

UI UF CU

Working Notes

Colloquium Two

19 January 2016 issued 29 January 2016

Group 1A Setu Babakan
Exploring Setu Babakan: Reviving Cultural and Environmental Sustainability

The contents include 'then and now' conditions of Setu Babakan in space and time. The methodology of the survey includes a comparison between the master plan in 2005 with some agriculture to the conditions in 2105 with a larger lake, an island and still some agriculture. The Master Plan is divided into Zones A -F for purpose of analysis. Land use data was analyzed. The methodology includes observations from two field surveys, one on a weekday and the other on the weekend. Interviews were conducted with visitors, tourist and residents. According to some of the Betawi respondents, the government was not involved in the process. The survey process also involved mapping streets, footpaths, bike paths, parking locations and identifying interview spots. Parking areas occur in the 5.5-meter street width around the lake. People also sit around the lake.

As shown in the section, in the future, the pedestrian way around the lake will be widened to 14 meters for pedestrians and horse carriages. The distribution of trash bins was analyzed as well as the identification of cultural water centers and a boating map. The green area along the lake also has places for selling and eating food plus fishing activities. The transportation activities were observed, both on the weekend and during the weekdays. The Betawi architecture includes Modern, Traditional and Traditional Modern Styles.

The older generation is concerned about the degradation of Betawi culture. We considered the conditions of the food stalls, the settlements around the lake and the connections between human activities and the environment. The traditional houses have verandas overlooking the lake.

Environmental indicators include waste treatment. We found gaps in the waste treatment and management plans. There is also the potential to preserve the community and to add tourist attractions to support the local community.

1. Comments

Prof. Jocelyn - The presentation hits all the highlights, but changing speakers was disruptive in the short amount of time available. A one-person presentation might be better.

Prof. Andrea - It is a good idea to try to keep eye contact with the audience and not turn your back in the presentation.

2. Question - Bill

After your research, what are the primary things you take away from the experience? Think of three hard and fast facts.

Answer

Through observations and interviews we mapped the activities and relationships of people with the lake. Trash bins were broken or missing. Fishing is for both consumption and for a hobby. The potential for Setu Babakan exists as a tourism place.

In comparing the temporal aspects of their behavior in terms of 'before and after', there is a mistrust of the government. The Betawi people wish to attract people to the lake and revive their culture.

3. Question – Prof. Li Yu

I have both a comment and a question. The presentation is too wide and needs to be focused on what is the key point. Then, how can access to the area be improved? Where is the location for the parking? There is no public transport, so would you want to add a shuttle bus? The visitors are not charged an admission fee. What is meant by the cultural sustainability and how does it lead to environmental sustainability? Do we have an understanding of the environmental system?

4. Wrap-Up - Kyle

Looking at time and place, you cannot plan for the future by looking at the past. Look at the island – the solutions and ideas and incorporate a sense of time with the island.

Answers

Cultural sustainability preserves the essence of the culture and makes it come forward. When you enter you would immediately see evidence of Betawi culture. The younger generation is faced with a change of values coming from the outside.

The theme of culture is a series of events between past and present. We cannot separate culture from the environment or from architecture and artifacts.

Group 1B Setu Babakan Water, Green Space and Lifestyle

Sixty questionnaires were distributed over a two-day period. We also collected water data about the poor quality of water, types of water sports, causes of the water pollution that are attributed to tourists and bad policy from the local government. We also considered the influence on water on the community and how people, (tourists and locals) interact with water. We also discussed solutions to water problems at outlets, islands and bridges. We looked at the lakes in regard to current liquid and solid waste and then towards future operability for a more natural green lake. We took water samples and based on the brown water at Setu Babakan, it seems to be of a better quality than the light brown color at Setu Mangga Bolong.

The community is trying to defend the water quality. Their lifestyle around the lake includes snail harvesting and fishes cultivation. The future plan is to add green space around the lake. The history of the Betawi people is founded on the connection between water and green space.

Our methodology raised the following questions:

1. What are the connections between water, green space and lifestyle that are particular to Setu Babakan?
2. How does the quality of water affect the lifestyle?
3. Will the green space become a tool to improve the lifestyle and the quality of the environment relative to carbon emissions?

Questions and Answers

1. Comment – Prof. Jocelyn

I would like to add a clarification about the water quality testing. There is way that provides data based on observation. A second way is based on central government data. The color of water is an important standard. We don't want people to think that we tested the water to make a scientific judgment. The color of the water doesn't determine whether the water quality is good or not. We have to make sure that people understand that we did not physically test the water. We have to ask, "What are the standards."

2. Questions – Prof. Abimanyu

There are three interests: two in the west and one in the south. Check the entrance as it determines how you plan the area. What kind of culture do you have in relation to the future? What is the culture? What should be changed or improved? What is the water quality in relation to the other areas? Most of the people living there are not Betawi people.

Answer

How does the culture affect the water quality? We would like to see later on how an improvement in water quality will improve the culture. Do you have any suggestions? There is no facility yet for the improvement of water.

Group 2A UI Lakes Upstream - Agathis Lake

Our presentation covers: Outline, Introduction, Facts and Findings, Interesting Points and Issues

In terms of land use, we have considered buildings, water and vegetation on the site and wastewater poured into the channel. We also considered how the UI Campus Master Plan engages the relationship between humans and the environment and between water and environmental elements.

Our findings are that families living in formal housing pay for trash removal. A local family can earn on average Rp. 500,000.-/week collecting plastic bottles and papers. In the informal settlements, families share toilet and shower facilities with the wastewater going into the lake or river.

The government tries to manage sewage treatment. The formal houses are in good order with wide and clean roads. Many of the houses are rented and shared by students. Entertainment activities occur in the public open space. Improvements envisioned for the community include grassland and ponds for community use.

Our analysis diagrams look at waste management in the formal and informal communities. We consider how the upstream is flowing to the neighborhood and the river. Our analysis includes issues about raising public awareness of waste management, integration of the formal and informal neighborhoods and how the government controls the rules.

Questions and Answers

1. Comment/Questions – Prof. Li Yu

In the survey you are talking about the poor children. This is not the main focus of the work. We are looking at the solid waste issue and why it happens. You may find another solution.

Answer – In the neighborhood, people are not concerned with the water channel. For trash management, the formal neighborhood is led by the local government. In the informal neighborhood, they burn the waste. People don't necessarily throw trash into the channel. For the grey water and black water, yes, it is thrown into the creek. Sewage is seen floating in the stream.

2. Comment – In relation to the family and the community, we are building up information from the community leader to understand the relationships and the responsibilities across the community boundaries. The second issue, we are potentially developing further ideas, which are related to family economics and how they make their living.

3. Comments/Questions

Prof Li Yu – Think about the synergies and the systems.

Prof. Jocelyn – This is a good collection of data, but we cannot read it. In data visualization, what is important is that we see the data. What are you trying to tell us with your data communications?

Prof. Ridwan

It is a very interesting presentation. My concern is about the toll road itself. It will have a huge impact to the change of the area in the future. How far have you tried to get data from the city? I.e. think of the changes that have occurred on Jl. Margonda in the past 3-5 years, especially in relation to retail growth.

Answer – The Toll Road Project will cut off access. We think that there is another way. How can the Toll Road be used for another function? We have been thinking about a wetland for tourism. How

can this be maintained by the local people? The connections between the UI Campus and the neighborhood will be cut off.

Prof. Ridwan – You should also consider how it will change Margonda Street because there will be a new commercial connection.

4. Comment – Prof. Andrew

For Formal/Informal, how do we privilege or prioritize the Formal? In formal activity, it can be very important for social connectivity and environmental protection. The informal network and how it could feed through to policy considerations is important.

Group 2B UI Lakes - Upstream Celebration

Presentation

We hope that the river and the stream can celebrate people being around the water and the water from UI. Water from the UI Lakes function as part of a whole mechanism in the system, so that the water is a journey in itself. People may not appreciate the water. Brown areas mark the main problems. The UI wetlands act as a cleaner.

The markets and the apartments do not have an appropriate water treatment system. The second problem is around Margonda Street where they sell food and the problems with the customers throwing their waste into the river.

The next step is to focus on the Community Market which is 4 kilometers away from UI. There are vegetables, fresh meat, and animals in the market. There is a temporary garbage dump at the back of the market. Traders along the river throw trash into Kali Baru because the dump is quite far away. The houses dump their grey water into Kali Baru.

In the settlements, there are two types: transients along the river and residents along the street. Activities in the settlement include playing soccer, but they have no place to play soccer. Also the men fish along the riverbanks. The men work as traders and at business. Presumably, the women are at home. On the map there is a blue line for the river. The community has their market long the river. They built an illegal bridge over the river. They also hang their clothes over the river and use the river bank for illegal parking. People in the commercial areas throw their waste into buckets, then the contents are dumped into the river. We also designated organic waste (red) and non-organic waste (blue) on the map. In defining the issues, our goal is to ask, “Is it natural or sustainable?” The questionnaire does not ask whether the respondents need open space. There seems to be no awareness to have open space.

Questions and Answers

1. Question – Prof. Andrea

I am thinking about the next steps. How do you take this project forward? You need to think at a different scale. How can you make the place more sustainable? How do you make interventions that go beyond the site?

2. Question – Prof. Ridwan

The issues and the images are powerful. There is the potential for breaking up the idea behind the sustainability. What is the major issue about the whole thing? You should propose something about how you can respond to this issue.

3. Question – Prof. Li Yu

All the issues or the problems come from data collection. Try to identify the key problems. Is there space for green infrastructure? But, in the residential areas, there is no space for green infrastructure. Around the lake there is space to combine green infrastructure.

4. Question – Prof. Andrew

This presentation is interesting at a conceptual level in thinking of water as part of a system. In/Out systems are dynamic. They are not static. What is happening over time? What might we look forward to in the future? Who might be affected and how will the effect impact the dynamics of the system?

Answer

We need to pay more attention upstream to find a better connection between the river and the lake.

Groups 3A & 3B Setu Rawa Besar

Presentation

We divided the area into 5 zones for surveys and observations, including formal government housing, education and slums. The survey forms an equation based on variables of gender, age, highest education levels, etc. What are the problems they (the respondents) are facing? The activities related to water are cooking, bathing, and cleaning. The respondents say that the residents no longer use the lake. The immigrants use the lake for fishing. Among the suggestions from the survey include: better waste management, better irrigation and the residents are open to the idea for a recreational space for social activities. In terms of planning, we noticed that a courtyard is used to play badminton. In the community social housing, the main road is used as a public space. Some public spaces are not in good condition. For example, the basketball hoop is broken, so the courtyard is used for kids to play football

instead. There is a mosque and we noted the call to prayer. Most of the area is filled with government housing so during the time of our survey from 2 p.m. to 5:30 pm, most people are at work and not a lot of people are going back and forth.

In relation to the key plan, the area is quiet. There are a few supermarkets. The respondents of each generation think that the environment is important. Zone C is used for educational purposes. There is a high school. Behind the informal settlements, the students collect the garbage. In Zone B, the space is shared with 22 households. There is a pump within view. The channel is full of garbage. People gather worms for fishing. There is a rich life in the slum with chickens running around and fish ponds. There is public life and time for chit-chat. There is a traditional market area and people rent houses.

In terms of the zonal analysis, we looked at gardens, waste, flooding and people's interaction with water. Our diagram of three intersecting circles concerns: Water, Waste and Living Space. Drinking water is sold. We looked at waste disposal and living spaces.

In considering a spatial representation of the problem of drinking water, we also discussed policy interventions. In terms of public living space, the government implemented a 50-meter setback, which is currently filled with rental housing. Vertical housing is proposed as future policy. Another policy addresses wastewater disposal. The policy proposed would consider the use of septic tanks for waste water disposal. As part of our micro analysis, we scrolled the regulations. We asked ourselves, 'Why do such regulations exist?' Our next objective is how to make regulations.

Questions and Answers

1. Question - Prof Abimanyu

I am surprised that none of you are talking about Setu Rawa Besar in relation to Depok City with 2 Million residents and also in relation to JABODETABEK. If we consider the location in relation to the next megapolitan region, it will be in the center. How does the possibility of the future impact your concept? What kind of data do you need to connect to that idea?

Answer – Since both groups accessed the site from different transportation modes, actually, the site can be developed for more industries with empty land used for green space. I would add that we have been talking to people from the government. Even if the regulation is good and it is updated every five years, there is an impression that the government didn't really do an analysis based on what people need and an analysis based on the present conditions. In considering urban renewal in Depok, maybe it will be in terms of the Depok Regional Township in the future.

2. Question – Miktha

I would like to address a problem for your presentation in fully talking about the data and compiling data. Today it should be about design strategies. Do you want to stick with the regulations? The idea is to play with the kind of potential the site offers and to focus on what kinds of things you want to pursue. The 'Web of Water' is missing. If Water is the main ingredient, you should be able to collaborate (and

correlate) water with anything. If you already catch the issue, then we have very little time to analyze the parameters.

3. Question – Prof. Andrea

It is really great that the group managed to do site visits and analysis together and also to consider waste water and how it is related to living space and how it is related to the big concept. How can we move forward to make the situation better for these people? How can we make the whole area better?

4. Comment – Adam

This is a great presentation. It is surprising to see the extra effort and undertaking in relation to this iterative process of giving presentations. Pay attention for the last presentation and put time into it to create a solid product.

5. Wrap-Up – Kyle

I am looking at themes and finding ‘Connections’ between the interviews and what went into the field work to observe the environment, the built environment and how it is related to society. For the final presentations, I urge you to explore the connections that you have found and to state the main topics in connection with water and lifestyle.

Realizing that everything is connected, there are greater implications over the larger area. Collaboration is essential. Use your expertise to divide and conquer! Consider the government, the visitors, the community and the stakeholders. Lastly, as you get closer to the final theme of ‘Connections’, make a comprehensive and holistic approach. The potential is to go beyond the large impacts. First, wrap up the data collection and analysis. Second work together. Third, all desires are for collaborating together in creating a solution.

To recap, 1) Prioritize issues and solutions. 2) Find ways to incorporate from start to finish a solution and how to implement it. 3) Also take some time to practice on each side with your power point presentations.

Tomorrow will be a very busy day and the point is to collaborate. We are all here for each other. We all have data and ideas and we need to be confident in innovative solutions.

6. Comment – Prof. Ridwan

The scenarios for Thursday should be more interesting and with specific titles. These should be eye-catching to persuade people to see your presentation. Explore this idea by looking at the key issue as a linkage or solution for the key areas. Trigger your creativity towards spatial analysis and hypothetical solutions, then the presentation will be interesting.

7. Comment – Prof. Abimanyu

The First Group is related to Culture. Second, how can the concept and policy of the government of each area be related to either support or stop the new concept. How can you develop a way for structuring a 'Policy of Water' as a concept to develop a city? The place is in the center of the regional area. Plan for the future even when you talk about culture or tradition, as the possible growth of the city. A good product would convince the government and the people for this city and other cities too.

End of Working Notes 29 01 2016