P2 Graduation Plan

Title: Integrating street vendors in Jakarta’s architecture

Teachers
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PRODUCT

Problem statement
While the informal sector is of great importance to a large part of the Indonesian population it should be noted that it does not get any attention within the urban and architectural design. Street vendors are designated to operate in the residual spaces of the city, where they are getting more and more excluded. Now the residual space is decreasing with increasing traffic flow and rapidly increasing real estate development, the street vendors become the victims. A change in attitude is necessary: an integral approach in which not only the individual interests are taken into account but also the significance within the city.

Goal
Exploring the possibilities of a more integrated design approach in which not only individual requirements are taken into account, but also the significance within the city. This is needed to develop a more sustainable city. In this case the inner city of Jakarta is taken as location. This research will illustrate the typical issues that arise in fast developed megacities in South-East Asia. The design will propose a possible architectural intervention which will cope with these issues.

PROCESS

Method description
To understand the socio-historical context literature for framework and more recent (and subjective newspaper) articles are relevant. To find out what to design analyses of existing situation will be done and actor interviews conducted within several social-economic layers as to create a more democratic outcome. Possibility of combining program and integrated approach. Mapping and analysis of location. Based on this research a series of recommendations will follow. The design will illustrate possible spatial interventions based on previous formulated recommendations.
literature and general practical preference

An analysis of examining multi-actors of the neighborhood space and the varying interests and needs are taken into account. The suggestion hybrid role of architects/urban planners to a democratic and integral approach and a more efficient and sustainable urban planning and architecture.

Practical preference: case studies in Indonesia of open air (mall-) architecture as Ciwalk and PVJ in Bandung and Beach Walk in Bali and case studies of open air architecture in Singapore – taken in account the difference in culture and policy.

REFLECTION

relevance

Academic relevance: research the detailed spatial effects of the rapid urbanization, especially regarding the segregation and the effect on the street vendors. These issues are not only typical for Jakarta; it touches upon many aspects in different layers of the built environment as well as on the culture (/history and politics). The relevance of an integrated approach in architecture (and urbanism) in creating a more sustainable future.