

CHARACTERISTICS CONDITION AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY OF USING TRIBE SETTLEMENTS IN KEMIREN VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT

As a built environment, Kemiren Village's development as traditional tourist village, has brought benefits that are very impactful to the community. However, the economic growth, apparently were not followed by improvement of settlement's characteristics quality and environmental quality, this is due to the diminishing of important elements which should provide high significance in cultural value. The condition has been significantly damaged, and the number continues to decrease. In addition, many settlement's environmental quality condition needed improvement. Control to maintain the characteristics from threat of change needs further review. Thus, it is necessary to re-identify settlement's characteristics from the influence of cultural significance and environmental quality, of which result can be utilized to develop Using tribe's preservation direction in Kemiren Village. Which could bring benefit of saving the existence of traditional settlements from losing their characteristic value, as well as to improve the residential's environment quality as a settlement area. Research conducted by rationalistic-qualitative, descriptive and exploratory methods. The technique for data collection is through field observation, interviews and documentation. Furthermore, the data obtained would be mapped into table, covering environment physical condition, characteristics, cultural significance, and environmental quality. Based on evaluation analysis, the settlements cultural significance value reaches an average of 60% with variables as aesthetics, rarity, and extraordinariness, are elements with significant score, given the existence of ancient Kemiren House. Whereby the environmental quality value which falls below average of 40%, posed threat to physical form, which can visually reduce aesthetic value and quality of traditional residence, as a comfortable place.

Keywords: *Traditional Settlement, Kemiren House, Banyuwangi.*

INTRODUCTION

The development of Kemiren Village has experienced remarkable dynamic, which began as traditional tourist village, developed into tourism buffer village. This condition occurs because economic factors affect people's desire to be more prosperous by not only relying on agricultural produce sector. Eventually the land transfer and regional functions became new problem for residential areas' preservation, both architecturally and ecologically.

As a built environment, the culture of Using community has become the main force for preserving Kemiren Village's characteristics. In addition to this potential, the architecture of Kemiren Village area has been distinctively special, which is formed from groups of residential spaces patterns developing naturally, but the diversity of people's houses form is still very influenced by ancient houses' existence inherited through generations from villagers predecessors whose building age is more than 50 years. In addition, vernacular buildings are also very dominant to influent shape and color of the settlement area.

The settlement's characteristics are theoretically formed from environmental patterns and built-in environmental settings that characterize socio-cultural activity, typical socio-economic communities, thus forming architectural elements identifiable by shapes arrangement, lines, colors, and textures that became distinctive attributes and identity so that they are easily recognizable (Antariksa, 2017:12-15). Meanwhile, community behavior will continue to influence new environment developments in which it lives, and so will the environment affect human culture (Rapoport, 2005:36-45). To achieve settlement quality, the environment must be a place that can provide sense of comfort as a place to live, where this condition can be achieved if people within the environment can establish balanced interaction. Namely with efforts to maintain and improve environment quality (Soemarwoto, 2008:77-81). Thus, there needed to be a control to maintain Kemiren Village characteristics from the threat of change.

Fundamentally, the development of traditional settlements as built environment has changed from initially being naturally developing, to controlled. This is done as a form of effort to control risk of damage that continues to occur dynamically towards residential areas in Kemiren Village's characteristics decrease due to regional economic growth pace, that is dominantly influenced by tourism sector, so that the function of region tends to be more sacrificed.

Thus, the study of characteristic value and environment quality based on physical condition of residential environment as well as the potential form of settlement characteristics needs to be carried out, because the two factors that influence changes of appearance in the region are strongly influenced by physical condition and characteristic shaper potential. So, two factors becomes the source of data to compile settlement's potential cultural significance mapping and settlements environmental quality conditions mapping, is done by scoring against both. Thus, value obtained can be utilized to develop settlement's preservation strategy in Kemiren Village based on elements that greatly influence Kemiren Village existence

as traditional tourist village area, whose existence is strongly supported by the existence of ancient houses, cultural traditions, and the region’s natural potential.

This research was carried out in September and October 2019, Using Tribe neighborhood in Kemiren Village, Glagah District, Banyuwangi Regency, East Java Province, by dividing area of Kemiren Village into four zoning areas, namely:

1. Zoning-1: covers environment of Dusun Kerajan RW. 2, and RW. 3.,
2. Zoning-2: covers environment of Dusun Kerajan RW. 1.,
3. Zoning-3: covers environment of Dusun Kedalemen RW. 4., and
4. Zoning-4: covers environment of Dusun Kedaleman RW. 1, RW. 2, and RW. 3.

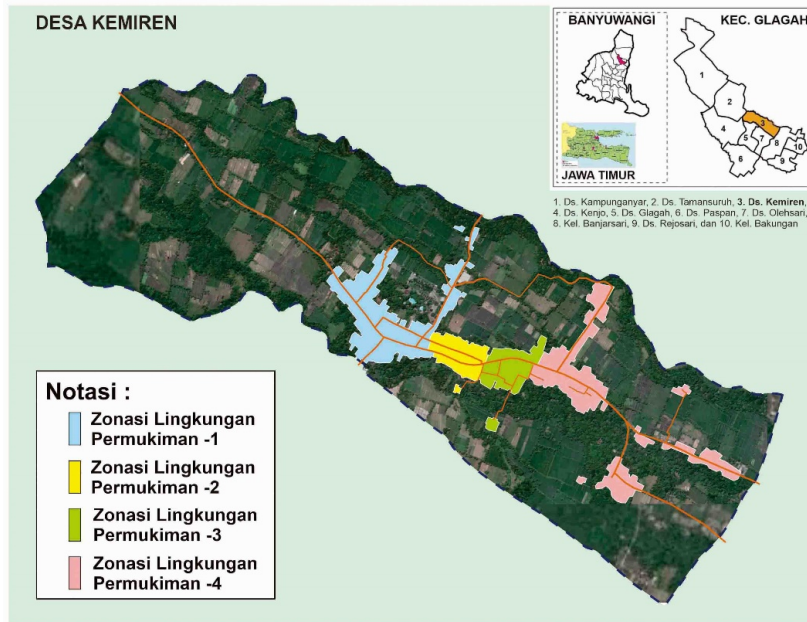


Figure 1. Map of Kemiren Village Environmental Zoning

THEORY / RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted with the rationalistic-qualitative method, namely research method by field observations and interviews, which were designed descriptively with historical and typological approaches. This research also being carried out exploratively. In the rationalistic-qualitative research method, the researcher becomes the main instrument, who conducts in-depth and detailed interviews by continuing repeated checks to obtain accurate results on developments, and changes that are expected to occur (Muhadjir, 1989).

Meanwhile the analysis of obtained data is done descriptively, evaluatively and developmentally, which refers to results of the process in obtaining data by mapping environmental conditions of community areas in Kemiren Village, by dividing into four zones. Then perform cultural meaning assessment and environmental settlements quality assessment. Cultural meaning assessment are analyzed based on criteria

approach: aesthetics, rarity, uniqueness, equality, historical role, and region strengthening image. Meanwhile environment quality is analyzed based on environment quality technical standards, such as format of settlements identification in Appendix II in the Minister of Public Works and Housing of Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 2 / PRT / M / 2016, i.e. with ten components of community quality parameters, including: building conditions, environmental road conditions, drinking water supply conditions, environmental drainage conditions, wastewater management conditions, waste management conditions, and fire protection conditions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Settlements Spaces Development Patterns

Using Tribe settlement environment in Kemiren Village, kinship relationship in the community provides very strong influence, thus affecting the level of community settlements' density. This condition is formed because the community is reluctant to build houses being separated from parents or extended families' environment. Based on Kemiren tradition, Kemiren community only live separately if the sons are married. Son-in-laws must build place to live in with his wife's extended family environment, by placing yard in front, which is generally integrated with main streets or neighborhood roads. While parents will build or occupy the yard in back of the house. Community yard is generally from parent's inheritance rights, which are divided equally between the male and female offsprings. If the children grow to a larger family, while they have limited yard to build house for their children, then they would look for new yard around the Kemiren Village, doing agricultural land or garden conversion. The community then brings the whole family to the new place. Therefore, this new area will develop into new community environment.

To determine yard location, Using Tribe community has the tradition of choosing land adjacent to the river or land that has spring. Therefore, that community yard has contoured land topology. Kemiren Village is located at an altitude of 144 m above sea level, flanked by Sobo river in the south, and Golong river in the north. Longitudinal area extending from west to east, which is small part of land area $\pm 38,641.38$ ha / m² where in the middle part being used as community area, and then the rest is being used as agricultural land, by gravitation techniques through local ditches of river flows originating from irrigation dam flowing from higher ground.

At the present, many people's houses are built vernacularly and modernly, which develops early forms of wooden and bamboo houses whose buildings are generally short, with tiled roofs such as village houses whose shape is influenced by traditional Chinese and Javanese house architecture, having little ventilation openings with only doors as available access. This form is as an adaptation to environmental conditions that have tropical climate located at Mount Ijen foot, which has cold climate.

Tradition and culture also form community space patterns that orient sacred places as inseparable settlements parts, such as: (1) Placing mosque landmarks and referring community in building houses, where building height should not exceed the mosque

building, (2) Positioning *Punden Buyut Cili* as sacred space, as location to preserve *nyadran* tradition. (3) Utilizing village road segments as cultural space, because many traditional and cultural activities are carried out on village road and environmental roads, such as for village salvation and other community activities.

Thus, the Using Tribe space pattern in Kemiren Village was truly formed naturally, because the influence of the existing natural conditions, times, community traditions, and culture that really had influenced the environmental conditions and alterations of settlements from time to time. Where with the linear pattern of road sections, it becomes oriented towards houses and becomes circulation space for connecting between neighborhood groups. Kemiren community houses, which have distinctive shape characteristics, besides being area identity, also become owner social strata identity, because village leaders house generally have houses built by combining two or three housing units into one building.

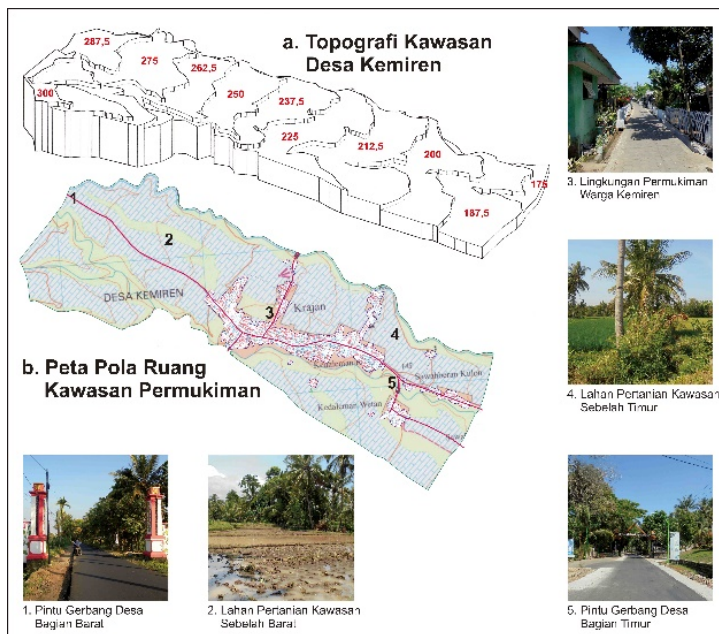


Figure 2. Topography, Spatial Pattern of Kemiren Village Area

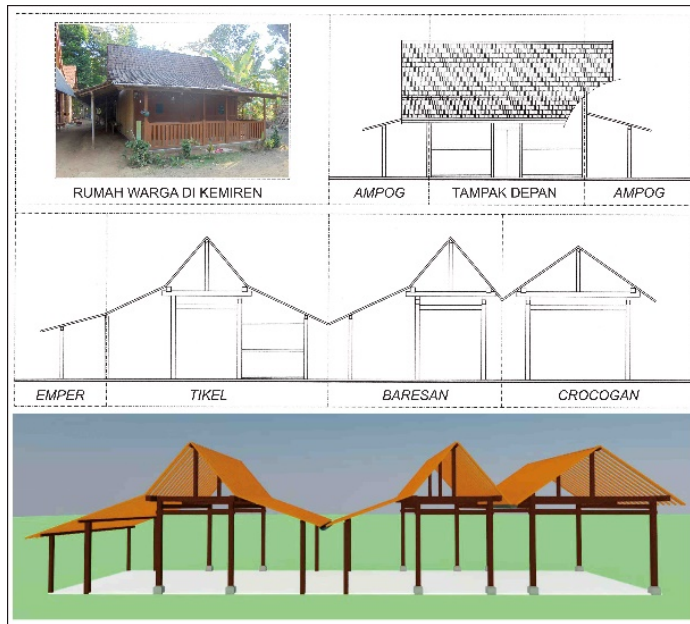


Figure 3. Kemiren House Form

Settlement Area Environmental Conditions In Kemiren Village

Kemiren Village condition is physically influence by physical and non-physical formation factors, thus presenting environment characteristics. Then based on physical condition mapping that is synchronize with settlement space patterns development, it is possible to find out potential characteristics of Using Tribe settlements in Kemiren Village. Because the combination of natural conditions with basic elements forming settlements, including natural conditions, land topography, community space patterns, building masses and community cultural traditions.

Table 1. Physical Condition of Using Tribe Environment Area in Kemiren Village

Element	Physical condition
Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential space of resident's pattern follows village shaft road path and neighborhood road. So, area located on the edge of main road has greater noise intensity. There are still people's yards that have large yard, with abundant water potential, many utilized for crops cultivation. There are many lands that have abandoned springs potential, so they are found in a state of disrepair.
Building Mass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the lane of Jl. poros to Jambesari Village, many people's buildings house with kemiren house typology. In the lane jl. Kalibendo there are many business places. On the axis lane to Jambesari Village becomes Using Tourist Village Bridge location and Sahid Hotel.

Element	Physical condition
Circulation Room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In densely populated neighborhoods, many kemiren house buildings are damaged. • There are still many people's house have kemiren house typology that is more than 50 years old, while most of the others house have developed vernacularly. • In general, the village main road is in good condition, but especially in dense residential environments, which are found many small roads. • Become cultural space for traditional activities and culture of kemiren villagers.
Supporting Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main roads already have drainage network and environmental lighting, while in small roads, generally still minimal with such facilities. • Environmental roads have been hardened, such as paving, concrete rebates, and small part road still land road. • Most of settlement's residents are still heavily dependent on communal sanitation around the river and springs. • Clean water supply, generally well fulfilled, both from HIPAM, and from clean water pipeline independently from local springs. • Waste processing facilities are not yet available, so garbage is only collected in empty lands and then burned.
Land Function transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Especially at RW. 2, Using Tourist Village Bridge and Hotel Sahid have exploited areas that have springs potential and fertile agricultural land. • While in other areas, land transfer is intended to build public space facilities and tourism accommodation facilities (stores, homestay, shops).

Table 2. Using Tribe Settlements Characteristic in Kemiren Village

No	Characteristic	Field Conditions
1	Climate	Tropical with average temperatures around 22-26 ° C. Being good area for settlements, because the natural conditions are still comfortable and healthy.
2	Land	Lland topography formed from alluvial plains located on hillside of Mount Ijen. It has fertile soil with abundant springs, and there is plenty of cultural space.
3	Settlement Space Pattern	Formed linearly following village and environmental lanes. Give added value to traditional settlements conditions that developing naturally.
4	House Shape	Kemiren's house still uses traditional construction technology, with variety of distinctive ornaments. More than 20 old Kemiren Houses are still found, more than 50 years old, in a well-maintained condition.

No	Characteristic	Field Conditions	Field Conditions
5	Circulation Room	Formed naturally by following formation of mass units	Become cultural space in every village ritual activity, as well as other activities.
6	Population	Community still part of Blambangan people who still live in Banyuwangi.	Community in Kemiren Village are approximately 95% native of Using tribe.
7	Tradition and Culture	Rituals and religions are part of community life, work as farmers, and live in kinship and neighborhood ties.	Clean village traditions, tumpeng sewu, iderbumi Barong performances, Commemoration of the Prophet Muhammad's Birthday, selamatan labuh (nyingkal, tandur), Ngarak manten, Ngarak lare sunat, ngopi sewu, and mepe kasur.



Figure 4. Environmental Conditions in Zoning Area-1

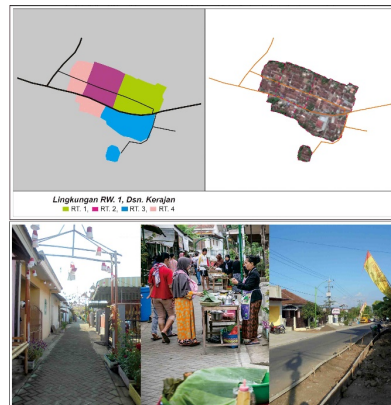


Figure 5. Environmental Conditions in Zoning Area-2

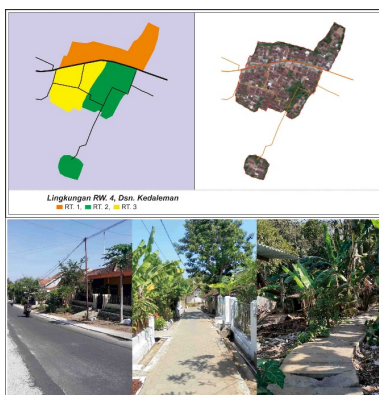


Figure 6. Environmental Conditions in Zoning Area-3

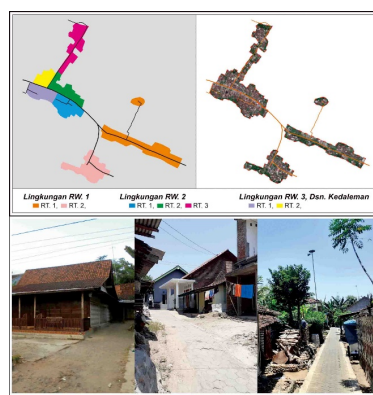


Figure 7. Environmental Conditions in Zoning Area-4

Cultural Meaning And Settlements Environmental Quality Value In The Kemiren Village

Table 3. Settlements Cultural Meaning Mapping

No	Criteria	Field Conditions
1	Aesthetics	There are many building masses with new shapes, styles and structures that are not in accordance with Kemiren House building forms typology, because houses existence in conformity with Kemiren House is one that characteristics reinforces community settlements of Using Tribe in Kemiren Village. So that if Kemiren Houses existence replaced by new forms dominance, it will have an effect to decline quality of settlements visual appearance.
2	Rarity	Using Tribe Settlements in Kemiren Village was formed naturally, but shape of the community space pattern was mostly formed by rapid arrangement and uniform, thus presenting settlements appearance that have special characteristics, because building houses of community existence whose shapes and facades are uniform, where conditions is rarely found in traditional community settlements in other regions. Existence of ancient family-owned house building Alm. Mbah Sarko became a reference for Kemiren House architecture.
3	Uniqueness	More than fifty percent of the community neighborhood in the Kemiren Village was formed by building masses group with building shape in accordance with roof shape and appearance Kemiren House facade, but potential for sustainability in the future will be disrupted by the ancient Kemiren House building condition whose age is over 50 years old. with damaged condition, this condition will become threat to preservation Using Tribe settlements area in Kemiren Village, because it has risk to losing the uniqueness potential.
4	Equality	Kemiren House architecture development is synonymous with influence of traditional Chinese house building patterns and Javanese houses. The influence of traditional Chinese house architecture can be seen from saddle roof construction form which rests on wooden column in house main structure, as well as front door placement on house side in the middle of the wall, thus affecting house spatial arrangement pattern which is symmetrical. While the influence of Javanese house architecture can be seen from the development of using wooden gebyog and wooden panels carved ornaments with Javanese motifs. The influence of traditional Chinese houses and Javanese houses architecture is due to the Kemiren House early history, which used to be an old wooden house built in form of ticles imported from other villages, especially from the Rogojampi, Singojuruh, Kabat and surrounding areas.
5	The Role of History	The existence of Buyut Cili punden is sign of life in the past around Kemiren Village area which is considered to have a connection with history of Blambangan Kingdom people spread in some areas in Banyuwangi Regency, so that later became forerunner to Using Tribe community existence in Kemiren Village.

No	Criteria	Field Conditions
6	Region Strengthen Image	Settlements have three perfect values from all five aspects (aesthetics, rarity, uniqueness, equality, and historical role).

Table 4. Settlements Environment Meaning Mapping

No	Criteria	Field Conditions
1	Building Mass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building mass in community environment is formed naturally so that it is very difficult to find order within each group of community neighborhoods, because environmental conditions seem more dense and irregular. • Building quality in settlements is generally influenced by age of the building. Because most of buildings are old-age buildings, many houses need repairs.
2	Environmental Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are some houses in every neighborhood group that are not directly connected to road network, even though only small roads. So to fill the circulation space, community use aisles between neighboring houses. • Roads quality, small roads and environmental roads, has generally been hardened by paving. While circulation space form use aisles between community houses, road surface still dirt road form.
3	Clean Water Supply	<p>Clean water availability for settlements benefit very adequate, both in quality and quantity, because in Kemiren Village there are many springs.</p> <p>Meanwhile, to flow water from spring into community area, most of the community have formed HIPAM group, and some others have made a self-supporting independent water pipeline network.</p>
4	Environmental Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental drainage feasibility in settlements is still lacking attention, because many are found to be clogged, not maintained, and not connected to larger network system. • In dense community environment, most still do not have drainage channels, because the rain flow and dirty water is channeled directly to vacant land around the community environment.
5	Wastewater Treatment	<p>Until now, socialization of healthy MCK program to change community behavior who use the river into public latrines is still big challenge, because community are still very reluctant to build toilet bathrooms in their homes. So that the river and the spring is still become main sanitation facility for community.</p>

No	Criteria	Field Conditions
6	Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management by community is quite good, this is indicated by trash bins existence around house and environment, although awareness to sort between types of waste has not been done. <p>To deal with the waste problem, the village has prepared equipment and officers to transport waste to the waste shelter, but waste final processing and utilization has not been managed properly.</p>
7	Fire Protection	The problem of handling fire risk in dense community environment is still very common to the public, so that anticipatory efforts have never been made.

Based on mapping results above, cultural significance and settlements environmental quality assessment results on in Kemiren Village as follows:

Table 5. Cultural Meaning Assessment

No	Uraian	Nilai
1	Aesthetic	50%
2	Rarity	70%
3	Uniqueness	50%
4	Equality	70%
5	Role of History	50%
6	Region Strenghtening Image	70%
Average value of cultural meaning		60%

Table 6. Environmental Quality Assessment

No	Description	Value
1	Building Mass	50%
2	Environmental Road	50%
3	Clean Water Supply	70%
4	Environmental Drainage	50%
5	Wastewater Treatment	30%
6	Waste Management	30%
7	Fire Protection	0%
Average value of environmental quality		40%

With cultural significance value of 60%, the existence of Kemiren house are influenced by main elements that provides indicator with highest score, namely are rarity, equality, and region strengthening image. So, the risk of losing Kemiren house units is major concern in efforts to save settlement characteristics from fading risk. While the environmental quality score is still below 40%, this condition shows that the settlement's environmental conditions has not been able to support improving

resident's life quality. Thus, Using Tribe settlement condition in Kemiren Village is very susceptible to decreasing of its characteristics value and environmental quality conditions, which will continue to occur at all times. At time like now, when damage has not occurred thoroughly, conservation and restructuring efforts on settlement environment need to be conducted immediately.

Environmental Preservation Directive For Settlement In Kemiren Village

Combining the value of cultural significance and environmental quality, becoming environmental preservation indicator based on similarity, that becomes an element that affects the high assessment on cultural significance and environmental quality. So, Using Tribe settlement preservation direction in Kemiren Village should be focused on:

1. The existence of ancient houses in Kemiren Village, becoming the architectural form reference for Using houses in Banyuwangi. Then efforts to maintain units' number should be conducted in the best way possible. In addition to increasing nominal value of grant stipulated by village, it is also necessary to do comprehensive assistance during rehabilitation especially in houses units whose condition has been badly damaged, until ensuring materials authenticity, structure shape and Kemiren house units' appearance can be restored as they were.
2. By organizing the environment general infrastructure, organize environmental roads network with environmentally friendly materials to bring the concept "back to nature" as traditional settlement that grows naturally. So that environment quality display can visually improve in line with quality improvement of residential environment. As with improving citizens environmental sanitation facilities, especially for communal sanitation that exists around the river flow and springs, because the conditions at this time are not maintained and unfit. It will interfere with the residential area image. In addition, controlling program and environmental waste processing, must be more innovative, because wastes generated from community activities is still not optimally managed, so it has not been able to provide more value for environment.

CONCLUSIONS

Basically, area development will always be followed by changes impact that occur dynamically, which will physically encourage land transfer functions whose purpose is to support activities in the environment, hence aesthetic land transfer functions has resulted in shape change and area space function. The impact will be very fatal to space characteristics sustainability in residential areas.

Ancient houses existence owned by Kemiren people has an important role for laying cultural heritage objects, because ancient house has become historical witness of Using Tribe settlement existence in Kemiren Village whose people still hold living principle based on ancestral traditions and cultures.

Traditional settlement characteristics of Using Tribe in Kemiren Village are preserved natural conditions form and basic elements of settlement forming, including climate, land topography, settlement space pattern, people's house existence, cultural spaces, and Kemiren people cultural traditions. So, if one of cultural significance elements is dropped, it will impact and damage settlement environment uniqueness. With environment quality largely still not feasible, especially in dense settlements, the neighborhood needs to get special attention, especially to meet and improve most basic needs as place for the activities of human life living in it.

The characteristics and environment beauty is an important element to maintain Kemiren Village image as traditional village tourism area. Hence all potentials contained in it, both natural and human culture, means it's existence must be kept from damage risk. So, early effort for community to maintain balance in residence environment is to conduct thorough licensing. Namely in efforts to save cultural significance potential that still exists, that bearing together with efforts to improve environment quality. So that experience from present day would still be maintained with good visual quality, while still providing sense of comfort.

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