The Visual Integrity Approach in Historical City Development.

A Comparative Study between Istanbul, Vienna, Kyoto and Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Architecture and city landscape study becomes interesting if it is associated with factors that accompany the process of growth and development of the city. The city of Yogyakarta has a unique landscape, derived from the authentic history of the region's landscape configuration, and unique geographical elements, and supported by socio-cultural life based on historical traditions. The pressures and challenges of this condition cannot be avoided with the development of the area, the increasing density, and the emergence of new urban spaces which have physical and visual aspects. This study aims to know the strategy for strengthening visual integrity through the natural and cultural landscape of Yogyakarta as a historic city. The study was discussed by analyzing the basic aspects of visual integration in the form of sequence, orientation, continuity, and complexity. Comparison method between 3 historical cities Vienna, Kyoto, and Istanbul, considered to have the same natural, physical and cultural components. The discussion focuses on descriptive analysis to get the best practices for Yogyakarta city planning. The results of this study show the importance of maintaining the visual integrity of the landscape of the Historical Yogyakarta City area in the face of the pressures of urban development and maintaining the sustainability of the authenticity of city basic values.

Keywords: *architecture and landscape; authenticity; natural; physical and cultural components*

Introduction

Recognition and understanding of landscape patterns in the form of a city, is an effort to search for more than just physical or biotic ecological information but also is an understanding of various things, such as socio community activities and space structure, geomorphological and visual expression that all exist in the landscape itself.

Every process of development in the formation of the city landscape will differ from one region to another. This will give uniqueness to the life that appears in the area. The emergence of land hills or mountains as the final part of a very long process of formation of layers of the earth will also produce authenticity in the development of life and civilization, including the character, urban spaces formation and city pattern as well. The strong and distinctive natural components that exist in regional areas will become important elements in forming the overall landscape pattern. If it takes place intensively over a long period, it will increasingly provide strong authenticity to the pattern of the city.

The study of visual integrity started a long time ago. First International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments in Athens, 1931 and the definition of the Carta del Restauro, the introduction of ideas, including the aesthetic enhancement and physical appearance of sites, cityscapes, and

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neighborhoods, laid the foundation for ideas surrounding visual integrity. Since the drafting of the Venice Charter in 1964, visual integrity has been considered a part of the conservation (Torelli, 2020). In the case of Cologne Cathedral, in 2004, high-rise building projects on the right bank of the Rhine River led to the inscription of Cologne Cathedral on the List of World Heritage in Danger. From UNESCO's point of view, these building projects would affect the visual integrity of the Cathedral as a landmark in the urban landscape of Cologne. (Schmitt, 2007). Yogyakarta city, considered as a historic cultural city, and the desire to register this city as a UNESCO heritage city, with the main element being the philosophical axis which has essential aspects for this concept is the visual aspects. The concept of integrity is considered to be a key reference in placing limitations on urban development in historic urban areas (Jokilehto, 2006). In recent years, the driving force of development behind the urban World Heritage Sites has become a growing concern for international regulatory bodies, in particular UNESCO. (Bahramjedi, 2016).

This study aims to provide an enriching discussion of the importance of maintaining the authenticity of the natural, physical, and cultural components as an essential value of Yogyakarta city's history. This study is very important and significant to provide awareness that is related to the cosmological axis as the basic concept of the city and visual integrity as a comprehensive approach to architecture and landscape study.   Diagrammatically, the framework of the thought can be seen in the following figure.

Figure 1. Approach Framework
Source: Budiman, 2023
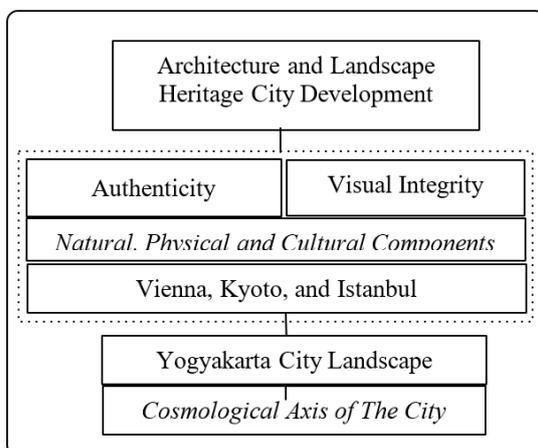
Visual and Landscape as an Integrity Concept of City

1. Landscape and City

With its shape, form and pattern, the natural formation of an environment is the right vehicle to understand how complicated and complex the interactions that exist between life and the existing land are. At the beginning of its appearance, the word landscape tends to be associated as a noun, where the original use is intended as a term for geologists and geographers, mainly used to refer to an area of the earth's surface. But later the term was further expanded to include natural-cultural relationships. The Vienna Memorandum on "World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture - Managing the Historic Urban Landscape" states that the historic urban landscape cannot be merely seen as an accumulation of significant monuments but rather needs to be considered as a living organism and vital living space for its inhabitants (UNESCO,2005).

2. Visual Elements of City Planning and Design

Visual is one of the important elements in the science of planning and landscape design in general, and vision accounts for some 87% of human perception, so is proportionately more important (Bell,2004). The importance of visual environmental quality to perceivers. The Picturesque was one of the first theoretical frameworks that embedded the ambiguity a particular society felt toward the progress and loss associated with urbanization and modernization. As an important part of the study of architecture, landscapes and cities, visual thinking and ideas develop very dynamically. In Europe, visuals have developed into a part of people's knowledge with the existing socio-cultural situation, from middle age, renaissance and modern civilizations. While in American cities, visual as a picturesque approach, has very different manifestations and meanings than in Europe. During the era when the North American continent was vast, wilderness was the feature that distinguished America from the European soul and sparked his considerable pride, a city park full of Pastoral and Beautiful Landscapes is a cultural institution that can instill democratic values and make them happen national aspirations.

3. Integrity of the City Visual

The concept of visual integrity is frequently considered a crucial element related to the preservation of cultural and natural World Heritage sites. The importance of authenticity and integrity to guarantee well-balanced approaches to conservation and development in managing Historic Urban Landscape. "Visual integrity" may pertain specifically to vistas, panoramas, viewpoints, and silhouettes. Visual Integrity can also be taken to mean the capacity of heritage to maintain visual distinctiveness and visually demonstrate its relationship with its surroundings (UNESCO, 2014).

Regarding the relationship between visual and city space and environment, related to how visual-spatial will be interpreted as an integral condition, there are some essential aspects to be considered. These aspects will have an important role in visual-spatial analysis in the city planning. As the literature review points out, sequence, orientation, continuity, and complexity play an important role in the spatial-visual vocabulary of landscape architecture and related spatially oriented disciplines. These terms overlap and are not mutually exclusive. Also, there are synonyms and terms that, at first glance, look different but can have similar meanings in understanding landscape spaces. The following section will explain the compositional mechanisms of landscape elements shaping certain spatial-visual organizations and the relevant design vocabulary indicated. (Liu, 2022).

Based on the description above, related to visual integrity, the basic principles of the main aspects of visual integrity:

- Sequence
  It is an independent node, related and connected through access links, to provide a visual sensation along certain movements through a landscape. This helps build an inner relationship and perceptive experiences within the landscape.
- Orientation
  The majority of research studies assert that creating landmarks and openness is important to establish a sense of direction, as well as provide a way to orient oneself in the landscape.
- Continuity
  Continuity has a strong relationship with visual and physical access and strengthens an awareness of the fore way which connects subspaces to the whole.
- Complexity
  Complexity (and diversity) with stability, number of species and other city elements are indicators of health and systems moving in this direction are evolving.

Method

This research uses primary and secondary data to analyze visual integrity approaches, and it will combine the natural and cultural of city resources. Many scholars acknowledge that combining the conservation of nature and culture in one treaty is often considered the most innovative achievement. (Khalaf,2021). The cities of Vienna, Kyoto and Istanbul, with basic natural and cultural components, were analyzed as a comparison strategy for visual integrity to Yogyakarta. Secondary data from three cities came from other research and online data. This analysis is a basic comparison to define important elements in the visual attributes of an urban area and suggest the strategic policy for the visual integrity approach in Yogyakarta's historic city planning. Data in Yogyakarta city as a research area, will be gathered by field observation study.

Visual Approach for Historic City Development

1. Vienna

Vienna was one of the cities included in the UNESCO World Heritage property. This historic city is developed in three main phases, "Medieval, Baroque and Gründerzeit", which characterize its skyline and many vistas to its historic city center. However, the historic area in Vienna is threatened by negative visual impacts due to several high-rise projects as a result of the urban development that followed demand from the increasing population. Thus, to maintain Vienna's historic urban landscape, Austria's authorities restricted the height of buildings in historic areas.

Figure 2. Vienna Historic Area circa 1683
Source: Unesco, 2009

Figure 3. Vienna Historic Area Plan
Source: Unesco, 2009

The architecture should consider the building height and volume to avoid visual impacts on Vienna's skyline and vistas. In the Vienna World Heritage Management Plan document, it is very clear and definitely stated that to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value, the authority would make an analysis of visual links, i.e., of key visual axes, vistas and panoramic views. Development in historic areas demands a culturally and historically sensitive approach. Policymakers, urban planners, architects, and related parties should have a deep understanding of the history, culture, and architecture of a place.
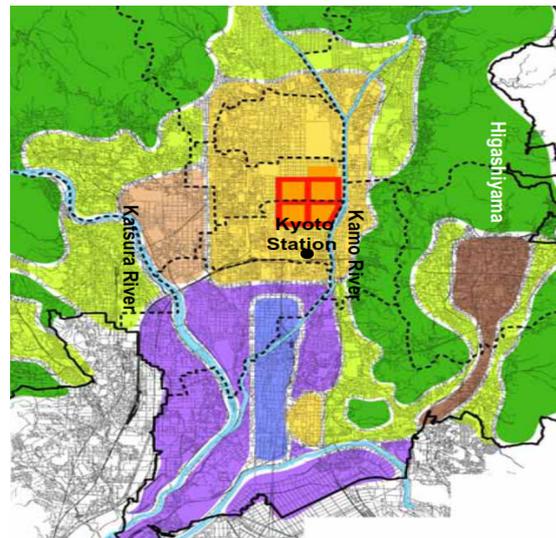
2. Kyoto

Kyoto is a city that is famous for its historical heritage and natural beauty. The city is surrounded by mountains, namely Kitayama, Higashiyama, and Nishiyama, with many rivers running through it. Therefore, since ancient times, historic buildings in Kyoto have tried to blend in with the surrounding natural scenery.

Figure 4. Kyoto Historic Area
Source: Unesco,2007

Figure 5. Kyoto City Plan
Source: Unesco, 2007

The combination of historical areas with beautiful natural landscapes is the trademark of Kyoto. In order to maintain the historic and natural landscape, strict regulations apply to the new developments. Building height control is one of the important things in response to the location of the city which is in a basin because it is surrounded by mountains. Buildings in commercial and business areas can be taller than urban areas and foothills. This aims to avoid negative visual impacts on the three surrounding mountains. In addition, to create an urban area that is in harmony with its remarkable natural scenery, the local government also regulates the installation and design of outdoor advertisements, the installation of underground cables, and the improvement of public facilities that provide lots of greenery.

In preserving historic buildings, traditional buildings must be returned to their original form and follow standards. In this case, the authorities are willing to cover part of the costs for restoration. As for development, renovation, demolition and other changes in the historic areas, permits from the mayor are required which are followed by a preservation plan that maintains local characteristics.

3. Istanbul

Istanbul is an example of how the continuity of the city concept can be maintained in a city integrity idea. Istanbul, which has a very long history from the 6th Century, is currently also struggling with efforts to balance the need for modern development and to maintain values from the authenticity of the city.

Figure 6. Old map of Istanbul
Source: Budiman, 2019

Figure 7. The historic area of Istanbul city
Source: Budiman, 2019

Once the capital of Rome, Byzantine and Ottoman, reflects the unique values of these cultures through urban, historical, archaeological and natural sites and numerous monuments.

As a city in the Mediterranean region, Istanbul originally grew as a settlement based on natural resources with trade traditions. Greek, Roman and Byzantine cultures affected the city with symbolic aspects and implemented city planning in terms of the relations among the existence of palaces, churches and settlements. Later, the important period was when Islamic thinking strongly affected the unity of the palace, square, mosque and market. Islamic character developed the mosques and built the environment as a Centre of Mahalle (district) and grew as kulliye (a complex consisting of a mosque and surrounded by a group of public buildings such as hospitals, schools, dormitories, and kitchens). This is the expansion of the basic principles of An Islamic city. In terms of the sustainability value of the city, in Istanbul, one district is still connecting with the others and making the city an integration of physical (especially visual), social and religious communities as a whole. The other important situation for civilization is how the existence of public facilities in Istanbul such as mosques, çesme (fountain), sebil (free drinking water), and kitchen etc. still functions as public services for urban community and district, which is this situation actually has been established and started from the Ottoman period. (Budiman, 2019). In accordance with the development of the city, it is promising for the future of cities, as much as it is for the development of preservation, that the concepts of on-site management, partner participation and common mind, historical city landscaping, buffer zone and visual effect analysis, and industrial heritage are adopted. (Guzeltin,2012)

4. Yogyakarta

4.1. Basic Authenticity of the City

Basically, natural components such as mountains, rivers, valleys, trees and the sea, in addition to the greatness of their geophysical figures, are also perceived and interpreted as part of the notion of environmental cosmology. The space around the mountain is a space with a firm structure. Indeed, it will not be immediately possible to find formal lines of geometric symmetry in the relationship between the various elements. However, it can be understood and explored, why the idea of a rice field mosaic grid system and paths connecting them emerged, as a unified form and harmonious pattern.

This idea became the basis for the (visual) formation of the initial patterns of the region, including an area for settlement, in the archipelago, especially on the island of Java which has many active volcanoes, including around the area which is now developing as Yogyakarta city.

Figure 8 . Merapi and Prambanan plein scenic
Source: JICA, 1975

This landscape idea can be comprehensively felt and experienced in every part and position of the location that is spread over the area as a whole. Indeed, it will manifest in various forms of landscape formats such as a wide natural horizon landscape, a panoramic landscape, a vista or viewpoints from a certain angle, sometimes can be felt like just a silhouette as well as dramatic views with expressive visual impressions. This is a unified and integral visual experience that penetrates the consciousness and can be understood as a harmonious relationship between the elements of nature and culture in a dialectical relationship.

4.2. Yogyakarta City Form Idea

Yogyakarta city grows and develops with various background ideas and thoughts. Starting from a simple formation in a geographical-natural environmental element, especially the existence of mountains, rivers and forests, after that the thinking of spatial development based on tradition with the idea of orientation and symbolism of these elements. The figure of Merapi mountain in the north of the region, for example, is a very strong and undeniable source of aesthetic ideas, for the linear composition of the surrounding environment as a whole. In the broader landscape view, the location of the palace is situated between the Merapi volcano on the north side and the Indian Ocean on the south sea, which are considered two significant elements in Javanese cosmology.

As a city that started as a kingdom, the main element of the initial pattern of this city space is the existence of the royal palace and its supporting important components, which are the *alun-alun* or public open space, jami mosque and city market. As for the spatial pattern, the city is very strongly shaped by an axis, which connects the natural elements of Mount Merapi in the northern regional area, The *Tugu* monument in the northern part of the palace area, the palace as well as the house of the royal family, then the *Krapyak* stage and the presence of the ocean in the southern area. The four components actually were influenced by traditional thought in The Islamic Mataram kingdom and after that are applied to the city planning of Yogyakarta. Then, other space components were built. They were the castle and trench, gates, squares, and royal residential buildings in the palace, water castle or tamansari and settlements.

Figure 9. Diametric philosophic axis of Yogyakarta palace
Source: Budiman, 2018

4.3. Basic Heritage Components of City

Based on cosmic philosophy, Yogyakarta Palace linearly, circularly and complicatedly is grown with many components of the palace complex and will develop as basic for settlement and city pattern. This symbolic concept from *Tugu* - palace and *Krapyak* stage was known as the cosmological axis of Yogyakarta City. This basic thinking of palace planning results in the strong axis (north-south) which is reached by philosophical meanings. The axis   symbolizes the human life cycle or the journey of humankind, from birth, living in society, adulthood, until the heavenly (days after) realm.
- **Palace Complex**
  The Basic complex of palace buildings

is organized by masses and open space configurations. The core of the palace complex is the *Kencono* pavilion, where the coronation ceremony of the Sultan and the princes. In the center area, there are main pavilions (*Bangsal Kencono*) with main courtyard configurations. The Male area is on the east side (*Kshatriyan*) and the female area is on the West side (*Keputren*). The basic form of the buildings in Yogyakarta Palace complex is the triangular form of Joglo. This form symbolizes the sacred mountain, an important element in Javanese people's beliefs, or in Hindu this symbolizes the Mahameru mountain, the abode of the gods. The important principle in this palace complex is the courtyard as the transition space. Transition spaces are important in the ways that static places relate to each other. They play a part in the relationship between a place and its context. Building and open space configurations in this courtyard could be seen and felt in dynamic sensations. And also expressed the integration of the harmony among the elements inside the palace such are masses, trees, ground and garden elements.

• **Wall and Gates**
The royal palace is in the center of the traditional city, which is marked and surrounded by a high wall called *Baluwarti*, around the palace. The wall was designed and built during the reign of Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono I (1755-1792), founder of Yogyakarta kingdom. The Yogyakarta palace wall has 5 gates. 2 gates on the north side, and others on each side of the wall. Each gate has its own name, according to the symbol of the gate.

• **Square**
Public square or *alun-alun* (javanese language) is an integral part of the palace's existence in Java. This type of public space has existed since the Majapahit kingdom, where the square is part of kingdom activities and religious activities. The Square is the palace courtyard, so there is no massive separation border from the palace area to the square. The integral among the square with the palace and mosque revealed with many important ceremonies (*Grebeg*) is held each year. This ceremony will start from the palace, pass by the square and finish in the mosque yard.

• **Settlements**
There were two types of settlements in terms of *Keraton* or Palace development. Settlement inside palace wall or Jeron Beteng and outside wall. Settlement inside the palace originally is a restricted area and only *abdi dalem* (sultanate servants) live inside it. In *Jeron Beteng*, the physical elements of the landscape built from the beginning to the present still exist and function properly (Rahmi, 2021). In 1765 settlements in *Jeron Beteng* were divided into several kampong, which had a name according to their duty, such as Siliran, kampong or quarters for *abdi dalem* (servants) silir, who had the duty to maintain the lamp. The settlement outside the palace, there were some general purposes for sultanate military camp, such as *Wirobrajan*, kampong for *Wirobrajan* soldiers, *Patangpuluhan, Prawirotaman, Nyutran, Ketanggunan, Mantijeron.*

4.4. Yogyakarta City In Early Modern Era

The Yogyakarta city pattern significantly grew more formal in colonial periods, when post routes (De Groote Postweg) in Java were built by H.W. Daendels, The Netherland governor in 1808-1810. Distinct elements of the city that were built by the colonists are Vredeburg fortress, train way and stations and factories outer the city. This situation removes the visual orientation and integration of the entire urban spatial configuration. The development of Yogyakarta city after the existence of the palace in the center of the city can be shown in the maps below.

Figure 10. Map of Yogyakarta circa 1936
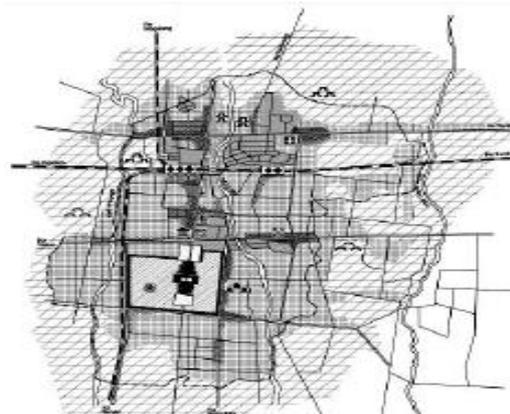Source: Laksmi, 2019

Table 1. The comparison of 4 heritage cities mentioned above has shown several principles

Aspects	Vienna	Kyoto	Istanbul	Yogyakarta
Identity and basic idea of city form	The Historic Center of Vienna is an area consisting of buildings and gardens built during the Medieval, Baroque and Gründerzeit eras. The most prominent characteristic is the Baroque axial layout which is usually seen in large buildings/palaces that have long and wide gardens forming straight lines.	Located in a basin surrounded by mountains, this city has a strong natural beauty. As one of the oldest cities in Japan, Kyoto has many historical and cultural heritages. Historic areas with natural landscapes are the trademark of Kyoto, buildings in historic areas have tried to blend with nature since a long time ago.	Istanbul was built on seven hills and almost surrounded by sea. Because it is located on a strategic route which connects Europe and Asia, Istanbul was once the capital of Byzantines, Romans, and Ottomans. Therefore, this city has become one of the historical cities which is now called the Historic Peninsula.	Based on cosmic philosophy. Yogyakarta palace linearly, circularly and complicatedly is grown with many components of the palace complex and will develop as basic for settlement and city pattern around.
Important Components (Natural)	Danube River	Mountains (Kitayama, Higashiyama, and Nishiyama); Rivers (Katsura, Kamo) and Rice fields	Seven Hills, Golden Horn Peninsula and Bosphorus straits	Mountain (Merapi), Code and Winongo Rivers, South sea/ ocean.
Important Components (Physical)	Buildings and Gardens from Medieval, Baroque, and Gründerzeit era	Kyoto Imperial Palace, Temples	Buildings from Byzantium, Ottoman, and Roman era	Monument (Tugu); Royal Palace (Keraton); Former Royal Lodge (Panggung Krapyak)

Source: Budiman, 2023

Visual Integrity Approach Discussion

The comparison of 4 heritage cities mentioned above has shown several principles. (Table 1)

Firstly, basic natural components such as mountains, rivers, valleys, trees and the sea, in addition to the greatness of their geophysical figures, are also perceived and interpreted as part of the notion of environmental cosmology and grow as an important aspect in cultural traditions.

Secondly, the basic authenticity of city form and patterns came from the natural and cultural resources that exist in the area and significantly formed the development of the city, from its initial situation to its current development. City project in Korea tried the authenticity of city strategies by building red brick culture in the landmark at Myeongdong Catholic church in the 1890s((H.-S. Cho & Kim, 2010). At the beginning of human history, there was no pressure to create a city on natural and rural landscape (Gormus, et al, 2015). The availability of natural and cultural resources is also significant to impact tourism and a crucial factor for tourist attraction in historic areas (Hakim et al, 2021). Research on souvenir-person-place in Shandong province in China also stated that efforts to support cultural resources for the meaning of the visitor can encourage the basic authenticity of the city (Duan et al, 2023).

From the discussion, other principles were also shown that very clearly the strength of the visual aspect in city landscape characteristics is something that must be considered in city development.

A. Visual Integrity Approach for Heritage City

From the comparison table above, we can conclude that the main components or attributes of the heritage city basically are formed by the basic natural authenticity, such as mountains, hills, rivers or seas. So, it should be organized by the basic principles of the main aspects.

• **Basic Visual City Landscape**
In Vienna, Kyoto, and Istanbul, it was shown that each component is an independent node that is related and connected with each other through access links.

In Kyoto, due to the main aim of heritage guidelines is to keep the basic natural landscape characteristics, where the main attributes are the mountains (Kitayama, Higashiyama, and Nishiyama), imperial palaces and rivers Katsura and Kamo. Because of that building design (shape, materials, colour, etc.) is an important element that forms scenery. To this end, regulation districts have been more broadly expanded than before while fine-grained design standards have been set in tune with regional characteristics.

Whereas in Istanbul, a visual sensation along certain movements through peninsula landscape is a basic guideline for city planning. Istanbul is known as a World Heritage silhouetted on Seven Hills. Geographers number the seven hills from the seaward tip of the peninsula, inland along the Golden Horn, the last where the land walls reach the Sea of Marmara. This most impressive structure of the historic core of Istanbul – part of the Bosphorus, Golden Horn and Marmara panoramas – dominates the silhouette as the 'crown of the city'.(Unesco, 2016). This helps build an inner relationship and perceptive experiences within the Istanbul concept of the seven hills city landscape.

• **Visual Integrity Variables**

Theoretically, basic variables for visual integrity in city landscape planning will be related to sequence, orientation, continuity and complexity aspects.

Vienna, Kyoto and Istanbul developed different points of view, depending on the authenticity of the natural and physical or cultural elements. For sequence variables, it is interesting in Kyoto for example, the sequence aspect implemented in the landscape districts system in regulations. Kyoto city is generally divided into 6 large aesthetic landscape districts, and 2 aesthetic landscape promotion districts suited to regional characteristics. Landscape improvement districts are likewise divided into 4 districts suited to regional characteristics. For orientation aspects, it can be discussed that all heritage cities assert that creating landmarks and openness is important to establish a sense of direction, as well as provide a way to orient oneself in the landscape. The next aspect is about continuity. The configuration of the city attributes, we can see, has a strong

relationship with visual and physical access and strengthens an awareness of the fore way which connects subspaces to the whole. Continuous movement often happens in open spaces, which allows for permeable views and accessibility. The last aspect is complexity. Combined with diversity also stability or steady state of the heritage city conditions. Most of the heritage cities discussed above showed the natural elements of a number of species and other city elements are indicators of health and systems moving in this direction are evolving.

B. The Visual Integrity for Yogyakarta Landscape Heritage Value

Basically, Yogyakarta city is formed as a philosophical imaginary axis with mountains, rivers and urban spatial patterns with a cosmological axis that embraces Tugu monuments, Palaces and Krapyak stages with supporting elements such as squares, mosques, and markets. All components were arranged in panoramic integration with very intact values and designs. In its current development, the landscape of the city of Yogyakarta is very complicated and complex with various elements of nature and the culture of the city. Buildings with functions and expressions that follow the city's landscape are now growing and developing, transforming with elements of urban space that increasingly emphasize the authenticity of the urban landscape.

Natural scenery with mountains is the most powerful value and dominant for city landscape authenticity. Visual integrity is an idea that must be maintained continuously, with basic variables of visual integrity that are sequence, orientation, continuity and complexity aspects. This will maintain the values of the authenticity of this city in an affordable perception to action, not just as an imagination attraction. Arguably, the cosmological axis should be developed not only as an attitude of the 'picturesque' which has come to dominate much of our thinking about landscape perception. The basic meaning of the historic urban landscape is the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of "historic centre" or "ensemble" to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting (Unesco, 2011). Because of that, the axis in the city centre should consider the regional ecological systems, from mountains to the ocean, with

broader and more comprehensive connection values.

Historic City and Visual Integrity Challenge for City Development In Indonesia

The big challenge of city planning in Indonesia is how a symbolic or philosophical idea can really be understood by the community and supported in real daily practice. The essential necessity in the visual integrity approach is giving a common planning variable distinctively. We should narrate an applicable guideline which can be described clearly between the tactile scale and visual scale. The idea of a visual integrity approach for the development of cities in Indonesia is shown in the figure below.

Figure 11. Visual Integrity for City Development in Indonesia
Source: Budiman, 2023
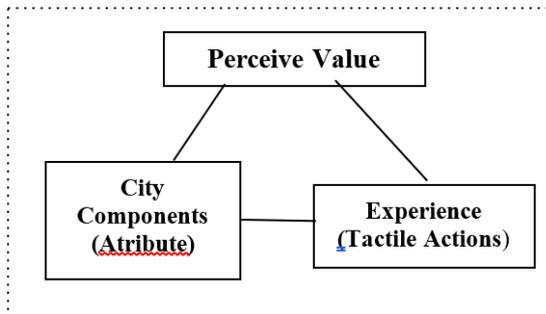
Tactile scale actions are linked to everyday life experiences by a direct encounter with things, for example, perception in an urban milieu. The tactile scale is the one in which we move in some part of the axis, in which it is required to locate ourselves with precision. This tactile scale is the zone within which the confrontation of imprecise information, transmitted by the eye, must correspond to images registered in our memory, in order to allow ourselves to move easily. The space may not be faked, but at least it may be animated, with the proviso that what is there remains subject to everyday requirements of judgment on distances. From the development process of the formation of the archipelago island city in Indonesia, where the integration of nature and culture is very important, strengthening visual integration is a very important principle.

Conclusions

The rapidly changing city in Indonesia nowadays is actually based on the conditions of modern times. The Imbalance of progress and preservation of historic urban structures often produces good economic stagnation or loss of cultural heritage values and with it the loss of identity. The main challenge of this situation is to seek the authenticity of the area that can still be understood and felt as visual integrity. That is by continuing to look at the visual integrity variables such as the axis of city cosmology through the existences or dynamics of sequences, orientations, continuity, and complexity aspects in the area through various components of natural, physical, and cultural integrations. In terms of global visibility and influence, cultural landscapes are a success story, supporting their assessment as a 'UNESCO flagship programmed' (Brumann, 2021). Because of that, the study of heritage city landscapes such as the city of Yogyakarta, has the potential to become a universal value that is developed. This has really become a great challenge for city authorities to make a strategy of the heritage management plan, where many of the historical urban areas in Indonesia cannot again be handled by mono-sectoral policies but should have a holistic approach where more stakeholders and sectoral give their participation. This approach focused on a multidisciplinary working framework for urban management and urban life. In short, it demands combined thinking and working, that integrates best practices in both sustainability and conservation. (Jaiswal, 2019). The Heritage management plan should give an opportunity for the future of the continuity city landscape in a comprehensive way, not just a perceived or visual value from physical components or attributes, but also tactile actions by daily city life experience.

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