Graduation Plan: Heritage & Architecture

Personal Information

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Studio

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Shared Heritage Studio</th>
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<tr>
<td>tutors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heritage:</td>
<td>Job Roos</td>
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<td>Cultural Value:</td>
<td>Nicholas Clarke</td>
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<td>Building Technology:</td>
<td>Paddy Tomesen</td>
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Argumentation

Choice of the Studio

Growing up in a former Dutch colony, Suriname, I am very curious to find out how colonial buildings can be translated into heritage and cultural value and what this can mean for present and future generations. I believe that making use of existing elements or even bringing back elements of past history only enriches the current cultural values of a community. It takes one back to his or her roots, consisting of a narrative that reminds them where they came from, how they came to be and what they can be.

I am motivated and inspired by the Shared Heritage studio because it does not only relate to the origins of my ethnicity, which consists of fifty percent Javanese, but it also drives me to bring gained knowledge back to my country and to continue studying on the different heritage transformation aspects, through application and re-evaluation. Therefore, participating in this studio will not only give me the necessary scientific knowledge, but also a practical and fundamental background for my future practice when I go back to my country.
Graduation Project

Title of Graduation Project
Collective Opportunities

Goal
Location
The intervention is located in the Braga street in the old colonial city center in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia.

The Posed Problem
The problem statement is focused on the livelihoods of the local people living in the kampongs. However, the informal sector should not be seen as a threat. Even though it is not recorded in the national GDP, the majority within the informal sector exists above the poverty line.

The livelihoods within the kampong are largely based on self-employment in the form of goods and services. This is widely known as informal economy and is usually not registered under official agencies, with no tax requirements or health services attached. Even though the informal sector is based on a “small risk, small profit” strategy, it still consists of certain risks; the conditions and circumstances in which they work, which is in most cases, established on a “work at home” basis, are not designed as such as the type of work requires it to be, such as lack of sanitary facilities and the required space and light, in other words a healthy work environment. These undesirable working and living conditions can result in an increase in diseases, which further result loss of daily wages from their livelihoods, which can further result in increase in bad working and living conditions.

Research Questions
Which cultural values can you take from the past, and apply it as a resource to the current situation of the kampong residents in order to support a necessary balance within their livelihoods?

Design assignment in which these result.
How can the informalities within the kampong community contribute to the transformation of a historical colonial building within the old shopping district of the Braga street?

In order to create a programme which sustains not only the kampong residents, but can also bridge the gap between the “informalities” of kampong Braga and the “formalities” of Braga street, it is vital to understand how both worlds function. The chosen case study, which is the colonial Hellerman building located in the Braga street, will accommodate facilities in order to sustain balance within the lives and livelihoods of the Kampong residents, not only focusing on the working class, but also ranging from younger to older generation, giving rise to an
intergenerational cultural exchange within the community as well as outside of the community. The former will be realized through urban farming and communal kitchens, whereby the latter is achieved by inviting people from outside of the community, to make use of the building, through educational purposes as well as providing a restaurant and market function in the programme of the building. The outcome of the intervention of the Hellerman building will thus result in an edge effect, which consists of an area where productivity and connections of different systems meet.

Process

Method description

To help answer the main question, research is conducted within various categories such as the informal economy, resiliency, living conditions within the kampong and the connection with the Braga street.

- Observation
  - Flows of people
  - Daily routines of a street vendor
  - Use of space
  - Cultural practices
- Interviewing
  - The head of the Kampong
  - The residents of the Kampong
  - The national and international tourists
  - Conducting surveys
- Sketching & Drawing
  - Site drawings
  - Reduction drawings of the street vendors and the necessary space for the income-earning activities
- Documenting
  - Analyzing the strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threads (SWOT) of kampong Braga, Braga Street as well the chosen heritage building for the project.

Literature and general practical preference

Bandung

• Gmelig Meyling, J. P. B. (1953). Bouwen in Indonesië: handleiding bij de constructie van woningen en loodsen. Stam's bouwtechnische serie; no. 6. Haarlem [etc.]: Stam

**Literature on Heritage, Conservation & Cultural Value**


**Design**


**Search Engines for Historical Photos, Maps & Newspapers**

• www.maps.library.leiden.edu
• www.colonialarchitecture.eu
• www.socrates.leidenuniv.nl
• www.narcis.nl
• www.worldcat.org
• www.media-kitlv.library.leiden.edu
• www.delpher.nl
• www.delpher.nl
• www.archive.org
• www.bonas.nl
• www.geheugenvannederland.nl
Reflection

Relevance

The purpose for this project derives not only from personal experience but also from a global perspective, which aims for providing and sustaining food security and a healthy work and living environment within an already densely built urban area, characterized by poor living conditions. This will have a direct influence on, not only the economic situation, but also on the life and well-being of the residents. They will be able to achieve more. However, in order to achieve more when one prefers this, there needs to be room for growth and adequate systems.

Time planning

Phase P1 Research & Analysis
Week 3.1 – Week 3.6
• Research on different themes and topics
• Formulate fascination
• Research literature on fascination
• Work on graduation plan

Week 3.7 – Week 3.8
• Site analysis
• Defining site of intervention and design task

Week 3.9
• P1 presentation on 9th of April
• Process feedback from P1 presentation

Phase P2 Concept Design
Week 3.10 – Week 4.10
• Research and working on different design scenarios for the programme of the building
• Development of design proposal
• Work on Position Paper: hand-in on the 24th of May
• Finalizing concept of the building programme and intervention

Week 4.11
• Work on P2 presentation
• P2 presentation on the 19th of June

Vacation (July & August)
• Process feedback from P2 presentation
• Finalizing drawings on the current state of the building
• Finalizing the Cultural Value analyses book
Phase P3 Update Presentation  
**Week 1.1 – week 1.9**  
- Work on design research and model  
- Development of design proposal  
- Finalizing research on design typologies, strategies and requirements  
- P3 presentation: date to be determined

Phase P4 Elaborated Design  
**Week 1.10 – week 2.5**  
- Development of final design, including technical drawings and research models  
- Work on Reflection Paper  
- P4 presentation: date to be determined

Phase P5 Final Design  
**Week 2.5 – week 2.9**  
- Finalizing all the required products for the final presentation  
- Work on Graduation Report  
- P5 presentation: date to be determined