

Clipping Kampung

Lesson from Indonesia's *Kampung* to Improve Socio-spatial quality in Hoptille



AR3A010 - Research Plan

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Figure 1. Oude H-Buurt met Hoptille
 (Source : <https://bijlmermuseum.files.wordpress.com/2014/01/oude-h-buurt-met-hoptille.jpg?w=768>)



1. Introduction

1.1 The Post War Settlement

The vast world population growth and city expansion resulting in the need for housing in the future is inevitable. The notion of globalization and immigration also takes part in the urge to build new housing and expand the city. Similarly in the Netherlands, there is a need to build housing approximately one million homes before 2050 (Oorschot, 2020). The urge to meet the demands of housing resulting in densification in the cities or opening new towns. This urge has been taken into action with opening new cities since the post-war. Almere and Bijlmer (Amsterdam Zuid-Oost) are among them. Almere Haven was built on reclaimed land in Flevoland in the 1970s to create a new city close to the city of Am-

sterdam. The same notion was taken place in Southeast of Amsterdam as Bijlmermeer (Bijlmer) opened up a new settlement starting in the 1960s. (Bijlmermuseum, n.d). Just outside Amsterdam, these new settlements seem ideal to support the growth of Amsterdam. In general, 31% of the residential buildings in the Netherlands are from the period 1965-1985 (Clarke and Spoorman, 2020). The current and future challenge to provide adequate housings also culminate the idea of revitalizing and densify the current housing stock to meet the demands. Thus, investigation of the values and potentials of these relatively new settlements to meet these challenges is required.



Figure 2.
Hoptille Current
Situation

(photo by author)

1.2 Problem Statement

Despite the housing solution from the city of Almere and Bijlmer it also attached to negative images. Almere is often associated with the suburban low-rise areas and unattractive (Planum, n.d.). Meanwhile, Bijlmer has a reputation for its socio-problems inherited by its past. The socio-problems that occurred in Bijlmer nowadays based on the findings in New Heritage studio on-going research in H-Buurt such as; lack of feeling safety, maintenance issues, formal and informal economy, mistrust between stakeholders, lack of public space, build-

ing quality, etc. These socio-problems were the result of many factors from the housing policy, immigration, oversupply housing, lack of facilities, to criminality in general. (Wassenberg, 2013). Moreover, the buildings from the 1970s and 1980s are considered to have poor quality resulting in maintenance issues and high energy demand (van Thoor, 2020).

Based on the on-going research findings, the next research will focus on the following problems.

1. *Feeling Safety*

Bijlmermeer has its negative images due to social problems and criminalities that occurred in the past. They included nuisance, vandalism, problematic people, drug dealing, robberies, and many more. Some of the causes were the urban structures that lacked surveillance combined with the anti-social behaviour and exacerbated by external factors such as oversupply of housings that attracted less desirable people (Wassenberg, 2013).

Nowadays people feel safer living in the H-buurt. However, some people do not feel so, especially at night. The unintended use of public space due to lack of surveillance is also a part of the problem

2. *Formal/Informal Economy*

Bijlmerplein is highly appreciated due to the shopping area that creates liveliness in the neighbourhood. The mixed-function in the Bijlmerplein is considered as a strong attribute contrast to mono functionality in other neighbourhoods. This mixed-function is considered to make the neighbourhood resilient. However, the shops here face an uncertain future due to the online competition and are vulnerable due to COVID pandemic. On the other hand, the negative informal economy such as drug dealing also happened in some urban structures which are not appreciated by the stakeholders. The municipality wants to tackle this through education and social programs.

H-Buurt belongs to a relatively low-income neighbourhood averaging 18,500 euro with 20.5% of the household in the Bijlmer Centrum DFH District having an income at or around the social minimum (allecijfers, n.d.). The CBS put the low-income threshold at €12,750 last year for a single person and €2,000 more for a family. (DutchNews,2019)

3. *Cultural Diversity*

H-Buurt or Bijlmer is known for its mixed ethnicity background. Many people from Suriname migrated in the 70s just before the independence of Suriname.

Nowadays people from Suriname, Antilles, Turkey, Morocco, and others non-western live in great numbers in the neighbourhoods (allecijfers, n.d.). This mix of cultural diversity is something that people appreciated in this neighbourhood and is an aspect that makes H-Buurt unique. However, it becomes a challenge when different ethnic backgrounds live together as there is a risk for social segregation.

4. *Lack of Quality public space & greeneries*

In general, H-buurt has low quality of public space and greeneries except for the square in Bijlmerplein. The connection on the ground floor between the private and public domain was also mentioned in the interviews. Also, the unintended public space lacks social control. The greenery also seems monotonous and not has quality. The need for improvement and urban furniture such as benches are mentioned in the interviews.

5. *Building Quality*

H-buurt buildings were built in the 1970s and 1980s when the economic crisis happened and caused a lack of financial support. This resulted in the bad quality of building and problems such as poor materiality and insulation. Hoptille is mentioned to have a lot of problems such as odor nuisance, leakages, acoustic, and bad insulation.

6. *Identity*

Three neighbourhoods in H-Buurt, have their own identity. Bijlmerplein with its shopping center and its liveliness, Hoptille with its monotonous long wall residential and its single-family housing. Heesterveld with its vibrant renovation is seen as a creative catalyst for social progress.

The communities are mentioned in Hoptille and Heesterveld. The community sense in Hoptille is mostly established by the community center and the activities they organize. Similarly, community activities are organized in Heesterveld.

Table 1. Problems in Indonesia's *Kampung* and Problems in Hoptille (Source : Adapted from Shirleyana et al. (2018))

Problems/Risk	<i>Kampung</i>	Hoptille
Physical Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of quality in public space • Dense neighbourhood • Risk of eviction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of quality public space and greeneries • Housing Demands • Bad building quality
Social Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Segregation due to cultural diversity • Safety Issue • Lack of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prone Social Segregation to cultural diversity • Feeling safety
Economy Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy vulnerability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively low income neighbourhood

1.3 The Similar Problems *Kampung* in Indonesia and Its Potential

Urban-*Kampung* (Urban Settlement) in Indonesia shares similar socio-problems with Bijlmer. *Kampung* is often associated with slum-like settlement. However, Funo (2002) described that *Kampung* is not a slum, and it has characteristic of rural village. *Kampung* has a problem with its density, diversity, building quality, safety, economic opportunity, moreover the lack of basic facilities. Nevertheless, *kampung* has become part of the housing type in Indonesia known for its density, squeezed dwellings, and narrow alleys that become its public space.

Apart from its problems, The social engagement in *Kampung* is strong in that it emerges its communal solution to tackle problems that occurred. For example, *Kampung* has its community patrol to address the safety issues, the residents support each other when a member of the community has problems, it has communal savings, and sometimes the

residents create a business together with their neighbors. *Kampung* has potentials with its social system, values, and kinship, and it gives dwellers the ability to sustain themselves (Funo, et al.,2002). Amplify this adaptive capacity, Shirleyana (2018) urges that *Kampung* has resilience in social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities with its community bond. In relation to Bijlmer (H-Buurt) the question to be raised is what lesson learned from *Kampung* can contribute to tackling the socio-problem that occurs in H-Buurt?



Figure 3. Photo Collage of Daily Activities in *Kampung Code* Yogyakarta. (Source : Edited and taken from Hutama, 2016)

2. Approach and Methodology

Heritage and architecture try to investigate the values of the existing built environment to solve current problems and meet future challenges. Finding potentials, values of the relatively new built environment in H-Buurt and identifying its problems and challenges are the general aim of this research of heritage studio. In these relatively new neighbourhoods, values and challenges are derived from the appreciation of its residence and other related stakeholders. Collective research, individual research, and design development will be conducted as the research process.

2.1 Research Question & Structure

As mentioned earlier, the value assessment derived from stakeholders' perspective resulting in different themes of problems and challenges in the H-Buurt in which has three different locations to focus on; Bijlmerplein, Hoptille, and Heesterveld. The focus location of further research is the Hoptille neighbourhood in H-Buurt. Hoptille is chosen mainly because Hoptille is relatively behind compared to Bijlmerplein and Heesterveld with its own identity and still struggles with its problems. Hoptille is not only facing different problems and challenges but also has some values and

opportunities. The diversity could become the opportunity to develop the social identity and heterogeneous community, but on the other hand, it is vulnerable to social segregation. Moreover, the inhabitant is categorized as relatively low income, so the potential source of income for the inhabitant needs to be addressed. The other issues such as feeling safety and building performance need to be elevated while achieving future housing demand with the densification.

The Potential Solution

On the other hand, *Kampung* in Indonesia facing similar issues but also comes with its resilience potential with its community strength. Shirleyana (2018) point out that despite the risk in the kampung, it has resilience capacity in social ties; adaptation; community initiative; place attachment; place identity; security; economic stability; environmental protection; and government support. For example, the social ties among inhabitants help them to support each other and bond a mutual relation. The adaptation of the kampung also has proven to adapt the urban change, accommodating the needs of public spaces in small spaces such as the narrow alleys, and the adaptability of the building that grows through the times based on the inhabitant's economic capacity. The growth and the dynamic of economic activities around the alleys generate income for the inhabitant, thus contributing to the economic stability resilience.

The Research Questions

Thus the research question is formulated as:

“ Which lesson from Indonesia’s *Kampung* that can contribute to social-spatial quality improving the resilience of Dutch housing in Hoptille?”

with sub-questions:

- ***What the characteristic of socio-spatial Indonesia’s Kampung?***
- ***What is a resilience neighbourhood?***
- ***How to implement Indonesia’s Kampung socio-spatial characteristic in Hoptille without neglecting the difference in culture and environment?***

Research Structure

The research consists of collective and individual research. The collective part is to determine the value and attributes of the H-Buurt and then derive it into code book before deliver the scenario toolkit as a based for individual research.

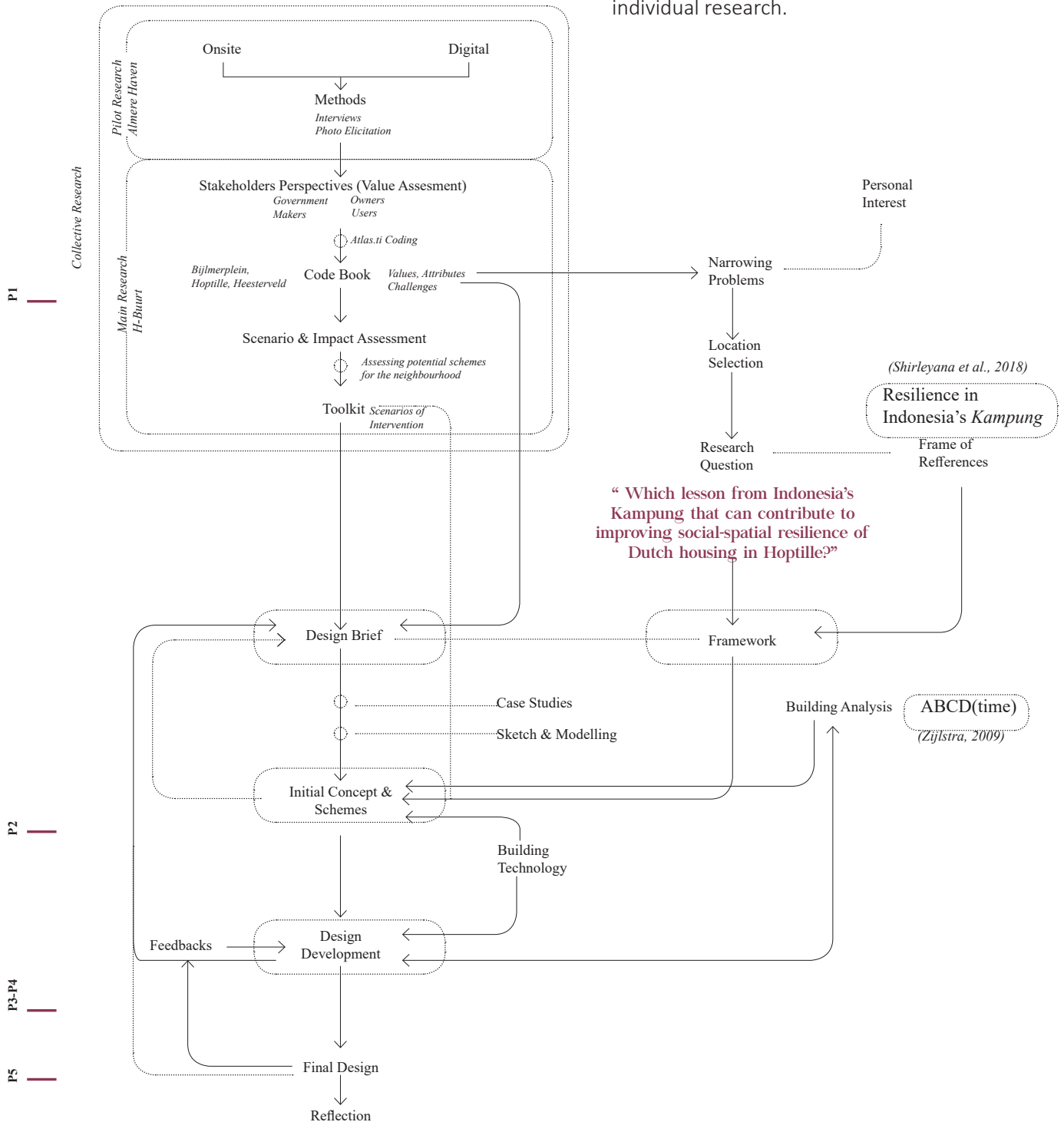


Diagram 1. Research Structure

2.2 Research Methodology

2.2.1 Collective Research :

Finding Values & Developing Scenarios

Finding The Values

The first part of collective research is to find and analyse the values and attributes in the neighbourhoods into code-book which contain values, attributes, and challenges of the three neighbourhood in H-Buurt; Bijlmerplein, Hoptille, and Heesterveld

The Pilot Research: Almere Haven

The pilot research in Almere Haven is used as an experiment to test and adapt the research methods that will be used in the main research of H-buurt. The goal is to extract the attributes and values from the opinions of the residents. Two approaches were conducted by having media research and on-site interview to explore residents' experiences, memories, opinions, and perceptions, as well as opinions on social media (Facebook, Instagram, and Flickr). This combination resulted in a quantitative study with a qualitative map as well. The on-site group decided on a top-four of the tested methods and a list of recommendations.

Each method has its reflection. This reflection was not just focused on the execution of the method but also the documentation and the first analysis of the data.

The Main Research: H-Buurt

Collecting the Data

To start the H-buurt research, the group was divided into four smaller groups. The division was as followed: Insiders/Outsiders, Owners, Academics/Makers, and Government.

A collective strategy and method were developed to create comparable results across all groups. Within this, different methods can be used by the groups to achieve this focus. In general four groups used two main methods, questionnaire and photo elicitation (Harper, 2002), along with research on media, and literature. For photo elicitation, five photos were selected and shown to all interviewees along with a collective question. Later on, these answers were then compared in the photo matrix. The other comparison was theme-based to analyse different perspectives towards derived attributes and challenges in H-Buurt.

Stakeholders	Description	Methods	Output
Government	The government group focused on the perspective of the government on the H-Buurt. This includes the municipality, the national service for cultural heritage, but also organizers on the neighbourhood scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk Research (Demographic, Plans, and Policies) • Interviews • Photo Elicitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview attributes and values • Historical Timeline • Photo Matrix
Owners	The owner group focused on the real estate property within the five neighbourhoods of H-Buurt. There were 5 steps within the research phase, which built upon each other and could be combined in one in-depth research on the attributes and values out of the owner's perspective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk Research (Maps and Historical Timeline, Literature) • Interviews • Photo Elicitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview attributes and values • Photo Matrix
Economy Risk	The users group focused on the perspective of the people who live or work in the H-buurt or visit the H-buurt for a different reason.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews • Photo Elicitation • Social Media (Flickr, Instagram, Facebook) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview attributes and values • Heat map and word cloud. • Photo Matrix

Table 2. Methods and Output from Each Stakeholders

Research Ethics

The main methods of collecting data are interview and photo elicitation. In which every group assessing different stakeholders to analyse the different perspectives towards the appreciation of the neighbourhoods. This research raised some ethical issues during this process related to the use and data of the respondents. This research makes sure that consent of the respondents before being recorded or taking the data is met by explaining what is the purpose of the research, the data collected is used for education purposes only, and the personal data of the respondent is kept anonymously. After the consent is agreed then collecting the data is conducted.

During the pandemic situation, the researcher group that collects the data on-site or physically ensures that the health protocol is being implemented by using a mask, 1.5-meter distance between respondents, and if photo elicitation is printed on the media the researchers provide the sanitizer and ensure the

media is hygiene. If the interview is being arranged, for example, the maker group, the researchers make sure to give the option if the interviewee comfortable to meet physically or online, and also to provide with adequate information of what research is being conducted and the topic or list of questions, so the interviewees know what to be expected and the duration of the interview.

The users group also has the issue to make sure that the respondents (residents) understand that the purpose of this research for education that will not affect directly the condition in the neighbourhood, to ensure there is no effect on the trust towards the management (owner) related to their voice or aspiration if any

Matrix of Photo Elicitation

The matrix consists of five photos that were used in the collective photo elicitation from different stakeholder subgroups. This method translates the mentioned attributes to visual. Colour codes are used to highlight the certain attributes mentioned by interviewees in the photos. Red for high value, orange for medium value, and green for a low value. Each photo then will be examined through different values and attributes. The values are: Ecological, social, economic, aesthetic, historical, and political (Tarrafa, 2012). These are commonly used within the discipline of Heritage, architecture. The attributes are subdivided by the whole group into tangible and intangible attributes based on the article of Clarke et al.: site, surroundings, stuff, surface, amenities, scale, typology, space, story, social, services, vision, atmosphere and past/present/ future (Clarke et al., 2019). The highlighted colour in the photo later can be recognized and compare one to another. The other advantage of using this method is that it can be proceeded into supporting quantitative analysis to highlight the frequency of certain values or attributes mentioned by the different stakeholders.

The example of this matrix is shown below:

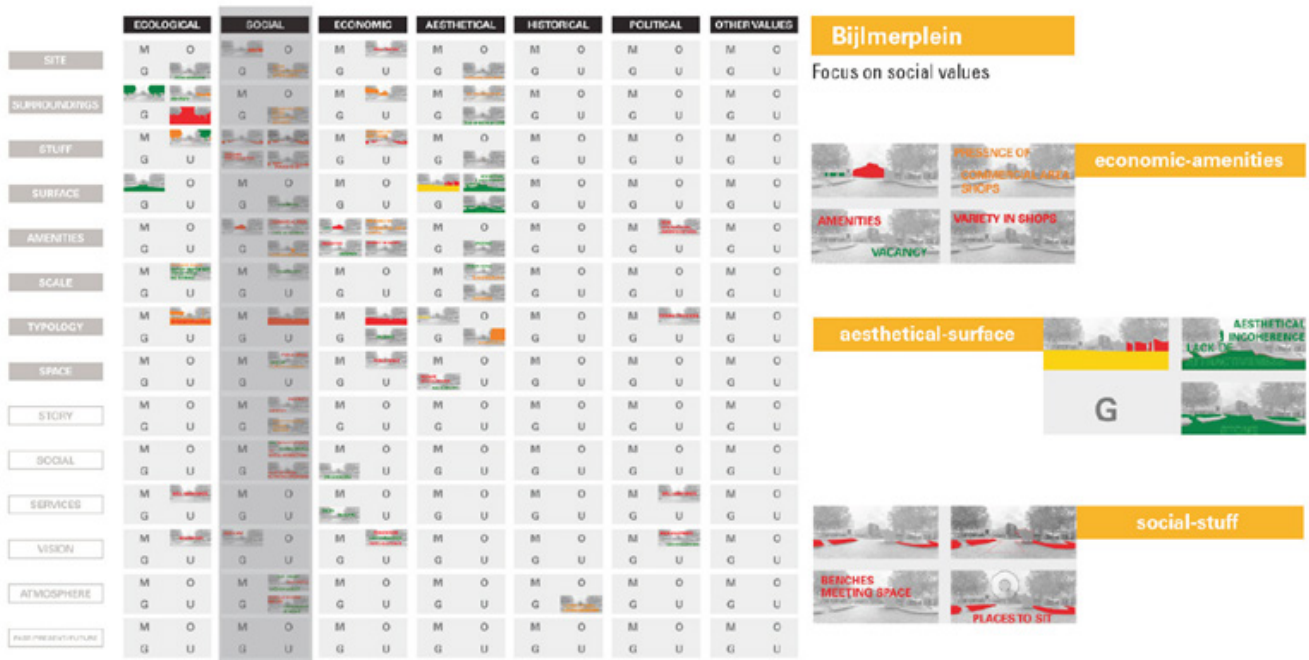


Figure 4. Photo Elicitation Matrix

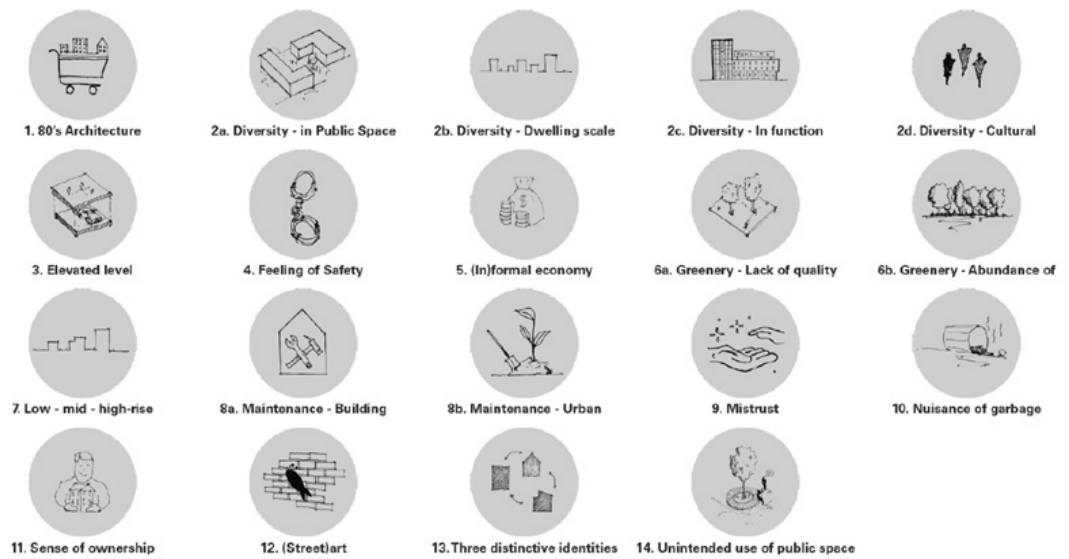


Figure 5.
The Derived Themes

Derived Themes

The themes of specific aspects, values, and problems are derived from the conclusion of each stakeholder into fourteen themes that represent H-buurt. These themes aim to investigate and compare different perspectives or appreciation of each theme on different stakeholders. Each stakeholder group can put a summary from their findings in these themes and highlight the values. These themes also help to keep the focus on the research question.

Developing the Scenarios and Assessing the Impact

The second part of collective research is to develop a toolbox that which later can be used as tools for the individual research to develop their research and design solution based on derived themes. Group of four is form based on previous derived themes of; "Socio-Spatial Diversity", "Economic and Densification", "Safety, Access, Type, and Function", and "Identity, Aesthetics, and Ecology". Each group developed scenarios per themes in H-Buurt using literature and precedents as the theories to provide a solution to the themes.

The developed scenarios then are assessed on their impact on the existing attributes of the neighbourhoods. Each method then assessed its likelihood and scale of the impact to determine how this scenario affecting existing attributes or if there any improvement using these scenarios. The follow up from this impact assessment is to find how to mitigate the impact.

2.2.2 Individual Research

The Framework

After collective research of deriving values, attributes, and challenges of H-Buurt in the codebook and creating possible scenario intervention as a toolkit, the next research will be individual. Knowing that Hoptille and *Kampung* have a similar problem, the main aim of individual research is to find a lesson from Indonesia's *Kampung* to improve socio-spatial quality in Hoptille applying Sherliyana's (2018) *Kampung* resiliences and its qualities. Shirleyana (2018) combined the literature related to *kampung* and its quality to summarise the 9 points of Indonesia's *Kampung* resilience based on its social ties; Social Ties, Adaptation, Community Initiative, Place Attachment, Place Identity, Security, Economic Stability, Environmental Protection, Government Support.. From these resilience points and quality, this research will have 5 points of resilience adapted from Shirleyana (2018) points of resilience in which related to the built environment

These five points of resilience and qualities then will be elaborated and enriched using other theories for example main-

taining contact between neighbours applying some key points from Jahn Gehl (2011) to promotes encounter among neighbours can maintain well-being and feeling safety. Gehl (2011) identified five components to enhance the interaction among the neighbours; no walls, short distance, low speed, one level, and face- to face interaction. The next point of resilience is Adaptation, the quality of flexibility, and multifunctionality in the spaces. Funo (2002) point out the typology of housing in *kampung* that can transform meets the residents need. The same approach using the open building to give the residence option for their needs and ability. Security also becomes one of the components that need to be addressed, by promoting social ties, natural surveillance, and territoriality (Gehl 2011, Jacobs 1961). The next point is economic stability by promoting local business and home-based enterprise by analysing the existing skill and background of the residents. Place Identity will also be achieved through community cultural activity, thus the quality of public spaces need to be addressed.

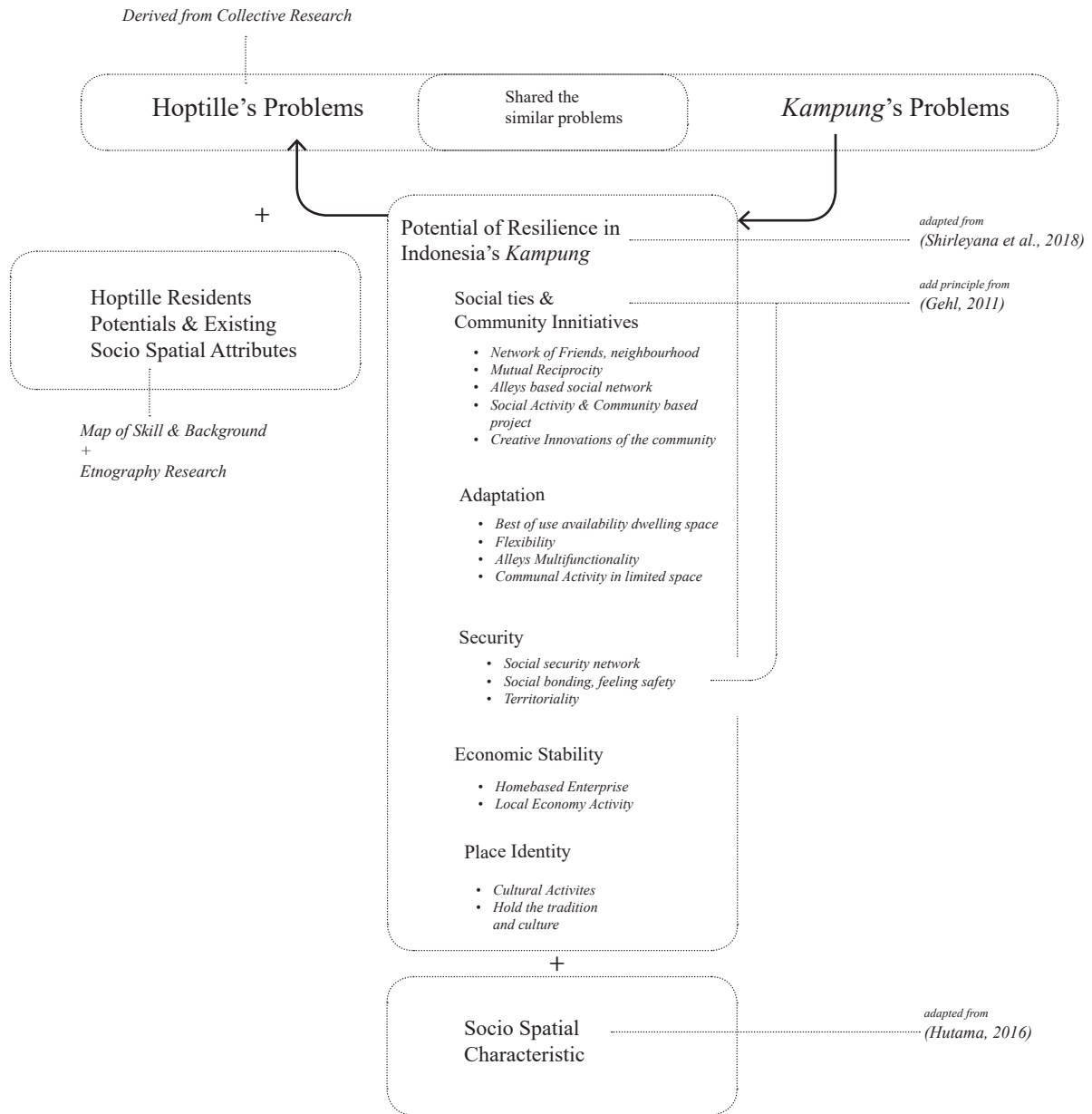


Diagram 2.
Individual Research Framework

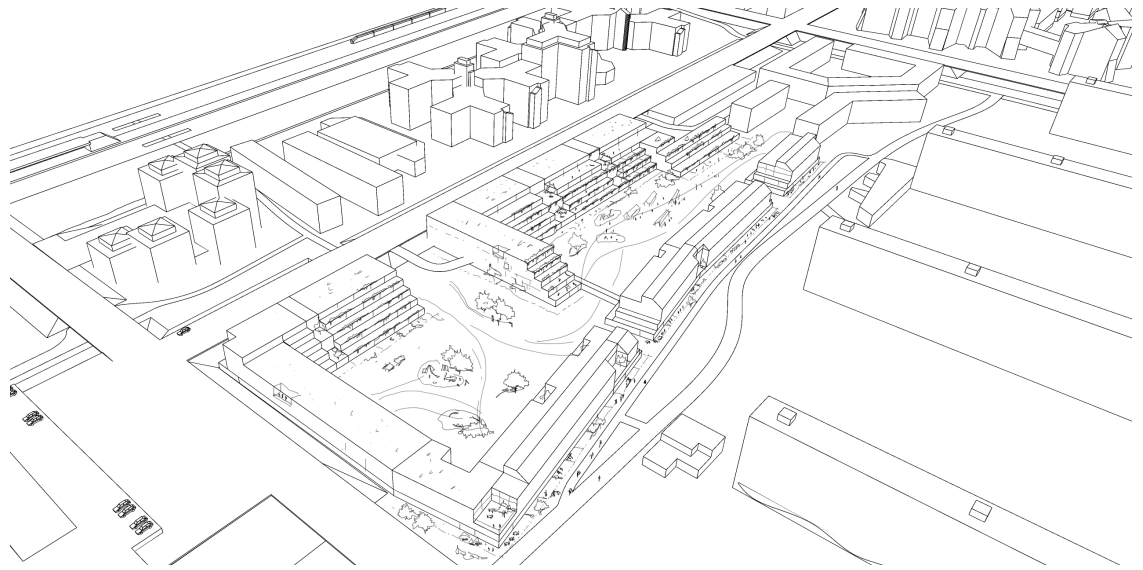


Figure 6.
Sketch of Hoptille's
Possible
Intervention for the
Scenarios and
Impact Assessment.
(Source : author)

Identifying Socio-Spatial Quality in Indonesia's *Kampung* and Hoptille

a. Indonesia's *Kampung* Socio-Spatial

Literature Research

To understand the lessons and qualities of resilience in *Kampung*, identifying its socio-spatial quality through its characteristic is essential. This research mainly will be literature research to analyze the relationship between residents' activities in *Kampung* and its spatial configuration. Hutama (2016) identified the correlation of the residents' activities, the configuration of space, and residents' perception in *Kampung*. He revealed that high activity occurs in favorite places where residents' necessary, social, optional, and religious activities are located. He also categorized the public spaces based on various literature where people interact in *Kampung* as; Alleys and Terrace, Local Shop and Tavern, Public bath and wells, Fields, and Public Facilities (Community buildings, mosque, guard posts, meeting halls). Based on this literature, the characteristic of socio-spatial in Indonesia's *Kampung* can be identified. The different literature might be needed during the process

b. Hoptille's analysis

Socio-spatial in Hoptille

To identify the existing socio-spatial in Hoptille, ethnographic observation will be conducted, together with urban block analysis on facilities and public space in Hoptille. Architectural Ethnographic is a method to observe and analyse the use of space from the users' point of view (Kajima et al. 2018). The mapping will extract the data collected from the interview with the residents and further site observation to understand how the residents use the space in Hoptille and determining the suitable intervention.

Potential of the Residents in Hoptille

To further develop the notion of social ties and community-based projects, the residents' background, occupation, and skill will be identified through interviews and desk study. This will map the network of skills and provide the spatial solution to accommodate the potentials.

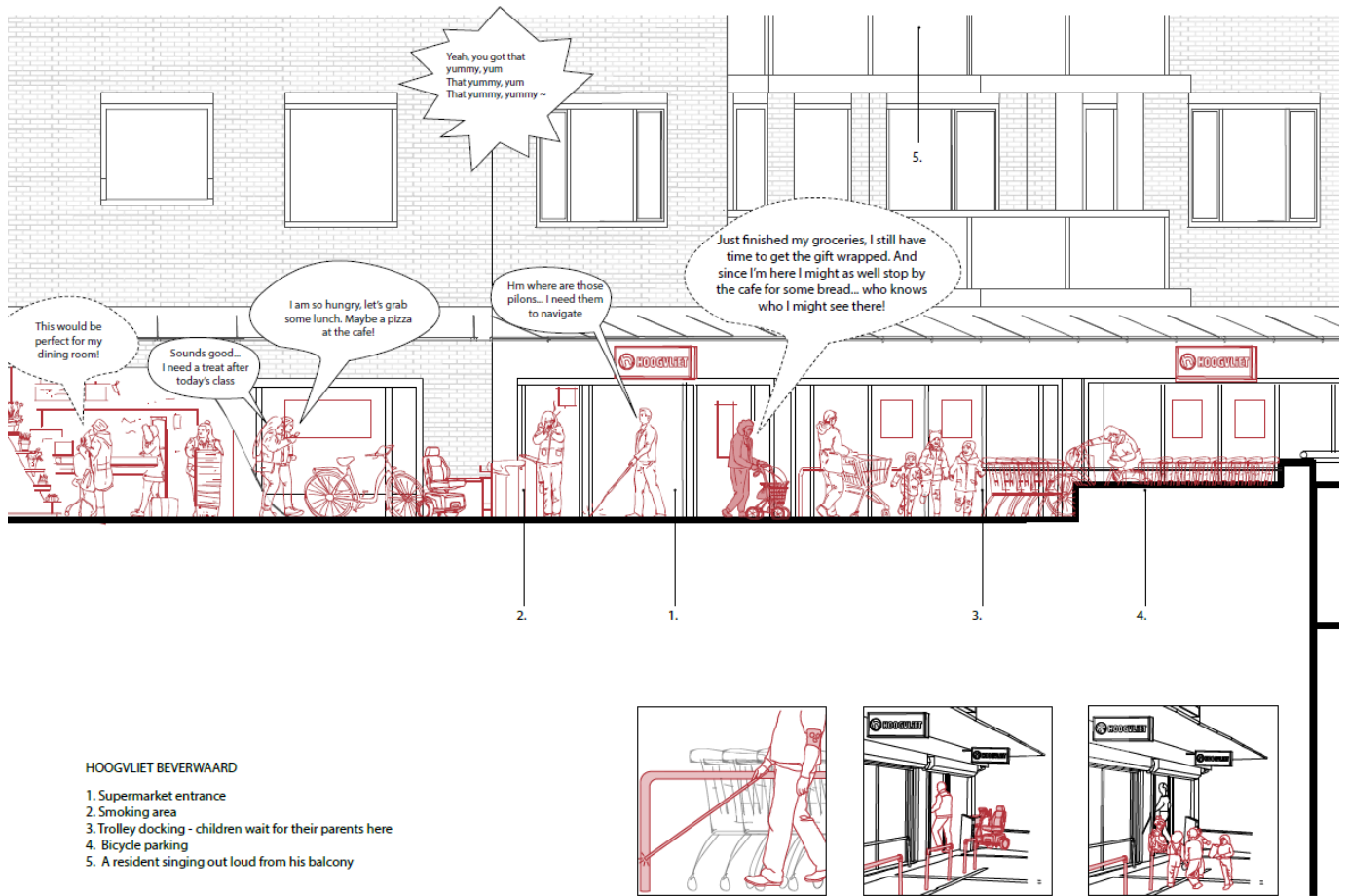


Figure 7. Example of Architectural Ethnography visual synthesis (Source : Grovu, K. and Nugraha. N., 2020)

Implementing Socio-spatial characteristic and Resilience in Hoptille

1. Building analysis

Using the ABCD (time) matrix (Zijlstra, 2009) as a base for heritage building analysis. Zijlstra (2009) describes the matrix is to gather relevant information of the building through different times since the building was built, current time, and the future. Using this matrix for the building analysis will help to understand the past and existing situation through different layers and develop the possible intervention of Hoptille building.

2. Case Study

Case studies are used to help in the exploration of the possible intervention to the building technology that fits the research question.

3. Scenarios for Possible Intervention

Developing scenarios for the possible intervention using a toolkit from the collective part as a base. This toolkit addressing different themes derived from issues in Hoptille. The scenarios come with an impact assessment that needs to be put into consideration when it comes to the design decision. After selecting

one or combined possible scenarios, then it will be incorporated in possible intervention results from the building analysis to identify the compatibility and the technical matters.

4. Sketches and Model Making

Using sketches and model making to translate and test the possible intervention as a design solution in visual as part of the design process.

5. Developing Design & Building Technology

The further developed design drawings need to consolidate the building technology to make sure the proposed design works and fit the technical existing condition, and future challenges. The drawings also demonstrate the translation from the design solution to the building interventions.

ABCD matrix

	⊙ meant to be	⊙ has been	⊙ to be or not to be
Brief			
Site			
Architect			
Typology			
Design process			
Space			
Structure			
Materials			
Services			

Table 3. ABCD(time) Matrix for Building analysis.
(Source : Zijlstra, 2009)



Figure 8. Photo collages of exploration in cross culture of *Kampung's* interaction in Hoptille
(Source : author, and edited and taken from Hutama,2016)

Conclusion and Its Relevance

This research is trying to find out the lesson from social ties that makes Indonesia's *Kampung* is considered as resilience in the socio-spatial aspect of it, and implement its qualities in Dutch housing, in this case, is Hoptille in Amsterdam. Firstly, Hoptille is interesting to be investigated relate to its context of heritage values and be seen as potential to accommodate future demand for housing. Although it can reflect the 31% of current Dutch housing stock that comes from post-war residential (1965-1985) (Clarke and Spooman, 2020). However, the relevance to represent its character from this era might be different in one building to another. Using the heritage approach of assessing the values, attributes, and challenges of these new neighbourhood using residents' appreciation will bring new knowledge of assessing the "not so" heritage building. This knowledge will give benefit in assessing the similar buildings, not only in Netherlands, but also in other countries.

Secondly, Hoptille is facing socio-problem and current-future challenges. The fact that the Hoptille building needs to meet the energy requirement, accommodate new housing demands, and tackle its socio-problems inherited from its past needs a new solution. On the other hand, learning from different parts of the globe related to how they tackle similar issues might be interesting to see. The notion of globalization put this approach more relevant to seek a solution from other parts of the world. The uncertainty about the future needs to be addressed in the context of resiliency to adapt and the

capacity to face the overcome challenges. Indonesia's *Kampung*, has the potential of resilience due to the strong social bond among the dwellers despite the negative aspects of it (Shirleyana et al., 2018). In addition to the knowledge and academics, the framework derived from the study by Shirleyana (2018) explaining the themes of resilience and its quality in Indonesia's *Kampung* is explored to see the possibility to incorporate it in the design intervention of this new neighbourhood. This approach also uses the lesson learned from the socio-spatial characteristic of *Kampung* and see if a similar principle can improve the community bonds among the neighbours and improve the social life in Hoptille. Although it needs to take a note that the cultural background, norms, and climate between Netherlands and Indonesia are different. It will add a new layer of depth and test if this framework can be used in another context, in this case, Dutch housing. Moreover, this approach will give a new exploration of cross-over in Dutch housing to implement the different cultural approaches to tackle current and future challenges.

Self Assessment

The first lecture and first tutorial by Klaske Havik and Aleksandar Stanicic gave the overall explanation of how the design research in Architecture is formulated and planned for the whole year of graduation studio. It gave me the idea that the research plan needs to be well thought and comprehensive because it will be our guides through the graduation studio. This lecture explained that the architectural research approach and tools are varied. Reflected on the graduation studio that I chose, Heritage and Architecture, I can briefly understand that historical and qualitative research will be conducted, along with further developed individual topics. For me, this kind of lecture that gives direct practical examples and tools is interesting and easy to follow and be applied in my research. During these first two weeks, we haven't be placed in one of the studios in Heritage and Architecture, we're considering the choices to select in one of the studios. Nevertheless, these lectures give me an idea of what I am going to do with my trajectory research and helped me decided on the New Heritage for my graduation studio.

Second lecture and second tutorial by Carola Hein, Rachel Lee, and Dan Baciu of history research design. She explained how to incorporate the research in history as a base for design development. This lecture is relatable to Heritage and Architecture. I need to mention that one of the case projects she showed during the lecture about the dwelling progression in Japan is very interesting and related to my studio of New Heritage in which dealing with a residential building. Also the use of mapping help to analyse the historical progression of the project site. Rachel Lee also provided insight on how to find and analyse the data from the different sources of the archive. The third series of lecture and tutorial by Stavros Kousoulas, Andrej Radman is more to the domain of philosophical and theoretical research and way of thinking. Although I did not find it applicable

directly to the heritage research that I am conducting, it gives the notion of how critically thinking, always ask a question, and expanding the possible solution by understanding the different theories and philosophy behind it.

The last session was the "What If" masterclass conducted by Carola Hein and Dan Baciu. During the session, we were split into different groups and discussing the sustainability aspect of a case by asking what might have happened if this idea was built? I quite understand the purpose of discussing a plan, for example, Rotterdam Plan 2000+, but in that case, I didn't familiar with this masterplan. So I didn't know the reason behind this masterplan thus I found it difficult to assess the sustainability impact of it. I know the time constraint for this session, but would be nice if the tutors explain the case briefly. Overall, I like the idea of having the discussion and thinking about what might have happened if this specific project was built? It helps me to elevate the layer of thinking and analyzing in my project and thinking about the impact of it. In New Heritage research this notion of "What If?" aligned with the research process by developing scenarios for H-buurt tackling the issues and assessing the impact of each scenario. I enjoyed this approach to help us explore the radical solutions while thinking about how big the impact would be, and how beneficial this scenario.

While the New Heritage research is going on, I am enjoying the topic of assessing the building or urban structure using heritage assessment. I think this approach is very applicable and useful in different cases. In addition to that, I learned so many things during this research, for example, coding tools for data analyse and impact assessment, in which enrich the analytical research by using "not-so" architectural methods. The individual research might be affected by the pandemic situation because some of the methods are interviews or observation. However, I am exciting seeing the trajectory of my personal research, hope it will be delivered nicely.

Annotated Bibliography

Clarke, N., Kuipers, M., & Stroux, S. (2019). *Embedding built heritage values in architectural design education*. *International Journal of Technology and Design Education*, 30 (2020), 867–883.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10798-019-09534-4>

The source of Heritage Value matrix used for mapping the result of photo elicitation in this New Heritage research. The matrix was used in New Heritage Research to compare the result from different stakeholders and to see the distribution of values and attributes in it.

Clarke, N. and Spoormans, L. (2020) *New Heritage: Amsterdam/Almere (Studio Introduction Text)*.

Available at: <https://brightspace.tudelft.nl/d2l/le/content/278720/viewContent/1957414/View>

The introduction text from New Heritage Studio, contains background, aims, and programs of the studio.

Gehl, J. (2011). *Life between buildings : using public space*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press.

Gehl explained how to create interaction and a lively environment using applicable urban and architectural design principles.

This knowledge and principle are used in the design process research.

Harper, D. (2002). *Talking about pictures: A case for photo elicitation*. *Visual studies*, 17(1), 13-26.

Explaining the use of photos in conducting the research interview to enrich the answer of the interview by triggering the visual memory of the interviewee. A photo elicitation is used a tool for collecting the data in New Heritage research.

Hennink, M., Hutter, I., & Bailey, A. (2020). *Data Preparation and Developing Codes*. In *Qualitative research methods* (p. 207-234). SAGE Publications Limited.

The source of knowledge in translating the data into coding, which was used as a tool to process the data analysis.

Hutama, I.A.W. (2016), "Exploring the sense of place of an urban kampung. Through the daily activities, configuration of space and dweller's perception: case study of Kampung Code, Yogyakarta", ITC, University of Twente, Enschede, available at: www.itc.nl/library/papers_2016/msc/upm/hutama.pdf

Hutama examined the socio-spatial aspect of urban Kampung in one of the Kampung in Yogyakarta, Indonesia which focuses on the sense of place based on the activities, configuration space, and the perception of the Kampung's residents. This study helps to define the socio-spatial characteristic of Kampung.

Jacobs, J. (1961). *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. New York: Random House

Explaining the correlation between safety, natural surveillance, and street activities.

Kajima, M., Stalder, L., & Iseki, Y. (2018). *Architectural Ethnography*. Tokyo: TOTO Publishing

To define the use of Architectural Ethnography as a research tool.

Oorschot, L (2020). *Wonen in een waarde(n)volle samenleving: De apostel van de verdichtingskerk rijksbouwmeester Floris Alkemade en de weilandvolbouwer en woningbouwhoogleraar Peter Boelhouwer in debat over de woningopgave*.

The debate about the Dutch housing challenge by Floris Alkemade (architect) and Peter Boelhouwer (researcher and housing market professor), led by Marja Elsinga-TU Delft was summarized by Leo Oorschot. It contains the existing situations, challenges, and potential solutions of Dutch housing.

Shirleyana, Hawken, S., Sunindijo, R.Y., (2018) "City of Kampung: risk and resilience in the urban communities of Surabaya, Indonesia", *International Journal of Building Pathology and Adaptation*,

<https://doi.org/10.1108/IJBPA-02-2018-0025>

The main source for points of potential resilience in Indonesia's Kampung. This study examined and concluded from the different researches related to the risk and potential of Kampung.

Funo, S., Yamamoto, N., & Silas, J. (2002) *Typology of Kampung Houses and Their Transformation Process-- A Study on Urban Tissues of an Indonesian City*, Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering, 1:2, 193-200, DOI: 10.3130/jaabe.1.2_193

The study of Indonesia's Kampung typology and its house transformation. It explains the type of transformation and the flexibility of Kampung's houses based on the household's needs and ability.

Tarrafa Silva, A., and Pereira Roders, A. (2012). *Cultural heritage management and heritage (impact) assessments*. Joint CIB W070, W092 & TG72 International Conference on Facilities Management, Procurement Systems and Public Private, Partnership, Cape Town, South Africa
The heritage values of Ecological, social, economic, aesthetic, historical, and political explained in this paper are used to create a matrix of photo elicitation in combination with the Heritage Value Matrix by Clarke et al. (2019)

Wassenberg, F. (2013). *Large Housing Estates: Ideas, Rise, Fall and Recovery – The Bijlmermeer and Beyond*. Amsterdam: IOS Press under the imprint Delft University Press.

This study explains the background of the housing in Bijlmermeer, followed by the argumentation of the occurrence of socio-problem in this neighbourhood, and the effort to tackle the problems

Zilkstra, H (2009). *Analysing Building from Context to Detail in time ABCD(time) research method*. Amsterdam: Delft University Press.

The source of ABCD(time) matrix building analysis for a heritage building.

Website :

Informatie wijk Bijlmer Centrum D F H. (n.d).

<https://allecijfers.nl/wijk/bijlmer-centrum-d-f-h-amsterdam/#kaart>

BIJLMER IN TIJD : in chronologische volgorde, van opbouw naar afbraak, sloop en eengezins (n.d)

<https://bijlmermuseum.com/de-bijlmer-in-tijd/>

Little change in poverty rate – nearly 8% of Dutch households are poor (2019, December 9)

<https://www.dutchnews.nl/news/2019/12/little-change-in-poverty-rate-nearly-8-of-dutch-households-are-poor/>

Cultural Identities: Almere (The Netherlands). (n.d)

<http://www.planum.net/cultural-identities-almere-the-netherlands>

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