The Kota-Kampung Border
shortened version

Kota-Kampung Integral
shortened version

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Introduction of theme
Two distinct worlds?
Collision of worlds
A shifting threshold
Opportunities of the border
current situation - 1:10,000
Kebon Kacang border
Kampung variety
Total flows

current situation - 1:1000
Jakarta 230%
JaJakarta

Jakarta 230%
JaJakarta
Doubled situation

Volumetric doubling

1:1000
How to preserve Kampung Culture?
Influenced by the Regionalist theories, I believe a profound attempt of creating a genuine culture-sensitive architecture is possible by introducing a form of continuity in a defined cultural tradition. If applied to the Kampung, an approach based on the experience of space seems to be problematic. Since the Kampung can be understood as a pragmatic and informal entity, the experience of materials, colours, natural light are merely a consequence of other design constituents. Within the inner city, the Kampungs that were embedded in Javanese building traditions have long gone. Many historians have noted that the global culture has gradually penetrated the Kampung life.

To my understanding, the Kampung culture can be found within its community oriented practices. This culture is strongly intertwined with numerous informal economies. These dynamic aspects of the Kampung are especially relevant when one considers the financial status of most Kampung-dwellers. I believe that understanding and facilitating this culture would solidify the position of the Kampung within the city.

Therefore, I believe that understanding the socio-economic dimension of the Kampung would offer the means of creating genuine culture-sensitive developments.
The Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSME) constitute 99.5% of the Indonesian economy’s enterprises. These soft spaces appear because the vast majority of enterprises are micro and small enterprises (MSEs). Transport, communication and other services account for 10% of the total enterprises. Trade, hotel and restaurant-related enterprises take a share of 29%. As many Kampung situated in the proximity of the Kota, they have become reliant on one another. For one an approximation of 40% of the Kota workforce Kota lives in a Kampung. On the other end, many Informal Business Enterprises (IBE) of the Kampung are dependent on the formal sector. Especially when one considers the Kota’s growing captive market, the IBE could serve as a stepping stone for lower income groups.

Sources

Socio-economic starting points

The wide range of rural settlements found within the Kampung house different income levels together with a large variety of functions. Depending on the exact definition, 60 to 80% of Jakarta’s population lives in the Kampung. In general, mostly the low to mid-income groups are housed within the Kampung. Spatially, the Kampung might best be described as vibrant villages. Inhabitants are very present within the many interconnected streets and corridors. As the inhabitants share different incomes and shops close to each other, the Kampung strongly rely on a sense of community.

Soft spaces create a blurred definition of economic space and residential space. In Jakarta, a majority of the enterprises are set up in an informal way. Economy of services and products. Examples of these services are: lodging, food catering, laundry services, telecommunication, delivery, small scale trading, etc. Together, these enterprises employ 90% of the Indonesian workforce. Both in services as in production, more than 50% of the IBE’s revenue is closely related to the formal sector.

In Jakarta, an estimate of 50% of Jakarta’s informal sector works as a ‘street-vendor’. An estimate 70% of Jakarta’s employed in the non-formal sector.

The productivity of these MSME is extremely low compared to Large scale enterprises (Rp/Worker). The Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSME) are a form of permaculture. A crucial strategy for the preservation of Kampung culture would be to offer the Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSME) a form of permanence.

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For the greater part these enterprises can be found in the agricultures sector: 51.5%.

Trade, hotel and restaurant-related enterprises from take a share of 29%.

Transport, communication and other service account for 10% of the total enterprises.

The Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSME) constitute 99.5% of the Indonesian economy’s enterprises.

Still, the MSME’s contribution to the country’s GDP is around 58%.

Currently, an estimate of 50% of Jakarta’s informal sector works as a ‘street-vendor’ due to these enterprises.

For one an approximation of the Kota’s growing captive market, the MSME could serve as stepping stone for lower income groups.

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Currently, almost half of the inhabitants of the area work at home or within the local neighbourhood. The survival of these informal enterprises is highly depended on its proximity to the formal sector. Especially when one considers the Kota’s growing captive market, the MSME could serve as a stepping stone for lower income groups.

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As street vendors in Jakarta are often blamed for causing traffic congestions and littering the city, some foreigners see street vending as an amazing culture if the vendors are well organized. ‘Jakarta has a lot of street vendors. It’s amazing because people can eat nasi goreng [fried rice] or fried chicken anywhere. It’s really nice; I can meet local people and try different food in one area, such as Jl. Sabang [in Central Jakarta],’ Reuben Blackie, a Londoner, said in a public discussion on Monday.

He said that based on his research, vendors operating on Jl. MH Thamrin and Jl. Jendral Sudirman in Central Jakarta could meet the demand of market segments like train commuters, office workers and taxi drivers. But because the spaces were extremely limited, many vendors had to occupy streets which led to congestions at pinch points.

It’s difficult to ignore the informal economic sector in Indonesia, with outdoor food vendors lining most city streets. In fact, in 2008 it was recorded that 68% of Indonesian workers were employed in the informal sector - half of which worked as street vendors. Throughout history, authorities forcibly remove vendors in the name of urban order and cleanliness, but in Jakarta, they’ve finally decided to accept them.

The administration will discuss the five-year plan with street vendor communities, while looking for the right place to build a malls. The administration plans to involve developers and others in the private sector to realize the plan through corporate social responsibility programs.

In the first phase, Jakarta administration will relocate some 15,000 street vendors to traditional locales. The vendors were upset with their new places and returned to familiar locations.

Almost one year after the relocation, however, many vendors are still unhappy with their new places. The third floor of Tanah Abang’s Blok G is all but abandoned.

The recent eviction of street vendors and squatters in Tanah Abang, Central Jakarta has sparked a public outcry, with the Jakarta Legal Aid Institute (LBH Jakarta) demanding the city administration provide livable housing and vending places for the evictees.

The Jakarta Governor Joko “Jokowi” Widodo and Deputy Governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama had to take responsibility for the evictions, which were against the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which has already been ratified by Indonesia in Law No. 11/2005 that stipulates people’s rights for humane housing.

“Jokowi and Ahok must be responsible for letting the people get evicted. If we don’t find a solution to this situation there will be fatal effects on the education, health and well-being of the people,” LBH Jakarta public advocate Handika Febrian said.
An uncontrolled duplication generates problematic conditions.
What if infrastructural change could kickstart Kampung growth?
Traffic situation

Bekasi
Depok
Tangerang Selatan
Tangerang
Bogor
DKI Jakarta
Traffic gridlock

Current situation
Common recommendations:

“Invest in infrastructure”

“Invest in public transport”
Envisionned: JET/MRT/Bus network

- Envisionned situation
- 'city corridors'
- new JET-ring
- 'neighbourhood corridors'
- new busways
envisionned situation

Project area: Kebon Kacang

Zoom-In
Envisioned situation

new JET
new busway

envisionned situation - 1:10,000

bus
MRT
JET

Envisionned situation
Envisionned situation

new MRT
new JET
new busway

1:5000
How can the Kampung grow?
The people that live in these buildings are quite rich so the green alley is a fine place to have a break. This was build as an entrance street to the kampung and has communal functions.

Local restaurants are important for everyday life, they provide communal asset. Directly situated at the collective street (2). One could even say that these houses have been here since Batavian times. The houses are old and have been made from a mixture of wood en concrete. Houses on top have been added much later and are very often in kampung Jaksa. They serve as a market as well as a place to sell your motorcycle.

A collective living room on the wall and a large collective of plants. These collective, or kampung-public, spaces are being used interactively. As seen here (1), by placing to private benches in front of each wall roof wall, another. This feeling of a living room is extra articulated through the roof another.

Also the houses only have 1 level. Wall roof wall This photo is taking on the route to the courtyard. A living space, a communal kitchen. 1 - Street dimensions are wider then in other parts of the kampung. 2 - The sides of the streets are used as benches and storage. 1 - In the center food storages and preparation takst place, a communal asset. 2 - The border between the house and the street is bridged by a collective kitchen.

The vegetation within the kampung is primarily a luxury, and thus very often in kampung Jaksa. They serve as a market as well as a place to sell your motorcycle. The kampung is not just formed by alleys, courtyards occur very often in kampung Jaksa. They serve as a market as well as a place to sell your motorcycle. Courtyards like these appear agreeable. Such as the laundry that is drying in the background. Photo taken in communal courtyard. Courtyards like these appear agreeable. The kampung is not just formed by alleys, courtyards occur very often in kampung Jaksa. They serve as a market as well as a place to sell your motorcycle. Courtyards like these appear agreeable.

As seen on the example on the left; the small restaurant (1) is on the wall and a large collective of plants. Also the houses only have 1 level. Very defining for the kampung is that sometimes the border between public and collective is relatively vague in the kampung. However, the transition between the collective street and the private even penetrates the collective. A collective living room on the wall and a large collective of plants. These collective, or kampung-public, spaces are being used interactively. As seen here (1), by placing to private benches in front of each wall roof wall, another. This feeling of a living room is extra articulated through the roof another.

There are seating arrangements on either side of the passage, they private is articulated in the kampung is vegetation. Plants and interaction. A collective living room on the wall and a large collective of plants. Very defining for the kampung is that sometimes the border between public and collective is relatively vague in the kampung. However, the transition between the collective street and the private even penetrates the collective.
Envisionned Kampung roads

- New roads
- Two-way streets
- North-south axis
- New JET
- New busway
- Direction system

Total traffic concept
Growth strategies

Growth strategies
Total flows
Ground level flows

envisionned situation - 1:1000

stop & go 'disconnected' from vital street

Third level flows

envisionned situation - 1:1000

stop & go 'disconnected' from vital street
Independent elements

Mono-rail development

Solution for vending / ojek services vehicle drop-off point

Solution for kota-growth fast city transport

Solution for vending / ojek services vehicle drop-off point
Who builds what?

The Podium
Government initiation

The Podium
Connective platform

The Podium

third level- 1:1000
Station layers

The Podium
Office layers

section two: commercial

The Podium
Under construction

The Podium
Project A.2
Vending Cascade

Project A.2
Vending Cascade
afvoergoot
afvoerrooster
Afvoerpijp
afdekvloer
beton vloer
haak tbv zeilbevestiging

Section 1:200

Level 0-3
Ground level flows

Upper level flows

envisionned situation - 1:1000
Solution for slow pace shopping traffic preserving kampung housing/commercial typology
Who builds what?

(s)Mall
MallSequence-shophouse typologies

commercial
residential

Sequence-shophouse typologies

(s)Mall
Project C
Kampung Mountain

Project C
Kampung Mountain
design for kampung: housing/commercial typology

network connector:
fine grain network to city network
Government builds elevating platforms

Kampung Mountain
Economic potential along kota-kampung route:

- Area along kota-kampung route

Kampung Mountain
Stacked shophouse typologies

Kampung Mountain
Project D

Elevated Market

Project D

Elevated Market
Upper level flows
Elevated Market

1:200

Design for
Kampung: Housing/commercial typology
Inner network node: Kampung market
Removes market form street
Who builds what?

bus platform by government
Elevated Market

Elevating ramps

new market area

Elevated Market
A framework for Kampung

simple roof + building framework

Elevated Market
A framework for Kampung

Volumetric growth of Kampung Housing/Commercial typology

Elevated Market
envisionned situation - 1:10,000

current situation - 1:10,000