





















'100-0-100' project

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100% supply of clean water throughout the country

0% slums in Indonesia

100% fulfillment of sanitation

'100-0-100' project

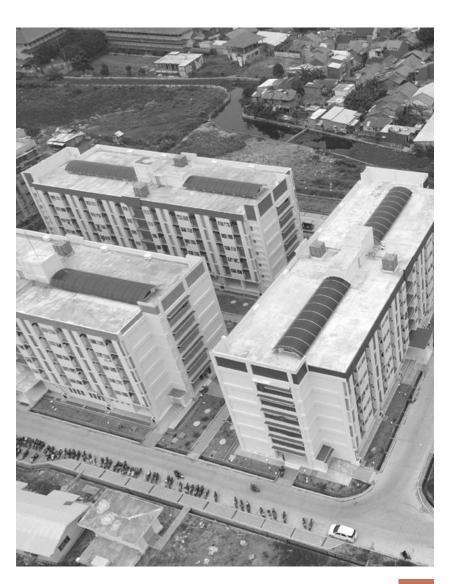
100% supply of clean water throughout the country

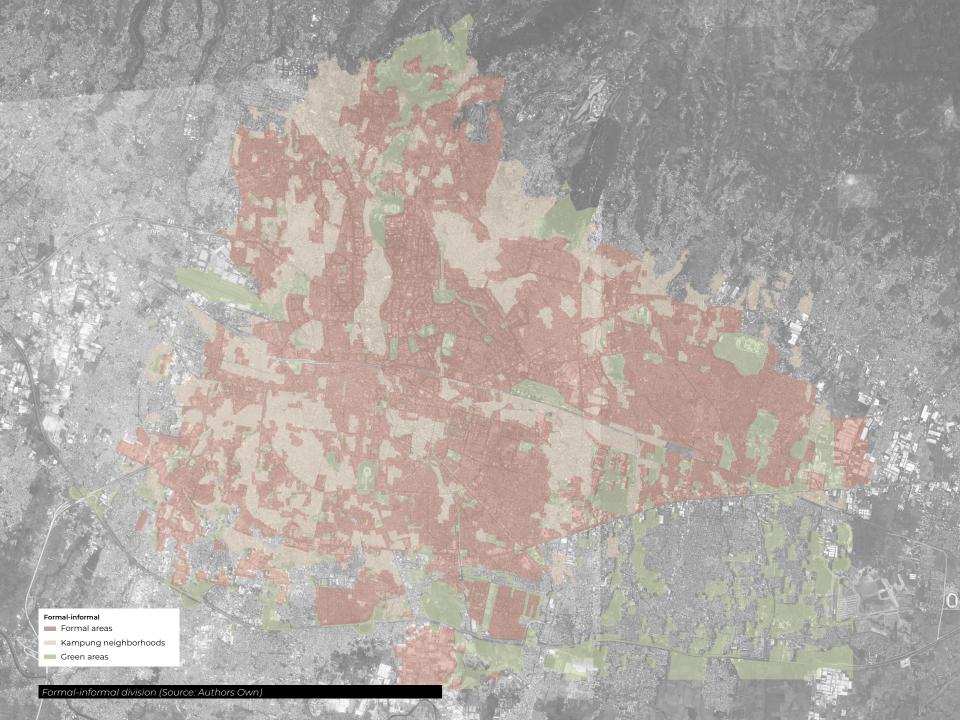
0% slums in Indonesia

100% fulfillment of sanitation

- Loss of social structure
 (From kampung structure to vertical buildings)
- Social isolation
 (Re-located in the outskirts of the city)
- Loss of jobs(Distance to current jobs)
- Huge debts
 (Rent, public transport fees)

- Low quality housing
- Child unfriendly





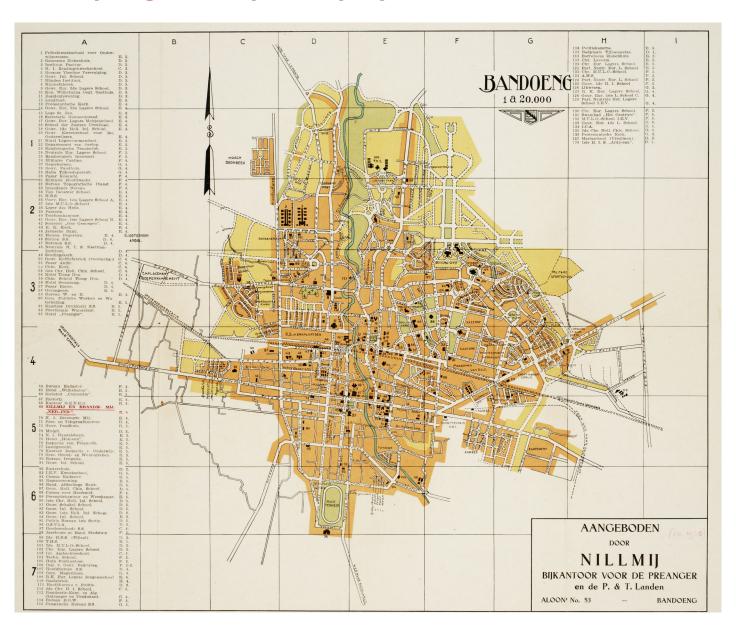
History





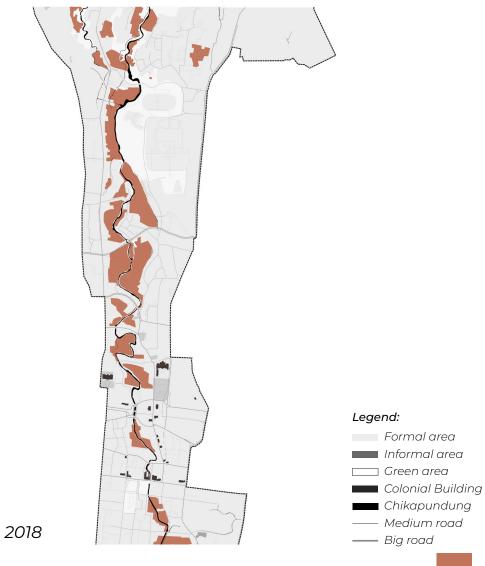






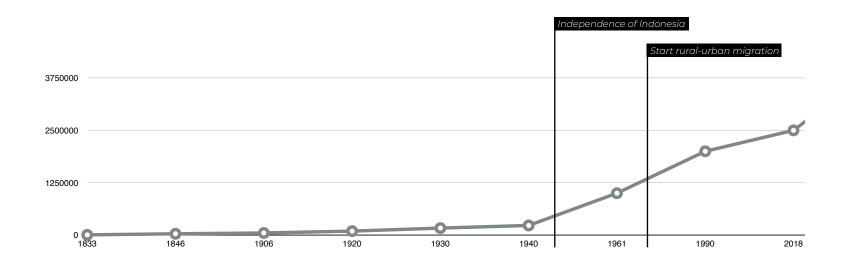
History





Rapid urbanization

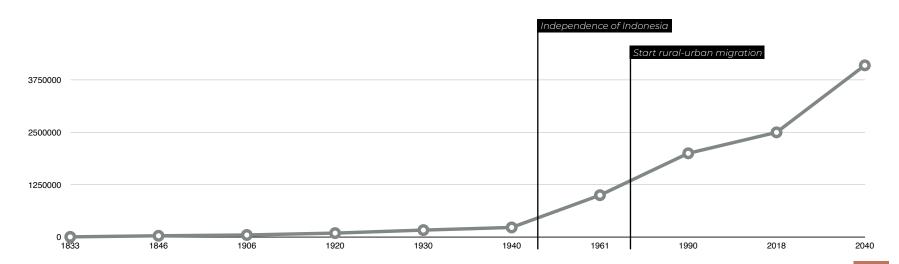
1940	-	250	thousand
1961	-	1	million
1990	-	2	million
2018	-	2,5	million

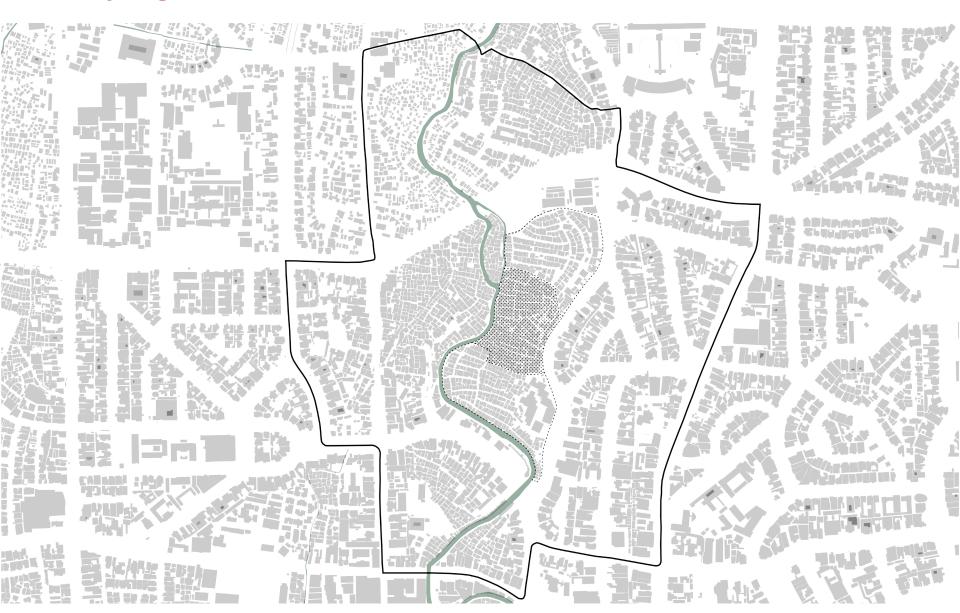


Rapid Urbanization

2019 - 2,5 million

2040 - 4,1 million

















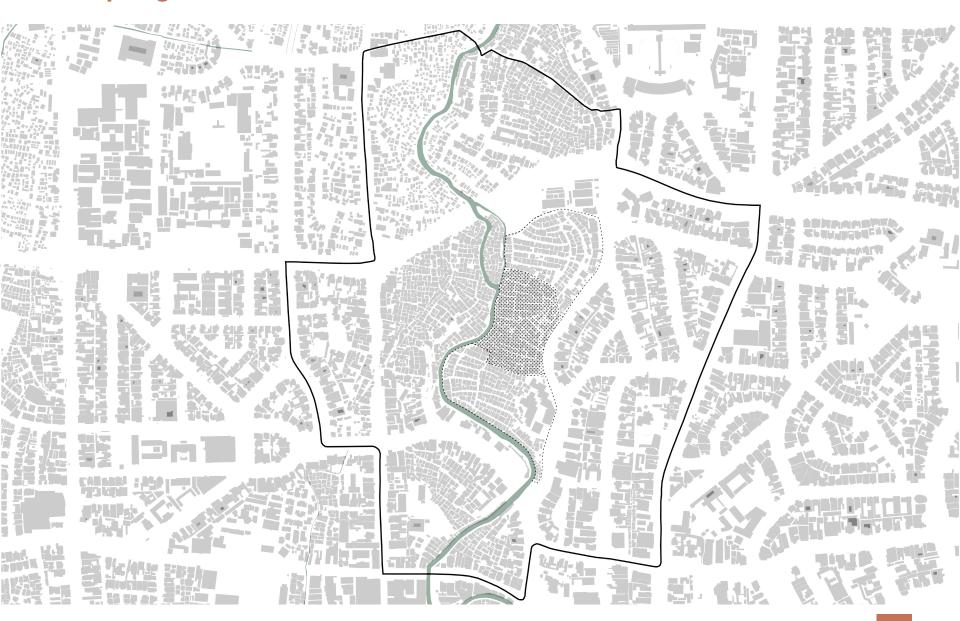








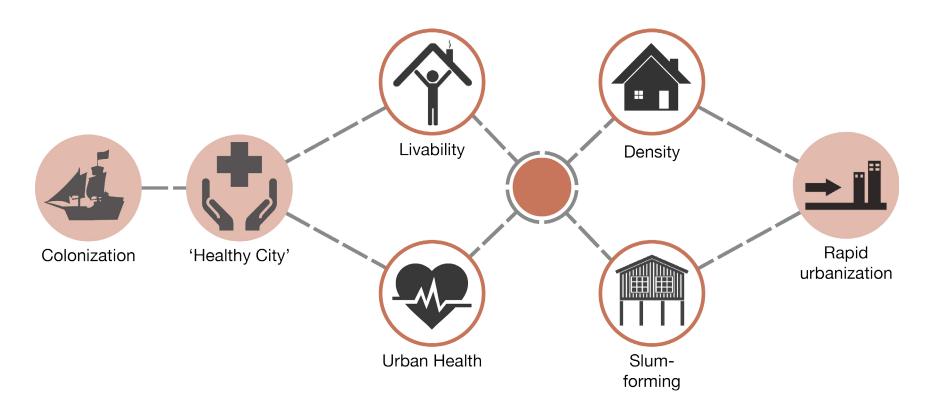




Research Question

How can we re-interpret the old 'Healthy City' identity of the 1920's, in order to improve the public health, and therefore the livability, whilst meeting the densification requirements of kampung Tamansari in Bandung?

Conceptual framework



- Position of research & design
- Concepts
- Causing factors
- Connections

Research Question

How can we re-interpret the old 'Healthy City' identity of the 1920's, in order to improve the **public health**, and therefore the **livability**, whilst meeting the densification requirements of kampung Tamansari in Bandung?

"Even though there is yet to date no clear defenition, it is clear that Livability is about the relation between subject (organism, person or community) and its surroundings, and the extent to which this surrounding is able to sustain the needs of the social life it contains"

Components of Livability

- 1. Crime and safety
- 2. Housing
- 3. Education
- 4. Employment and income
- 5. **Health** and social services
- 6. Transport
- 7. Public open space
- 8. Social cohesion and local democracy
- 9. Leisure and culture
- 10. Food and other local goods
- 11. Natural Environment

Components of livability (Source: Lowe, et al, 2013)



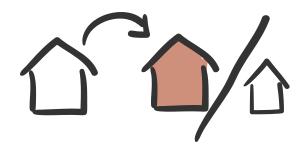
Livability = contrast

(The personal perception of livability is based on the the individuals perception of 'the normal')





(The personal perception of livability is based on the the individuals perception of 'the normal')



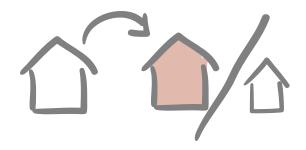
Kampung improvement

(The current kampung redevelopment projects are not creating a positive contrast, but rather a equal contrast or even a negative one)



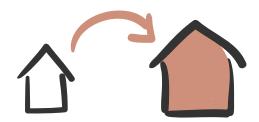


(The personal perception of livability is based on the the individuals perception of 'the normal')



Kampung improvement

(The current kampung redevelopment projects are not creating a positive contrast, but rather a equal contrast or even a negative one)



An Incremental Tamansari

(Create a focus not only on the improved kampung, but also the realization of the contrast)

"A state of compelete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"

World Health Organisation 1948

Public health Health Environment Economics Sociodemographics Geography Infrastructure Land-use Diseases Occupation Population Conditions Build environment Natural barries **Employment** Growth Natality Disability Transportation Population density Income Health care Water quality Neighborhood Services Mortality distribution Air quality configuration Economic growth Education Health car access Contaminants **Boundaries** Natural resources Literacy Health care costs Spatial patterns Taxation Behavioral risk Noise Pharmaceuticals Toxic waste Disasters Wastemanagement

Determinants of public health (Source: Lowe, et al, 2013)

Livability

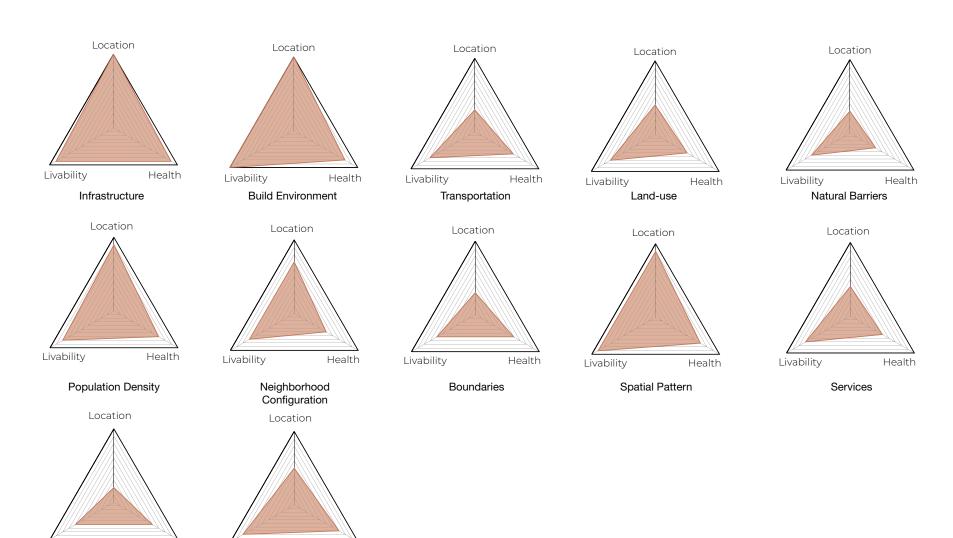
Health

Natural Resources

Livability

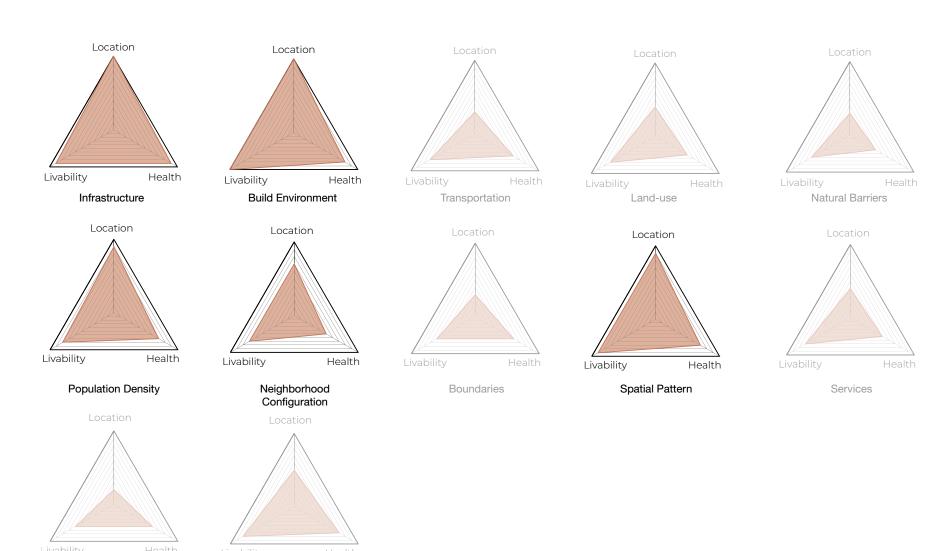
Health

Population

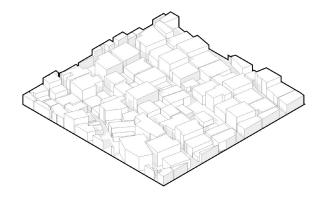


Natural Resources

Population



Public health



100 x 100 m 'Formal pocket'

Floor Space Index

1,43

Ground Space Index

0,64

Open space Ratio

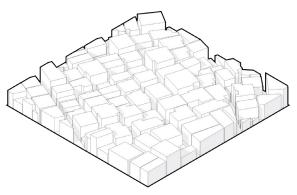
0,24

Average Amount of Layers

1,92

Average Street Width *

4,49 m



100 x 100 m 'Maze area'

Floor Space Index

2,24

Ground Space Index

0,77

Open space Ratio

0,10

Average Amount of Layers

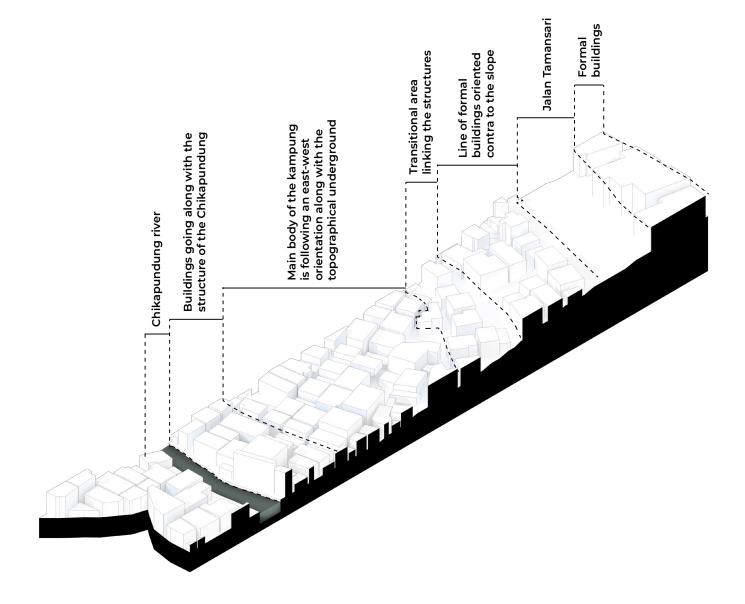
2,24

Average Street Width *

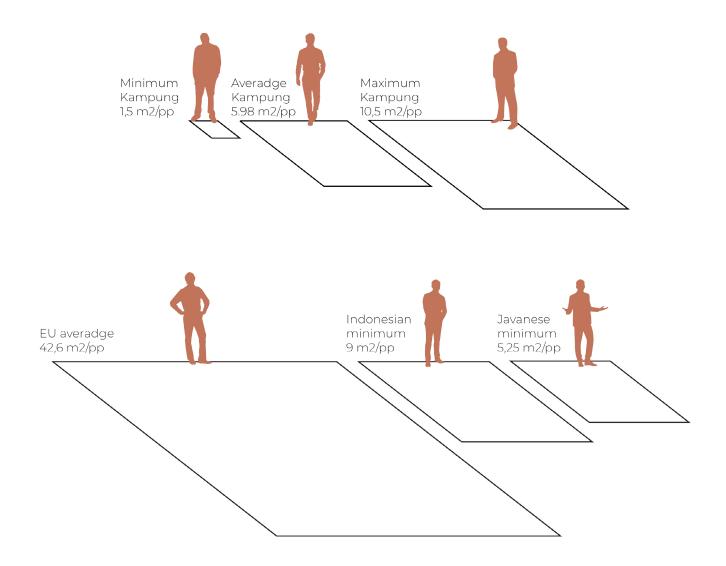
2,19 m

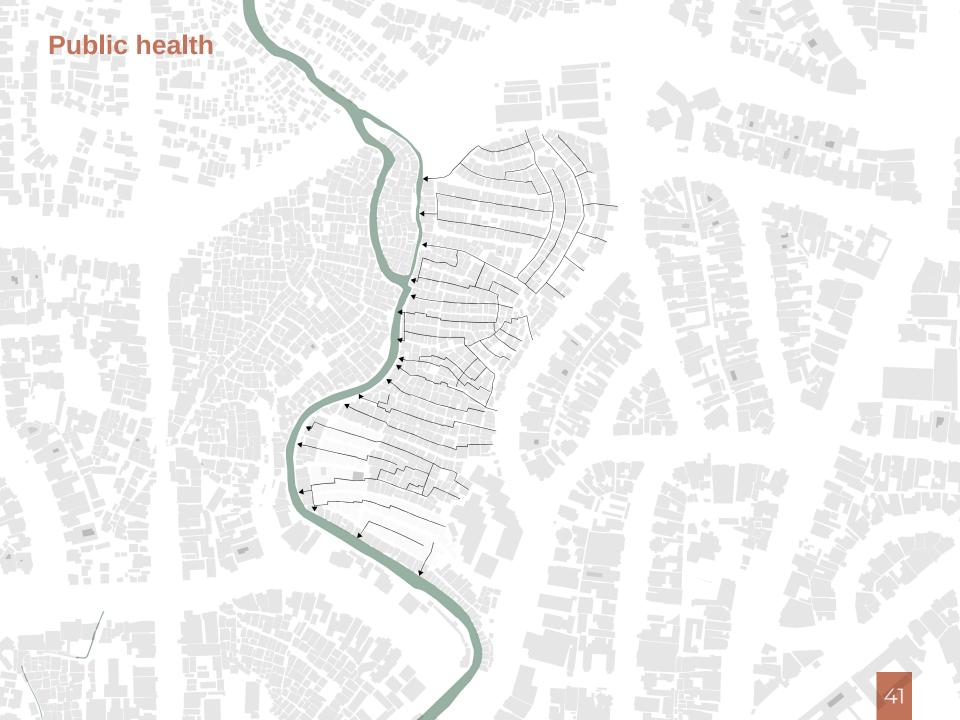


Public health

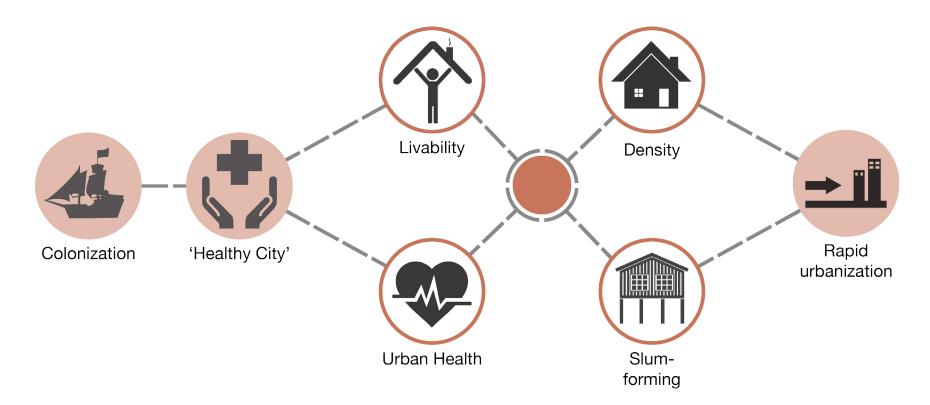


Public health



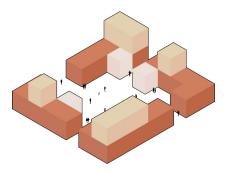


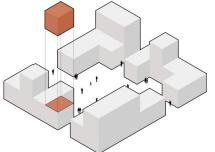
Conclusion

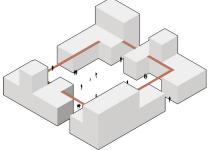


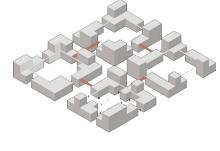
- Position of research & design
- Concepts
- Causing factors
- Connections

"The aim for the project is to turn kampung Tamansari into a highly livable, healthy, green, sustainable, affordable and feasible kampung neighborhood"









Block structure

A reinterpetation A feasily of the back-to-affordation affordation affordation affordation collaboration development and strategistics.

Incremental development

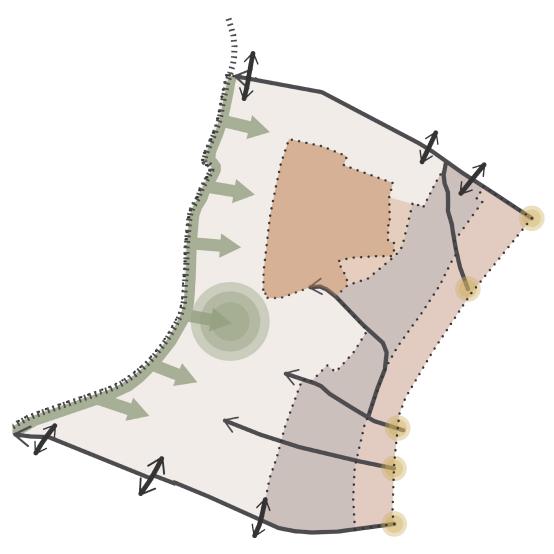
A feasible, affordable and collaborative development strategy within the healthyframework

Roofscapes

The roofscapes will make the roofs of the incremental elements available as semi-public spaces for the block inhabitants

Vertical street-network

The vertical-streets will make sure that the kampung-lifestyle can continue within a vertical oriented structure.

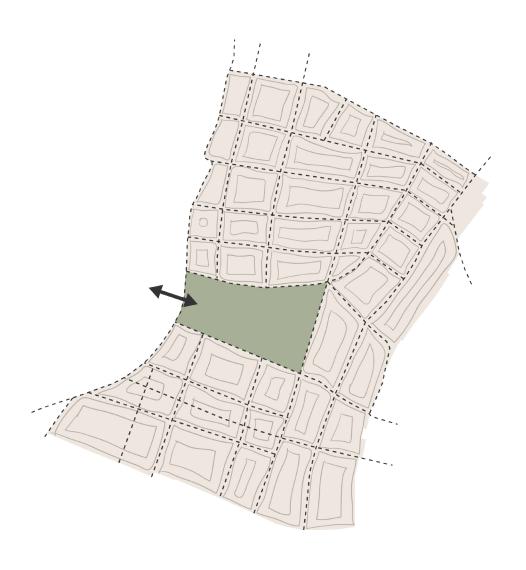


Key-components

- Keep the entrances
- connect to surrounding structure
- Central green pocket park
- Build upon the river promenade proposed by Eco-District plan

- Keep the buildings along the Jalan Tamansari
- Upper part oriented along with the slope
- Keep the existing structure, but improve the buildings
- Realize block structure

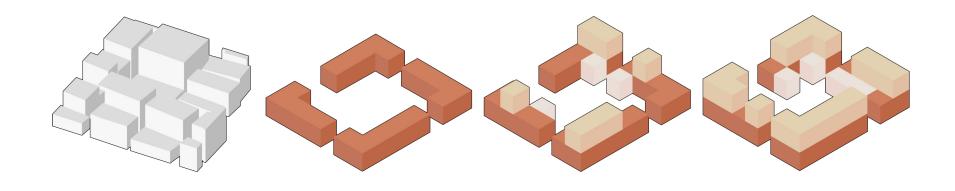
Vision map (Source: Authors own)



Key-components

- Use the existing structure to create the new block structure
- Create central pocket park
- Realize connection over river
- Strip of functions along the riverbank

Vision plan (Source: Authors own)



2019

The current kampung structure will be the basis for the new neighborhood plan.

2025

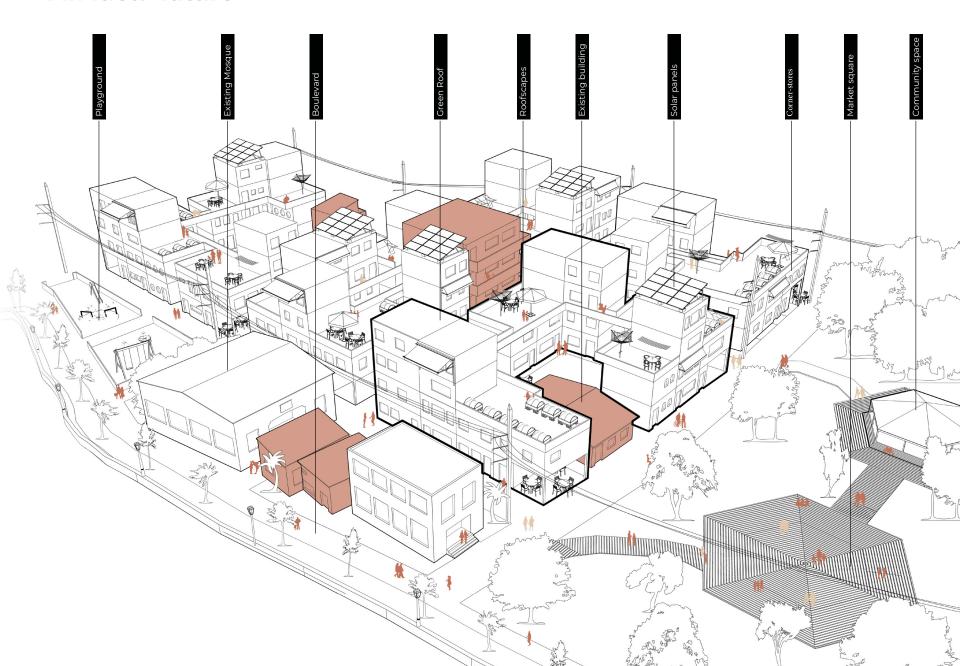
Completely or partially cleared areas will be designed for a minimum housing number.

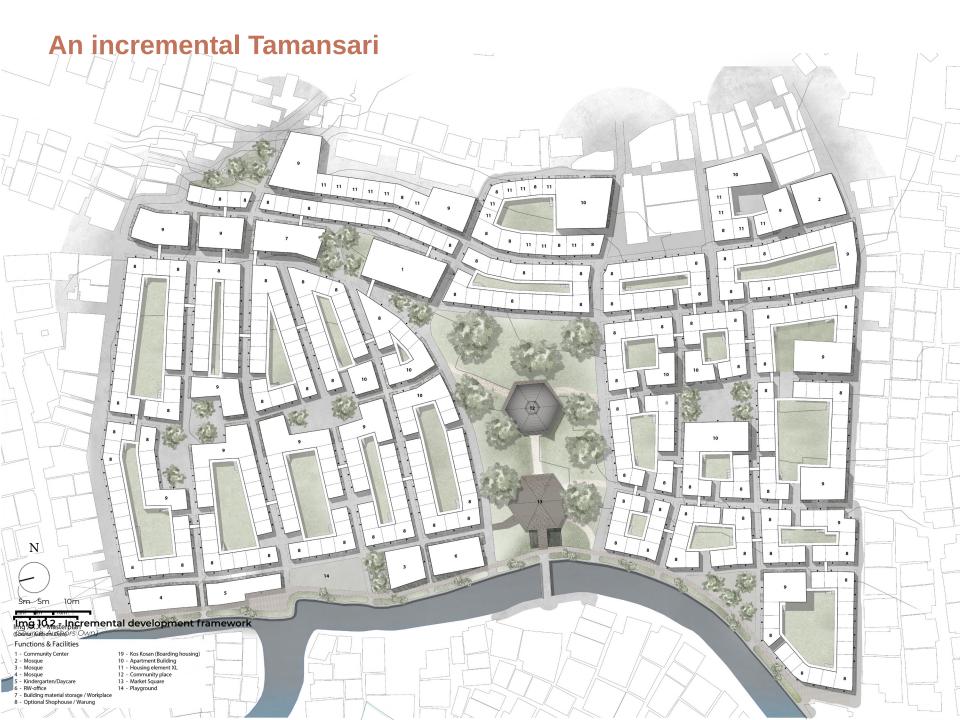
2030

From here on, the kampung population has the opportunity to expand their own block structure.

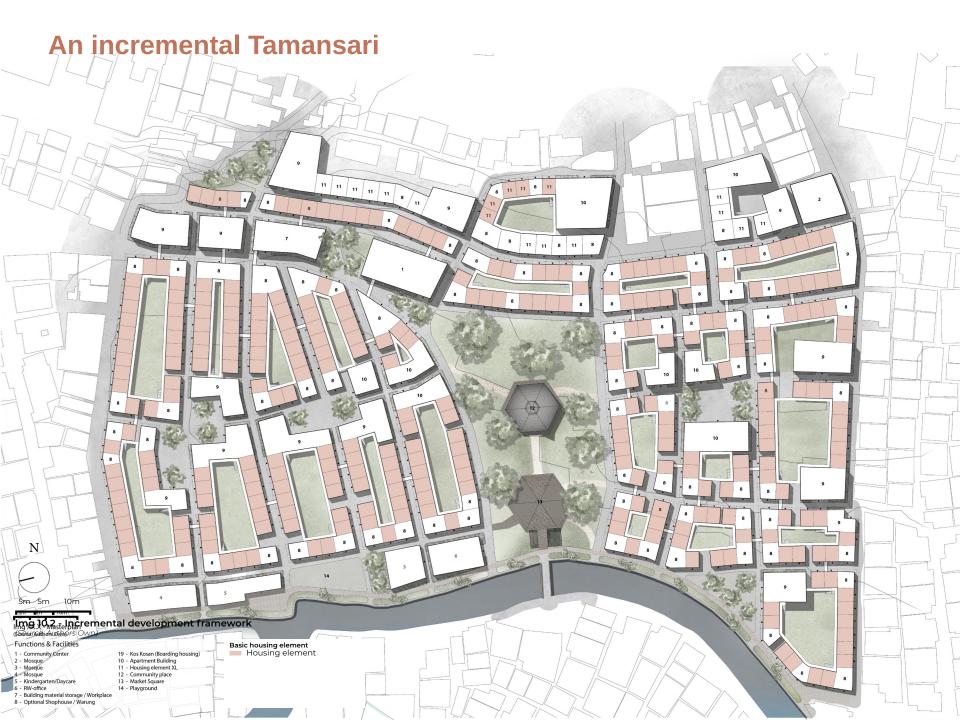
2040

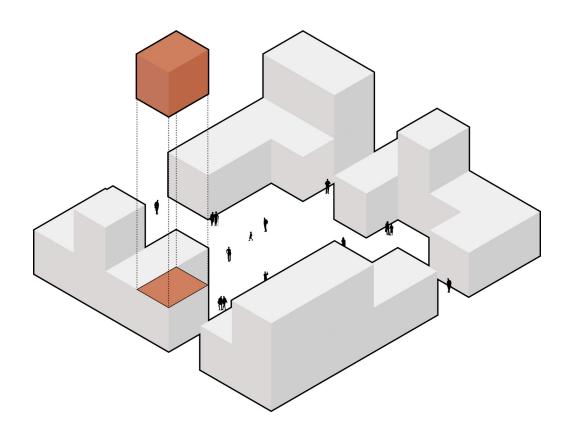
The growing amount of k a m p u n g inhabitants will result in growing housing blocks.



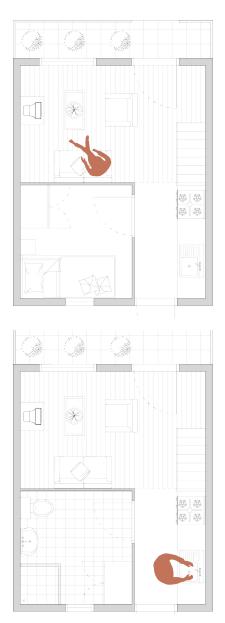


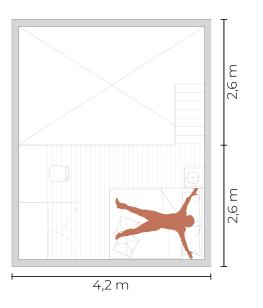


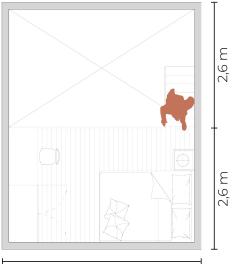




Incremental development

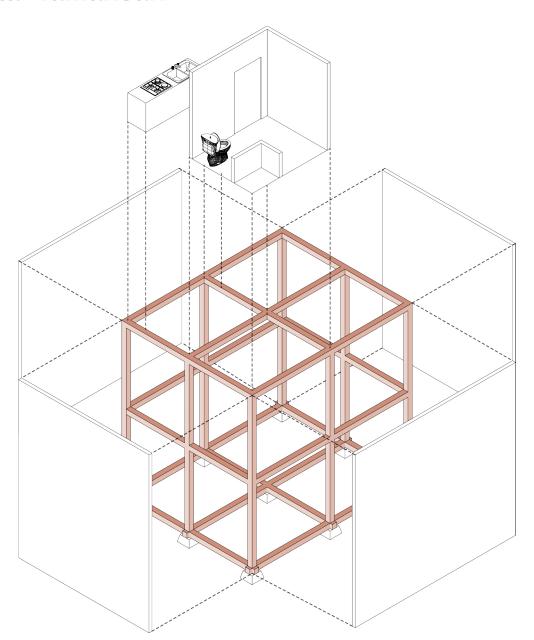


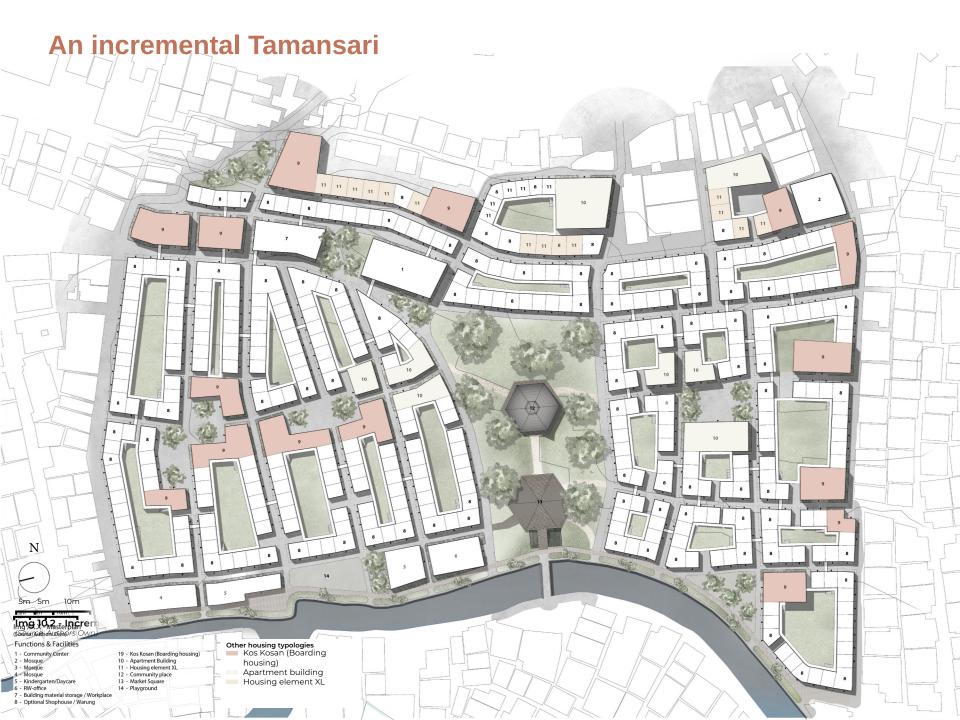


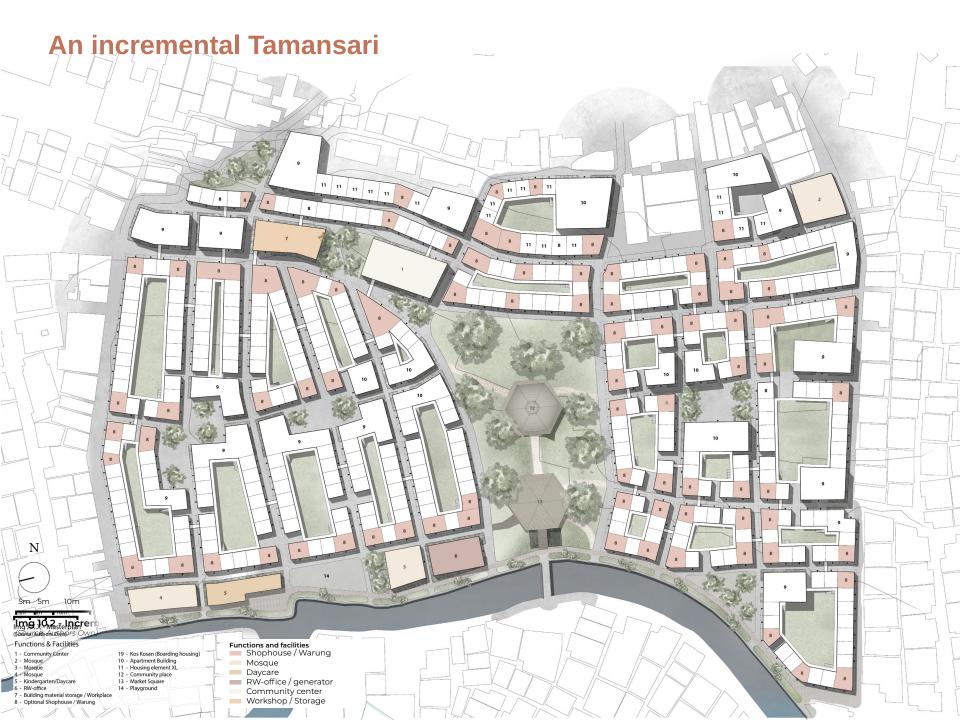


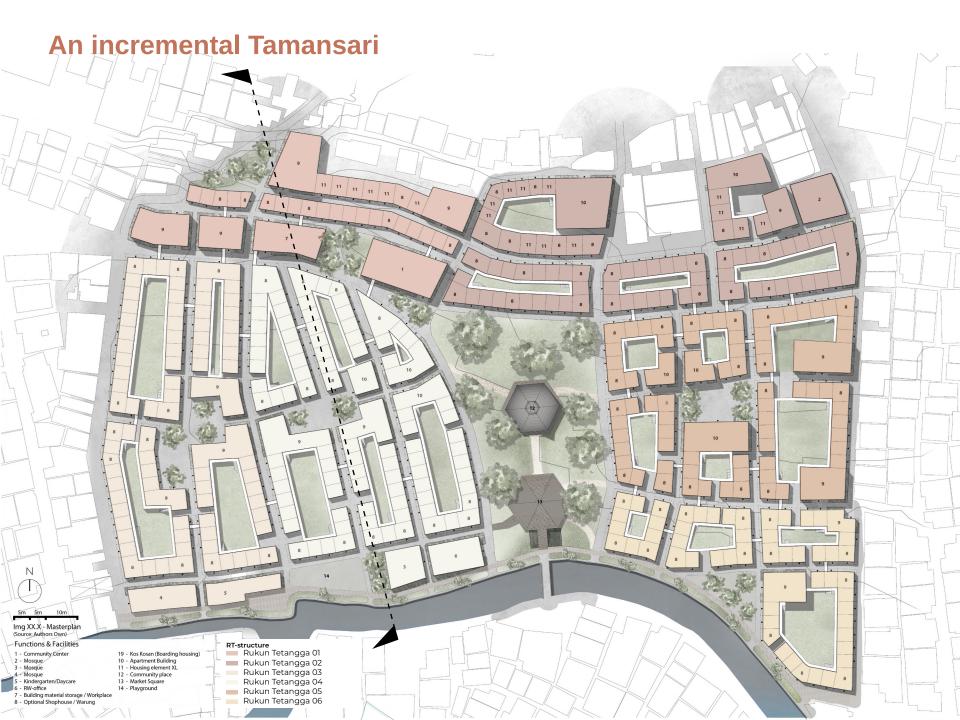


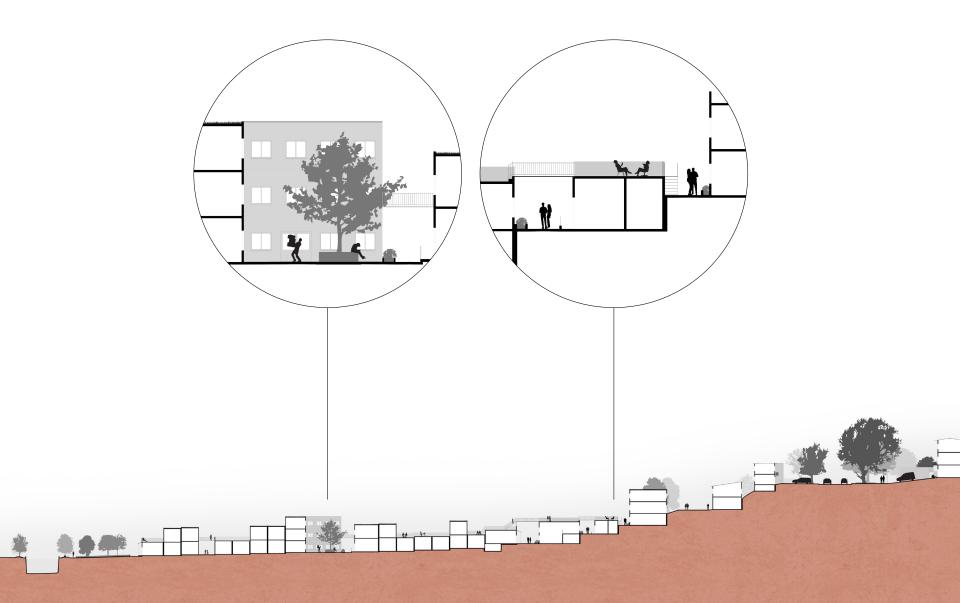


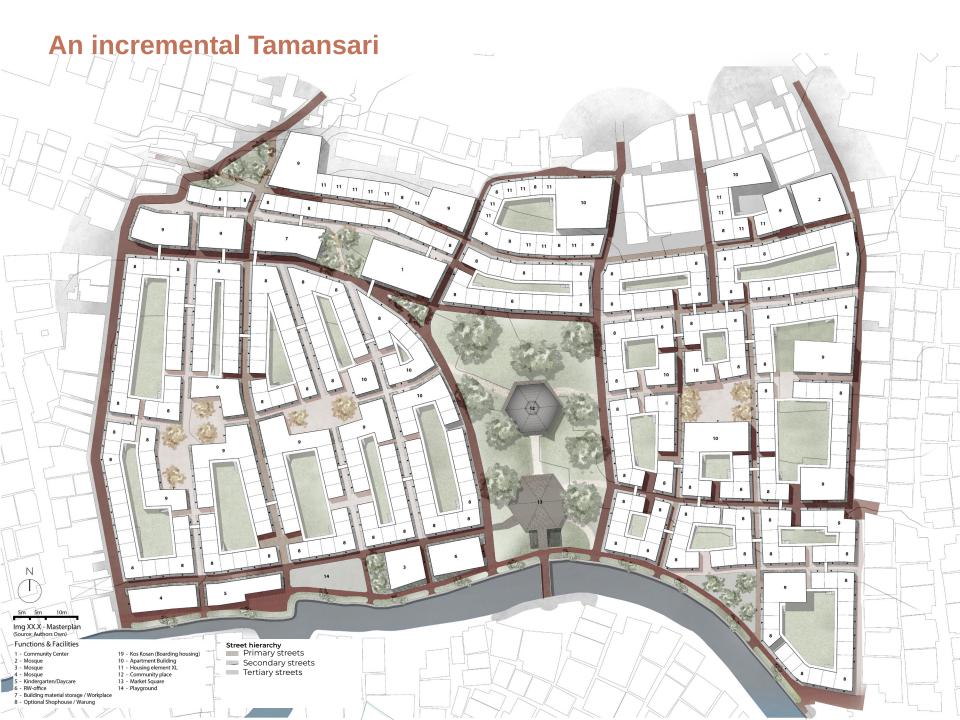


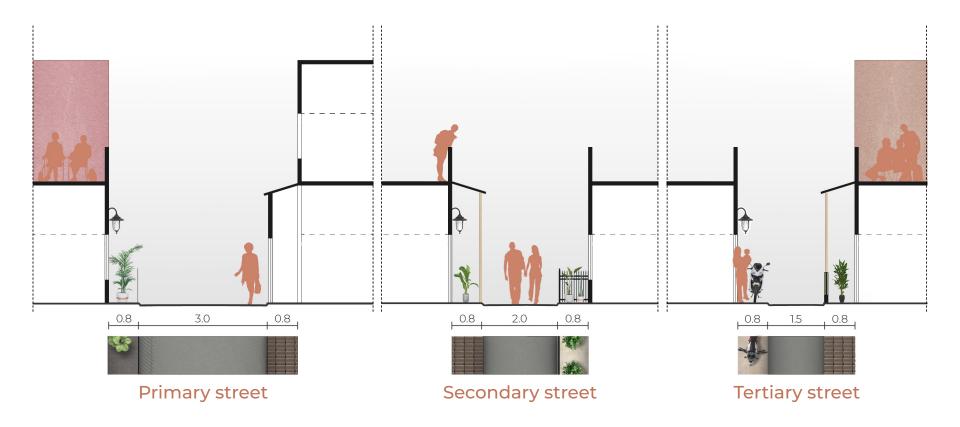










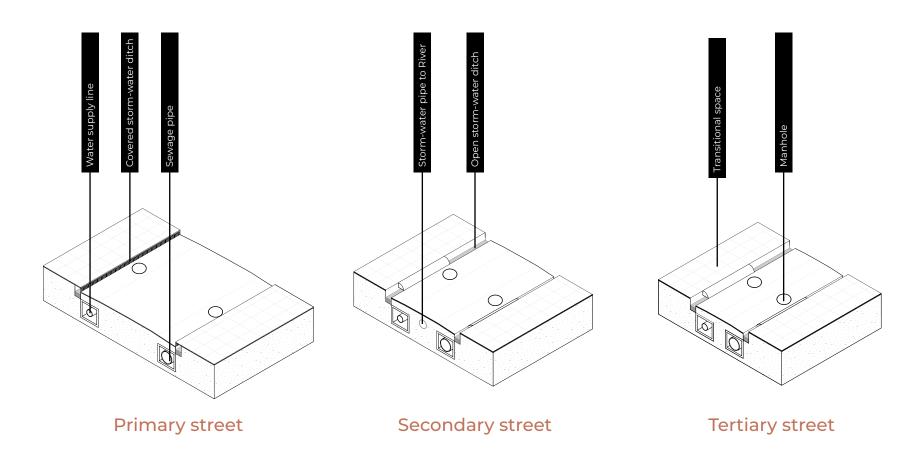


Street sections (Source: Authors own)

62

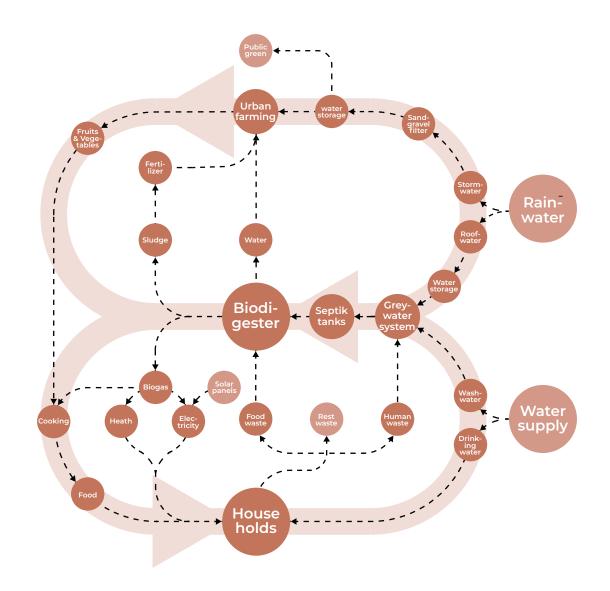


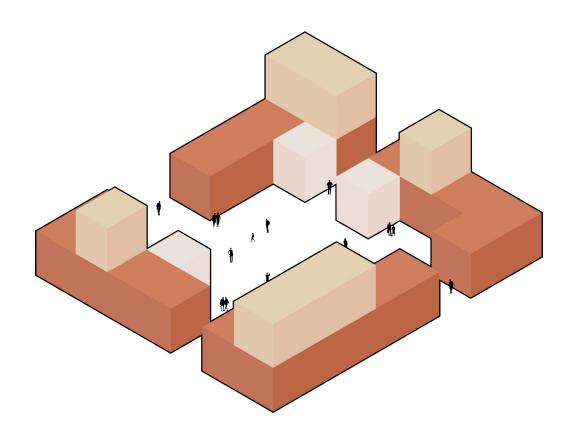




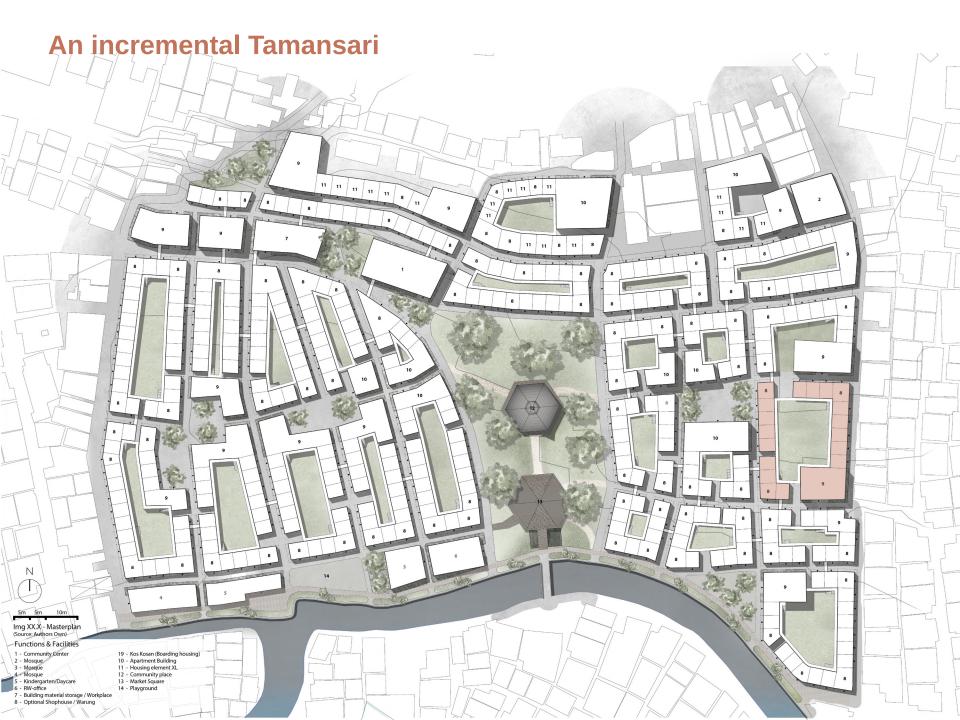


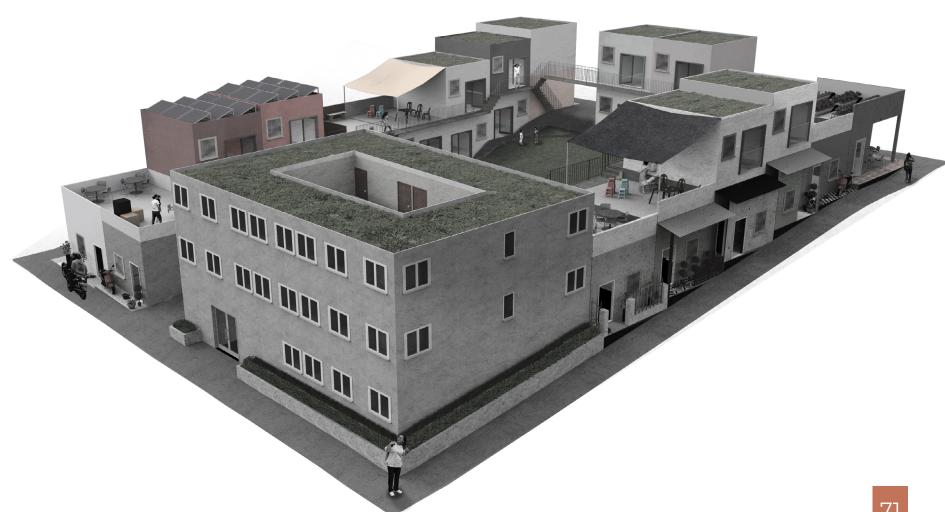


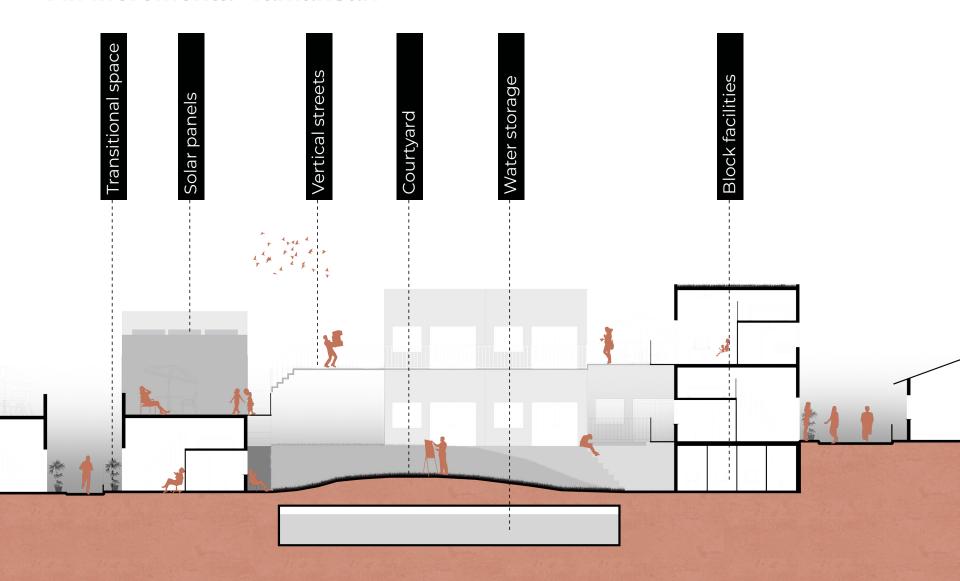




Block structure







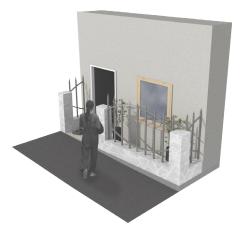
An incremental Tamansari



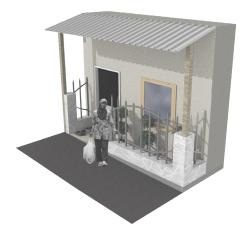
No infill



Expansion



Fencing



Combination 1



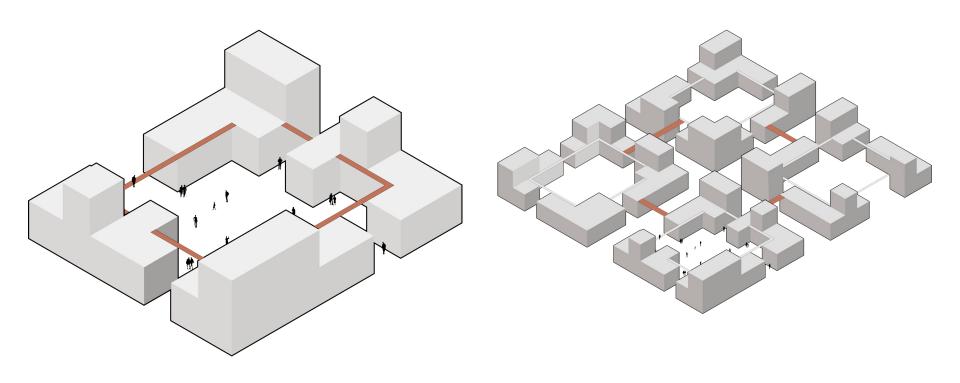
Roofing



Combination 2

Infill of the transitional area (Source: Authors own)

An incremental Tamansari



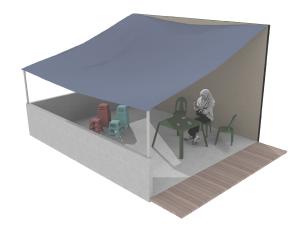
Roofscapes

Vertical street network

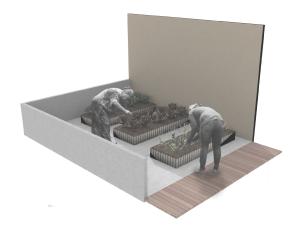




An incremental Tamansari



Reacreational area



Urban farming



Playground for children



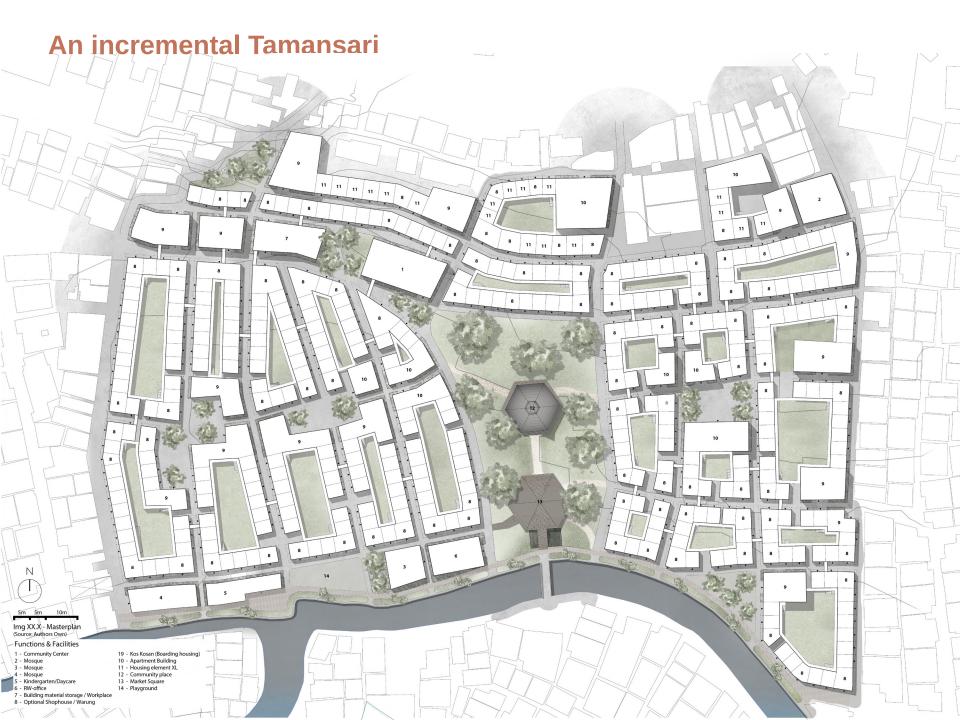
Solar panels



Small-scale sports functions



Green roofs



Conclusion

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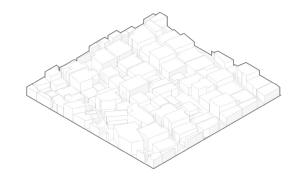
1920's Bandung

Densification

Livability

Public health

Built environment



100 x 100 m 'Formal pocket'

Floor Space Index

1,43

Ground Space Index

0,64

Open space Ratio

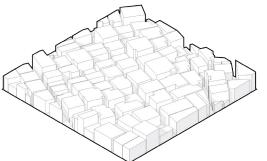
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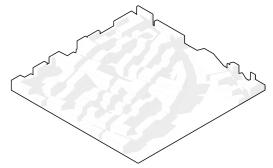
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100 x 100 m Incremental Tamansari

Floor Space Index

0,56

Ground Space Index

0,43

Open space Ratio

1,00

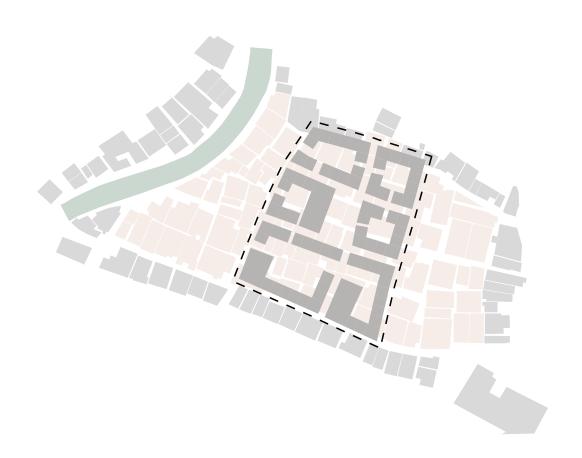
Average Amount of Layers

1,34

Average Street Width *

3,52 m

Spatial pattern

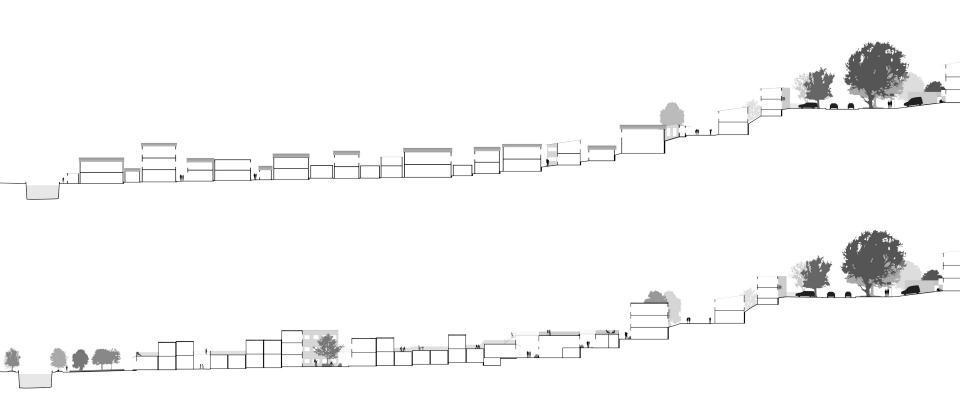


Spatial pattern

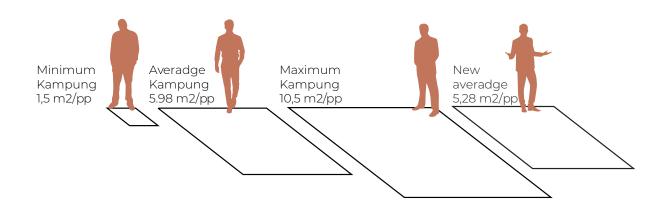




Neighborhood configuration



Population density





Conclusion

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1920's Bandung

Densification

Livability

Public health

