

# PROCEEDINGS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

## *Local Wisdom in Global Era*

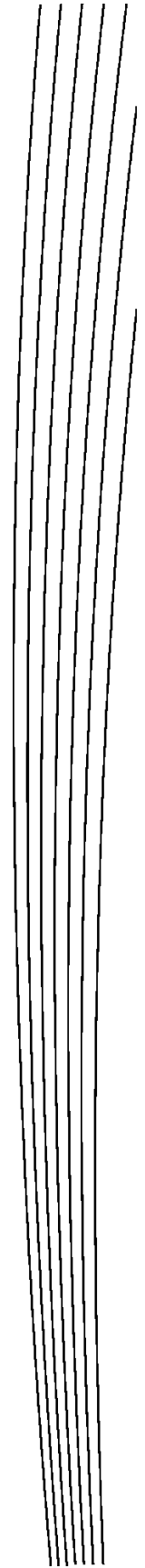
Enhancing the locality in Architecture, Housing and Urban Environment

21-22 JANUARY 2011  
DUTA WACANA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
YOGYAKARTA - INDONESIA



Organised by:

Department of Architecture  
Faculty of Architecture and Design  
Duta Wacana Christian University



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## **FOREWORD**

It is an honour for Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Duta Wacana Christian University (DWCU) at Yogyakarta, Indonesia; to be the host of CIB International Conference on Local Wisdom in Global Era. The Conference being run by the collaboration among Faculty of Architecture and Design DWCU, Institute of Technology 10 November Surabaya (ITS), International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction (W110 CIB), and Nusantara Urban Research Institute (NURI). The theme “Enhancing the Locality in Architecture, Housing, and Urban Environment” provides papers and presentations on a wide range of topics indicating the breath and scope for both research and teaching within the area of architecture and the built environment.

Actually this Conference would be held on November 26-27, 2010. Due to the eruption of Merapi Volcano since October 26, 2010; especially the most dangerous eruption on November 05, 2010; the Conference has been rescheduled to January 21-22, 2011. We thank you for your kind commitment to this Conference.

These proceedings have been prepared from the papers provided by more than 60 presenters accepted from approximate 135 abstracts from about 10 countries. Finally, on behalf of the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Design (formerly Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering) we thank you to all contributors to the Conference: CIB, ITS, NURI, the members of Steering Committee and Organizing Committee as well, International Reviewers, all presenters and participants, and last but not least to all members of Duta Wacana Christian University for their generous supports. Without them, this Conference would not be possible.

**Prof. Ir. Titien Saraswati, M.Arch., Ph.D.**  
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Editor

## **INTRODUCTION**

The incongruous impact of globalization towards the existence of indigenous and national resource has gained international interest. Efforts to restore the quality of the threatened environment for the living have raised concerns on finding local strategies to understand and manage the impact world widely. Unfortunately, the most common answer to this situation cannot be done only by a single discipline. In term of design, it is not enough to give solution to the problems unless we deal with the uniqueness of the social, economic, and cultural context of the local community in each country.

One of spatial characteristics of urban areas in developing countries is the emergence of slum areas and squatter settlements which are only seen partly in the urban development. These settlements are occupied by the poor working in informal sectors around the city centre. These people demonstrate great ingenuity in developing their residential neighbourhoods, organizing open spaces and constructing their houses, even though the government views them as illegal. To view the poor not as a problem requires honest and good motivation. This International Conference explores new paradigms which focuses on enhancing and fostering local knowledge and wisdom for sustainable developments in Architecture, Housing, Urban Design as well as Urban and Regional Planning.

## **AIM AND SCOPE**

The Conference discusses and critically examines the phenomena occurred in Architecture, Housing, and Urban Developments within developing countries. Sub-themes might be related, but not limited, to the following topics:

### **A. Indigenous Architecture as a Basic Architectural Design**

- The use of Local and Recycled Materials
- Innovative Building Construction
- Traditions and Vernacular Architecture
- Sustainable Design and Construction
- Indigenous Strategy for Disaster Preparedness

### **B. Informal Settlements as a Basic Development for Housing Improvement**

- Self-sufficient Built Environment
- Pro-poor Housing Policy, Planning and Efficiency
- Parametric Computational Tools for Sustainability
- Total Participatory and Advocacy Development Planning

### **C. Harmony with Nature for Sustainable Urban Development**

- Assessment for Sustainable Urban Planning and Design
- Man-made and Natural Environment in Harmony
- Sustainable Urban Greenery
- Appropriate Technology for Sustainable Built Environment

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Copyright and Reprinted Permission	i
Foreword	ii
Introduction	ii
Aim and Scope	iii
Steering Committee	iii
Organizing Committee	iii
Reviewer Team	iii
Table of Contents	v
Introduction from the Secretary General of CIB	1
<b>1. Keynote Speakers</b>	
1.1 Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X (Governor of Yogyakarta Special Province, Indonesia)	
1.2 Suharso Monoarfa (Indonesian State Minister for Public Housing)	
<b>2. Featured Speakes</b>	
2.1 Wardah Hafidz (Urban Poor Consortium, Indonesia)	
2.2 Prof. Dr.-Ing. Eckhart Ribbeck (University of Stuttgart, Germany)	2
2.3 Dr. Amira Osman (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, CSIR, Pretoria, South Africa) and Ahmed Abdalla (Faculty of Architecture, University of Khartoum, Sudan)	5
2.4 Prof. Liana Arrieta de Bustillos and Jose Bufanda (Centroccidental University Lisandro Alvarado Barquisimeto, Venezuela, South America)	10
2.5 Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ir. Johannes Widodo (National University of Singapore Singapore)	22
2.6 Prof. Dr. Ir. Atyanto Dharoko, M.Phil. (Vice Rector IV of Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)	29
2.7 Assoc. Prof. Dr. Julaihi Wahid (University Sains Malaysia, Malaysia)	34
2.8 Dr.-Ing. Ir. Paulus Bawole, MIP (Duta Wacana Christian University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)	45
<b>3. Parallel Session’s Speakers</b>	
3.1 <b>A. Indigenous Architecture as a Basic Architectural Design</b>	A
3.1.1 A Potency Of A Local Material To Achieve A Creativity - Aulia Fikriarini Muchlis, Ernaning Setiyowati (UIN Maliki, Malang, Indonesia)	A-1
3.1.2 Malay Decorative in Modern Building Architectural - Yohannes Firzal (University of Riau, Indonesia)	A-10
3.1.3 Traditional Architecture Formers as Character City Face Jogjakarta - Indartoyo (Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia)	A-16
3.1.4 The Influence of Norms “Pasang” on Settlement Environment Ammatoa Kajang, South Sulawesi	A-25

	- Mimi Arifin, Happy Ratna Santosa, Purwanita Setijanti (Institute of Technology Sepuluh November, Surabaya, Indonesia)	
3.1.5	Anecdote of Bengal Vernacular Spaces - Ashik Vaskor Mannan, Sudipta Barua (American International University–Bangladesh [AIUB])	A-37
3.1.6	Climatic Responsive Space in Melayu Pontianak House: A Preliminary Study - Tri Wibowo CAESARIADI, Emilya KALSUM (Tanjungpura University, Indonesia)	A-47
3.1.7	Architectural And Physical Characteristics Of Indigenous Limas’ Houses In South Sumatra - Ari Siswanto, Azizah Salim Binti Syed Salim, Nur Dalilah Dahlan, Ahmad Hariza (Sriwijaya University, Palembang, Indonesia; and Universiti Putra Malaysia)	A-56
3.1.8	Vernacular Architecture In Jakarta And Surroundings - Agung Wahyudi (Gunadarma University, Jakarta, Indonesia)	A-64
3.1.9	The Aesthetics Interpretation through Experience in Place at Umah Balinese Architecture - A. A. Ayu Oka Saraswati, Josef Prijotomo, Purwanita Setijanti (Udayana University, Denpasar, Indonesia; and Institute of Technology Sepuluh Nopember, Surabaya, Indonesia)	A-73
3.1.10	An Inquiry Into The Usage of Recycled Waste Materials by Urban Poor to Provide Affordable Housing - Anand Mata (CEPT University, Ahmedabad, India)	A-79
3.1.11	Accommodating Temporality - Yenny Gunawan, ST., MA. (Parahyangan Catholic University, Bandung; and Visiting Lecturer at Pelita Harapan University, Karawaci, Indonesia)	A-88
3.1.12	Architectural Education In Papua: To Emerge The Local Indigenous Architecture In Built Environment - Alfini Baharuddin (Jayapura University of Science and Technology, Indonesia)	A-95
3.1.13	Sustainability of the Traditional Form of Batak House in Samosir Island - Dr.-Ing. Himasari HANAN (Bandung Institute of Tecnology, Bandung, Indonesia)	A-102
3.1.14	Tobong Roof Tile Architecture and Female Labors in Wirun Village, Regency of Sukoharjo - Harmilyanti Sulistyani (Indonesian Art Institute, Surakarta, Indonesia)	A-110
3.1.15	Understanding Space Based on the Symbol of Batang Garing on Dayak Ngaju House -Indrabakti Sangalang, ST, MT, Prof. Ir. Endang Titi Sunarti Darjosanjoto, M.Arch, PhD, Ir. Muhammad Faqih, MSA, PhD (Palangka Raya University; and Institute of Technology 10 Nopember Surabaya, Indonesia)	A-118
3.1.16	Recycle-Material Block From Repulped Paper For Wall of Low-Rise Building - V. Totok Noerwasito (Institute of Technology 10 Nopember Surabaya, Indonesia)	A-127
3.1.17	Preliminary Study on The Thermal Environment of The Flores’s	A-135



	Vernacular House for Development Tropical Responsive Design - Agung Murti Nugroho, PhD (Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia)	
3.1.18	Pacitan: City without Local Wisdom for Tsunami Hazard -Fadly Usman, Agus Suharyanto, Keisuke Murakami (Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia; and University of Miyazaki, Japan)	A-142
3.1.19	Spatial Perception Strategy in Orientation Design - Bertha Bintari, ST, MT, MAID (Duta Wacana Christian University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)	A-151
3.1.20	Sustainable Design and Construction in the Javanese Architecture - Mohamad Muqoffa (Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia)	A-159
3.1.21	The Spirit of Revitalization Vernacular Architecture: Response to Declining Environmental Quality - Priyo Pratikno (Duta Wacana Christian University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)	A-168
3.1.22	Theoretical Understanding and Analysis Model on Disaster Preparedness and Post-Disaster Spatial Transformation of the Indonesian Indigenous Culture of Dwelling - Gregorius Sri Wuryanto, M.Arch.(Duta Wacana Christian University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)	A-174
3.1.23	Space for the Dead -Jeanny Dhewayani .(Duta Wacana Christian University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)	A-182
3.1.24	In search of “Mamminasata Style”: Model for the Application of Local Architectural Characteristics for Contemporary Designs Based on Shape Grammar - Ria Wikantari, Ph.D., Mochsen Sir, Syarif Beddu, Waluya Hadi, Baharuddin Hamzah, Ph.D. (Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia)	A-190
3.1.25	The Concept of <i>Banua</i> in Mandailing Architecture - Cut Nur’aini, Achmad Djunaedi, Sudaryono, T. Yoyok W. Subroto (ITM Medan, Indonesia; and Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)	A-200
3.1.26	Sustainable Incremental House with Modular Construction - Eunike Kristi Julistiono (Petra Christian University, Surabaya, Indonesia)	A-208
3.1.27	”One Kampung One Public Facility” as an Initial Phase of Kampung Oriented Development: Studio`S Considerations - Dr.Eng. Muhammad Sani Roychansyah (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)	A-217
3.1.28	Local Architecture Image of Sawai Bay in Central Maluku - Hestin Mulyandari, Muhammad Zein Kelanohon (University of Technology Yogyakarta, Indonesia)	A-225
3.1.29	Morphological On Local Wisdom Coastal Community Settlement as a Product Vernacular Architecture - Ahda Mulyati Muluk, Prof. Nindyo Soewarno, M.Phil., Ph.D (Tadulako University, Palu, Sulawesi, Indonesia; and Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)	A-234
3.1.30	Use of Recycled Aggregates from Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste for Building Construction in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania - Mwita Sabaia, Prof. Jos Lichtenbergb, Dr. Emilia Egmondc, Dr.	A-242

Rubhera Matod, Dr Joseph Ngowie (Technische Universiteit Eindhoven, Eindhoven, The Netherlands; and Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania)

<b>3.2</b>	<b>B. Informal Settlement as a Basic Development for Housing Improvement</b>	<b>B</b>
3.2.1	‘Participatory Research’ Approach in the Structuring Activity of Tourism Village of ‘Jelekong’ - Bandung Regency - Udjianto Pawitro (National Institute of Technology – Iteas, Bandung, Indonesia)	B-1
3.2.2	<b>Semendo Traditional Settlement as One of Vernacular Architecture Case Study: Pulau Panggung Village, Muara Enim, South Sumatra - Tuter Lussetyowati (Sriwijaya University, Palembang, Indonesia)</b>	B-8
3.2.3	Housing Development on the Urban Fringe Areas with case study at Semarang City-Indonesia - Bambang Setioko, Joesron, A.S (Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia)	B-13
3.2.4	Morpho-Ecological Strategy in Architectural Design Process - Dr.Eng. Firza Utama S. (BINUS University, Jakarta, Indonesia)	B-19
3.2.5	Informal Settlements Housing Improvement and Family Income in Caracas, Venezuela - Jean Martin Caldieron (Florida Atlantic University, USA)	B-27
3.2.6	The Future of Informal Settlements: A Reflection of Government’s Effort - Rulli Pratiwi Setiawan (Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology, Surabaya, Indonesia)	B-34
3.2.7	Characteristic of Slums in Denpasar City, Bali - I Made Adhika (Udayana University, Denpasar, Indonesia)	B-40
3.2.8	The Impact of Adequate and Reachable House for Migrants on Urban Social Stability - Wisnu Sasongko, ST., MT., Gunawan Prayitno, SP., MT. (Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia)	B-44
3.2.9	Housing Model for Low Income People in Palembang City Based on Housing Preference and Affordability - Wienty Triyuly (Sriwijaya University, Palembang, Indonesia)	B-53
3.2.10	Analyzing The Core Components of Urban Planning Base on Local Knowledge Diversifications of Local Knowledge in Urban Planning - Noriss K. HAMMAH, Kamaria DOLA (Ph.D.) (University Putra Malaysia)	B-62
3.2.11	Issues of Service Charges of Stratified Residential Buildings in Malaysia and The Role of Cob - Rohaya, Ghani, Mastura, Jaafar @Mustapha (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia)	B-71
3.2.12	Sustainability Model of Flats For Low-Income Communities Development - DR. Setyo S. Moersidik, Setia Damayanti (Cand. DR) (University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia)	B-78
3.2.13	Community Participation in Conservation of Traditional House in Kotagede - Punto Wijayanto (Gajah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)	B-87

3.2.14	Cultural Ladscape Characteristic Identification of The Code Riverbank, Yogyakarta - Luhur Sapto Pamungkas, Endah Tisnawati (Yogyakarta University of Technology, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)	B-95
<b>3.3</b>	<b>C. Harmony with Nature for Sustainable Urban Development</b>	<b>C</b>
3.3.1	Settlement Pattern of 'Using' Ethnic Community in Kemiren Village Banyuwangi - Prof. Antariksa, Nindya Sari, Tri Kurnia Hadi Mukting Nur (Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia)	C-1
3.3.2	Greenhouse Effect in the Housing Area with Modern Minimalist Style Home Design - Ir. Unik Praptiningrum Wardhono,MM (University of 17 Agustus 1945, Surabaya, Indonesia)	C-14
3.3.3	The Influence of Postmodernism in Urban Planning and Design in Indonesia. - A. Rudyanto Soesilo (Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia)	C-21
3.3.4	Conflicts Between The Economic Space and Natural Landscape - Wahyu Utami, Prof.Ir. Atyanto Dharoko, M.Phil., Ph.D, Ir.Ikaputra, M.Eng., Ph.D, Dr.Ir.Laretna Trisnantari, M.Arch. (Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)	C-27
3.3.5	Urban Settlement and Its Environment; A Case Study of Menteng Atas, Jakarta - Indonesia - Danto Sukmajati (Mercu Buana University, Jakarta, Indonesia)	C-32
3.3.6	Empowerment of Informal Settlements Related to the Character of Community Capacity - Winny Astuti, Ph.D., Ana Hardiana, Dyah Widi Astuti (Sebelas Maret University Surakarta, Indonesia)	C-41
3.3.7	Application of Social Relationship in Vernacular Architecture -Ema Yunita Titisari, Noviani Suryasari (Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia)	C-50
3.3.8	Traditional Architecture as a Tourism Asset - Syaiful Muazir (Tanjungpura University, Pontianak, Indonesia)	C-58
3.3.9	Concept of Integrated Surakarta Urban Center Using Urban Heritage Role - Soedwihajono (Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia)	C-65
3.3.10	Enhancement of <i>Ecological Wisdom</i> of Vernacular Architecture Into <i>Global Ethic</i> - Ir.Marcus Gartiwa., MT (University Of Langlangbuana, Bandung, Indonesia)	C-77
3.3.11	Architecture, Community, and Social Capital: Contribution of Environment Order and Spatial Behaviour to Social Capital of Housing Resident Community - M. Syaom Barliana, Diah Cahyani Permana Sari (Indonesia University of Education (UPI), Bandung, Indonesia)	C-92
3.3.12	Understanding of Harmony in <i>Lakon Wayang</i> - Johannes Adiyanto, Josef Prijotomo, Galih Widjil Pangarsa (Institute	C-103

- of Technology Sepuluh Nopember, Surabaya, Indonesia; and Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia)
- 3.3.13 Coastal Area And Its Potentiality to Provide Thermal Comfort to the City Of Makassar C-115  
- Juhana Said, Iwan Sudrajat (Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia)
- 3.3.14 Simulation of Thermal Environment Using STEVE Tool to Assess Urban Greenery as Mitigation Strategy for Urban Heat Island in High Density Commercial Districts of Dhaka: Potential Of Dhaka Building Construction Regulation, 2008 C-121  
- Nyuk Hien WONG, Nabanita Islam, Marcel Ignatius, Steve Kardinal Jusuf (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
- 3.3.15 Articulation of Urban Spatial: A Conceptual Approach Toward Sustainable Urban Spatial Planning For ‘Third World’ Cities C-131  
- Tommy S.S. Eisenring, Batara Surya (Pepabri University of Makassar; and “45” University of Makassar, Indonesia)
- 3.3.16 Local Wisdom in “Wetland Architecture” C-140  
- Bani Noor Muchamad, Ira Mentayani, Arya Ronald (Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)
- 3.3.17 Is There Any Role of Local Community on Tourism Development in *Kota Tua* (Oud Batavia), Jakarta–Indonesia? C-148  
- Primi Artiningrum, Danto Sukmajati (Mercu Buana University, Jakarta, Indonesia)
- 3.3.18 The Meaning of Space-Use Efficiency for The Inhabitants of Four Low-Cost Multi-Storey Public-Housings In Bandung, Cimahi, and Soreang, Indonesia C-156  
- DR. Yasmin SURIANSYAH (Parahyangan Catholic University, Bandung, Indonesia)
- 3.3.19 Comfort Comparison Study on Office Colonial Building and Modern Office Today. C-165  
- Antonius Ardiyanto, Arif Kusumawanto (Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia; and Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)
- 3.3.20 Simulation of the Impact of the Climate Change on the Current Building’s Envelope Thermal Transfer Value (ETTV) Regulation in Singapore C-175  
- Nyuk Hien Wong, Steve Kardinal Jusuf, Nedyomukti Imam Syafii, Wen Hui Li (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
- 3.3.21 Slums Versus Squatting: Informal Tenure and Speculative Settlements in Yogyakarta C-182  
- Wiryono Raharjo (Universitas Islam Indonesia, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

3.3.22 Self-built housing improvement

Using housing queue method

- Prof. Dr. Ir. Happy Santosa, MSc, dan Hartatik, ST, MT  
Department of Architecture, Faculty of Civil Engineering and  
Planning Institute of Technology Sepuluh Nopember (ITS)

C-19

**SEMENDO TRADITIONAL SETTLEMENT AS ONE OF  
VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE  
CASE STUDY: PULAU PANGGUNG VILLAGE, MUARA ENIM, SOUTH  
SUMATRA**

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**Abstract**

*Traditional settlement of Pulau Panggung is a complete environment which is located in Muara Enim regency. Village still retains its character from the beginning until now. The main occupation is agriculture. Pulau Panggung is a traditional settlement, shown by many traditional houses that more than 100 years. Most of these houses is the Semendo Houses and have specific and unique character.*

*This paper discusses some aspects of traditional settlement on Pulau Panggung. The framework for this research is the architecture as part of a holistic system of human settlements. This question aimed to explore the relationship between aspects of cultural, environmental and traditional settlement on Pulau Panggung, Muara Enim. This study aimed to describe the cultural and environmental aspects that affect the architecture and traditional settlement patterns.*

*This research method is field research. The location of this research is all the Pulau Panggung village, Semendo Laut District, Muara Enim Regency, South Sumatra. The results of this study can give an idea of cultural and environmental influences on the traditional settlement on the Pulau Panggung.*

**Keywords:** Traditional Settlement, Cultural, Environmental

**I. INTRODUCTION**

South Sumatra province is rich in historical heritage, and includes historic buildings and traditional neighborhoods. Special traditional villages or settlements are scattered in several areas in almost all districts and cities in South Sumatra Province. The distribution of traditional settlements in South Sumatra could be categorized into two: the traditional villages along the river (such as along the River Komering, Ogan River, Musi River) and traditional villages in the mountains (as in Semendo Muara Enim and Pagar Alam regency).

## **II. METHOD**

This research method is field research. The location of this research is all the Pulau Panggung village, Semendo Laut District, Muara Enim Regency, South Sumatra. The results of this study can give an idea of cultural and environmental influences on the traditional settlement on the Pulau Panggung.

Traditional settlement, including the heritage buildings is the result of man's work in building the area. Likewise, traditional settlements in Pulau Panggung Village, as a heritage settlement need to be conserved as one of Indonesia's cultural heritage.

According the typology of urban heritage, the typology of urban heritage in South Sumatra province includes Traditional Area, Colonial Regions and Historical Site. Traditional area is a region that accumulates locus solus cultural meanings with traditional character. Typology and cultural meaning defined in some region scale.

## **III. DISCUSSION**

### **3.1. Historical background**

Traditional settlement on Pulau Panggung is one of the villages in the area Semendo. Semendo derived from the word "semende" which means 'together have a' who is committing the seven Puyang who found Semendo soil. Seventh Puyang include Puyang Animashaun (H. Abdul Kohar) of Banten, Rene from Patani Puyang, Puyang The crew of the Sultanate of Pagar Ruyung, Master of Pasemah Puyang, Puyang Puyang Hasan from Pasemah and Puyang Angin Di Padang from Pasemah.

All Puyang had a meeting and deliberation on Pulau Panggung Village at around the 15th century. Consultative it made agreement that to settle in Semendo need to be made customary rule and reign. To lead the indigenous peoples and the government submitted to the Puyang Rene. The results are also decided that the agreement between religion and government are inseparable. Rule's religion is Islam, because the seven Puyang is Muslim. It was also decided that Puyang Awak to build irrigated rice fields, Tuan Puyang, Puyang Puyang Hasan and the two of Puyang Angin Di Padang will help. This was the beginning in building a life settlement populated rice-based farming (irrigated rice).

### **3.2. Tunggu Tubang Customary**

In Semendo famous for Tunggu Tubang customary. Tunggu Tubang Customary is based on the lesson to honor parents and they believed that home was considered as a place to return our children and grandchildren from who built the house and the fields. In this indigenous assigned the eldest daughter was responsible to maintain the house. When the oldest daughter was not willing to wait then the choice falls to the next girl, like that on. If all the girls were not willing to wait and took care of it would be given to boys who were willing or prepared to wait. If both were not ready then the property would be divided to the heirs according to the rules of the religion.

### 3.3. Condition of Pulau Pangung Village

Pulau Pangung Village is a district capital Semendo Laut, one of the districts in Muara Enim regency. Pulau Pangung Village is still categorized as a traditional settlement area, because there are still many relics of traditional building form of house or houses Bari Semendo.

Pulau Pangung Village is located in the hills with about 90 km from the capital city of the Muara Enim district. Although as the capital district, the activities in this village is still dominated by the activities of the rural sector that is agriculture, particularly rice and coffee.

Administratively, the village of Island Stage consists of 5 villages, namely Dusun I, Dusun II, Dusun III, Dusun IV dan Dusun V. The population of the village is 3662 people with about 859 household.

Table 1. Population of Pulau Pangung Village

No	Village	Population	Household
1	Dusun I	983	212
2	Dusun II	572	139
3	Dusun III	490	107
4	Dusun IV	371	94
5	Dusun V	1.246	307
Total		3.662	859

Source : Pulau Pangung Village Monography

### 3.4. Building Typology and Settlement Pattern

On the Pulau Pangung Village there are still many traditional houses are still preserved. There are two types of traditional house building typology, they are Limas house and Semendo house. Limas house is a traditional house is usually owned by local nobles. The house is shaped similar to typical house in various locations in South Sumatra. While the House Semendo a typical house of Semendo area which was only found in the subdistrict of Semendo and surrounding areas. Semendo house is different from the pyramid house, especially in the form of its roof.



Fig 1. Limas House





Fig 2. Semendo house

According from the settlement pattern, Pulau Panggung Village still shows the authenticity of a traditional village. Some old houses laid in cluster pattern. Spatial structure is formed by a main road and some neighborhood streets. Settlement pattern has been formed in the presence of spatial structure that already exists.



Fig 3. Settlement Patern

Activity in the region shows the main activities as a settlement and also as a center of urban services district to Semendo Laut district. The most prominent area is the area of trade and services along the main route (the road towards Lahat). As the capital district, this area became a service center for surrounding villages.

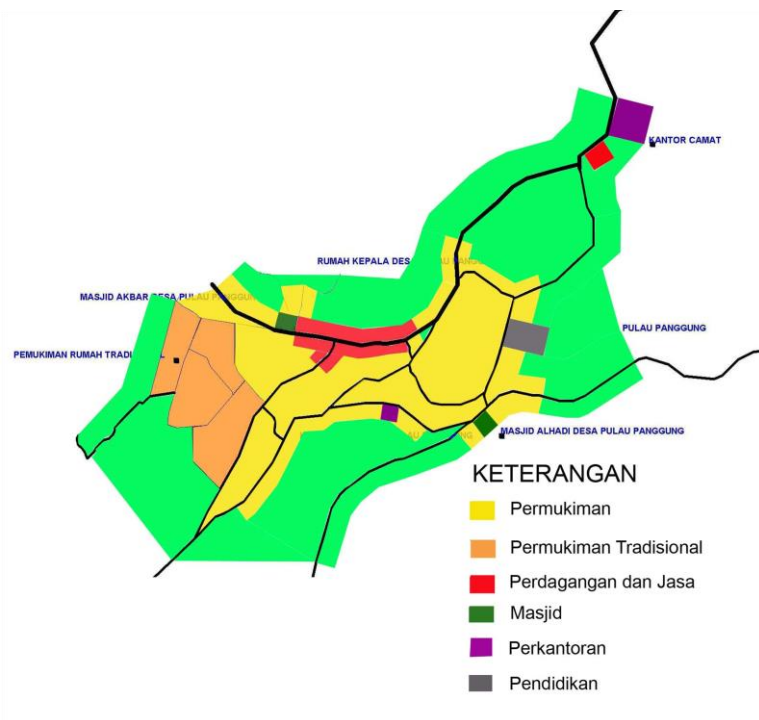


Fig 4. Map of Pulau Pangung Village

Based on the current condition, the tendency of the development area leads to a dominant function of the residential neighborhood. Some areas are still empty and used for agricultural activities (garden and fields). The dominance of land use in the central area is a settlement. Most of the houses are Semendo houses.

As a traditional settlement area, there are two typologies of traditional buildings which are including as heritage building that must be preserved. The two typologies of traditional buildings are Limas house and Semendo house. The two types of buildings are different in shape and magnitude of the building. Limas houses are usually bigger and the owners are the ones nobility. While the Semendo house smaller shape, the shape of the roof is very distinctive and somewhat similar to the Pasemah House in Pagar Alam.

The similarity between the architecture of Semendo house and Pasemah house shows that there is a correlation between the two ethnic cultures. The culture is strongly influenced by the environment. Semendo settlements are located in the mountains and hills. This is also the same condition of settlement in Pasemah. Culture and environment influence the local architecture and settlement patterns. Mountain culture influences the shape of settlements. It is indicated with the livelihoods of the local people in agriculture, particularly rice and coffee.

Traditional houses on the Pulau Pangung Village are always equipped with the storage of agricultural product. Under the stilt house, usually is used to cultivate

coffee or rice. In rice farm, there is also a hut for storing rice called Tengkiang. In some places also provided a drying paddy or coffee. Drying place is used together for community.

The development of new settlements around the traditional settlement patterns impact on the existing traditional settlement. Form of new settlement houses is not the same as the form of Semendo traditional houses. New houses lay on the ground, while the traditional houses on the stilts.

The development of new settlements should be directed to maintain the traditional settlement patterns that already exist. Today many traditional houses are demolished and replaced with new buildings. Many traditional houses are sold out of the settlement. This condition is very worrying, because it will make this traditional settlement pattern change, while traditional building which was moved out of this settlement area will loose its place meaning.

### **III. CONCLUSION**

Traditional settlement of Pulau Panggung is a complete environment which still retains its character from the beginning until now. As a traditional settlement area, there are two typologies of traditional buildings which are including as heritage building that must be preserved. The two typologies of traditional buildings are Limas house and Semendo house.

Culture and environment influence the local architecture and settlement patterns. Mountain culture influences the shape of settlements. In Semendo Culture there is Tunggu Tubang customary. Customary Tunggu Tubang is based on the lesson to honor parents and they believed that home was considered as a place to return children and grandchildren and assigned the eldest daughter was responsible to maintain the house.

The development of new settlements should be directed to maintain the traditional settlement patterns that already exist. If traditional building was moved out or the settlement pattern was changed, this settlement will loose its place meaning.

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