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URBAN ARCHITECTURE IN MALABERO VILLAGE, THE OLD CITY OF BENGKULU

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ABSTRACT

Urban architecture in Malabero village is an interesting part to be researched. This is demonstrated by several elements of urban architecture that illustrate specific characteristics such as the Thomas Parr Monument, the Old Post Office, Merdeka Square, Kampung Cina, Bengkulu Malay settlement, a settlement built on the coastline and various building build on the sea embankment. This research was conducted to determine the configuration of contemporary architecture in Malabero and how it happen using qualitative and explorative methods. The research results that architecture configuration of the street in Malabero village consists of spread and linear organic patterns. Architecture configuration of building and space on the settlement scale based on ethnicity with diverse characteristics and tend to follow the street with linear patterns, meanwhile on the urban scale tend to the octopus shape cities. The configuration of infrastructure and vegetation in Kampung Cina and Merdeka Square is complete and well designed. Furthermore, the configuration of signages tend to be found at the cross street. This research also revealed that the architecture configuration was formed due to several factors such as historical, geographical, policy, and control of the government, economic, socio-cultural, important event, and lifestyle.

Keywords:

Urban, Architecture, Contemporary, Malabero, Bengkulu

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1. Introduction

Malabero is one of the thirteen villages in Teluk Segara sub-district of Bengkulu City, Bengkulu Province. According to Siddik (1996) and Setiyanto (2001), Malabero village is the forerunner of Bengkulu urban today. Rohimin, et al (2017) state that it began with the British colonial agreement on the spice trade with *Sungai Lemau* Kingdom and *Sungai Hitam* Kingdom in 1685. The British colonial then obtained land from *Sungai Lemau* Kingdom. Furthermore, Seno, et al (2012), state Joseph Collet the Deputy Governor of the British colony, took the initiative to establish Fort Marlborough in 1714 because the colony's first fort, called Fort York was located in inappropriate location.

Malabero is an special village because its located near historical buildings such as the Fort Marlborough and tourist areas such as the *tapak paderi*, the old port and the *gerga* Tabut. The urban architecture in Malabero is an interesting part to be researched. This is indicated by several elements urban architecture that illustrates specific characteristics such as the Thomas Parr Monument, the Old Post Office, Merdeka Square, Kampung Cina, Bengkulu Malay settlement, settlement

built on the coastline and various building build on the sea embankment. This is in line with Wardhani (2005) states that the city of Bengkulu has many historical relic that the artifacts of the city.

Therefore, this research was conducted to determine the contemporary architecture configuration of building and space as well as to find out how this could happen. To achieve these objectives, qualitative and explorative research methods were used. The results of this research are expected to open the insight of local communities and local governments that the Malabero village is a unique heritage area in terms of architecture configuration of building and space, so it is worth maintaining. Furthermore, the research results can also be used as a reference to develop and maximize Malabero as a tourist area while maintaining the architecture configuration of the old urban.

2. Literature Review

Vitruvius in Morgan (1914) defines architecture: the art of building, the making of time-pieces, and the construction of machinery...must be built with due reference for durability, convenience, and beauty. Another

opinion expressed by Ching (2007) which states that architecture on a building scale has four components, called function, form, technique and context. Furthermore, Rapoport (1969) states that architecture is a form of construction that aims to change the physical environment based on an order on the basis of values (which become the goals) chosen by humans, both individuals and groups. Complementing the definitions above, Doxiadis (1970) links architecture as human settlement. This theory states that human settlement is the relationship between container and content. The container is in the form of artificial physical space and natural space, while the content is the human and community. This theoretical element is then reduced to several other aspects of nature, human, social, shell, and supporting networks.

Gallion & Eisner (1986) state that urban is a concentration of population in a particular geographical area that is supporting itself relatively permanently from existing economic activities in the region. Urban can be a center of industry, commerce, education, government, or cover all these activities. In line with the statement, Christaller in Mulyandari (2011) states that urban is a service center, a provider of marketing services for the neighborhood. Furthermore, Rossi (1982) sees the urban as a combined artifact of the sites, the events and the signs.

Hillier (1996) states configuration is formed from the arrangement of spaces in buildings, boundaries, zones, and groups of spaces that form patterns related to the principle of relations between human and space. In line with the statement, Darjosanjoto (2006) in Wardhana (2007) states configuration is the relationship between one space and another space as a whole and complex. From the definitions above, it can be said that the configuration of space and building is not only related to the inner space, but also the outer space, and the latter is called an enclosure.

GLC Research (1980) states that enclosure is the concept of outer space which is actually similar to the concept of inner space, while the difference lies in the scale. Furthermore, Moughtin (2003) in Zeunert and Waterman (2018) states that enclosure is a ratio between the vertical and horizontal dimensions of space that can be used to determine the shape of a good urban. GLC Research (1980) also states that enclosure consists of street floor, street wall and street roof elements meanwhile Ashihara (1974) states the quality of enclosure is the result of a comparison of the street scale that is transformed into the descriptive meaning of the sense and impression of a space where D (distance) and H (height). For more details, it can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Enclosure Quality

Scale	Senses	Impression
D/H < 1	Strong	Under Pressure
D/H = 1 to D/H = 3	Proportion & Balance	Harmonious
D/H > 3	Missing Influence	Spacy

Based on the explanation, it can be seen that the physical appearance in any form, including space, building as enclosures, to the elements of other enclosures are formed by a number of needs or interests and factors ranging from activities, functions, economic, social, socio-economic, cultural, politics and others. Furthermore, the relationship articulation of architecture configuration results in a geometric and organic form.

On the settlement scale, Bintarto (1983) in Triana (2012) states that spatial patterns of settlement generally form linear patterns, grouping and spread patterns. On the urban scale, Branch (1996) in Mulyandari (2011) states that the development patterns of a physical urban consist of continuous radial patterns, non-continuous radials, continuous gridiron, continuous concentric radials, and continuous linear.

Other forms of the urban states by Nelson (1908) in Yunus (2000) who divides urban in the forms of compact and non-compact forms. Compact forms consist of square cities, rectangular cities, fan shaped cities, rounded cities, ribbon shaped cities cities), octopus or star shaped cities, and unpatterns cities. Meanwhile, the non-compact cities consist of forms of fragmented cities, chained cities, split cities, and stellar cities. One of example urban form in Indonesia is Malang state by Tallo, Pratiwi, Astuti (2014) Malang is a compact city with unpatterns shape, due to the density and the street doesn't form a patterns.

3. Research Method

To explain the architecture configuration in Malabero village and find out how its happen, this research use explorative qualitative methods by collecting primary and secondary data.

Primary data were collected by direct site observations at D. I. Panjaitan street, Pelabuhan Lama street, Araw street, Pariwisata street, Hazarin street and A.Yani street. Interviews were also carried out to local officials, ethnic leaders, elder people and people who considered competent. Documentation was carried out by taking photos at the research location. Inventory was carried out by measuring the buildings, making maps, completing maps based on the site conditions and redrawing. The collection of audio-visual material was carried out by taking video at the research location. On the other hand, secondary data obtained by searching literature from books, photographs and images related to the research topics.

4. Results and Discussions

4.1 Architecture Configuration

This research found that the architecture configuration of building and space in Malabero identificate in two scales, settlement scale and urban scale. In this research architecture configuration consists of configuration of the street, configuration of the building and space, configuration of infrastructure, configuration of signages and configuration of vegetation.

4.1.1. Configuration of the street

On the settlement scale, Malabero village has a street configuration with a continuous linear organic patterns following the shape of the shoreline. On the figure 1, number 8 is the Pariwisata street built by the Bengkulu provincial government. According to the news published by bengkulutoday.com (2020), the construction of this infrastructure was carried out by Governor Agusrin's leadership period between 2005 until 2010. On the figure 1, number 9 is D. I. Panjaitan street which continues to Araw street, these street built by the British government.

The alignment of streets patterns form a strong configuration that indicated because the area are geographically located on the edge of the beach. Pariwisata street made by the Bengkulu urban government as a infrastructure to develop potential of the beach as a tourism area. In the past, D. I. Panjaitan street is made tend to follow the shoreline to facilitate the oldport and transportation.



Figure 1. Contemporary Architecture Configuration

Source: Researcher Analysis (2020)

On the urban scale, Malabero village has a spread patterns street configuration and leads to the Merdeka Square area. On the the figure 1, number 1 is Hazairin street leads to St. Yohannes church, Aisyiyah Kindergarten, PLN Office, Resident House, Elementary School 1 of Bengkulu Urban, Vocational School 2 Semarak of Bengkulu Urban, Bhayangkari Kindergarten and Pasar Baru village. On the the figure 1, number 2 is Indra Caya street leads to Balai Raya Semarak. On the the figure 1, number 3 is A. Yani street leads to Bengkulu Regional Police Station, Thomas Parr Monument, Post Office, Brokoto Market, Kampung Cina, Pers Monument, Fort, Regional Government's Mess, old port, Kebun Keling

village and the urban center. On the the figure 1, number 4 is Pendakian Street leads to Kampung Cina, Brokoto Market 2, and old malabero. On the the figure 1, number 5 is Kolonel Berlian Street leads to Elementary School 11 of Bengkulu Urban, Malabero Penitentiary of Bengkulu Urban, old malabero. On the the figure 1, number 6 is Todak street leads to St. Carolus School and Sumur Meleleh village. On the the figure 1, number 7 is Veteran street leads to the Teluk Segara sub-district office, the British cemetery, Bhayangkara Hospital and Jitra village.

Based on the results of interviews, the old Post Office, Resident House, PLN Office, Aisyiyah Kindergarten, Bhayangkari Kindergarten, British Cemetery, Bhayangkara Hospital, Balai Raya Semarak, Malabero Penitentiary, Saint Carolus School and St. Yohannes Church are buildings built during the colonial period. Due to the conditions, it can be said that the configuration was formed because the street were made to lead to building with special functions. Furthermore, Malabero's topography in the form of low land and hilly has caused the choice of spread street patterns. Even though the street shape is not flat, spread street patterns tend to be more efficient in time than circular continuous street patterns.

4.1.2. Configuration of building and space

On the settlement scale, architecture configuration of building and space tend to follow the street as linear settlement patterns because of the availability of beach tourism infrastructure along the beach. Furthermore, in the past the area had not developed as today, so the construction of settlement tend to appoache the transportation route such as in the left and right sides of the street or near the old port. This is consistent with the results of the interview which states that in the past there are forests and bushes in Malabero village.

Research by Wardhani (2005) states the old city of Bengkulu has a concentric radial shape and centered on the Thomas Parr monument with kurvalinear street patterns. Meanwhile in this research, the results of architecture configuration of building and space on urban scale tend to octopus or star shaped cities, centered on Merdeka Square with spread street patterns. The patterns of street is spread, because of the topographic and to make easier and faster accesibilities at certain points.

In the term of architecture, Merdeka Square area surrounded by building such as Bhayangkari Kindergarten, Aisyiyah Kindergarten, Vocational School 2, old PLN office, the old Post office, Telkom office, and resident house. These building consist of one floor, with large windows and glass vents, *bidai* wall with hip soofs from metal roofing material. There are stone ornaments on the lower wall.

St. Yohannes church, it is consists of one floor, gable roof that equipped with a round glass bearing the cross. Right beside the church, there a new modern bulding consist of two floor and glass façade. For the government building such as Balai Raya, consists of two floors, with several stairs at the front. It has large of glass windows and doors, glass vents, huge pillars, and a hip roof made of black metal roofing material.

Malabero Police office, Elementary School 1, shops arcade consists of two floors with brick wall or woods and hip roofs. The Brokoto Market consists of two floor, brick wall, metal folding doors, and saddle roofs made of zinc material. Thomas Parr Monument forms as a dome building, with arched doors equipped by iron trellises as entrance and there are stone ornaments on the lower wall. Generally, the style of architecture in this area is colonial and modern.

In the term of function, Merdeka Square area surrounded by various function of building and space, such as public facilities (field, jogging track, children playground, cultural stage, Balai Raya Semarak), offices (PLN Office, Post Office, Telkom Office, Police Station), education (Elementary School 1, Aisyiyah Kindergarten, Bhayangkari Kindergarten, Vocational School 2), trade (shops and Brokoto Market 1, and restaurants), religious (St. Immanuel Church) and buildings to commemorate the death of British residents such as (Thomas Parr Monument).

In the terms of territorial boundaries, Merdeka Square becomes a meeting point for five administrative boundaries at the village level, called the villages of Malabero, Sumur Meleleh, Jitra, Kebun Keling and Pasar Baru. Until now, Merdeka Square functions as a green space that accommodates daily activities such as culinary centers, children playgrounds, jogging tracks, evacuation point, to cultural activities such as the Tabot festival.

Furthermore, architecture configuration of building and space on the settlement scale also has diverse characteristic in each area. Kampung Cina is located in D. I. Panjaitan street and Pelabuhan Lama street, and bordered by Kebun Keling village. Building configuration consists of middle rise of shop houses that stick to each other and oriented towards the street. The architecture of the building consists of two or more floors with 5 to 24 m width and 14 to 53 m length. The first floor is made of brick wall with 30 cm wall thickness. On the second floor of the building, the wall are made of of wood or brick wall. Buildings with three and four floors are also made of brick wall. Most of buildings use a typical Chinese roof made of zinc or tile, others use a non-concrete roof. Each shophouse has Chinese ornaments on the roof and on the wall. Generally, the architecture style of the building is Chinese.

The shophouse character still represents the trade area, because the buildings are connected to each other through terraces which are also directly connected to the pedestrian and street. There are no buildings with fences, but some shop houses are seen adding iron trellis to the entrance for security reasons. In Kampung Cina located at D. I. Panjaitan street, most of the building architecture is in the form of a shop house that functions as a shop house, shop, residential house, temple or café.

The condition of shop houses in Kampung Cina is quite unique, where the row of shop houses located at the western side of D. I. Panjaitan Street tends to be thicker with Chinese architectural style than the buildings at the eastern side. Based on the results of interviews, this happened because on the east side, huge fire has occurred for several times.

It has been explained previously that the inner space (building) is closely related to the outer space (enclosure). On the figure 2, the enclosure elements at D. I. Panjaitan consist of the street floor element are in the form of hotmix asphalt and pedestrian, the street wall elements are in the form of shop house wall and the street roof elements the form of the sky, tree canopy and building canopy. Furthermore, on the figure 2 also shows that the setback of buildings not to be seen intact because of it is covered by the gables.

The enclosure quality is calculated by using the D/H formula, D (distance) width of the street with open space and H (height) is the height of the building. On the table 2, the quality of enclosure has a proportional and balanced sense with a harmonious impression.



Figure 2. Enclosure in D. I. Panjaitan Street

Source: Researcher Analysis (2020)

Table 2. Enclosure Quality in D. I. Panjaitan Street

West Side	South Side	Score	Scale	Senses	Impression
20 m	20 m/	1.21-	D/H=1	Proportion	Harmonious
/14.8 m	16.5 m	1.35	To D/H=3	& Balance	

Another ate in Kampung Cina is Pelabuhan Lama street which isn't the main route. Building configuration consists of low to middle rise buildings that stick to each other and oriented towards the street. The architecture of building consists of one to four floors with 5 to 12 m width and 10 m to 29 m length. The first and second floor is made of brick wall with 15-30 cm wall thickness and the rest is wooden wall. Buildings with three and four floors are also made of brick wall. Most of buildings use a typical Chinese roof made of zinc or tile, others use a non-concrete roof. Unfortunately, a few building has Chinese ornaments on the roof and on the wall. Generally, the architecture style of the building is Chinese and modern.

The building are connected directly to the street because based on the results of interview, in the past this area was warehousing that served to store cargo of ships anchored at the old port. Most of buildings doesn't have fence, but there are some building use brick or trellis fences. In this area, the architecture of the building functions as a house, swallow house, workshop, restaurant, foundation, and empty building.

On the figure 3, the enclosure elements at Pelabuhan Lama consist of the street floor elements are in the form of rough asphalt and coral, the street wall elements are in the form of building wall, and the street roof elements are in the form of sky and building canopy. Furthermore,

on the figure 3 also shows that the building setback is not visible entirely because covered by the building canopy and the street size tends to be narrow. On the table 3, the quality of enclosure has a strong sense with a pressure impression.

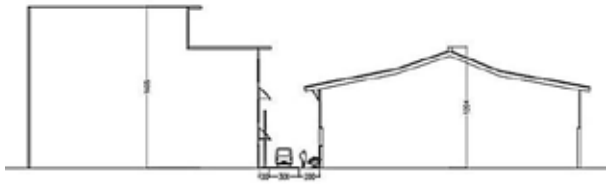


Figure 3. Enclosure in Pelabuhan Lama Street
Source: Researcher Analysis (2020)

Table 3. Enclosure Quality in Pelabuhan Lama Street

West Side	South Side	Score	Scale	Senses	Impression
5 m /16 m	5 m/ 12 m	0.31- 0.41	D/H<1	Strong	Under Pressure

Based on the observations, Pasar Pantai area is located at Pariwisata street, bordered by the sea embankment and Kebun Keling village. Building configuration consist of low to middle rise, stick to each other, dense, with small allies and irregular orientation. The architecture of building consists of one or two floor with 3 m to 10 m width and 3 m to 16 m lengths. The first or second floor made of brick, plank or plywood. The roof shape in the form of hip roof, gable roof and shed shape made of zinc or metal. Some building have fences made of brick, bamboo or wooden fences with 1 m height. Most of the buildings position is attached to the street and functioned as houses, stalls, shops, cafes and mosques. Generally, the style of architecture is modern.

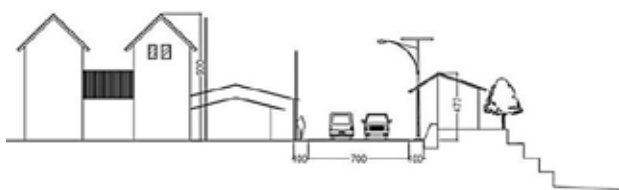


Figure 4. Enclosure in Pariwisata Street
Source: Researcher Analysis (2020)

On the figure 4, the enclosure elements in Parwisata consist of the street floor element are in the form of hotmix asphalt and concrete castings, the street wall elements are in the form of wall of residential buildings, sea embakment and building on it, and the street roof elements are in the form of sky and building canopy. Furthermore, on the figure 4 also shows that the building setback is not look intact, because of the dense and stacked. On the table 4, the quality of enclosure has strong to balance sense with under pressure to harmony impression.

Table 4. Enclosure Quality in Pariwisata Street

West Side	South Side	Score	Scale	Senses	Impression
8 m /4.7 m	8 m/ 9 m	1.7- 0.88	D/H=1 D/H<1	Balance & Strong	Harmony to under pressure

The next area to be discussed is old malabero bordered by Sumur Meleleh village, Jitra village and Pasar Baru villages. Building configuration consist of low to middle rise, not stick to each other. Some of the house use the front yard as a garage or garden. Most of buildings are oriented towards Araw street.

The architecture of the buildings consist of one to three floors with 8 m to 12 m width and 13 to 41 m lengths. The first floor made of brick or wooden wall. The second and four floor also made of brick wall. The roof shape in the form of hip roof, gable roof shed shape roof, and flat roof made of zinc, metal, and concrete. Most of buildings have a fence with 150 cm height made of brick and trellis. This area is functioned as shop house, residential house, several houses which also as a place of business, and mosque.

In this area, some of building has a colonial architecture style with the floor made of cement or tiles, wall made of *bidai* (bamboo slats woven with wire, then plastered and given with lime), large doors and windows with glass vents, and hip shaped roof made of zinc. Usually, there are 3 to 5 stairs in front of the house. One of the houses has Malay architecture style with various transformations. Generally, the architecture of the building is modern, Malay and Colonial.

Based on interviews with Malabero residents and ethnic leaders, in the past residents' houses were in the form of houses on stilts, boarded floors, walled boards or *pelupu* (bamboo slats woven with wire) and thatched roofs. The transformation in architecture style happen because the house has been damaged so the descendants of homeowners change the style of home architecture into the modern one.

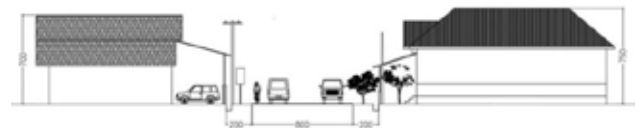


Figure 5. Enclosure in Araw Street
Source: Researcher Analysis (2020)

On the figure 6, the enclosure elements at Araw consist of the street floor element are in the form of hotmix asphalt and concrete castings, the street wall elements are in the form of wall of houses and stalls, and the street roof elements are in the form of tree canopy, sky, billboards and building canopy. Furthermore, on the figure 5 also shows that the building setback looks intact because the building is not stick to each other and the canopy in front of the house is lower than the main

building. On the table 5, the quality of enclosure has proportional and balanced sense with the harmonious impression.

Table 5. Enclosure Quality in Araw Street

West Side	South Side	Score	Scale	Senses	Impression
12 m /7 m	12 m/ 7.5 m	1.71- 1.6	D/H=1	Proportion & Balance	Harmonious

On the figure 6, architecture configuration on the urban scale in Malabero tends to be grouped based on ethnic Chinese, Malay, and Minangkabau. This is indicated because Chinese ethnic settlement is placed at the western side of the bastion of Fort Marlborough, which is now called Kampung Cina. The position of Kampung Cina is next to Bengkulu Malay settlement. From the research, it is known that the placement of Kampung Cina and Malay settlement at the western side of the Fort as planned by the British colony.

On the figure 1, D. I. Panjaitan street in Kampung Cina and Araw street in old malabero are in a straight line, parallel to the western side of the Fort. Based on the observations and supported by looking at some documentation, if we stand in the west bastion, the activities along the street can be seen directly from inside the Fort. This condition is very beneficial for the British colony to control the activities both the Chinese and Bengkulu Malay residents, because that time trading in this region was growing. This is in line with Setiyanto (2001) who states that during the Kingdom, two Chinese captains and four Malabero *datuk* were appointed as members of the Prince's Council to control the economy and security in this area.



Figure 6. Urban Village Boundaries Before 2014

Source: Processed From Urban Village Data (2020)

Different from kampung cina and Malay settlement, Minangkabau settlement builds as a natural respon by newcomers for new site. From the explanation, it can be seen the reason why the ethnic settlement forms

clustered and separated in administratively. On the figure 6 show the urban village boundaries before 2014. Based on interviews and literature from Malabero BPS team (2018), on 11 June 2004 Kampung Cina, Pasar Pantai and Malabero are merged as one administrative called Malabero Village.

4.1.3. Configuration of Infrastructure

Not only building and space, urban architecture has many elements such as infrastructure, signages, and vegetation. This research reveals that infrastructures in Malabero forms of similiarity configuration between Kampung Cina and Merdeka Square, meanwhile Pasar Pantai area has similiarity to old malabero village.

Infrastructure in Kampung cina consist of the street with 10 m width made of hotmix asphalt, subsurface drainage, pedestrian with 5 m width made of andesite stone material which is equipped by a guiding block. Furthermore, there are solar panels, decorative lights, electrical substations, electric poles, telephone poles, benches, public toilets, and all of in good condition. Infrastructure in Kampung Cina is complete because the urban government designates this area as a China town tourism area.

In terms of infrastructure, Pelabuhan Lama area consist of the street with 3 m width made of rough asphalt material, telephone poles and surface drainage. The condition of the street is broke, telephone poles are full of rust and drainage is covered with bushes. Its all happens because there are so many empty buildings in poorly maintained.

The existing infrastructure in the Pasar Pantai area consist of the street with 7 m width made of hotmix asphalt material, electric poles, electrical substations, solar panels, and surface drainage which are found to be full of garbage. The infrastructure all in good condition except for solar panels that broke in the some parts because lack of maintenance and security.

The existing infrastructure in old malabero consist of the street with 8 m width made of hotmix asphalt material, surface drainage, telephone poles, electric poles and electrical substations. In Merdeka Square another infrastructure founded as children playgrounds, jogging tracks, benches, electric poles, telephone poles, solar panels, pedestrian with andesite stones and paras jogja stone which are equipped with guiding blocks for the blinds. Furthermore, there are four gate in Merdeka Square that leads to view tower and cultural stage. First gate made of concrete and consist of two square pillars. Second gate made of brick consist of two *tabut* pillars. Third gate gate made of brick consist of two *tabut* pillars. Fourth gate made of concrete and consist of four square pillars with traditional foof of Bengkulu. Infrastructure in Merdeka Square is complete and in a good condition because the urban government designates this area as gathering point and tourism area.

4.1.4. Configuration of signages

Signages is one of the the urban architecture element. In Malabero signages forms as configuration that tends to be placed at intersection or a long the street. Signages in

Kampung Cina consist of traffic signs, evacuation routes, Chinatown gates made of concrete material and equipped with dragon ornaments which located at the intersection between D. I. Panjaitan street and Ahmad Yani street. For traffic signs, evacuation routes are also founded between D. I. Panjaitan street and Ahmad Yani street. The signages in Kampung Cina is complete and in good condition because the urban government designates this area for Chinatown tourism area.

Signages in Pelabuhan Lama area consist of billboards, traffic signs and evacuation routes which located at the crossstreet between Pelabuhan Lama street dan Pariwisata street. The signages are in a good condition.

Signages in Pasar Pantai area consist of billboards, traffic signs and evacuation routes which located in front of the Malabero village Office and the intersection between Pariwisata street and A. Yani street. In several point along the Pariwisata street, there are signages informing prohibition to construct the building on the coastline and prohibition to bathing on the beach.

Signages in old Malabero village consist of billboards, traffic signs and evacuation routes which located in intersection not only between Araw street and Pendakian street but also Araw street and Kol. Berlian street.

In Merdeka Square area, signages consist of billboards, traffic signs and evacuation routes which located between Hazairin street and Indra Caya street. On the east side of the square, there are traffic signs of parking bans and prohibitions on selling. The signages in Merdeka square is complete and in a good condition, because the urban government designates this area as gathering point and tourism area.

4.1.5. Configuration of Vegetations

Vegetation is one of the the urban architecture element. In Malabero, vegetation forms as a thematic configuration in Kampung Cina and Merdeka Square.

In Kampung Cina especially at D.I. Panjaitan street, most of vegetation is Ketapang Kencana tree about 2 m height, 5 to 20 cm diameter, and 2 to 3 m width of tree canopy. There were also bushes and grasses that grow on empty site. Ketapang kencana trees in this area are in a good condition. The results of the interview state that the uniformity of the tree because the urban government designates this area as China town for tourism area.

In Pelabuhan Lama area, various vegetation are founded such as papaya trees, ceris trees, melinjo trees, pine trees and shrubs. The trees about 10 to 35 cm diameter, 2 to 4 m height, and 2 to 5 m width of tree canopy. Vegetation in this area not in a good condition because it only grows on empty site or in a destroyed building site.

Limited land makes most of houses in Pasar Pantai have no vegetation, except flowers that planted in small pots. Most of vegetation is found lined up on the edge of coastline and in empty site. Various vegetation are ketaping trees, pine trees, banana trees and coconut trees. The trees about of 10 cm to 40 cm diameter, 2 to 6 m height, and 1.5 to 4 m width of tree canopy.

In old malabero village, there are various vegetations such as mango trees, coconut trees, ketaping trees,

kalpataru trees, flowers, shrubs and grasses. The trees have about 20 cm to 40 cm diameter, 2 to 5 m height, and 1.5 to 4 m width of tree canopy. The vegetation grows on the side of unpaved street, empty site, and on the large yard.

In Merdeka Square area, majority of vegetation is mahogany trees with 35 cm to 1 m diameters, 8 to 12 m height and of about 2 to 6 m width of tree canopy. The mahogany trees grow around Merdeka Square. Furthermore, there are tamarind trees with 35 cm diameter, 7 m height, and of 3 m width of tree canopy. Several flowers are planted in planter boxes and grasses that grow in the square. The huge site of Merdeka Square allows a variety of vegetation of various sizes to be able to be planted.

Based on the interviews, mahogany and tamarind trees existed since the colonial government, meanwhile the plants in planter box based on bengkulu.prov.go.id (2019) were planted in 2019. All of the vegetation is in a good condition because the urban government designates this area for gathering point and tourism area.

4.2 Factors formed the architecture configuration

The BPS team of Malabero (2018) states that geographically Malabero village in the west bordered by the Indian Ocean, in the east is bordered by Jitra village, in the north is bordered by Kebun Keling village, and in the south is bordered by Pasar Baru village. Malabero village has 41.18 km² areas and the topography is sloping and hilly. The Malabero village is located near the Fort Marlborough and the old Harbor.

The existence of the first Chinese ethnic in Bengkulu still debated. The result of interviews with Romo who worked at Dharmabakti Temple in Kampung Cina, states that Chinese ethnic came to Bengkulu for trade purposes, meanwhile according to Siddik (1996) the Chinese ethnic were intentionally brought in by the British to advance trade in Bengkulu.

In the past, Kampung China area is a crowded place for trading and working, but now become less. Based on the interviews with several local residents, it all happen because of the opening of new trade centers such as the Suprpto shopping area, Pasar Minggu and Panorama Market. These new trading center built by Mr. Alm. Soeprpto, B. A, as former Governor of Bengkulu at 1979-1989 in order to urban development programme. Siltation at the oldport makes the government moved the sea transportation to a new port at Pulau Baai. According to bengkulutoday.com (2019) Pulau Baai Port was inaugurated in 1984, that it is likely that the port was moved starting around that year.

Based on observations in Kampung Cina, it can be seen that many buildings has changed their functions, empty, damaged and abandoned. On table 2, it can be seen from 112 buildings in Kampung Cina but only 35 units active as shop houses. The declining Kampung China to become an electronic center has caused some shop-owners shophouse move to a new trading center, move out to another town, and sell their shophouse. In the 1990s the rest of Chinese add a room or a special building

for swallowing livestock. This activity flared up until the mid-2000s which more or less changed the architectural image of Kampung Cina building.

Table 6. Building Status

Fuction	Amount	Description
Shophouse	35	Active
Shophouse	30	Not Active
Temple	1	Active
Foundations	1	Active
Demaged Building	4	Not Active
Empty Building	41	Not Active
Total	112	

In Kampung Cina there are some activities such as people walking, driving, loading and unloading, trading and eating in the several shophouses that open, and some tourists who take pictures. The daily condition is quite than weekend. On Saturdays and Sundays, Kampung Cina tends to be more crowded because the worship and religious guidance in the Dharmabakti Temple. Furthermore, the crowd is also found at the Cap Go Meh, several events are held such as food bazzars, competitions, and Barong Sai performances. Another activities or festivals held on Kampung Cina such as Malabero night market festivals, old motorcycle gathering activities, and guitarstreet.

Turning to Pasar Pantai area, according to sda.pu.go.id (2019) the construction of sea embankment began in 1993 until 2017 by BWS Sumatra VII. First, the sea embankment constructed to make this area safe from monthly flooding and huge waves. Soon, the coastline turned into a permanent dry land, then occupied by newcomers by build settlement at the 1990s. The new lands become more congested since Pariwisata street, Bencoolen street and Pasar Bengkulu bridges were built to support the infrastructure for beach tourism programme. According to bengkulutoday.com (2020), the construction of infrastructure was carried out by Governor Agusrin's, between 2005 and 2010.

Based on the interviews with local community, the people are imigrants from West Sumatra who work as trader and fishermen. Daily activities in this area are fishing and trading. Along with the development of the coastal area into a tourist destination, the economy of Pasar Pantai community move hinger. Nowadays, there are so many constructions such as houses, stalls, and cafes built on coastline and even on the top of the sea embankment. This is illegal because it will make bad impact to the construction and environment. The primary function of sea embankment is not only wave barrier but also a tsunami monitor. Furthermore, these building will distract the government tourism programme. Based on the interviews, the government has relocated the people of Pasar Pantai to the Sepang Bay area by providing new houses and the land. Unfortunately, they sell the land and house then come back to this area again.

The religious activities in Pasar Pantai area consist of praying five times a day at the mosque, children's recitation activities, Majlis Taklim, Isra Mi'raj, Maulid of the Prophet, Eid Al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha. The activities such as social gathering and posyandu held montly. On the

Indonesian Independence Day, various competitions are held in front of the Regional Government's Mess. *Pulang basamo* which is carried out before Eid al-Fitr and *budayo balapau* are the example of cultural activities preserve until now.

The next location is old Malabero, this area known as home of Bengkulu Malay. This is consistent with the statement of Nahuijs (1864) in Setiyanto (2001) which mentions Malay living on the sea shores. These people now live around the Malabero mosque, which is now renamed the Al Hasyim mosque. According to local community leaders this mosque is a place for ratification of Bengkulu Malay ethnic law.

Resident in old malabero worked as traders, private employees, civil servants and fishermen. In old malabero there are some activities such as people walking, driving, loading and unloading, trading and eating in the several shop. The activities such as social gathering and posyandu held montly. On the Indonesian Independence Day, various competitions are held in Brokoto II parking area.

The religious activities in old malabero area consist of prayer five times a day at the mosque, Isra Mi'raj, Maulid of the Prophet, Majlis Taklim, Eid Al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha Prayers. In old Malabero area, every 1 to 10 Muharram, people carry out a series of *tabut* ceremonies. According to Van der Vinne (1843) in Setiyanto (2001), *tabut* is a tradition brought by Bengalis to Bengkulu, meanwhile Setiyanto (2001), Dahri (2009), Rohimin (2017) states *tabut* is a celebration to commemorate the death of Hasan and Hussein. This tradition is carried out mainly by families of descendants of the Tabut (KKT) and held annually in Merdeka Square. Furthermore, *tabut* ceremony completed by traditional instrument called Dol. Every day some of teenagers go to the Bencoolen Dol Art Studio, the Malabero Art Studio, or Brokoto II Market parking lot to play with the instrument.

5. Conclusion

The architecture configuration in Malabero village consists of street with spread patterns and linear organic patterns. This happen because of the street is made to continuously follow the shape of the shoreline due to the geographical conditions, to support transportation, easier and faster accesbility, and the desire to enjoy the sea panoramic.

Architecture Building and space configuration on the scale of settlement tend to follow the street and forms as a linear patterns because of the development of infrastructure.

Architecture configuration on the urban scale tends to octopus or star shaped cities with spread streets that centered on Merdeka Square. The streets are made because of the topography, and to facilitate accessibility at certain locations faster. Merdeka Square is the center of gathering point and tourism area, not only surrounded by building with various scale, but also surrounded by complex functions facilities.

Architecture Configuration of building and space on settlement scale has unique characters. D. I. Panjaitan street consists of middle rise building that attach each other as shop houses, meanwhile the quality of space is

proportional and balanced with a harmonious impression. Pelabuhan Lama street is consist of low to middle rise building that attach each other, meanwhile the quality of space is strong with a pressure impression. Pariwisata street consists of low and middle rise building that attach each other and connected with many small alleys, meanwhile the quality of space is strong to balance with under pressure to harmony impression. Araw street consists of low and middle rise building that detach each other, meanwhile the quality of space is proportional and balanced with a harmonious impression. Generally building in D. I. Panjaitan street, Pelabuhan lama street and Araw street are regularly street-oriented, except for Pariwisata street which tends to be irregularly oriented.

The architecture configuration on urban scale has several groups of ethnic buildings and space, wheares Chinese settlement put besides Malay settlement at the west side of the fort bastion, meanwhile Minangkabau settlement grows in new dry land.

The configuration of infrastructure and vegetation in Kampung Cina and Merdeka Square is more complete and well planned. Completeness of infrastructure and good landscape design is important to support Kampung Cina and Merdeka Square as a tourism area. Pasar Pantai area and old Malabero area are residential, so the infrastructures are standard and vegetation is planted only on vacant lands without good landscape planning.

The urban elements as signages form a configuration that tends to be placed at crossstreet or along the street. This placement is beneficial to direct street users appropriately, so that can minimize traffic chaos, the risk of accidents, and the risk of disaster.

This research also revealed that the architecture configuration formed due to several factors. One of them called historical factor, starting from the kingdom phase, the colonial phase and the independence phase. The next factor is geography that near to the beach, and hilly topography. After that, policy and control factors by the authorities that regulate land use and develop territories and infrastructure. The basic one is, the economic factors of the local community which tend to build place to live and trade in high potential economic land although violating the rules. Furthermore, the social and cultural factor of the ethnic diversity and live with tolerance. In addition, important event factors such as fire and earthquake make the urban government aware to minimize risks by providing disaster mitigation route. The last, lifestyle factors can be seen from the replacement of traditional houses into modern houses.

Therefore it is strongly recommended for urban government to carry on the original programme of beach tourism. One alternative that can be used is to provide special areas for residence and trade that linking beach tourism to the old urban tourism. Controlling the existing facilities and infrastructure also needed periodically.

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