



HA

HERITAGE AND ARCHITECTURE

REVITALISING HERITAGE
SEMARANG, INDONESIA



Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed
Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en
Wetenschap

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS REPORT
MSC3 GRADUATION STUDIO
SHARED HERITAGE LAB 2019

SHARED HERITAGE LAB SEMARANG

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FOREWORD

The shared history between Netherlands and Indonesia poses an interesting ground for addressing hertiage and architecture. The colonial past of Indonesia left many trails across its archipelago. Semarang, of central Java, is no exception. With its rich history of colonial activities, the current urban fabric is filled with built traces of its past. Social segregation, not only apparent in the urban fabric, segregating Kota Lama (Dutch), Pecinan (Chinese) and Melayu (Arabic), the architectural planning was also strongly influenced by these colonial notions.

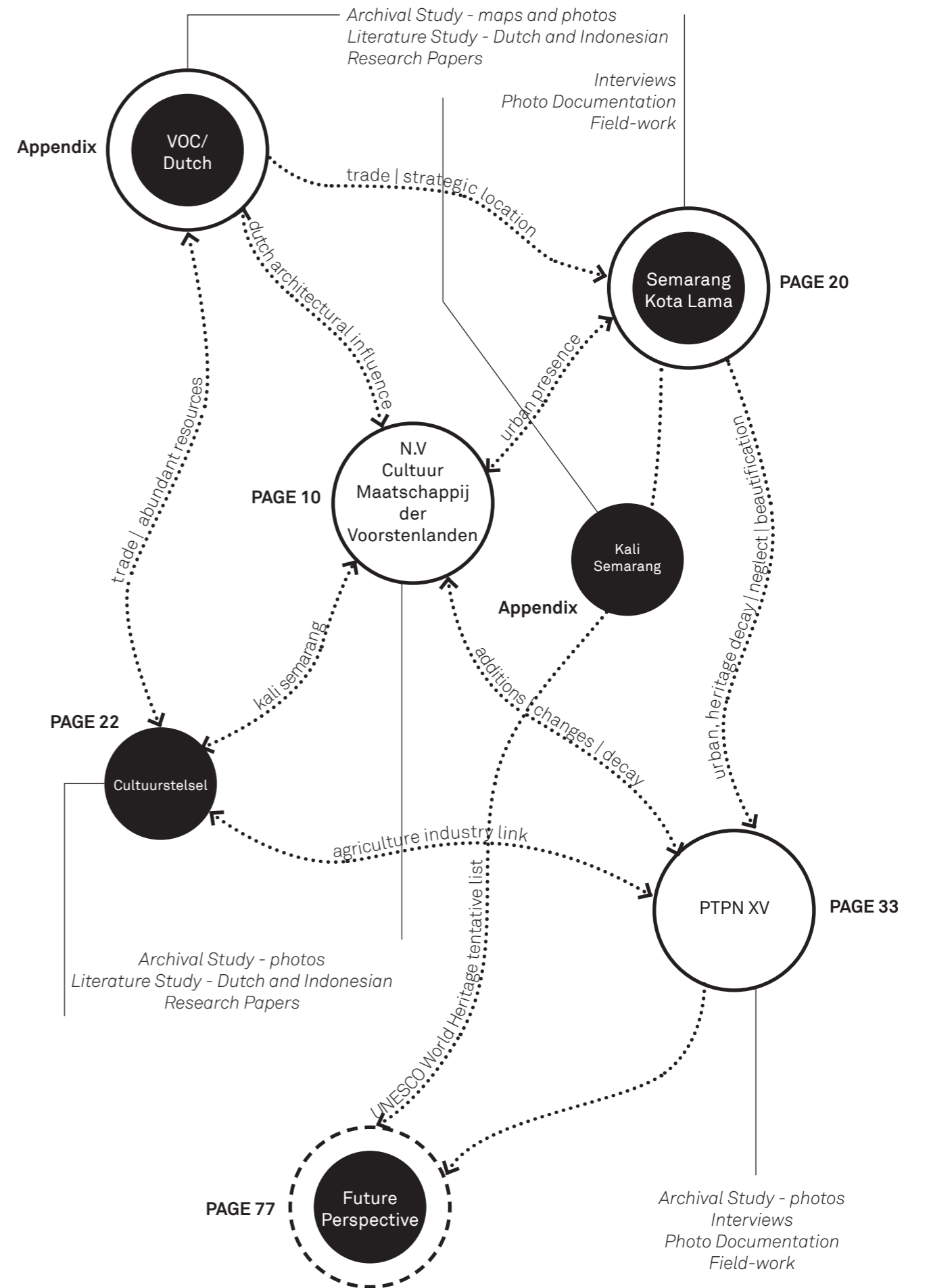
The N.V Cultuur Maatschappij der Vorstenlanden building is a prime example of a Dutch building in Semarang that shares this colonial and segregated history at a strategic location in the city. Its prominence, as seen no only by its form but also its urban placement is a testament of Semarang's trade history and its role in the cultuurstelsel period.

This book is a glimpse into the history and evolution of this building, situated in the unique context of Semarang and Indonesia. We hope this analysis provides a sound base for our future perspectives for this city and the building.



SOURCE: Leiden University Library - Digital Collections (1915-1925)

CONTENT & METHODOLOGY



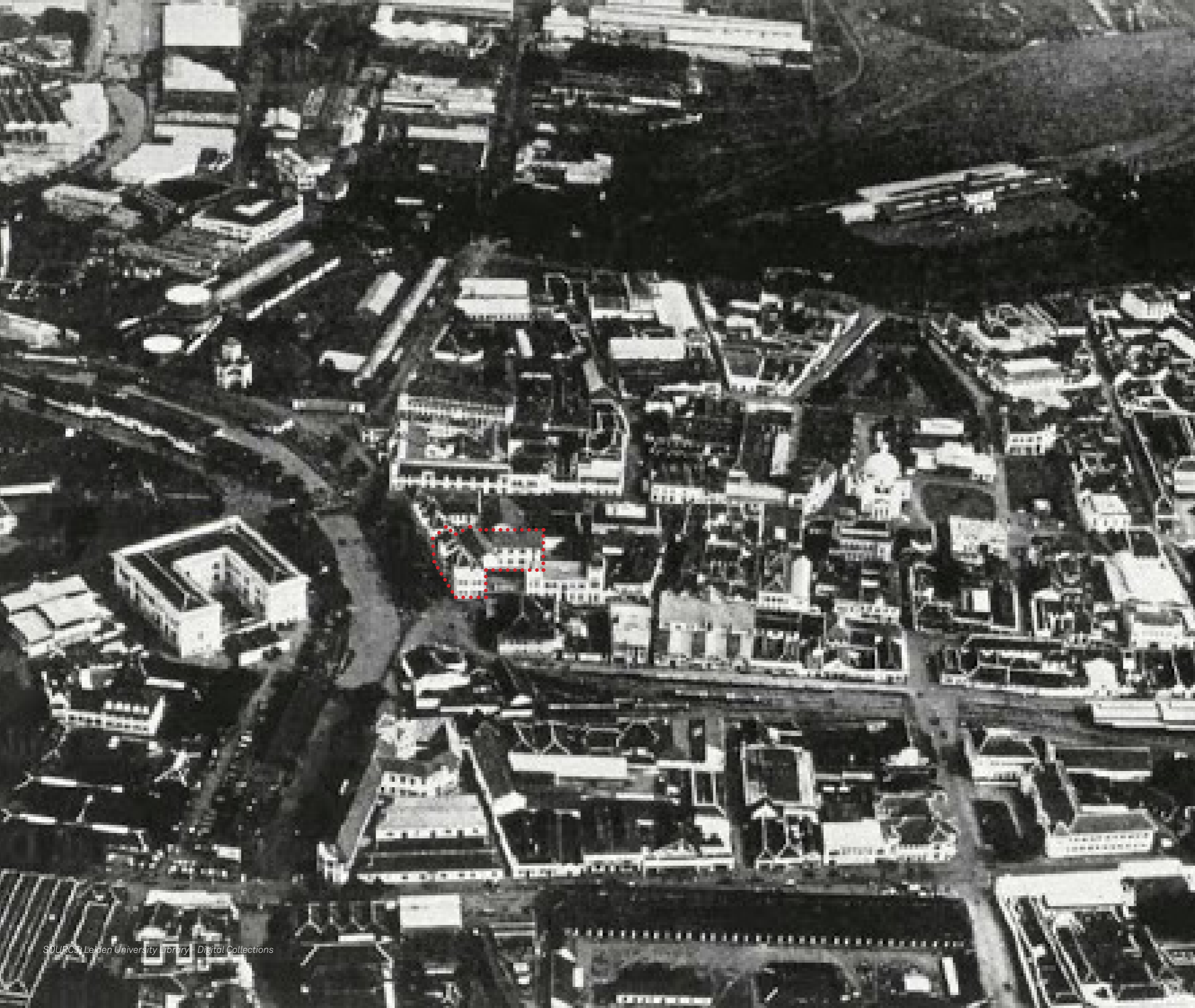
N.V CULTUUR MAATSCHAPPIJ DER VORSTENLANDEN



HOW
DID THE
PTPN BUILDING
EVOLVE
THROUGHOUT TIME?
WHAT
INFLUENCED
THESE CHANGES?

architecture, urban presence, values ←

history (VOC, Semarang, Kota Lama), trade, cultuurstelsel, independence ←

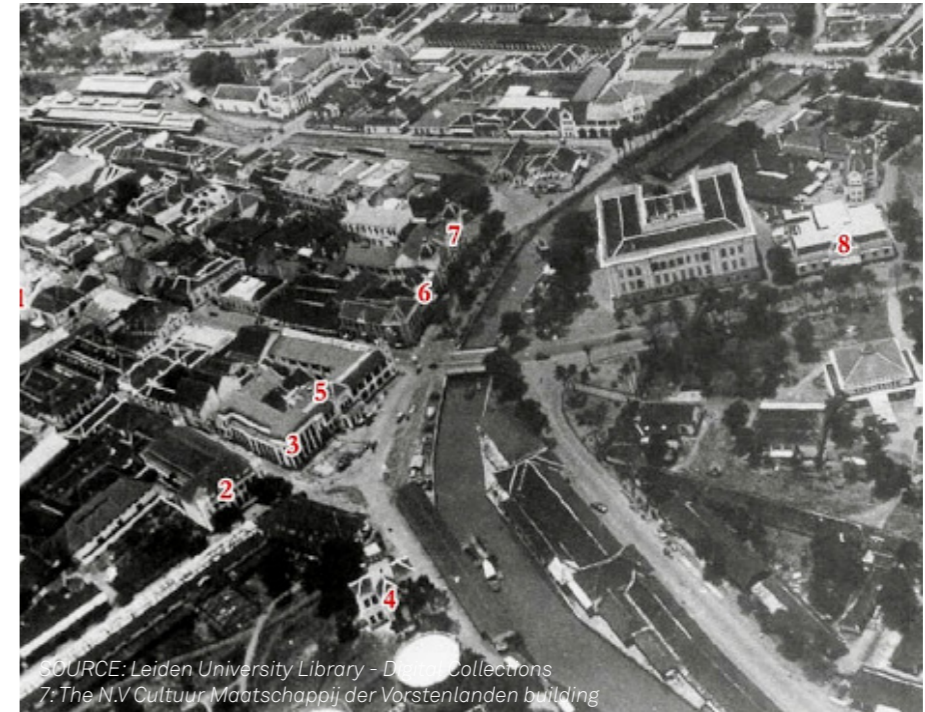


**N.V. CULTUUR MAATSCHAPPIJ
DER VORSTENLANDEN**



SOURCE: Leiden University Library - Digital Collections (1915-1930)

NV CULTUURMAATSCHAPPIJ DER VORSTENLANDEN



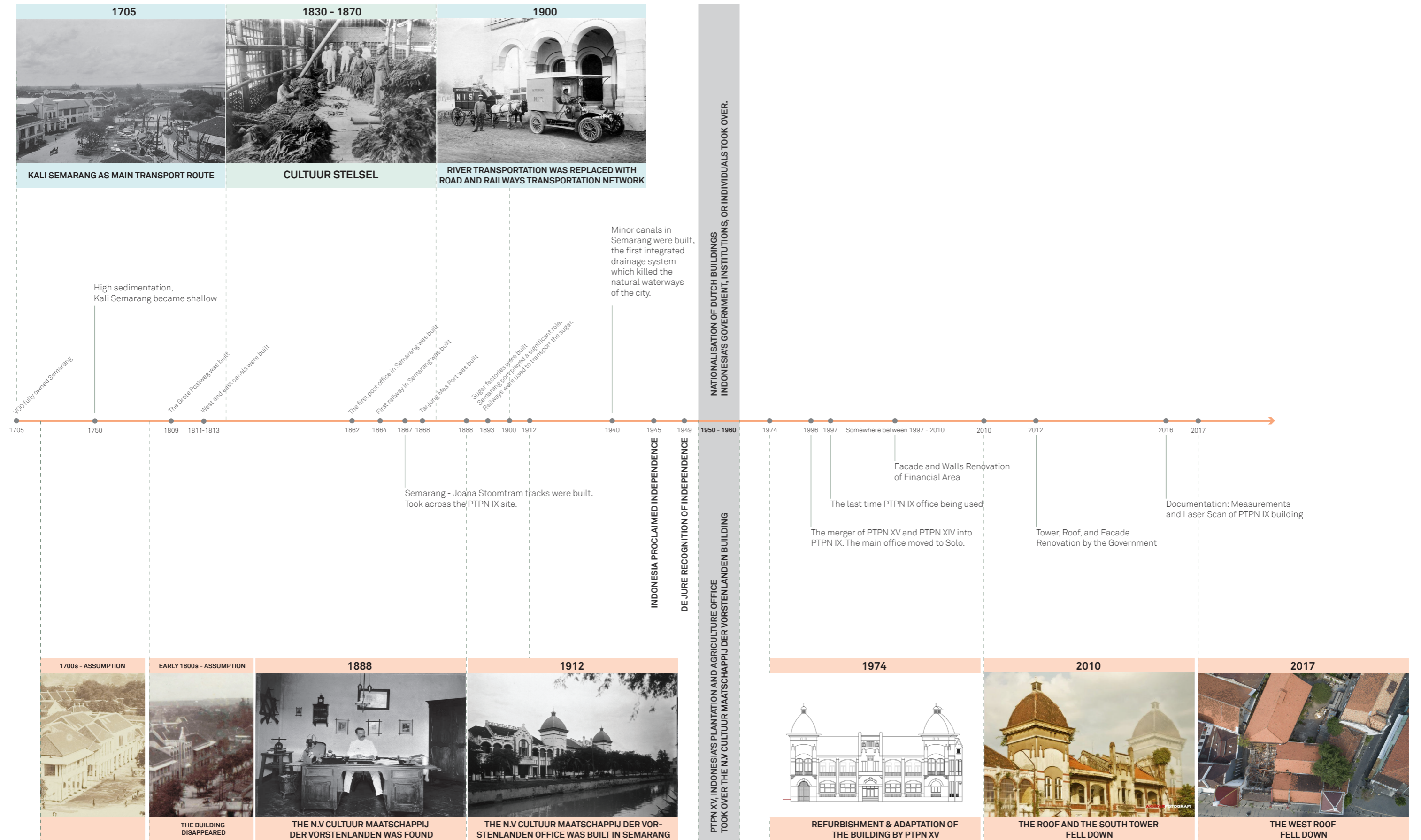
SOURCE: Leiden University Library - Digital Collections
7: The N.V. Cultuur Maatschappij der Vorstenlanden building

Architect: C.H Lugten
Year Completed: 1912

N.V. Cultuur Maatschappij der Vorstenlanden building is a part of Kota Lama Semarang, a historical area that was occupied and formed by the Dutch prior to the Indonesia's independence in 1945. It is situated to the east of Kali Semarang, on Jl. Mpu Tantular No. 5, Kelurahan Bandarharjo, Semarang Utara, Semarang, Indonesia. It was used and built in 1912 by the owner, N.V. Cultuur Maatschappij der Vorstenlanden, a trading company in crops and agriculture based in Amsterdam, which controlled 13 sugar mill factories, 2 sugar canes plantations, 1 tobacco plantation, and 1 tea plantation. As the name "der Vorstenlanden" suggests, the company handled the exchange of agricultural assets of four self-governing states in Java that used to operate under the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which are Surakarta, Mangkunegaran, Yogyakarta, and Pakualaman.

Due to the agricultural crisis in 1884, Nederlandse Handel Maatschappij, a trading office of the culturstelsel during the period of 1830 - 1870 had to bail and finally owned Dorrepaalsche Bank that financed 45% of the sugar production in Java from bankruptcy. Dorrepaalsche Bank was later turned into N.V. Cultuur Maatschappij der Vorstenlanden that took over the trading during the liberal politic system and koeli ordinantie period while NHM was turned into a bank. Cultuurstelsel is a cultivation system that labour-forced Indonesians to produce specific plants for the Dutch state.

CH Lugten practiced as an architect and contractor in Bandung, Indonesia from 1914 to 1915 and has built in Semarang, Surabaya, and Jakarta. Reflecting on his history, he was specialised in residential projects, one was related to residential for sugar trading office in Amsterdam.



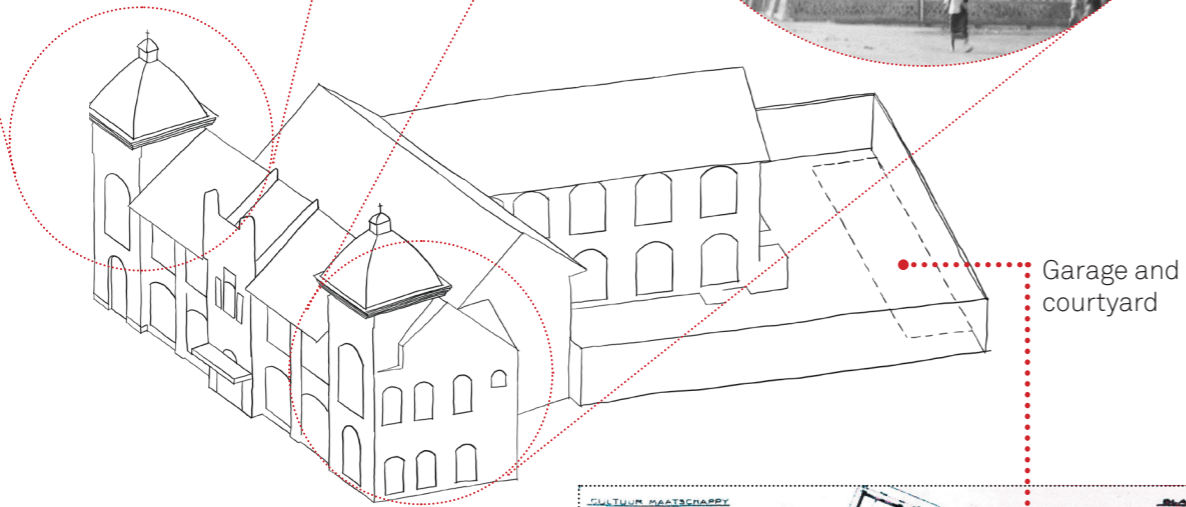
BUILDING CHARACTER | urban status and open space



Front façade faces the river front where there are direct views to the railway running parallel to the green river bank. The two towers provide a strong urban status on the river front.



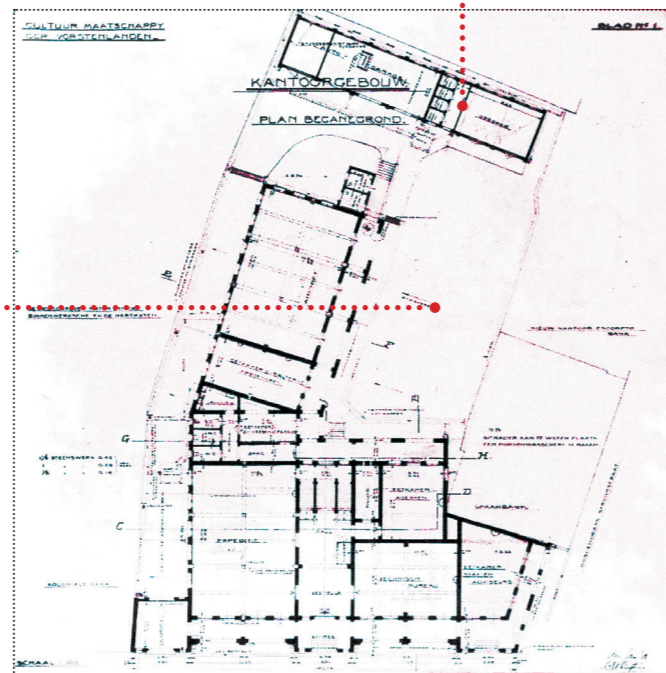
Arched openings along a semi-interior corridor/verendah with traditional sun screens - 'spirit of place'.



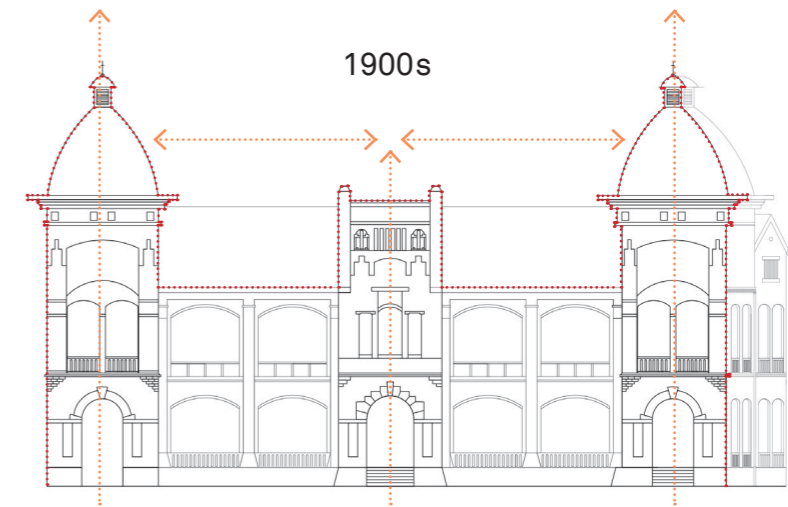
Garage and courtyard



Presence of a garage and courtyard adds to the uniqueness of this building as neighboring buildings do not have these features.



BUILDING TYPOLOGY | architectural influences



Indonesia

Netherlands



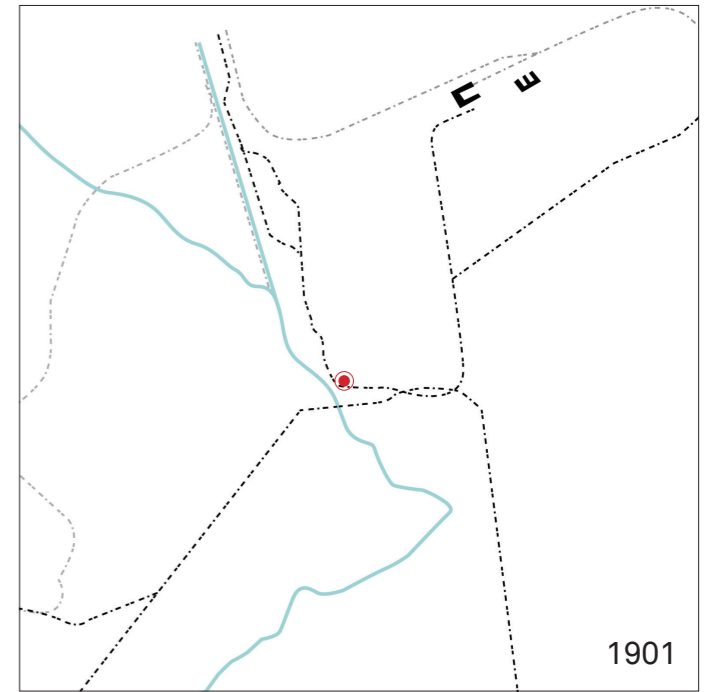
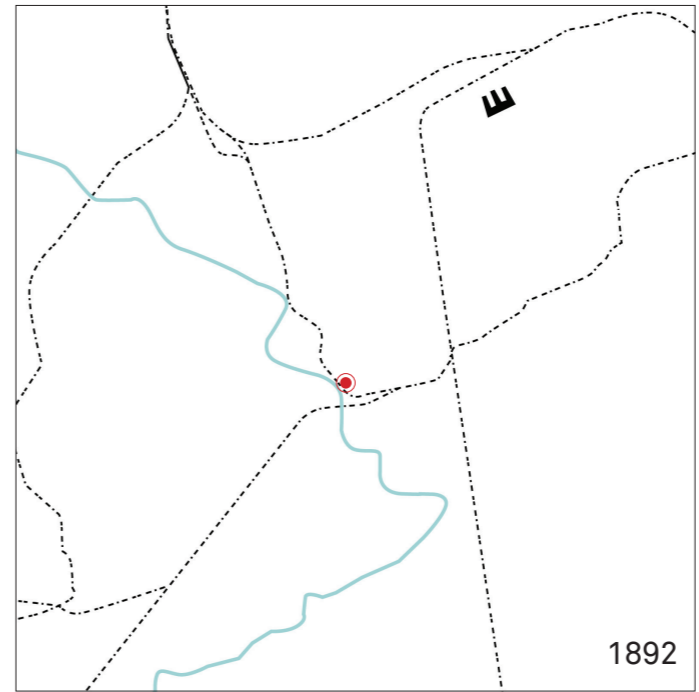
Art Nuveaux - Beaux Arts style period (1890-1925)

The building typology of PTPN is rhythmically similar to the indische buildings from the colonial era. The rhythms of the facade, the openings, the building outlines mimic the Dutch architecture that was being designed in Netherlands in this same period. This provides evidence of the fact that architecture from the Indische period were designed by Dutch architects presiding in Indonesia, and/or designed by architects presiding in Netherlands. Corner towers encompassing a building mass where the entrance highlighted by central protrusion is indicative of the status that these type of buildings were aiming to showcase.

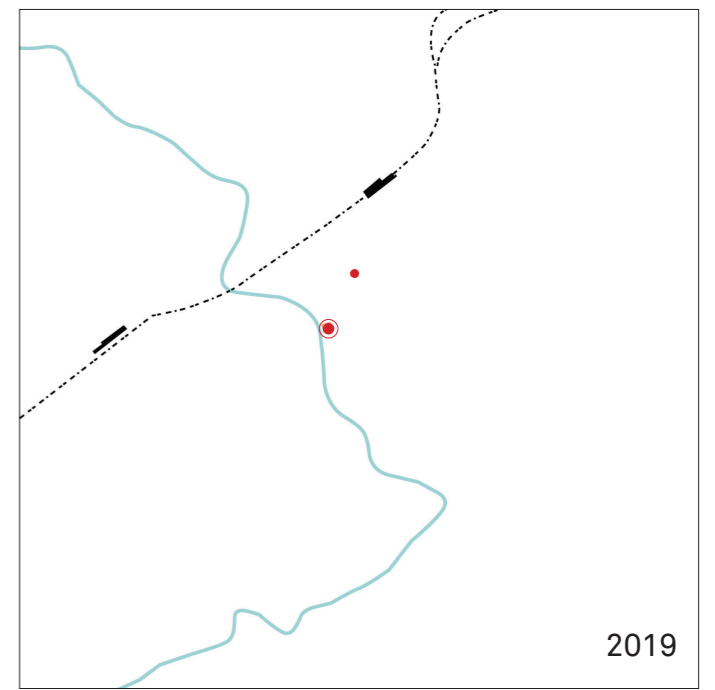
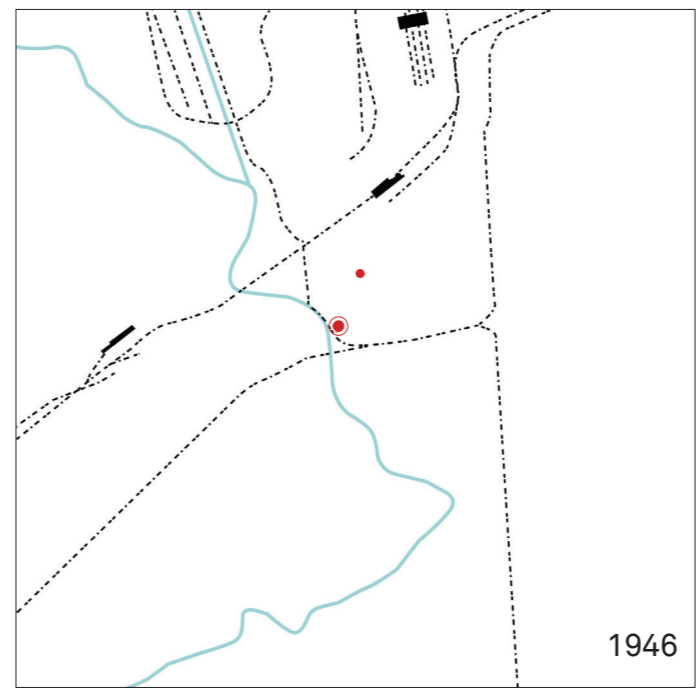


SOURCE: Leiden University Library - Digital Collections (1915-1930)

BUILDING PRESENCE | urban prominence



Strategic location - close proximity to railway line
 Direct views and proximity to the river - view of trade boats coming in
 Prime corner - Strong Status - Landmark prominence along transportation networks (incl. river)



Strategic location - close proximity to railway line and Station Tawang
 Direct views and proximity to the river
 Prime corner - Landmark prominence along transportation networks (incl. river)

Strategic location - close proximity Station Tawang
 Direct views of the river
 Prime corner - Landmark prominence along river

● N.V. Cultuur Maatschappij Der Vorstenlanden Building ● Warehouse connected

THE HISTORY
OF SEMARANG
AND KOTA LAMA
INFLUENCED THE
CONCEPTION OF
THE BUILDING AND
PROVIDES INSIGHT
INTO ITS CURRENT
STATUS



Island of Java where Semarang is located



Semarang has been formed since the 6th century. It was initially a part of Mataram Kuno Kingdom in an archipelago coastal area called Bergota, which acted as a port. Due to continuous sedimentation that is still occurring until now, the area formed into land.

In the 15th century, Chinese traders were first to come and lived in the hilly part of Semarang, while the Dutch (VOC) came in the early 16th century. A series of events that happened since this period to the independence-day has been triggered by ethnic diversity and segregation that highly influenced the urban morphology of Semarang. In 1547, Semarang started to consist of several groups of people, which include indigenous Javanese, Chinese, and Dutch.

In 1678, Mataram Kingdom gave Semarang to VOC as a reward for their assistance in defeating another Indonesian Kingdom, Trunojoyo. Kota Lama Semarang acted as the VOC center of administration, which led to the emergence of Dutch and European style buildings. VOC's intention was to trade because Semarang is closely positioned to the hinterland that produces spices. These spices were then sold to Western Europe. This contributes to the establishment of Semarang's role as a trade and port city.

During the initial stage of Semarang urban growth, the city was configured around Kali Semarang and along the east to west road, which both also acted as the main transportation routes. In 1695, The Vijfhoek fort was built as surveillance area because Kota Lama started to act as the military center. When VOC fully owned Semarang in 1705, various rebellions occurred. In 1731, the Chinese helped Sultan Surakarta to fight VOC. Consequently, VOC moved the Chinese settlements to the now Pecinan area for full-surveillance on the Chinese activities. Meanwhile, the Dutch settlements grew on the east side of the Vijfhoek fort. This area is now referred to as the embryo of Kota Lama Semarang. Apart from the Dutch turf, this area also holds the Javanese, Melayu, and Chinese settlements that grew along the Kali Semarang's estuary and were segregated based on ethnicity.

**1705
VOC MONOPOLY SYSTEM**

Farmers had to sell specific commodities to VOC

**1830 - 1870
CULTUUR STELSEL**



Indonesians had to plant specific plants and give it to Dutch State

**1870 - 1940s
LIBERAL POLITIC SYSTEM
& KOELI ORDINANTIE**

UU Agraria & UU Gula (Laws) were officialised in 1870: Cultuurstelsel was erased, but Indonesians were still in poverty because the Dutch state allowed private institutions to own lands in Indonesia.

Many Dutch Indies companies were established

**1945 - present
KINSHIP
ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES**

The Koperasi Law was developed
Regeling
Inlandsche Cooperative

Serakat Dagang Islam was built, same principal as koperasi, self-sufficient without Dutch State

Koperasi was spreaded by Partai Nasional Indonesia
Japanese came and made their own Koperasi Kumiyai

Koperasi Congress I -Gotong Royong was established as principle. -SOKRI was established (central organisation of Indonesian Societies Koperasi)

Koperasi Congress II -SOKRI was turned into DEKOPRIN. -Koperasi started being introduced in school -New Koperasi Law. -Koperasi mainly for low income communities. -Credits were given to producers.

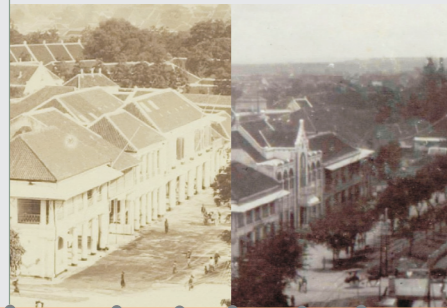
There was a building in PTPN site

The building disappeared. The site was empty

Semarang - Joana Stoomtram tracks were built. Took across the PTPN IX site.

The N.V. Cultuur Maatschappij der Vorstenlanden was found

The N.V. Cultuur Maatschappij der Vorstenlanden office was built in Semarang



1705 1750 1789 1809 1811-1813 1824 1862 1864 1867 1868 1870 1884 1886 1887 1888 1893 1908 1912 1915 1927 1929 1940 1945 1947 1953 1950 - 1960

VOC ruled

VOC went bankrupt

NHM stood as Trading Company for Cultuurstelsel in Jakarta and Semarang

The Grote Postweg was built
West and east canals were built

Agricultural Crisis, the banking system collapsed - affected the NIHB and Koloniale Bank.

Dorrepaaische Bank (DB), which financed 45% of sugar production in Java was forced to buy sugar from its clients using money that was reserved for the following crops.

DB had to ask NHM to bail them in order to save NIHB (share).

DB was then owned by NHM and NHM was turned into bank.

DB's heirs had subsumed their factories under the NV Klattensche Cultuur Maatschappij, which held agricultural business in principalities.

DB was turned into N.V. Cultuur Maatschappij der Vorstenlanden. Trading company for crops and agriculture under Amsterdam Management

INDEPENDENCE DAY

1705



KALI SEMARANG AS MAIN TRANSPORT ROUTE

The first post office in Semarang was built

First railway in Semarang was built

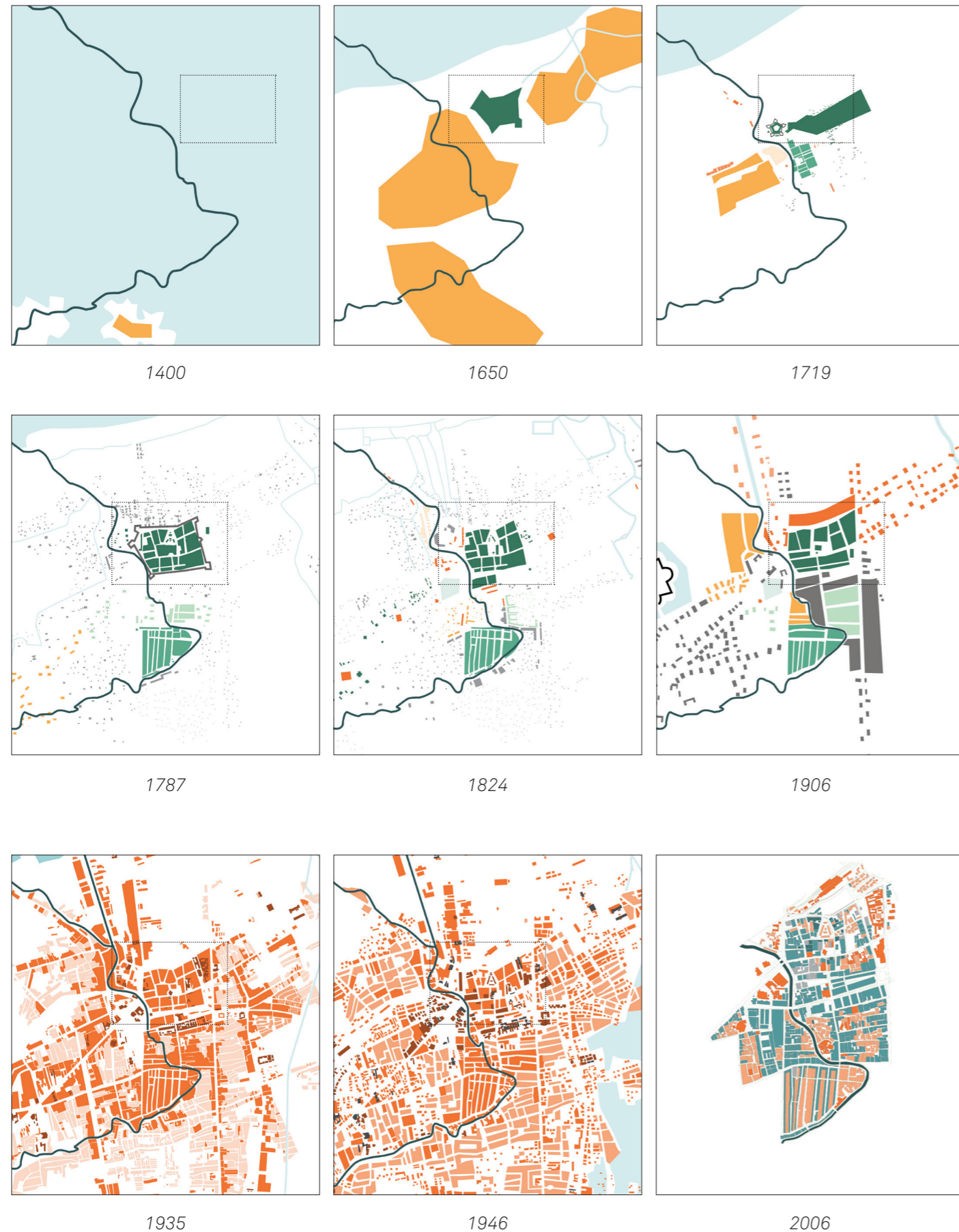
Tanjung Mas Port was built

Sugar factories were built Semarang port played a significant role. Railways were used to transport the sugar.

Minor canals in Semarang were built, the first integrated drainage system which killed the natural waterways of the city.

NATIONALISATION OF DUTCH BUILDINGS
INDONESIA'S GOVERNMENT, INSTITUTIONS, OR INDIVIDUALS TOOK OVER.

PTPN XV, INDONESIA'S PLANTATION AND AGRICULTURE OFFICE
TOOK OVER THE N.V. CULTUUR MAATSCHAPPIJ DER VORSTENLANDEN BUILDING



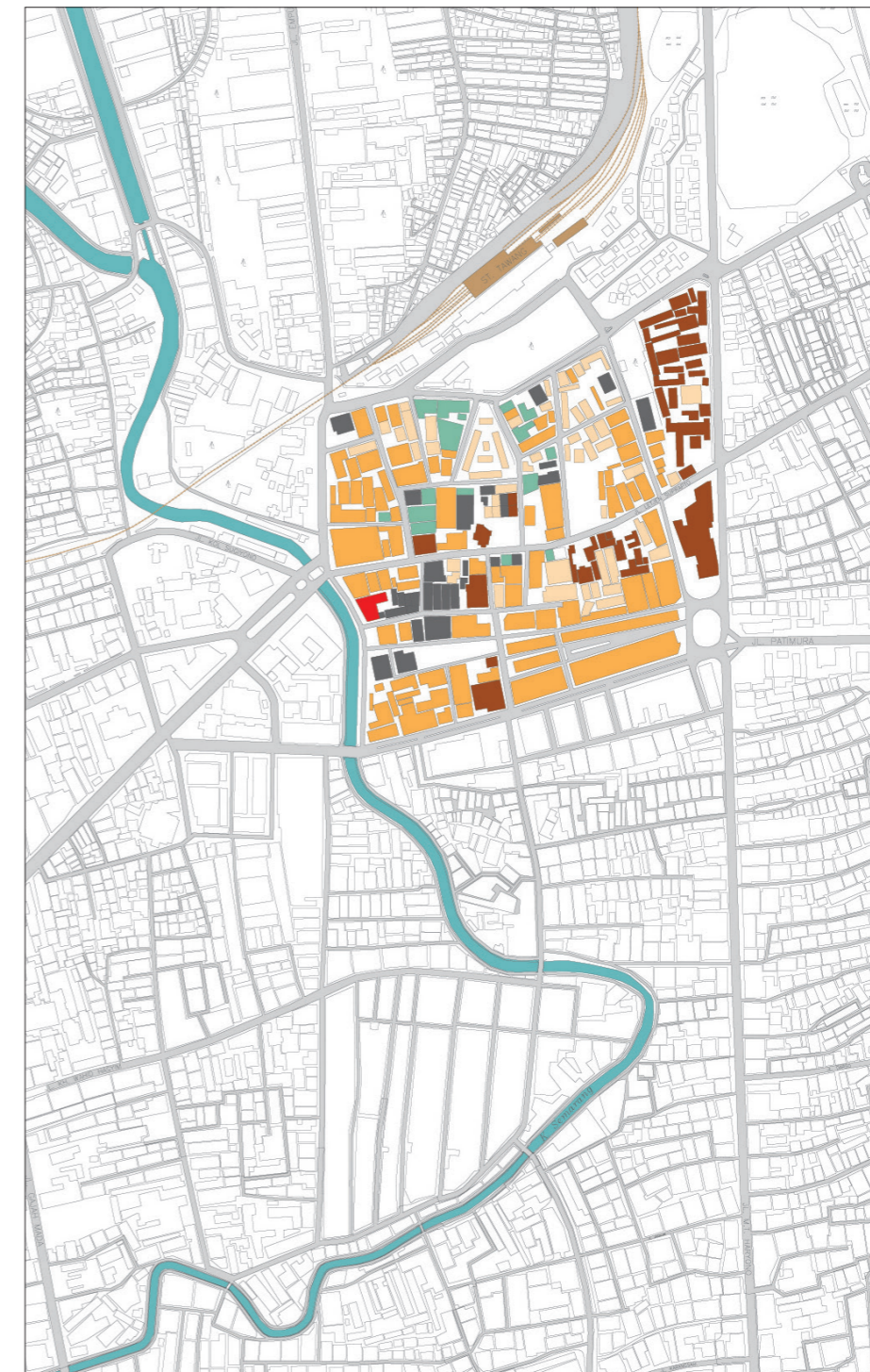
During mid-18th century, Kali Semarang became shallow due to high sedimentation. Furthermore, the regional road to the south that connects Semarang to the city like Yogyakarta was built. These triggered the settlements to grow at the hilly areas on the south. However, the authority controlled the urban growth on a low rate as well as maintained the centrality of Kota Lama area so that the rural area could be used as natural resources to cultivate agriculture. Consequently, the city grew rapidly and Semarang becomes the third largest harbor on Java Island.

In 1756, VOC demolished the Vijfhoek fortress and built fortress around Kota Lama area to protect their turf. However, VOC went bankrupt in 1789 and Semarang was taken over by the Dutch state. Then, the fort was demolished because it became a constraint to grow. Due to the lack of agricultural assets, the Dutch state implemented cultuurstelsel. In 1893, sugar factory played a significant role in economy and railways were used to transport the sugar. Later on, the river transportation was replaced by road and railways transportation network. Under Dutch colonial authority, Semarang administrative boundary has been expanded three times, by the year of 1886, year of 1894 and year of 1902. Semarang had extended to the south and the sub-centers started to move towards south. Internal structure of the city was changed radically. In 1935, Karsten was in charge as the advisor of Semarang city planning. He divided the zone based on the economic classes rather than the ethnic group. However, the three ethnic groups were also divided into three economic classes. As a result the concept of zoning division only changed land use and spatial function, but still held the segregation.

In 1945, Indonesia declared independence and urban population grew very fast. Semarang becomes the capital of the Central Java Province because of its strategic location on the main national transportation corridors between Jakarta and Surabaya. Modern urban infrastructure was established during this period, such as airport, regional road and other transportation facilities. During 1950 - 1960 Indonesian government nationalised most Dutch's buildings in Semarang, while the rest went to individuals and private institutions. In 1970, the administrative boundary area of Semarang was expanded, in which the city area grew from 99.6 km² to 373.67 km².

Due to the limited budget of the authority, the privatisation, and lack of trading and economic development in the Kota Lama area, the people started to leave most of the buildings have become vacant. Instead, the settlements grew towards the fringe areas and the trading and industry moved towards Simpang Lima area (the center of Semarang). The city structure changed, which was the early phase of the gentrification and Kota Lama area lost its centrality.

Currently, Semarang city stands as one of the biggest city in Indonesia with a poly-centric character that holds multi-cultural heritage and assets but faces urgent problems, such as floodings, land subsidience, and abandoned heritage built.



Kota Lama currently has many abandoned buildings that are continuously in decay. This is an issue that needs to be addressed, specially in the ambition for Kota Lama to become a UNESCO World Heritage Site (currently on the tentative list). Result of this is that these buildings became a purely touristic fabric for instagram and social media - however this also is a positive catalyst for the government to make changes to address the issues that it face in various domains.



DILAPIDATED
AND NEGLECTED

THE 'DOCTORED'
PTPN IX BUILDING



PTPN IX building is a part of Kota Lama Semarang, a historical area that was occupied and formed by the Dutch prior the Indonesia's independence in 1945. It is situated to the east of Kali Semarang, on Jl. Mpu Tantular No. 5, Kelurahan Bandarharjo, Semarang Utara, Semarang, Indonesia. It was used and built in 1888 by the owner, N.V. Cultuur Maatschappij der Vorstenlanden, a trading company in crops and agriculture based in Amsterdam, which controlled 13 sugar mill factories, 2 sugar canes plantations, 1 tobacco plantation, and 1 tea plantation. As the name "der Vorstenlander" suggests, the company handled the exchange of agricultural assets of four self-governing states in Java that used to operate under the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which are Surakarta, Mangkunegaran, Yogyakarta, and Pakualaman.

After Indonesia announced its independence, Indonesia government nationalised most of buildings and companies in Kota Lama Semarang that were owned by the Dutch state. N.V. Cultuur Maatschappij der Vorstenlanden turned into PT. Perkebunan Nusantara XV or PTPN XV in the 1950s. PTPN is a state-owned enterprise that operates independently. It currently manages 14 companies in agriculture, one of which was PTPN XV that managed the company's main commodities, namely rubber, sugar, drops, tea and coffee. PTPN XV controlled 15 units of plantations, 8 sugar mills, 1 unit of agro tourism and 1 unit of production and marketing of downstream products.

In 1974, PTPN XV did a refurbishment for the building that mainly affected the interior of the two towers, where the toilets were added. Wall partitions were added to suit the functional needs of PTPN. Wooden plates on the ceiling were also added to accommodate artificial lighting inside the building. Meanwhile, there was no major change on the exterior of the building.

In 1996, PTPN XV and PTPN XVI were merged into PTPN IX, which forced the office operational activities to move to Solo, Central Java. Even though the building in Semarang is still currently owned by PTPN IX, the last time PTPN IX building was being used was in 1997. In the 2000s, the facade and walls were renovated, in which PTPN IX added aluminium frames and glasses to the main facade. It is assumed that these changes were attempts for security to prevent squatters from coming in. Later on in 2010, the roof and south tower fell down.

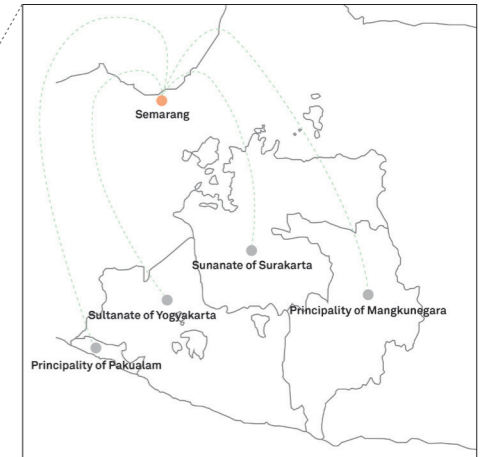
Although the building has been vacant, in 2012, the government rebuilt the tower and the roof as well as renovated the front facade of PTPN IX building as a part of the government plan to improve and beautify the Kota Lama area. However, the new tower appears to have different dimensions in comparison of the original tower and the roof fell down once again in 2017.

Despite the fact that the building remains officially vacant since 1997, the north tower is currently illegally being used as warung (food stall) every morning by the locals.

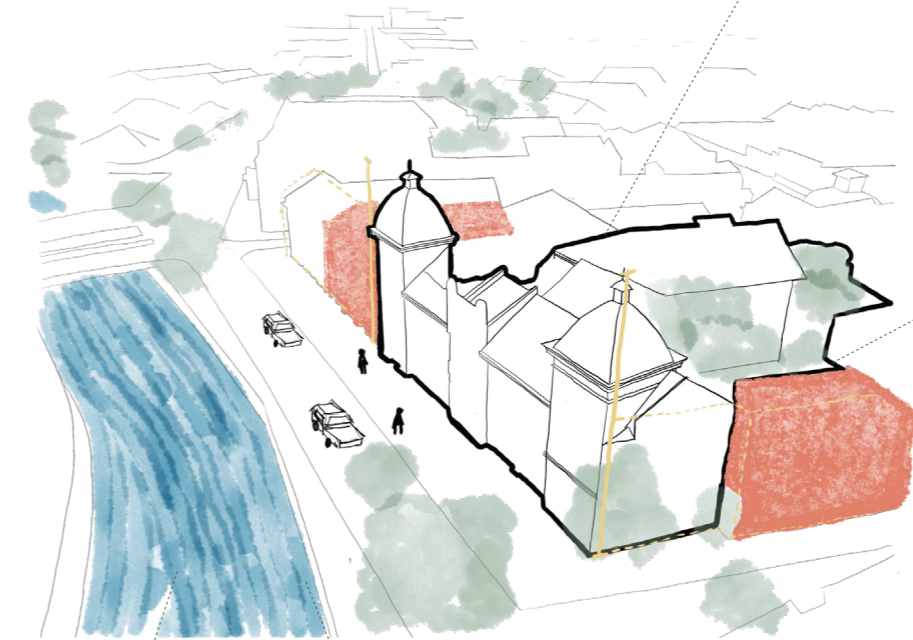
PRESENT: STRATEGIC AND TALL

The un-used PTPN IX building is situated on a strategic corner to the east of Kali Semarang, which makes the building visible from most directions that welcomes visitors from the city center. It is closed to one of the main roads of Semarang, Jl. Letjen Suprpto that connects Kota Lama Semarang to the city center through Mberok Bridge.

The building is the tallest among its closest surroundings showing the significance and dominance.



PTPN XV Building in relation to four kingdoms in Java, 1912 - 1946



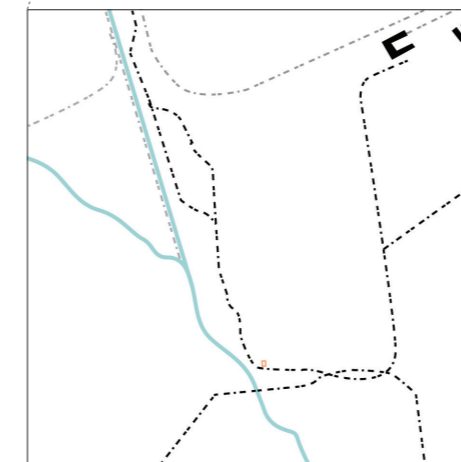
PTPN XV Building Context, 2019

Building Borders:

- 1912-1946**
- North Koloniale Bank (RED)
- East Spaarbank (RED)
- West Road, Kali Semarang, Railway
- South Secondary Road
- 2019**
- North Pharmaceutical office
- East Mandiri Bank Storage
- West Jl. Mpu Tantular, Kali Semarang
- South Jl. Kepodang, Illegally used office

PAST: RIVER, RAILWAY, AND BANKS

During the cultuurstelsel era, the river was used as main transportation, while in the post-cultuurstelsel era before the independence, there was a railway from Samarang station passing through in front of the building. The building is positioned between former bank buildings, Koloniale Bank and Spaar Bank, which is significant in the practice of a trade building.

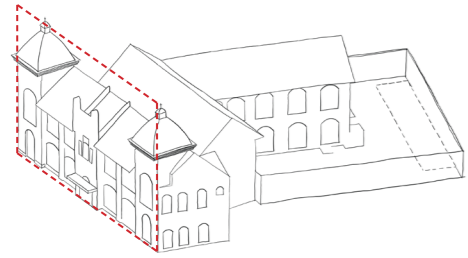


PTPN XV Building in relation to railway and Kali Semarang (river), 1900s - 1946



PTPN XV Building Context, 2019

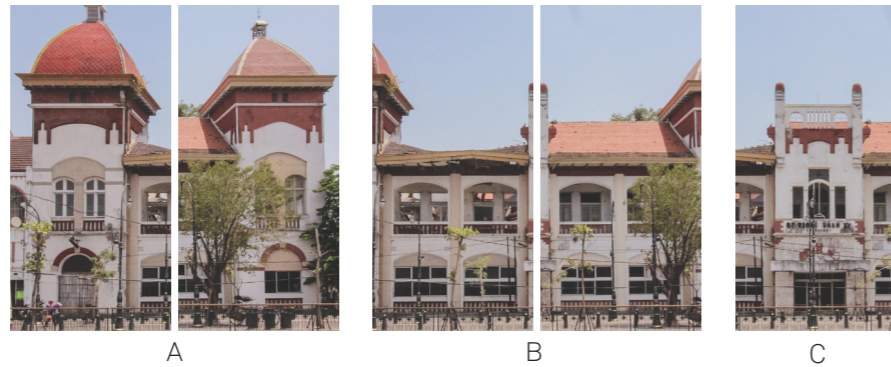
SKIN | main characteristics



The Rhythm and Towers

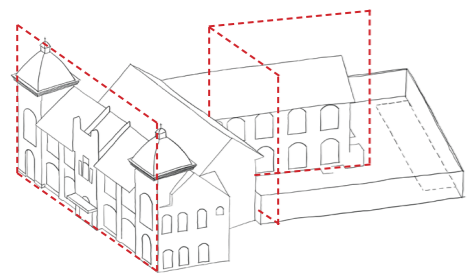


Main façade, West facing façade



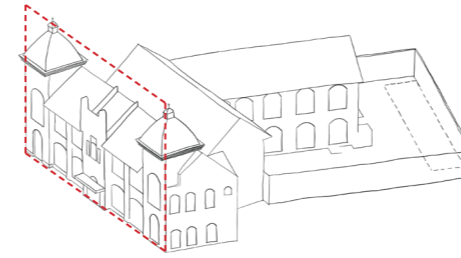
The rhythm of PTPN IX's skin is defined by its 5 main parts, including two towers (A) and one main entrance (C). Towers are rare in Kota Lama, the other building that has it is the former cultuurstelsel trading office, NHM - now the Bank Mandiri office. The height and dominance have added prestigious impression to the building on the city context. In 2012, the rebuilt of the south tower was precipitously done as it currently has a different dimension, color, and details than the original tower.

The Arches and Corridors

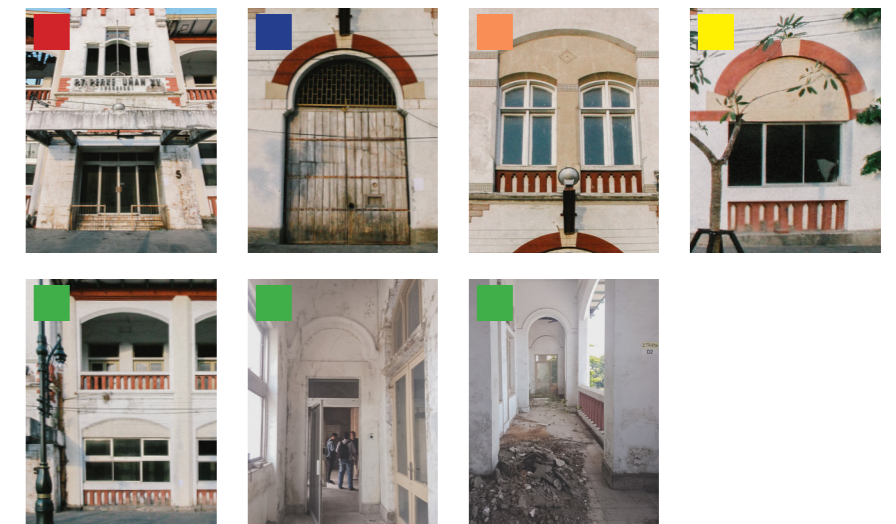


The arches form is a strong character from the Dutch colonialization era in Kota Lama Semarang that strengthen the rhythm of the facade. On the main road and courtyard facing-facades, there are corridors as circulation area. It also helps reducing the sun intensity and the noise of the cars passing by.

SKIN | doors, windows, and damages



Doors and Windows



There are aluminium-framed glass windows additions on the ground floor for security. There is also a canopy added in 1974 on the main entrance to accommodate drop-off function.

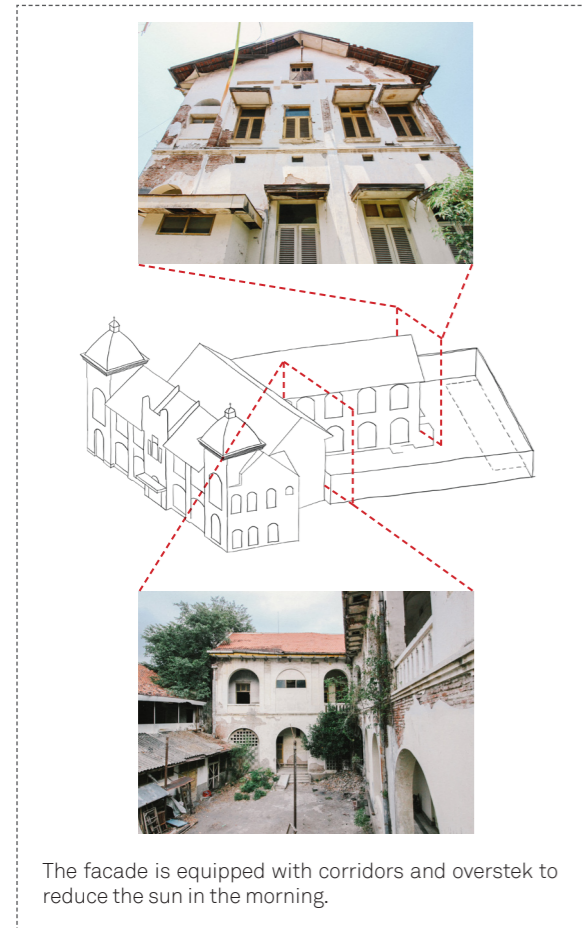
The Damages



- Weathering on the paint and plaster as well as water capillarization.
- Growing moss on the walls
- Broken windows and doors.
- The drop-off canopy and roof fell down.
- The stair on the main entrance sunk because of the elevated streets.

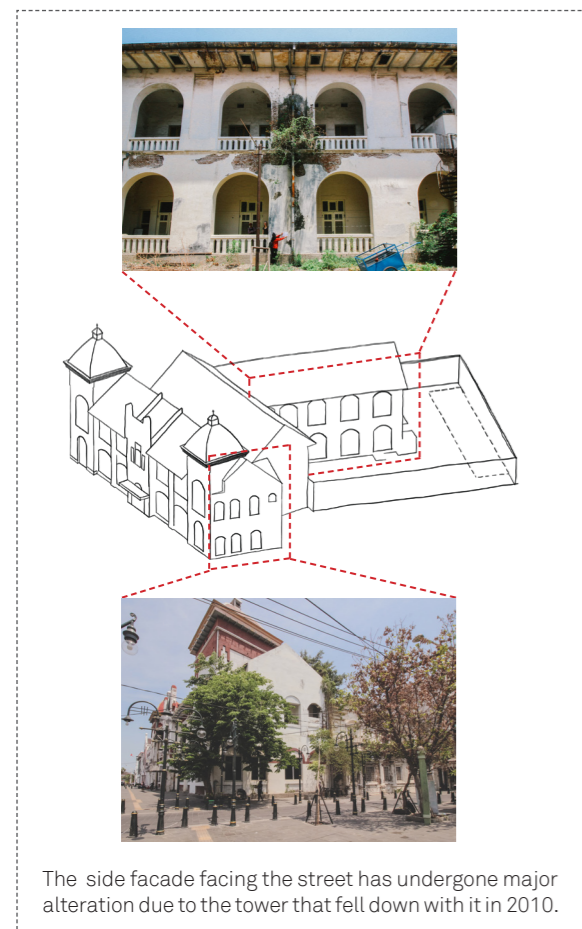
SKIN | form, rhythm, materials, colors, doors, and windows

East Facing Façade



There are various types of door and windows, which mostly come from the original period, that have natural ventilation on its surface.

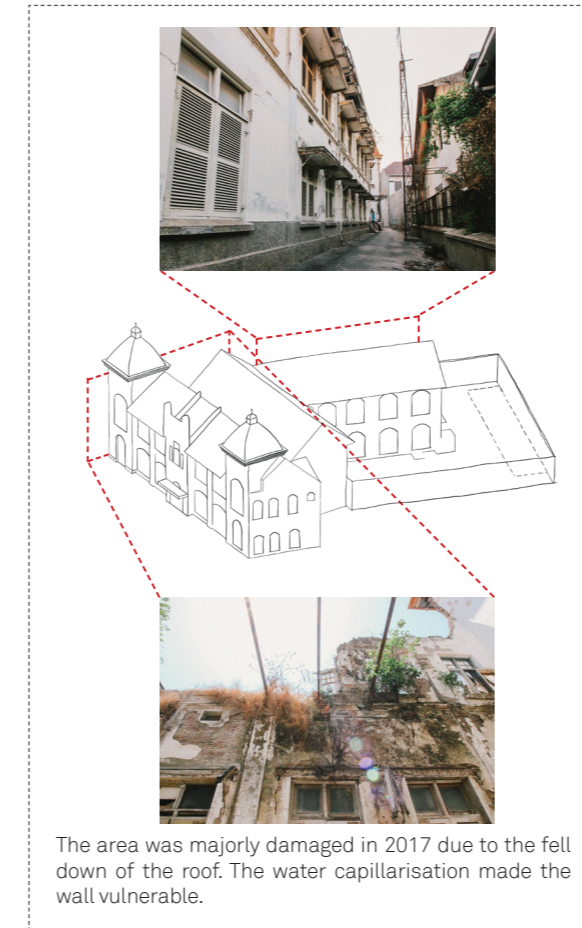
South Facing Façade



The side facade facing the street distinctly bordered the street and the building. The side facade facing the courtyard has plants growing on its surfaces.

SKIN | form, rhythm, materials, colors, doors, and windows

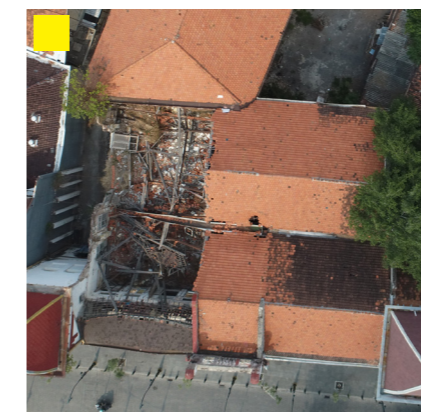
North Facing Façade



The openings on this side have similar form and color except in the middle where the toilet and service area are located.



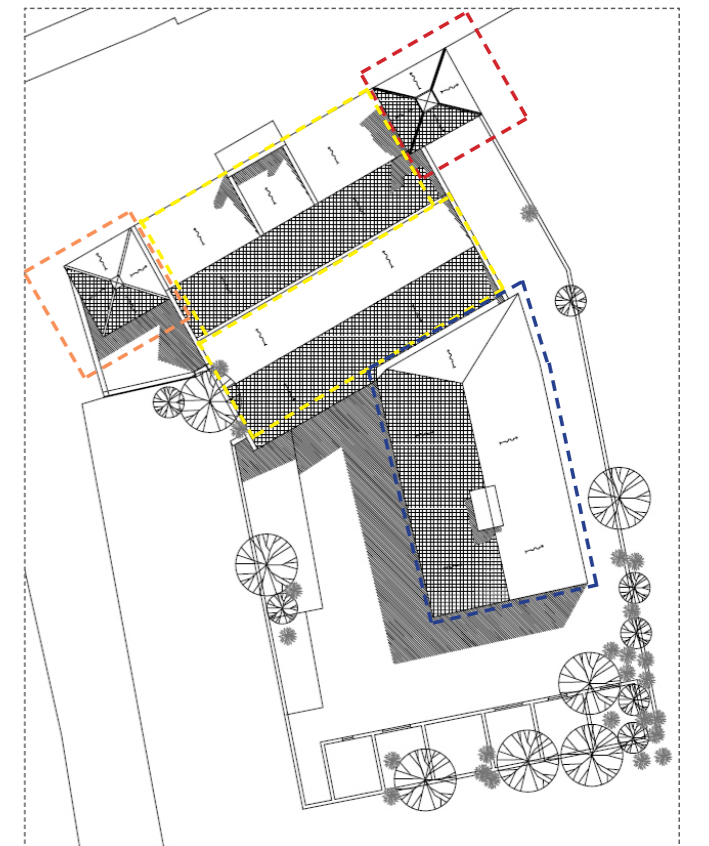
The lack of surface to breathe as well as the wild trees growing on the ground, the south tower fell down in 2010 and was uncarefully rebuilt.



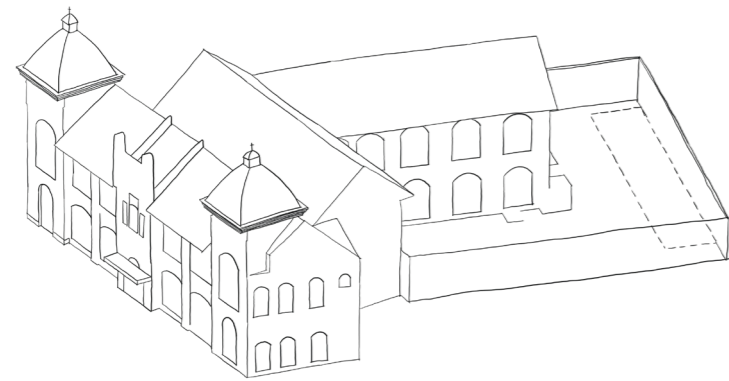
The roof has been re-done several times, yet it keeps deassembling everytime. It suggests the issue in the construction, such as corrosion on the column, or the position of the structure that is unfavorable for its weight and other forces like wind and rain.



The meeting of the two roofs indicate there was structural or surface issue that needed to be solved, as it is positioned overlapping each other.



SKIN | materials and colors



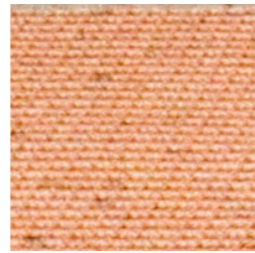
Roofs



shingle as roofing material of the towers



concrete as drop-off roof (additional)



clay as roofing material of the building



wood and gypsum as overstek of the windows

Walls



bricks, plaster, and paint as wall facade material



ceramics for the entrance area (additional)

Interior Walls, Doors, and Windows



painted wood and glass as door and window material



aluminium frame, glass windows additions on the facade



painted wood and glass as door and window material



bricks, plaster, and paint for railing on the facade



bricks, plaster, and paint for the arches on facade



wooden covering on the interior walls



bricks, plaster, and paint on the interior walls



wood and gypsum as wall partition material (additional)

Ornaments

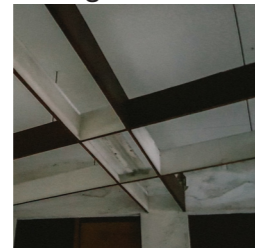


iron steel and wood as ornament materials



stained glass windows

Ceilings



painted gypsum ceiling and additional wood for lighting

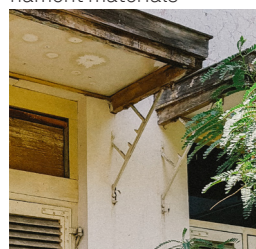
Floorings



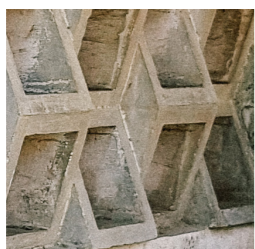
marble floorings on the lobby area



tegel? tiles for the interior area



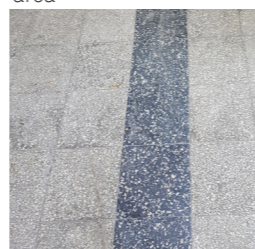
carved iron steel and wood



painted concrete beam and plate on the ceiling

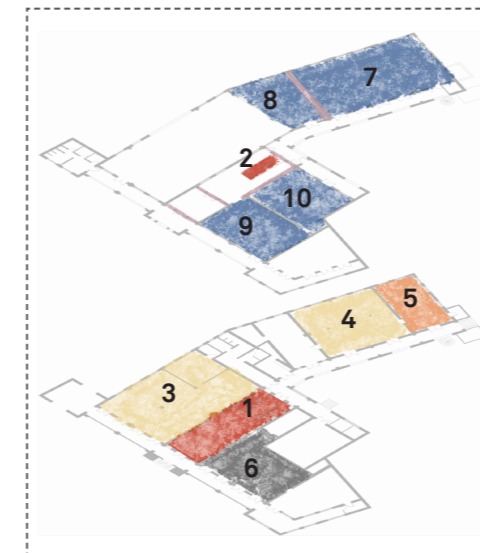


tegel? tiles for the interior area



tegel? tile for the corridor area

SURFACES | strong characters on the wall, ceiling, and flooring



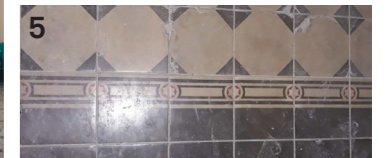
Original Wooden Coverings on Walls and Grid Ceilings



Original Column, Openings, Floorings, and Additional Ceilings



Original Floorings, Wall Refurbishments



Original Column, Ceiling, Openings, and Flooring



Original Openings, Additional Ceilings



Ornaments on the Doors and Windows



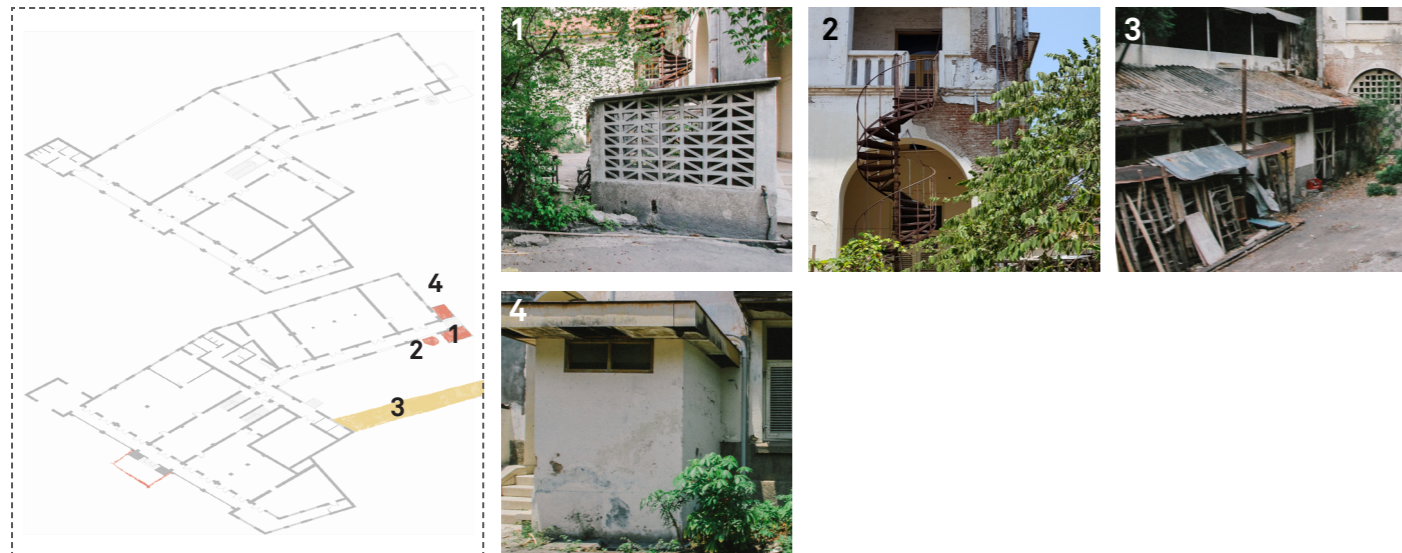
SURFACES | major damages on the surfaces



SURFACES | corridors

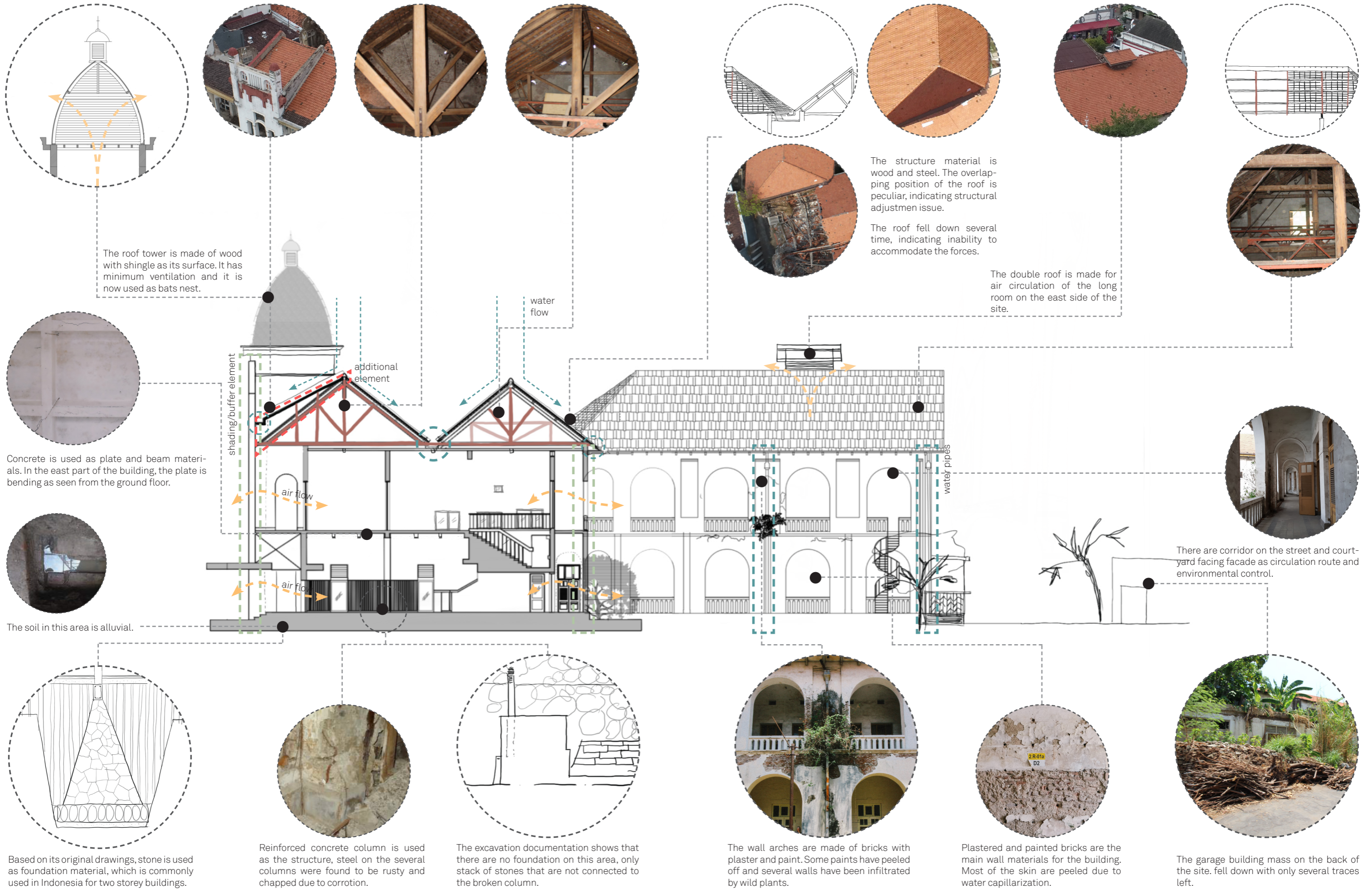


SURFACES | additional elements



SOURCE: Drone shot by Maheswara Rakha Danindra and Widasari Yunida

METHOD OVERVIEW | soil, foundations, material, water and air flows, and techniques



The roof tower is made of wood with shingle as its surface. It has minimum ventilation and it is now used as bats nest.

The structure material is wood and steel. The overlapping position of the roof is peculiar, indicating structural adjustment issue.

The roof fell down several time, indicating inability to accommodate the forces.

The double roof is made for air circulation of the long room on the east side of the site.

Concrete is used as plate and beam materials. In the east part of the building, the plate is bending as seen from the ground floor.

The soil in this area is alluvial.

Based on its original drawings, stone is used as foundation material, which is commonly used in Indonesia for two storey buildings.

Reinforced concrete column is used as the structure, steel on the several columns were found to be rusty and chapped due to corrosion.

The excavation documentation shows that there are no foundation on this area, only stack of stones that are not connected to the broken column.

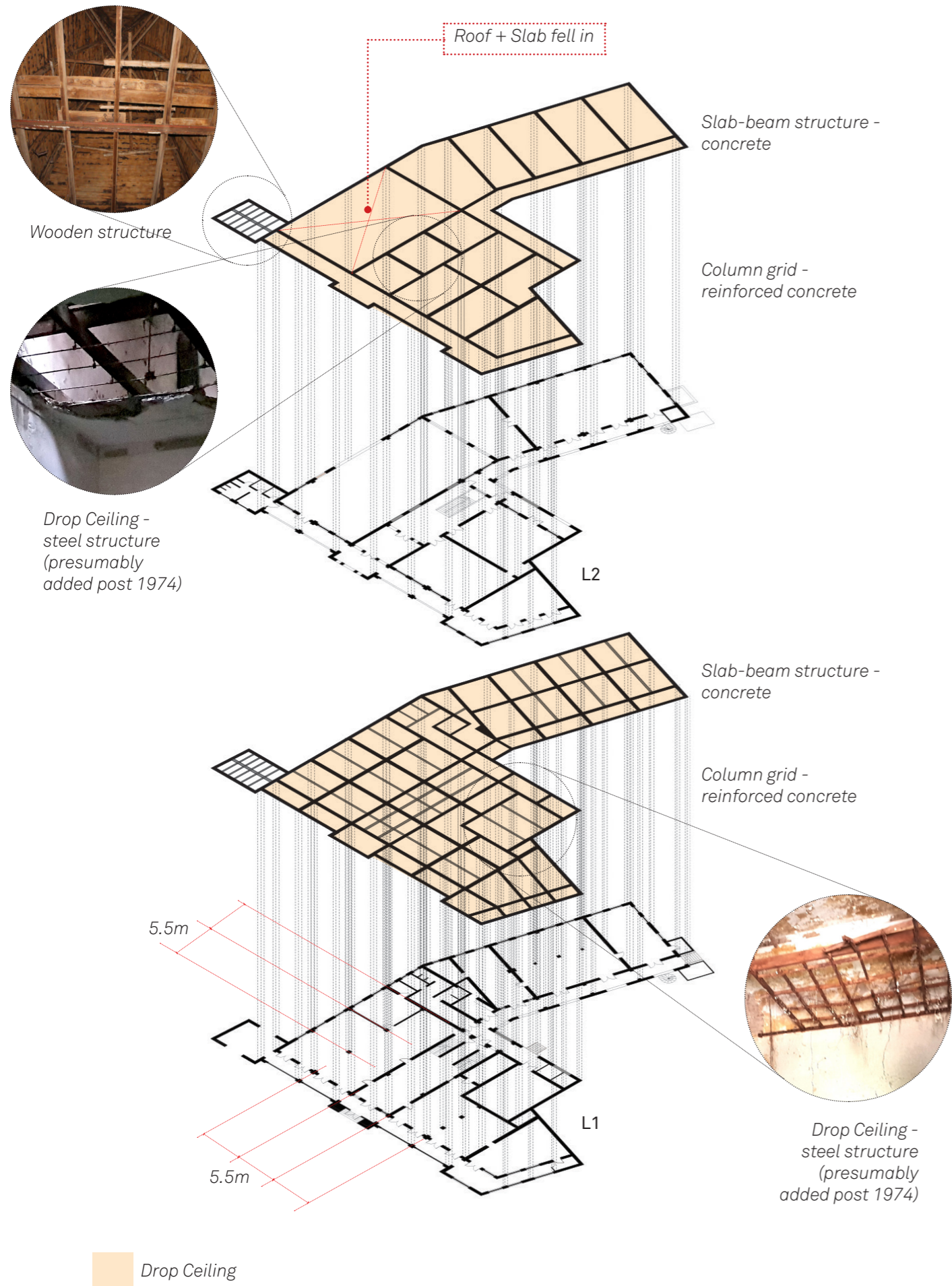
The wall arches are made of bricks with plaster and paint. Some paints have peeled off and several walls have been infiltrated by wild plants.

Plastered and painted bricks are the main wall materials for the building. Most of the skin are peeled due to water capillarization.

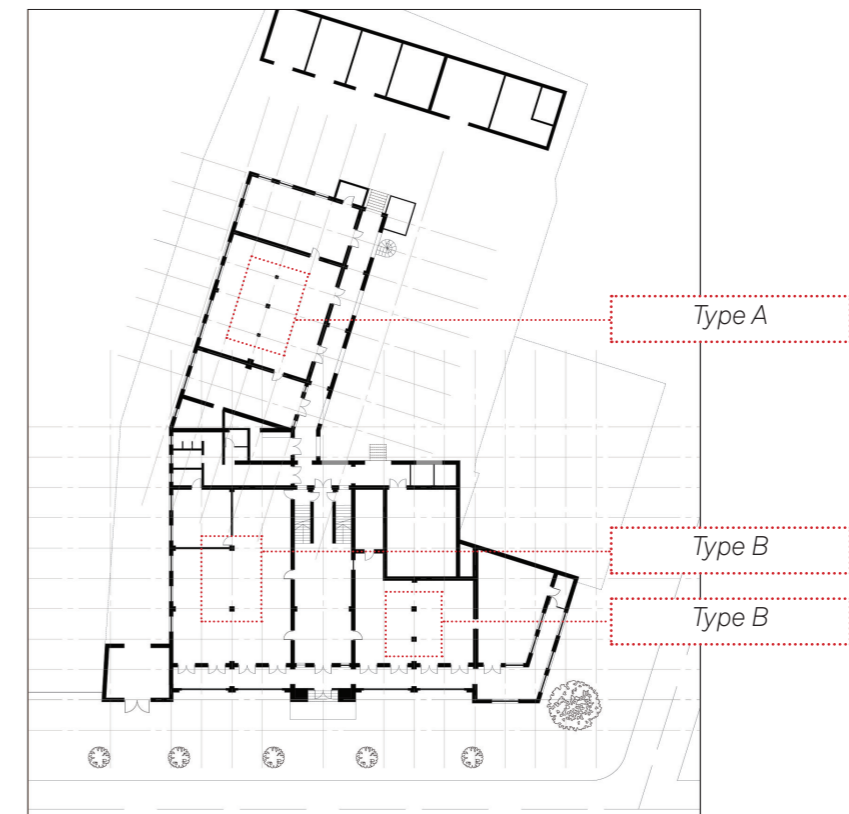
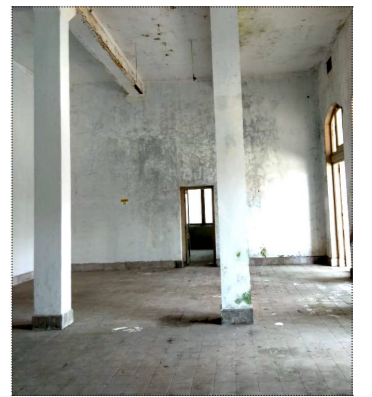
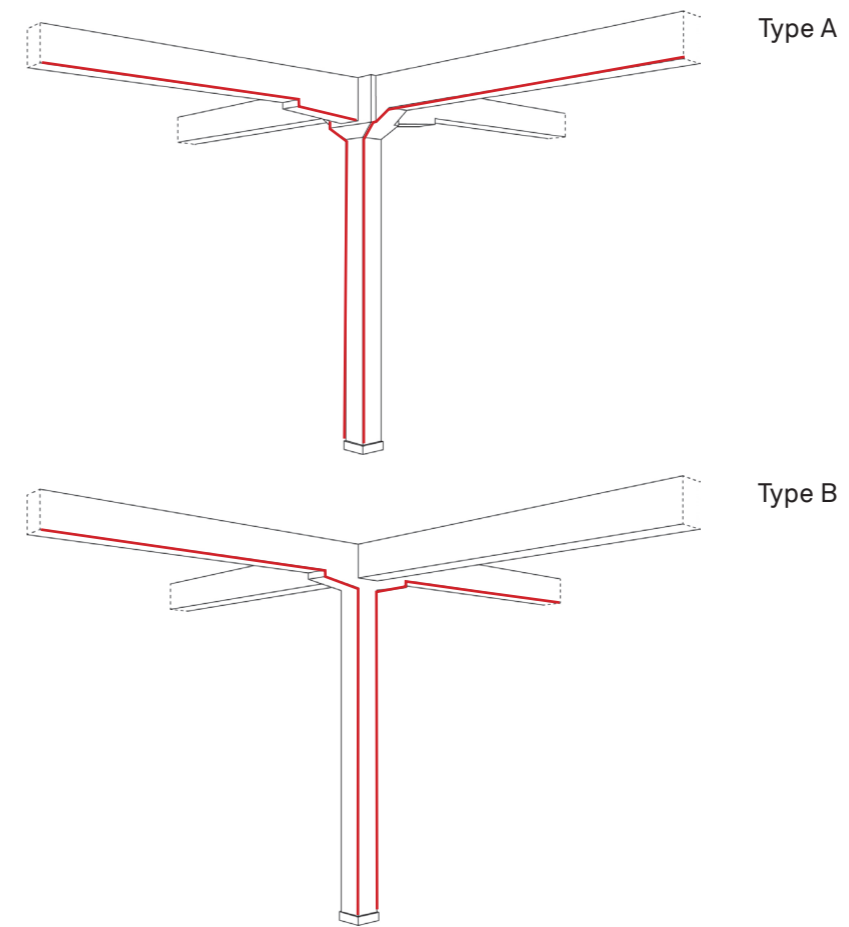
There are corridor on the street and courtyard facing facade as circulation route and environmental control.

The garage building mass on the back of the site, fell down with only several traces left.

STRUCTURE | identifying the grid



STRUCTURE | column details



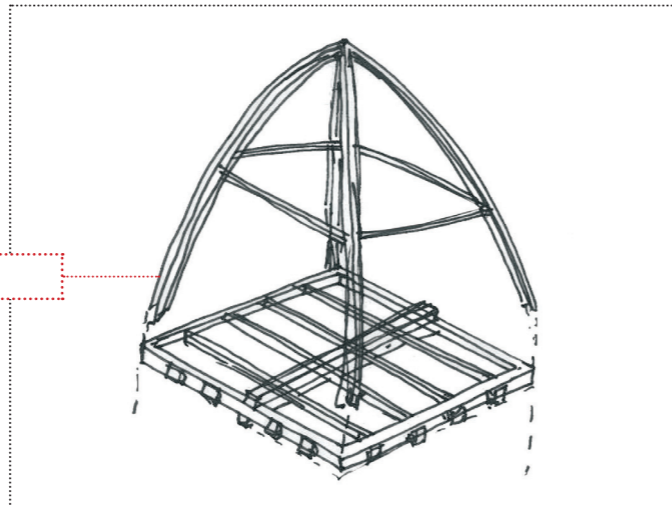
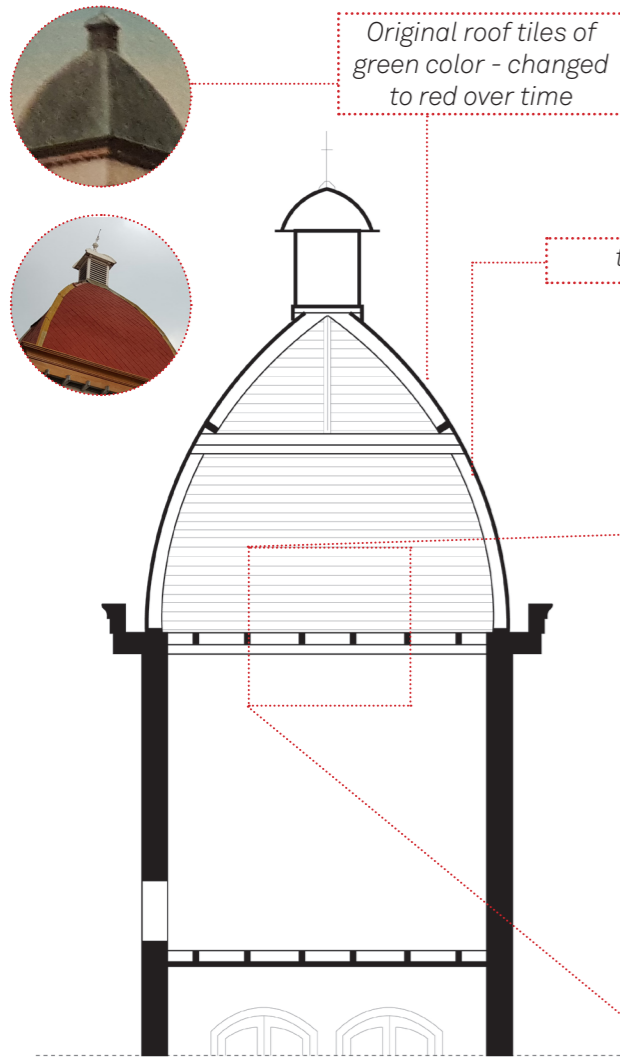
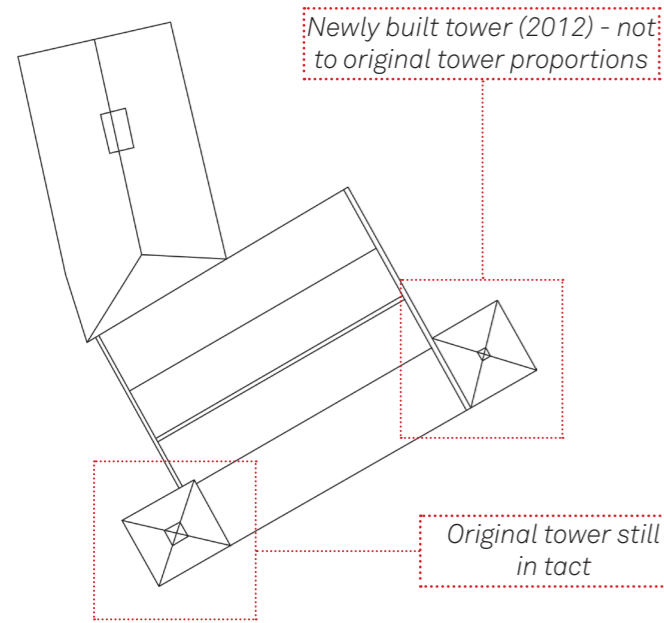
The column capital applies the hennebique system. The system consists of round bars with fish-tailed ends, using stirrups that are of flat straps. These were all made of mild steel. Tensile resistance in beams and slabs were provided by the bars and helped supplement the compressive capacity of the concrete columns and walls. The shear resistance were facilitated by the stirrups, however, they were not mechanically anchored in the compression zone as seen nowadays. Wire strips linked the column bars together.



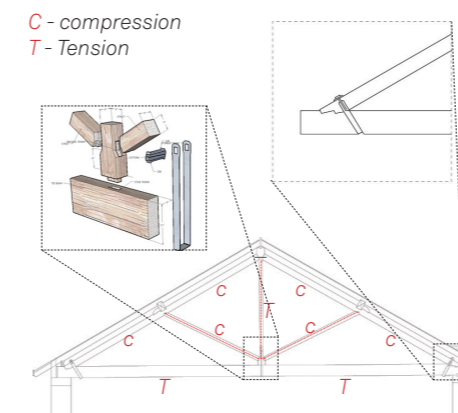
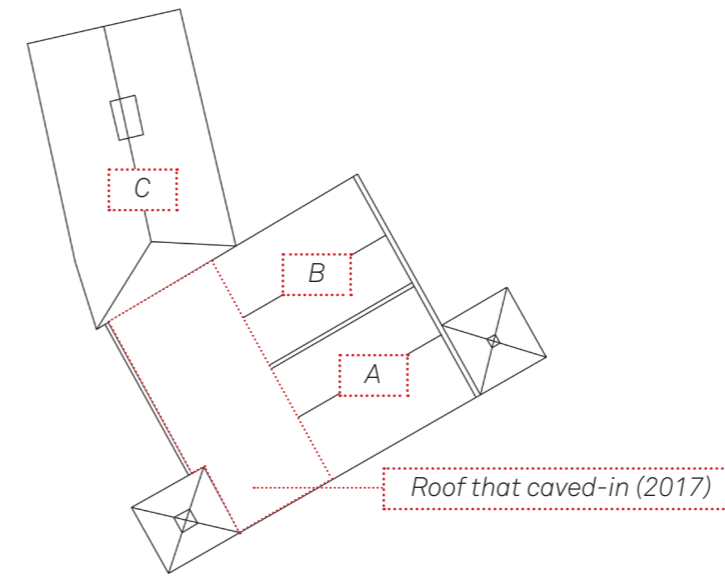
Hennebique Column System

SOURCE: Proceeding Institution Civil Engrs Structs and Bldgs, 1996: Paper 11068 "The Era of the Proprietary Reinforcing Systems" <http://www.arch.mcgill.ca/>. Accessed May 2020.

STRUCTURE | the domed towers



STRUCTURE | the pitched roofs

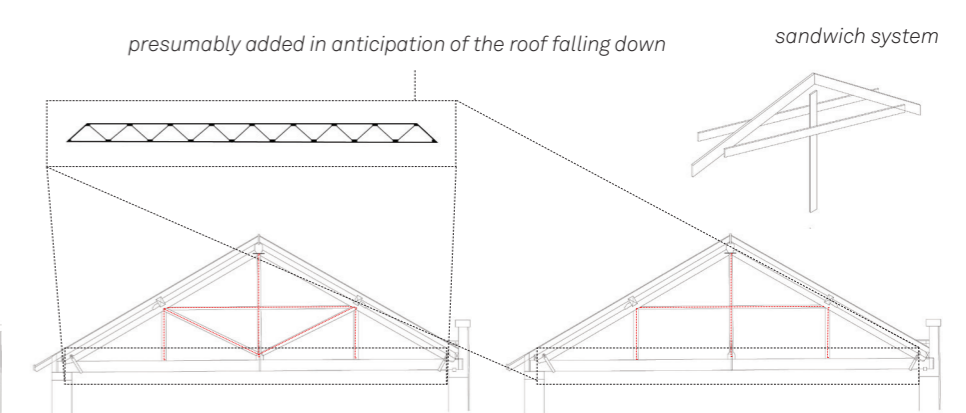


Roof A

Wooden structure system - no visible steel truss beams

Typical king post truss system.

Single lined system



Roof B

Wooden structure system - visible steel truss beams

Composite system - king post + queen post truss system + Steel truss beams

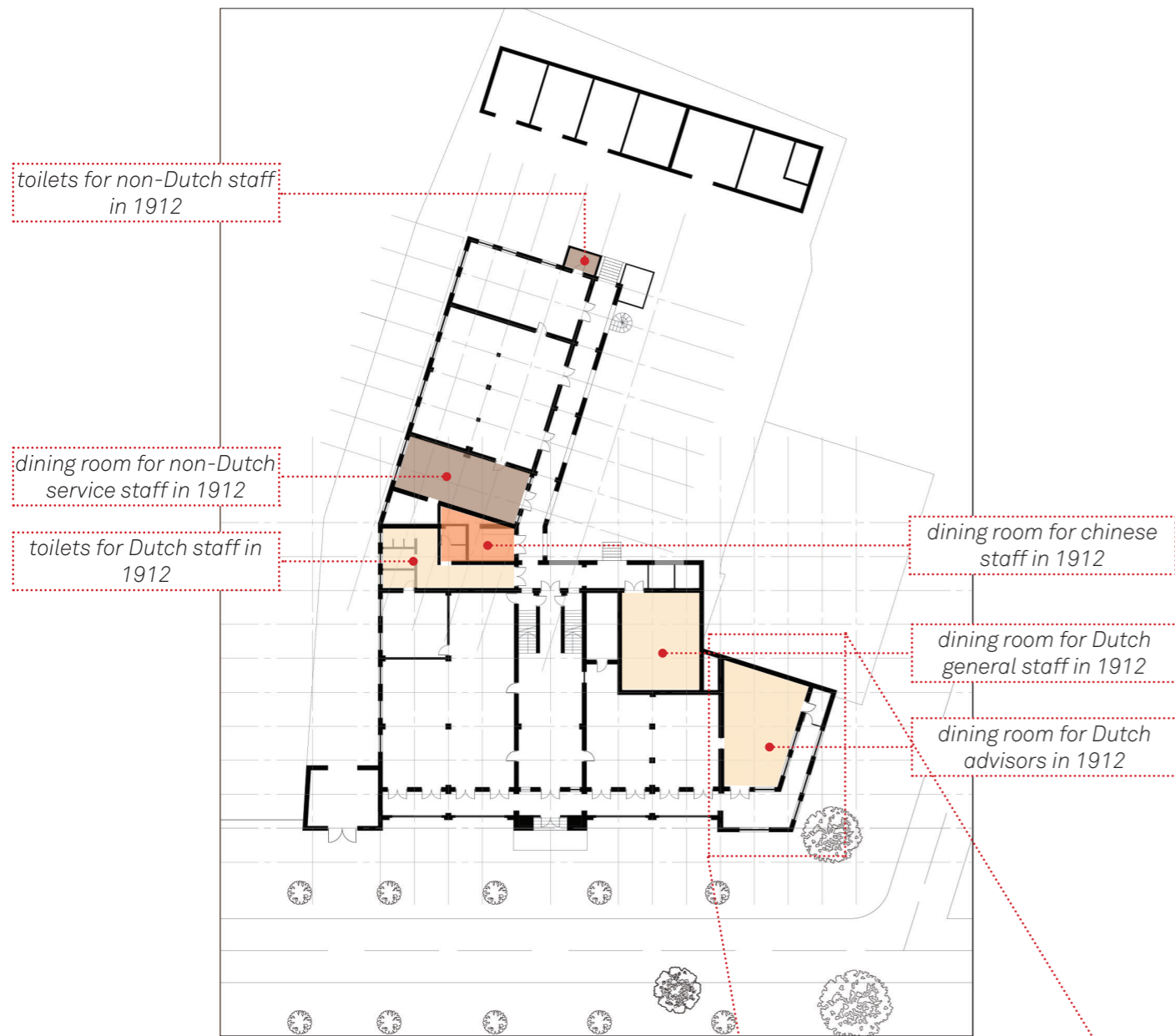
Roof C

Wooden structure system - visible steel truss beams

Queen post system

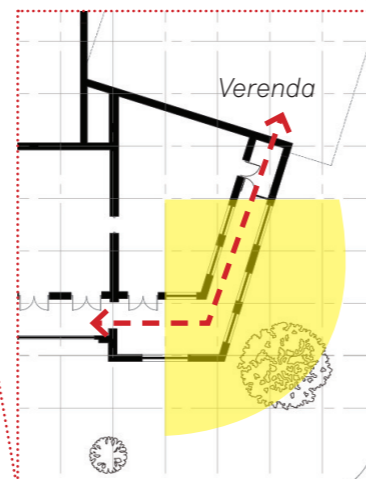
Double lined 'sandwich' system

SPACE PLAN | traces of spatial segregation

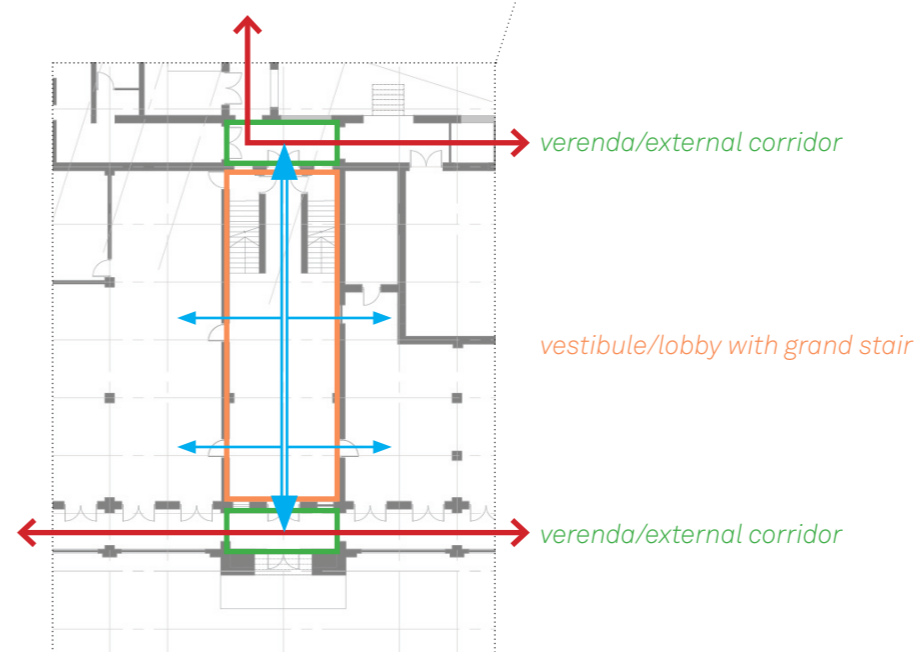
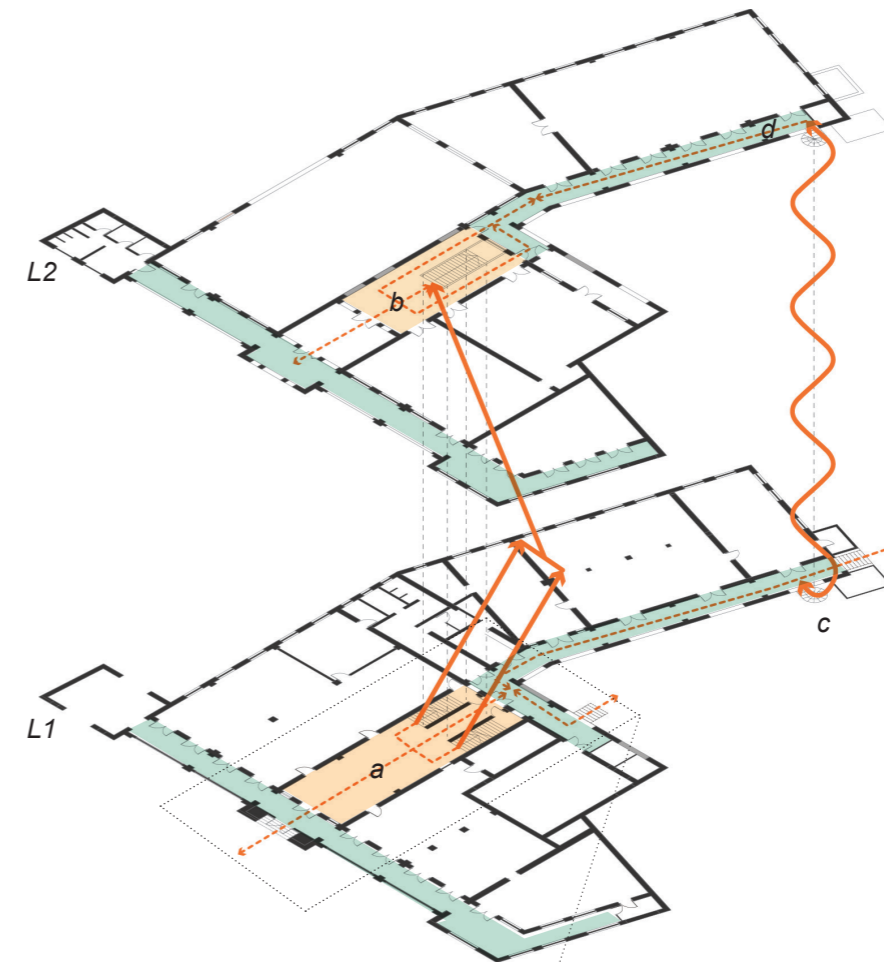


Dutch
 Chinese
 Javanese and other

Segregation that resulted from colonialisation was prominent in the spatial plan of this building in the early 1900s - dining rooms and toilets were separated by race and hierarchy of the staff. The dining rooms and toilets for non-Dutch staff were at the back end of the building facing the inner courtyard and the garage while the dining room for the Dutch advisors were at a strategic corner of the building with views to the Kali Semarang where trade ships would come in, along the outer veranda for natural ventilation and also status.



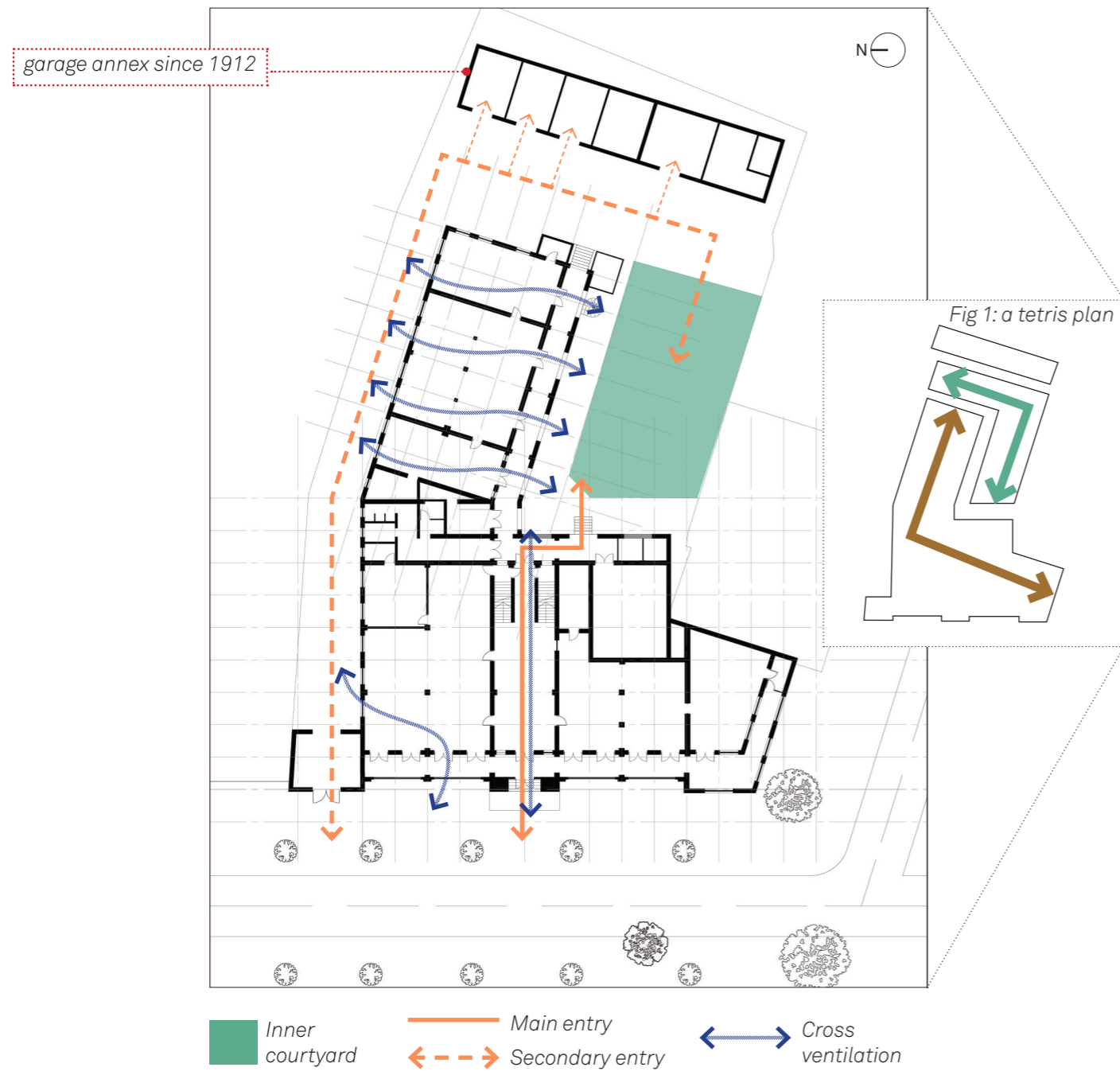
SPACE PLAN | scenography of space



- - - Main artery
— Vertical circulation

A grand stairway invites the user into the building where the prominence of the main vertical circulation is established through this stairway that is at the heart of the building. An external spiral staircase provides secondary vertical access from the inner courtyard - presumably for the use of the service staff in 1912.





The gateway through the left tower creates a secondary entryway into the garage space that was designed since the original plans. A unique aspect of this building plot is the presence of an inner courtyard forming a tetris like relationship with the building (Fig 1). The west portion of the building is designed with a seamless cross ventilation strategy where as the east portion cross ventilation is predominantly through the main artery.



TO DEMOLISH
OR
TO KEEP?

TO TRANSFORM
OR
TO ADAPT?

VALUE ASSESSMENT

VALUE MATRIX | overview of the relevant values

	Historical	Relative Art	Age	Rarity	Use		Dilemma
Surroundings	High Value	High Value	High Value				
Site	High Value	High Value		High Value			
Skin (Exterior)		High Value	Medium Values		Low Values		Dilemma
Structure		High Value			Low Values		
Space Plan	Medium Values			High Value	Low Values		Dilemma
Surfaces (Interior)	Medium Values	Medium Values	Medium Values				Dilemma
Services	Low Values				Low Values		
Stuffs							
Spirit of Place	High Value	Medium Values					

■ High Value
 ■ Medium Values
 ■ Low Values
 ■ Dilemma

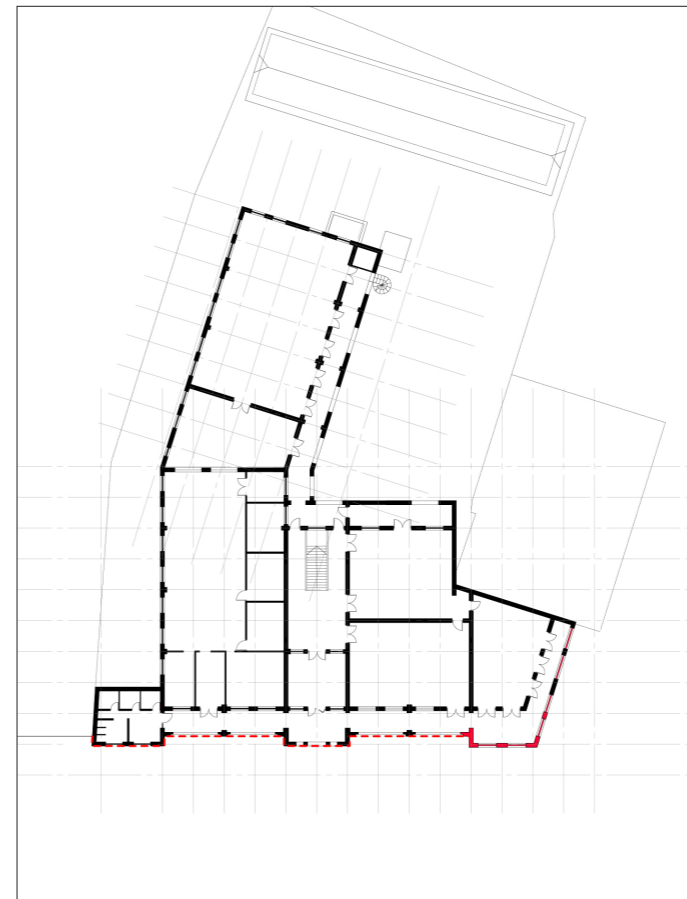
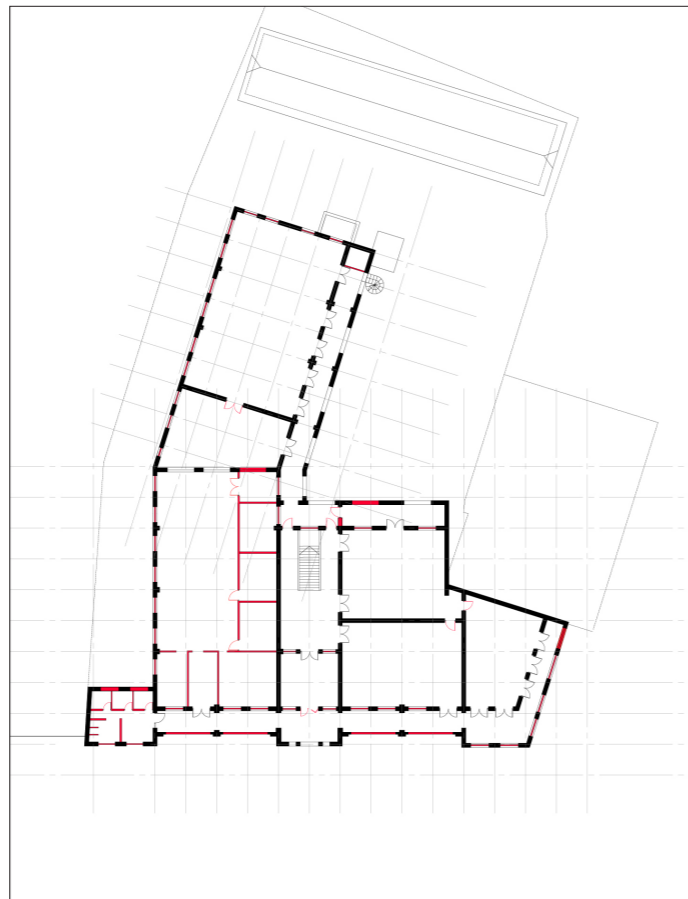
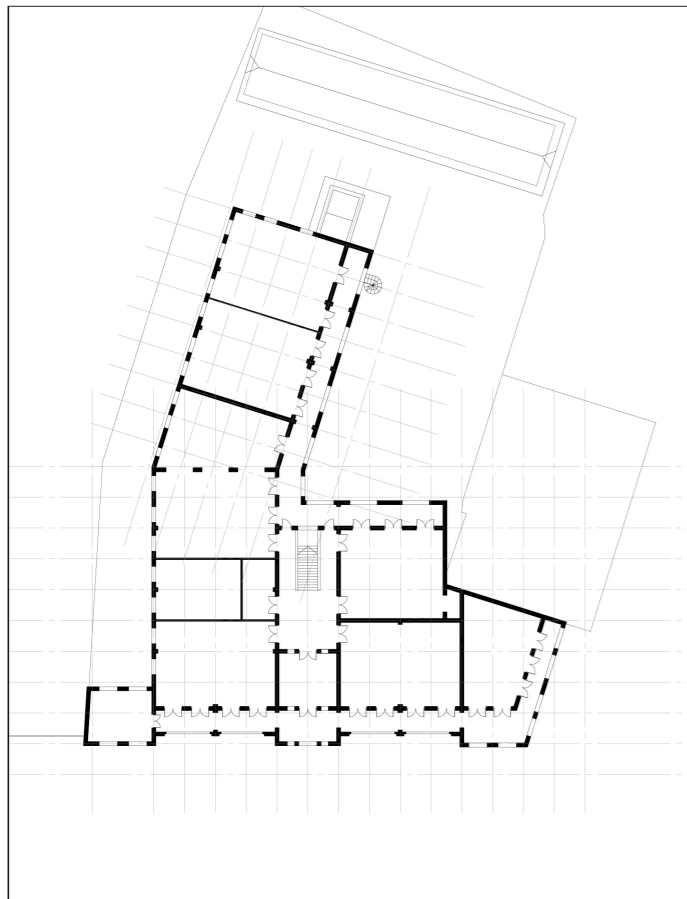
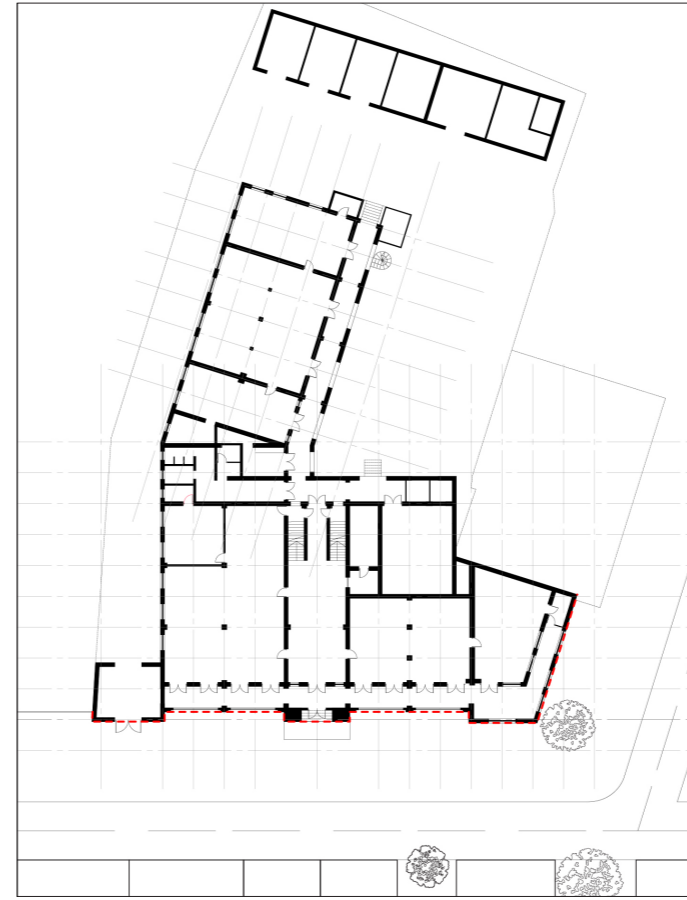
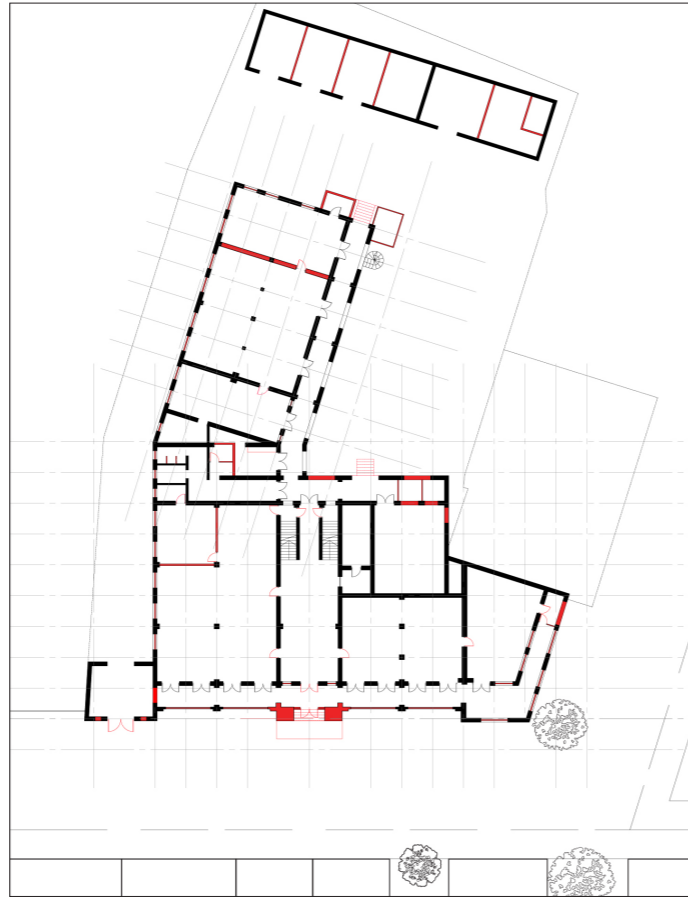
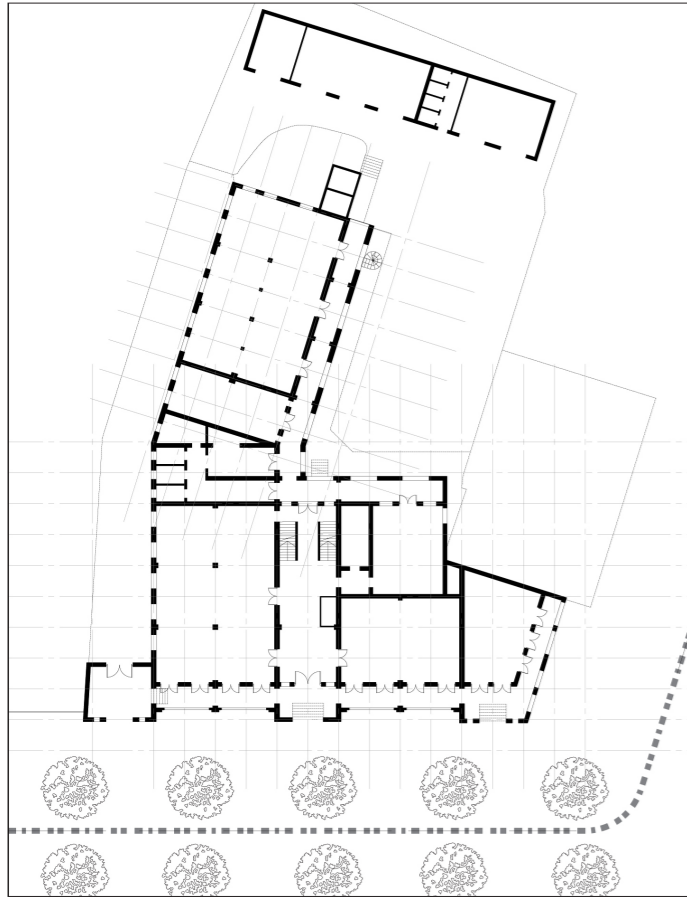
Identifying relevant values that are based on the history of the city and the building, and categorizing them according to the significance of the values.

The significance of the cultuurstelsel and the social segregation that is evident in the building were important factors in determining what values are more valuable than others and why they are so. Dilemmas arose as a result of the sensitive history and relevance which are also highlighted in the matrix.

1912

2000s

2012



L1

L2

N.V. Maatschappij der Voorstenlanden was built 1912

Refurbishment and adaptation by PTPN 1974

Aluminium windows were added by PTPN 2000s

South tower fell down 2010

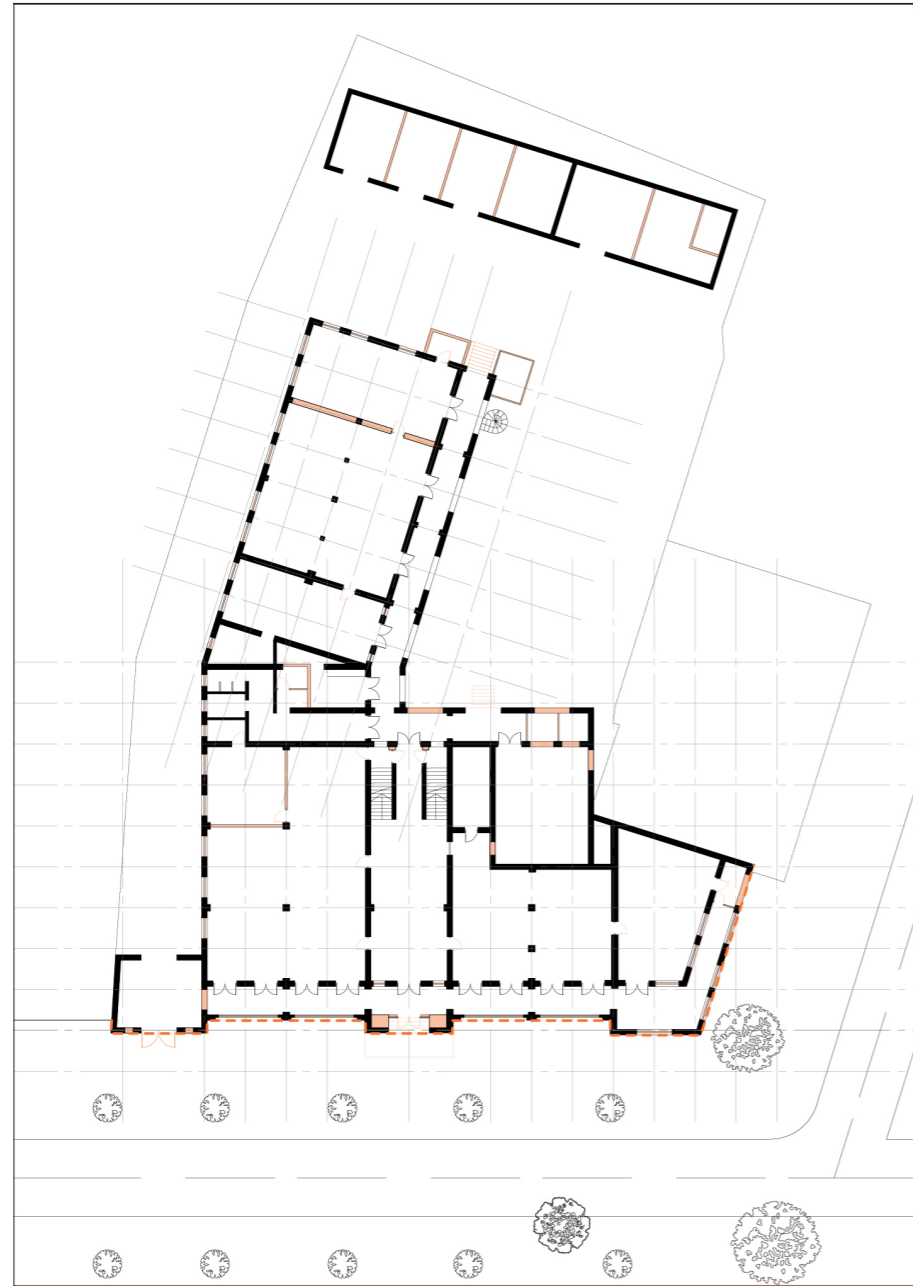
Tower, roof and façade renovation by Government 2012

Left roof fell down 2017

Changes, adaptations, ■

Repainting + renovations - - -

Since 1974, the building underwent interior changes where partitions were added and the front façade was adapted to cover the openings. Since the South tower fell in, it was rebuilt not according to the original proportions and elevation design.



- 1912

N.V. Maatschappij der
Voorstenlanden was built
- 1974

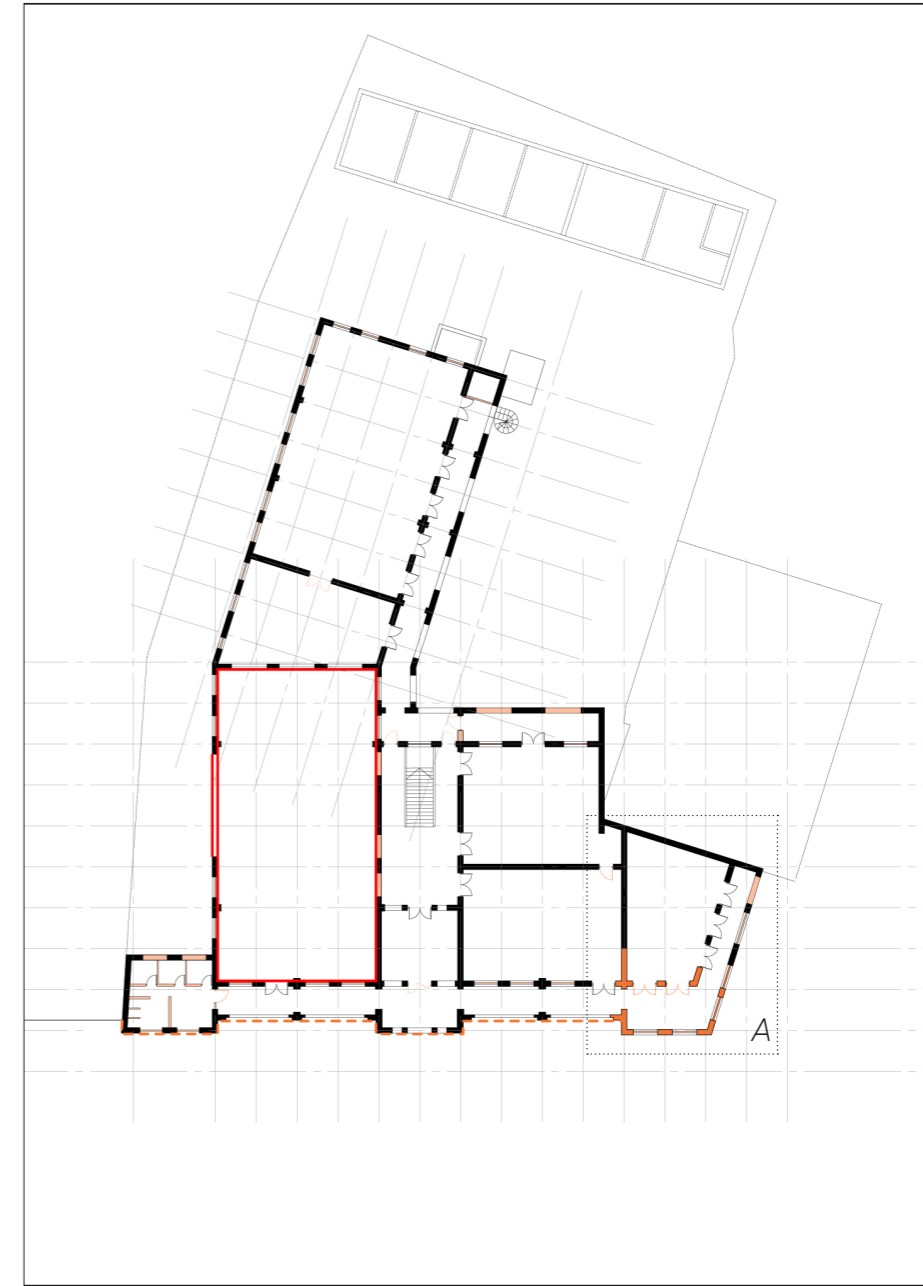
Refurbishment and
adaptation by PTPN
- 2000s

Aluminium windows
were added by PTPN
- 2010

South tower fell down
- 2012

Tower, roof and façade
renovation by Government
- 2017

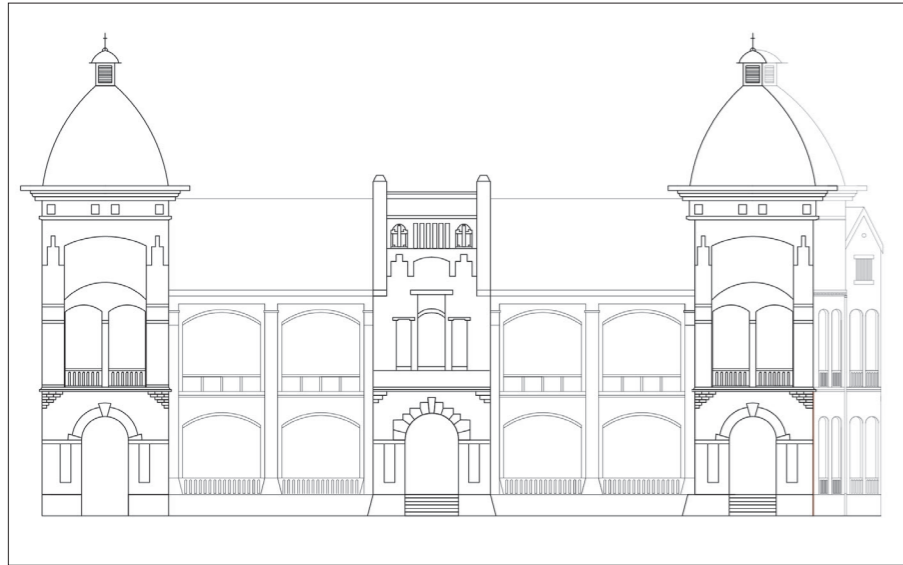
Left roof fell down



- 2019

Roof still missing and interior
of the room dilapidated
- With the plans for Kota Lama to become a UNESCO World Heritage Site, the exterior façade of the building was refurbished and painted over to attain the historical 'look' and 'feel' of the building to contribute to the overall heritage art value of Kota Lama. However, since 2017 when the left roof caved, no attempts have been made to renovate the now abandoned building. The ground floor rooms are in better condition than the ones on the second floor.

1912



2000s



2012



1912 — 1974 — 2000s — 2010 — 2012 — 2017 — 2019

1912: N.V. Maatschappij der Voorstenlanden was built
 1974: Refurbishment and adaptation by PTPN
 2000s: Renovations by PTPN
 2010: South tower fell down
 2012: Tower, roof and façade renovation by Government
 2017: Left roof fell down
 2019: Roof still missing and interior of the room dilapidated

Repainting + renovations — — — — — Changes, adaptations, ■



SOURCE: Leiden University Library - Digital Collections A (1915-1930)



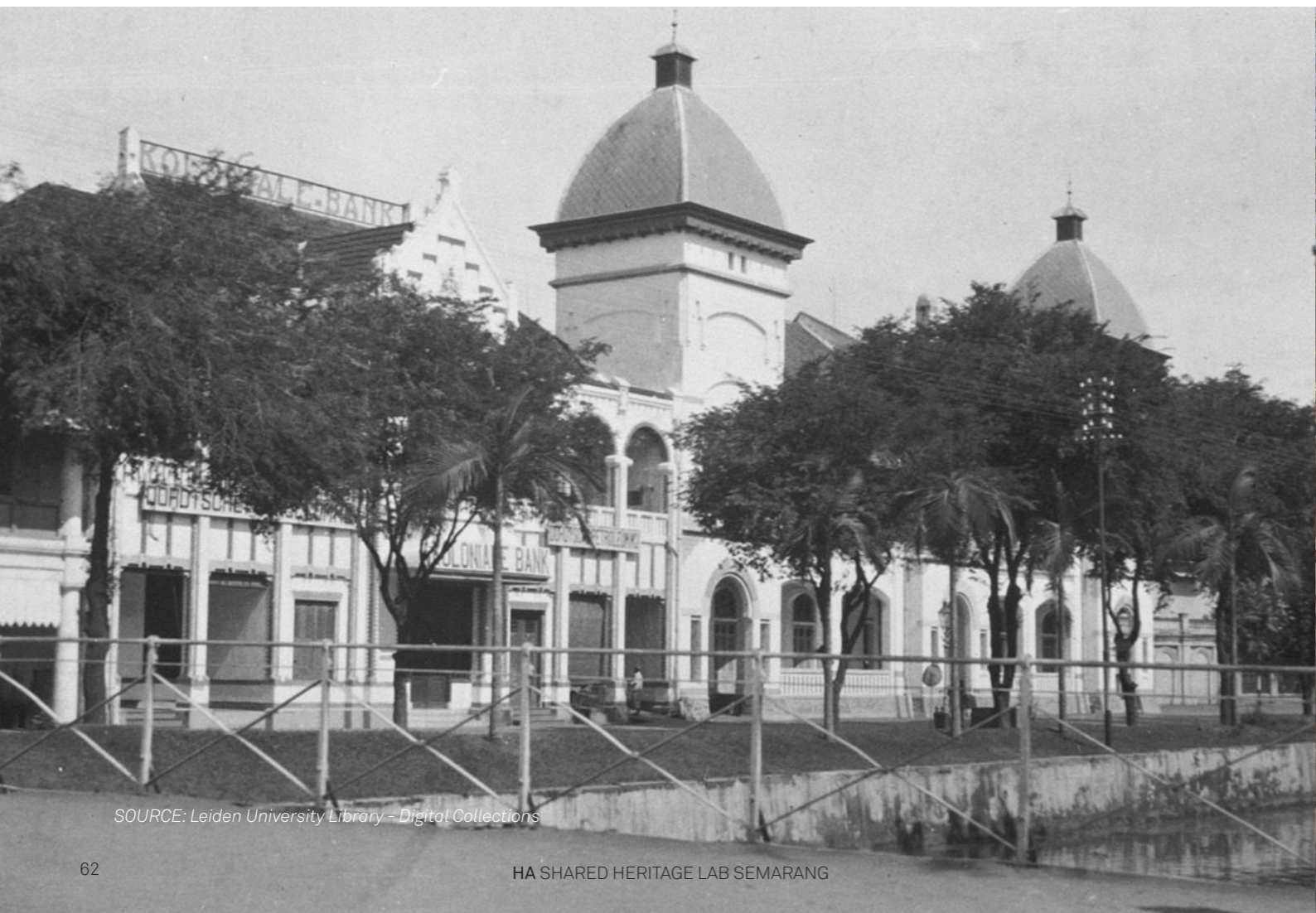
A (2019)



SOURCE: Leiden University Library - Digital Collections A (1915-1930)



A (2019)



SOURCE: Leiden University Library - Digital Collections



HISTORICAL VALUE



Figure Left:
N.V Cultuur Maatschappij der Vorstenlanden handled the exchange of agricultural assets of four self-governing states in Java that used to operate under the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which are Surakarta, Mangkunegaran, Yogyakarta, and Pakualaman - showing its significant role in Indonesia.

Figure Below:
As a trading office, the proximity to the railway is important for its daily use. Joana Stoomtram passed through the building in 1867.

The building also has maximum visibility from the city center and the pecinan area because of its height and rhythm that has been one of the faces of Kota Lama.



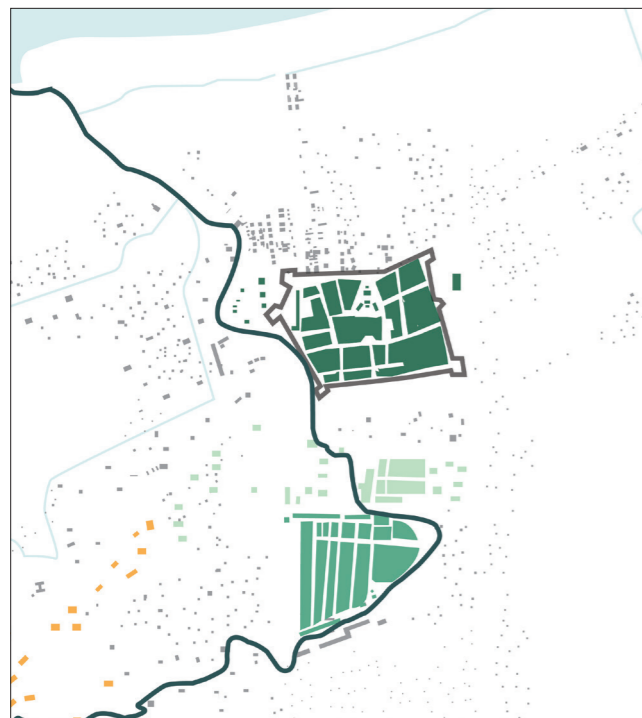
RELATIVE ART + PRESTIGE VALUE

Figure Left:
Corner building - strong urban presence
- visibility from the multiple points
- historically important node for multiple transportation networks (river, rail, road)

CONTRIBUTES TO THE PRESTIGE OF THE BUILDING

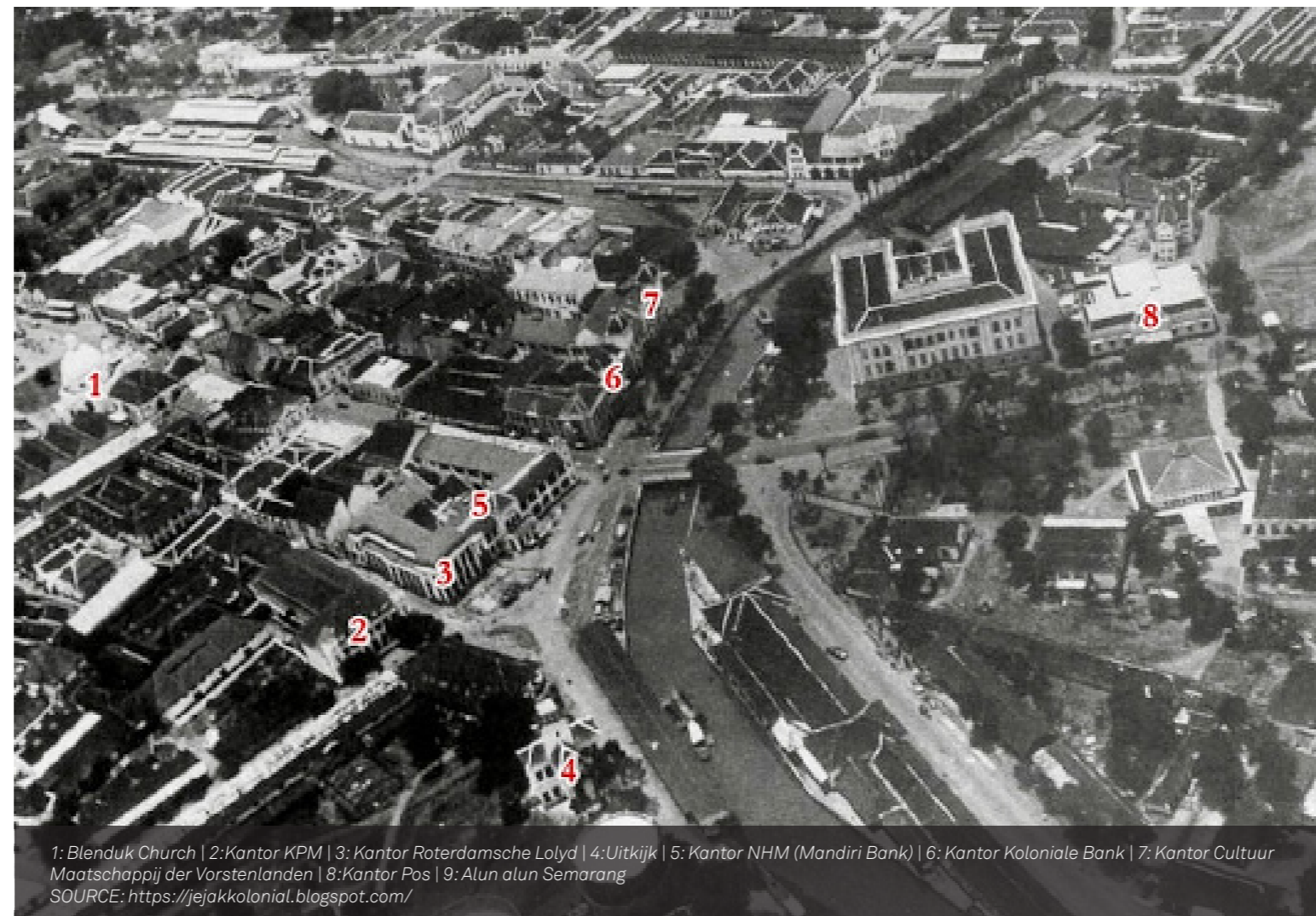
Towers - High points in the urban fabric
- strong urban presence
- landmarks of the river skyline

CONTRIBUTES TO THE RELATIVE ART VALUE AND PRESTIGE OF THE BUILDING

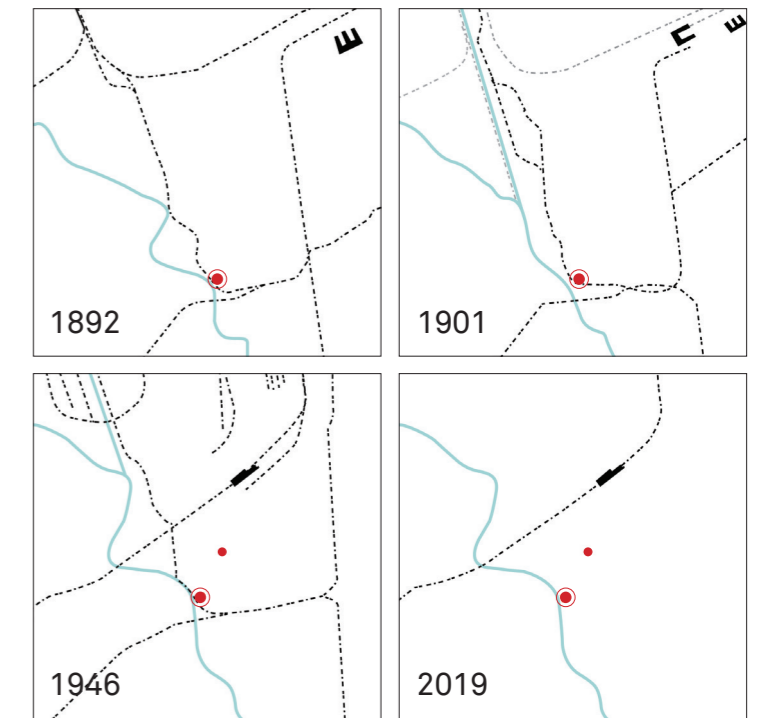


HISTORICAL + AGE VALUE IN URBAN SETTING

- Located in the embryo of Kota Lama.
- The area was formed in 1600s.
- As trading and administration area, significant to the development of the city.



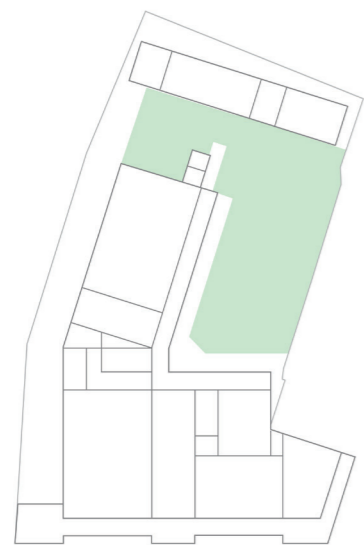
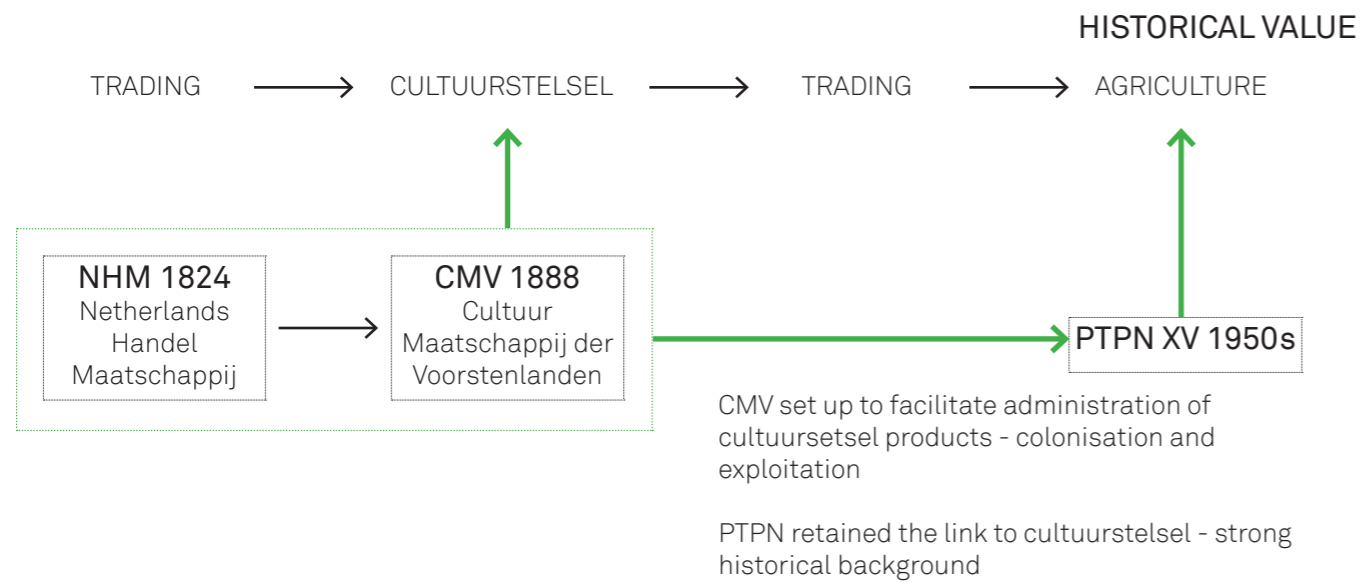
1: Blenduk Church | 2: Kantor KPM | 3: Kantor Roterdamsche Loyd | 4: Uitkijk | 5: Kantor NHM (Mandiri Bank) | 6: Kantor Koloniale Bank | 7: Kantor Cultuur Maatschappij der Vorstenlanden | 8: Kantor Pos | 9: Alun alun Semarang
SOURCE: <https://jejakkolonial.blogspot.com/>



HISTORICAL + PRESTIGE VALUE

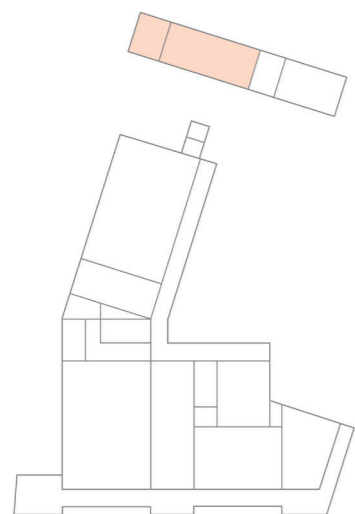
Figures Above:
Trade history + Cultuurstelsel -> strategic location along river and rail network

Prime location with direct views into boats and trains coming to the city - prominence of the NV Cultuur Maatschappij company is physically established through the building in its location.



RARITY VALUE

Presence of internal courtyard in the building plot - significant and unique for this building in comparison of to other building plots in Kota Lama.



RARITY + HISTORICAL VALUE

Presumably the one of a very few building plots with a garage at the rear of the building plot - assuming this was for the cars and horse carriages of the higher officials of the CMV

May have also been for the use of transporting goods to and from the building for inventory etc.

RELATIVE ART + PRESTIGE VALUE

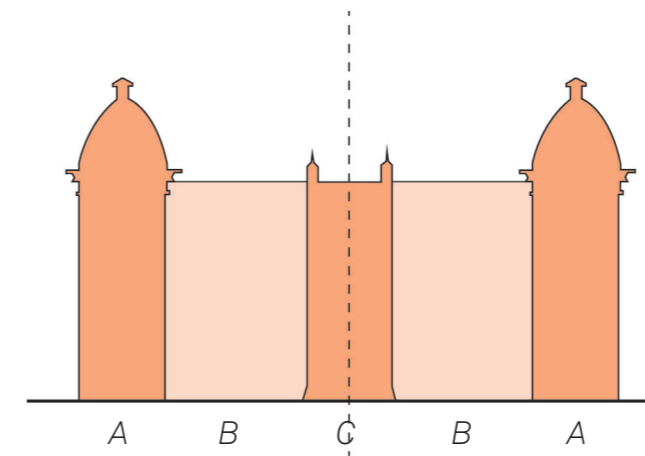


Figure Left:
Clear central symmetry

Beaux-arts style rhythm - identical corners, central prominent form and inbetween volumes

Symmetry and rhythm exerts a strong presence in the skyline of the city - strong urban presence linked to the status of the company and the building.

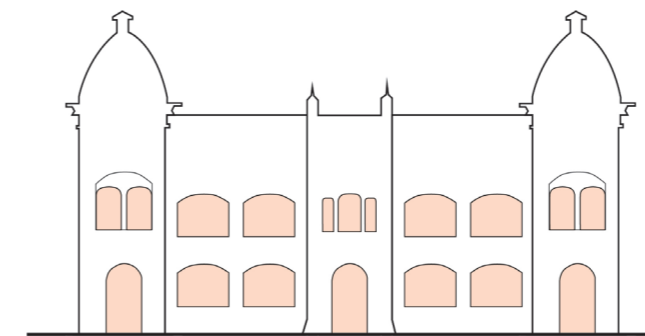
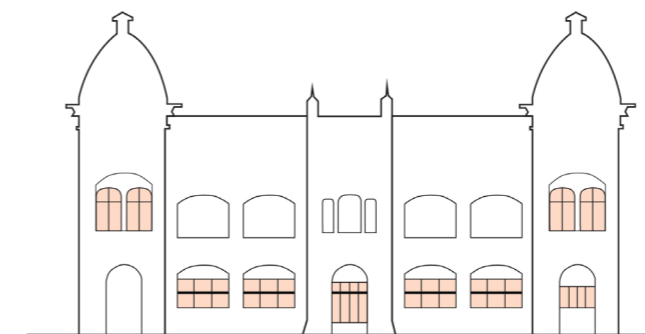


Figure Left:
Arches on front and back façades - follows the rhythm of the building and symmetry of the building

Indicative of the Dutch Indische stle architectre



USE VALUE/RELATIVE ART VALUE DILEMMA

Figure Left:
Arches filled in (post 1974) with steel framed windows (to protect against squatters and illegal practices) - takes away the intended aesthetic qualities of the building

No stylistic reference or relation to the original design - simple infill posing dilemma to the use value of the additions.

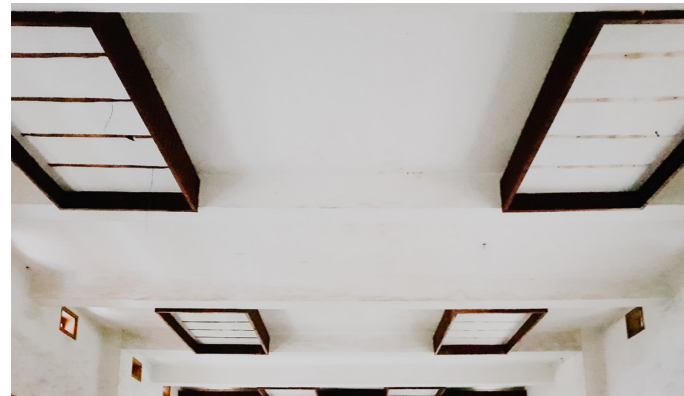
STRUCTURE | relevant values



RELATIVE ART VALUE
Interior columns capital and beams are articulated with features that were common during this time period in Netherlands and Germany (Bauhaus).

Arched verendah/corridor walkway adds to the Dutch Indische style of architecture prevalent in Indonesia from the colonial times - these add to the spirit of place where the light comes in the through the exterior arched to the interior corridor setting a scene for the passage.

Arched entrance in the lobby provides a setting for the grand stairway leading to the second floor.



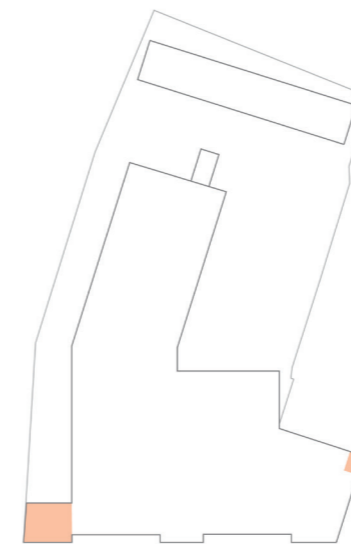
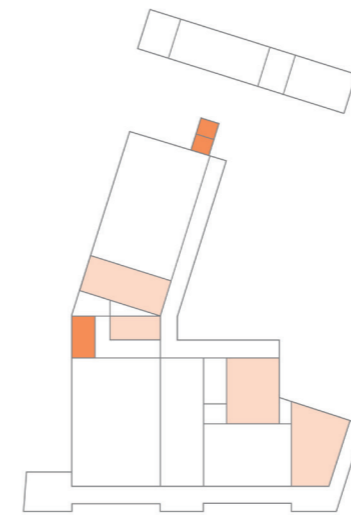
RELATIVE ART + USE VALUE

Post 1974 additions - lighting fixture added when PTPN took over from CMV

Rhythmically placed along the structural grid.



SPACE PLAN | relevant values



HISTORICAL VALUE DILEMMA

The separation of the dining rooms and bathrooms shows inequality of ethnic in the way the space was used.

The dining rooms of the Dutch staffs have better spatial qualities with direct view to the outside, natural lighting, and ventilation, while the Chinese dining room was nearly 1/4 the size and located near the toilets without proper light and air circulation.

Meanwhile, the toilets of the Dutch persons are located inside the building, while the subordinate toilets were placed as an additional mass on the back side of the site.

USE VALUE DILEMMA

The toilets were added in 1974 on the former reading room and corridor because the previous toilets were only located on the ground floor with a minimum amount.

However the refurbishment took away the qualities of the significant towers on the main facade.



RELATIVE ART VALUE

The entrance area has the most intricate surfaces within the building. The arches on the inside elevate the spatial configuration of the room. The exposed concrete plate and beam with wood covering on the walls added to the aesthetic and atmosphere of the room.



PTPN IX building has various cover of flooring made of marble and Dutch tegel. Most of the floor coverings are still in good condition and added to the ambience of the room with various colors and patterns.

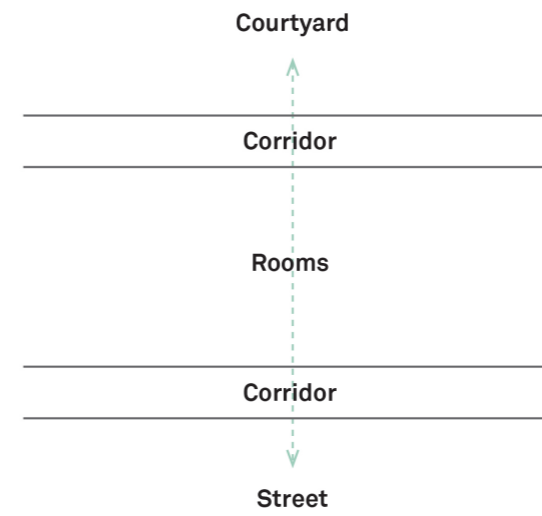


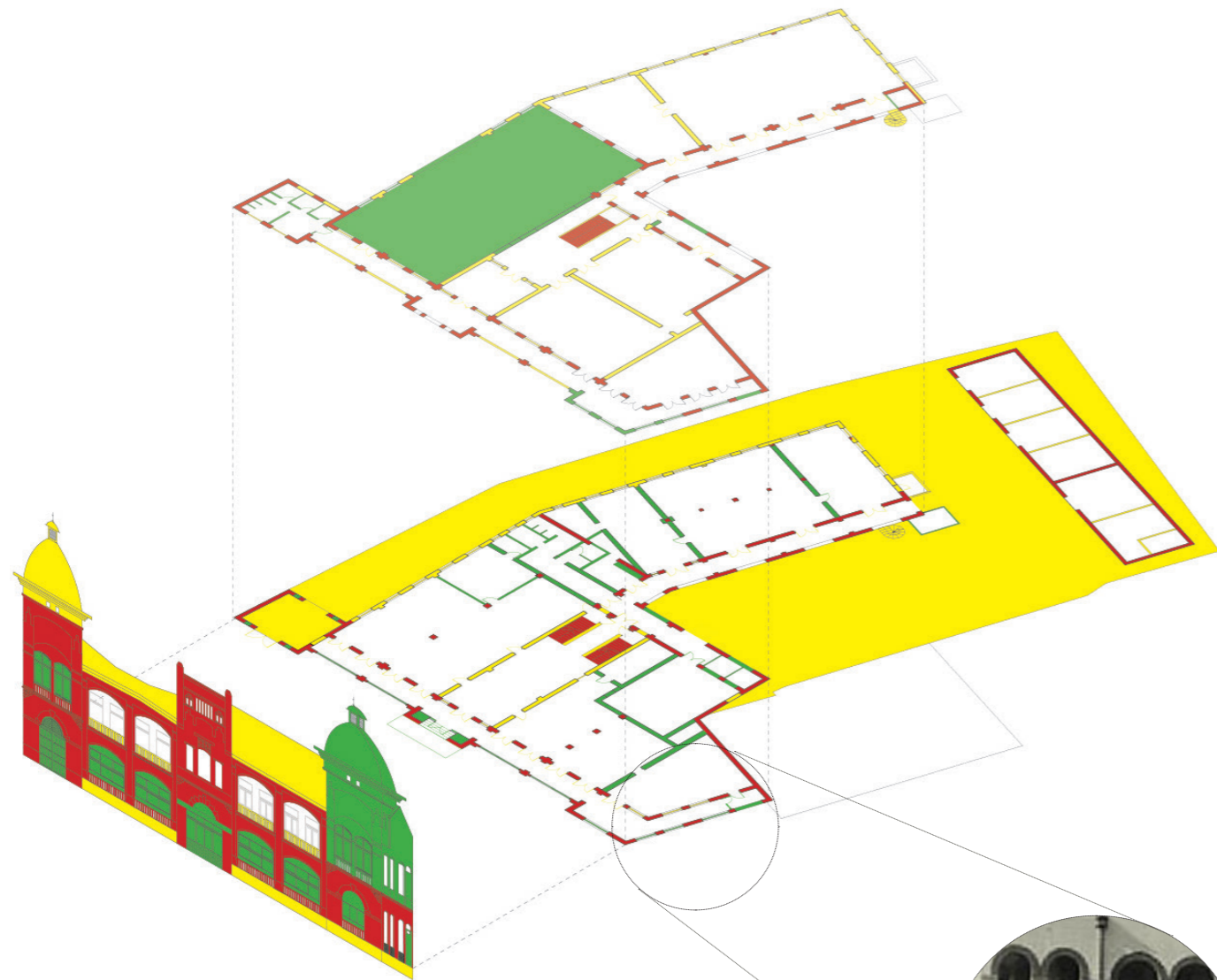
The stained glass doors and windows with various patterns and colors are positioned on the center of the building that indicates the importance of the area by adding a specific aesthetic elements to its layers.



The wood cover on the walls is positioned on the center of the building. The color adds warmth and elevate the looks of the central area.

The existence of corridors on the outside layer of the rooms gives a specific spatial experience when the users are exposed to light and dark consecutively.





■ *Preserve /Restore (obligations)*
■ *Redevelop /Maintain (Opportunities)*
■ *Interfere (Dilemma)*

Based on the value assessment conducted, three main value mapping strategies were identified: obligations, opportunities and dilemmas.

Obligations are identified as those that should be preserved or restored based on a high value that can be given.

Opportunities are identified as those that can be redeveloped or maintained through additions, interventions or adaptations. These are areas assessed with medium to low value.

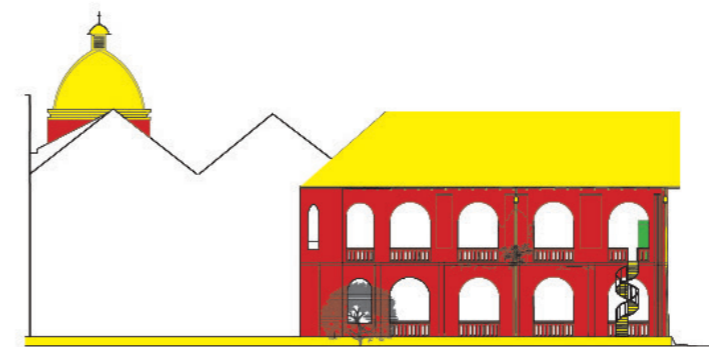
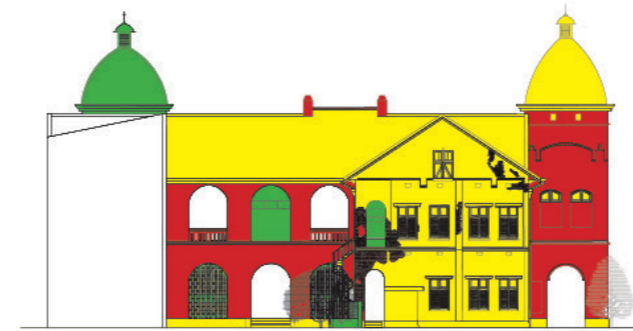
Dilemmas are identified that areas that should be interfered with. These are either areas where the original design was changed or tampered with throughout the course of time or areas with potential for maximum interventions/adaptation/change.



Original design



Changes made



CONCLUSION

The main façade facing the river has a high value, positioned in the larger urban landscape, however the changes that were made by PTPN, from a relative perspective, reduces the original spirit of place and art value of the architecture. This is also true of the changes that were added in the later stages at the back façade. These provide opportunities for redevelopment. The current condition of the roof provides opportunities for re-design whereas the towers, of high value, could be restored and maintained to add further value to the urban art value of the architecture.

The interior spaces and partitions are identified with medium to low value whereas the stairway leading to the second floor is regarded with high value - its 'grand' nature and placement adds to the spirit of the place much like the corridors flagged by arches contribute to the spirit of the palace. These verendah style corridors are indicative of the Dutch Indies style.

The second floor space where the roof caved provides an high opportunity for intervention, especially since it along the side façade that faces a blind wall - this façade is of low value as it is only seen from the adjacent building or from the back alley directly below it.

The open space, being a rarity, provides excellent opportunities for interventions or additions.

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES



cultivating heritage
an integrated co-operative
of urban permaculture

ananta vania iswardhani

Semarang has been exposed to multiple culture and expansions due to its role as a trade city. The urgency to develop a comprehensive architecture and urban strategy for the future of Semarang, especially Semarang embryo (the intervention area) has become apparent due to manifold issues that have struck the city. Kota Lama, or the former Dutch quarter that holds significant heritage built, has lost its centrality since the 1930s and is currently being decayed and functionally separated from the other parts of the embryo. Meanwhile, the other parts of the embryo, such as Pecinan (Chinese influence), Kauman (Arabs influence), and other kampung kota (organic settlements), such as Melayu and Bandarhardjo are filled with organic settlements and are occupied by vulnerable communities that are in poverty and lack in education.

This project reposes interests in the abandoned heritage and the local community's practices in agriculture in the surrounding area that have influenced the architecture and urban growth of Semarang. The project questions the role of shared heritage in connecting the local community to the heritage built while improving their practice that is currently disconnected and has negative impacts to the environment.

Therefore, apart from the building analysis and cultural valuation, the project researches on the spatial culture of the local community in food and agriculture practices. Community's everyday practice observation would show a typology and peculiar elements, which inform a set of characters and a thorough understanding about community's relationship to the built environment; how their culture is transcribed to the physical settings. Therefore the neglected heritage could consider and incorporate the social structure of the surrounding communities, the practice rituals, and their specific physical requirements or needs.

As a former trading office, PTPN IX building has contributed to the inequality phenomenon of the past, including *cultuurstelsel*, liberal politic system, and *koeli ordinantie* which practiced agricultural forced labor. Reflecting on the notion of shared heritage, even though that shared heritage contains qualities that are valued by Dutches or Indonesians, the project realizes that the future possibilities of heritage are not meant to be limited to certain groups of people. However, most of the current developments in Kota Lama area favor the beautification of heritage built without incorporating it functionally into the urban fabrics. The meeting of both community's spatial culture in practices and heritage-based methods could contextualise the building within its future purposes. The supply of other layers of information in the adaptive re-use of a built heritage, such as social structure and system, vernacular architecture, and permaculture, could improve the project's relevance and range of impacts, ranging from its immediate surroundings to the global context.

Research Question

What are the qualities of PTPN IX Building and local community's spatial culture in agricultural practice in Kota Lama area, Semarang, Indonesia?

VOC Colonialization Period (1787)



Dutch Colonialization Period (1824)



VOC and Dutch State protected agricultural land to ensure the continuation of production for the trading activities.
(SOURCE: maps were traced from www.semarang.nl)

Independence Period (1946)



Post Cultuurstelsel & Koeli Ordinantie caused Semarang embryo to fully operate as a trading area, which results in high density. Production is no longer facilitated.
(SOURCE: maps were traced from www.semarang.nl)

The project's researches on history and urban morphology in relation to the socio-economic activities of the area provide not only with physical information, but also the tradition and the dynamics of the people that have influenced the development of the community's practices and the built environment. The most apparent change is shown in the decreasing amount of production land and the density of the area that align with the economic system.

System Study: Koperasi

PRINCIPLES

- An economic organization in Indonesia.
- People with common interests.
- Kinship and gotong royong principles.
- Shared benefits.
- Self-sufficient.
- Sometimes supported by the govt.

DEVELOPMENT

- Koperasi Unit Desa (1994)*
- Merging small koperasi in the same area.
- Government gave credits to several groups. The development is supported by the government.

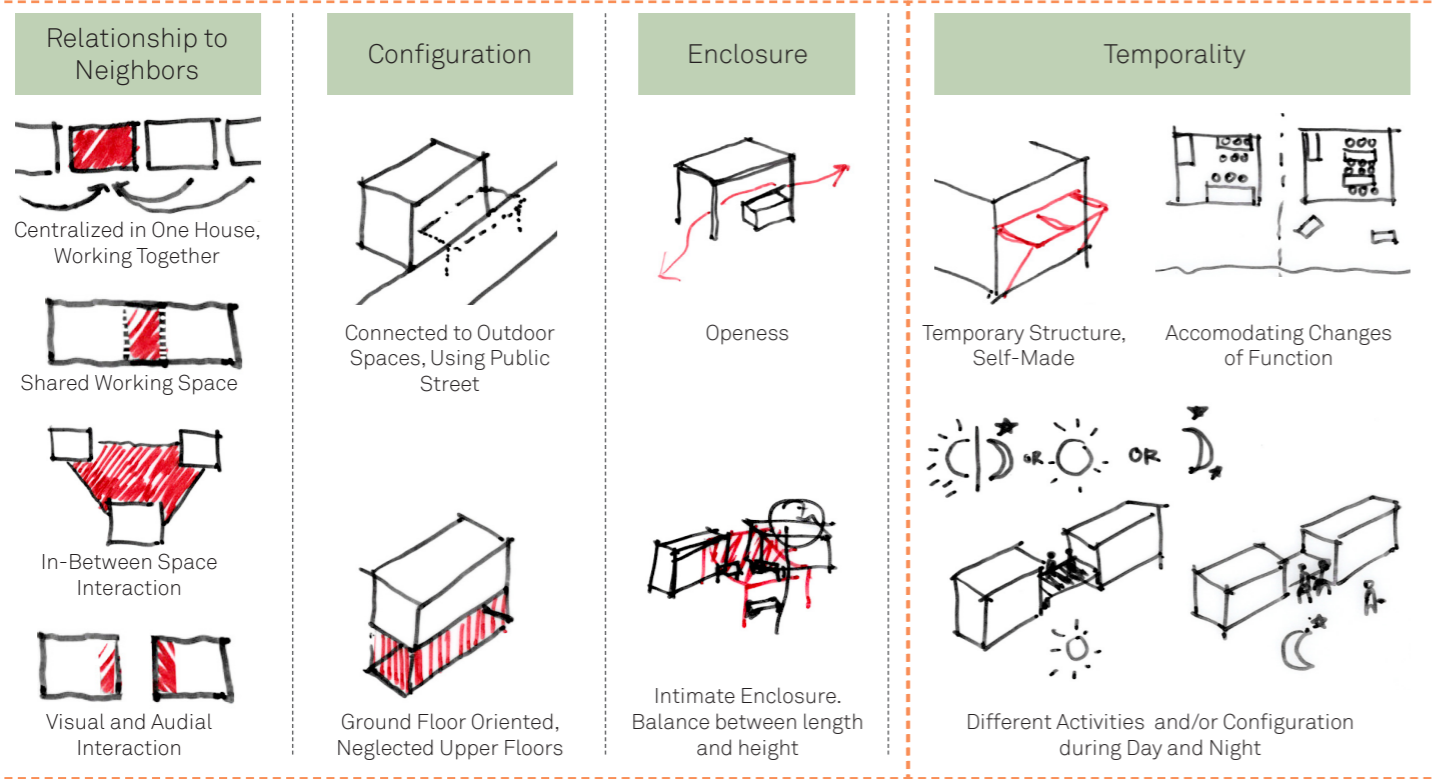
EVALUATION

- Many Koperasi still operate in 2019.
- Lack of monitoring by the government.
- Lack management.
- Financial issues; lack of control in production.
- Lack of education to sustain.



LOCAL COMMUNITY'S PRACTICES & CULTURE: IN COMPARISON TO THE VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

Behaviour Settings Observation: Qualities Findings



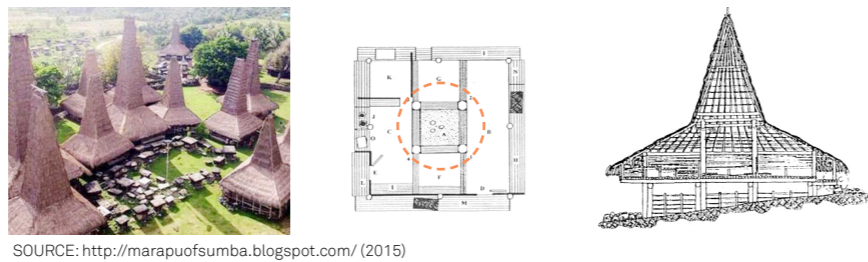
The emerged spatial qualities on the observation are the results of the kinship and strong bonds of the neighborhoods around Kota Lama Semarang

Study Case Comparison: Indonesia's Vernacular Architecture

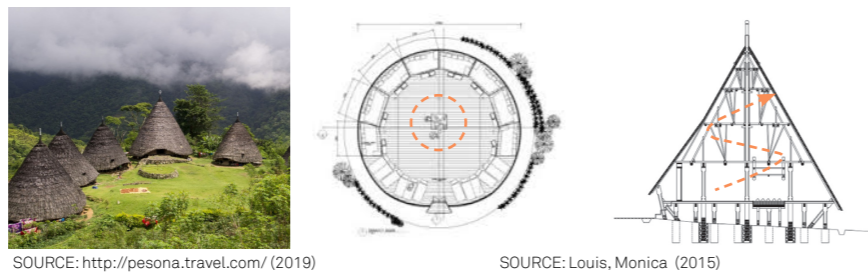
Urban development study, ethnographic mapping, and study case comparison to vernacular architecture inform the main traits of the local community's spatial culture in agricultural practice. The observation shows three strong principles in the relationships of the spaces and practices.

The community tends to implement **KINSHIP CONCEPT**, with working together, sharing, and interaction as its foundations. These affect the configuration, the enclosure of the spaces, and the spatial relationship to the surroundings. The second concept is **TEMPORALITY** that holds function changes throughout the day and self-made/temporary structure. The third one is the practice that has become **DISCONNECTED FROM** from nature, especially shown by the practice spaces that treat natural landscapes as dumpsters as well as trading and transport habits that are dominated by trucks and grey infrastructure as well as the amount of waste produced per day.

Ratenggaro, Sumba (Centralized Food Preparation)



Mbaru Niang, Wae Rebo (The Verticality and Commuality)



Rumah Panjang, Kalimantan (The Open and Communal Space)

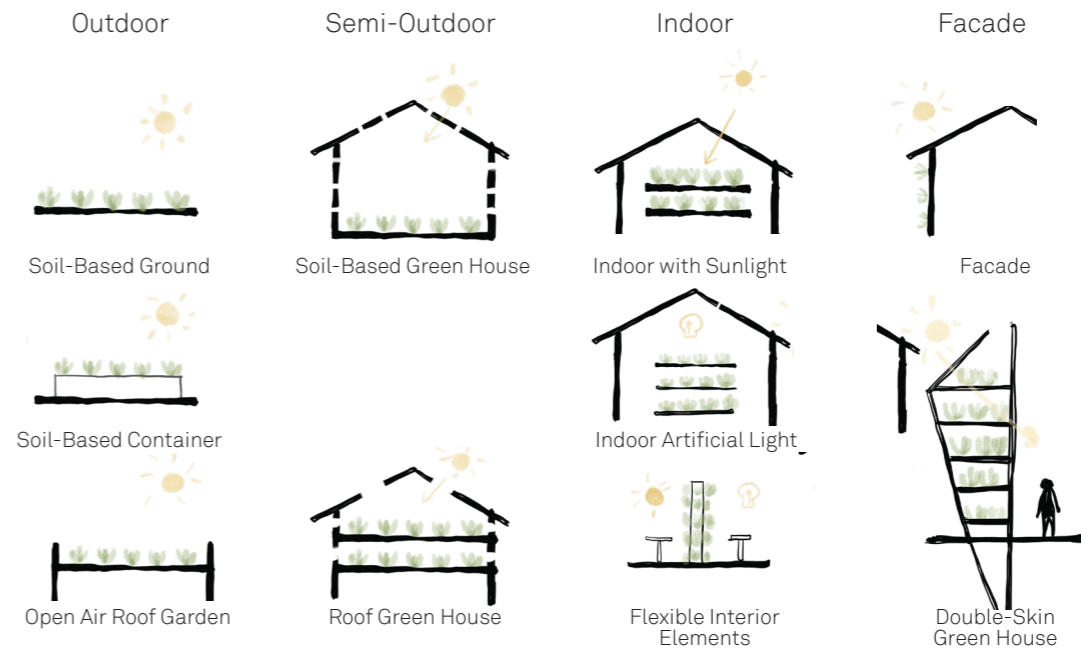


URBAN PERMACULTURE STUDIES

Permaculture Principle

Permaculture principle was firstly introduced by Australian researcher, Bill Mollison. Even though it came from the word permanent agriculture, permaculture is more than just an agricultural practice. It is a lifestyle and design approach that thinks about the whole; natural cycle/flow, intake and outtake, human oriented, organic, and no waste. It can be used to design community structure, farmings, and urban ecology. The principles are summarized by David Holmgren¹ as follows: observe and interact, catch and store energy, obtain yield, apply self-regulation and accept feedback, use and value resources, produce no waste, design patterns to details, integrate, use slow and small solutions, use and value diversity, use edges and value the marginal, and lastly, use and respond to change. There are several systems that are studied and applied to the interventions: water filtration with permaculture principles, packaging, and production.

Production Typology Studies



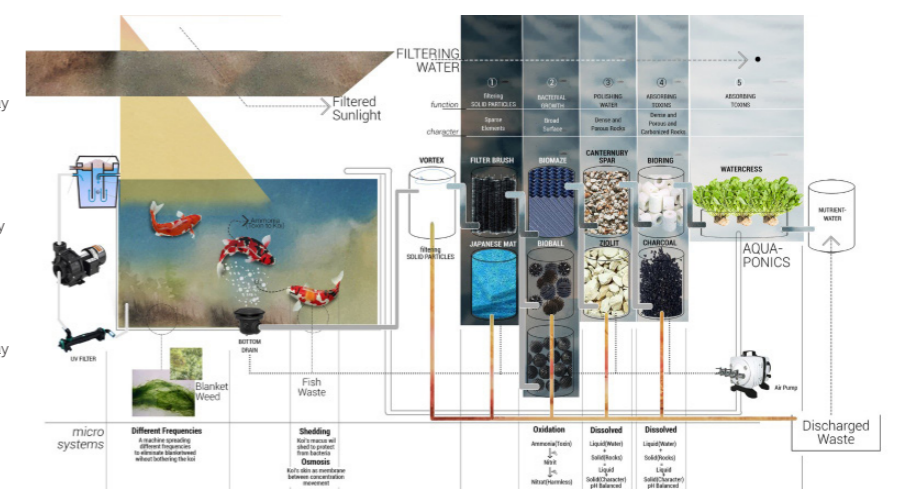
SOURCE Iswardhani, Ananta Vania (2019)

- Pattern**
- Horizontal
 - Vertical
 - Circular
- Media**
- A Soil-Based
 - B Hydroponic
 - C Aeroponic
- Methods**
- 1 Sun-light
 - 2 Artificial Light
 - 3 Rainwater Irrigation
 - 4 River Irrigation
 - 5 Natural Ventilation
 - 6 Mechanical Control
- Considerations**
- Production
 - Education
 - Recreation
 - Environmental Control
 - Energy Exchange
 - Absorption Area

Products

	30-50 days 0.9/m ² 5kg/m ³ 18-25 c <1 hr light/day		40-45 days 0.465/m ² 195.3 kg/m ³ 21-25 c 6-8 hr light/day
	85 days 0.4/m ² 25-45/m ³ 20-27 c 4-6 hr light/day		40-45 days 0.155/m ² 35kg/m ³ 18-25 c <1 hr light/day
	60-80 days 0.3/m ² 25-45 kg/m ³ 21-26 c 6-8 hr light/day		45-60 days 0.3/m ² 15 kg/m ³ 18-24 c 6-8 hr light/day
	90 days 0.01/m ² 150 kg/m ³ 15-21 c 4-6 hr light/day		

Water Filtration Study



Water Filtration Study
SOURCE: Apti, Astidira. Living Liquid Habitat: An Ecological Approach to Interiority within the Water Context, Universitas Indonesia, (2016)

1 <https://www.milkwood.net/2017/09/25/27-life-hacks-for-permaculture-living/> retrieved March 2020

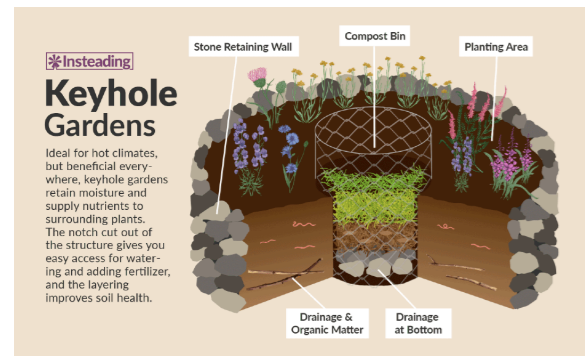
URBAN PERMACULTURE STUDIES

Architecture as Productive Landscape



Floating Fields Study

SOURCE: Chung, Thomas. "Architecture as Productive Landscape". The Chinese University of Hong Kong, 2017.



Keyhole Garden

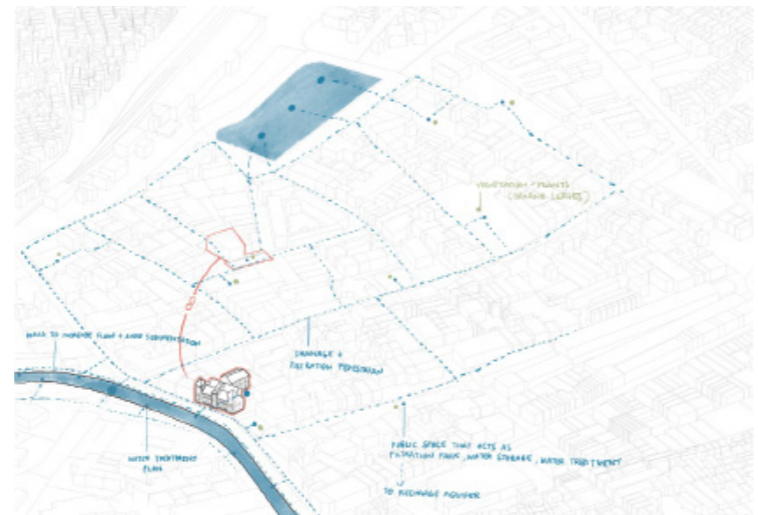
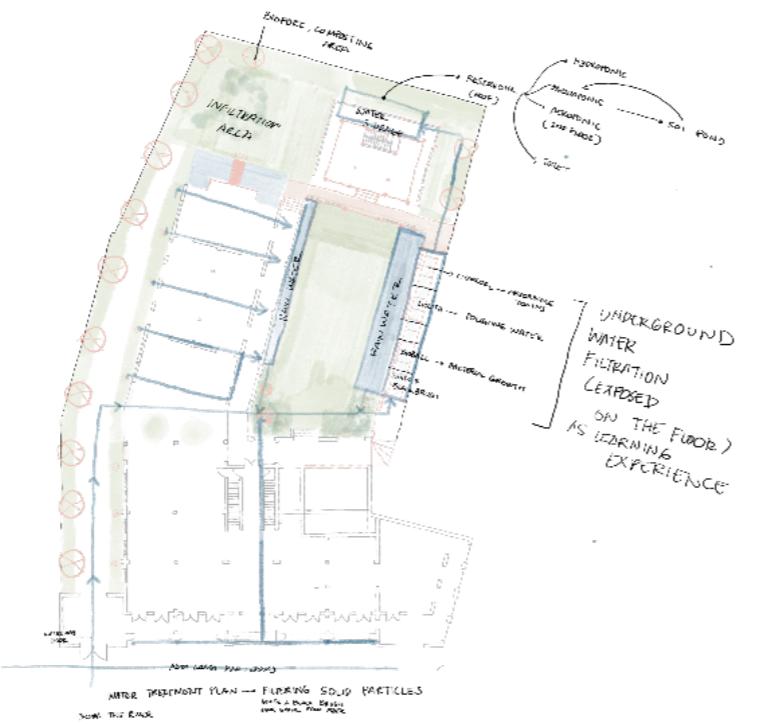
SOURCE: <https://insteading.com/blog/keyhole-garden/> retrieved March 2020.

Material for Facades and Packaging



Fabrics for Architecture Elements made of Natural Fibers
SOURCE: <https://insteading.com/blog/keyhole-garden/> retrieved March 2020.

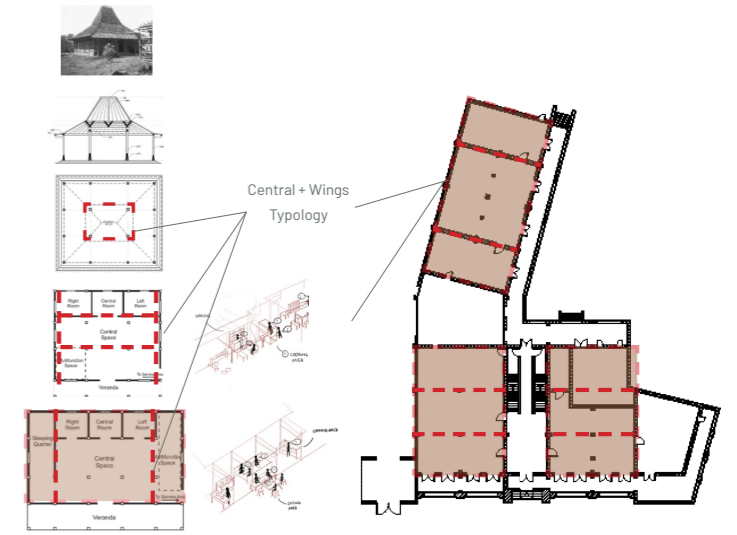
Initial Study of Permaculture Implementation on Site



The aim is to promote the permaculture lifestyle and production to the life of Kota Lama Semarang along with the heritage-based implementations. The implementation lies mainly on water intake and the use of organic materials as Semarang is facing various urgent challenges related to water and waste. The initial idea is to use the water from Kali Semarang and rain as oppose to the ground water extraction that contributes to the land subsidence. The concept is to control the intake and outtake of buildings to create a neat natural flow and cycle. The crop production and water system are connected throughout the city with open sewage system and by maximising green and absorbing area in the designated public spaces. The use of natural material such as wood and natural fibers as building materials as well as packaging for trading is an attempt to reduce the inorganic waste. Kota Lama Semarang also develops banana tree plants in the public space as well as keyhole garden to turn organic waste into composting elements to grow crops.

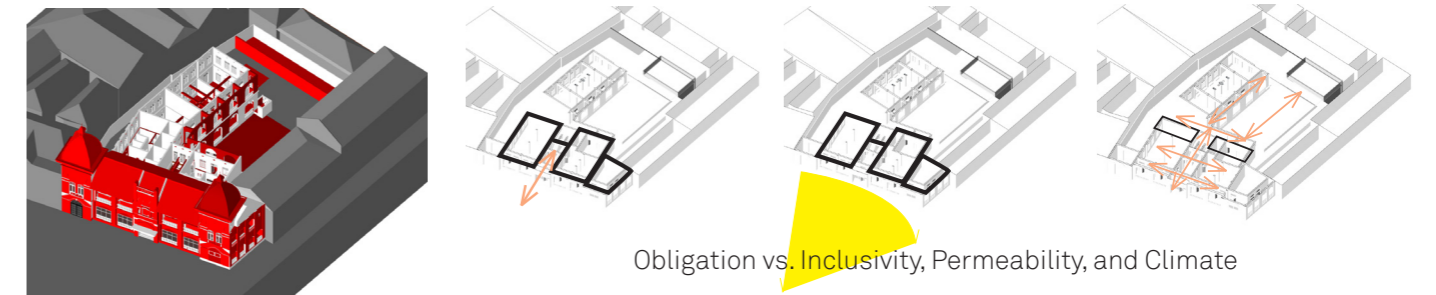
CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAM STUDIES

	Public	Co-Operative Members	Co-Operative Staffs
Purchase Point + Commercial + Sharing Knowledge			Procurement Room, Kitchen Purchasing Area + Sales
Administration + Management + Sharing Knowledge			Administration + Management Room, Accounting Room, Archive + Reading Room, Contemplation Room Front Desk: Correspondence and Services, Cafe, Multifunction Hall Consultation Area, Meeting Room, Product Sample Room, Mini Library
Education + Showcase + Sharing Knowledge			Permaculture Production, Packaging, Composting Area, Workshop Area



The future proposal inserts sharing knowledge into the program of Co-Operative Office that embodies socio-economic characters as an improvement for the future. The spatial arrangement of the local vernacular architecture study is done to spatialize the practice of the local community in comparison to the heritage built. The program is then used to see the challenge that the existing fabrics hold that entails the building analysis and cultural value assessment.

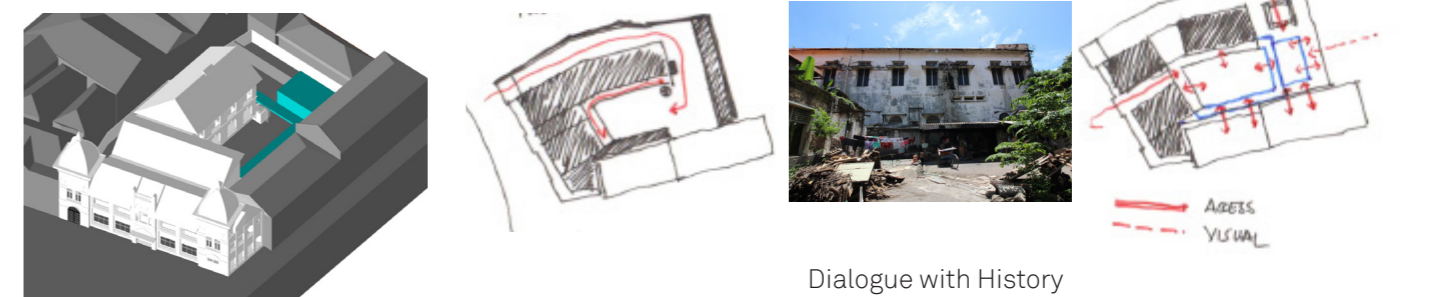
SPATIAL CULTURE STUDY BASED ON HERITAGE, CLIMATE, AND EXPERIENCE INVESTIGATIONS



Obligation vs. Inclusivity, Permeability, and Climate

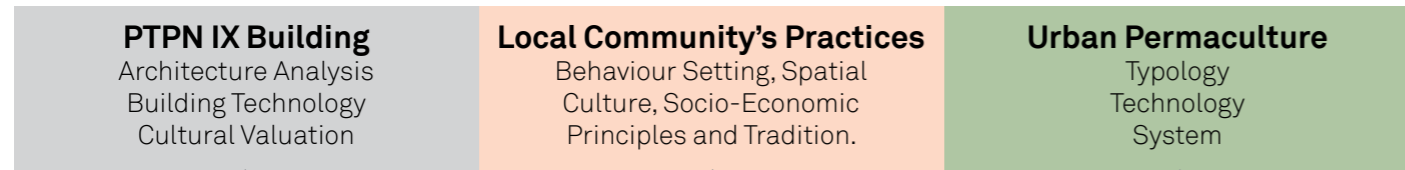


The Socio-Cultural Relevance and Durability of the Existing Fabrics



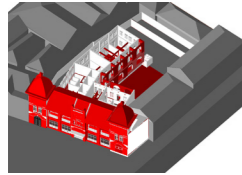
Dialogue with History

TRANSFORMATION FRAMEWORK: PTPN IX BUILDING URBAN PERMACULTURE CO-OPERATIVE OFFICE

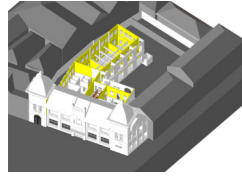


Transformation Framework

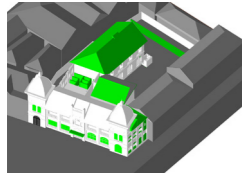
OBLIGATIONS
OPPORTUNITIES
DILEMMA



- Historical Value
- Relative Art Value
- Rarity Value
- Age Value



- Potential Use Value
- Potential Relative Art Value
- Use Value
- Relative Art Value

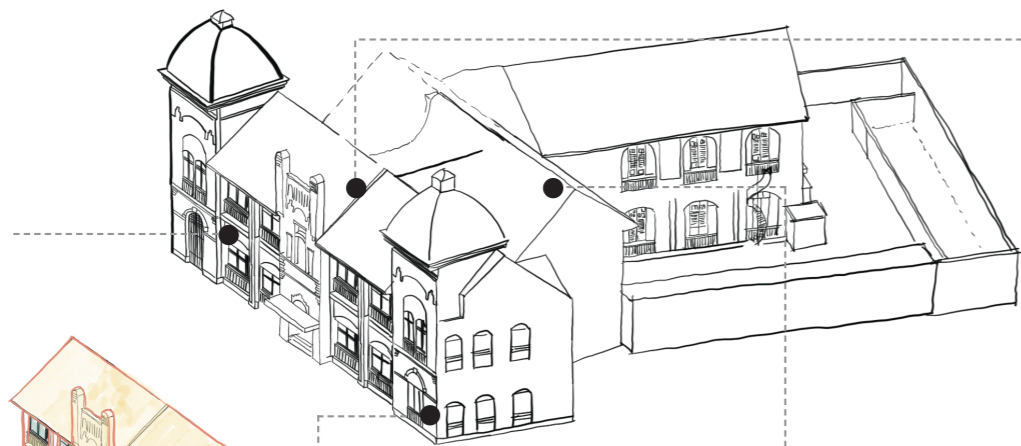


- Rarity, Historical, Use Values vs
- Low spatial qualities
- Low structural qualities
- Lack of room to breath
- Trace of inequality
- Repeatedly transformed

Front Facade: Historical + Aesthetic Value -> Openess

PRESERVED: the rhythm and height of the PTPN front facade.
 -Strong presence of the building in Kota Lama and its historical and aesthetic value.
 -Strategic location, one of the faces of Kota Lama, the location along the river.
 - This typology is quite rare in Kota Lama, which could only be found in the former NHM trading office.

MODIFICATION: The closeness of the enclosing elements
 - Added to the prestigious status, the future proposal is meant to be an inclusive learning space.
 - Tropical considerations: natural ventilations .
 - To support the building as an active plinth within Kota Lama.



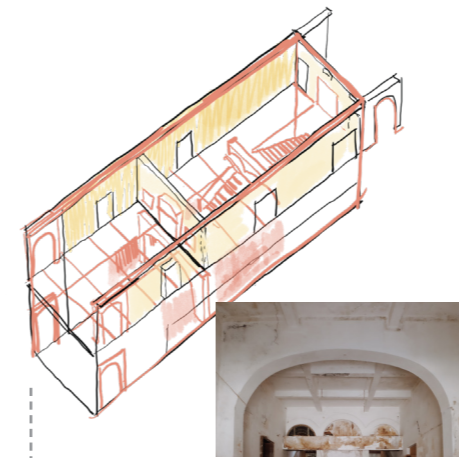
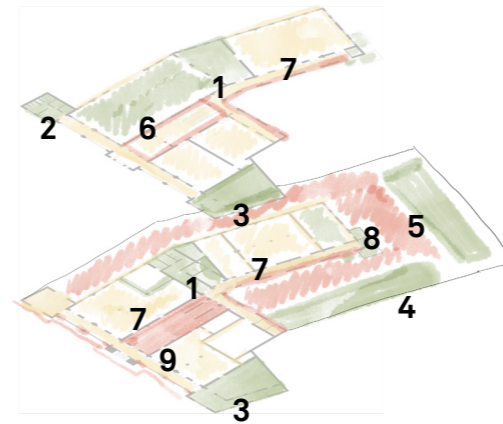
- Low intervention
- Moderate intervention
- High intervention

South Front Facade

OPPORTUNITIES:
 -The tower has different dimensions than the original one due to its renovation.
 -The side facade has gone through modification that close off the building even more.
 -The damages on the exterior and interior of this area.

Roof

OPPORTUNITIES:
 -Structural consideration, fell down multiple times.
 - Overlapping position.
 - Accommodating the urban agriculture function and community's spatial culture.



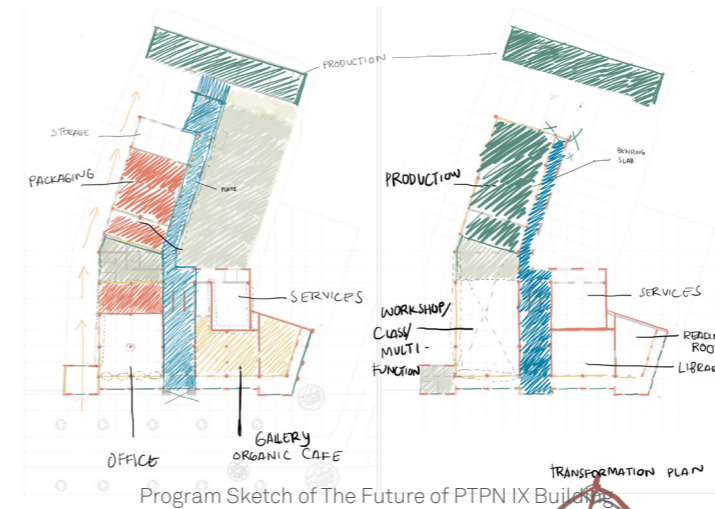
Spatial Configuration: Trading Office Configuration

Reflecting on the former purposes, the current community's spatial culture, and urban agriculture function,
1 holds a peculiar connection of the two masses and segregation of the past. This area could have an invert role as a communal area in-between spaces.
2 the significance of the tower on the site, toilets that were added in 1974 is considered as a reduction of the spatial qualities of the tower.
3 assessing the damages on both structure and interior elements as well as its lack of interaction to the public plinth, this area is considered as a place with major modification.
4 the new structure added in 2000s has been occupied illegally by locals, its lack of consideration and connection to the original structure made this area low in value.
5 the former garage that holds historical and rarity values has been damaged significantly. Its traces might be considered for future adaptation, especially for agriculture area.
6 assessing the repeated major damages to the structure on this area, the area is considered as huge opportunity for changes.
7 the open plan character of the spaces offer huge opportunity to accommodate community's spatial culture.
8 courtyard that holds a rarity value in Kota Lama is a huge opportunity in accommodating the agriculture production.

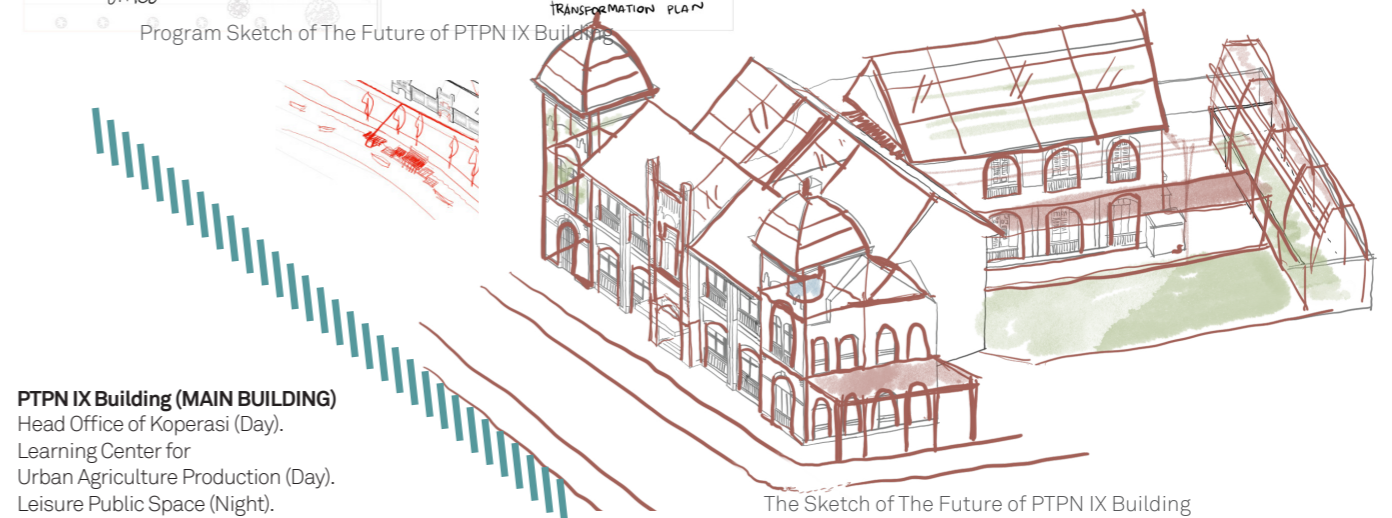
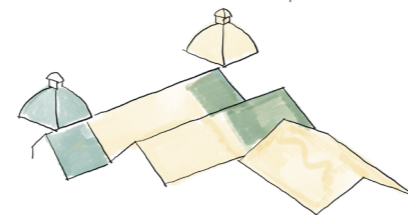
Entrance Area (9)

The relative art value on the surfaces and strong axis of the area are worth to be preserved. It could act as the main way finding spaces and as a bridge to different places on this building.

Conclusion



Following the historical, theoretical, and spatial research, the design phase's challenges would be to balance the heritage built analysis, spatial culture, and the urban agriculture. The design questions would lead to a conclusion that will add new perspectives to the future of the former prestigious and Dutch-exclusive trading office. The purpose is to establish its role as an inclusive education, leisure, and administration center for the local communities and visitors, especially the productive and young generation.



PTPN IX Building (MAIN BUILDING)

Head Office of Koperasi (Day).
 Learning Center for Urban Agriculture Production (Day).
 Leisure Public Space (Night).

The Sketch of The Future of PTPN IX Building



SOURCE: Collectie Tropen Museum, downloaded 2019



SOURCE: Collectie Tropen Museum, downloaded 2019



SOURCE: Iswardhani, Ananta V. (2019)



SEMARANG.

Oude Kali-Semarang.

scenography of heritage
an urban think tank

thilini warnakulasuriya

Uita Masman & Stroink. Semarang.

SOURCE: Leiden University Libraries, KITLV Collection



“

*...find ways to increase
their skills and really
be involved in the area,
they need incentives for
it...*

*the local people
the poor people
the people with little
education*

*Give them hope!
Give them solutions!*

”

*-Bapak Yuliansyah Ariawan
A champion of the community
Monod Diephuis*



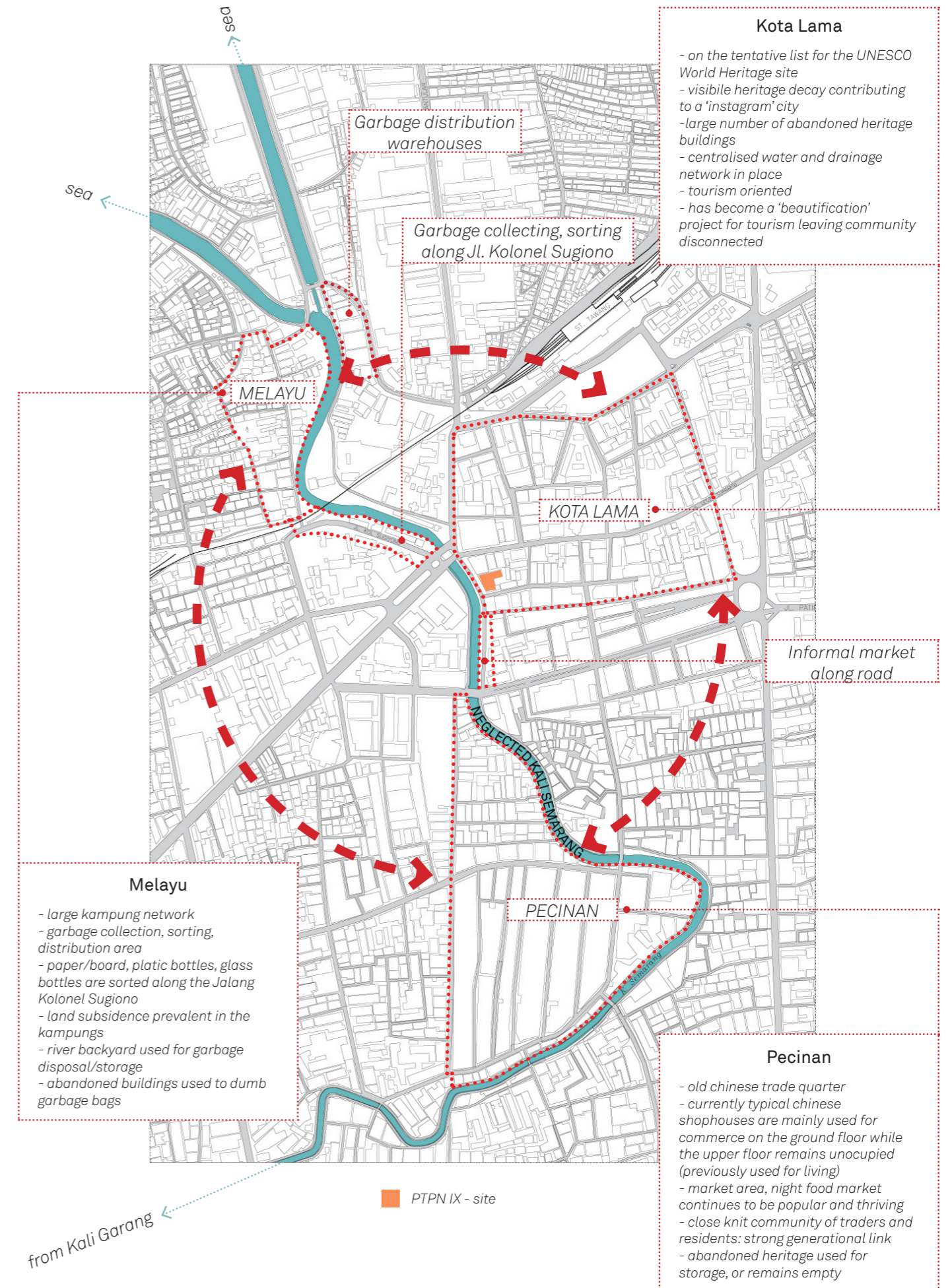
Semarang's charm lies in the diversity of its urban fabric. Although segregated, clearly seen through its built heritage, the 'what-could-be' charming qualities end where the smell of Kali Semarang begins. Walking through each of its quarters, one thing remains a constant - the waste that floats on the once prominent Kali Semarang.

Kali Semarang's past is tied to the colonial history of Indonesia. Its significance lies in Semarang's trade history where the river network played a prominent role. As a main artery of commerce, the Kali Semarang was vital to the development of Semarang and its inner cities - namely, Kota Lama, Pecinan and Melayu (Dutch, Chinese and Arab quarters, respectively).

With time, post independence, the role of Kali Semarang shifted. With the constant threat of flooding (coastal and rainwater) and decreasing water flow, among others, the Kali Semarang eventually became an open sewage line for the community. Perhaps the significance of the river was mostly equated with boats and trade, leading the community to believe that Kali Semarang was only a source for trade transportation, eventually leading to its demise.

Aside from a polluted and unhygienic river, the city faces a multitude of issues - heritage and urban decay, land subsidence, lack of accessibility to clean water, poor waste and water management and a general lack of awareness. Not only confined to the built urban environment, there are a number of social issues that are prevalent in the city. How can we even begin to address these ecological and built environmental concerns in a city where social issues also need to be addressed?

A shift in perspective, both from the community and external stakeholders, is required to catalyse the changes that need to happen for the city to survive. Bridging this gap between community and the national, local and the global require several interventions across multiple domains. Awareness, both educationally and through tapping into the senses is key.



BRIEF OVERVIEW | a kali semarang story

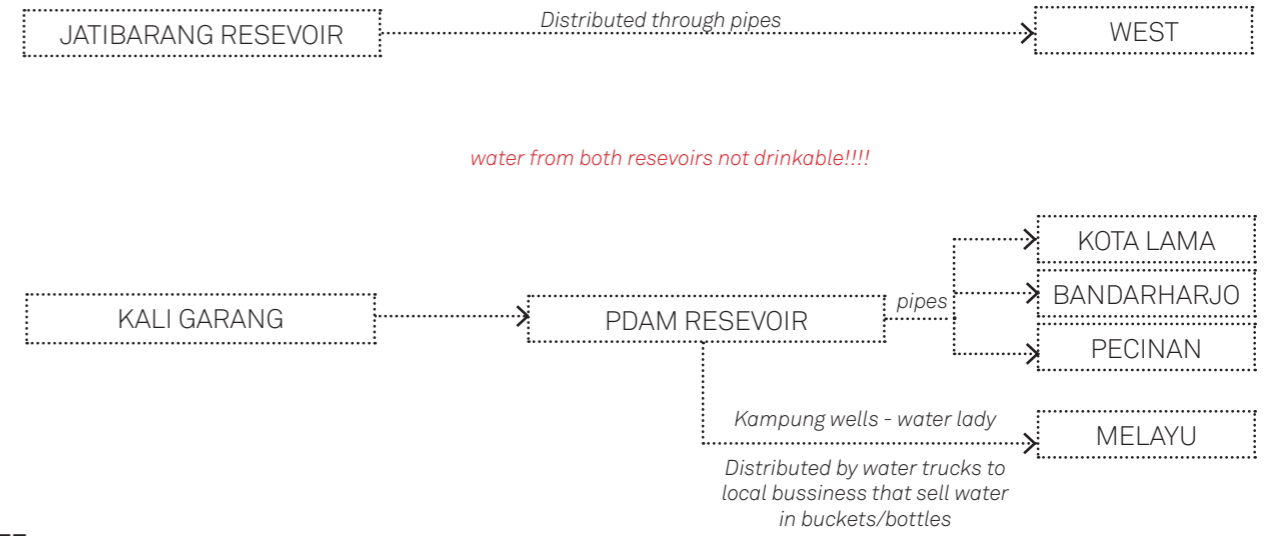
	Kota Lama	Pecinan	Melayu
1900s			
	<i>SOURCE: Leiden University Libraries, KITLV Collection</i>	<i>SOURCE: Leiden University Libraries, KITLV Collection</i>	<i>SOURCE: Leiden University Libraries, KITLV Collection</i>
2019			
	<i>SOURCE: Widasari Yunida</i>	<i>SOURCE: Widasari Yunida</i>	<i>SOURCE: Widasari Yunida</i>

Soft river edge and green river bank.	Shophouses built against the river edge.	Open, soft greenscape along river bank.

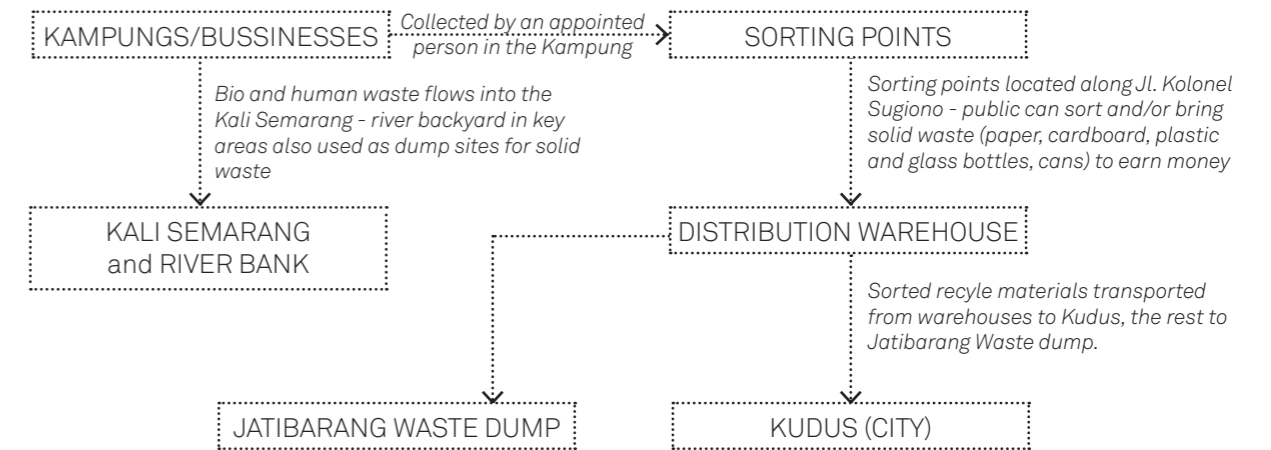
Hard river edge and paved river bank.	Hard river edge and paved river bank.	Paved river bank, sediment & green on river.

WATER AND WASTE | existing cycles

WATER



WASTE



WATER			
	<i>Jatibarang Dam SOURCE: Widasari Yunida</i>	<i>PDAM SOURCE: Widasari Yunida</i>	<i>Open water body in Bandarharjo used for fishing.</i>

<i>Lady that sells water from PDM in Melayu</i>	<i>Water fro PDM being distributed to a shop selling water</i>	<i>Water pipes introduced by government in Bandarharjo - not clean</i>

WASTE			
	<i>Jatibarang Waste Dump SOURCE: Widasari Yunida</i>	<i>Old building used to dump waste into in Melayu</i>	<i>Non-bio waste (paper, cardboard) sorting and distribution warehouse</i>

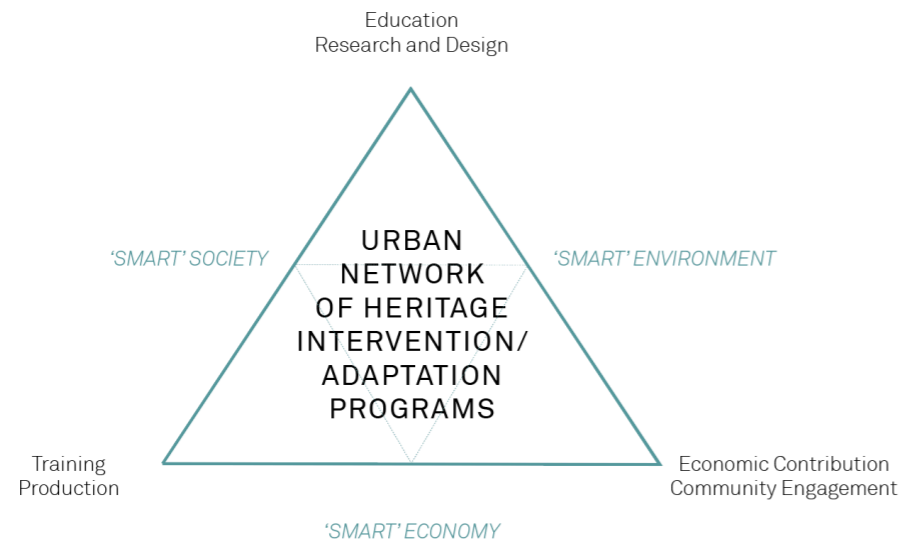
<i>Sorting solid waste along Jl. Kolonel Sugiono - anyone can bring in and sort to earn money</i>	<i>Sewage flow into river in Kota Lama</i>	<i>River backyard used as a waste dump site by the community - Melayu</i>

WATER

WASTE



How can we re-establish the lost relationship with the river and what can be done to address accessibility to water and improve waste management?



A series of interventions that work scenographically in the hopes of catalysing change from the grassroots level up to a global level.

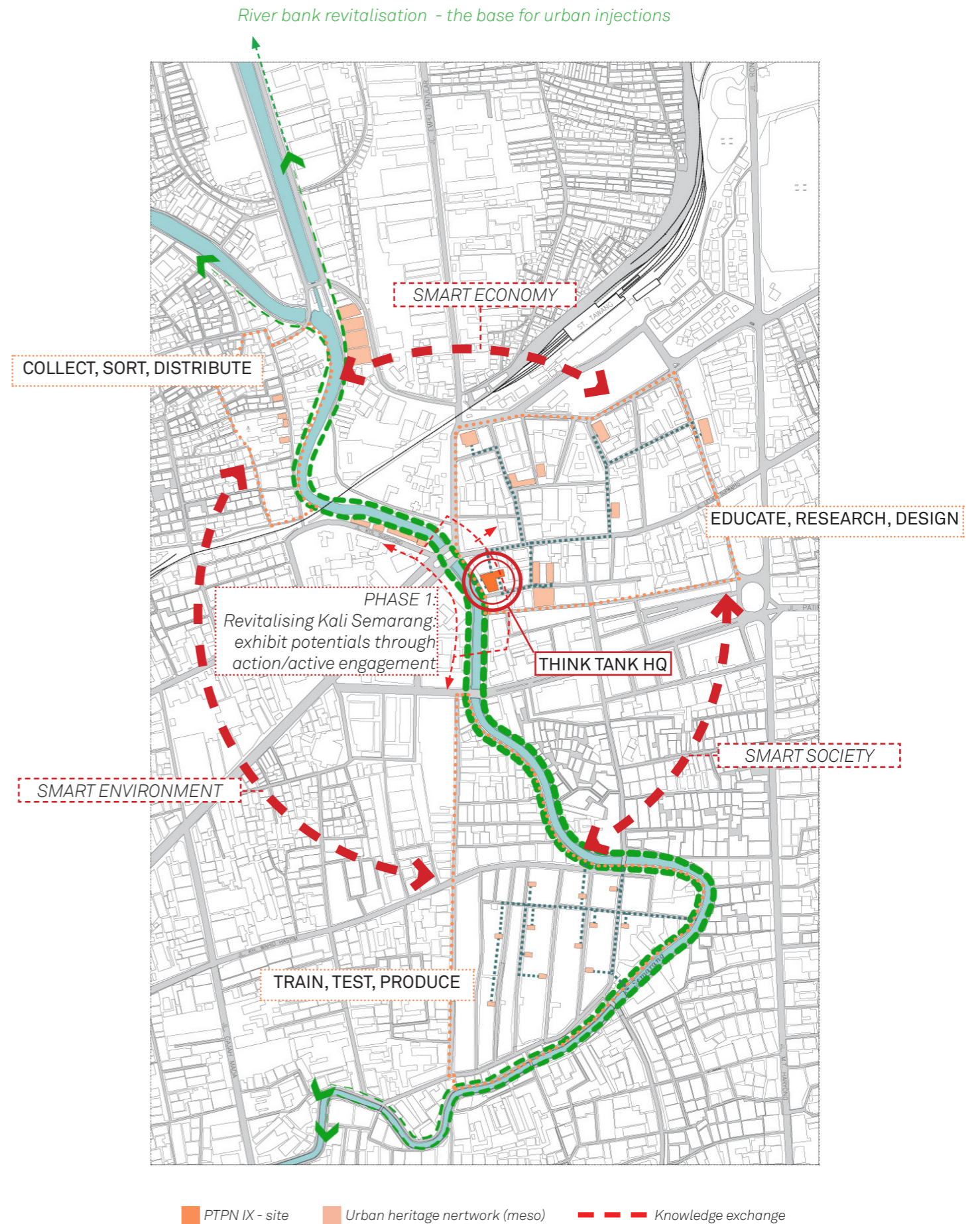
Addressing the lack of accessibility to clean water and poor waste management begins with creating awareness and re-establishing a lost appreciation for the river. Centering Kali Semarang as a source of education, and a point for establishing a new network of interventions, the project aims to engage the community across several scales - the urban (macro), the abandoned heritage (meso) and the object (micro).

Re-establishing a relationship with water in the community begins with cleaning Kali Semarang and revitalising the river bank - by nudging the community to appreciate the water. Centering Semarang as a global think tank for water and waste management, the project aims to educate, train and monitor issues related to water and waste. Through linking the areas of Kota Lama, Pecinan and Melayu as a starting point urbanistically, the proposal aims to bridge the segregation gap present due to years of colonisation.

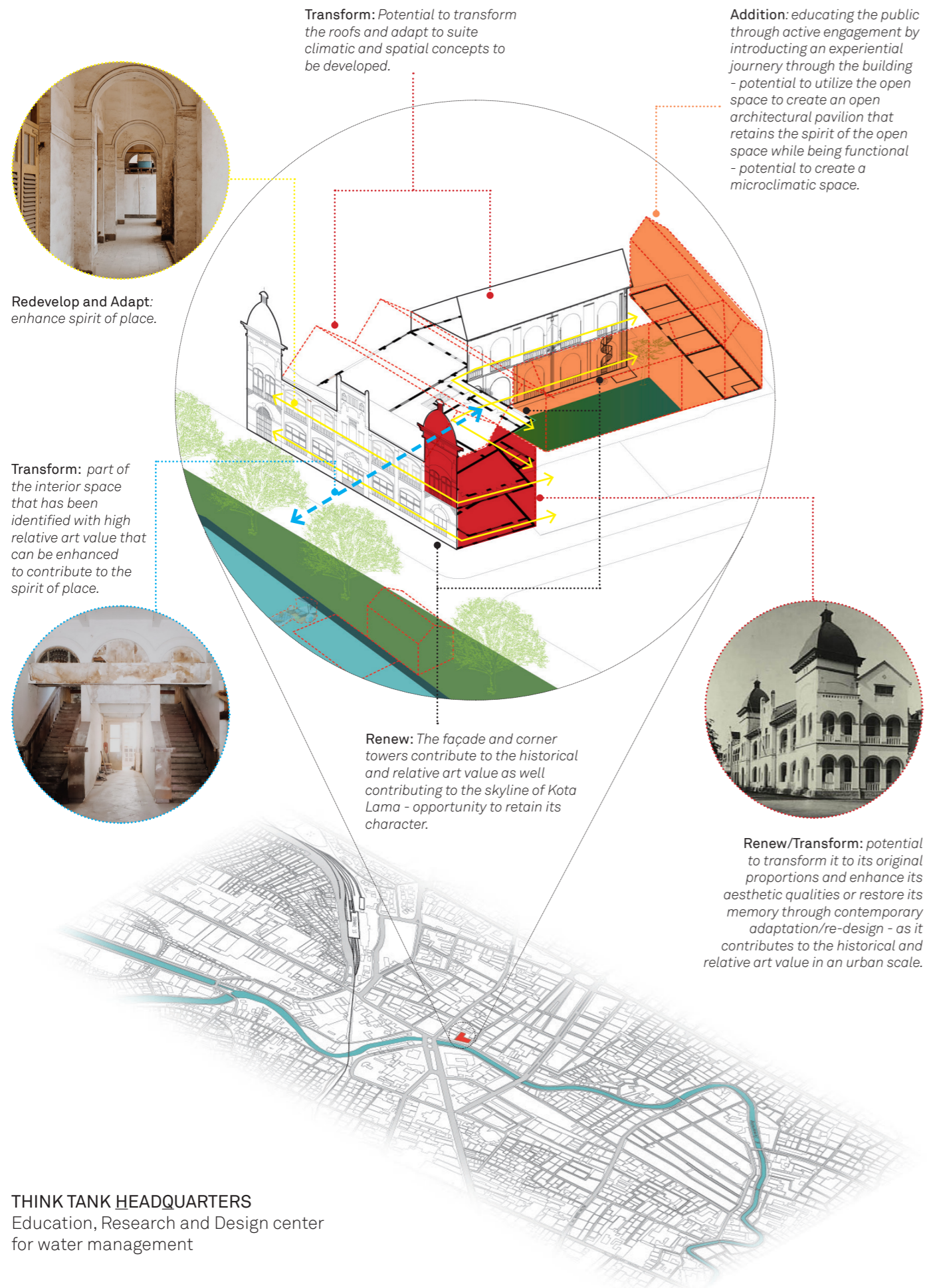
Each phase of the project aims to bring Semarang close to three of the Smart City movement pillars that the government has proposed for a 'Smart Semarang': smart environment, smart society and smart economy.

Realising that any change require efforts from the community as well as government authorities, the project hopes to span across the different scales by bridging the gap through requiring contribution from both the community and the authorities. Existing roles of those involved in the water and waste network (service sector - formal and informal) in the city will be updated - thus keeping the economic loops in tact.

The goal of this project is to create awareness through a 'show and tell' process - if the community can see the potentials of Kali Semarang and its river bank, perhaps they will be more careful of treating it as a sewage line. By providing economic incentives and opportunity for change, the city may recover from years of neglect.

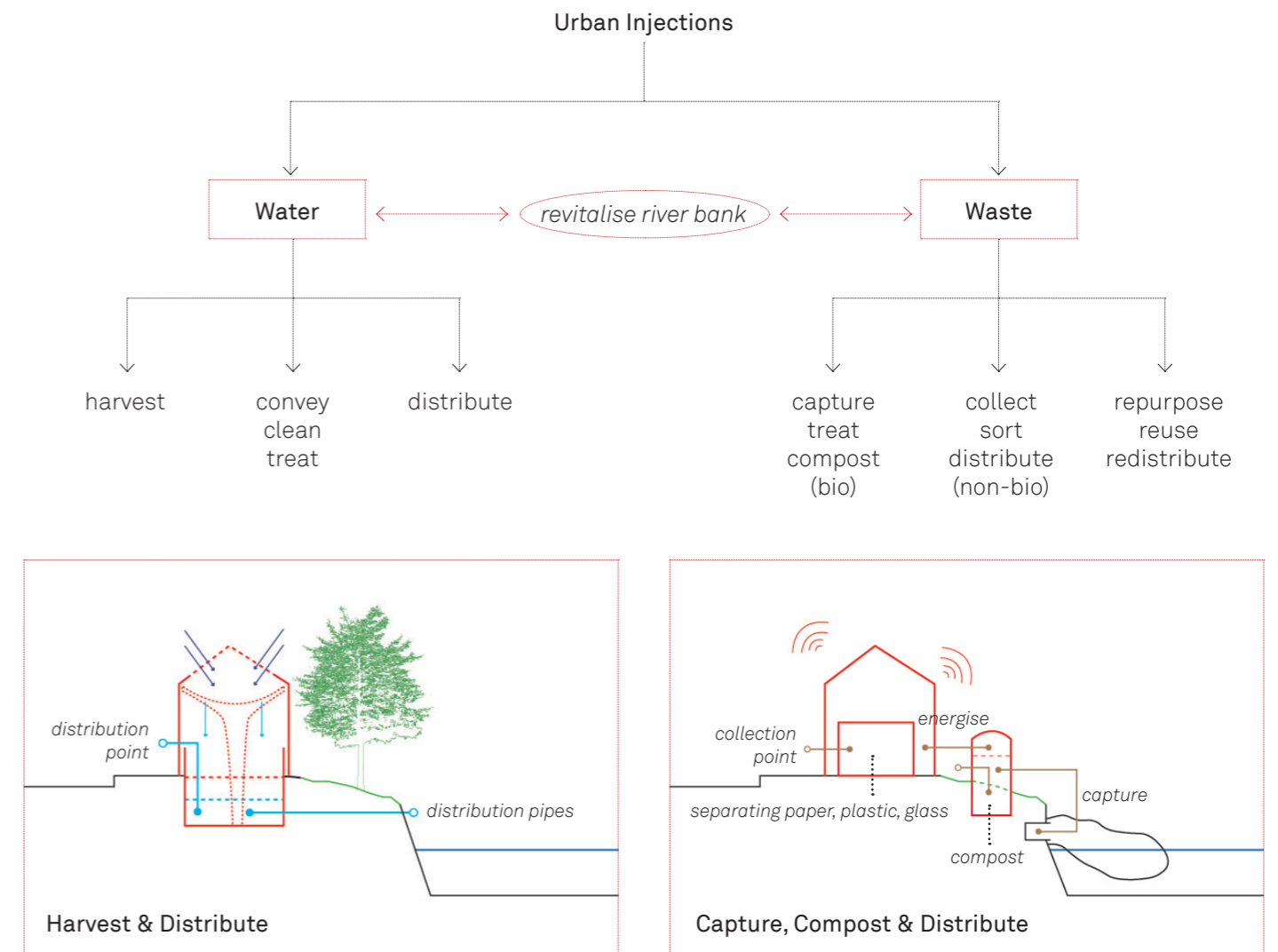


THE ABANDONED HERITAGE | brain of the network



THINK TANK HEADQUARTERS
Education, Research and Design center for water management

THE OBJECT | a series of urban injections along Kali Semarang



The urban injections aim to facilitate the accessibility of water to the community through public rainwater harvest stations and excess water distribution through pipes along Kali Semarang. Additionally they allow for better waste management through collection points for non-bio waste and compost stations with biogas digesters for bio waste that would go into revitalising the river bank forming a cyclical process.

The people, whose livelihood depends on these cycles will be continue to be employed.

URBAN INJECTIONS
Facilitating accessibility to clean water and improvement of waste management.



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