

House Typology of Musi River's Edge in the City of Palembang, South of Sumatra – Indonesia

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Abstract

Background/Objectives: Riverside's houses have specific traits that created by natural form, such as river's water level, and river edges. Developments give rise to problems, namely: How typology building forms that are highly dependent on the river water. **Methods/Statistical Analysis:** The method used is a qualitative method, with a descriptive analysis of the conduct, as well as the study of the relevant literature to gain an understanding of the order of the settlements by the river. **Result:** This study found that, typology of the house Musi river bank happens comprised of: home floating on water that can move because it has no foundation; house floating on water that cannot move because it has a foundation that is embedded in the soil at the bottom of the river. Type the form space in which occur on the mainland are distinguished at the height of the face of the conservatory floors corresponding to the status of nobility from the occupant of the House. While the type of the stage above the water, the type form of space it has the same high floor height, this shows the status of occupants that is the ordinary society. **Conclusion/Application:** Musi river settlements into a tourist attraction of the city, and become cultural preservation and building up to now.

Keywords: House Preservation, Riverside, Typology

1. Introduction

The river is an urban space that is formal, with a field is basically in the form of surface water. The urban space is to be located in the central of the city and an important role in both directly and indirectly, in terms of growth and development in the city¹. The river became a primary morphological element in the tissue formation, and also serves as the main transportation mean, to connect the inland centre with the outside world². So can be said the river was the pulse of the life of an area. In which growth and development come early and rely on the river. Similar to the life settlement of the Musi river in Palembang. Since the era of the kingdom of Sriwijaya in Palembang ruling in the 7th century BC (Figure 1)³ also in the era of the Dutch colonial administration (Figure 2)⁴ up to now (Figure 3)⁵, Musi river is the artery of the economy in Palembang and South Sumatra Province.

This river divides the Palembang city into two parts, namely *Seberang Ulu* and *Seberang Ilir*, and is the largest river with a length of 750 kilometers and an average

width of 540 meters, the longest reaching 1,350 meters wide (Figure 4)⁶.

Palembang proclaimed by the President to the 6 Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono as the 'City of Air Travel' city like Bangkok in Thailand and Phnom Penh in Cambodia, on September 27, 2005. And in 2008 the city of Palembang welcomes tourist visit with the name 'Visit Musi 2008'⁷.

Until now, inhabitants have remained settlement flourished in the river of Musi. A form of settlement which has been there since antiquity, and became a special attraction for a city of Palembang. Using qualitative methods, a survey done in relevant books and through residential typology sat on its edges Musi what happened until now.

2. Characteristic of the Bank of a Musi River to use as a Building

Generally, the initial development of a city tends to be centralized, where the city center is a public space, the

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