Performance spaces in Lumban Silintong area

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Abstract. Lumban Silintong, Balige which is located in the bank of Lake Toba has changed very rapidly after the Central Government of Indonesia set Lake Toba as one of 10 major tourism destination in the country and established Badan Otorita Danau Toba (BODT) was in 2016. The beach which was a public space where all the community from the area and visitors from outside get access to the lake for free, and enchant beautiful lake view without limitation. Today it becomes a commercial space. The owners of money built currently 18 cafes along this beach. The area become space for private activities which characterized by modernity which are forming space gaining maximum profit. The 24-hour live cafes do not stop having eliminated the daily activities of local people and become commercial activities for the sake of café owners. District governments that are unable to enforce regulations on development along the beach cause the appearance the beach is not controlled. With mixed research methods, this study was done with observations, data collecting, photo taking that local space along the beach of Lumban Silintong which was used to be experienced and used by the public for free, now become commodities with modern concepts.

1. Introduction

The lakeside area is a border between a lake that is natural (water) with the land that is a living habitat of society. Its strategic location makes the area a private and group recreation place to interact, play and enjoy the water or the natural scenery around the lake. For the community around the bank of the lake is also part of their daily economic, and cultural life as a source of water, doing water daily activity with fishing and catching fish, and to do other daily activities. In addition to having recreational, social, economic and cultural functions, the existence of the beach is the guardian of the environmental ecosystem, the existence of trees and cliffs between them so that the land is not avalanche and when the water tide does not go far inland. Seeing a variety of activities and the need for beaches and lakes by many communities, this place can be grouped as public space or in this discussion is called social space.

The social space is intended as a living space for everyday life, something that has been used as a living space [1]. While the public space in this case can be interpreted as a place or space that can be accessed or exploited by residents or citizens of the city for free without profit and can be used by the public together both Individuals or groups without exception. Spatial, public space is meant as a place where everyone has the right to enter it without having to pay the money to enter or other money [2].

Then how the coastal area today as a community social space, in some countries utilisation of the coastline with a successful reclamation formed a new space that is then utilized for the center of bureaucracy and commercial (abstract space) while maintaining the rules and norms on the utilization of space [3], but in some other places the development of the coastal area is precisely damaging the
value ecosystem that lives in it. The beach becomes dirty because of the garbage scattered everywhere, the space along the beach is built with various recreational containers that are commercial, attracting people's attention but ignoring the local wisdom of the area. The entrance to the beach area is also limited, the presence of infrastructure that is built by investors require that people also pay the contribution of entry into. The once clean, natural beach, free to play, interact and do various activities will soon be the past.

The government as a stylist of the chamber certainly has the power that operates in the field of planning, utilization, and supervision/control. In the framework of the Thought of Lefebvre (1991) [4], the government as a regulator could not ignore the value of a space. That is, the Government should ideally be a facilitator and regulator in bridging the interests of society and capitalist. The government cannot be neutral to the interests of the community and to the parties' capitalist interests. But in some policies set and implemented by the government reciprocated with what Lefebvre delivered. Although in the direction of policy stipulated in the period of 2014-2019 to respect the identity and value of local wisdom adopted and living in society in the development and planning of the region is often ignored by the disposition of the planner and policy executor, policy stakeholders are ultimately prioritizing on things or activities that give input to the state's finances.

This is the case in the bank of Lake Toba, Lumban Silintong, Balige Sub-district, Toba Samosir. In the memory of the society, Lumban Silintong is a space where they can enjoy the beauty of Lake Toba when crossing along the road, the space where they can play water, sit and relax, spend time storytelling and doing fishing activities and other daily activities. But the presence of government policy through the determination of Lake Toba and the establishment of BODT in 2016 to support the readiness of this area as 1 of 10 world tourist destinations caused area transformation. The presence of the café buildings and hotels that are worth the profit (abstract space) by not paying attention to the environmental, social, economic and cultural value of local people brought capital owners caused the region to lose its identity as social space that is local with use value of living, and can be reached by the general public.

2. Method
The area of Lumban Silintong is chosen to be a research locus is one part of Balige which is located on the shores of Lake Toba, a village of Batak people. This research uses a mixed research method, qualitative and quantitative research. Through the primary and secondary theory of research in the first study of the researchers to understand the form of patterns and characteristics of the city, the identity of the city as well as theories relating to the value of the history and culture of Batak Toba. The research method begins with collecting data through observations in the area; collects all reference sources discussing structural patterns and regional forms, depictions of regions and conducting interviews with local communities and related agencies.

Analysis in the study emphasized on the process of change occurring in this region periodically based on several variables consisting of changes in building function, local community response to the inclusion of modernization, and the combination of between local and modern values.

3. Results and discussions
The phenomenon of continuity of a city's appearance cannot be separated from space. In this discussion, the daily life value of local people interpreted as social space for family life and neighbours where social relationships are harmonious. The social space is meant as a space of struggle for everyday living, something that has been used as a living and living [1]. Meanwhile, the exchange value has been crowned as an abstract space, which is the strength of the capitalist group [5].

The problem of space in modern cities is now due to the occurrence of conflicts between people's lives and capitalism. Conflicts occur between 'use value of living' brought by local people and 'exchange value' brought by capitalist [5]. This controversy then resulted in a contradiction between the abstract space (quantity) and the social space (quality). Contradiction occurs when the value of use is manipulated with exchange rate. When that happens, it means that modernization is fully integrated within the city [5].
In the discussion will explain how the change of space occurring from the local space has turned into an abstract space; public spaces turn into private spaces; and the space-oriented quality of everyday life is gradually transformed into a space oriented on commercial value.

3.1. *Lumban Silintong in the beginning*

![Figure 1. Location of Lumban Silintong in Balige.](image)

Lumban Silintong is a village located on the east coast of Balige sub-district (figure 1). It is a village of Batak Toba people under the hill of Tara Bunga, the peninsula of lake. As a hilly area, this village has only one access road facing directly to the shores of Lake Toba. The community houses are oriented to the road, not toward the lake. Across the road that leads to the hills there are farmland, houses of the inhabitants and the graves of society.

Before the middle of 2015 the area was still fulfilled by the daily activities of local people. The houses of the population still function as residential, the domination of society is still focused on the agriculture sector. However, at some point of land of the lake has actually been developed into a tourist attraction, but not too developed because of the lack of visitors, while the other point of the area is still used by the community as a favourite place to play, sit back and enjoy the view of Lake Toba, fishing, do daily activities such as a dish wash and clothes, and farmland (use-value of living) (figure 2).
Figure 2. Use value of living Lumban Silintong before the middle of 2015.

3.2. The change of Lumban Silintong
In mid-2015 to the present, the edge of Lake Toba along the village of Lumban Silintong for 1.7 km has stood 144 buildings including hotels, cafes, residential houses until now growing into buildings with modern facilities (Table 1).

| Function                | Number of Buildings | Percentage |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Commercial              | 50                 | 35%        |
| Home stay (House)       | 86                 | 60%        |
| Hotel (Inns)            | 3                  | 2%         |
| Government Office       | 2                  | 1%         |
| Church                  | 1                  | 1%         |
| School                  | 1                  | 1%         |
| Batak House             | 1                  | 1%         |
| **Total**               | **144**            | **100%**   |

The amount of abstract space is almost comparable to the local space that is representative through the existence of residential buildings located along the Jalan Lumban Silintong amounting to 86 houses from 144 buildings. But the main concern when in the area there are 18 cafes (figure 3). The space that initially only has functions as a place to live, rice fields, cemetery where people's funeral is now 35% of which is a profit-oriented commercial building. The strategic area is also vulnerable to be a magnet for the capitalists and newcomers. With the riches of local values and patterns of daily life, the people in this area must accept modernization.
Figure 3. The presence of 18 cafe (exchange value) in Lumban Silintong area.

Land conversion phenomenon occurs not only in the reduction of farmland and open space along the shoreline. But it also impacts the existence of the area. The fading of Lumban Silintong's identity as a local space where people live enjoy and do the activities on the side of the lake.

Lynch (1960) [6] defines the identity as "the extent to which one can recognize or recall a place as distinct from elsewhere ". Thus, the identity of a difference is very clear and visible at first glance, as well as give a picture to the mind (memory) of people even who have not seen it before. Each city has a distinctive and unique identity, consisting of images and memories that are either negative or positive. The atmosphere of Lumban Silintong had changed to be unfamiliar that physically and the nature of the use of space. The changes in the performance of Lumban Silintong include the following:

a. The Lake Toba becomes covered

The existence of 18 cafes built along the beach is a public consumption space that offers a pattern, lifestyle and modern culture that is carried from elsewhere (Figure 4). The presence of commercial infrastructure has transformed the space from public space to be private space. The lakeside area used to be known as a place where public people could enjoy the lake and its scenery. They can freely enter the area without any restrictions. Even those who only crossed the area can freely view the lake, only the grass and small trees that sometimes block their views. But today, the presence of 18 café buildings has hindered the reach of people's eyes on the lake. Because the cafes are built with a closed shape. Only those capital owners can access and enjoy these spaces. People who cross no longer can freely see the lake along the way.
1. Bunga Toba Cafe
2. Malona Café
3. M50 Cafe
4. Santai Cafe
5. Vivi Cafe
6. Frengki Café
7. Toba Rose Cafe
8. Warung Indomie
9. Galilea Cafe
10. Piku-Piku Cafe
11. Putri Tao cafe
12. Joyce Cafe
13. Juan Putri Cafe
14. Aquino Café
15. Helen Cafe
16. Betesda Cafe
17. Wita Cafe
18. Rolas Cafe

Figure 4. The performance of 18 café located along 1.7 kilometers in Lumban Silintong.

b. Activities
As the suburb of Lake Toba, once the activity in this area is dominated by visitors from various regions that come to see the views of the lake, swim and gather. While by the community the area is dominated by the activities of washing dishes and clothing, bathing, fishing and port boats.

The presence of cafes have coloured the use of the space. Very little daily activities undertaken by the community are found on the lakeside. Activities inside the café have dominated the space. At the café, during the day the visitors seem to eat and drink while enjoying the lake atmosphere. Meanwhile, in the evening, music and songs make the visitors dance and sing.

c. People
The Lake Toba has become a magnet that attracts the attention of many communities from different regions and circles. This leads to a change in the user space. As a public space, since then the area is dominated by the inhabitants of Lumban Silintong and other people who visit the lake. But the presence of café-café increasingly attracted the attention of the outside people. Various people from outside the Lumban Silintong came to this place. Every day the visitors take turns coming to this area. By carrying
their identities each then mingle with the glittering modernity presented by the capitalists along the lakeside.

d. Music
The presence of 18 cafes mastered hearing the community in the area. Lumban Silintong as an area dominated by Batak people. In daily life, they usually hear and sing local Batak music and songs. But the presence of these cafes did not see Batak music as an important thing to listen to and introduced to the visitors. Foreign music playback is an option. Dangdut Remix Music, Korean music, Western music and latest Indonesian Pop songs with beat style played at high volumes meet the area. Even at night the visitors looked sing and dance to the rhythm of the music. The area was also seen crowded by the sound of music played by the café.

e. Lighting
Lumban Silintong as a village on the shore of the lake once seemed deserted and dark. When the night falls, the community will rest in each house. Very few places for people gathered to roar time at night. Just Lapo Tuak, a space that is commonly visited by fathers and young men who create a lively night. But the presence of 18 this café has changed the image of Lumban Silintong at night. Today the area is an area that presiding out the excitement and freedom. By using modern lamps created colourful lights attractions that are in tune with the music in the café.

f. Language
The daily language of the people in Lumban Silintong is Batak Toba local language. In everyday life is familiar in the use of Batak language in various elements. Even in the naming of children, places, businesses, and others. For society it is a symbol of ownership that confirms their identity as a batak person. However, the 18 rows of cafes located in the Batak village are none of this. Each café chooses to use familiar foreign names to be commercialized. In addition, visitors who come from various cultural backgrounds and origins also bring their language to this place.

g. Car Parking
Not only Lumban Silintong community, these cafes have attracted the attention of the outside community. They came to this place by using a vehicle. For the convenience of visitors, each café provides parking space for car and motorcycle vehicles. This area which used to be just a parking community boat. Since the presence of the café, vacant land has been transformed into a bustling area filled with modern vehicles with various models.

h. Furniture
Each café has its own identity. From 18 Café There is no dominant express a picture café located in the land of Batak and on the shore of Lake Toba. Each café tries to adopt a modern café that people are interested in out there and apply it in the Lumban Silintong. Not only on the shape and concept of the building that looks from the outside, but also on the furniture of each café. Chairs, tables, wall hangings and other furniture combine with various familiar foreign styles elsewhere.

4. Conclusions
Globalizations has brought modernity to this area. The attendance of 18 café has changed the image of Lumban Sililontong. It is no longer public spaces with use-value of living, however it, but becomes private commercial spaces with the profit oriented of abstract space. Lake Toba is not anymore for all people to enjoy but for people who use the spaces as the commodities. The area along the beach looses its local natural environment with Lake Toba as the strength by present of 18 cafes which are considered as the illegal building that try to put modernization elements and activities to the area. It needs strong regulation from government to restrict the illegal development along lakeside area.
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