

Urban Morphology at Historical Urban Riverside Settlement Area

Rebuilding City's Identity Through Morphology Of Historical Area

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Aim and Objective

To identify the morphology of riverside settlement in Palembang for the rebuilding the identity of the city as a historical place

By:

- Investigating on how place character of historical riverside area can establish the identity of river city.
- Identifying the physical and spatial patterns of riverside settlement along Musi river that characterized the origin character of the city;
- Investigating whether there is interdependency between the change of urban morphology and place identity.

Research Question

Urban morphology at historical riverside area

What are **the types of urban structure** and form that are found at historic riverside area based on physical properties and social value of riverside community

What **are the changes** of building form and urban structure at historical riverside settlement comparing orientation to river and too the land

Why and how do the changes happen?

Place identity of historical riverside area and its components

What are the key elements of old urban structure and **how do they influence** the current urban structure after the changes happens?

How do the remaining key elements such as building, walls, square of old urban fabric **promote the character of riverside** urban development and **rebuild the city's identity**

Rebuilding city identity towards the use of urban morphology

What do people perceive about the current physical and spatial environment at the riverside settlement area?

Do the people have meanings towards the physical and spatial setting of old riverside settlement area?

How to rebuild city's character by using the remaining key elements of historic urban area?

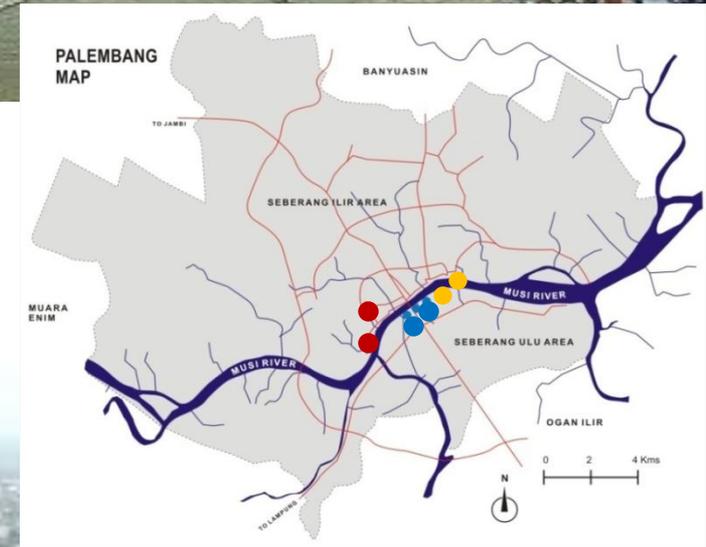
How does the urban morphology of riverside area contribute to urban policy making process to generate city's identity?

Scope

- Site study: Palembang
 - Old river city with historical riverside settlements
 - The existence of Musi river and its tributaries in present time
- 1659 -2000s;
 - 17th century map, constructed from archival studies
 - 1877, 1922, 1935, 1998, 2004
- Area observation:
 - Scope for UM; 6 old riverside settlements
 - Chinese settlement (Kapiten and Klenteng Village)
 - Arabian settlement (Bahrak and Al Munawar)
 - Malay settlement (Sekanak and Suro)
 - Scope for People perception: Musi riverside area
- Respondents:
 - Residents of riverside



Location



Methodology

Urban Morphology

Physical and Spatial Setting



Change of Physical and Spatial Setting



Street, plot, block, open space, land use, canal system, building size, morphological regions



Urban reminder (Lewicka, 2008)



Aerial Photograph
Superimposed maps



Morphology analysis
Arc GIS



The key urban elements which have strong character

People –Place Relationship

People Perception towards physical and spatial setting



Change of Image, Meaning and Perception



Attachment, character of a place, sense of place, key elements



The most memorable city element after changes



Interview

Photo sorting
Archival Docs

Questionnaire



Content Analysis
Nvivo

Image
Analysis

Statistical
Analysis
SPSS



Interdependency between urban morphology and identity

The high image ability urban elements



Research Progress

Phase	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Phase 1. Research Conceptualization			
Literature review	Progress bar spanning Year 1, Year 2, and the first half of Year 3.		
Problem definition	Progress bar in Year 1.		
Research Method	Progress bar in Year 1.		
Pilot Study	Progress bar in Year 1.		
RP Defense	Due date marker in Year 1.		
Phase 2. Data Collecting			
Survey Questionnaire		Progress bar in Year 2.	
Interview		Progress bar in Year 2.	
Maps		Progress bar in Year 2.	
Archival studies	Progress bar in Year 1.		
Phase 3. Data Analysis			
SQ: PASW 18.00		Progress bar in Year 2.	
Image Analysis: Excel 2007		Progress bar in Year 2.	
Content Analysis: NVivo 7.0		Progress bar in Year 2.	
Typo Morphology Analysis		Progress bar in Year 2.	Progress bar in Year 3.
Triangulation		Progress bar in Year 2.	Progress bar in Year 3.
Phase 4. Thesis Writing			
Writing		Progress bar in Year 2.	Progress bar in Year 3.
First Draft Submission			Due date marker in Year 3.
Final Draft Submission			Due date marker in Year 3.

Activity 

Progress 

Due date 

Preliminary Findings:

1. Survey questionnaire

- Factor analysis
 - To measure the Musi residents' attachment towards the riverside villages as their living environment/place
 - The results shows that most of residents associate them selves with the place in strong bonding, as emotional and functional bonding.
 - The residents also aware of the value embedded with their place, high in economic value, but low in historical value.

Place attachmentt dimension	Factors (n=144)
<i>Place identity</i>	
• I love this village very much	0.894
• Living in this village says a lot about who I am	0.844
• I feel this village is a part of me	0.819
Conbranch's alpha for (Place Identity)	0.925
<i>Place dependence</i>	
• I would not move to any other place for doing the things I do in this village	0.754
• No other better place compare to this village	0.771
• I fell more satisfy living in this village than any other places in Palembang	0.786
Conbranch's alpha for (Place Dependence)	0.844
<i>Place value</i>	
• In my opinion, this village located at Musi riverside has tourism potency as well as economic potency	0.877
• In my opinion, this village located at Musi riverside has strong relationship with the history of Palembang	0.670
• In my opinion, this village located at Musi riverside can be a place for recreational purpose	0.792
Conbranch's alpha for (Place Value)	0.767
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.908

Preliminary Findings:

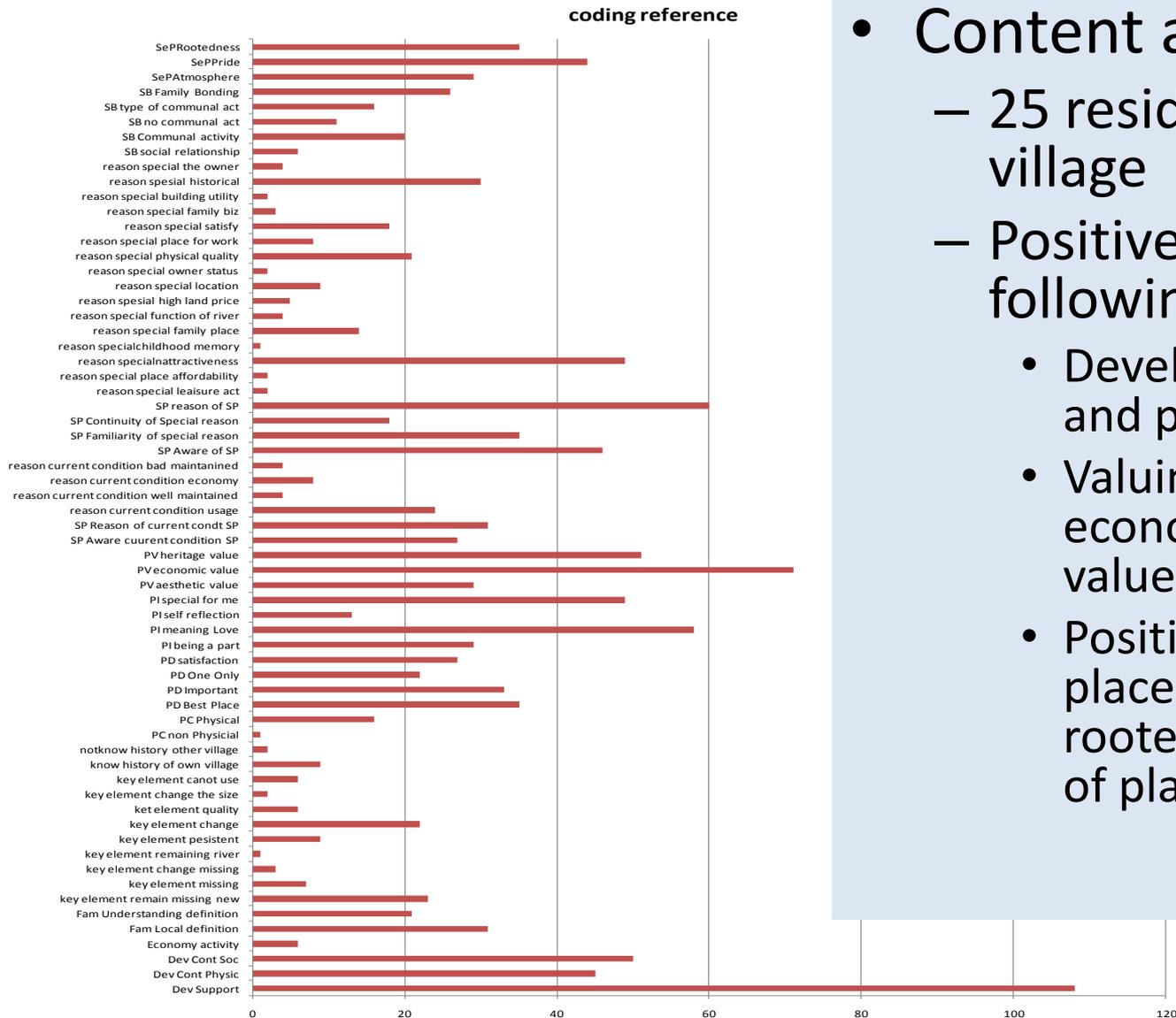
1. Survey questionnaire

- Memorable elements
 - Residents attachment towards the historical value of the 22 historical elements (elements' existence and history)
 - The 1153 responses
 - The residents of riverside village only recognize well the history of elements on their own village, and less understand the history of other elements at other village.
 - This also means that they recognize the name of the historical elements at other villages, but do not understand well about their history.
 - Residents are well understand about the history of the landmark of Palembang

The level of memorable	Name of elements	Location
Very high memorable elements (95.2 to 118 responses)	Great Mosque,	City center
	Ampera Bridge	
	Benteng Kuto Besak	
High memorable elements (72.5 to 95.2 responses)	16 Ilir Market	16 Ilir
Moderate memorable elements (49.7 to 72.4 responses)	Kapiten's Houses	Kapiten Village,
	Old Houses At Balakja,	Balakja Village
	Klenteng 9 Ulu	Klenteng Village
	Al Munawar Complex	Al Munawar Village
	Leiding Office	Sekanak Village
Low memorable elements (26.9 to 49.6 responses)	Hasyim Ning Limas	Sekanak
	Sayangan	16 Ilir
	Suro Mosque	Suro Village
	Limas Houses	Suro Village
	Tanggo Rajo	Kapiten Village
	Square At Kapiten	Kapiten Village
	Old Warehouses	Sekanak
	Tengkuruk Permai	City Center
	Stone Houses	Al Munawar Village
Very low memorable elements (4 to 26.8 responses)	Twin Houses	Al Munawar Village
	Old Houses At Klenteng	Klenteng Village
	Gedung Bola	Sekanak Village
	Beringin Janggut	City Center

Preliminary Findings:

2. Interview



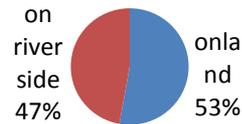
- Content analysis
 - 25 residents of riverside village
 - Positive responses to the following aspect
 - Development with social and physical requirements
 - Valuing high on the economic and historical value
 - Positively bonded to the place caused by love, pride, rootedness and awareness of place attractiveness

Preliminary Findings:

3. Image analysis

- Context

Comparison of the...



- On Land's Motifs and activities

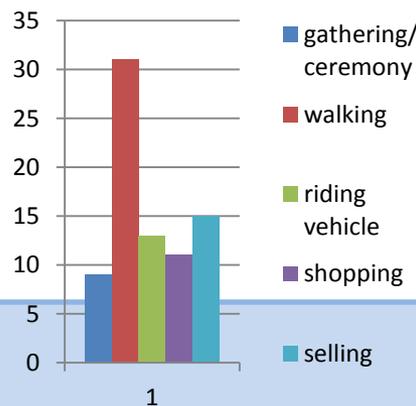
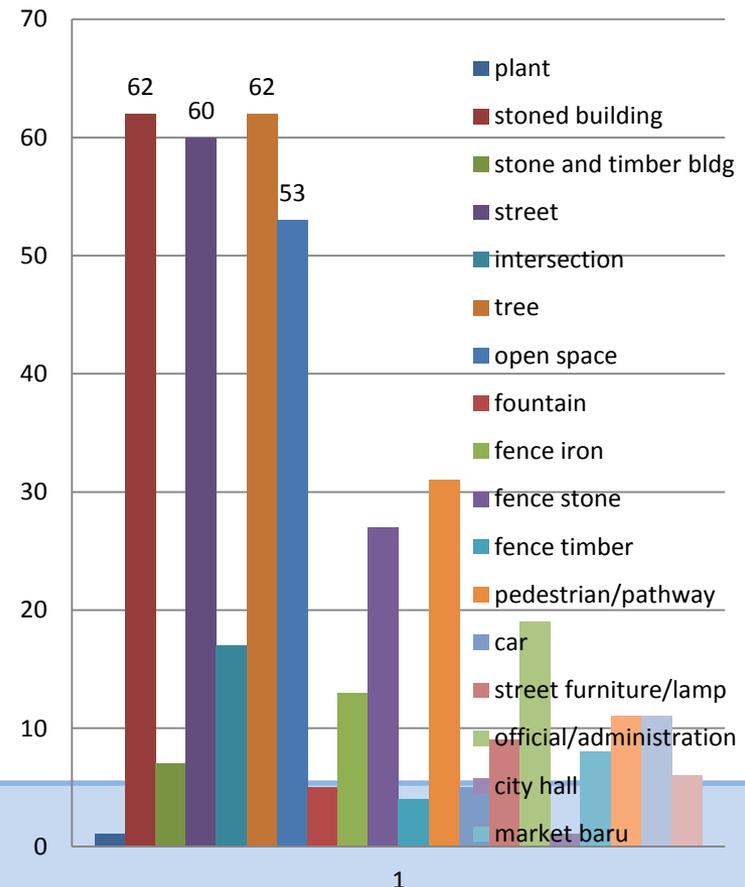


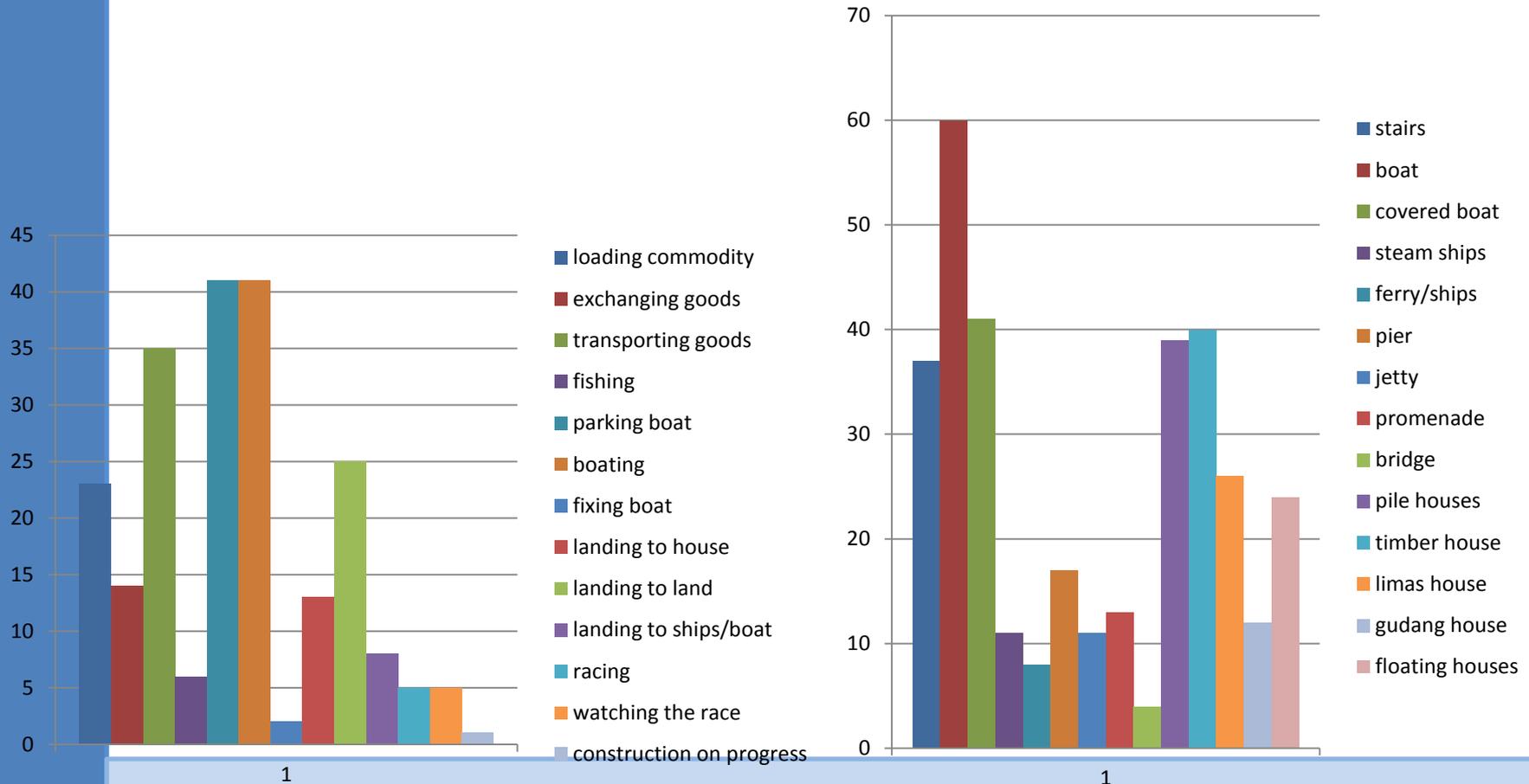
Chart Title



Preliminary Findings:

3. Image analysis

- On riverside's Motifs and activities



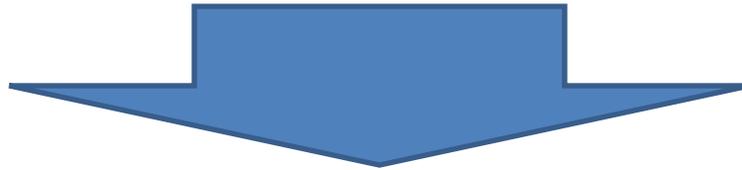
Problems

Current activity

- Geo-referencing the maps
- Digitizing the maps
- Learning the Arc Gis software

Threat

- Old maps (1877, 1922, 1941, 1945) have no map coordinate
- Must bring all map into the same map coordinate and tracing back all urban elements.
- Less familiar with the software



Need more time to do digitizing before starting Morphology analysis

Paper published

- **The Influence Of The Urban Elements Material Condition On The Existence Of Identity;** The 5th SEATUC, Hanoi, 26-27 Feb 2011: Rebuilding and Redefining The Identity of A Place:
- **The Transformation Process of Open Spaces of Riverside Villages along Musi River in Palembang ;** One Days Seminar Green Innovative Research, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia: 25 July 2011
- **The Dynamic of Cultural Expression of Ethnicity on Palembang's Riverside Urban Structure;** The 3rd International Graduate Student Conference on Indonesia (The 3rd IGSCI), Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, 8-9 Nov 2011:
- **Method to Elicit Local Wisdom in Perceiving the Transformation of Historical Living Environment;** The 12th International Seminar on Sustainable environment and Architecture (SENVAR12), Brawijaya University Malang, 10-11 Nov 2011

Thank you