



**The Why Factory**

# **P4 Reflection**

**Jajakarta - increasing the density  
of innercity kampungs**

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November 6, 2014

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## Studio

Chair The Why Factory (T?F)  
Theme Jajakarta  
Tutors Professor Winy Maas  
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## Aspect 1: What is the relationship between research and design in the graduation project?

The graduation studio researches a situation in which the population density of Jakarta, Indonesia is doubled. It looks at the implications of this doubling through various scales, ranging from the city (XL) to details (XS).

The graduation project is set up as a research by design studio. We test the impact of a variety of densification strategies through various scales and models.

As a group we researched on the qualities and issues of kampungs and re-use rules and tools in our new design proposals. We also researched the current qualities and issues of Jakarta in regard to the cities future growth projections and written a manifesto based on the conclusions from that research.

The goal of my project is to find various tools and strategies (both policies, architectural and infrastructural) that would be needed to doubling the kampungs population density. The current situation of the location is drawn in 3d and used to test these tools and strategies.

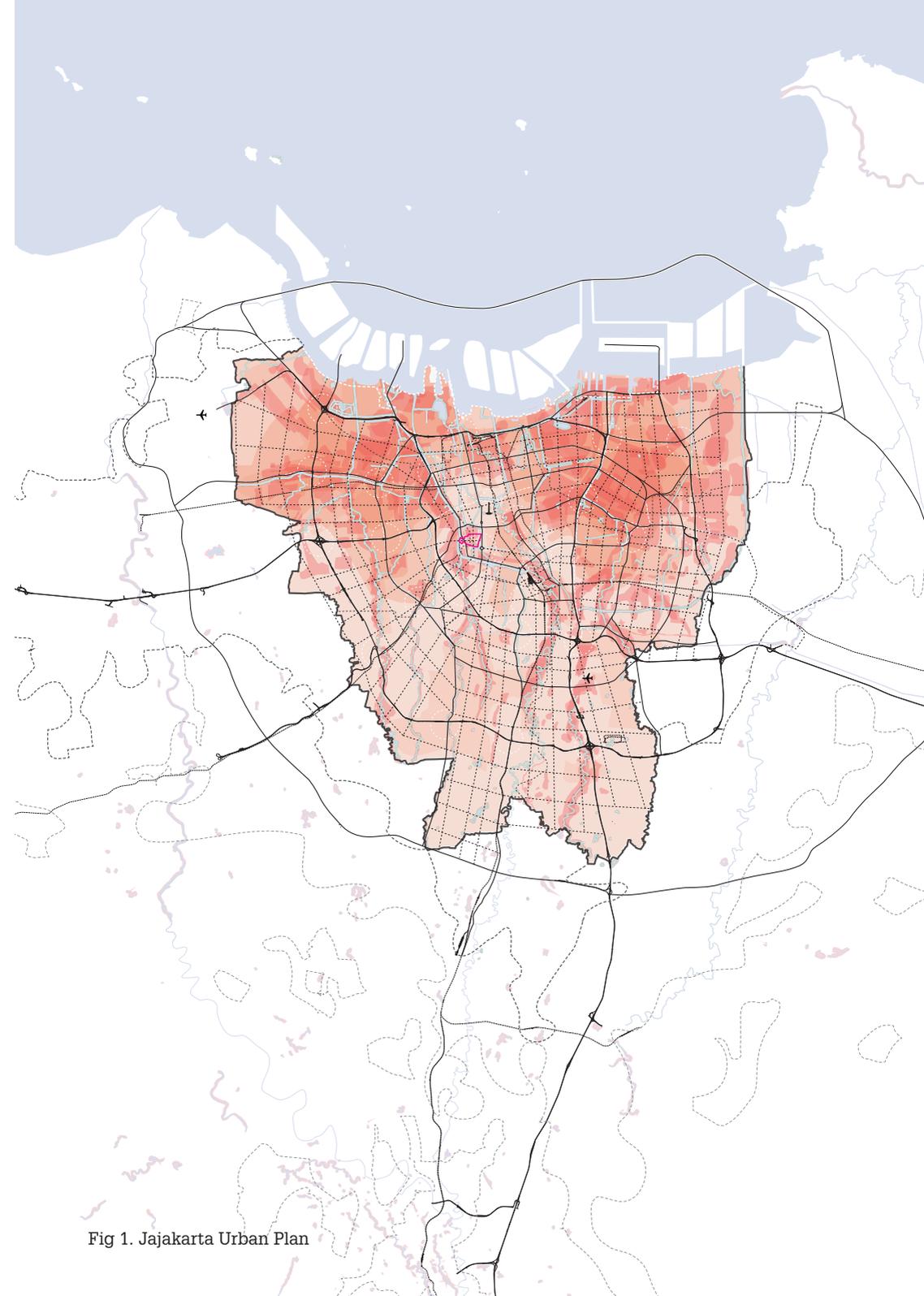


Fig 1. Jajakarta Urban Plan

## Aspect 2: What is the relationship between the theme of the studio and the subject/case study chosen by the student within this framework (location/object)?

We started this project as a group within T?F with the goal of researching possibilities of increasing the density of urban villages in South East Asia. The Why Factory started a research on this topic in 2007 with the Vertical Village studios, which lead to a publication in 2011. We planned on brining the knowledge and research further by focusing on the city of Jakarta, Indonesia.

Jakarta as a city was chosen because of the fact that 70% of the city consists of kampungs which are urban villages. The city is in a desperate need of a new vision on this informal part of the city while maintaining the growth of its global and formal city, the kota.

The studio research is divided into scales ranging from XL (the

entire city) to XXS (details). XL and L (Kebon Kacang, an kampung area of 2km in Jakarta) have been researched and designed by the group. The individual research focuses on 1 of 4 generic situation found within the L scale site (Kebon Kacang), which can be found throughout Jakarta. These are the M scales and are: the innercity-kampung, the kampung kota border, the riverfront and the economic and production centre.

My project (from the M to XXS scale) focuses on how to increase the centre of the kampungs, also known as inner-city-kampungs and mainly looks at strategies for mid-low to high-income housing and infrastructure.

XL jakarta	L kebon	M sites	S commu-	XS housing	XXS detail
<b>System</b> - Urban fabric - density - FAR	<b>System</b> - Urban fabric - density - Po/ km2 - FAR - open space	<b>System</b> - Urban fabric - density - FAR - Po/ km2	<b>System</b> - Urban fabric - structure - con- structability	<b>System</b> - Urban fabric - structure - con- structability	<b>System</b> - Urban fabric - structure - con- structability
<b>Infrastructure</b> - Transportation - road capacity - main roads	<b>Infrastructure</b> - Transportation - road capacity - main roads	<b>Infrastructure</b> - Transportation - road capacity - terti- airy roads	<b>Infrastructure</b> - Transportation - functional use - internal routing - park-	<b>Infrastructure</b> - Transportation - functional use - internal routing - park-	<b>Infrastructure</b> - Transportation - functional use - internal routing - park-
- public transport - rails network roads	- public transport - rails network roads	- public transport - park- ing roads	- building site - open space - com-	- building method flexi- bility	- building method flexi- bility
- Water management	roads stations	roads forms	<b>Urgencies</b> - flooding - land subsidence - traf- fic gridlock - pol- lution - pri- vativized	<b>Urgencies</b> - flooding - land subsidence - traf- fic gridlock - pol- lution - pri- vativized space - for-	<b>Urgencies</b> - flooding - land subsidence - pol- lution - waste

Fig 2. Overview of research scales

### Aspect 3: What is the relationship between the methodical line of approach of the studio and the method chosen by the student in this framework?

The Why Factory's research projects are positioned in a classical research tripod of models, views and software; of model cities, applications and storage. The research on the Future City is undertaken through the interactive composition of three fields. It speculates on possible theoretical models in the model city program. It makes counter proposals for existing cities.

Both the group and the individual parts of the graduation project have aspects in all 3 of the elements of the research tripod. 3D models of the city are used to test the quality and impact of both architectural and infrastructural strategies.

Parametric software tools have been used to show the impact of various scenarios of densification. Axonometric and section drawings of both the current and the future situation are used to test and showcase qualities to determine if the solutions maintain enough kampungness.

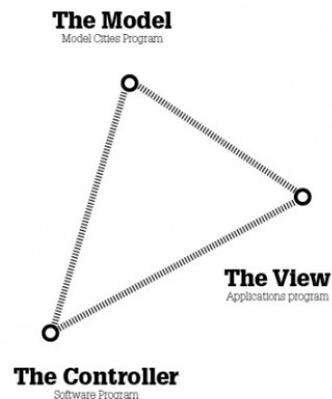


Fig 3. T?F research triangle

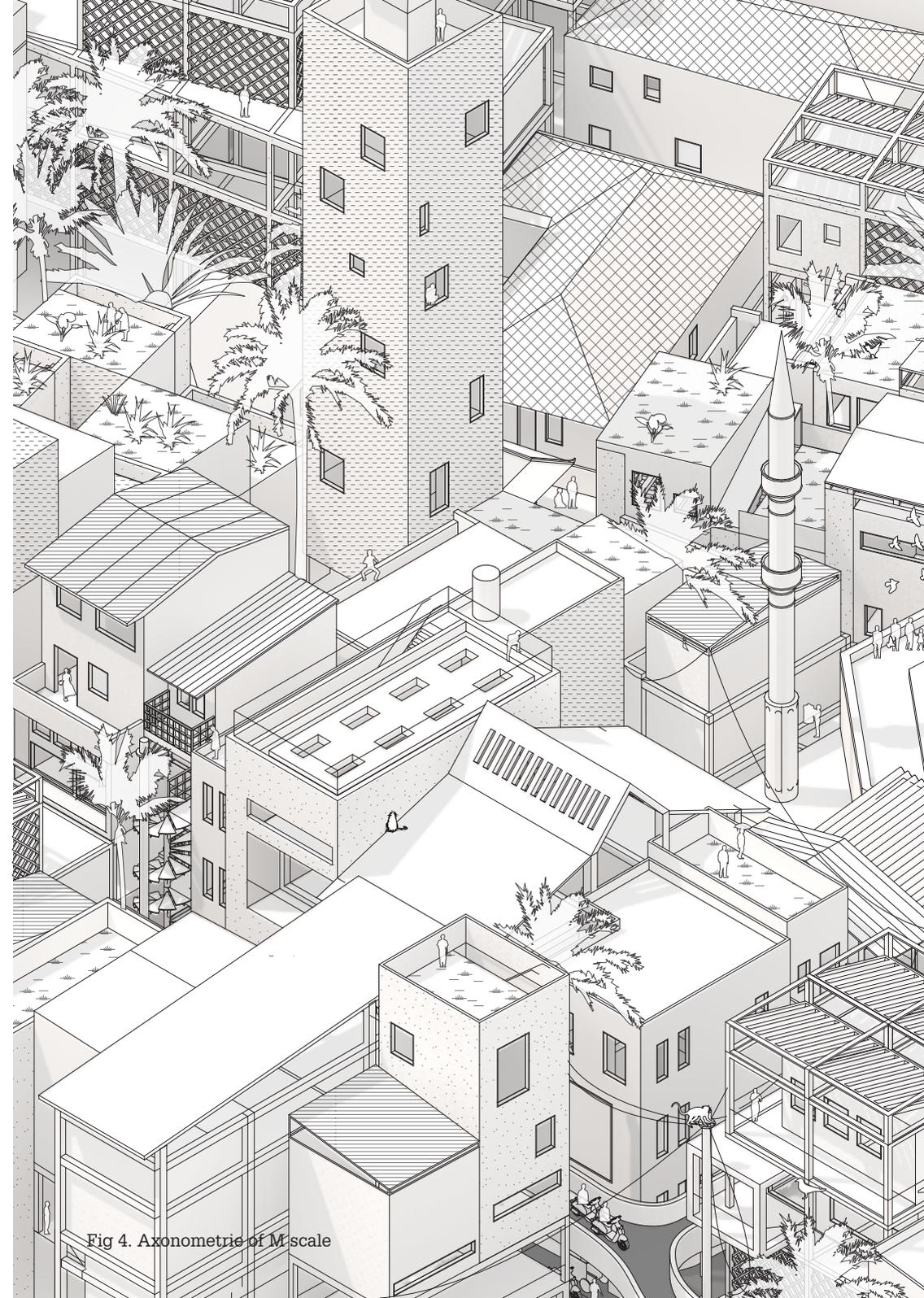


Fig 4. Axonometric of M scale

## Aspect 4: What is the relationship between the project and the wider social context?

Jabodetabek, the urban agglomeration consisting of DKI Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi, is the second fastest growing megacity on the planet (Robinson, 2011). Current projections show that Jabodetabek's population will reach 38 million people in 2030 (Jakarta municipality, 2014).

However, this growth will take place in a city that is facing major problems; all these issues are deeply interconnected and are seriously jeopardizing the city's livability. (Kusno, 2010; Robinson, 2011; Silver, 2007).

We believe these problems should be tackled with a radical reconsideration of Jakarta's urban fabric. We propose the double the amount of inhabitants, going from Jakarta to Jajakarta. In 2030 Jakarta will have expanded so much due to migration and population growth, and in this process overtaken

many adjacent cities, that it will be called Jabodetabekasepususesuci (Jakarta municipality, 2014). An unpronounceable name for a megacity that has become so addictive to growth that it will become uncontrollable. The municipality will be left incapable in effectively managing the dramatically enlarged city.

Stopping the urban sprawl will mean that the city center, known as DKI Jakarta, should increase its density; both in its inhabitants as in floor space, in order to be able to house the majority of the expected growth for all income classes. This change will require a new kind of urban fabric, in which the kampung is intensified. The re-envisioned Kampung will have to house more people than ever while maintaining its diverse income groups. Doubling the population density will offer the opportunity to tackle some of Jakarta's major issues while reimagining the core fabric of the city which is in grave need help.

Jakarta is not the only city that faces these kinds of issues. Other cities in Indonesia such as Yogyakarta, Semarang, Surabaya and Bandung are all facing similar issues due to massive migration from the countryside to the cities. The strategies on an architectural and infrastructural scale are therefore not site specific, but could be implemented within various all of Indonesia's kampungs and other south east Asian cities.

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Fig 5. Java and its large cities