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Lubuk Pahoman Streetscape Design Based on Lampung Saibatin Tribe Cultural Motifs

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ABSTRACT

Since the Dutch East Indies colonial period, Teluk Betung Sub-district has played a significant role as an economic center and has been recognized as a historic old town in Lampung. In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11.4 and Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2019, preserving the historical character of the old city amid rapid modernization requires a culturally grounded streetscape design as a key expression of urban identity. Despite this potential, Teluk Betung faces several challenges, including the erosion of Lampung cultural identity due to transmigration, as well as disorganized spatial conditions such as street vendors occupying sidewalks and illegal parking along traffic lanes. This study aims to identify existing potentials and problems and to develop a culture-based streetscape design. The research adopts the landscape planning method proposed by LaGro (2008), encompassing the stages of preparation, inventory, analysis, synthesis, and concept development. The design proposal focuses on Way Lubuk Pahoman Street, where cultural principles are translated into a streetscape landscape concept, resulting in a site plan and three-dimensional visualization incorporating Lampung Saibatin cultural motifs.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Streetscapes play a critical role in shaping urban identity, functioning not only as transportation infrastructure but also as public spaces that accommodate social, cultural, and economic interactions. International urban design scholarship emphasizes that streets are fundamental elements in forming place identity and collective memory, particularly within historic urban environments (Lynch, 1960; Carmona, 2019). From a cultural landscape perspective, streets are understood as living cultural artifacts in which historical layers, social practices, and symbolic meanings are continuously produced through everyday urban life (Taylor & Lennon, 2011). As such, streetscape design becomes a strategic medium for preserving cultural identity while responding to contemporary urban demands.

Teluk Betung Sub-district in Bandar Lampung has held a strategic role since the Dutch East Indies colonial era as an economic and administrative center. Following the end of the Lampung War in 1857, Teluk Betung developed into the capital of the Lampung Residency and later emerged as one of Lampung's historic old city areas [1]. Its urban structure reflects historical connectivity between governmental, commercial, and port-related activities, positioning streets as key visual and functional corridors. However, recent urban

development has largely prioritized physical growth and economic activities over cultural preservation, resulting in the gradual erosion of local identity within everyday urban spaces, particularly streetscapes [2].

Streetscape landscapes are therefore a key component in defining the visual character and identity of urban areas. Way Lubuk Pahoman Street, the focus of this study, functions as a secondary collector road connecting major urban routes, including Jenderal Sudirman Street, Jenderal Gatot Subroto Street, and Ir. H. Juanda Street. Despite its strategic location within the historic old city, the existing geometric and spatial conditions of the street do not fully comply with road design standards, as evidenced by inconsistent sidewalk widths, fragmented pedestrian space, and conflicting uses between mobility and commercial activities.

The research area is located in North Teluk Betung, one of five sub-districts in Bandar Lampung City where the Saibatin tribe is historically and culturally rooted [3]. Lampung culture is characterized by two main traditional groups, namely the Pepadun and Saibatin tribes. The Saibatin tribe, meaning "one soul" or "one pride," adheres to a hereditary leadership system based on paternal lineage [9]. One of its most distinctive cultural symbols is the siger crown, which features seven peaks symbolizing authority and leadership [10]. These cultural motifs represent not only visual symbols but also cultural narratives that can inform spatial organization and user experience within urban landscapes.

Previous streetscape studies in Indonesia have predominantly focused on physical upgrading, aesthetic enhancement, or compliance with technical and regulatory standards. In many cases, cultural elements are applied as surface decoration rather than integrated as formative drivers of spatial structure and functional performance. In contrast, international cultural landscape studies emphasize that local cultural narratives should actively inform circulation patterns, spatial hierarchy, and behavioral dynamics within public spaces. Despite this, there remains a limited body of applied design research that systematically translates indigenous cultural motifs into functional and spatial streetscape strategies, particularly within historic urban corridors in Southeast Asian cities.

In response to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11.4, which emphasizes the protection and preservation of cultural heritage [8], as well as Bandar Lampung City Regulation No. 2 of 2019 concerning the preservation of Lampung customs and cultural arts, there is a clear need for streetscape design approaches that integrate cultural values into everyday urban infrastructure. Streets, as the most visible and frequently used public spaces, provide an effective medium for implementing cultural preservation strategies in a tangible and experiential manner.

This research addresses the identified gap by developing a culture-based streetscape design that positions Lampung Saibatin cultural motifs as generative design elements rather than symbolic ornaments. The study aims to (1) identify the physical, socio-cultural, and environmental potentials and constraints of Way Lubuk Pahoman Street; (2) analyze how these factors inform spatial and functional design decisions; and (3) propose a culturally grounded streetscape design that strengthens urban identity while improving accessibility, safety, and the overall quality of public space. Through this approach, the study contributes an applied, context-specific model for integrating cultural landscape principles into streetscape design within historic urban environments.

2. METHOD

This study employs a qualitative, design-based research approach within the field of landscape architecture planning and design. The final project research was conducted in the North Teluk Betung District of Bandar Lampung City on Way Lubuk Pahoman Street. The research framework follows the contextual planning process proposed by LaGro (2008), consisting of preparation, inventory, analysis, synthesis, and design development. This approach allows site-specific conditions and socio-cultural values to directly inform design outcomes. Primary data were collected through field observation, semi-structured interviews, and questionnaires. Interviews with cultural experts and local stakeholders were conducted to understand the symbolic meanings and ethical principles of Lampung Saibatin cultural motifs. Questionnaires distributed to site users captured perceptions related to comfort, accessibility, safety, and cultural visibility. Secondary data included spatial plans, legal documents, climatic data, and previous studies.

Qualitative data were analyzed thematically to identify recurring issues and potentials related to pedestrian comfort, cultural perception, activity patterns, and spatial conflicts. These themes were then translated into design criteria. For example, user concerns regarding pedestrian safety and sidewalk obstruction directly informed the reconfiguration of circulation patterns and sidewalk dimensions. SWOT analysis was applied to synthesize internal factors (physical condition, cultural assets, accessibility) and external factors (regulatory support, economic activity, urban development pressure) into strategic design directions. Carrying capacity analysis was used to quantitatively assess the spatial limits of parking and food court functions, ensuring that proposed activities remain compatible with pedestrian movement and public space quality. The combination of these methods supports both strategic and spatial decision-making in streetscape design.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Site Analysis and Synthesis

The analysis reveals that Way Lubuk Pahoman Street possesses strong historical and cultural potential due to its location within the old city and its role as a connector between major urban axes. However, inconsistent sidewalk widths, informal vendor occupation, and unmanaged parking significantly reduce pedestrian comfort and safety. These constraints directly informed the design strategy to standardize sidewalk dimensions, reorganize parking zones, and introduce traffic-calming spatial elements.

Existing vegetation contributes positively to microclimatic comfort but obstructs visual corridors toward culturally significant landmarks. Consequently, selective vegetation management and replanting strategies were adopted to balance environmental performance with visual clarity and cultural legibility.

3.2. Cultural Motif Transformation and Design Strategy

Lampung Saibatin cultural motifs, particularly the Siger crown and tapis patterns, were transformed into spatial and geometric design elements. The zig-zag configuration derived from the tapis motif was applied to paving patterns and pedestrian circulation to slow movement and encourage experiential engagement with cultural elements. This cause–effect relationship demonstrates how cultural narratives directly inform spatial behavior within the streetscape.

3.3. Critical Discussion

While the proposed design strengthens cultural identity and spatial order, its implementation faces challenges related to informal economic activities and long-term maintenance. Without consistent policy enforcement and community participation, cultural elements risk becoming symbolic rather than functional. Additionally, this study focuses on design outcomes and does not quantitatively evaluate post-implementation social or economic impacts, which should be addressed in future research.

3.4. Inventory

Legal Aspects

The legal aspects of the landscape design of Jalan Way Lubuk Pahoman refer to various applicable regulations. Based on the Provincial Spatial Planning (RTRW) of Lampung for 2021–2041, the research location in the North Teluk Betung District is included in Urban Area Section (BWK) G, with the primary function as a densely populated settlement, city government center, higher education, trade, and services as regulated in the Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2021. Law No. 2 of 2022 regarding Roads classifies Jalan Way Lubuk Pahoman as an urban road with a secondary collector function, which serves as a link between service centers and land transportation hubs in urban areas. Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2019 emphasizes the importance of preserving Lampung's customs, arts, and culture, including the application of characteristic ornaments of the Saibatin Tribe on physical elements of the city such as gates, monuments, buildings, and signboards. This is in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 target 4 which emphasizes the preservation of cultural and natural heritage in urban areas, relevant to the role of Jalan Way Lubuk Pahoman as a visual corridor of the historic old town in Lampung.

Physical Aspects

The physical aspect in the inventory is the aspect related to the existing site conditions and characteristics from various factors. The city of Bandar Lampung has experienced area development that impacts its suitability and regional division. The results of the area development in the city of Bandar Lampung based on data BPS Bandar Lampung City 2023, indicate that the research site has undergone changes in the area, thus shifting into the scope of Enggal District with an elevation of 100 meters above sea level.

The scope of the site has characteristics of lowland topography located in the central urban area. The topographic section of the site itself has an elevation difference of 1 meter from sea level. This results in a site slope of 0.004%, which is below 1%, thus it can be categorized as a condition with flat topography.

The city of Bandar Lampung has river flow directions with the river's upstream area located in the West and the downstream area in the South. According to data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency of Lampung Province, the maximum rainfall from 2014 to 2022 is documented. This data provides an overview for further analysis that will be used as a basis for formulating more effective water resource management policies and natural disaster mitigation at the site. Hydrology at the site consists of a closed drainage system under the sidewalk. This is to prevent flooding/surface runoff into the vehicle lanes, with water flowing from the north to the south of the site.

The project site is situated within an integrated sports area, an educational area, and a bustling food court area. This has become one of the factors leading to new activities such as a free parking area and vendors along the route. As a result, the dimensions of the road as an access point and mobility have changed. The road area is classified as a secondary collector road with the size and dimensions of the existing road at the site. The site itself serves as a visual orientation point in the historical city, crossed by three visual axis points, namely the government axis, the axis of the historic old port, and the tourism axis. The scope of the site area that serves as the orientation point for the three main routes in its historical development.

According to the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency of Bandar Lampung City, the area around the Way Lubuk Pahoman landscape area, Teluk Betung Utara District has a humid tropical climate influenced by the monsoon winds (Asian Monsoon), with an average annual temperature of 27.12°C and air temperatures ranging from 23°C to 32°C. It has an average annual humidity of 82.66%. The lowest recorded rainfall in Bandar Lampung City is 82.10 mm in October, while the highest recorded rainfall over 31 days is 442.20 mm in January.

Biophysical Aspects

The biophysical aspects in inventory include various environmental factors aligned with biological ones that play a crucial role in ecological management. Here are some biophysical aspects that are usually taken into account in the inventory:

Existing vegetation describes the scope of the research area in the landscape area of Jalan Way Lubuk Pahoman, Teluk Betung Utara District, Bandar Lampung City, which has a fairly diverse type of vegetation. The types of vegetation around the design area are dominated by the Ketapang Kencana (Terminalia mantaly) vegetation formation. The condition of existing tree vegetation on the site is quite lush, as seen from the growth rate of its plants. However, the fertility level of the vegetation on the site is not balanced with the management of the area, causing the broad tree canopies around the site to significantly obstruct the visuals and sightlines of users while passing through. Meanwhile, the Existing Wildlife explains that the landscape area of Jalan Way Lubuk Pahoman, Teluk Betung Utara Subdistrict, Bandar Lampung City falls within a commercial zone, where there is a food court area within it. This becomes a factor in attracting cats to visit the site area, which is closely related to the potential availability of food.

Cultural-Social Aspects

The socio-cultural aspects in inventorying include various elements related to the social and cultural life of the area users. Here are some important socio-cultural aspects in the inventory process: In general, public and social facilities in Bandar Lampung are available and able to meet the basic needs of the community. However, there are several aspects that need to be improved, especially in terms of maintenance, revitalization, and equal distribution of facilities throughout the city. The following is the distribution point of public and social facilities around the site area.

The existing condition of the site is an area of residential, educational, government institutions, and sports facilities that creates active activities. The site's busy and strategic location in the city center creates a new pattern of activities around the site, which is used as free parking land and a food court area without considering other users. Looking at the division of the area covered, the research location is included in the historic old city of Lampung. However, the remaining cultural elements are only found in the pedestrian paths with motifs of Lampung's cultural ships. The application of this pattern also violates the customary law of Lampung culture.

3.5. Analysis

Analysis and Synthesis of Physical Aspects

The physical aspect is the first aspect analyzed in the design. The analysis is conducted using a descriptive map analysis method with the aspects discussed, namely, topography, hydrology, accessibility and circulation, road dimensions, and climatology.

The city of Bandar Lampung has a slope topography dominated by flat areas. This is in accordance with the planning of the area within the urban scope and integrated sports area. The existing drainage flow conditions run from the North to the South with a closed drainage system under the pedestrian path and there is an artificial hydrology in the form of a swimming pool around the site area. The implementation of closed drainage in the urban area is quite appropriate. The width of the road is not yet compliant, and the existing condition of the sidewalk at the site also has varying dimensions. In the western direction, the existing sidewalk measures only 1.8 m, unlike the eastern sidewalk which is already up to the standard of 2.5 m.

Looking at the existing road conditions on site, the Way Lubuk Pahoman road itself serves as a connector between local roads in the surrounding area as a circulation route. The existing condition of the site

has lush vegetation that serves as climate amelioration to lower temperatures, assist in long-term carbon storage, and break wind within the area.

Analysis and Synthesis of Bio-Physical Aspects

The biophysical aspect is the second aspect analyzed in the landscape design of Jalan Way Lubuk Pahoman based on the cultural motifs of the Lampung Saibatin tribe. The analysis used is descriptive analysis with aspects discussed including animal populations and types of vegetation. Analysis and synthesis of vegetation reveal that the landscape design area of Way Lubuk Pahoman has several types of vegetation within it. The vegetation formation on the site is dominated by tree-type vegetation with a sufficiently wide and tall canopy, serving as a microclimate regulator, reducing noise from the highway, providing shade, acting as a windbreak, and serving as a barrier between the road and the area.

The site location that is within an urban scope with commercial areas like food courts becomes a factor in attracting cats as a source of food. Therefore, ecological balance of the area through road landscape design by applying sufficient vegetation and green spaces is necessary.

Analysis of Socio-Cultural Aspects

The last aspect discussed is the analysis of the socio-cultural aspects in the design of the Way Lubuk Pahoman Street landscape based on the cultural motifs of the Lampung Saibatin tribe. The analyzed aspects include facilities and utilities, activity patterns, and cultural characteristics. The analysis and synthesis of facilities and utilities can be seen from the existing conditions of the public facilities and social facilities around the site, which are considered adequate, as evidenced by the active area and many visitors. However, the adequate facilities are still not sufficient to support the utilities of the surrounding site.

Analysis and synthesis of activity patterns are viewed from the surrounding area around the activity site, with active activities occurring during the morning and evening hours, with user activities as street mobility. This is evidenced by direct research and the distribution of questionnaires that active activity patterns occur at certain times. The analysis and synthesis of cultural patterns, based on the results of interviews conducted by archaeologist I Made Gunandi at the Lampung Museum, explains that the Lampung tribe is a tribe that has many patterns and iconic cultural elements. One of them is the pattern of Lampung script.

SWOT Analysis

Way Lubuk Pahoman Street has strong social, cultural, and economic potential, particularly through the presence of areas that can be developed into a center for SMEs or food courts. Its strategic location in the city center as a secondary collector road makes it an important visual orientation point with high accessibility to trade, government, residential, and integrated sports areas. Additionally, this location has significant historical value as part of the old town of Teluk Betung, making it potential to elevate the cultural identity of Lampung Saibatin in its landscape design.

The main issues in this area include the presence of street vendors on the sidewalks that disrupt pedestrians' comfort, illegal parking areas that cause traffic jams, and the lack of Lampung cultural identity in the landscape elements. The material conditions and motifs used on the existing sidewalks do not meet the technical standards or the cultural ethics of Lampung Saibatin, thus requiring design improvements that are safe, comfortable, and in accordance with cultural values.

The site location has legal support as a secondary collector road that passes through important axes (government, tourism, and historic ports) and is situated in a city planning area with a strategic function as a regional trade and service center. This opens up opportunities for the development of areas that combine the cultural identity of Lampung Saibatin with economic functions through the provision of integrated commercial space and public facilities.

The development of areas with potential can lead to environmental damage due to visitor activities, land conflicts with surrounding areas, and the erosion of cultural identity due to foreign influences and modernization. Without proper management, these threats could undermine the effectiveness of landscape design as a medium for cultural preservation. Therefore, the design must consider aspects of environmental management, legal boundaries, and consistent cultural preservation strategies.

Capacity Support Analysis

The analysis of carrying capacity in the landscape design of Way Lubuk Pahoman Street focuses on economic management of the food court sector and parking areas to determine the maximum visitor capacity so that the area remains conducive and does not exceed capacity. Space programming is divided into three main functions: primary function as the identity of the historic old city area through the visualization of Lampung culture on the street landscape; secondary function to support the economic sector through the

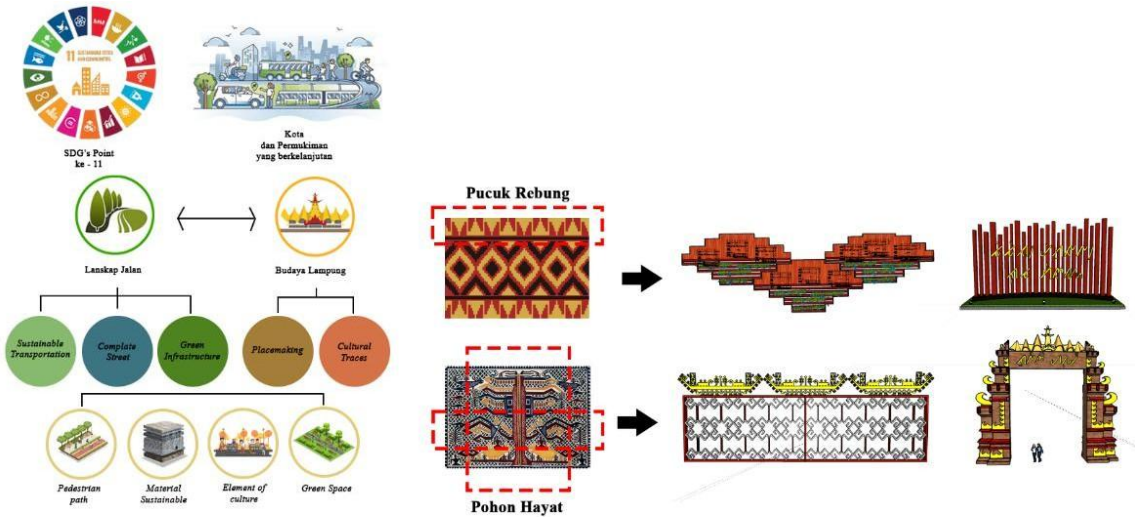
provision of food court areas; and supporting functions in the form of facilities and utilities that support activities in the area.

3.6. Concept

Basic Concept

The site area is the landscape of Jalan Way Lubuk Pahoman which consists of vehicle lanes, pedestrian lanes, road ownership space (rumaja), and green areas. The basic concept presented in this design is 'Bring Story Back To Life,' aimed at preserving cultural heritage in the design of street landscapes as a visual of the historic old city in line with SDG's 11 point 4 and the Regional Regulation of Bandar Lampung City No. 2 of 2019. In order to achieve the design objectives, the main design concept at the site is supported by a green street concept with a culturally-based approach as stated in SDG's 11 point 4 as shown in Figure 1 section (a). This concept consists of culture and green infrastructure, sustainable transportation, and placemaking. The more applied principle of landscape design for Way Lubuk Pahoman Street is culture and green infrastructure (Sustainable Cities and Communities) with consideration of the legal status of the area and patterns of user activity.

The concept of transforming the pattern shapes on the ground is taken from the motifs of boats and the traditional Siger of the Saibatin tribe, which are transformed into a zig-zag shape similar to the Pucuk Rebung tapis pattern. This transformation is applied because the patterns that support the zig-zag shape aim to slow down users as they traverse the area to enjoy the cultural elements that will be created within the space. The application of the zig-zag shape from the rebung tapis pattern is also applied to the paving design and the ornaments within it. The created transformations are applied both visually and spatially. The application of the tapis pattern in design can be seen in Figure 1 section (b).

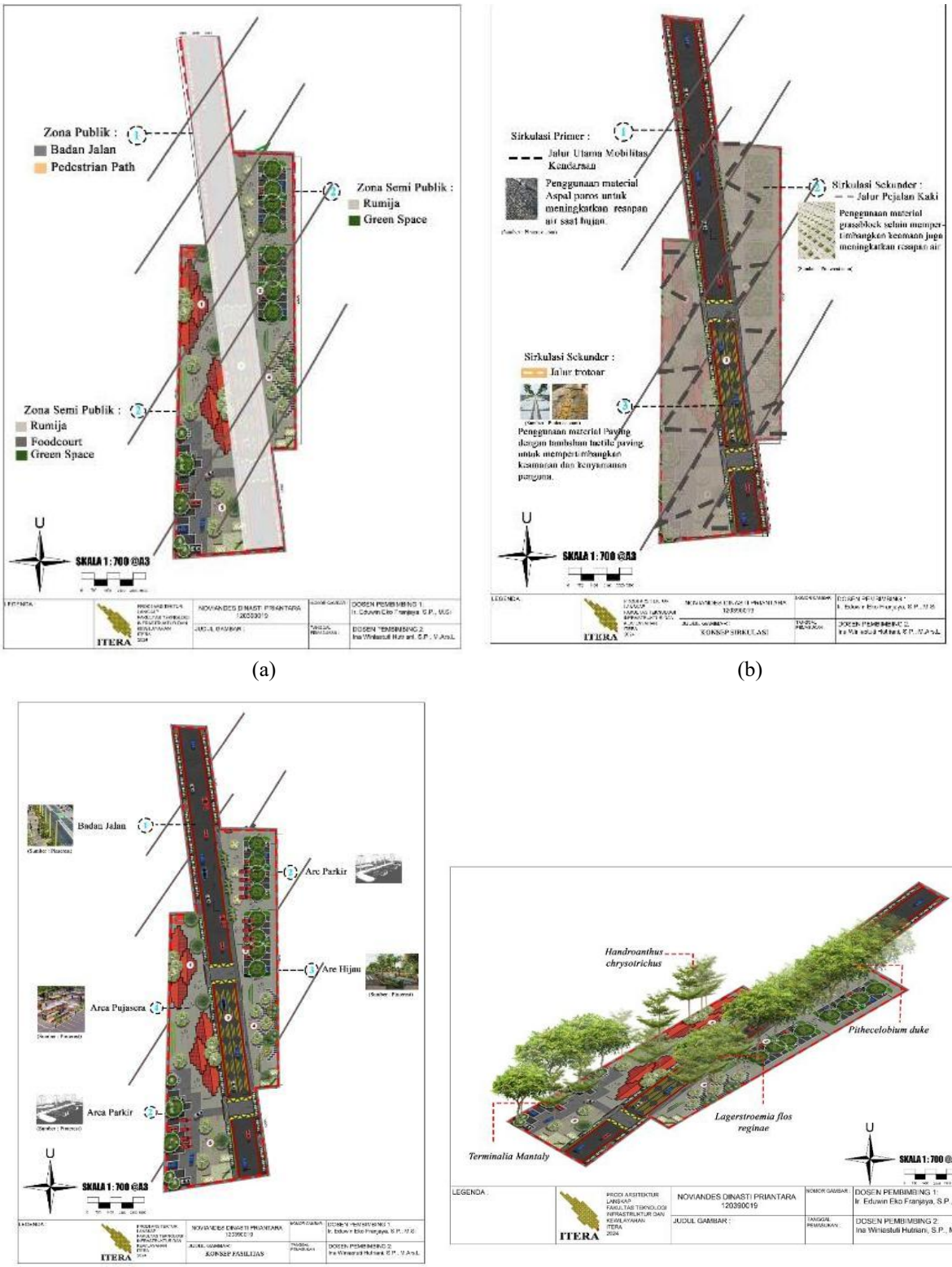


(a) (b)

Figure 1. (a) Supporting Concept and (b) Transformation of the Motif Shape of Tapis in design (source: author)

- **Concept of Development Plan**
  The zoning plan in the area is determined by the area size, surrounding activities, and spatial needs of the users. The zoning division on the site is categorized into public and semi-public areas. The zoning concept of the design can be seen in Figure 2 part (a).
- **Accessibility and Circulation Plan**
  The concept of circulation is divided into two, namely primary circulation and secondary circulation. Primary circulation refers to the roadway used as access for users' mobility. Meanwhile, secondary circulation is the circulation that accommodates pedestrians within the site area. The circulation concept map can be seen in Figure 2 part (b).
- **Space and Facility Plan**
  The spatial concept will be adjusted to the space requirements of the activities of users around the site. The existing activities have not yet been fully accommodated by the availability of space and its facilities. The spatial concept and facilities can be seen in Figure 2 part (c).
- **Vegetation Plan**

The selection of vegetation in its implementation in design can be derived from the patterns or shapes of the typical Lampung Banyan tree motifs. The selection of vegetation is adjusted to its arrangement as a visual aspect of the road landscape. For the selection of vegetation on the site, it is categorized into two areas, namely the pedestrian path and greenspace as shown in Figure 2 section (d).



(a) (b)

(c) (d)

Figure 2. (a) Zoning Plan Concept, (b) Concept of Circulation Plan, (c) Facility Plan Concept, and (d) Concept of Vegetation Planning (source: author)

3.7. Recommendation

Thus, these concepts become references in design planning. In the design concept that is created, the main objective is to create harmony between human needs, cultural preservation, ecosystem sustainability, and to create an engaging experience for users while traversing the area. The resulting design is divided into 4 spatial segments with visualizations of each segment shown in the image below.

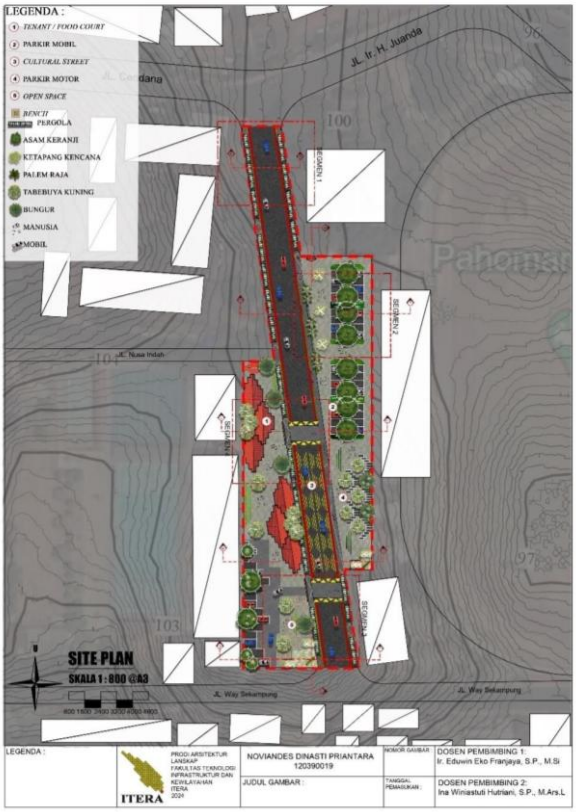
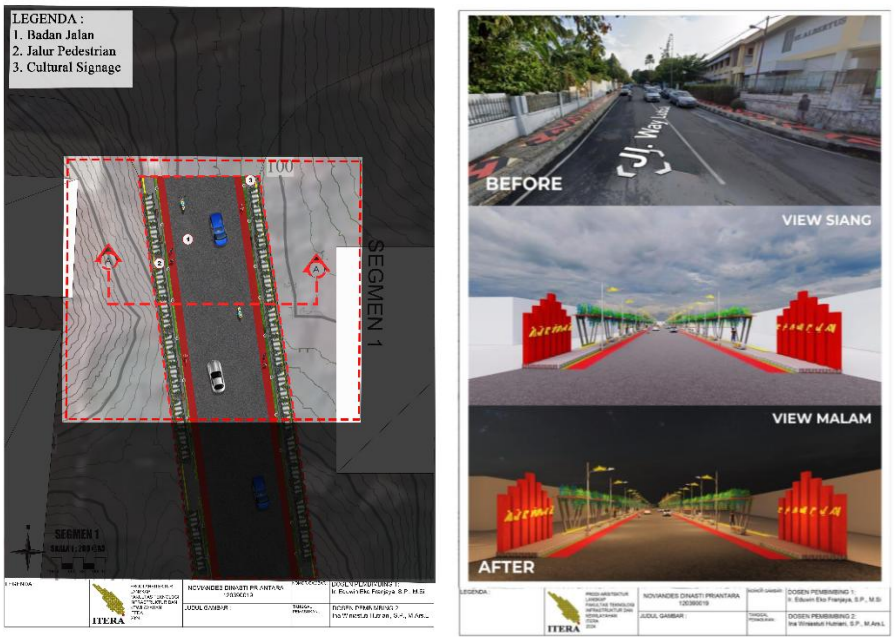


Figure 3. Final Siteplan (source: author)



(a) (b)

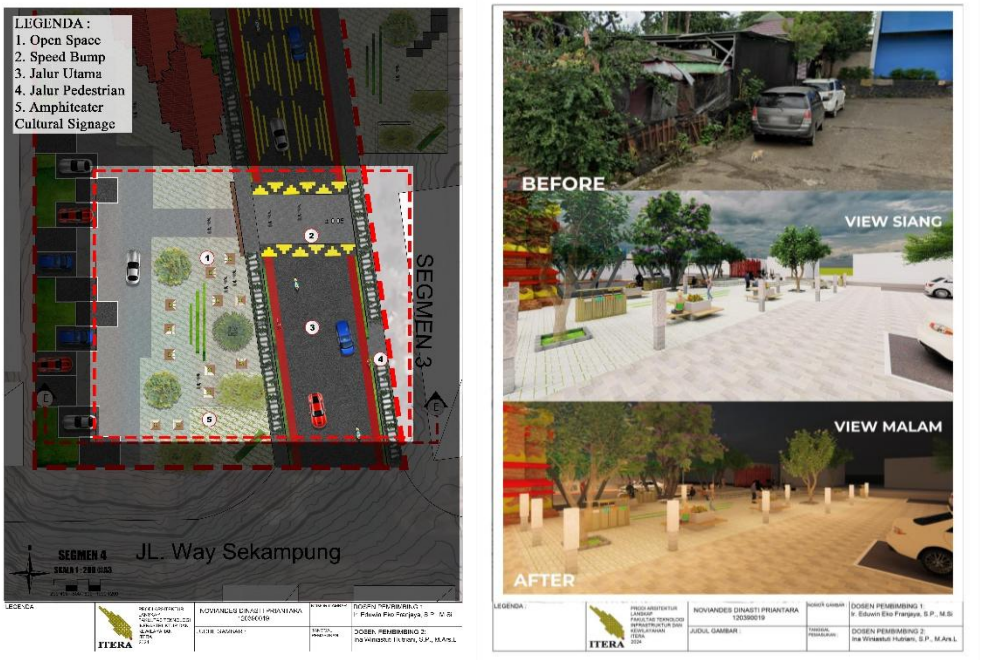
Figure 4. (a) Segment 1 Details and (b) Visualization of Segment 1 Perspective (source: author)

Segment 1 details are located on the road area on the northern side of the site, adjacent to the educational area which consists of vehicle lanes, pedestrian paths, bike lanes, and cultural open spaces covering an area of 977,631 m^2. To provide a clearer depiction of the situation in the design, the author presents the detailed perspective results of segment 1 taken from the north direction of the site.

(a) (b)

Figure 5. (a) Segment 2 Details and (b) Visualization of Segment 2 Perspective (source: author)

Detail segment 2 is the parking area which includes car parking, disability parking, and bicycle parking area. In addition, in the area of detail segment 2, there is a cultural open space area that provides visual signage for the Siger Tower of the Saibatin Tribe as a cultural hallmark. Detail segment 2 itself has a total area of 896,449 m^2.



(a) (b)

Figure 6. (a) Segment 3 Details and (b) Visualization of Segment 3 Perspective (source: author)

Segment 3 details are located on the southern side as the main access route to the area that is directly connected to Way Sekampung Road. The area of segment 3 consists of the main route, pedestrian way, entrance area to the food court, parking area, and cultural open space with a total area of 1,234,878 m^2.

(a) (b)

Figure 7. (a) Segment 4 Details and (b) Visualization of Segment 4 Perspective

The food court area itself can be seen in detail in segment 4, which is located on the eastern side and consists of tenants and a food court area with a total area of 953,420 m^2. From a visual perspective, segment 4 is the food court area on the western side of the site.

4. CONCLUSION

This research demonstrates that integrating Lampung Saibatin cultural motifs as generative design tools can effectively address spatial disorder, pedestrian safety issues, and cultural identity loss within a historic urban streetscape. The synthesis of qualitative analysis, SWOT strategy, and carrying capacity assessment resulted in a segmented streetscape design that balances cultural preservation, accessibility, and economic activity.

The novelty of this study lies in its applied methodological approach, which positions indigenous cultural motifs as drivers of spatial structure and user experience rather than decorative elements. By linking site constraints directly to design strategies, this research contributes a context-specific yet transferable model for culturally grounded streetscape design in historic urban areas. Future studies are encouraged to evaluate long-term social, cultural, and economic impacts following implementation.

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