

# An Incremental Tamansari

A proposal for a new kampung development system in Bandung, Indonesia

During the era of the Dutch Indies in the 1920's and 30's, the city of Bandung was known as a highly livable and healthy city, and was also advertised this way to the Dutch public. After the Independence of Indonesia, the country entered a period of rapid urbanization, resulting in a deprivation of the city's identity.

The graduation project 'An incremental Tamansari' reviews the co-relation between rapid urbanization in Bandung with the city's health issues in the informal areas of Bandung. Rapid urbanization is becoming a worldwide phenomena, which is forming one of the main leads to the realization of informal neighborhoods, such as kampung Tamansari in Bandung. This Informal urbanization will only keep on growing in the upcoming years. By 2030, it is expected that almost one in seven people will be living in an informal settlement, better known as a slum.

These informal settlements, or slums, are characterized by overcrowding, poor-quality housing, lack of basic infrastructure and poverty. The informal 'Kampung'-neighborhoods in Bandung are lacking basic hygiene because of overcrowding and insufficient infrastructure. Because of the rapid growth, the pressure of the city will heavily increase in the near future, which will worsen the unhealthy environments most of the new migrants will have to live in. Therefore, this project has fo-

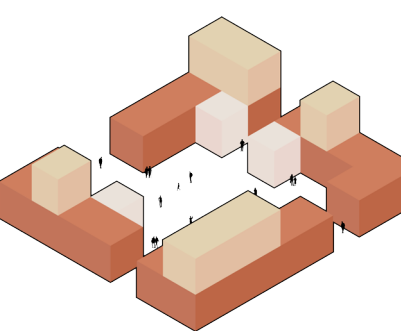
Keywords: Kampung Improvement, Public Health, Livability, Incremental development

cused on answer the research question:

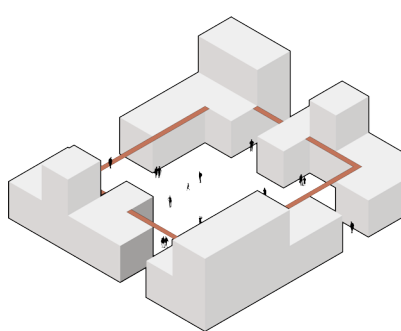
How can we reinterpret the old 'Healthy City' identity of the 1920's, in order to improve the public health, and therefore the livability, whilst meeting the densification requirements of kampung Tamansari in Bandung?

The government has implemented the '100-0-100'-plan, which is striving for 100% sanitation, 0% slums and 100% access to clean water. Because of this plan, a lot of kampung neighborhoods are being redeveloped. These redevelopment-plans are often cheap, low-quality social housing ensembles positioned in the outskirts of the city, leading to social isolation, loss of income and jobs with huge debts for the inhabitants.

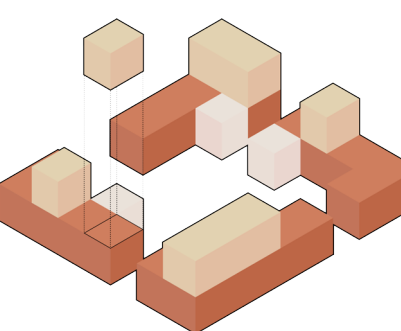
The project is aiming to provide an alternative development model for the redevelopment of these kampung neighborhoods, with kampung Tamansari, in Bandung, as the case study. The proposed development model, which is summarized throughout this poster, is gradually working towards a new future with an improved health, livable, green, sustainable, affordable and feasible development model for the slum-neighborhoods of Indonesia.



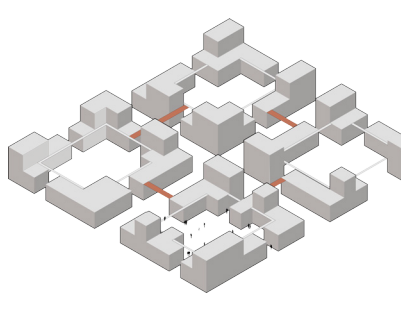
**Block structure**  
The new block structure will result in a visual and mental understanding of clustering. Each block will have its own set of facilities and the opportunity to grow, for example, their own food. This block structure is an upgrade from the existing back-to-back pattern.



**Vertical streets + roofscapes**  
In order to reach a high density with a combination of available public space, the roofs of the houses will be made available for semi-public use. Vertical streets on the inside of the block will give each rooftop and household an equal opportunities and accessibility.



**Incremental development**  
To create a both feasible, collaborative and to realize a sense of belonging, an incremental development model will be introduced. This model will give the kampung inhabitants the possibility to (co-)create their own neighborhood within a framework that has been set, to secure a healthy, livable city structure.



**Vertical street network**  
To utilize the neighborhood's steep slope, the vertical streets within the building blocks will be connected with one-another to create a street network. These street networks on the elevated level will be made accessible from the same height of the slope.



**'Formal' pockets**  
The Basic housing elements are the building elements for in the incremental development strategy. The dwellings have a total floor space of 21 m<sup>2</sup>, based on Indonesia's minimum square meters for a 'healthy house'. On top of these 21 m<sup>2</sup>, the inhabitants get the opportunity for internal development of their dwelling, through the realization of a split level.

The split level is one of the elements, together with the transitional spaces and the roofscapes, which are implemented to generate a 'sense of belonging' to the new kampung structure. Through these elements, the kampung inhabitants are able to personalize their neighborhood elements, whilst still remaining within the 'health kampung' framework, which can be seen at the top of this page.

Indonesian dwellings, are usually build with a gradation from public spaces to the more private spaces. In the section of the basic housing elements, on the left, can be seen how the dwellings flip along whenever the street side changes to the vertical streets on the inside of the courtyard.

