

Spirit of Place Analysis of Bandar Lampung Teluk Market as The Act of Heritage Conservation

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Abstract. Bandar Lampung Teluk Market Area is an important area forming Bandar Lampung city in the past. This area is an economic milestone in the city and is known as a strategic trading area since 1839. Its position which directly tangent to the coastal areas invites migrants from all over the country to trade. Starting from the superior potential of seafood, Teluk Market offers an increasingly diverse variety of commodities. Starting from the needs of food, clothing to the entertainment. Cultural diversity of people around the Teluk Market coming from all over the country offers a multi-ethnic nuance and creates variety of unique food which finally became the famous culinary in the city until now. Not only known as a trading center, Teluk Market is also known as the lifestyle center in its heyday. These potentials leave a nostalgic atmosphere to the area. The area is surrounded by the architecture of Dutch heritage buildings, old pagoda, and old shops that aged over 60 years. But as the era progressed, precisely since 1984 where Tanjung Karang and Teluk Betung merged into a single city (known as Bandar Lampung), this area is getting less interested by the visitors. Teluk Market is seen as an untapped old trading area. The development and construction of Bandar Lampung City concentrates more on Tanjung Karang which is now increasingly filled with modern shopping centers. Teluk Market continued to fade in popularity compared to modern mall markets. Therefore, this study aims to rediscover the spirit of place in the Teluk Market area and then introduce it back to the community as one of the identity of Bandar Lampung City. This research will analyze the spirit of place of this region by way of; 1) analyzing the spirit of place in terms of the architecture of the old buildings by identifying the style and age of the buildings; 2) analyzing the perceptions of surrounding communities. This research will result building typology and community perception of Teluk Market which can be used as a foundation in conserving and developing Teluk Market area as a heritage area. Keywords: Teluk Market, Spirit of place, Building typology, Community Perception

1. Introduction

Teluk Betung is known as a strategic trading area since 1839. The presence of the port in Teluk Betung is the beginning of the region's development as a trading center that brings many migrants from various regions. Teluk Market area in its wake has evolved into a multi-ethnic settlement center that produces unique commodities and culinary characteristics. Teluk Market also preserves the historical potential of buildings with the influence of architectural styles in the pre-independence period of residential dwelling, shop houses, worship buildings and commercial buildings. But the condition of such buildings is neglected and the potential of Teluk Market region as a multiethnic community is no longer seen as a potential city that is unique and needs to be maintained. Therefore it is necessary to preserve Teluk Market area, one of which by digging and finding "spirit of place" in the area so that the community can be more appreciative of the historical heritage.

1.1 Problems

The problems facing Teluk Market area are: The lack of appreciation of the Bandar Lampung City community towards Teluk Market area as a historical or commercial area, the lack of government attention on the conservation of Teluk Market region, lack of reference in the form of historical data,

typology studies, or potential studies owned by Teluk Market region, and old buildings in Teluk Market area are not well maintained

1.2 Problems Statements

What are the factors that form the Spirit of Place on Teluk Market, how is the typology of old buildings located in Teluk Market Area, and how is the perception of the surrounding community and users of Teluk Market

1.3 Goals

To know the factors forming the spirit of place in Teluk Market, to identify old buildings located in Teluk Market Area, to analyze perceptions of surrounding communities and users of Teluk Market.

2. Theory

2.1 Spirit Of Place Concept

According to Cullen (in Rifaioglu; 2008) Spirit of place is a phenomenological concept that is difficult to understand and defined by various disciplines. The conceptual approach to the meaning of spirit of place emphasizes that a place can be said to have a spirit of place value if it is shaped by the history of a place or city and requires a certain method of conserving it. (Cullen 1961, Conzen 1966, 1975, Sharp 1969, Worskett 1969 in Rifaioglu, 2008). Christian Norberg-Schulz (in Rifaioglu; 2008) in the 1980s explored the character of the place and analyzed the meaning of the place for the locals. He stressed that place means more than just a location, because there are "spirits" that can not be explained by the method of scientific analysis. He proposes an approach with phenomenological methods in order to understand and describe the "soul" of a place through the physical imagery and human interpretation and their experience of the place. This clearly explains that the Norberg-Schulz study is based on Heidegger's idea of the science of architecture: that place, building and man are important features of human existence somewhere.

2.2 Building Tipo-morphology Study

Rifaioglu (2008) states, the study of typo - morphology has been used as a tool of research in the field of history. Tipo-morphology deals with the physical and spatial structures of a built environment and comes from the study of typical spaces and urban structures, based on a detailed classification of buildings and open spaces. This study analyzes not only on built-up scalability but also characteristic of urban forms and populations. It offers the definition of space and building work, and serves as a very "rich" method for studying the nature of building design, its relationship with the city, and to the community in which an event occurs.

2.3 The Development of Colonial Architecture in Indonesia

Helen Jessup, in Handinoto divides the period of Dutch Vernacular developments in Indonesia from the 16th century through the 1940s into four parts:

2.3.1 The 16th century until the 1800s

At that time certain areas in Indonesia, especially on the island of Java controlled by the Dutch and then called the Nedherlands Indische, under the control of a Dutch trading company called VOC (Vereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie). During this period the Dutch Vernacular lost its orientation to traditional buildings in the Netherlands and did not have a clear-cut orientation. Even worse, the buildings were not cultivated to adapt to the local climate and environment.

2.3.2 The 1800s to 1902

At that time, the Dutch government took over the Dutch East Indies from the VOC trading company. After a brief British rule in 1811-1815. Dutch Indies then fully controlled by the Dutch. Indonesia was then ruled in order to strengthen the economic position of the Netherlands. In the 19th century must strengthen its status as a colonialist by building buildings that impress grandeur (majestic). The building with this magnificent style borrowed from the style of neo-classical architecture is actually different from the Dutch national architectural style of the time. The buildings are impressive grandeur (magnificent) with Neo Classic architectural style known Indische Architectuur architectural characters such as: Plan symmetrical with one floor, open, pillars on the front porch and back (dining room) and inside there is a central porch that leads to the bedroom and other rooms, the pillar rises upward (Greek style) and there is a gevel or crown on the front and back porch, and using roof shield.

2.3.3 Year 1902-1920's

Between 1902 the liberals in the Netherlands insisted on what is called ethical politics to be applied in the colonies. Since then, Dutch settlements have grown rapidly. With the atmosphere, then "indische architectuur" became urgent and lost. Instead, there was a Dutch-oriented architectural standard. In the first 20 years this looks a modern architectural style oriented to the Netherlands. In general, the characteristics and character of colonial architecture in Indonesia in the 1900-1920s: Using Gevel (gable) on the front view of the building, the shape of gable varies greatly as curvilinear gable, stepped gable, gambrel gable, pediment (with entablature). tower usage in buildings, the tower was originally used in church buildings then taken over by public buildings and became fashionable in the Dutch Vernacular in the 20th century, the shape is diverse, there is a round, rectangular square, and there are combined with the front gevel, dormer usage on building, adjustment of buildings to wet tropical climate, wide and high ventilation, and create a gallery or porch along the building in anticipation of rain and sunshine.

2.3.4 1920s to 1940s

This year there was a renewal movement in architecture, both national and international in the Netherlands which then influenced colonial architecture in Indonesia. It's just that the new architecture is sometimes followed directly, but sometimes there is also a style called ecclesiastical (mixed styles). At that time, Dutch architects appeared, who considered it necessary to give characteristic to the architecture of the Dutch East Indies. They are using the culture of traditional architecture of Indonesia as the source of its development.

2.4 Style Affecting Colonial Architecture in Indonesia

2.4.1 Classical Neo Style (the Empire Style / the Dutch Colonial Villa) (1800)

Feature - Characteristics: The symmetrical plan is full of one upstairs and covered with a shield roof, the wall is thick, the ceiling is high, the floor is of marble, the front and back porches are very spacious and open, at the end of the veranda are columns or columns of Greek style (doric, ionic, corinthian), pillars towering upwards as roof supporters, there is a gevel and a crown on the front and back porches, there is a central room that is connected directly with the front and back porches, left right there is a bedroom, the service area on the back is connected to the main house by the gallery. The back verandah as the dining room, and located on the ground with gardens in front, side and back.

2.4.2 Dutch Vernacular Form and Adjustment to Tropical Climate (after 1900)

Features and characteristics: Use of gevel (gable) on the front view of the building, use of tower in buildings, and use of dormer in buildings. Some adjustments to the wet tropical climate in Indonesia: The thin plan of the slim form of many openings for the airflow facilitates the necessary cross ventilation of the wet tropical climate, gallery along the building to avoid dampness and direct sunlight, and the layout of the building faces North South with a precise orientation to the East West tropical sunshine

2.4.3 Neogothic Style (after 1900)

Characteristics and characteristics: The plan is not cross-shaped but boxy, no flying buttress because the roof is not so high there is no space called double aisle or nave like a gothic church, next to the left and right side of the plan there are stairs that are used to climb to the 2nd floor which is not full, there are two towers on the face, where the ladder is placed with a typical gothic frame construction, the glass window is a pointed bow, ceiling ceilings in the shape of a typical gothic made of iron.

2.4.4 Nieuwe Bouwen / International Style (after the 1900's)

Features and characteristics: Flat roof, gevel horizontally, the volume of the building is cube-shaped, and colored white. Nieuwe Bouwen / International Style in the Dutch East Indies has 2 main streams is Nieuwe Zakelijkheid, and Expressionistic.

2.4.5 Art Deco

Features and characteristics: Style displayed a luxurious impression and cause a sense of romance, use of rare basic materials and expensive materials, massive form, flat roof, asymmetrical placement of geometric formation, and the dominance of plastic curved lines.

3. Methodology

Research approach that will be used in this research there are two that is typology and interview. A typology study was used to analyze the character, type, style of old buildings in the Teluk Market area, while interviews were used to analyze people's perceptions of the area. Analytical methods used are qualitative analysis methods that are used to obtain data and information about the physical and non physical conditions of the Teluk Market area. The samples used are old buildings in the Teluk Market area whereas the respondents are the owners / visitors of shops and the community around the locations that are considered to be representative.

3.1 Research Variable

Table 1. Typology analysis variable

Variable	Sub Variable	Explanation
Building Mass	- Number of floors	The composition of the number of floors between building mass units
	- Mass amount	can form a texture seen from the front, linearity, continuity and transition
	- Position / location	
	- Style	
	Mass amount	The composition of the number of times between units of building mass can form textures viewed from above and linearity
	Position/ Location	Placement composition or position (angle / non angle) between units building mass (including the road border line) can form a texture seen from above, linearity, continuity, transition and elevated location
	Style	The composition of the style or style of building between the mass unitsbuilding

Table 2. Perception Analysis Variable

No.	Kategori	Kategori Responden	Pertanyaan
1.	<i>Spirit of place Perseption</i>	General / buyer / visitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What things do you remember when hearing about the Teluk Market • What is your impression of the existing buildings in the Teluk Market area
		Trader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How long do you trade here? • Why choose to trade here
No.	Kategori	Kategori Responden	Pertanyaan
1	An understanding of Teluk Market area as a historic area	General and traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where are the historical buildings that you know exist in this area of the Teluk Market • Since when did you know about the existence of this market • Where do you find out about the existence of

			this market
2.	Persepsi tentang Daya tarik kawasan Pasar Teluk	General and traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why choose shopping in the Teluk Market area What you are looking for when visiting the TelukMarket area What activities do you do when visiting the Teluk Market area

3.2 Research Population

The population in this study is divided into two old buildings and communities around the Teluk Market. The old building is the entire building in the area of Teluk covering Jl. Bawal, Jl. Ikan Teri and Jl. Ikan Kakap. The sample of the building to be used as a research study is buildings that looked likely aged (more than or equal to) 60 years old. The population for perceptual study is all active users of the Teluk Market area. The sampling technique to be used is random sampling based on the following categories:

Table 3. Research sampling

Age	User	
	Trader	Buyer
20-40 Years old	25 People	25 People
40-70 Years old	25 People	25 People
Total	100 People	

4 Result

4.1 Building Tipology

The Study of topology is done by examining the style of old buildings located in the research locations. There are 10 buildings on the site that have the influence of architectural style in the pre-independence era which of them are : 1).Homeshop at Jl. Ikan Hiu, 2).House at Jl. Ikan Bawal, 3).Unused building at Jl. Ikan Tongkol, 4).Vihara Thai Hin Bio, 5).House at Jl. Ikan Hiu, 6).Homeshop at Jl. Ikan Kakap, 7).Homeshop at Jl. Laks. Hayati, 8). Masjid Jami' Al Anwar, 9).Homeshop at Jl. Ikan Tongkol.



Figure 4.1. Old buildings map



Figure 1. Homeshop at Jl Ikan Hiu

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4.1.1 Homeshop at Jl. Ikan Hiu

The building is influenced by the Neo Classic style, Dutch Vernacular and Nieuwe Bouwen / International Style. The building features the classic Neo Classic style (The Empire Style / The Dutch Colonial Villa) that was popular in the 1800s. Characteristic of Classical Neo Style in this building is found in the form of a symmetrical plan. In addition to the Classic Neo Style scheme is also visible on the roof with the shape of the roof of the prisai. In this building roof-shaped roof material with wooden framework and roof cover red earth tile. This building also gained influence from the Dutch Vernacular style in Indonesia which is visible from the shape and the number of openings that many with the typical use of window jalusi. The application of numerous openings is characteristic of Dutch Vernacular in Indonesia which aims to respond to humid tropical climate in Indonesia. Another influence on this building is the influence of style Nieuwe Bouwen / International Style seen from the volume of cubes and white buildings.

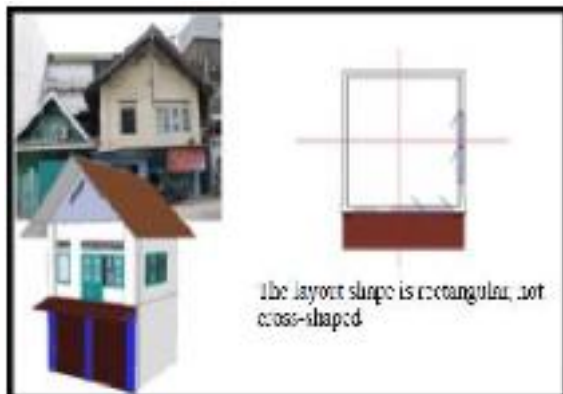


Figure 2. House at Jl. Ikan Bawal

4.1.2 House at Jl. Ikan Bawal

This building is influenced by the Dutch Vernacular style in Indonesia, which is seen from the shape and the amount of ventilation. There is also a feature of Neoghotic Style in this building which is contained in a box-shaped plan and there are features Nieuwe Bouwen Style characterized by the volume of cubes and white buildings.

4.1.3 Unused building at Jl. Ikan Tongkol

Building 3 is currently empty, building is located on Jl. Betok Bay Fishing Fish Bandar Lampung. This building has the influence of Nieuwe Bouwen Style seen on the form of a flat roof. There is also a characteristic feature of Art Deco style is the dominance of the plastic curved lines that form the roof line in this building.

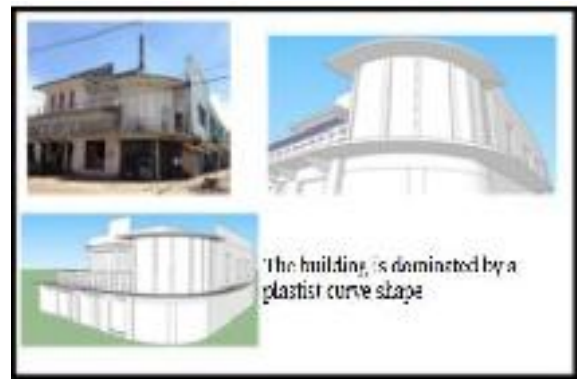


Figure 3. Unused building at Jl. Ikan Tongkol



Figure 4. Vihara Thay Hin Bio

4.1.4 Vihara Thay Hin Bio

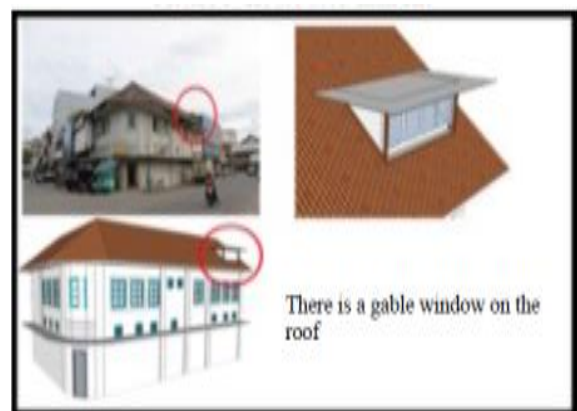


Figure 5. House at Jl. Ikan Hiu

Thay Hin Bio Temple is a place of Buddhist worship. The building is located on Jl. Kakap Fish, Village Pesawahan, Teluk Betung Bandar Lampung. The Thay Hin Bio Vihara Building was built in 1850 and completed in 1851, handled by an architect named Po Heng. The shape of the roof in the architecture of the Chinese relics gives its own distinctive feature that shows the social status of its inhabitants. The shape of the roof of the Swallow's tail (yanwei), the shape of the roof of the Horse's Horse (mabei). This building also has a characteristic of Chinese architecture on the elements of the structure are deliberately exposed. In this building there is a Tou-Kung wooden horses which is a meeting between the beams on the roof frame and poles. Wood on Tou-Kung is left open with ornamentasi detail carvings typical of Tionghoa. Characteristic style of Chinese architecture is also seen from the use of a distinctive color of red and golden yellow. This color has a symbolic meaning, the color red symbolizes the color of fire and blood and is also associated with the direction of the South as something positive. While the yellow color symbolizes prosperity and prosperity.

4.1.5 House at Jl. Ikan Hiu

This building is a house that is now functioned as a clothing store. The building is located on Jl. This Shark has architectural features with Classical Neo style seen from the form of a symmetrical plan, roof shape and roof material. In addition, the building also gained influence from the Dutch Vernacular style seen from the use of Gable window on the roof and the shape of the window. The building also features the Nieuwe Bouwen / International Style style seen in the use of a white painted concrete canopy. There is also a characteristic Art Deco Style which is seen from the use of curved lines at the front corner of the building.

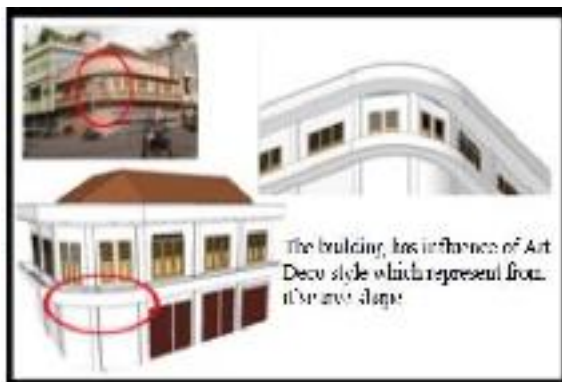


Figure 6. Homeshop at Jl. Ikan Kakap

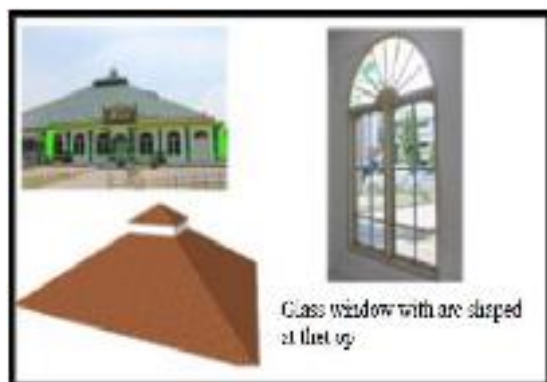


Figure 7. Masjid Jami' Al-Anwar

4.1.6 Homeshop at Jl. Ikan Kakap

The next building is a shophouse located on Jl. Kakap Fish, Teluk Betung Bandar Lampung. This building has a Neo Classic style characteristic that is visible from the shape of the roof, the Colonial Architecture of its window form and the Art Deco characteristic of the application of curved lines at the corner of the building.

4.1.7 Masjid Jami' Al-Anwar

Masjid Jami 'Al-Anwar located on Jl. Laks. Malahayati, Teluk Betung, Bandar Lampung. The mosque was first built in 1839 and restored in 1976. The mosque is recommended as a cultural heritage in the Local Regulation of Bandar Lampung City Paragraph 5 Cultural Heritage Area Article 49. This mosque is influenced by Neo Classical architectural style which is seen from the design of the floor plan and symmetrical roof. There is also the influence of Dutch Vernacular style in Indonesia with the characteristic of spreading openings that are many and symmetrical. In contrast to previous buildings, Al Anwar Mosque was influenced by the Neogotic architectural style seen from the bow-shaped window design at the top.



Figure 8. Homeshop at Jl. Laks. Malahayati

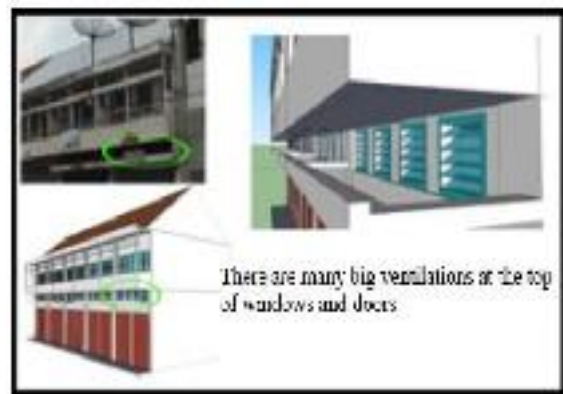


Figure 9. Homeshop at Jl. Ikan Tongkol

4.1.8 Homeshop at Jl. Laks. Malahayati

This building is a store house building that has the characteristics of Neo Classic architecture seen from the plan of symmetrical buildings, high ceilings and shield roof shape. The building is loaded with Dutch Vernacular features in Indonesia that have adapted to sub tropical climate. The Dutch Vernacular characteristic is evident from the use of gable windows on the roof of the building and openings that are symmetrically distributed on the building envelope. Just like the previous building, this white-dominated building also gained influence from the Nieuwe Bouwen style of the color and shape of the cube geometry.

2.1.9 Homeshop at Jl. Ikan Tongkol

The building is located in the street Fish Tongkol is physically very similar to the first building on Jl. Shark. The similarity is seen in the shape and design of the windows, ventilation and roof. But in this building there is a terrace measuring 1 meter which also serves as a balcony. There is a strong influence of Dutch Vernacular style in Indonesia, Neo Klasik and Nieuwe Bouwen in this building. The effect is seen in the design and number of openings, the geometry of the cube and the color of the dominant white building.

4.2 Community Perception of Teluk Market

From the distribution of questionnaires that have been done, the author wanted to know how the perception of the community or in this research is the visitors to the Teluk Market Area. The author wants to find keywords-keywords that can be a factor of the formation of spirit of place derived from the question as follows: (For merchants) 1).What are the things you remember when hearing about the Teluk Market, 2).What is your impression of the existing buildings in the Teluk Market area, 3).How long does it trade in the Teluk Market, 4).Why choose to trade in the Teluk Market, 5).Wherever historical buildings that you know exist in the Teluk Market area.

(For buyers / visitors / travelers) 1).Since when did you know about the existence of this market, 2).Why choose to shop at theTeluk Market, 3).What you are looking for when visiting the Teluk Market, 4).What activities are done while visiting the Teluk Market.

4.2.1 Traders Perception

Question number 1 is intended to know the identity of the Teluk Market area from the perspective of the user in this case is the trader. This question is also intended to call the user memory of the Teluk Market. From this question the following results are obtained: From the answers of these traders, the biggest answer for question number 1 is the wholesale center that is as much as 44%, then the next answer is the culinary place as much as 28%, the fish market 17% and the old area sebensar 11%. From this answer, the feature most remembered by the user is the Teluk Market with its function as a wholesale center.

Question number 2 is intended to know the impression of the Teluk Market area. Perception of this impression is needed to know the interest of the community to visit a place and to know the attractiveness of the place from the public perception. Most of the answers say that the impression when in the Teluk Market is that 41% have the opinion that the area is not well maintained or old, then

29% stated the usual impression and another 29% expressed a good impression on the Teluk Market area. From this answer it can be judged that the impression of old, old, unkempt can be accepted by the user thus reinforcing the impression or atmosphere of the old city on the Teluk Market area.

Question number 3 is meant to know the duration of residence of Teluk Market area. This question is intended to indicate user perception based on the duration of stay. From this question the result is that most of the Teluk Market users in the region are new people. Can be seen as many as 41% of the respondents who live in this area, the duration of stay under 1 year. Meanwhile only 24% of respondents live in the Teluk Market area for more than 10 years.

Question number 4 is intended to know the preferences of traders in choosing the Teluk Market to trade. This is intended to determine the attractiveness of the region from the public perception as a trading center in the midst of a rampant new trading center built in the city of Bandar Lampung as a whole. From the results of answers that have been collected, as much as 50% of traders believe that this market area is still crowded visitors so that the main reason they trade is because the number of buyers even if the number of buyers is only in the morning until afternoon only. While the remaining 50% responded for accessibility reasons, close to the entertainment center, and limited knowledge of other shopping centers. The next question is to know the user's insight into the existence of old buildings in the Teluk Market. The author wants to know if the public is paying attention and recognize the surrounding historic buildings and the extent to which people care about historic buildings.

The result is that 63% of Teluk Market users are unaware of old / historic buildings in the Teluk Market area. Meanwhile only 13% of users recognize Al Anwar Mosque as one of the historic buildings. in the region. The rest mentions buildings that do not fall into the category of old buildings or do not fit into the nine buildings studied in this study.

Table 4. Traders Perception of Teluk Market

QUESTION	ANSWER			
Perception of Identity	SHOPPING CENTER	CULLINARY CENTER	FISH MARKET	OLD DISTRICT
RESPOND (%)	44	28	17	11
Perception of Impression	GOOD	ORDINARY	OLD / ABANDONED	
RESPOND (%)	29	29	41	
Lenght of Stay	< 1 YEAR	< 5 YEARS	> 5 YEARS	> 10 YEARS
RESPOND (%)	41	29	6	24
Perception of Preferences to Trade	CROWDED	EASY TO ACCESS		
RESPOND (%)	50	50		
Perception of People's knowlede of Teluk Market	NOTHING	BIOSKOP KIM	MASJID AL ANWAR	
RESPOND (%)	63	13	13	

4.2.2 Visitor Perception

In this chapter open interviews are conducted to visitors to the Teluk Market area through questionnaires questionnaire which amounts to four questions. Question number 1 is intended to know since when people recognize the area Bay market and move in it. This question is also intended to recall the visitor's memory of the existence of the Teluk Market area. This question was asked to respondents with age group 20-40 years.

The results of this question reveal that as many as 59% of visitors to the Teluk Market area have known the existence of this area since they were small. This indicates that in the 1960s until the 1980s the area was quite popular. Meanwhile around only about 6% of visitors to Pasar Bay area are new to the existence of the Teluk Market in the 2000s.

The next question is to find out the preferences of selecting visitors to the Teluk Market area. In this question visitors are asked about the reason they are visiting or shopping at the Teluk Market. This question is intended to gather information about what is the attraction of the Teluk Market area in the eyes of buyers and tourists.

The result of the questionnaire about the reason for the visit to the Teluk Market is that 47% stated that the Teluk Market is famous for cheap product prices, 12% of respondents chose the reason for the quality of the merchandise as the reason for the visit and 6% of respondents favored the Teluk Market due to the completeness of the offered product by the Teluk Market area. Meanwhile 35% of buyers choose to shop at the Teluk Market due to the distance factor to the residence.

The next question aims to find out the "hot items" that visitors are looking for when it comes to the Teluk Market area. This question is a way to know the potential of the study area through visitor perception. By knowing what visitors are looking for when visiting the Teluk Market area it will be easier to plan the development of the area.

A total of 47% of the visitors answered the food they searched for every visit to the Teluk Market, 35% of the visitors answered gifts, 12% answered electronic items and the remaining 6% answered daily needs. From this answer can be concluded that the benefits of the Teluk Market area is on offering food products and various products by-by.

The last question is about the activities that visitors do while in the Teluk Market area. This question is asked to know what kinds of activities that can be done by visitors of Market area Bay. From the question is generated as much as 59% of visitor of Teluk Market Area doing culinary tourism activity, 24% doing shopping activity, and the rest as much as 18% answer to worship. From the answers - answers that it can be concluded that the Teluk Market area is known as a culinary tourism and shopping.

Table 5. Visitor Perception of Teluk Market

QUESTION	ANSWER		
	60's	2000's	80's
The time people recognize abt the area			
RESPOND (%)	59	35	6
Choosing preferences	CHEAP	EASY TO ACCESS	QUALITY
RESPOND (%)	47	35	18
Hot items to find	FOOD/CULLINARY	SOUVENIRS	DAILY NEEDS
RESPOND (%)	47	35	18
The activities to do	CULINARY VACATION	SHOPPING	WORSHIPING
RESPOND (%)	58	24	18

5. Conclusion

From the analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that the spirit of place of the Teluk Market area is formed from the existence of historic old buildings that gave the ancient atmosphere of the region and the public perception of some of the attractions that became the seed of this region as a culinary area and trade center complete.

From the typology studies on buildings in the Teluk Market area, there are nine old buildings whose typology enters the Dutch Vernacular style. The design of these buildings can be influenced by colonial architectural styles in the 1800s through the 1900s. Almost throughout the building of the

object of study, as many as 7 buildings get influence from the style of Neo Gothic, Dutch Vernacular and Nieuwe Bouwen on the design. Then there are two of which are influenced by Art Deco style on the facade. Spirit of place is also determined by the user's perception of a study area. From the results of questionnaires, obtained some input in the form of potential keywords, advantages and characteristics of the Teluk Market area in the user's point of view. From the answers that have been obtained, it can be concluded that the Teluk Market area superior in some selling products ie food.

Thus, the spirit of place in the market area of the bay is formed by nine old buildings which in the design is influenced by the style of architecture in the past and the public perception of the benefits of the Teluk Market area as a shopping area, culinary tourism and souvenir tours.

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