

THE ROLE OF LOCAL CULTURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE AQUATIC SETTLEMENTS AT CENTRAL SULAWESI

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Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelago composed of the various ethnic groups that occupy both spaces of land and water spaces. The spaces found in the water of almost all the islands so that the developed into communities that inhabits coastal areas or territorial waters. This society then forming settlements as their residence. In general, they form a settlement is not planned properly. They build the appropriate level of knowledge that knows no standards or norms of raw, but the built as needed at the time. According to Kay and Alder (1999) Coastal are its unique the area, because in the context of the landscape. The coastal areas are a meeting place for land and sea. Furthermore, the coastal areas are an important area in terms of the various perspectives of planning and management.

Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in the draft of Law defines the Integrated Management of Coastal Areas of coastal areas as the transitional area that links terrestrial ecosystems and the marine ecosystem that lies between the boundary surface towards the finish line as far as the highest and the

seaward extent influence the activity of the mainland. Coastal areas have a high economic value, but its sustainability is threatened. With its unique potential and economic value coastal areas the area were then faced with the threat that high anyway, then it should be handled specially the coastal areas so that these areas can be managed in a sustainable manner.

The communities develop according local culture that they have as a specific characteristic in regulating their lives. The habits which later evolved into customary laws that govern the various aspects of life in both aspects of social relationships, rituals, beliefs, and others. Those things are reflected in the shape of their lives, both on the physical environment, social environment and society, which are the character, uniqueness, and distinctive cultural image in each region. Uniqueness, both in the social environment and physical environment that can contain local wisdom into the attraction and potential areas that could be developed as the local or indigenous values are very valuable.

Central Sulawesi province has the longest coastline in Sulawesi and composed of small islands is inhabited by many communities. In public life, cultural factors play an important role towards the establishment of settlement areas, especially in residential areas with unique characteristics and specifics. Aquatic community are a group or communities with distinctive cultural traditions, and most of the inhabits settlements in the area of coastal waters and islands of cultural uniqueness is reflected in their settlements with the reflection characteristics of function and form. Research carried out by a case study approach by means of data retrieval in naturalistic and qualitative analysis techniques.

Structuring Settlements Patterns and Aquatic House

Waters are largest settlement area in Central Sulawesi, not only found in of coastal areas but also scattered in small islands with diverse communities. This community has the potential of the cultural life of its own in the face of changes in its environment. In establishing the settlements they always use local cultural and ecological wisdom held so that the persisted in living their lives, and can predict its environmental sustainability. Therefore, it is necessary for the maintenance and excavation of local cultural values on

the settlers so it can become a reference in the sustainability of settlements, especially in the area of waters (of coastal and island). Central Sulawesi is largest province in the island of Sulawesi. A land area of approximately 68.033 square kilometers and reaches 189.480 square kilometers of sea. This region includes the eastern peninsula and some parts of northern peninsula.

The settlement waters inhabited by the families or the group who have of kinship relations. They are known as the sailor with the main livelihood as a fisherman. Therefore, they build settlements are located on the water or adjacent to water (coastal). In the development of the settlers began to live in coastal and inland areas are located adjacent to the sea. They still maintain a trait or character as sailors so the settlements or their home there is still a space or a place to store the tools to catch fish.

The settlements composed of a collection of houses forming the curved lines of the mainland the settlement surround or completely above the water. They built the settlement overlooking the cliff settlement with the back overlooking the sea. The road serves as a liaison between home access, the settlement facilities and public spaces. The settlers socially interaction on the streets in front of the house, where a bath (part from the road), and other public spaces at neighborhoods. In addition the road functioning as an open space, public space from the dwelling house because of limited land owned. The road does not only being in the mainland but is also part from the dwelling house above the sea level. This connection using the ingredients embedded of wood into the water and was in the front of the residence.

Dwelling house is vernacular house the form of shaped stage, using of wood materials in which some or wholly in sea of water and the rested on rocks. Their home layout composed of the main rooms and a kitchen equipped terrace as the room service and private. The main orientation is the sea so that the homes have two-way toward the sea and the street as the public space and the social space. Patio homes completed as the binding site of the boat and store their catch as well as a place to rest after the weary being at sea. Front porch (if any) serves as a social space between the settlers, business space or a link to the road, so its range very limited.



**Figure 1: Existing Condition Aquatic Settlements at Central Sulawesi
Desa Jayabakti Pulau Kabalutan Desa Labuan**



Desa Labuan

Figure 2: Site Plan Aquatic Settlement

The settlers generally using residential building materials are easily obtained in settlement environment that is wood, bamboo, palm leaves, sago leaves. The system used very simple structure that is then tied tongue and the pen. The foundation of a base with concrete, or rock but already equipped iron pen tied to of wood poles. They built a house by way of mutual aid, led by Chairman and the Chief Indigenous Village. In determining the location of the house they always consider the direction of the wind and waves, so that the curved linear-shaped settlement patterns and the the mainland surrounding the mountain rock.

The Local Culture in Formation and The Environment of Physical Settlements

Man's work is formed due to social background or culture conditions. In its development, particularly changes in space and the form of from the environment. The architecture is made up of cultural backgrounds (folk tradition) which reflect the culture, values espoused, habits and the desires of the community (Rapoport, 1969). Sound development of local cultural values reinforces community identity or community groups. Retrofitting is a creation of meaningful spaces more humans

(Samadhi, 2001). Uniformity and the diversity as an expression of a verbal statement to the figural quality that forms the image or identity and the meaning of a place (Rapoport, 1979; Wibowo, 2002).

Cultural influences in a settlement environment is dominant, although it has change and renewal. This process of switching from the product of history becomes a normative (Berg, 1972). The settlements are the embodiment of human self both as individuals and one entity with one another and their environment. Altman in Thurgut (1995) showed that the culture presented in the man-made physical environment (the settlement and residential) which describes the cultural values. Order a different space because of differences in rules that reflect the desires, values from the each society and present the fit between social space and the physical space (Rapoport, 1977).

Structuring the settlement is generally not regular because the settlers built their home only consider natural conditions and environment. Density of buildings in some parts very dense and the dense (approaching the mainland), being on the sea of the buildings located far apart. The settlements are surrounded by of water has a 'typological view' Mosque or Mushollah building as the sacred space as the majority of community are Muslim. Mosque surrounded by open space that serves as an open space, public spaces are also access from the residential settlers.

On the neighborhoods, there is space in which to make the boat functioning as the main room in addition to residence. It can be seen in all the neighborhoods or areas of the waters there are special places that can be used for boat building activities. 'Sampan' boats are usually made between the houses of settlers, while for larger boats are made in specific areas of settlements on the environment or at other islands if the land area has a limited area. Interaction activities are also carried out by settlers at the shower and washing as the public space. Similarly, at other public spaces i.e. Village Hall, Boat Floating Market and the market in the connecting the streets.

Residential are a shelter, where the process of cultures where humans live and thrive. In addition, the house is part from the overall settlement environment so that the settlers to live comfortably and the adapted to their environments. In social cultural, residential the settlers have started to change with the level of needs which has also been changed. The house do not only as

a place to gather and the interact, but is also maintain the values of privacy and the territory. Therefore, residents of built their houses with making limits on the space inside and outside the space. The front porch is transitional space from the public space (street) and a place to interact with other the settlers.

On the room in the house, the bedroom as the private space using a bulkhead or door coverings, because the bedroom is mainly used by women. Other spaces associated with the bulkhead, without insulation, different heights, with no height difference, because these spaces function as semi-public the space or semi-private. Another private room is the kitchen, bathroom, laundry room and patio. With different cultural backgrounds, the settlers have different perceptions and needs of the physical appearance of their home. It can be seen on the spatial location of their home, especially in the extra space that serves as the boat moorage, store fish, drying fish and the save fishing tools.

Cultural values espoused the settlers dwindling because of the knowledge, technology, and the increasing socio-economic the settlers. They began to built settlements and the away from the waters near the mainland, although the orientation of the settlement are still fixed to the sea. The spaces for storing boats, fishing equipment, usually placed along the coast. The catch of fish at sun on the back, front, or street.

In building a house to live in a simple ritual ceremony performed according to the teachings of Islam that they profess. Similarly, if finished making a boat, birth, death and the marriage. Rituals which they still do are all things related to sea, because the sea is the main room in their lives. Sea and its contents should be maintained, so that the settlers do not need to take to excess. They go to sea if supplies at home are gone, and the natural conditions allow it to go down to the sea.

Community groups are forming a defense to the extent of territory connecting road. They naturally form a group of houses connected by road either on land or sea. This group will provide its own image of the limits created in an environment where they live. Another existence created by maintaining the neighborhood because they feel comfortable, easy accessibilities, compatibility with the environment. The similarity of the perception of the environment maintenance and the residential atmosphere and environment is very supportive of all activities of the settlers.



Figure 3: The form and Spatial Layout Aquatic the settlement



Figure 4: Activity the settlers and the space used for the activities

Conclusion

Development led to the shifting cultural values in the life of a society. Core values remain their pet as the role model in life because they state that there will be a next life. These values are local cultural communities that were instrumental in the development the settlement, especially in the form of, order the settlement aquatic environment so it is a unique characteristic. In addition to the typical and specific the form of, the waters of this the settlement will be interesting attractions and the criteria in the mitigation of natural disasters.

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