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## [Application of Buginese-Makassarese culture in Makassar City, Indonesia](#)

A Reference in the Coastal City Planning

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## Editorial Introduction

### *Special Issue on Local Wisdom for Better City Planning*

#### Guest Editors:

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In this issue we are attempting to discuss local wisdom in an effort to learn more about local knowledge and wisdom as an important way of understanding local concepts, planning experience, historical asset management and planning methods as potential assets in order to create better city planning. Study of concepts, theory, and best practices on local knowledge of the past results in design outcomes through the review of the design and practice of urban planning in an effort to develop sustainable urban design practices. Local wisdom in spatial city planning that characterizes a city is an important aspect in the process of spatial city planning. Thus urban development through planning policy must be able to accommodate local knowledge in order to create better city planning.

Studies on the application of the Bugis-Makassar culture in Makassar, Indonesia conducted by Akil, Yudono, Latif, and Radja is significant in the field of coastal urban planning. This study intended to obtain a reference standard for coastal urban planning that takes into account local knowledge to develop a model of urban planning based on coastal construction and development of the cultural integrity of science, technology and art. Akil and colleagues conducted a study of local knowledge exploration on the Bugis-Makassar culture that emerged and developed along the coast of Makassar, Indonesia. This study was that the Bugis-Makassar society has local knowledge based on cultural, cosmological, and philosophical ideas that have long been understood. Implementation of the cultural values that still exist in the city of Makassar has been able to influence rules on a macro level. Some Bugis-Makassar cultural values identified and implemented in the city of Makassar, were formed in particular through urban landscape pattern, building shape, and building orientation.

In the study “The Development of Code River in Yogyakarta Areas as Sustainable Urban Landscape Assets under Consideration of Local Wisdom”, Soemardiono and Gusma conduct research along the Code watershed in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, in an effort to preserve the potential of the urban landscape taking into account local knowledge. The authors convey the importance of preserving the natural environment along the Code River as an asset of the Yogyakarta city landscape. This is expected to improve the performance of spatial planning, which can improve the sustainability of ecological functions within an urban ecosystem.

Code is a unique river spread out from the northern to southern parts of Yogyakarta, which has a natural landscape function, especially in the urban area. The high aesthetic landscape quality is shown in Gemawang district.

Concerning the essential function of Code River as an urban landscape asset of the Yogyakarta waterfront, efforts should be taken in conserving that area.

The Code river area not only serves to maintain the ecology, but also serves as a potential public space that can be promoted as a place of natural recreation for individuals or communities of the city. Utilization of space along the river Code in the city landscape can enhance the visual landscape of the region through the concept of sustainable urban planning accommodating local knowledge.

The urban planning experience of Harare City in Zimbabwe presents conflicts of interest in urban planning and a lack of attention to the interests of local communities in Harare's city planning, making it an important case study for understanding the concept of sustainable planning. Chirisa, Kawadza, and Muzenda, in a study entitled "Unexplored Elasticity of Planning and Good Governance in Harare, Zimbabwe", discuss governance elasticity in Harare's city planning and how planners pay little attention to the role of local communities which is the source of potential conflict between central government policy and local government. After 1980, the city of Harare has had many conflicts of interest, illustrated by the imposition of top-down policy from the central government, as opposed to policies from the bottom, up. The role of central government keeping very tight control in planning led to the neglect of the interests and needs of local communities.

This paper examines the socio-economic dynamics and political history of contemporary urban planning and Harare is expected to improve its planning process aspirations, level of public participation and is expected to pay attention to local culture in order to reduce city planning conflicts; the role of the community and investors in developing Harare city in cooperation with the government hopes to achieve good city planning governance.

The planning and design of specific areas that have historical value should be analysed in-depth. Historic sites are very valuable assets that cannot be remade, so the owners - governments, individuals or institutions alike - have the duty to maintain these assets. Unlike other precious commodities, historic buildings cannot be returned to their original state if lost/destroyed.

In of the article "Review on Main Characteristic of Historical City as an Alternative Urban Design: A case study in Cakranegara City, Indonesia", Mulyadi conducts a study on the preservation of the old city Cakranegara, Indonesia. The main problem of this old city's preservation is how they accepted change without removing the main cultural and historical features.

The study of the main characteristics of Cakranegara was conducted by comparing the basic principles of social, cultural and religious beliefs with empirical field data. This study adopted four methods: questionnaire, cognitive mapping, interviews and visual observations. The questionnaire data were statistically analysed, whereas cognitive mapping data, interviews and visual observations were analysed qualitatively. The analysis of the physical characteristics of the design of Cakranegara urban residential blocks, intersections, urban design, spatial orientation and hierarchy found that the basic social, cultural and religious principles lead to the realization of the main characteristics of the historic town Cakranegara.

In of the study "Review on Practical Approach of Sustainable Urban Design Strategy in the Perspective of Conflict in Shanghai", Mo and Wang investigated two domains, those of space construction and social action, in order to explain a strategy for sustainable urban design. They explain the potential conflict possibilities in the development of Shanghai, and according to the urban development of Shanghai, five conflict fields are proposed and the relevant empirical studies are implemented. Focusing on the above two

dimensions and combined closely with the stage characteristics of urban development a more practical approach to sustainable urban design is explored. The research of Mo and Wang produces a content framework for sustainable urban design strategies which can be derived from the dimensions of urban and social spaces. This strategy aims to minimize conflict in the development of the city of Shanghai.

All submitted manuscripts were peer-reviewed. The guest editors would like to thank the reviewers for their hard work, time and valuable comments and suggestions that make this special issue possible.