Identification of Condition and Strategy of Village Arrangement towards Urban Creative Village
Case Study: Kampung Negeri Olok Gading
Kota Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

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Abstract. Urban village as a historic village has a high physical, social and cultural values that needs to be preserved. Efforts to preserve the area is always constrained by changing aspects caused by the development, which is also a serious threat to the sustainability of the cultural and historical area. Kampung Negeri Olok Gading which has been designated as a cultural and historical village by the Government of Bandar Lampung City also experienced a similar thing, where the village is among the urban areas that are developing. The purpose of this study are: (1) to know the pattern and variety of activities within the village as a creative village embryo; (2) to know the physical condition, functional condition and environmental condition of Kampung Negeri Olok Gading; (3) to formulate the physical arrangement strategy in transforming Kampung Negeri Olok Gading become Urban Creative Village. This research uses descriptive analysis methodology through empirical study to existing condition. Through empirical tracking of the physical elements of the area, it is known that there are significant changes to the condition of the urban village such as: the changing of land use and building, the changing of the building and the environment. This is due to the increasing accessibility of the area due to the growth of the surrounding area. From the analysis of the pattern of the area, it can be seen that the Kampung Negeri Olok Gading area covers the village area located in Kelurahan Negeri Olok Gading and Kuripan Village on the south side. The main strategy that can be applied to transform Kampung into the creative village is the conservation of the area, which includes preservation of existing traditional buildings, followed by the rehabilitation of buildings and the environment (street, sidewalk, green space and green, street furniture) and adaptive- use to the old building so as to provide the attraction for the urban village area. This effort can also be continued with the strategy of structuring the river area Way Kuripan as an integrated part of the strategy of transforming the Kampung Negeri Olok Gading into Urban Creative Village.

Key Words: conservation, kampung, creative, traditional, Negeri Olok Gading

INTRODUCTION

The urban village is a high-density residential area and tends to be marginalized by the city's development. Urban village tend to have solid characteristics, grow organically, and differentiate to some clustering with rules/norms of each. This character is getting more unique when it has historic, which became the cultural source and the beginning of city growth. One of the cluster of the settlements is Kampung Negeri Olok Gading in Bandarlampung City, Indonesia. This village is an old cluster settlement that still exist and survive the rapid growth of Bandar Lampung City. Kelurahan Negeri Olok Gading is designed as one of the cultural heritage areas, based on Bandar Lampung City’s Local Regulation No. 10/2011 on Urban Spatial Plan of Bandar Lampung City Year 2011-2030. Nevertheless, as in the conditions of the kampung culture in general, the urban growth is one of the treat to the integrity of the village. The location around the village has grown into a modern settlement with comfortable supporting facilities.

Empowering the village culture or historic village can be created by making the village become creative village called Kampung Kreatif (Creative Village). Creative village means empowering aspects of human beings. This empowerment can be done through preservation of cultural activities, preservation of physical entities (buildings and
spaces), excellent products and uniqueness of its natural aspects. The result is a village has interesting potential attraction for urban tourism. Creative Village is intended to empower the uniqueness of the village into a high selling point that can eventually become a unique identity of the city and the improvement of the community's economy.

The main problems for achieving Kampung Kreatif are related to basic infrastructure and community activities. Adequate facilities become an absolute prerequisite to transform Kampung Negeri Olok Gading into Kampung Kreatif. The facilities will have direct correlation with the activity as well as the creation of the proposed activity as part of the featured attraction. Attractions needed to strengthen the role of the village as a cultural/traditional village in urban areas, as a part of Bandar Lampung urban tourism. Based on these problems, the purpose of this study are: (1) to know the pattern and various activities in the village as a creative village embryo; (2) to know the existing of visual physical condition, functional condition and environmental condition of Kampung Negeri Olok Gading; (3) to formulate physical arrangement strategy to transform Kampung Negeri Olok Gading become Urban Creative Village.

The scope of research area is Negeri Olok Gading Village, Teluk Betung District, Bandar Lampung City. The reason for choosing the study area is based on cultural considerations and historical/traditional value of the kampung and the village position which is located in the rapidly growing urban development area, which poses a threat to the sustainability of the village.

**METHODOLOGY**

This research uses descriptive analysis methodology through empirical study to the existing condition. The analysis is done by giving the description of the existing kampung along with the existing activities which then analyzed. The resulting output is a conclusion about the spatial pattern formed as well as the recommendation of the arrangement. The Survey or data collection includes secondary data collection and primary data collection. Primary Data Collection consists of spatial observation., field observation of activities and facilities and institutional data. Institutional analysis is conducted to determine the extent to which the roles of each stakeholder (government, NGO, practitioners and community) in developing the village become creative village. The next stage is the analysis of primary and secondary data obtained and used as the basis of the design and processing spatial Negeri Olok Gading village. The steps are: (1) Identifying and analyzing the plans and policies of the Bandar Lampung City related to urban creative village, (2) Analysis of the village map and block plan, which aims to determine the structure of the existing space within the village and also to see the connection between solid elements with its void elements (figure-ground), (3) Activity analysis by mapping the pattern of activities, types and variety of activities occurring within the village, which may lead to a needs analysis of the required facilities.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Kelurahan Negeri Olok Gading is designated as one of the cultural heritage areas based on the Local Regulation of Bandar Lampung City No. 10/2011 on Urban Spatial Plan of Bandar Lampung City Year 2011-2030. This determination will certainly provide further consequences of continuous promotion and management issues, so that the existence of this village can survive in relation to shape the figure of the region and support the tourism sector of Lampung. Olok Gading cultural village is a traditional village of Balak Saibatin clan of Bandar Lampung. Based on historical studies (Saputra, 2017).

**A. Analysis of Physical Condition of the Kampung**

Kampung Negeri Olok Gading is an area traversed by a secondary collector road of the city that connects the downtown area to the west of the city. Spatially, this village is located on the west side of Bandar Lampung City and becomes a dense cluster of settlements on the western side of the city, after Citra Garden Housing is formed. The Citra Garden housing cluster encourages the land use change from housing area into trade and services area gradually. This is clearly apparent along Dr Setiabudi road, from the WR Supratman street node to the Citra Garden housing complex. In this road segment there are also educational facilities, namely SDN I Olok Gading and kelurahan office. For the part of the region inside, it is still dominated by the function of relatively dense housing. This high density occurs in LK I, which is a pre-formed area rather than the area in LK II.

1. Path of Circulation and Accessibility
The circulation is closely related to changes in land use or building function. This occurs mainly in the main circulation path of the area, in this case Dr Setiabudi Street. This road is the main circulation path of the region that formed and became significant as the entrance gate to the area and Citra Garden housing. Dr. Setia budi st. has a road width dimension of approximately 7 m, with sidewalks on the right and left of the road and with a width of approximately 1 m. This sidewalk is set up on a regional drainage channel. As the phenomenon that occurs in urban areas in Indonesia, the sidewalk is also used to conduct informal trading activities such as street vendors and tire patches, as well as store expansion in front of it. The sidewalk is not continuous and cut off after near the public cemetery to the roundabout of Citra Garden housing gate. The path within the village consists of two kinds of local roads that can be passed by vehicles and alleys. For the village area that entered in LK I Olok Gading, there are some alley / hallways, especially in dense settlements behind and beside Lamban Balak. As for the access, the road can be passed by vehicles / cars formed around Lamban Balak.

2. Building and Village Patterns
The condition of the building structure in the Kampung Negeri Olok Gading area is relatively well-organized, with varying building density. Buildings in LK I have higher densities than LK II. This indicates that LK I was a pre-existing settlement arrangement compared to LK II. However, there is an old cluster of settlements administratively in Kuripan urban village, southern of Lamban Balak. It can be concluded that Negeri Olok Gading should not be seen as its current administrative territorial but must be seen from the history and typology of the same environment, so that the handling of culture-related areas and tourism can be more comprehensive (Fig.1).

![FIGURE 1. The existing traditional building distribution patterns. Source: Google Map, 2017 edited](image)

The traditional building typology called rumah panggung (stage building) spread not only in Kelurahan Negeri Olok Gading, but also in Kuripan Village along Dr Setiabudi street. Therefore, it can be indicated that the initial growth of the village starts from Lamban and constantly leads to the South, parallel to the River Way Kuripan. This refers to the typology of the traditional cluster of Lampung settlements that are always close to the river as a means of transportation and public utilities.

According to Syarief (2017), the initial typology of traditional Lampung settlements is preceded by Pekon Undok in Kenali with a circular village typology surrounding the open space in the middle and oriented on Mount Pesagi. Referring to the typology of rural development in Kenali, the development of the village structure leads to the East-West axis. Eastern part is the position of the establishment of Lamban Balak, which philosophically rises sunlight should not be blocked by other buildings because it is a symbol of life. While at the western end lay graves (ponds) and places of sacrifice as a symbol of death (Syarief 2017: 60).

Hypothetical pattern of village setting in Negeri Olok Gading refers to the explanation above. In the diagram below, it can be explained that Lamban Balak Negeri Olok Gading is located on the East side adjacent to the river. While on the west side there is a tomb meaning to indicate that the typology of the settlement is identical
or similar to what was conveyed by previous studies of Syarief. The study was then hypothesized in Kampung Negeri Olok Gading in accordance with the following Figure 2.

Another fact that there are many old buildings lie along the Dr Setia Budi Street corridor adjacent to the river and then head west. It can be inferred or predicted that access to this village in the early formation was from the South, due to the presence of rivers that restricted access to villages from the East side before the bridge. The subsequent assumption is that the development of the village leads to the South for the East-West oriented building side, combined with growth to the West side of the river-oriented Lamban Balak (Figure 2 and 3).

![FIGURE 2.](image1.png)

**FIGURE 2.** (a) The analysis of former conditions of the village development. (b) Lamban Balak at Negeri Olok Gading Source: Analysis, 2017

![FIGURE 3.](image2.png)

**FIGURE 3.** (a), (b), (c) Several traditional houses remaining around Lamban Balak. (d), (e), (f) Some traditional houses are still left and modified (around Dr Setia Budi street) Kuripan sub-district, South Side of Lamban Balak. Source: survey, 2017

According to Renda (2016) in Saputra (2017), the change of architectural form of Lampung indigenous house into modern houses is caused by society in general assumed that traditional house architecture form is already
ancient and out of date. They prefer to rebuild their traditional houses into houses with modern architecture not only because of the advancement of the times (in the form of people's mindset), but also because of the condition of old house materials that begin to decay while the material is increasingly rare, especially wood. Furthermore, it is said that the society is considering the construction of modern houses are better and the architectural form of traditional house is not in accordance with the times. In addition to changes in the architectural forms of traditional house buildings, there is also a fading of the values contained in the ornaments and spatial custom homes. This is due to the lack of awareness and the interest of the community to preserve the cultural values of Lampung, thus causing changes in the traditional architectural features of traditional houses and the waning of cultural values as well as the function of the ornament and spatial.

3. Open Spaces and Green Features
There is no open space (square) in this area, except open space in the form of public cemetery area. Open space typologies have been replaced by linear open space in front of the building/sluggish as a multifunctional (communal) space when there are events/ceremonies/traditional ceremonies. This condition will certainly be contradictory to the current conditions, where the linear open space in front of Lamban has become a public open space for the circulation path of vehicles and accessibility to other areas. In terms of green layout, there is no crop arrangement in the public area of both planted plants and potted plants. Green stance is formed within each building's building, except on LK II which becomes Citra Garden housing cluster, which has a better green plan.

4. Social
The majority of the population in Negeri Olok Gading is still dominated by Lampung Ethnic. The insistence of economic factors caused by the process of transferring the status of ownership of buildings and changed its shape so that many houses with original Lampung ornaments converted into ordinary house, beside of the high cost of maintaining the structure of the traditional house/building. The other problem is that there is low interest of the next generation to learn the original art of Lampung culture. This problem caused by a change of mindset affected by the globalization/international style paradigm, which considers everything that comes from the outside is the best, and tends to ignore its local wisdom.

5. Economic
The economic condition is influenced by the development of the area around it. One of the most significant is the emergence of Citra Garden housing with its supporting functions, which encourage the growth of the economy and affect the existing land use and buildings. The daily needs of the people are filled by the shops / shops within the area, also served by the trading functions that exist around the village area, such as Cimeng Market and the existing trading functions in Citra Garden Housing. The economic condition indicates that the economy of the villagers is caused trade and services sector. The rest is that citizens meet their economic needs from working as private employees or laborers / workers.

6. Culture/Art and Customs
The establishment of Kampung Negeri Olok Gading area as a cultural heritage area by the City Government of Bandar Lampung in its spatial policy is of course based on the existence of customs and art of kampung culture that still exist. The indigenous people of Lampung in this village are still carrying out the customs / traditions that have been done since the time of its predecessors through various customary events which its organized in Lamban Balak. Some traditional arts are also preserved such as Dance, Pencak Silat Art, Pantun Berbalas Art and so on.

B. Olok Gading Towards Creative Village

Conservation is the main strategy for creating Kampong Olok Gading to be Creative Village, with several sub-strategies are Preservation, Adaptive re-use and Renewal and Rehabilitation of existing building. In achieving the ideal goals and ideal physical conditions of the village, the process of setting up the village into the creative village requires three stages of actions, i.e.: First Phase; To preserve the cultural and historical significance of the village, the first step that must be done is to maintain the existence of historical buildings that become the embryo of development and landmark of the village. Actions that must be done include protecting the building from damage and providing new functions or dual functions in accordance with the demands of regional development. Second Phase; Encourage the formation and inclusion of new functions (cultural, social and economic) related to the revitalization of the area, covering functions that accommodate changes in the accessibility system of the area and increased access to the village to be able to play a role and benefit from the revitalization. Third Phase; Establish elements of outdoor
space (street furniture) in open spaces of the area (private road spaces and private spaces). This element is useful to support the establishment of unique characteristics of the village by giving a specific feel of the place. These elements can consist of: street lamps, pedestrian, tub plants, waste bins, paving pattern / pavement, pavement material, and vegetation of plants.

CONCLUSION

- Negeri Olok Gading Village as a cultural/historical village still have important and potential factors for cultural and tourism activities. The existence of the main landmark of Lamban Balak and several other traditional buildings can be the main capital in shaping the village atmosphere as a cultural/historical village. This is reinforced by the existence of the customs value system of Lampung that is applied by the society as well as the cultural arts values that are also still maintained.
- The aspect of regional development becomes a serious threat to the decline of function and the role of kampung as a cultural village. Increased accessibility of high areas along with the growth of new functions such as Citra Garden housing becomes a challenge for the integrity of the village in maintaining identity. Therefore, the involvement of stakeholders (city government, privat sectors and communities) in the institutional and management is required.
- The remaining physical and non-physical cultural resources need to be arranged immediately. With regard to physical cultural resources, the strategy that can be applied in the arrangement of this village is Conservation Strategy, with sub-strategy is on Preservation, Rehabilitation and Adaptive Use. These strategies applied not only for Kampung Negeri Olok Gading administratively, but broader area including Kuripan Area in the south.
- The intervention is not only touches on the established area, but also involving the greenbelt/riverside area of the Way Kuripan River. This is solely to increase the tourism potential of the village as well as provide precedent in managing such areas.

REFERENCES