Social Design
Urban neighborhood remediation, Bandung, Indonesia

Main author
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Project data
Context: Architecture, building and civil engineering
Client: Habitat for Humanity Indonesia
Background: Public commission
Planned start: January 2016

Summary and appraisal by the jury
The jury greatly appreciates the efforts undertaken by the group of young designers to improve the quality of informal settlements in Indonesia. Particularly valued is the project’s vision to conceive of sanitation concurrently as an architectural, urban and a social project. Infrastructure design is viewed in terms of its physical and societal impact, improving the environment while improving community relations.

Sustainability concept
People: The project expands the definition of sustainability beyond ecological terms into the area of social sustainability. By engaging the involvement of inhabitants, they have increased awareness of how better hygiene improves their quality of life. Improvement of Bukit Jarian and other marginalized areas depend on the provision of basic services, equal resource distribution, adequate social infrastructure, and programs – needs which have conventionally been ignored. The project provides necessary sanitation system infrastructure and public spaces in the overly-dense fabric in the form of a dynamic and productive zone.

Plan: The aim of the project is also to restore the defective environment along the riverside. Water that was once a danger is now a resource. Wetlands filter the water through the site, which can be used for irrigation in urban agriculture and grey-water applications filtered through several processes of filtration. Building itself doesn’t tread on greenery, it is floating and framing on greenery and river to reduce footprint also creating a vista from upper level of dense fabric.

Prosperity: The long-term prospect is the priceless education impact for inhabitants through a learning center that is assisted by local government. This project also serves as a catalyst that encourages new uses in the surrounding areas. The agriculture encourages a new micro-economy and replaces the abandoned riverside to public esplanade and greenery.

Place: The site is fundamentally transformed from an inaccessible and irresponsible landfill along the riverside into a desirable and productive space. The building adapts Indonesian architecture that shows through tropical climate typology combined with the usage of concrete as well as a dynamic node of public space with both fixed and flexible programs.

Further authors
Kenneth Sowarts, Raymond San, Steve Soesanto and Raynaldo Theodore, students, Universitas Katolik Parahyangan, Bandung, Indonesia

The design aims to improve the deteriorating physical and social conditions of the Bukit Jarian Kampong in Bandung. Two mutually-dependent measures are initiated. First, the scheme introduces a sanitation hub as public space in the center of the slum. Second, the project’s objective is to restore the polluted river, which has been used for an extensive period as a garbage dump. Designed in a square pattern of bridges, buildings and platforms over a landfill bordering the river, the proposed hub is accessible from several sides, opening connections to the neighborhood while providing a range of public amenities, such as public toilets, a recycling facility and a learning center.

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