



## **VERNACULAR VALUE of *KAMPUNG KOTA*** **( Case studi at *Kampung Ulu* Sattlement of *Musi River*, Palembang City)**

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### **Abstract**

Palembang have geographically divided into two by the Musi river area and *Seberang Ulu & Seberang Ilir* is a lowland area affected puddles. As an old city, Palembang has a number of important relics contained in the entire area of the city of Palembang in the form of traditional houses that have a typical *Limas*. The geographical condition of the region have an influence on the form of a house in *Kampung Ulu* Palembang region, covering aspects of architecture, construction, building materials and philosophies. Although some types of traditional houses have a house on stilts, but each house has a different type of adaptive structure systems against the surrounding environment.

**Keywords:** Vernacular, Settlement, Kampung Kota, Building Materials, Climate, Typology.

### **1. Introduction**

During the *Kesultanan Palembang Darussalam* (16-19 century) enacted legislation that portion downstream of Palembang (where the palace is located) is intended for residents of Palembang. While foreigners are not residents of Palembang in the opposite portion of the palace called *Ulu* Palembang. This situation is still valid at least until the time of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II, Dutch-owned factory which is located across from the *Ulu*, the River *Aur*, Chinese (*thionghoa*) rafts as a warehouse and trade stalls located opposite the *Ulu*. There are several homes across *Ulu* Palembang gentry, after allowable living conditions there with relatively flat topography of the land and low [1]. Only a small percentage areas of the city where the land lies in a rather high place, namely in the northern part of the city. Most of the land is marshy areas during the rainy season so that the area inundated. Recent studies declare that the quality of contemporary residential functional spaces is mostly based on style and modernization rather than the tradition of region. With respect to this point, many inhabitants still prefer to live in houses which are based on their own traditions. This is because the quality of housing as one of the influential factors in enhancing the quality of life of the users is not highly based on their daily lifestyle and local environmental characteristics of region.

#### **1.1 Literature Vernacular**

The natural harmony among people, house and environmental repeatedly cited in the studies about vernacular architecture. The characteristics of vernacular houses are directly related to the characteristics of place, society and the environment. Therefore, the strong point of concern

regarding vernacular houses is being consistent with the mentioned characteristics, which ascertains the coherence among architecture, culture, local needs, and environmental aspects [2].

“Vernacular architecture is understood to mean the building of the people, built by the people. It does not refer to buildings designed and constructed by professional architects and builders for the people which, in suburban housing for example, may be considered as „popular“ architecture”. Thus, it is deduced that the interior spaces of vernacular houses, representing smart living environments, are the amalgamation of local environmental characteristics of region, daily functions and lifestyle of that regions people reflecting the vernacular values as the strength which directly influences the level of quality of life [3].

Vernacular houses are inextricably bound up with a natural harmony between regional concerns in order to address local needs by vernacular features. The form, structure, choices of materials, spatial organizations, characteristics of spaces, and functions represent the vernacular features responding to the environmental and socio-cultural concerns [4]. The cultural impacts of locals on vernacular houses are explicitly confirmed through another feature of vernacular houses based on the term „functionalistic“. It is vital to evaluate these features through understanding the meaning of vernacular houses to obtain the appropriate features which can be applied in modern housing developments.

### ***Kampung kota***

Understanding the *kampung kota* of spatial dictionary is a group housing is part of the city that has a high population density, means housing that is built is not formally (following the provisions of the relevant city), lack of facilities and infrastructure, villages inhabited city is very dense and tends to be more dense, so health is a major issue [5].

Congruence between the local context and the house design needs new solution towards housing developments [6]. That quality of life is determined by creating healthy buildings which are in harmony with end-user's needs [7]. In this regards, explicitly overstressed on “climate” and “culture” as the neglected factors in contemporary housing design [8]. Dekker, Vos, Mustard, and Kempen explicitly implies that the quality of houses is overwhelmingly important for users satisfaction while highlighting the necessity to sustain congruence between the house design and households demands [9].

Amos Rapoport, explained that the shape of the house is influenced by local cultures, materials used, construction and climatic influences [10].

## **2. Materials and Materials Technology**

The house is a form of human adaptation to nature and a place to move, this is explained by Triyanto, that human life and at one with nature in search of food, drink well for cover, whether it's interference from wild animals, wind, rain and slowly man feels he needs to protect himself from the natural disorders [11].

According to Frick, there is a natural building material of organic nature such as natural stone, clay, bag, while the organic such as wood, bamboo, and leaves [12]. The link between the selection of materials with temperature regulation, can cause further explored possibility of a selection of materials that exist in the location of research that is adjacent to the village of *Ulu Musi* river and the swampy ground and pools of tidal influenced water.

According to Paul, the building materials is a key element in the manufacture of building. Approach to materials and building materials can be done to see the characteristics of vernacular architecture, as a form of aesthetic and symbolic value, the value of local culture. On the field the authors relate the material elements are applied and then taken into consideration in the observation field [13].

## 2.1 Typologies

Typology is the study of the type. Type the word is derived from Typo (Greek), which is meaningful impression, a picture (image), or figure of something. In general, the type often used to describe the overall shape, structure, or character of a shape or object tertentu [14]. The author takes the categorization typology building in the village of *Ulu* with adaptation to tidal marsh soil conditions, shape the edge of the river stage at the site, as well as how the shape, structure and spatial banguanan applied. Typology approach can be done by performing the categorization of some elements / approaches that can be captured (the phenomenology). It can be concluded that the typology is a concept or act of thinking in terms of classification and grouping objects architecture. Classification and grouping has been based on the similarity forms the basis, nature, style, symbolism in the context of existing social, as well as the origins and development of the architecture process.

## 3. Methods

Seeing a growing area of *Ulu* village dynamic that shows a village area of the city, the authors take a rationalistic qualitative methods. According Muhadjir, qualitative research with rationalistic approach departed from the basic theory is built on previous research results and interpretation theory known [15]. Theoretical framework used include aspects of the vernacular with the scope of residential areas as a form of *Ulu* village hometown. Sample case studies as well as units of information taken purposively, naturalistically supported primary data and primary data from studies that take in the same region. Furthermore, the authors analyze the phenomenon of residential areas as a form of village *Kampung Ulu* city seen from any locality is maintained and why these changes may occur.

## 4. Results

### **The history of the development of Kampung Ulu in Palembang city.**

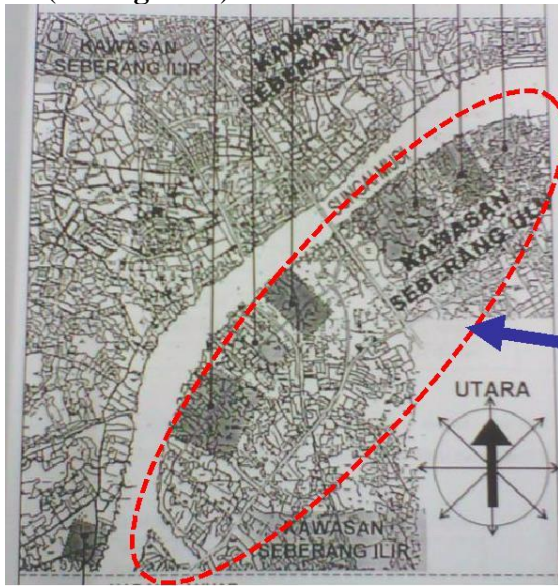
In the kingdom of *Palembang Darussalam Sultanate* (16-19 centuries) enacted legislation that portion downstream of Palembang, where the palace is located, is intended for residents of Palembang. While foreigners are not citizens of Palembang is at the opposite portion of the palace called *Ulu* Palembang.

Currently changing the face of *Ulu* region has developed into the village area of the city, the community knew him as *Kampung Ulu*, however some of the settlements that were originally occupied by newcomers such as the village of *Arab Al Munawar* is located d 10 *Ulu*, *Assegaf Kampung Ulu* and *Kampung Kapitan 16* (ethnic Chinese/tionghoa) we can still see his form and

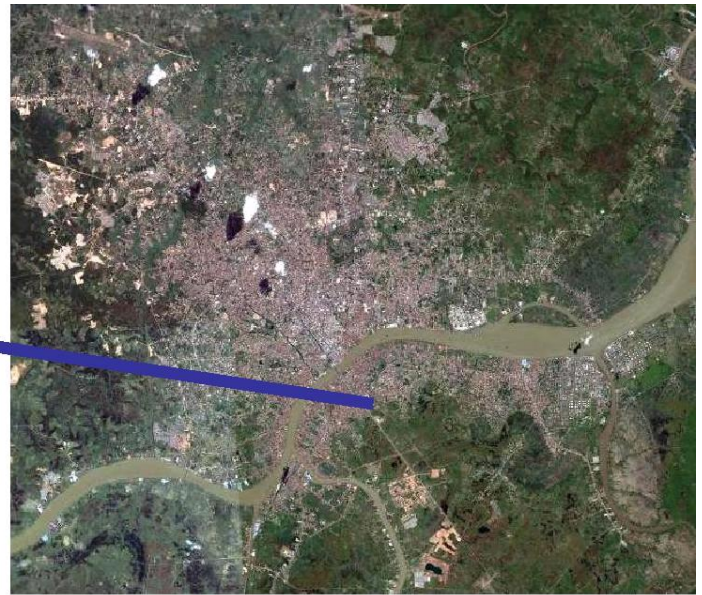
mingle with other human settlements. (see Figure.3, Figure.4, Figure.5)

**Order Houses address the needs of small fields.**

In general, people at *kampung Ulu* adjust the shape of the house with the surrounding environment such as a narrow field factor, orientation, and livelihood activities of the local population.(see **Figure.6**)



**Figure 1.** Location of *Kampung Ulu*.



**Figure 2.** Satellite image of the city of Palembang.



**Figure 3.** Kampung Arab 10 Ulu Palembang Settlements.



**Figure 4.** Kampung Assegaf 16 Ulu Palembang Settlements.



**Figure 5.** Settlement of *Kampung Kapitan*.



**Figure 6.** *Panggung* house at Ulu Palembang area.

The form of the house with a stage that is not so high and there are no territorial boundaries between other buildings, so between one building to another building opposite the pedestrian road leading to the settlement around.



**Figure7.** *Rumah Bedeng* at Ulu Palembang Area.

At swamp land they still make the construction stage to overcome the tidal conditions, elongated building that is used for the six heads of families, they use a laundry area and bathrooms are communal. In general, residents who choose the location of the river to form a residential home.



**Gambar 8.** *Rumah Rakit* at the edge of the river Musi Ulu Palembang.



**Gambar 9.** *Rumah Panggung* the edge of the river Musi Ulu Palembang.

As for the building located on the outskirts of the banks of the river Musi, the addition of the rear

staircase directly to the mouth of the river, this is to facilitate activities in the river dwellers such as, bathing, washing, and circulation to and from the boat (river transport in general) (see **Figure.9**)

### **Strategies to adjust to the climate.**

With a tropical climate and residential location close to the river and tidal marshland areas that tend to be hot, so the house is made with many making openings to allow air to enter the house, as well as elevating dimensional wall pieces made in sheets / composition of local wood.

### **Strategic Use of Local Building Materials.**

From the location of the observation the authors found a variety of local building materials used in residential population of *Kampung Ulu*, such as wood unglan (Ulin), softwood, meranti wood, to bamboo, and the roof of palm leaves.



**Figure 10.** Tiled Brick Techniques Applied to Home Stage at Kampung Kapitan 7 Ulu Palembang.

## **5. Conclusion**

*Kampung Ulu* communities choose to continue using *Limas* building models as a form of activity and fulfillment of conditions as well as the small area adjacent to the banks of the river Musi. In addition to economic motives, the selection of local ingredients is an adjustment to tropical conditions and natural conditions that are on the edge of the river and tidal marsh plains meetings. The loss of the use of motifs and carvings that exist in the local population due to changes in their perceptions of the local values, indicating their identity as part of the local population, *Ulu* area where a settlement has several newcomers like the Arab neighborhoods of *Kampung Ulu 10*, *Kampung Kapitan*, *Kampung Ulu Assegaf 16*. Geographical conditions of the region have an influence on the shape of the house in *Kampung Ulu* Palembang region, including architectural aspects, konstruksi, building materials and philosophy. Although some types of traditional houses have a home form the stage, but each house has a different type of structural system adaptive to the surrounding environment.

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