Research paper

From Heritage to Identity: The Role of City Authenticity in Shaping Local Community Identity and Cultural Preservation

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Abstract

This comprehensive study aims to investigate the role of urban heritage authenticity in shaping citizen identity, with a specific focus on historic cities. By examining the relationship between the perceived authenticity of urban heritage and citizen identity, this research sheds light on the significance of authenticity in interpreting cities' historical evolution and identity. The study employs a three-dimensional measure of urban identity, encompassing cognitive, affective, and evaluative aspects, to establish a connection between urban identity and citizen participation in local initiatives through personal and social norms. To comprehensively explore the impact of city authenticity on citizen identity formation, the research utilises a combination of survey questionnaires, interviews, and document analysis. Three prominent historic cities also serve as case studies: Kampung Kauman in Surakarta, Kampung Laweyan in Surakarta, and Kampung Trusmi in Cirebon. This study contributes to our comprehensive understanding of the role of urban heritage authenticity in shaping citizen identity. The research emphasises the significance of authenticity in interpreting the historical evolution and identity of cities, showcasing its influence on citizens' perceptions, engagement in local initiatives, and overall sense of place. The case studies serve asare practical examples of how authenticity fosters community identity and cultural heritage preservation. The findings of this study provide valuable insights for urban planners, policymakers, and community stakeholders, guiding their efforts to promote and preserve the authentic character of historic cities.

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Introduction

Cities are complex and dynamic entities that serve as the backdrop for the lives and experiences of their inhabitants. Within the urban landscape, the concept of authenticity plays a significant role in shaping the identity of local communities. The authenticity of a city encompasses various dimensions, including its historical heritage, cultural traditions, physical environment, and overall sense of place. As cities have evolved over time, so has the understanding of authenticity and its impact on forming of local community identity.

Over of several centuries, the concept of heritage conservation has evolved significantly. Through collaborative efforts involving scholars, governments, institutions, NGOs, and various stakeholders, the theory and practice of heritage conservation have made remarkable progress worldwide. In particular, urban heritage conservation has transitioned from initially preserving individual monuments to protecting historic districts, and now to conserving entire historic cities. This shift in focus has been driven by the growing realisation among the public that while not every individual building within a historic area may possess extraordinary historical or cultural value, the collective environment they create reflects the distinctive characteristics of a specific historical period. This environment serves as a vital repository of public memory and the spirit of a place, elevating the value of each individual building within it (Liu, Butler, and Zhang 2019).

Moreover, in the 21st century, heritage conservation faces new and complex challenges such as climate change, rapid, commercial exploitation, and mass tourism. These emerging crises necessitate a broader perspective beyond preserving heritage sites. Instead, a comprehensive approach is required to analyse and address these challenges effectively (Hall and Pfeiffer 2000). During this period, scholars, governments, institutions, NGOs, and other stakeholders collaborated to develop the theory and practice of heritage conservation, leading to significant advancements worldwide. Urban heritage conservation has evolved from preserving individual monuments to protecting historic districts and now encompassing the conservation of entire historic cities. This shift in focus acknowledges that while not every building within a historic block may possess exceptional historical or cultural value, the collective environment reflects the characteristics of a specific historical period (Araoz 2008). This overall environment serves as an essential carrier of public memory and the spirit of the place, elevating the value of each individual building.

The beginning of the 21st century has brought new challenges such as climate change, market exploitation, and mass tourism. These complex issues have transformed the landscape of heritage conservation, demanding a comprehensive perspective that extends beyond mere preservation efforts. It is crucial to analyse and respond to these emerging challenges and respond to these emerging challenges holistically. The collective efforts of various stakeholders have significantly contributed to

the development of heritage conservation theory and practice. The concept of urban heritage conservation has evolved over time, recognising the value of entire historical cities and their collective environments. By considering these broader perspectives and addressing emerging challenges, we can ensure the effective and sustainable preservation of our heritage for future generations (Bernardo and Palma-Oliveira 2016).

This paper aims to unveil the influence of city authenticity on local community identity, shedding light on the intricate relationship between the two. Authenticity in the urban context refers to the genuineness, integrity, and coherence of a city's cultural, historical, and physical attributes. It embodies the essence of a place and reflects the collective memory, values, and aspirations of the local community. The authenticity of a city has the power to evoke a sense of belonging, pride, and attachment among its residents, shaping their individual and shared identities. Through an exploration of diverse perspectives, this study seeks to delve into the multifaceted aspects of city authenticity that contribute to the formation of local community identity. It recognizes that authenticity extends beyond the preservation of historical monuments and encompasses the broader urban fabric, including the architecture, urban design, public spaces, local traditions, and social interactions that define a city's character. As cities face the challenges of globalisation, urbanisation, and cultural homogenisation, preserving and promoting authenticity become crucial in maintaining the distinctiveness and uniqueness of local communities. By examining the influence of city authenticity on local community identity, this study aims to provide insights into how urban environments can foster a sense of place, strengthen social cohesion, and enhance the well-being of residents.

The research methods employed in this study include a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches. Surveys, interviews, and observations will be utilized to gather data on perceptions, experiences, and attitudes towards city authenticity and its impact on local community identity. The findings of this study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge on urban studies, heritage preservation, and community development, providing valuable insights for urban planners, policymakers, and community stakeholders. Understanding the influence of city authenticity on local community identity is essential for creating vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable urban environments. By unveiling the intricate connections between authenticity and community identity, this study seeks to contribute to the discourse on preserving and promoting the unique character of cities, thereby enriching the lives of their residents and fostering a sense of pride and belonging in the local community.

Literature Review
Public opinions of historical authenticity in Historic Urban Landscape (HUL)
The Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) is a concept that encompasses both the need for conservation and a holistic approach to preserving urban areas. It recognizes that the urban landscape is not limited to a historic

center or ensemble but encompasses the broader context of a city, including its cultural and natural values and attributes (Caballero 2016). From a conservation perspective, the HUL is seen as an object that requires preservation. It acknowledges the historic layering of cultural and natural values within the urban landscape. By extending the scope beyond specific heritage sites, the HUL approach aims to safeguard the quality of the human environment and promote the sustainable use of urban spaces. It recognizes the dynamic nature of cities and the importance of maintaining social and functional diversity within them.

At the same time, the HUL approach goes beyond mere conservation and emphasizes a comprehensive perspective. It seeks to enhance the productive and sustainable utilization of urban spaces while considering their geographical setting. It strives for a balanced and sustainable relationship between the urban and natural environment. Additionally, the HUL approach recognizes the needs of present and future generations and the importance of preserving the legacy from the past. Overall, the HUL approach integrates the goals of urban heritage conservation with those of social and economic development. It promotes a comprehensive understanding of the urban landscape, taking into account its historical, cultural, social, and environmental dimensions. By adopting a balanced and sustainable approach, the HUL aims to ensure the preservation of the urban heritage while facilitating the continued growth and vitality of cities for generations to come (Van Oers 2010).

In comparison to previous urban protection theories, the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach introduces several key innovations. These innovations include a shift in focus from the preservation of individual historic monuments to the conservation of the entire historic environment, aiming to enhance people's visual experience. The HUL approach also promotes civic engagement, emphasizing the importance of bottom-up conservation that involves local communities in order to preserve collective memory and foster a sense of place. Additionally, the HUL approach recognizes heritage as an integral part of sustainable development, viewing it as an irreplaceable resource for future progress (Veldpaus, Pereira Roders, and Colenbrander 2013). This perspective necessitates a transition from traditional static protection to dynamic conservation, allowing for a more harmonious relationship between historic preservation and urban development (Bernardo and Palma-Oliveira 2016).

To achieve these objectives, the HUL theory provides four essential actions, which encompass knowledge and planning tools, civic engagement tools, financial tools, and regulatory systems. Among these actions, the public perceptions of historical authenticity, explored in this study, are considered a crucial aspect of civic engagement tools. By Raising public awareness about the significance of heritage conservation, these perceptions play a fundamental role in fostering enthusiasm and engagement in conservation efforts. Indeed, community residents who live alongside urban heritage structures day and night possess the most

intimate and profound understanding of their value, making their involvement essential in the development of conservation planning (Martínez Pino 2018).

The HUL approach brings innovative changes to urban protection theories by emphasizing the conservation of the historic environment, encouraging civic engagement, and recognizing heritage as a vital component of sustainable development. By employing various tools and actions, including public perceptions of historical authenticity as part of civic engagement, the HUL approach seeks to foster a deeper appreciation for heritage conservation and garner active participation from local communities who share a deep connection with the urban heritage sites. Although historical districts may contain a limited number of unique historical buildings and urban landscapes, they possess a multitude of values. These values extend beyond their historical significance and include social, cultural, aesthetic, environmental, resource, urban context, architectural, historic, economic, commercial, and the values associated with the sense of place. Each of these values contributes to the overall significance and importance of historical districts as vital components of our urban heritage (Heath, Oc, and Tiesdell 2013).

Urban identity components
While the concept of place-related identity has gained traction in the field of environmental psychology, there has been limited exploration of place identity at the local level and a lack of understanding regarding the social aspects of urban identity. The objective is to contribute to existing literature by examining how shared meanings of the city and socio-demographic characteristics shape the formation of urban identity. The study proposes a standardized measure of urban identity, which encompasses three dimensions: cognitive, affective, and evaluative. Furthermore, the research investigates the influence of urban identity on citizens' behaviors, thereby shedding light on the connection between urban identity and actions. Through these endeavors, the study aims to enhance our understanding of urban identity formation and its implications for individuals' behaviors and engagement with the city (Belanche, Casaló, and Flavián 2017).

In recent years, scholars in the field of environmental psychology have shown an increasing interest in understanding place-related identity (Lewicka 2011). The exploration of this phenomenon has been guided by various overlapping theoretical concepts such as "place identity," "sense of place," "place attachment," "community attachment," or "sense of community" (Hidalgo and Hernandez 2001), each offering valuable insights into the relationship between individuals and their environment. However, despite decades of research focusing on the interplay between individuals and places, there has been a relative neglect of delving deeper into place identity at local level, commonly reffered to as urban identity (Lalli 1992).

Scholars have increasingly acknowledged the social nature of urban identity, either explicitly or implicitly. While individuals may have attachments to specific places at a personal level, such as their homes, at higher geographical levels like cities, social representation, and social belonging play crucial roles in the formation of place identity (Hay 1998).

This process of social identification assumes that individual activities, particularly those imbued with subjective meaning or affective relevance, often involve other individuals within the person's environment. This fosters the development of social relationships tied to specific places over time. Based on the social connections established and nurtured within a location (Stedman 2002), individuals experience a certain level of identification and attachment to the members and shared elements of a city. They may share common beliefs, collective memories, experiences, values, and lifestyles (Twigger-Ross and Uzzell 1996). As a result of the social construction of place and through processes of self-identification, individuals not only internalize their sense of belonging to a specific neighborhood, city, or country (Rijnks and Strijker 2013) but also perceive and behave as integral members of these communities (Cuba and Hummon 1993).

The impact of Socio-Demographic factors on Urban Identity
Cities and their evolution over time have long been a subject of intense scholarly debate and interdisciplinary exploration. Various academic disciplines, including history, architecture, political science, sociology, economics, and geography, have approached urban studies with their unique perspectives and research interests. Geographers have shown a keen interest in understanding the form, function, and cultural significance of cities. Amidst this academic landscape, the study of cities has become a rich and diverse field, encompassing a wide range of theories, methodologies, and interpretations (Wesener 2016). Scholars from different disciplines have developed their specific approaches to urban studies, contributing to the multifaceted nature of urban research. Geographers have focused on investigating the spatial characteristics and dynamics of cities. They have explored not only the physical form and structure of individual cities but also the broader regional and historical contexts that shape their development. Geographers have sought to identify and classify cities based on distinct regional and cultural characteristics, recognizing them as expressions of cultural identity (Ehlers 2003). To enhance our understanding of urban identity formation and further validate the scale, it is examine the associations between each dimension of urban identity and relevant sociodemographic characteristics, building upon insights from previous literature (Arreola 1995). Specifically, we explore the relationship between these dimensions and variables such as city attachment, as prior research has indicated that sociodemographic factors can influence urban identity-related variables (Cheshmehzangi and Heat 2012).

By examining the link between sociodemographic characteristics and the dimensions of urban identity, we aim to assess the nomological

Validity of our urban identity scale. Nomological validity refers to the strength and significance of the relationship between a given construct and other well-established variables, as determined by prior research. Through this analysis, we seek to deepen our understanding of how sociodemographic factors shape urban identity and its dimensions. By examining the associations between these variables, we can provide further evidence for the robustness and applicability of our urban identity scale. This validation process strengthens the credibility and reliability of our findings, contributing to the overall validity of our research. Connections between sociodemographic characteristics and urban identity dimensions provide a comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing urban identity formation. This knowledge can inform urban planning, policymaking, and community engagement efforts, allowing for more targeted strategies in promoting a strong and cohesive urban identity among diverse populations (Peighambari et al. 2016).

Methods

The research methods to explore the influence of city authenticity on local community identity include surveys, interviews, observation and fieldwork, and document analysis. Qualitative interviews delve deeper into individuals' experiences and narratives, providing insights into how authenticity influences personal and collective identities and exploring subjective experiences and emotions. Observation and fieldwork involve direct observation of the community, documenting the physical environment, cultural practices, and social interactions to gain firsthand experiences and insights into authenticity and community identity. Document analysis examines historical records, urban development plans, policy documents, and community narratives to provide context and historical perspectives on authenticity and its relation to community identity.

This research using three cases are: Kampung Kauman Surakarta; Kampung Laweyan Surakarta and Kampung Trusmi Cirebon. The connection among the three cases of Kampung Kauman in Surakarta, Kampung Laweyan in Surakarta, and Kampung Trusmi in Cirebon lies in their shared focus on cultural heritage and traditional crafts, particularly the production of batik. These villages are renowned for their historical and cultural significance, as well as their vibrant batik industries.

All three villages have a deep-rooted connection to the art of batik-making, which is an important aspect of their cultural identity. They have become prominent centers for the production, promotion, and preservation of traditional batik, showcasing the artistry and craftsmanship associated with this cultural practice. These villages serve as living examples of the harmonious integration of cultural heritage and community life. They are inhabited by communities that actively engage in preserving their cultural traditions and promoting their unique identities. The residents of these villages take pride in their heritage, and their involvement in batik production and other cultural activies contributes to the preservation and continuation of their cultural legacy.

All three cases reflect the broader significance of cultural tourism in the region. Visitors are drawn to these villages to explore their cultural heritage, witness the traditional craftsmanship of batik-making, and immerse themselves in the local traditions and way of life. These villages have become important destinations for cultural tourism, attracting both domestic and international visitors interested in experiencing the rich cultural tapestry of Indonesia. The connection among Kampung Kauman in Surakarta, Kampung Laweyan in Surakarta, and Kampung Trusmi in Cirebon lies in their shared emphasis on cultural heritage, particularly the production of batik, as well as their significance as destinations for cultural tourism. These villages exemplify the preservation and promotion of traditional crafts, community engagement, and the celebration of cultural identity.

Discussion

Kampung Kauman Surakarta

Kampung Kauman is a historic village located in Surakarta, also known as Solo, a city in Central Java, Indonesia, see figure 1 bellow. It holds significant cultural and religious heritage and is considered one of the oldest and most revered areas in the city. Kampung Kauman is renowned for its strong ties to Islamic traditions and has long been associated with the Islamic kingdom of Surakarta. The village is home to several historical landmarks, including the Great Mosque of Surakarta, also known as Masjid Agung Surakarta or Masjid Agung Keraton. The mosque is a prominent symbol of Islam in the region and serves as a spiritual center for the local Muslim community.

The architecture of Kampung Kauman reflects the Javanese-Islamic style, with traditional Javanese houses, narrow alleyways, and vibrant cultural elements. The village exudes a sense of tranquility and charm, providing visitors with a glimpse into the rich cultural heritage of Solo. In addition to its architectural beauty, Kampung Kauman is known for its traditional batik production. Batik, a traditional Indonesian textile art form, is intricately woven into the daily lives of the villagers. Visitors can witness the batik-making process and even participate in workshops to create their own batik designs.

Kampung Kauman holds a special place in the hearts of the local community, who are proud of their cultural heritage and actively engage in preserving and promoting their traditions. The village showcases the harmony between Islamic values and Javanese cultural practices, creating a unique cultural tapestry that attracts both domestic and international tourists. Visiting Kampung Kauman offers a glimpse into the rich history architecture, and cultural traditions of Surakarta. It provides an opportunity
to appreciate the beauty of Javanese-Islamic heritage and to witness the vibrant community that thrives within this historic village.
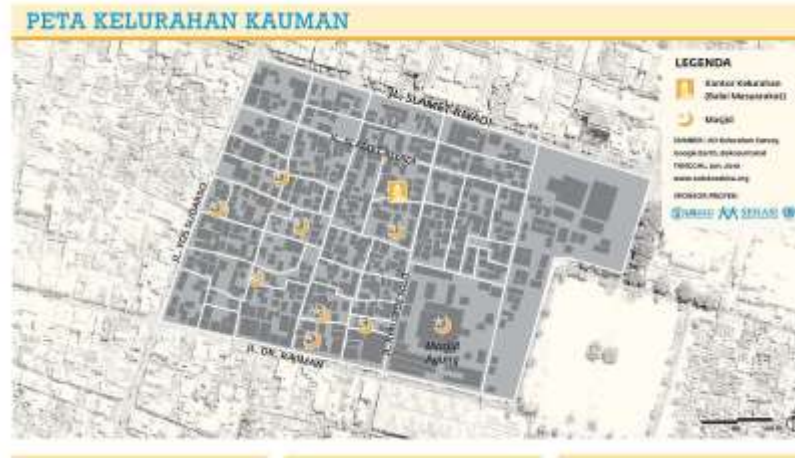
Figure 1
Map of Kampung Kauman, Surakarta. Source: Wikipedia

Drawing upon the concepts of place-related identity and urban identity, it is insightful to examine the case of Kampung Kauman in Surakarta in relation to the formation of urban identity. Kampung Kauman represents a unique historical neighborhood within Surakarta, renowned for its rich cultural heritage and deep-rooted traditions. The close-knit community of Kampung Kauman has played a significant role in shaping the identity of its residents and fostering a strong sense of belonging, see figure 2 above.

Figure 2
The atmosphere of Surakarta's Kauman batik village
Source: Jauhari

Within Kampung Kauman, there is a palpable sense of shared meanings and cultural values that contribute to the formation of urban identity. The neighborhood's historical significance, as a hub of Javanese Islamic culture, infuses a distinct character and sense of place into the community. The preservation of traditional practices, such as batik-making and Islamic rituals, strengthens the residents' connection to their cultural heritage and reinforces their urban identity. Socio-demographic characteristics also play a role in shaping urban identity within Kampung Kauman. The residents, predominantly Javanese Muslims, share common beliefs, collective memories, and values tied to their cultural and religious heritage. These shared socio-demographic factors contribute to a sense of solidarity and community cohesion, further strengthening their urban identity.

Kampung Kauman likely form their urban identity based on shared meanings, cultural heritage, and socio-demographic characteristics. The cognitive, affective, and evaluative dimensions of urban identity identified in the study may also be applicable to the residents of Kampung Kauman, as they form their perceptions, The preservation of cultural traditions, the shared meanings associated with the historical neighborhood, and the

socio-demographic characteristics of the residents all contribute to the development of a distinct urban identity within Kampung Kauman.

Kampung Laweyan Surakarta

Kampung Laweyan is a historic village located in Surakarta, also known as Solo, a city in Central Java, Indonesia, see figure 3 above. It is renowned for its vibrant batik industry and is considered one of the cultural hubs of Solo. Kampung Laweyan has a rich history dating back to the 19th century when it became a center for traditional Javanese batik production. The village is characterized by rows of traditional Javanese houses known as "omah" or "limasan" that line the narrow streets. These houses feature distinctive architectural elements, such as wooden carvings and intricate ornamentation, showcasing the traditional Javanese design style. Batik production is the heart and soul of Kampung Laweyan. The village is home to numerous batik workshops and boutiques, where skilled artisans create exquisite batik textiles using traditional techniques passed down through generations. Visitors can witness the meticulous process of hand-dyeing and wax-resist dyeing, as well as explore a wide range of batik patterns and designs.

Figure 3
Map of Kampung Laweyan, Surakarta. Source: Wikipedia
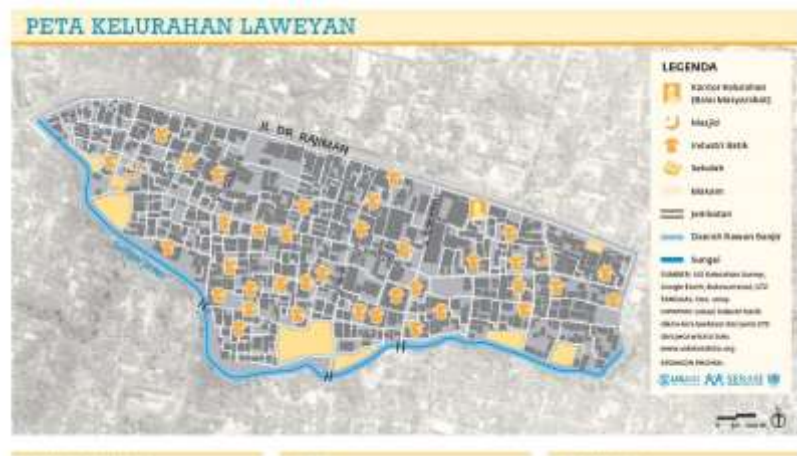
Kampung Laweyan is not only known for its batik industry but also for its cultural heritage. The village organizes various cultural events and performances, providing visitors with a deeper understanding of Javanese traditions and arts. Traditional Javanese music, dance, and theatrical performances are showcased, allowing visitors to immerse themselves in the rich cultural tapestry of Solo. The community of Kampung Laweyan takes great pride in their batik heritage and actively engages in preserving and promoting their cultural traditions. They have formed cooperative groups to support the local batik industry and ensure its sustainability. The village has undergone revitalization efforts to enhance its appeal as a cultural destination, while still preserving its authentic charm. A visit to Kampung Laweyan offers a unique cultural experience, providing an opportunity to witness the artistry of batik-making, explore traditional Javanese architecture, and engage with the warm and welcoming community. It is a place where tradition and creativity intertwine, creating

a vibrant and captivating atmosphere that celebrates the rich heritage of Solo, see figure 4 above.

Applying the principles of the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach to the case of Kampung Laweyan in Surakarta, we can observe a clear connection between the concepts. Kampung Laweyan is a historic neighborhood known for its traditional batik industry and cultural heritage. The HUL approach emphasizes the conservation of the entire historic environment, including the physical fabric, cultural practices, and social interactions within urban areas. In the context of Kampung Laweyan, the HUL approach recognizes the cultural and aesthetic values embedded in the neighborhood's unique architectural heritage and traditional batik production. It acknowledges the significance of preserving these elements as part of the broader urban landscape, contributing to the authenticity and identity of the community.

The HUL approach also emphasizes civic engagement, promoting bottom-up conservation and involving local communities in heritage preservation efforts. This aspect resonates with the strong community participation and involvement in Kampung Laweyan. The residents take immense pride in their cultural heritage and actively engage in activities that preserve and promote their unique identity, such as organizing batik festivals, workshops, and community events. The local community's deep-rooted connection to the neighborhood's history and cultural practices aligns with the HUL approach's emphasis on fostering a sense of place and collective memory. The HUL approach recognizes heritage as an important part of sustainable development. In the case of Kampung Laweyan, the preservation and promotion of traditional batik-making not only contribute to cultural heritage conservation but also stimulate the local economy through cultural tourism. The neighborhood has become a popular destination for visitors seeking to explore the rich traditions and craftsmanship associated with batik. This connection between cultural heritage preservation, community identity, and economic development aligns with the integrated goals of the HUL approach. The preservation of the neighborhood's unique architectural heritage and traditional batik industry contributes to a strong sense of place and community identity.

Kampung Trusmi Cirebon
The active involvement of the local community in heritage conservation and the promotion of cultural tourism exemplify the principles of civic engagement and sustainable development advocated by the HUL approach.

Cirebon is one of the cities in West Java, Indonesia, known for its numerous tourist attractions. One of them is batik shopping tourism. Batik Trusmi, located in Trusmi Village, Plered District, Cirebon Regency, is a popular destination for batik shopping. In this area, apart from offering a wide range of batik products, there are also various traditional practices that have the potential to attract visitors.

Kampung Trusmi is a cultural village located in Cirebon, a city in West Java, Indonesia, see figure 5 above. It is widely known for its vibrant batik industry and is a popular destination for batik shopping and cultural exploration. Kampung Trusmi showcases the rich heritage of Cirebon's batik tradition. The village is home to numerous batik workshops and boutiques where skilled artisans create beautiful batik fabrics using traditional techniques. Visitors can observe the intricate process of batik-making, from the application of wax to the dyeing process, and witness the creation of various batik patterns and designs. Beyond its batik industry, Kampung Trusmi offers a range of cultural experiences. The village features traditional Javanese architecture, with wooden houses and structures that reflect the local heritage. Visitors can explore the streets lined with batik shops and traditional market stalls, immersing themselves in the vibrant atmosphere of the village.

Figure 5
Map of Kampung Trusmi, Cirebon. Source: Ade Maftuhah Sa'adah

Kampung Trusmi is also known for its cultural events and performances. The village regularly hosts cultural showcases where traditional Javanese music, dance, and theatrical performances take place. These events provide visitors with an opportunity to appreciate the rich artistic traditions and cultural expressions of Cirebon. Kampung Trusmi offers culinary delights that represent the local flavors of Cirebon. Visitors can savor traditional Javanese and Cirebonese cuisine, experiencing the distinctive tastes and culinary heritage of the region. The community of Kampung Trusmi actively preserves and promotes its cultural heritage. Residents are proud of their batik industry and traditional customs, and they warmly welcome visitors, providing insights into the batik-making process and sharing stories about the village's history.

Visiting Kampung Trusmi allows one to engage with the vibrant batik culture of Cirebon, explore traditional architecture, indulge in local cuisine, and immerse oneself in the rich cultural heritage of the region. It is a place where artistry, tradition, and community converge, creating a memorable and enriching experience for visitors.

Applying the insights from the study on urban identity formation and sociodemographic characteristics to the case of Kampung Trusmi in Cirebon, we can draw connections between the two. Kampung Trusmi is a cultural village known for its traditional textile and handicraft industries, particularly batik production. By examining the link between sociodemographic characteristics and the dimensions of urban identity, we can gain a better understanding of how the residents' backgrounds and demographics shape their sense of identity and attachment to the village.
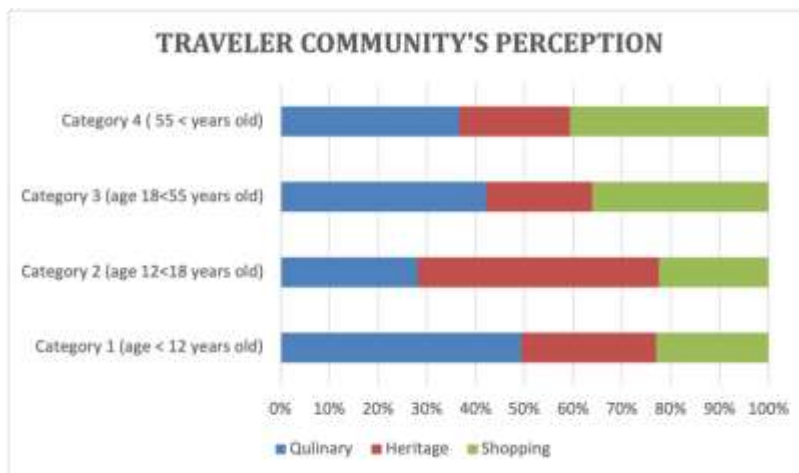

Figure 6
Perception of Travelers about Kampung Trusmi, Cirebon

By analyzing the associations between these factors and the dimensions of urban identity, we can assess how they influence the residents' perception of their identity within Kampung Trusmi, see figure 6 above. For example, it may reveal whether certain demographic groups have a stronger attachment to the village or a different perception of its cultural heritage. The cultural significance of Kampung Trusmi and its traditional industries, such as batik-making, plays a significant role in shaping the community's urban identity. The preservation and promotion of these cultural practices contribute to a shared sense of place and identity among the residents. Understanding the sociodemographic factors that influence the residents' engagement with and attachment to the cultural heritage of Kampung Trusmi can provide valuable insights for preserving and promoting this unique identity, see figure 7 above.

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Figure 7
The atmosphere of Trusmi batik village in Cirebon. Source: Alifah Fauza Riyadi; Disbudpar Cirebon

The inform urban planning and community development strategies in Kampung Trusmi. By recognizing the sociodemographic characteristics that influence urban identity dimensions, policymakers and community stakeholders can design targeted initiatives to foster a stronger sense of identity and engagement among different demographic groups. This may include tailored programs to involve younger generations or specific occupational groups in preserving and promoting the traditional industries and cultural heritage of the village. The study on urban identity and sociodemographic characteristics to Kampung Trusmi in Cirebon allows us to explore how factors such as age, gender, education, and occupation shape the residents' sense of identity and attachment to the village. By understanding these connections, urban planners and community stakeholders can develop strategies to preserve and promote the unique cultural heritage of Kampung Trusmi and foster a strong and cohesive urban identity among its residents.

Table 1
Table of Uniqueness and Authenticity

KAMPUNG KAUMAN SURAKARTA	KAMPUNG LAWEYAN SURAKARTA	KAMPUNG TRUSMI CIREBON
This village stands out for its rich historical and cultural significance. It is known for the unique combination of Islamic traditions and the art of batik. The village's distinctiveness lies in the fact that it was home to ulama (Islamic scholars) who practiced the craft of batik while their husbands worked as religious leaders in the royal mosque. This unique blend of religious and artistic traditions sets Kampung Kauman apart and contributes to its cultural heritage.	Kampung Laweyan is renowned as one of the oldest batik villages in Surakarta. It is distinguished by its traditional batik production, which showcases intricate patterns and designs. What makes Kampung Laweyan unique is its preservation of traditional batik-making techniques, passed down through generations. The village is known for its skilled artisans who meticulously handcraft each batik piece, ensuring the preservation of this cultural heritage.	Kampung Trusmi is a vibrant batik village in Cirebon. What sets it apart is its bustling market atmosphere and the wide range of batik products available. Visitors to Kampung Trusmi can explore numerous shops and stalls offering an extensive selection of batik fabrics, clothing, and accessories. The village is known for its entrepreneurial spirit, as local residents actively engage in the batik industry and contribute to the growth and promotion of Cirebon's batik tradition.
Each of these batik villages showcases unique aspects of cultural heritage, from the historical and religious influences in Kampung Kauman Surakarta to the traditional craftsmanship in Kampung Laweyan Surakarta and the bustling market scene in Kampung Trusmi Cirebon. Together, they contribute to the rich tapestry of Indonesia's batik heritage.		

The unique aspects of each batik village, such as the historical connections, traditional techniques, and vibrant market scene, exemplify the role of city authenticity in shaping local community identity and cultural preservation. These aspects highlight the authenticity and distinctiveness of the batik villages, contributing to the overall cultural heritage of the region. From a broader perspective, the study on city authenticity and local community identity emphasizes the significance of preserving and promoting the authentic character of cities. The preservation of cultural traditions, architectural heritage, and local customs, as seen in the batik villages, fosters a strong sense of belonging, pride, and attachment among the residents. This sense of authenticity and cultural identity not only strengthens the social cohesion within the communities but also attracts visitors who are interested in experiencing the unique cultural tapestry of the region.

The case of the batik villages serves as a practical example of how authenticity plays a crucial role in shaping community identity and cultural preservation. The commitment to traditional batik-making techniques and the integration of cultural heritage into community life showcase the importance of maintaining and promoting authentic elements. These efforts not only preserve cultural identity but also stimulate local economies through cultural tourism.

By connecting the unique aspects of the batik villages with the broader concept of city authenticity, we can draw parallels between the preservation of cultural heritage at the local level and the broader goal of maintaining and promoting authenticity in urban environments. The study on city authenticity and local community identity provides valuable insights for urban planners, policymakers, and community stakeholders seeking to preserve and promote the authentic character of their cities and villages. It underscores the importance of authenticity in shaping community identity, fostering cultural preservation, and creating inclusive and sustainable cities.

Conclusion

This study has provided a comprehensive exploration of the influence of city authenticity on local community identity. Through an examination of various dimensions of authenticity, including historical heritage, cultural traditions, physical environment, and sense of place, we have uncovered the profound impact that authenticity holds in shaping the identities of local communities. The findings of this study reveal that city authenticity is not solely confined to the preservation of historical monuments, but encompasses the entire urban fabric. It is the collective memory, values, and aspirations embedded in the city's physical and social elements that contribute to a strong sense of community identity. When residents perceive their city as authentic, it evokes a deep sense of belonging, pride, and attachment, fostering a shared identity that strengthens social cohesion and community bonds.

This research underscores the significance of preserving and promoting authenticity as cities confront the challenges of globalization and urbani-

zation. In an era marked by cultural homogenization and rapid changes, the uniqueness and distinctiveness of local communities become even more vital. By safeguarding the authentic elements of a city, including its architectural heritage, urban design, public spaces, and local traditions, we can cultivate a sense of place that resonates with the local community. The implications of this study extend beyond theoretical understanding. Urban planners, policymakers, and community stakeholders can utilize the insights gained from this research to inform their decision-making processes. Emphasizing the importance of authenticity in urban development strategies can lead to the creation of inclusive and sustainable cities that prioritize the well-being and satisfaction of their residents.

It is essential to recognize that the concept of authenticity is not static but evolves over time. As cities continue to evolve, adaptability and flexibility in the preservation and promotion of authenticity are crucial. This includes engaging with the local community, involving them in decision-making processes, and fostering a sense of ownership and pride in their city's authentic identity. This study highlights the integral role of city authenticity in shaping local community identity. By understanding and embracing authenticity, we can create cities that celebrate their unique heritage, foster social connections, and provide residents with a profound sense of place. Moving forward, further research and collaboration among scholars, governments, institutions, and community members are needed to continue advancing our understanding and practice of preserving and promoting city authenticity for the benefit of present and future generations.

In addition to the comprehensive exploration of the influence of city authenticity on local community identity, this study also examines specific case studies that exemplify the relationship between authenticity and community identity. Three notable case studies are Kampung Kauman in Surakarta, Kampung Laweyan in Surakarta, and Kampung Trusmi in Cirebon. These case studies demonstrate how authenticity plays a crucial role in shaping community identity. The preservation and promotion of authentic elements, including cultural traditions, architectural heritage, and local customs, contribute to a strong sense of belonging, pride, and attachment among the residents. The case studies highlight the significance of community involvement and collective efforts in preserving authenticity, which ultimately fosters a shared identity and strengthens social cohesion. This study further emphasizes the importance of authenticity in shaping community identity and provides valuable insights for urban planners, policymakers, and community stakeholders seeking to preserve and promote the authentic character of their cities and villages.

The three cases of Kampung Kauman in Surakarta, Kampung Laweyan in Surakarta, and Kampung Trusmi in Cirebon demonstrate the significance of cultural heritage and traditional crafts, particularly the art of batik-making, in shaping the identity of these communities. These Villages serve

as living examples of the successful integration of cultural heritage into community life. They have become renowned centers for the production, preservation, and promotion of traditional batik, showcasing the artistic skills and craftsmanship associated with this cultural practice. The residents take immense pride in their cultural heritage and actively engage in activities that preserve and promote their unique identities. These villages have emerged as significant cultural tourism destinations, attracting visitors who seek to explore the rich cultural tapestry of Indonesia. Visitors are drawn to the opportunity to witness the traditional batik-making process, immerse themselves in the local traditions, and experience the vibrant community life that surrounds these villages. The cases of Kampung Kauman, Kampung Laweyan, and Kampung Trusmi highlight the interconnectedness of cultural heritage, community engagement, and tourism. They demonstrate the importance of preserving and promoting traditional crafts to not only preserve cultural identity but also stimulate local economies through cultural tourism. These villages exemplify the harmonious coexistence of cultural heritage, community life, and tourism, showcasing the rich traditions, craftsmanship, and sense of community that define their identities. They stand as valuable examples of how cultural heritage can be celebrated and sustained, providing inspiration for other communities seeking to preserve and promote their own unique cultural identities.

City authenticity is important in developing local community identity and maintaining cultural assets. Cities may generate a sense of pride and belonging among their citizens by maintaining a strong link to their historical roots. Cities that preserve and highlight their distinctive traits not only celebrate their heritage, but also attract visitors looking for real cultural experiences. Striking a balance between preservation and advancement, on the other hand, is critical, as cities must adapt to changing times while retaining their distinct identity. Using authenticity as a guiding principle allows cities to handle the challenges of globalisation and urbanisation while preserving their unique cultural fabric for future generations to enjoy and appreciate. Finally, the interaction between legacy and identity serves as a foundation for thriving and resilient societies in which the past, present, and future coexist together.

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