jembatan Merah Bridge* (in the north).



HOS Cokroaminoto's House



Peneleh old bookstore

Soekarno's Birthplace House



Roeslan Abdulgani's House

Peneleh Bridge



Peneleh Old Mosque

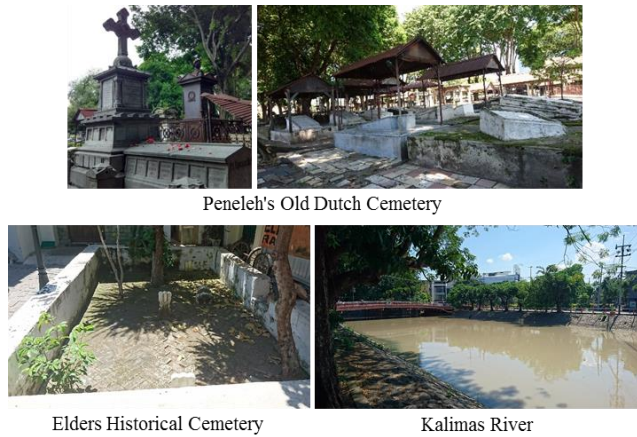


Fig 5:- Historical buildings and sites in Peneleh Kampung(Source: Documentation by authors)

In addition to some of these locations, some objects that have been developed as a supporter of tourism activities for visitors include providing information about the history of Peneleh Kampung, such as; Sawoongcafé and shirts shop and historical café in RoeslanAbdulgani’s House.

At present, there is no link between historic sites, no tourist path. For direct visitors who do not follow the heritage bus, have to find their own historical spot that is located separately. In addition, there are historical locations that are not open to the public as tourist sites, such as; Soekarno Birthplace House and Peneleh's Old Tomb. Supporting tourism facilities and infrastructure are less available and adequate, like; interconnecting lanes between locations are less convenient, directions of location of attractions, and public toilets.



Fig 6:- Some ancient buildings in Kampung Peneleh(Source: Documentation by authors)

• *Socio-cultural Aspects*

Peneleh have a traditional *kampung* culture; friendly, mutual cooperation, and harmony (inter-ethnic religion). It is also visible from the attitude of the community friendly to

visitors / tourists. There are many graves Historical tombs or ancestral figures of people who are in the corridor alley. There is a habit if the motorcycle passes through the alley must be turned off and the rider must get off fom the bike. Lack of community participation in tourism activities, such as; the lack of local product development as a typical food or souvenir, the absence of tour guide, information boards at each tourist location. However, there are still people who are less concerned with the condition of historic buildings.

• *Economic Aspects*

At this time, the number of visitors has increased, especially after HOS Cokroaminoto House used as a museum, and there are heroic trail activities and heritage bus from the city government (in 2017). In addition, there are special events related to the history tour of the village of peneleh, namely; Heroic Trail by elementary and junior high school students conducted in early November before the Day of Heroes (10th November).

In fact there are already local products, such as various traditional foods (*bikang, noodles, ote-ote, cakue*) and crafts (t-shirts, bags, etc.). However, there has been no development of integrated local products and showroom or specialty stores selling local products. Many people work in the informal sector, such as; traders (stalls, shops), street vendors, pedicab drivers, etc. Moreover, there is still lack promotion on the tourism of the Peneleh Kampung.



Fig 7:- Peddler, stalls and shops that done by community and pedicab driver (Source: Documentation by authors)

• *Tourism Attractions within Surabaya*

In general, tourist attractions in Surabaya can be grouped into several types, among others; artificial tourism, nature, and special interest (historical and religious). Some of the historical tourist attractions are in the arround of the city center, such as; several buildings and historical monuments and heritage bus tour. Now, there are few history-themed tourist Kampung in Surabaya (currently only available in MaspatiKampung, west of PenelehKampung).

➤ *SWOT Analysis*

	<p>Strength</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There has been a policy of establishing buildings and cultural heritage 2. There are several locations that have potential as a tourist attraction; 3. Some objects that have been developed as supporting tourism activities for visitors include providing information about the history of Peneleh 4. Greenery (plants) sufficient in the corridor alley 	<p>Weakness</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no linkage between historic location, no concept of tourist path 2. For visitors (who do not follow the bus heritage), they should find their own historical spots that are located separately 3. There are historical locations that are not open to the public as tourist sites 4. Flood prone areas 5. Supporting facilities and infrastructure that are less available and adequate. 6. There are still buildings of ancient / historic that are less well maintained
<p>Opportunity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development plan of the Peneleh Old Dutch Cemetery as an open-public space by the city government of Surabaya 2. There are hotels and lodge in the area of Peneleh 3. It is adjacent to Kali Mas river 4. The lack of history-themed tourist Kampung in Surabaya 5. Peneleh Kampung is easy to reach, either by public transport or private vehicle 	<p>Strategy S-O</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimally utilize potential of tourist attractions • Development of Heroic and Heritage tourism Kampung • Revitalization of the Peneleh Old Dutch Cemetery • Increasing greenery around alleys, main roads, and river • Development of Kali Mas River development as tourism and water sports, such as; water bikes, paddle boats 	<p>Strategy W-O</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a tourist track; I. around HOS Cokroaminoto House; II. around Roeslan Abdulgani's House; III. around Bung Karno's Birthplace; IV; around Peneleh Old Dutch Cemetery • Preserve and revitalize ancient buildings • Improve the housing infrastructure • Provide tourism support facilities • Flood prevention through repair of major collection channels
<p>Threat</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development of tourism can damage ancient buildings, such as become a trade or sevice buildings 	<p>Strategy S-T</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help revitalization of ancient buildings and provide incentives to ancient building owners, such as; fees for routine maintenance or repairs 	<p>Strategy W-T</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlling the ancient buildings so that not change or restored to other forms

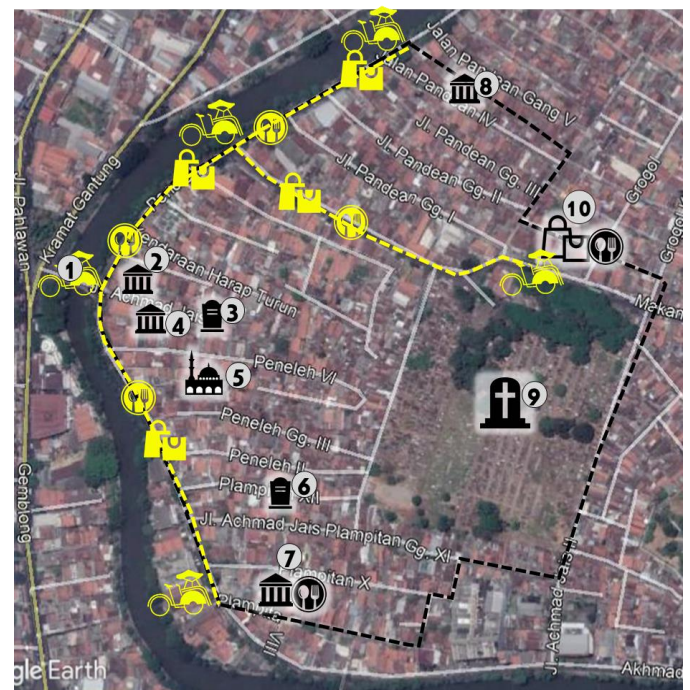
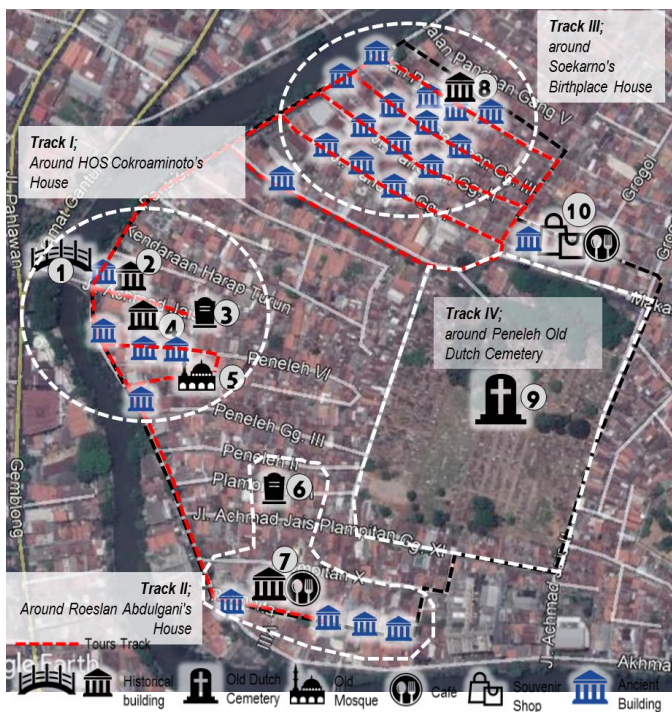
Table 2. SWOT Analysis - Environmental Aspects

	<p>Strength</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Friendly and harmony community (inter-religionethnicity) 2. Local rules not to ride and start the motor vehicle in the alley 3. There is a tomb of a historical figure who is in the corridor alley 	<p>Weakness</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The lack of community participation in tourism activities 2. There are still people who are less concerned with the condition of historic buildings
<p>Opportunity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Friendly community of visitors 	<p>Strategy S-O</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the habits and conditions social of community 	<p>Strategy W-O</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a historical tourism community • Involve the community in supporting tourism activities
<p>Threat</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development of tourism activities has the potential to make ancient buildings changed (demolished) 	<p>Strategy S-T</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve the existence of historical cemetery or community elders which located on the corridor alley 	<p>Strategy W-T</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialization the importance of preserve ancient buildings •

Table 3. SWOT Analysis - Socio-cultural Aspects

	Strength 1. Local products are traditional food and handicraft 2. There are people who work informally, such as; food-beverage seller, pedicab driver	Weakness 1. The absence of integrated local product development and showrooms/ shops which selling local products 2. Lack of tourism promotion
Opportunity 1. The number of visitors has increased 2. Heroic trail activities and heritage bus	Strategy S-O <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of local products of traditional foods and beverages as well as crafts / souvenirs (t-shirts, bags, pins, etc.) Increase the frequency of activities of Heroic Trail The use of pedicabs as a transportation support between tourist destinations, especially on the main road; 	Strategy W-O <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of supporting facilities around tourist destinations, such as; café, local product store or souvenir Training of local product development Business capital assistance to the people
Threat 1. Lost competing with other historical attractions in Surabaya	Strategy S-T <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding special events related to the promotion of historical tour of Peneleh, such as; Heritage trail, tour of the old <i>De Begraafplaats</i> Peneleh <i>Soerabaja</i>, photography event competition Promotion independently (social media, web, printed media) 	Strategy W-T <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperate with government or private in tourism promotion

Table 4. SWOT Analysis Economic Aspects



- Pedicab's tourism trails plan
- Pedicab's stop plan
- Local product store, café, and souvenir shop development plan (around the main road)

- 1. Peneleh Bridge and Kalimas River
- 2. Peneleh old bookstore
- 3. Historical Tombs of Singo and Pajang Grandparent
- 4. HOS Cokroaminoto's House
- 5. Peneleh Old Mosque
- 6. Historical tombs of Cempo grandparent
- 7. Roeslan Abdulgani's House and historical theme café
- 8. Soekarno's Birthplace House
- 9. Peneleh's Old Dutch Cemetery
- 10. Souvenir shop and café (Sawoong)

Fig 8:- Tours track development plan in Peneleh Kampung (Source: google earth, analysis and edited by author)

V. CONCLUSION

Related to the results of analysis, concept of housing renewal in Peneleh historical *kampung* to support sustainable tourism, among others;

A. Environmental aspects

- Improved environmental conditions and provision of housing infrastructure, including preserve and revitalize ancient buildings and flood prevention.
- Provision of tourism infrastructure, developing and establishing linkages between tourist attractions. It is done so that all potential tourist attractions can be utilized properly and optimally.

B. Socio-cultural aspects

- Involving the community in tourism activities, consists of establish a historical tourism community and socialization the importance of preserve ancient buildings.
- Preserving local culture, including habits and conditions social of community, and preserve the existence of historical cemetery or community elders which located on the corridor alley.

C. Economic aspect

- Realized the development of local economy, like development of local products traditional foods, beverages as well as crafts / souvenirs (t-shirts, bags, pins, etc.) through training and business capital assistance, provision of marketing facilities, and use of pedicabs as a transportation.
- Realized tourism promotion through cooperate with government, private or independently and adding special events to the promotion of historical tour.

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