Spatial Composition Model of Banjaran in Pedawa Housing, Buleleng, Bali

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Abstract. Banjaran is the smallest unit in the village of Desa Pedawa, Buleleng. It consists of several families where one family owns the Bandung Rangki, Jineng and Sanggah Pengantin buildings. From the structure of the building there is natah as a public space. The development that was also experienced by this village brought changes including for the banjarans. This study aims to explore models of banjarans due to development. The research method used is qualitative with a field observation approach technique that is reinforced by interviews. The results of this study indicate that the pattern of house tread restriction in Pedawa has 3 models, namely the traditional model, namely several houses in one yard, a transition model that has raised large yard boundaries but each house has its own boundaries, and individual models namely each house with a boundary each.

Keywords: spatial composition, model, banjaran

Introduction

Settlements in general - including traditional settlements - along time travel are faced with two possibilities, namely extinct or developing. In the history of human civilization, several settlements that were once advanced, now only historical debris remains. Call it Machu Picchu, inhabited by the Incas in the Urubamba valley, Peru; Pompei settlement in Campania, Italy (Rudofsky, 1987). These settlements are extinct with a variety of causes including natural disasters.

In contrast, several large cities today depart from the settlements of traditional settlements which coalesce to form a large settlement group called the city. Some factors that cause the development of one settlement include: (1) demographic factors; (2) and socio-economic development factors. Demographic factors include (1) birth and death, and (2) migration. Demographic factors trigger population growth in a settlement (quantity); while the socio-economic development of the community triggers an increase in the type of activity of the population of a settlement (quality). The increase in the number and type of activities
of the population impacts on the territorial development of settlements (see Figure 1)

Figure 1. Diagram of Settlement Development Factors
(Sumber: Djoko Sujarto, 1985)

This territorial development can occur in two patterns, namely: (1) intensive development, and (2) extensive. Intensive development occurs if a settlement is constrained by geographical factors, for example the existence of a river or hill as a barrier to development, so what happens is limited land use as optimal as possible. Whereas the expansion of extensification is a territorial expansion horizontally.

Intensive territorial developments encourage the use of traditional housing space in settlements by utilizing existing space or home yards as optimally as possible. Even the space that was once a public space was used to meet the increasingly limited space needs. The land which is very limited is ultimately very valuable which encourages residents to maintain and maintain it strictly as a territory (Haryadi, 2010). This territory is usually characterized by physical boundaries such as a guardrail. Traditional settlements that used to be open patterned and shared ownership, turned into individual plot lots (Wang, 1997). This area is controlled permanently by individual individuals in these settlements, which are commonly called jurisdictions. Continues to make this area a personal space. The absolute control of individuals in these traditional settlements gradually encouraged each individual to develop their respective homes, both in terms of building materials, and in the form of their buildings. This is very much determined by the economic ability of each individual. This is the beginning of a change in traditional settlement patterns, which if not quickly sought a way out, it is not impossible that these traditional settlements will only become material stories for the next generation.
This phenomenon of development occurs in Desa Pedawa. This village located in Buleleng Regency is the village of Bali Aga which was not affected by Majapahit Hinduism. Settlement patterns are linearly following the main road pattern (Marga) and environmental roads (Rurung). In this settlement there are 37 dadia houses, Pura Desa which are integrated with Pura Dalem, Pura Segara and Pura Gedong Besakih. Public facilities such as Village Pura and Village Offices are centered in the middle of the settlement (see Fig.2)

Fig. 2. Plan of Pedawa Village

The Pedawa village pattern is formed from a family system that applies in this village community, dadia. In one dadia there are several yards in terms of the locals called "Banjaran". One dadia consists of several banjarans with varying amounts. One family in Banjaran owns the Bandung Rangki, Jineng, and Sanggah Pengantin buildings. Bandung Rangki is the main building for one family where inside is a bale for sleeping, a kitchen, and a place of worship. Jineng is a building that stores agricultural or plantation products. One banjaran consists of several families, but the number of families in each row varies greatly. Entrance in this banjaran is a joint entrance which only consists of one or two entrance. Banjaran is equipped with a coral rider. Some of them are Pura Dadia. The composition of space and buildings in one Banjaran can be seen in Figures 3 and 4.
The spatial model in Banjaran is changing along with developments in various sectors of people's lives: physical (facilities and infrastructure), education, social culture, and technology. At present there are three models of spatial patterns identified in Banjaran, namely: traditional models, transition models, and modern models. The following is a sample of the 3 models.

**Traditional spatial composition model**

This model is an banjaran.original model from the Desa Pedawa It consist of Bandung Rangki, Merajan Pengantin, and Jineng. There are two shared entrance. There are four buildings that have been modified Bandung Rangki. With this composition there is a public space - named "natah" - which is continuous. Residents can easily circulate from one building to another. (see Fig. 3 & Fig. 4)
Fig. 5 Sample of Original Banjaran
Source: Survey, February 25th, 2019
Drawn by Olivia

Fig. 6 Sample of Banjaran traditional spatial composition model
Transitional model of spatial composition

In this model some of the residents of the banjaran gave a boundary to the land that they thought belonged to their family. However, these limitations are not permanent and not fully cover the boundary. Entrance still maintains what has always been. In this model access to the Bandung Rangki building is limited. But access in Natah is still maintained. Bandung Rangki is a private space and partially converted into a modern building. Natah remains a public space. The process of changing the flow of this model can be illustrated in Fig. 5 below.

![Fig. 7. Schematic of Transitional model of spatial composition in Banjaran](image)

The transition model of banjaran can be seen in the following sample. In this sample there are two buildings of Bandung Rangki which are still maintained and two buildings that have changed. The initial pattern is not visible but access to each one is still open.

![Fig. 8 Sample of Transitional Banjaran](image)

Source: Survey, February 25th, 2019
Drawn by Olivia
Modern model of spatial composition

In this model each family makes a site boundary that they think is theirs. Each site has an entrance. Most of them transform Bandung Rangki buildings into modern buildings. Following is the process of changing Banjaran into individual housing plots.
This model is generally located on the main roads (clans). The sample below shows the restrictions on land are permanent. All land has its own entrance. All buildings are road oriented. Most of the Bandung Rangki buildings have changed. Also Jineng, has changed according to the changing profession of the owner.

![Fig. 12. Variation of barriered public space](image)

One site that has been permanently fenced (Fig. 13) is a combination of two Bandung Rangki, where one of them has been removed, while the other is retained. The bride's objection is maintained by two units as a sign that there are two pairs of husband and wife in the house. The merger was carried out because the owners of both buildings were children and their parents. Parents choose to live in the garden (stronghold) so that the land is combined. In this case the entrance is directly opened to the main road. Access to another house is made of a small door on the fence.

![Fig. 13. Sample of Modern Banjaran](image)

Source: Survey, February 25th, 2019
Drawn by Olivia
The lost of public space “natah”

Change is a sure thing. The model shown in Banjaran in Desa Pedawa is one example of how the process of change will always occur in settlements anywhere. In change there are positive and negative things. In this case the positive side of the change is certainty regarding the territorial boundaries that are wanted and recognized among the occupants. This limitation also shows the increasing side of individualism in modern society in rural areas (Haryadi, 2010). The need for personal space in modern society is increasing.

The negative side of the phenomenon is the disappearance of natah as public space created by the building mass structure in the banjaran. In public space, children usually play with their neighbors. Likewise, relationships between families are closer because one another can greet each other while doing housework. Cultural activities in the form of marriages or religious ceremonies are also more freely carried out together with this.
Natah's loss together in the modern model banjarans eliminated the opportunity for people to get closer to each other. Eliminate opportunities for children to play more freely. Eliminate opportunities to share duties and responsibilities in carrying out socio-cultural activities.

In the end, the loss of natah as public space will create a younger generation that is more independent but individualistic, minimal towards cultural activities, and distancing their family values.

**Conclusion**

The development of Pedawa Village settlements shows that there are three spatial composition models, namely: traditional, transition, and modern models. One with another is distinguished in the effort to create a shared space or individual space that reflects the attachment of members to one another in a banjaran. Banjaran with modern spatial composition tends to develop on the main village roads. This shows that technology is the driver of change.

Changes in banjarans have the consequence of losing the common space "natah" which is useful for establishing family and child friendship and increasing cultural defenses in the village community. Through joint activities carried out intensely in natah, ocal values are easier to maintain and preserve. Efforts are needed from all parties to preserve natah in traditional banjarans.

**References**


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