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Application of Colonial Architectural Design to "Bandoeng Tempo Doeloe" in Kota Baru Parahyangan

Himawan Hashartyadi *¹, Sri Handayani ²

^{1,2} Master of Architecture, Faculty of Technical and Vocational Education - Indonesian Education University, Bandung, Indonesia

*Correspondence: E-mail: hashartyadihimawan@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Architects have an important role in determining the development of architecture. Colonial era architectural style is an architectural design concept that was applied during the Dutch colonial period. Inside there are various architectural styles that are quite different from time to time. This architectural style is divided into 3, namely Indische Empire, Transitional Colonial Architecture, and Modern Colonial Architecture. The development of colonial architecture in Indonesia can be seen from the existence of buildings that adopt European architectural styles in various big cities on the island of Java, such as Jakarta, Bandung, Jogja, Semarang, and Surabaya. Traces of Colonial Architecture in Bandung can be seen from buildings in conservation areas such as the Braga area, Dago, and also in the Diponegoro Street area or the Gasibu area of Bandung. Kota Baru Parahyangan is one of the largest independent cities in the Greater Bandung area which has a development concept or historical pillar, namely having a house building design with colonial architectural style in the "Bandoeng Tempo Doeloe" corridor area. Based on this development concept, the author aims to discuss articles on the concept of colonial architecture in the "Bandoeng Tempo Doeloe" area. In addition, the author also hopes that the discussion of this article can provide a lesson for the general public about colonial architecture, especially in the Bandung area. The results of the discussion of this article conclude that the buildings in the "Bandoeng Tempo Doeloe" area adapt to the three colonial architectural styles, most of which refer to modern colonial architecture.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

After hundreds of years of Dutch rule over Indonesia, social life in Indonesia has been greatly influenced, both directly and indirectly, starting from language, culture, and also the development of architecture (Nurhasanah, Studyanto, and Faizin 2016). Architects have an important role in determining the development of architecture because containers or spaces need to be created to accommodate the continuity of social life so that it can develop more optimally and function well (Tamimi, Fatimah, and Hadi 2020). Colonial era architectural style is an architectural design concept that was applied during the Dutch colonial period. In it, various architectural styles are quite different from time to time. This architectural style is divided into 3 (Handinoto 2012), including the Indische Empire (18-19 Century), Transitional Architecture (1890-1915), and Modern Colonial Architecture (1915-1940). All of these architectural styles have their differences because over time they follow architectural developments in Europe. Meanwhile, architectural styles based on political situations are divided into 4 stages of development (Handinoto and Soehargo 1996), first in the 16th century until the 1800s. Then the second was from 1800 to 1902 which applied the Neo-Classical architectural style or what was called The Empire Style. The third, from 1902 to the 1920s, used the Modern architectural style. And finally in the 1920s to the 1940s with the renewal of the Modern Architectural style.

Kota Baru Parahyangan is one of the largest independent cities in the Greater Bandung area with an area of 1250 Ha (kotabaruparahyangan.com 2022). Inside there are various kinds of supporting facilities that can be used by residents and the general public and are spread at various points. This independent city is located in Padalarang, West Bandung Regency, and has fairly good access because it is located near the Padalarang toll gate which connects 2 big cities, namely Jakarta City (Cipularang Toll) & Bandung City (Purbaleunyi Toll) (Wikipedia 2022a). Kota Baru Parahyangan has 3 main pillars as a sustainable development concept seen from economic, social, and environmental aspects (kotabaruparahyangan.com 2022) including the Educational Pillar, the Cultural Pillar, and the last one is Historical Pillar, namely the development concept of Parahyangan New City using the "Garden City" urban planning. (Howard 1898) and several building concepts use colonial-era architecture in the "Bandoeng Tempo Doeloe" area (kotabaruparahyangan.com 2022). Based on the concept of development regarding historical pillars, the author wants to discuss an article regarding the concept of colonial architecture in the "Bandoeng Tempo Doeloe" area. Apart from that, the author also hopes that the discussion of this article can provide a lesson for the general public regarding colonial architecture, especially in the Greater Bandung area.

1.2. Development of Colonial Architecture in Bandung City

The development of colonial architecture in Indonesia can be seen from the existence of buildings that adopt European architectural styles in various large cities on the island of Java, including Jakarta, Bandung, Jogja, Semarang, and Surabaya. This colonial architecture is a legacy of the Dutch government which once occupied Indonesia and is also a track record that the growth of the foreign population developed quite significantly at that time. (Ramli, Santosa, and Antariksa 2020). The development of architecture in the city of Bandung was initially due to the transfer of the Dutch East Indies government to West Java. The construction of the Dutch East Indies government offices was the forerunner to the development of colonial-era architecture in the Greater Bandung Region. The city of Bandung

is located in the administrative region of West Java Province and is also the capital of West Java Province (Official Bandung City Website 2022). The city of Bandung was first inaugurated as the capital of Bandung Regency following the graduation letter (besluit) on September 25, 1810. The first regent or founding father of Bandung City was Mr. RA Wiranatakusumah II. At that time the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies government was Herman Willem Daendels (1808-1811) (Official Bandung City Website 2022).

We can see traces of Colonial Architecture in Bandung from buildings in conservation areas such as in the Braga, Dago areas, and also in the Jalan Diponegoro area or the Gasibu area of Bandung. Of all the existing buildings, there are various colonial architectural styles such as Art Deco, Art Nouveau, or modern architecture which combines old colonial architectural styles with the surrounding environment such as tropical architecture. The famous architect who brought the Art Deco style to Bandung was architect CP Wolf Schoemaker (Ratih and Roychansyah 2018) his works are Villa Isola, Grand Hotel Preanger, Bethel Church, and others. Apart from that, there is also the architect AF Aalbers (Gunawan and Prijadi 2011) his works are the Savoy Homann Hotel, the DENIS Bank Office (now Bank Jabar Banten), the Three Color Villa, and others. In this article, the author will focus on architectural styles in the Greater Bandung area which discusses the application of colonial architectural designs in one of the residential areas in Kota Baru Parahyangan, namely the Bandoeng Tempo Doeloe area which is located in West Bandung Regency.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

2.1. Method

This article was written using a comparative descriptive research method (Anggito and Setiawan 2018). This research will discuss data that has been collected through observation, and also a literature review regarding colonial architecture. Apart from that, this research also uses a comparative method (Sugiyono 2013) to compare the theory from the literature review with the research object to be discussed.

The sample data used is the design of a house building in the Bandoeng Tempo Doeloe Corridor area in the Kota Baru Parahyangan housing complex. Apart from that, the author also includes sample data in the form of photos resulting from direct observations at the research location.

2.2 Description of Research Objects



Figure 1. Location Map

(Source: Kotabaruparahyangan.com & author's analysis, 2022)

The object of research in this article discusses Indo-European architectural design which takes references from architecture from the colonial era, namely the Bandoeng area or area of the old era which was part of the Kota Baru Parahyangan housing complex. The BTD area or BTD corridor is along the Kota Baru Parahyangan residential road. The Kota Baru Parahyangan housing complex is located in Padalarang District (Official Website of the Regional Government of West Java Province 2022), West Bandung Regency which is also part of Greater Bandung and its location is very strategic because it is close to the Padalarang Toll Gate which connects Jakarta City and Bandung City.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1. Colonial Architecture

Colonial architecture is an architectural style left over from the Dutch rule when they colonized Indonesia and is also a great asset and cultural heritage in the history and life of the founding of the Indonesian state. (Nurhasanah et al. 2016). According to (Handinoto 2012), colonial architectural styles in Indonesia are divided into 3 parts according to the time they were implemented, including the Indische Empire (18-19 Century), Transitional Architecture (1890-1915), and Modern Colonial Architecture (1915-1940). All of these architectural styles have their differences and characteristics because they follow architectural developments in Europe over time.



Figure 2. Braga Street in the Past
(Source: Google.com, 2022)

3.2. Indische Empire (18th-19th Century)

Indische Empire (Imperial Style) is an architectural style that developed in the mid-18th century to the end of the 19th century. This architectural style was introduced by Herman Willem Daendels (1808-1811) when he served as Governor General of the Dutch East Indies. Its initial appearance began in the outskirts of Batavia City (Jakarta), which at that time was designated as the center of the Dutch East Indies trade port. This architectural style developed by mixing with Indonesian culture which has the following characteristics:

- The floor plan is fully symmetrical and has a central room consisting of the main bedroom and another bedroom that connects the front terrace (voor galerij) and the back terrace (achter galerij).
- The terrace is quite spacious and has rows of Greek-style columns (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian).

- The kitchen, bathroom/WC, and service area are separate parts of the main building and are located at the back of the house.
- Usually, there is a pavilion at the side of the house which is used for guest rooms.
- Using gable roofs and shields as a mixture of architectural styles in Indonesia



Figure 3. Fatahillah Museum
(Source:(Wikipedia 2022b))

The Fatahillah Museum is an example of an imperial-style building. Initially, this building was the administrative office of Batavia or Jakarta during the reign of Governor-General Joan van Hoorn. Later, this style was developed by Governor Herman Willem Daendels in complexes or residential areas for Dutch people in Jakarta.

3.3. Transitional Architecture (1890-1915)

Transitional architecture lasted quite a short time, namely at the end of the 19th century to the 20th century, and was a transition between imperial architectural styles and also modern colonial architectural styles. This architectural style has had several changes due to modernization in life and discoveries in the field of technology, and also because of political policies from the colonial government. Its characteristics are as follows:

- The floor plan still follows the imperial style in full symmetry and has a terrace around it, but several Greek-style columns have been removed.
- There is a Gevel on the surface and there is also a tower at the main entrance like most Calvinist churches in the Netherlands.
- Gable and shield roofs are still widely used and use additional construction as ventilation on the roof (dormer).



Figure 4. Lawang Sewu
(Source(heritage.kai.id 2022))

Lawang Sewu is an example of a building with a transitional colonial architectural style. Initially, this building was used as the Head Office of the Nederlandsch-Indische Spoorweg Maatschappij (NISM) Private Railway Company. The main building of Lawang Sewu was completed in 1907 and the whole building was completed in 1918.

3.4. Modern Colonial Architecture (1915-1940)

This architectural style was a protest put forward by architects in the Netherlands against the Imperial style. Academically educated architects came to the Dutch East Indies to introduce new ideas or architectural styles that were different from before. This modern style can be seen from:

- Plans vary depending on the creativity of the architect
- Symmetrical shapes and surrounding terraces are avoided and more light-blocking elements are used.
- The building looks simpler, like a clean design, and describes the Form Follow Function.
- The roof shape is still dominated by shield and gable roofs with tile and shingle materials.
- The use of concrete construction that had never existed in previous styles and also concrete flat roofs began to be widely used.



Figure 5. Villa Isola
(Source:(Wikipedia 2022c))

Villa Isola is an example of a building with a Modern Colonial Architecture design in the art-deco style. This building was designed by Dutch architect CP Wolf Schoemaker and was completed in 1933.

3.5. Bringing back the Indo-European atmosphere on Bumi Parahyangan

Kota Baru Parahyangan has the concept of development or historical pillars (kotabaruparahyangan.com 2022) namely having a house building design with a colonial architectural style in the ancient Bandoeng corridor area. This area is divided into 2 parts based on the design applied. Most of the architectural styles used in buildings in this area are Art Deco like those in the Braga area. Art Deco in Indonesia, especially in Bandung, was introduced by architects CP Wolf Schoemaker and also AF Aalbers.



Figure 6. BTD location

(Source: Kotabaruparahyangan.com & author's analysis, 2022)

3.5.1 Bandoeng Tempo Doeloe (BTD) 1

BTD 1 is located along the cluster corridors R5-6, R8-9, R11, R12. In this area, there are houses as residences and shophouses as commercial areas or supporting facilities for the surrounding community which have a Colonial architectural design.



Figure 7. BTD 1 & BTD Ruko

(Source: Author's documentation, 2022)

3.5.2 Bandoeng Tempo Doeloe (BTD) 2

BTD 2 is located along the cluster corridors R15, R16, R17, R18-19, R21. In this area, there are houses as residences that also have a Colonial architectural design. The buildings in this area are the core of the discussion in this article. In it, several points will be used as an assessment of the design of house buildings in the Bandoeng Tempo Doeloe area. Among them are the building feet/footprint, building body, and building head.

- **Building Feet/Footprint**

At this point, we will discuss the building plan and also the concept of space layout. Then, it can be seen that this building has 2 floors. The building area and land area of the Bandoeng Tempo Doeloe building vary according to the shape of the plot. One example of a house in the picture is approximately 347 m² with varying land area and floor area. On the 1st floor you can see that this building has a garden concept in the middle of the building, rooms on the 1st floor can be used by guests, this concept is mostly adapted from the Indische Empire (Imperial Style). However, on the terrace of the building, there are no Greek columns so it adopts a slight style from Transitional Architecture. Then this house has a large yard in the front area and also in the back area which can be filled with a swimming pool and also a gazebo for relaxing.

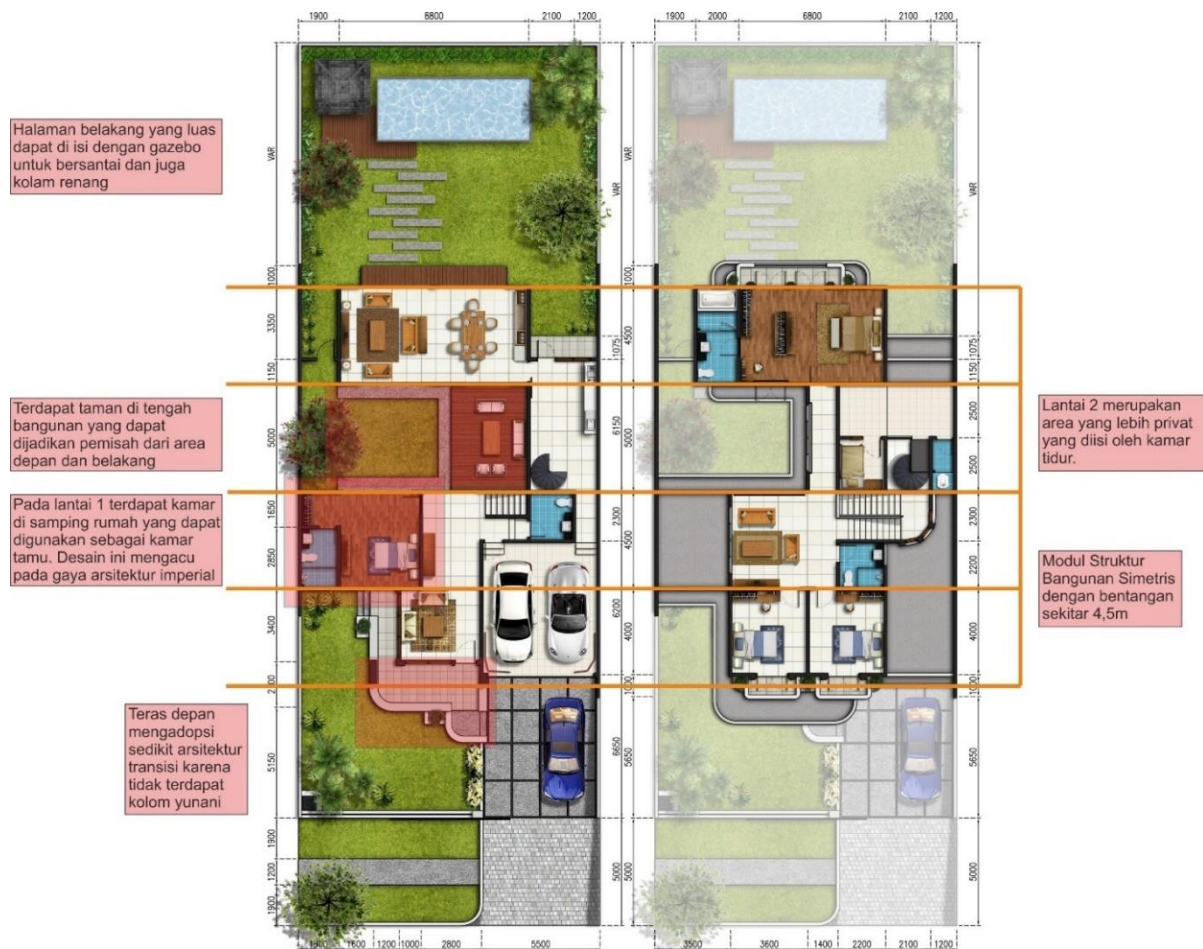


Figure 8. BTD floor plan

(Source: Kotabaruparahyangan.com & author's analysis, 2022)

- **Building Agency**

Next, at this point, we will discuss the appearance of the building, and also the elements in the building. In the picture below you can see that the design of this house uses an art deco form which refers to buildings in the Braga area. One of the characteristics of the Art Deco style is that it has arches on the side of the building which can be seen from the balcony, canopy, and also the side of the building. It has openings such as windows and doors that are large enough to add a colonial impression with glass material wrapped in aluminum frames or frames instead of wood. The face of the building uses a clean design, there are no carvings or motifs like the Greek style, and is more representative of Modern Colonial Architecture.



Figure 9. Front view of BTD house

(Source: Kotabaruparahyangan.com, 2022)

- **Head of Building**

Then, at this point, we will discuss the top of the building or roof. From the picture below you can see that this house has 2 separate buildings. The roof used is a tile roof with a gable roof shape and several buildings use shield roofs. Roofs like this are always used by buildings in tropical areas. Just like the colonial design that entered Indonesia, it uses a sloping roof. However, some parts of this house use a flat roof like the Modern Colonial Architecture style.



Figure 10. Back view of the BTD house
(Source: Kotabaruparahyangan.com, 2022)

4. CONCLUSION

Bandoeng Tempo Doeloe is one of the residential areas in Kota Baru Parahyangan which has a colonial architectural design concept. One of the building concepts has a design that refers to several colonial styles, including imperial, transitional, and modern styles.

- At the foot of the building, most refer to the imperial style because it has a symmetrical plan, has a garden in the middle of the building that separates the front and back rooms.
- In the body of the building, the use of large openings further adds to the colonial impression and there are also several curves on the balconies which are characteristic of Art Deco in the modern colonial style.
- And finally, the use of a dak roof and concrete canopy adds to the impression of modern colonial architecture. The building looks simpler (clean design) reducing the use of ornamental details

This article concludes that the buildings from Bandoeng Tempo Doeloe 2 mostly adapt to the modern colonial architectural style. Hopefully, this article can be a reference for readers in designing colonial-style houses or buildings and can also be useful for all of us.

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