

Characteristics study of old Kampong Settlement in Batan Semarang City

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ABSTRACT

The development of urban areas occurs due to the demands for space for activities from the community. Increased activity in the city center has an impact on increasing the need for housing. Kampong Batan is one of the settlements located in the downtown triangle area of Pandanaran road, Pemuda road and Gajah Mada road (PANDAMA). Kampong Batan is also one of the old kampongs that experienced the growth of residential areas due to the development of activities. The implication of the development of activities in the city center to Kampong Batan is experiencing changes that are seen physically and non-physically. In this study, we will examine the characteristics of the Batan settlement in Semarang City in order to find out the changes that occur due to the development of activities in the city center. The research method used is field observation by looking at the development of Kampong Batan from the colonial era to the present based on the map of the previous year of Semarang City. Then it is identified the changes that occur based on the road network, changes in the use of residential space and the characteristics of the settlements. The result is that the settlement of Old Kampong Batan began to be filled with settlements from 1925 to 2000. The changes that are happening today can be seen from the expansion of residential activity space into a terrace, for parking and as a place to sell. In addition, many changes in the area that were previously only areas with residential functions have now turned into trade and service functions.

Keywords: characteristics of village; old kampong settlement

INTRODUCTION

The city of Semarang is categorized as a traditional city because it grew during the era of the Islamic kingdom in Java. This can be reflected in the remnants of historical heritage and the toponim of the area (Hendro, 2016). At that time the city of Semarang as a pre-industrial city grew following the concept of modern (western) planning and structure which had different characteristics and patterns from traditional cities. In the last quarter of the 19th century, development in Semarang City began to lead to modern (industrial) urban planning. The emergence of modern factories causes the workplace to no longer be integrated with workers' settlements. The increasing number of factories triggers a lot of people commuting through the city. Therefore, there is an interest in building roads and transportation (Hendro, 2016; Zahnd, 2008). Complex industrial urban planning will prioritize transportation and road needs (Savitch, 2014) rather than residential areas including various supporting facilities and infrastructure.

Changes in the planning of Semarang city resulted in the development of residential areas in the city of Semarang. The area that was previously a settlement is growing and expanding towards the south of Semarang City (Cobban, 1974; Rahardjo, Rahma, & Herwati, 2010). This is made evident by the planning of residential areas in the Candi Baru area in 1916 and the Pekunden, Peterongan, Batan, Wonodri areas in 1919 (Nugraha, 2007; Aritama AAN et.al, 2022). The war that occurred around 1942-1949 had made Semarang a battlefield (Purwanto, 2005) and devastated the city of Semarang. So that in 1971 the Indonesian government began to carry out efforts to prepare the Semarang city master plan for the years of 1972-1992 which was later ratified as Regional Regulation No. 2/Kep/DPRD/72 dated April 4, 1972 (Nugraha, 2007).

The old village of Semarang City after the war began to undergo several changes in accordance with the establishment of Semarang city area function set out in the Semarang City Master Plan 1975-2000. The old kampongs area of Semarang City is included in development area 1 which is divided into the downtown area and the its extension. This area is functioned as a center for public service

activities (Central Business District) covering regional, local transportation, shopping, warehousing, and high-density housing (Semarang Municipality level II Region, 1990). With the said establishment of area function, the downtown area began to grow with trade and service buildings located side by side with the existing kampong area. The development of trade and service areas increases the need for residential areas around the area (Nursyahbani & Pigawati, 2015; Theresiana & Dewi, 2013). This phenomenon affects the existence of the old kampongs of Semarang City which existed earlier in the central area of Semarang City. The influence of area development on the kampongs of Semarang City can be seen based on the changes in the kampong area physically on the building and non-physically on the people's socio-cultural state.

Kampong Batan is one of the kampongs that has existed since the 1900s. The development of Kampong Batan appears on the 1909 map of Semarang City. It can be seen in the Kampong Batan area that there are already Seteran and Batan settlement areas on the inspection road (along the Semarang River). The growth of settlements in the city of Semarang also occurred in the Batan area which in 1919 had been planned to be a residential area. After the war period, the Batan area continued to develop along with the acceleration of development that occurred in the city of Semarang. In addition, the construction of the road network has also increasingly influenced the development of the Kampong Batan area, which now has become a residential area in the center of Semarang City which has a fairly high population density. This development also changed Kampong Batan into an administrative area unit for Miroto Subdistrict. The development of the downtown commercial area is increasingly pressing the existence of residential areas in the center of Semarang City. As a resilience attempt, the situation of the old kampong of Semarang City has undergone several changes to maintain its existence. Therefore, in this study, an assessment of the characteristics of the existing settlements in Kampong Batan (currently known as Miroto Subdistrict) will be carried out as a resilience attempt of the old kampong area of Semarang City against the development of the surrounding commercial area

RESEARCH METHODS

The purpose of this study was to identify the characteristics of the settlement of Batan old kampong towards the development of the surrounding commercial area. This study uses a theoretical approach regarding changes in characteristics that occur in the Kampong Batan area. Changes in the area started from the initial formation of the kampong to the current condition of the settlement. The identification of changes is carried out by tracing the development of the road network, the development of activities on the area and the expansion of residential space that occurred due to the situation of the kampong which began to be pushed by the growth of the trade and service area in the center of Semarang City. To achieve this goal, this research uses the observation method. According to Arikunto & Suhardjono (2006), observation is data collection by direct observation at the location of the research object.

Observational data collected is then analyzed descriptively by showing the form of changes that occur. Researchers can study the process of area development that has occurred based on the phenomena seen in image data and changes in the function of residential activities that occur in Kampong Batan. Interviews with several key informants were conducted to support the description analysis in order to obtain several perspectives on life in the area. Therefore, this study can provide a comprehension of the phenomena experienced by research subjects in the Kampong Batan area. The scope of the discussion of the material is in accordance with the research objective, namely to examine the characteristics of settlements in the old kampong of Semarang City that occurred in Kampong Batan based on changes in the road network, changes in residential activities and expansion of residential space. The scope of this research area is Kampong Batan which has an area as part of Miroto Sub district, Central Semarang District, Semarang City.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Development of kampong batan

Kampong Batan is one of the residential areas in the PANDAMA Triangle area of Semarang City. This village has existed since the Dutch colonial era and is included in the old kampongs inhabited by Javanese natives. However, the existence of residential buildings in Kampong Batan could not

be found prior 1900. On the 1886 map of Semarang City, the residential area of Semarang City in the PANDAMA Triangle only has a few villages located along Bodjong and Depok road to the border with Semarang River. In said year Kampong Batan was still a stretched wide area of rice fields. In addition, the road network is only available up to the Semarang River border.

The emergence of settlements in the kampong Batan area began to be seen in 1909. In that year, residential areas only existed on the outskirts of the Semarang River. The names of the existing kampongs that year were Kampong Seteran and Kampong Batan. Kampong Seteran is close to the east side of Semarang River outskirt. This kampong is called Seteran because previously in this kampong there was a house of a Dutch zuster (Hendro, 2016). However, there are also those who say that this area is called Seteran because the area was formerly a shooting practice for the colonial soldiers (Joe, 1931). Meanwhile, the Batan settlement is located on the outskirt of the Semarang River to the south of Sekayu Old Kampong. The southern part of Batan and Seteran in 1909 was still a rice field area.



Figure 1. Map of Semarang City in 1886(a) and 1909(b) (<http://maps.library.leiden.edu>, 2020)



Figure 2. Map of Semarang City in 1935(a) and 1946(b) (<http://maps.library.leiden.edu>, 2020)

On the map of 1935, In Kampong Batan area has seen the outline of the road network plan to be build. Based on the planned road network pattern, it can be identified that its usage will be as a residential area. On the maps of 1935 and 1946, there was no built area development visible in

Kampung Batan. The development of the built area only has a few additional buildings in the southern corner of the confluence of Mayjen Sutoyo with Gajah Mada Road during the time.

The development of residential areas in Kampung Batan before the year 2000 can be identified based on the 1972 Semarang City Master Plan. The document has stated that there is MH Thamrin road that passes through the Kampung Batan area. The road connects the main road of Semarang (Bodjong Road) with Pandanaran Road. Hence, many trade and service areas grow along MH Thamrin road. In 2003, the residential area in Kampung Batan was already seen to be full of buildings. The road network planned in 1935 has been seen to be a residential area to this day. There is no significant change in the residential area, which are seen based on land use on the image map of Semarang City from 2003 to 2019. However, changes in the function of the area occur with the situation of Kampung Batan which is located in the PANDAMA commercial triangle area of Semarang City as a strategic area due to being located close to the center of Semarang City.

Road network changes

Since the start of the development of residential areas in Kampung Batan, Semarang City, many road constructions have been carried out for area access. In 1909, the Kampung Batan area along the outskirts of the Semarang River had a network of inspection roads built adjacent to the Semarang River. Then there are three lines of the road network for access in kampung Batan and kampung Seteran. The border between Kampung Batan and Kampung Pekunden has also been marked by a road network which is currently known as Mayjen Sutoyo Road. Meanwhile, on the eastern border of Kampung Batan, there is Laan Hoogenraad (Dutch)/ High Council Street.

In 1935, there was a plan for the kampung Batan road network that was shown on the map of the year, but until 1946 there had not been any additional road network seen to be built for the residential area of Kampung Batan. After the war that ravaged the city of Semarang, in 1971 the government began to propose the creation of a master plan for the city of Semarang as an effort to rebuild the city. In 1975, based on the Semarang City master plan for 1975-2000, it was stated that there was a road network that divided Kampung Batan into 2 parts. The road is the MH Thamrin road which connects the area around Bodjong-Depok Roads with Mayjen Sutoyo and Pandanaran Road (see figure 3). This development became the beginning of the rapid development of settlements and neighborhood road networks for the Batan residential area. Since 1995, the road in Kampung Batan has the highest function as a secondary collector road, including MH Thamrin, Gajah Mada, and Mayjen Sutoyo-DI Panjaitan Roads. The roads are still designated as a secondary collector road. In the images from 2003 to 2019, there is no change in the road network in Kampung Batan. However, in 2017 there was a change in the direction of the road which was previously a two-way road to a one-way road on MH Thamrin and Gajah Mada Road.



Figure 3. Map of Semarang City in 2020 (a)

Characteristics of Housing In Kampong Batan

Kampong Batan is one of the residential areas planned by Thomas Karsten in 1919 to become one of the planned urban areas (Nugraha, 2007). Residential area planning in Batan Village is divided into large, medium and small residential areas. This can be seen from the plan for the plot sizes of the area on the 1935 map of Semarang City (figure 2a). Based on the results of observations, the current residential area in Batan Village (2019), there are settlements with large plots located in the southern part of Kampong Batan, settlements with mid-sized plots located on the west and east side of MH Thamrin Road, and small plots settlements on the north along the outskirts of the Semarang River.

Settlements with large plots have an area greater than 80 m², with some houses having a fairly large front yard. The distance between the fence and the wall of the house is more than 2 meters. There are many buildings that have a number of floors of about 2-4 floors. Some houses have space between buildings and some are huddled against one wall. Some houses maximize their land to be used as house buildings where the ground floor is used as a garage and the living space is on the 2nd floor. Traditional house models in settlements with large plots have an average of 1 floor and the land area is used as a garden. While in modern house models, the house has a number of floors of 2-4 floors, the floor area of the house maximizes land so that it does not have a yard and the 1st floor is mostly used as a garage. In settlements with medium plots, the area is less than 80m² with a front yard that is sufficient for car parking so that the distance between the fence and the wall of the house is approximately 3 meters. The number of floors of the building is 1 or 2 floors, and there is no distance between buildings that is only divided by one wall. The model of the house found in this medium-sized plot is dominated by modern house buildings, while the traditional house model has undergone several changes with the addition of activity space.

The small plot house settlement is an old kampong area that has existed since 1909. In this settlement the house plot has an area of less than 50 m². Due to the narrow land area of the house, the type of house found in this settlement are coupling houses. The boundaries between houses are only marked by one separate wall and the roof of the house connect as one so that the building blocks look like rectangles. This small plot of settlement does not have a yard. The walls of the house are usually directly adjacent to the road and if there is a distance between the house and the wall, it is mostly used as a vehicle parking area. Many single unit house models in settlements with small plots have traditional house architecture. The house only has 1 floor and does not have a front yard so the house is directly adjacent to the road. However, there are also houses that have been renovated with 2-3 floors to be used as boarding houses.

Based on the 2003 image, Kampong Batan has become a densely populated area as seen from the small and medium-sized building blocks that are close together. This situation still persisted until 2019, with no significant land changes were seen. However, in recent years, there have been many changes in the function of the building into cafes, restaurants and shops, especially in buildings located on the side of MH Thamrin, Gajah Mada, Mayjen Sutoyo, and Moh Suyudi Roads. The following figure is the settlement groups in Kampong Batan

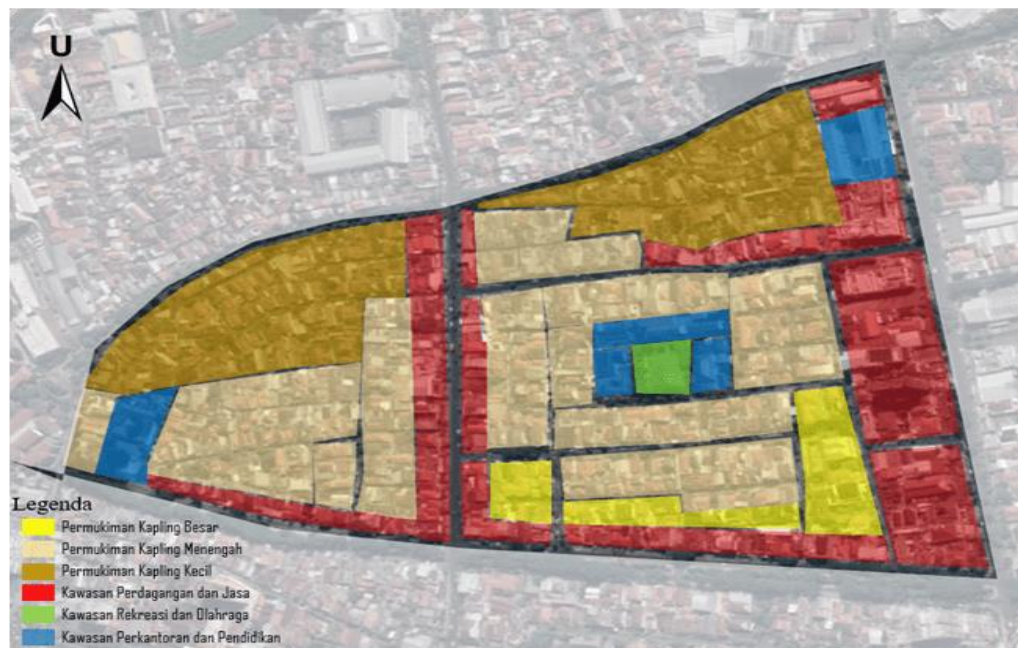




Figure 4. Map of Semarang City in 2020 (b)

Changes in the Forms of Residential Space Expansion

Settlements in Kampong Batan began to develop in the 1900s. The development of commercial activities in the center of Semarang City affects the situation of the surrounding settlements. Kampong Batan experienced changes in terms of the residential space usage caused by the development of economic activities around the village. Based on the observations that have been conducted, several old residential buildings in Kampong Batan have undergone changes in line with the needs of their users. The form of change can be identified based on the expansion of residential activity space. The expansion of residential space is divided into 5 types, namely, expansion in the form of porch/terrace (Stoops), an expansion with height (Platform), an expansion in the form of veranda with tall base (Porches), the use of outdoor space with dual function (Outdoor Room), and expansion of the yard as a liaison between private and public spaces (Yard) (Rybczynski et al., 1984). The following is the changes in the use of residential space that occurred in the Kampong Batan Settlement:

Table 1. The Form of Residential Space Expansion Occurred in Kampong Batan

Location and Documentation	Form of Residential Space Expansion
<p>Small Plot Settlement (West Batan)</p> 	<p>Most of the buildings in the small plot Settlement in the western part of Kampong Batan are directly adjacent to the road and do not have a yard. Expansion of residential activity space in the form of a terrace so that there is space between the house and the neighborhood road. There is also a clear boundary between the house and the road in the form of a fence. In addition, this terrace also has a function as a vehicle parking area and a place to dry clothes.</p>
<p>Small Plot Settlement (East Batan)</p>	

Location and Documentation	Form of Residential Space Expansion
	<p>Not much different from the small plot settlement in the western part of Kampong Batan, in the small plot settlement in the eastern part of Kampong Batan the house is directly adjacent to the road and the form of extension is a terrace. However, in this settlement there is no clear boundary between the road and the house. The additional space is used as a place for gathering, drying clothes, parking vehicles and a place to put goods.</p>
Mid-Size Plot Settlement (West Batan)	<p>The expansion of residential space in the settlement area of the western part of Kampong Batan is used as a vehicle parking area and there is a clear boundary between residential space and neighborhood roads. In addition, there are several houses that make additional residential space as a vending space. The addition of residential space is done by adding a canopy to the boundary of the house fence which functions as a shade for the house from rain and hot weather.</p>
Mid-Size Plot Settlement (East Batan)	<p>Some of the mid-sized plot settlements in the eastern part of Kampong Batan have an expansion of activity space with the addition of a terrace and canopy for vehicle parking spaces, aside from that there is a clear boundary between the house and the road in the form of a fence and some plants in the small yard in front of the house.</p>
Large Plot Settlement	<p>The large plot settlement in Kampong Batan already has a space designation that suits the needs of its users. So that each house has a yard, parking space and sufficient space. In addition, in several large residential lots, the neighborhood road is not directly adjacent to the house fence, there is a barrier in the form of plants that decorates the edge of the neighborhood road.</p>

Source: Author's Analysis, 2020

Changes in the characteristics of the Batan old kampong of Semarang City due to the development of a commercial area in the downtown of Semarang City have an influence on the characteristics of the village in the form of land use, road network and settlement situation. The following table below will show the types of changes that occurred in Batan Village starting from 1886 to the present 2020.

Characteristics Changes of Kampong Batan	1886-1945	1945-2000	2000-2020 (Present)
Kampong Development	In 1909, the Seteran and Batan villages appeared around the edge of the Semarang River. In 1935, there was a plan for a residential area by the Dutch.	In 1946, no settlement development was seen. Post war, the Semarang City government began to make the Batan area a residential designation that was close to the Semarang City CBD.	The kampong area has been transformed into a commercial area. Many old houses have been renovated to become business houses that have high economic value.
Road Network	There is an Inspection road, a kampong street, Mayjen Sutoyo road and some of the Gajah Mada road known as Dewan Tinggi road.	Many new road networks have been built, such as MH Thamrin road and Batan Settlement neighborhood road,	Secondary collector roads MH Thamrin and Gajah Mada became one-way in 2017.
Settlement Characteristics	The function of the area as a kampong settlement area that has a low density.	The settlement area was ravaged after the war, therefore the plan of the Batan settlement area was conducted which currently has large, medium and small types of houses.	Has a fairly high building density, the area function becomes a commercial one, the addition of residential space for houses that are used as vending, terraces and parking space.

CONCLUSION

Kampong Batan has undergone changes along with the development of the commercial area in the center of Semarang City. The emergence of kampong Batan in 1909 was still a residential area adjacent to agricultural land. The government initiated to form a development plan policy in the City of Semarang post war that destroyed the Semarang City area in 1972. Kampong Batan is used as a residential area adjacent to the center of business district (CBD). So that the development of the Batan residential area began to grow into a densely populated area with large houses, medium houses and small houses. This was identified based on field situation where there are several large, medium and small traditional model houses that survive in Kampong Batan. The resilience of the Batan residential area against the development of the Semarang business center is accompanied by an update or expansion of the residential activity space. Expansion of activity space in the form of terrace (stoop) addition, expansion for daily activities in small type houses and expansion for vehicle parking, for vending and relaxing places in medium type houses.

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