

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF PEUNAYONG AREA BANDA ACEH BASED ON ARCHIVED MAPS

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ABSTRACT

The Peunayong area holds significant historical value in the development of Banda Aceh. Initially, this area functioned as a trade center before transforming into a Chinatown during the Dutch colonial era, reflecting its cultural diversity. After the 2004 tsunami, Peunayong was designated as a historic district due to the numerous late 19th to 20th-century buildings featuring a blend of Chinese, European, and local architectural styles. However, this cultural heritage is threatened by rapid urban development, necessitating a long-term management policy. This study aims to identify the development of Peunayong across the sultanate, colonial, and independence periods using a qualitative descriptive method. The research utilizes six area maps from 1646 to 2023, representing the evolution of each period. The analysis focuses on land use, circulation systems, as well as building mass and form. The findings reveal both changes and enduring aspects, along with their dynamics, which can serve as a foundation for conservation planning. The maps indicate that Peunayong has maintained clear physical boundaries since early on. The persistent land-use aspects include ports, military functions, commercial areas, and residential zones. The circulation system has undergone significant changes, transitioning from a water-based to a land-based system, while building mass and form have gradually densified, shaping Peunayong's present-day character. Certain elements identified in the old maps can be strategically reinforced or reintroduced for historical education and to strengthen the area's identity, such as revitalizing residential and water transportation functions and interpreting the narratives of the railway line and Gadjah Island as inspirations for planning Peunayong's historic district.

INTRODUCTION

Peunayong, as an integral part of Aceh's rich and complex history, plays a crucial role in the development of Banda Aceh. The name "Peunayong" is believed to have originated from the term Peumayong, meaning "a place of refuge," reflecting its early role as a major multi-ethnic trading center during the era of the Aceh Darussalam Sultanate [1]. Another interpretation connects the name to Peu Payong, which means "to protect and guard," describing its function as a place of refuge for royal guests engaged in trade activities [1]. During the Dutch colonial period (1873–1896), Peunayong was referred to as Penajoeng in the maps. Over time, Peunayong underwent various historical transitions. It is believed that the name Peunayong, or Pundayung in Indonesian also refers

to a place where the rowers of the Sultan's vessels resided [2]. During the Dutch colonial period, Peunayong transformed into *Chinezen Kamp* or Chinatown, enriching the city's trade narrative through the contributions of merchants from various ethnic backgrounds, especially the Chinese.

Historically, Banda Aceh has been known as a center of Islamic civilization in Southeast Asia, marked by significant events such as inter-kingdom relations and political upheavals. However, the 21st century brought major challenges, particularly the devastating 2004 tsunami, which reshaped the landscape of Banda Aceh. Peunayong is recognized as one of the oldest districts in the city and remains one of its largest commercial hubs. It holds significant cultural and historical value [1]. Many Chinese-European-style buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries still stand today, although some have been modernized after the tsunami. Modern development has influenced the characteristics of local architecture, with traditional shophouses undergoing transformations to align with contemporary trends [1]. The preservation in Peunayong is crucial for maintaining the city's historical, educational, and cultural values.

Chinatown districts like Peunayong possess unique historical and geographical significance, making them appealing cultural tourism destinations that integrate historical heritage with commercial activities [3]. It is worth noting that principles such as Feng Shui are often applied in the planning and design of areas like this, as they are believed to bring prosperity [4]. Peunayong itself, as previously highlighted, was originally designed by the Dutch as part of Banda Aceh's old town. Located on the northern outskirts, it functioned as a port for import and export activities [5]. It is explained that the arrival of the Chinese community in the Indonesian archipelago, including Aceh, was driven by efforts to establish trade and friendly relations, which continued into the Dutch colonial era [6]. The characteristics of Chinatown in Peunayong are similar to other Chinatowns in Indonesia, serving as a commercial district with significant historical value [7].

Due to its strategic role, various studies have been conducted in Peunayong, including [1, 3, 5]. Furthermore, it has been found that the local community supports innovative approaches in managing the Peunayong area, such as the implementation of shared street concepts and the addition of facilities to enhance convenience [8]. However, these studies do not specifically discuss Peunayong development based on maps. Research utilizing map archives to explore Peunayong's history remains limited. A broader approach that incorporates various historical maps can provide a more comprehensive understanding, serving as a foundation for regional planning and cultural preservation. This approach is crucial for mapping detailed changes in the area and offering a deeper historical perspective.

Peunayong, as a historic district in Banda Aceh, holds significant cultural and economic value, yet its preservation faces challenges due to rapid urban development. The area's rich history, spanning the Sultanate, colonial, and independence periods, reflects a unique blend of multicultural influences, particularly in its architecture and land use. However, the lack of comprehensive studies utilizing archived maps to trace its spatial evolution has created a gap in understanding how Peunayong's physical and functional characteristics have transformed over time. This research addresses this gap by employing a qualitative descriptive method to analyze six historical maps, providing a detailed account of changes in land use, circulation systems, and building forms. The urgency of this study lies in the threat posed by modernization to Peunayong's cultural heritage, necessitating evidence-based conservation strategies to balance development with historical preservation.

Previous studies on Peunayong have explored its architectural diversity and potential as a cultural tourism destination (Winarso & Dewi, 2010) and examined community perspectives on shared-space street concepts to enhance environmental quality (Sabila et al., 2021). However, these works lack a longitudinal spatial analysis, which is critical for informed urban planning. The novelty of this research lies in its integration of archived maps from diverse historical periods, offering a holistic view of Peunayong's development and identifying enduring elements that contribute to its identity. By bridging historical cartography with contemporary urban studies, this study provides a foundation for targeted conservation efforts.

The purpose of this research is to map Peunayong's historical and spatial transformation, highlighting its evolving role as a trade, residential, and cultural hub. The findings aim to inform

policymakers and urban planners in designing sustainable conservation strategies that protect Peunayong's heritage while accommodating modern needs. The benefits include preserving cultural identity, enhancing tourism potential, and fostering community engagement in heritage management, ensuring Peunayong remains a vibrant link to Banda Aceh's past.

METHODS

Research Location

The research location is in the Peunayong area, a village (Gampong) in Kuta Alam District, Banda Aceh, Aceh, Indonesia. This area has a long history and has become the largest trading center in Banda Aceh. Peunayong was once filled with trees, but over time, it developed into a bustling city with thriving trade activities, particularly for essential goods. Peunayong has established itself as the primary commercial hub of Banda Aceh, with the Chinese ethnic community as its foundation. The area's population is ethnically diverse, encompassing various religions and beliefs.

This study aims to examine the development of the Peunayong area in Banda Aceh through a historical approach using a qualitative descriptive method. The information obtained provides a comprehensive overview of the area, focusing on its evolution based on land use, circulation systems, and building mass and form. This historical approach integrates data from ancient maps, sketches, and photographs, as well as field observations and documentation. The study analyzes both physical and non-physical elements in urban formation, which are then compared with other data using triangulation techniques to verify the accuracy of relevant information. [10].

Historical interpretation was conducted through triangulation of map data, field surveys, and interviews, ensuring accuracy by cross-referencing archival sources with on-site observations. The synthesis of map data revealed key patterns of continuity and change, such as the transition from water-based to land-based transportation and the persistence of commercial and residential zones. The urgency of this study lies in the threat posed by modernization to Peunayong's cultural heritage, necessitating evidence-based conservation strategies to balance development with historical preservation. Previous studies on Peunayong have explored its architectural diversity (Winarso & Dewi, 2010) and community perspectives on urban improvements (Sabila et al., 2021), but this research introduces novelty by integrating multi-period spatial analysis to inform targeted policy recommendations. The findings aim to guide sustainable urban planning, ensuring Peunayong retains its historical identity while adapting to contemporary needs.

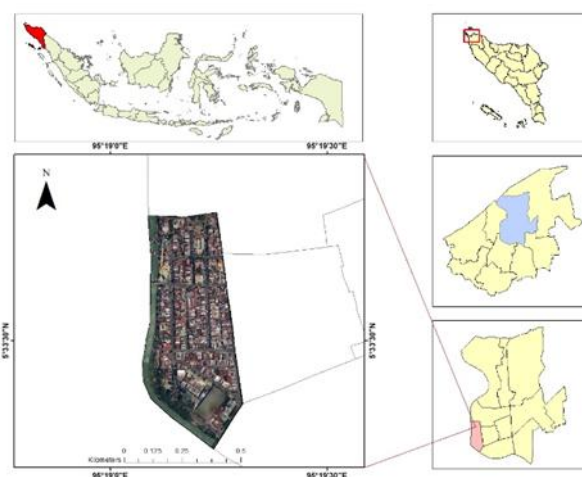


Figure 1. Research Location Map.

Data Collection Methods

The data collection process involves the following approaches:

- a. Study of old Maps.

The search for maps was not aimed to collect all maps of Banda Aceh ever created but rather to obtain maps that represent the studied time periods and contain sufficient information.

The search was carried out in several institutions and research projects, including the Leiden University Library, the British Library, the Atlas of Mutual Heritage, and the Banda Aceh City Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), which are considered credible sources for map references. Keywords used in the search included "Maps Atjeh" and "Penajoeng." Additionally, supplementary searches were conducted using search engines.

b. Field Survey.

Documentation of current conditions related to land use, circulation, and building mass through mapping and photographic documentation.

c. Supporting Interview.

As a supporting measure, interviews were also conducted with government officials, academics, community leaders, and local residents.

Research Variables

There are three key aspects that form the focus of the study: land use, circulation, as well as building mass and form. These elements are interconnected in understanding the spatial dynamics of change within a region.

a. Land Use

In the qualitative analysis of maps, land use does not strictly follow the standardized land use classifications commonly applied in contemporary planning documents in Indonesia. Instead, in this study, land use refers to the distribution of functions within a region, including residential, commercial, industrial, military facilities, public facilities, or open spaces. Land use can also be described in greater detail based on the available information in the maps. For example, commercial activities may be categorized into lodging, retail, or trade, while military facilities may include forts, bivouacs, and other structures.

b. Circulation System

The circulation system plays a role in regulating the movement patterns of vehicles and pedestrians, which are categorized into main roads, local roads, and pedestrian pathways, waterway or railway. Efficiency and comfort in this system are crucial for accessibility, safety, and the integration of transportation modes.

c. Building Mass and Form

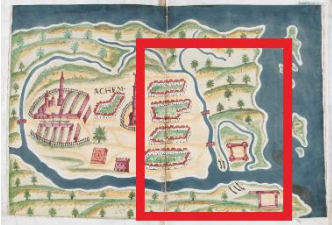





Building mass and form can describe various aspects such as scale, height, proportion, and the orientation of buildings within the urban space [11]. In this study, the aspects of building mass and form are limited to explaining the basic shape and mass configuration.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

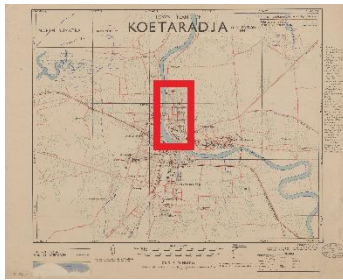
Search Results for the Peunayong Area Map

Searches through general search engines revealed several old maps of interest, but their original sources could not be traced. Meanwhile, searches conducted through university websites and official institutions yielded several maps, which were then selected for further analysis. The selection process was based on several considerations, including the credibility of the original source, representation of the studied time period, and the relevance of the information for the study. A total of six maps were selected, as listed in Table 1. The obtained maps were in digital format. To facilitate analysis, the old map files were processed using image editing software to enhance and improve visual quality. Additionally, when available the map legends were translated for better understanding.

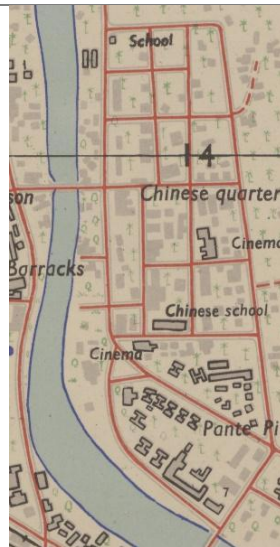
Table 1. Timeline and Description of Maps Used in the Study (Not Scaled).

Sultanate Period			
No	Overall Map (the red box marks the Peunayong area)	The area suspected to be the Peunayong region	Description
1	 <p style="text-align: center;">Achem [12].</p>		<p>The map titled "Map of Aceh in the 17th Century (1646)" is a work by Pedro Barreto de Resende. It depicts Aceh during the 17th century, at the height of the Aceh Sultanate's prosperity, when it served as a major center of trade and politics in Southeast Asia. Although this map does not adhere to modern cartographic standards and has low geographical accuracy, it contains several relevant pieces of information for the study area.</p>
2	 <p style="text-align: center;">Atchin [13].</p>		<p>The map titled "Atchin, 1660-1667" is a work by Johannes Vingboons. It was created using ink and watercolor, measuring 72.2 × 96.3 cm, and depicts Aceh in the 17th century. The map has low geographical accuracy and does not conform to modern cartographic standards. The Peunayong area is portrayed disproportionately larger than its actual size, indicating the significance attributed to the area. This also suggests that the mapmaker had more information about Peunayong compared to the surrounding regions.</p>
Colonial Period			
No	Overall Map (the red box marks the Peunayong area)	Peunayong Area	Description
3	 <p style="text-align: center;">Kaart van het gebied bezet in Groot-Atjeh [14].</p>		<p>The map titled Kaart van het gebied bezet in Groot Atjeh, 1885-1894 depicts the Dutch position in Aceh and was published by the Batavia Topographic Bureau, sourced from the Leiden University Library. With a scale of 1:20,000 and accompanied by a legend, this map was most likely created to illustrate the areas occupied by the Dutch during the Aceh War.</p>

4



Map Plan of Koetaradja [15].



The map titled Map Plan of Koetaradja, 1944 depicts Koetaradja (now Banda Aceh) as a strategic area during World War II. Sourced from the Leiden University Library, the map utilizes a geographic coordinate system (21.65°–21.73° N, 23.48°–23.72° E), with a scale of 1:10,000 and includes a legend. The area within the red box is suspected to be Peunayong, which contains key information with high accuracy.

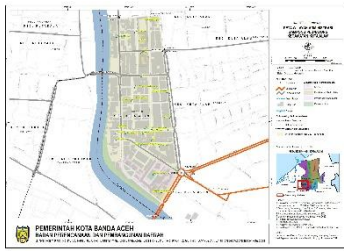
Independence Period

No	Overall Map (the red box marks the Peunayong area)	Peunayong Area	Description
5	<p>Peta Jalan dan Pariswisata Kelurahan Peunayong [16].</p>		<p>The map titled "Road and Tourism Map of Peunayong 2008" depicts main roads, buildings, tourist attractions, culinary spots, village boundaries, and the Krueng Aceh River. It is equipped with a legend and UTM Zone 46N projection, serving as a guide for tourism and navigation in Peunayong. The map has a scale of 1:4,000 and was sourced from Bappeda Banda Aceh. It excels in visual presentation and geographical accuracy, ensuring the precise representation of key locations.</p>

Independence Period

No	Overall Map (the red box marks the Peunayong area)	Peunayong Area	Description
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6



Peta Jalan dan Pariswisata Keluruhan Peunayong [17].



The map titled "Administrative Area Map of Gampong Peunayong, 2023" delineates territorial boundaries, arterial and collector roads, the Krueng Aceh River, and public facilities. It utilizes the UTM Zone 46N projection and is supplemented with a legend and symbols to facilitate interpretation. With a scale of 1:4,250, this map serves as a navigation aid for Peunayong and is sourced from Bappeda Banda Aceh. It excels in visual presentation and geographical accuracy, ensuring the precise identification of key locations.

Source: Data Processed

Through the analysis of Table 1, which includes maps from the Sultanate era, the colonial period, and the independence era, the development of Peunayong can be traced based on aspects of land use, circulation systems, and building characteristics that shape the identity of this area.

Analysis of Land Use, Circulation System, as well as Building Mass and Form Based on.

This study aims to analyze land use, circulation, as well as building mass and form by referring to archival maps that illustrate the development of the area over three significant periods: the sultanate period, the colonial period, and the independence period.

a. Sultanate Period

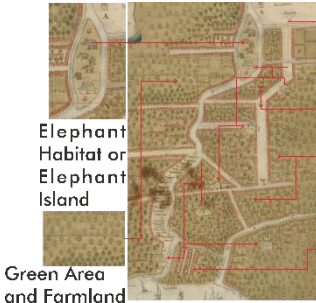

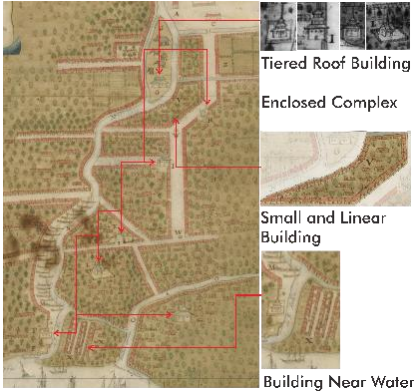
Maps from the sultanate period have low geographical accuracy due to the underdeveloped mapping techniques and technology at that time. There is also a possibility that the mapmakers did not actually visit the site or cover the entire area, resulting in maps with limited information. Nevertheless, valuable insights can still be drawn from the maps of the sultanate period.

It is important to note that the old maps of Peunayong come from European sources. To date maps from local sources as well as maps from other Asian regions such as from China, India or Arabian sources have not been explored.

Table 2. Map Analysis of the Sultanate Period

Peunayong from Achem, 1646		
Land Use	Circulation System	Building Mass and Form
<p>[12]</p>	<p>[12]</p>	<p>[12]</p>

Peunayong from Atchin, 1660-1667

Land Use	Circulation System	Building Mass and Form
 <p>Elephant Habitat or Elephant Island</p> <p>Green Area and Farmland</p> <p>Palace or Important Building.</p> <p>Chinese Settlement.</p> <p>Indigenous Settlement</p> <p>Port or Trade Zone.</p> <p>[13]</p>	 <p>Bridge.</p> <p>Small waterway.</p> <p>Krueng Aceh River.</p> <p>Road.</p> <p>[13]</p>	 <p>Tiered Roof Building</p> <p>Enclosed Complex</p> <p>Small and Linear Building</p> <p>Building Near Water</p> <p>[13]</p>

Source: Data Processed

On the Achem, 1646 map [12], the identifiable land use includes a port, mooring or boat parking areas, vegetated areas, settlements, military facilities in the form of forts on both sides of the land, as well as canals or river channels. The circulation system indicates the presence of several unnamed waterways with unclear orientation. The larger one is likely the Krueng Aceh, but bridges and settlements are depicted along smaller waterways. Regarding the mass and form of buildings, the settlements are illustrated as fortress-like villages with rows of non-stilt buildings, which may have been uncommon at the time. Additionally, the fort structures are depicted as square-shaped with hexagonal corners.

On the Atchin, (1660–1667) map [13], illustrates a diverse land use, including Pulau Gajah, vegetated areas, a Chinatown district, as well as elements such as roadside wells and vegetation within settlements. The settlement is depicted as a fortified village with buildings spaced relatively far apart, including English and Dutch lodgings. This depiction may indicate that local settlements were still difficult to access by outsiders. The water circulation system through the Krueng Aceh River is clearly illustrated as the main transportation route, though the position and size of Peunayong appear disproportionate and inaccurately located. Land routes are shown as major roads in the Peunayong area, while outside this zone, only footpaths are depicted. Regarding building mass and form, there are a variety of structures, including multi-tiered roofs, residential areas, and waterfront buildings, reflecting the architectural diversity of that period.

Table 3. The depiction of buildings on the map from the sultanate period was probably 'imagined' by the mapmaker. Peunayong from Atchin, 1660-1667



Settlement, 1646 [12]



Hexagonal shaped fortress, 1646 [12]



Forts, 1646 [12]



Settlement, 1660–1667 [13]



Houses, 1660–1667 and three-tiered temple [13]



Elephant island and two-tiered building, 1660–1667 [13]

Source: Data Processed

b. Colonial Period

Two maps from the colonial period were used in this analysis. Kaart van het gebied bezet in Groot-Atjeh, 1885–1894 (Map of the area occupied in Greater Aceh, 1885–1894) and Map Plan of Koetaradja from 1944. Both maps have good geographical accuracy and, in principle, follow modern cartographic methods.

In the Kaart van het gebied bezet in Groot-Atjeh, 1885–1894 [14] (Map of the area occupied in Greater Aceh, (1885–1894), various land uses can be identified, including residential areas, industrial zones (such as a brick factory), and commercial areas. The map also depicts open spaces, agricultural land, and a nearby Chinese cemetery. Additionally, it illustrates the presence of a security fence surrounding the Peunayong area, along with elevated guard posts.

The land circulation system closely resembles its current structure and pattern in the 21st century. The presence of Simpang Lima intersection is clearly visible. The Krueng Aceh water body is also depicted, though without detailed explanations. The railway system is illustrated as a track, but no station is shown within the Peunayong area.

In terms of building mass and form, the map illustrates clusters of buildings with various sizes, both large and small. The larger structures were likely military barracks, administrative offices, or warehouses.

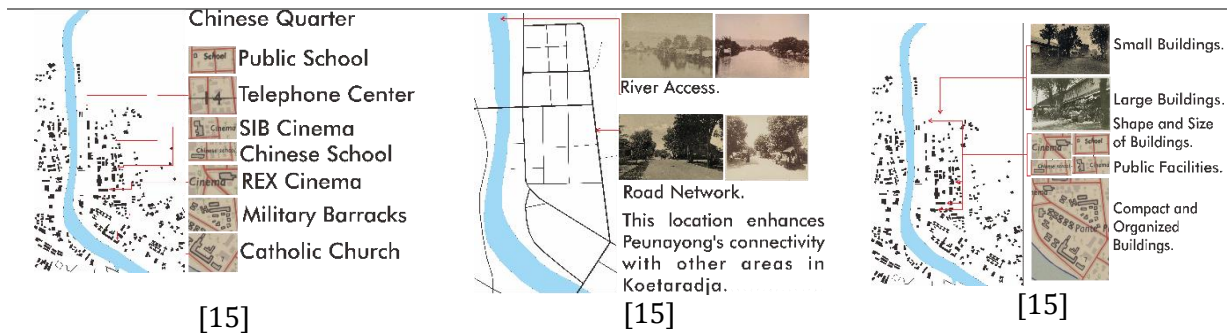
Table 4. Map Analysis of the Colonial Period

Peunayong from Kaart van het gebied bezet in Groot-Atjeh, 1885-1894.

Land Use	Circulation System	Building Mass and Form
<p>With a Chinese cemetery near the Peunayong area. Open Areas and Farmland. Industrial or Commercial Land. Residential Area. An elevated guardhouse post. A security fence for the Peunayong area.</p>	<p>Waterways. Road Network. Railway. Intersections and Connectivity.</p>	<p>Building Blocks. Building Scale. Building Function: The large building was likely used as a military barracks, administrative office, or warehouse.</p>
[14]	[14]	[14]

Peunayong from Map Plan of Koetaradja, 1944.

Land Use	Circulation System	Building Mass and Form
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Source: Data Processed

In the Map Plan of Koetaradja from 1944 [15], the Peunayong area had developed into a clearly defined urban district. The recorded land use includes various zones, such as the Chinese Quarter, schools (two schools, one of which was a Chinese school), two cinemas (Rex and SIB), a Catholic church, a telephone center, and military barracks. Surrounding Peunayong, there were Kampung Keudah, agricultural land, and green spaces.

Circulation system predominantly features land-based transportation, including major and minor roads as well as pedestrian pathways. A railway line is also present. The Krueng Aceh waterway is depicted, but no additional information is provided. The Peunayong Bridge is shown as a crucial element of the land circulation system, serving as a key connection to other strategic areas.

The building mass is clearly depicted, indicating a concentration of low-density urban areas. There are also large and clustered building formations, suggesting significant structures within the district.

Building mass and forms are highly diverse, ranging from square and triangle shapes (such as Bivak) to traditional structures like rectangular and cubic forms, in both large and small sizes. Each contributes uniquely to the architectural style and spatial organization of the area. Unlike maps from the sultanate period, this map does not depict buildings in a three-dimensional manner. However, by this period, photographic documentation was available, providing additional visual references for building forms, although the exact location of the building remains unidentified



Figure 2. Colonial-era photographs, including. Bivak (1874) [18]; Railway Station (1930) [19]; Chinese Quarter (1915) [20]; Chinese Quarter (1877) [21]; Krueng Aceh River (1883) [22]; Peunayong (1910) [23].

During the colonial era, land use was divided into social, economic, and military zones. Kampung Keudah featured agricultural and green spaces, while Fort Peunayong served as a defensive

stronghold. The presence of both Chinese and public schools reflected educational diversity, whereas military facilities, a Catholic church, and cinemas (Rex and SIB) showcased colonial influence. The Chinese Quarter developed into a trade hub, supported by residential areas, open land, and public spaces, which facilitated social interactions.

c. Independence Period



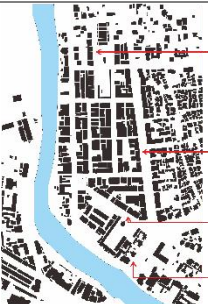
The two maps used for the analysis of the contemporary period were sourced from the Regional Planning Agency and obtained in digital format. The first map is from 2008, and the second from 2023. Both maps specifically focus on the Peunayong area and are not part of a larger city-scale map, unlike those used in the Sultanate and Colonial periods.

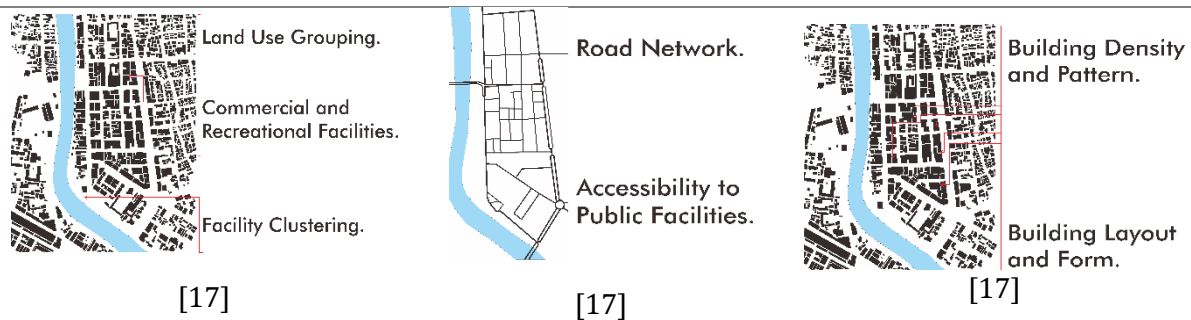
City-level planning maps generally designate Peunayong as a commercial and service district as well as a historic area. However, detailed existing land-use mapping down to the parcel or building level is not yet available. The 2008 map primarily addresses roads and tourist sites. Although it does not specifically focus on land use, some information can be extracted, such as the presence of shop-houses (ruko or rumah toko) that integrate residential and commercial functions, schools, a specific military zone (Kodam Iskandar Muda), and a mosque. The presence of a mosque in Peunayong was not recorded in the maps from the Sultanate and Colonial periods.

There are no significant differences between the 2008 and 2023 maps regarding the circulation system. Both maps emphasize land-based circulation, following a grid pattern, and clearly depict the hierarchy of road sizes and functions, the Simpang Lima roundabout as the main intersection, and dual-lane roads.

Similarly, there are no major differences in terms of building mass and form, indicating a consistent character of the area from 2008 to 2023. In residential and commercial areas, the buildings are rectangular, forming single or multiple mass blocks, and utilizing geometric shapes. The urban mass and spatial composition reflect a denser built environment with larger building sizes, though some undeveloped land remains, especially in the northern section. This mass and composition contrast sharply with the adjacent residential areas, which consist of smaller, singular building masses with more open spaces.

Table 5. Analysis of the Independence Period Maps
Peunayong from Peta Jalan dan Pariswisata Kelurahan Peunayong, 2008.

Land Use	Circulation System	Building Mass and Form
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Zone. Commercial Zone. Place of Worship. Open Space and Recreation. River Access 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Krueng Aceh Access Main Road Network Secondary Road 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Density. Traditional and Modern Design. Harmony and Variation. Area Identity.
[16]	[16]	[16]
Peunayong from Peta Jalan dan Pariswisata Kelurahan Peunayong, 2023.		
Land Use	Circulation System	Building Mass and Form



Source: Data Processed

During the independence period, land use became more structured and planned, reflecting the need for organized social, commercial, and green spaces. Educational and healthcare facilities were strategically placed to ensure accessibility. The zoning of residential, commercial, and public facilities fostered a balanced urban environment. The circulation system was supported by a network of primary and secondary roads, a grid pattern, and river-based transportation, particularly along the Krueng Aceh River. Residential and commercial buildings were predominantly rectangular, forming single or multiple mass blocks with simple geometric designs, emphasizing functionality and efficiency.

Based on the identification and analysis conducted, the development of the Peunayong area can be observed through changes that have occurred from the Sultanate period, the Colonial era, to the Independence period. After the 2004 tsunami disaster, this area underwent significant transformations in both physical and non-physical aspects, including land use, circulation, as well as the mass and form of buildings. However, some original elements have remained, such as land use patterns, circulation routes, and the form and mass of certain buildings in specific locations.

Some of the current buildings are depicted in Figure 3.



Figure 3. Observation photos of Al-Muttaqin (a) Mosque; (b) Dharma Bakti Vihara; (c) Rex Peunayong; (d) Shophouses on Jend. Ahmad Yani Street; (f) Krueng Aceh River; (g) Shophouses on R.A. Kartini Street.

CONCLUSION

Peunayong, as a historical area in Banda Aceh, has undergone various changes while maintaining its physical character and cultural values. Since 1646, the area has had mixed functions (settlement, trade and defense) and has become a symbol of multiculturalism reflected in its architecture that accommodates Chinese, European and local styles from the 19th to 20th centuries.

Its transportation system evolved from water-based to land-based, with the land use pattern remaining diverse as a center of trade, settlement and defense. Its strategic location makes it an important witness to the development of Banda Aceh from the Sultanate, Dutch colonial, to modern era. However, rapid urban development threatens the preservation of its historic buildings, so conservation and revitalization policies are needed to maintain Peunayong as an economic center as well as a historical tourist destination that maintains its cultural heritage.

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