



URBANISM

Volume 2, Issue 1, 2023

an urban design journal



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Asia-Pacific Urban Designers - APUD



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News From Editorial Board



Jerusalem, Unsplash, 2018

https://unsplash.com/photos/B5a_mgBLBX8?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium

Salam, Urban Designers. We realize design must have further impacts, not only on aesthetic matter, or giving people something nice to please their eyes, but also on other major things that people need in life, such as wealth and health. This time we discuss things that can economically impact a city. We see it through several things from the license of an architect,

the transit-oriented design, agricultural commodity, to social media.

We see that the basic need of the city's inhabitants must be fulfilled first before anything else: food, place to stay/housing, and clothes. It starts from the easiness of the city's inhabitants to be able to get income, that is to work, especially on their passionate jobs/occupations/professions.

Generally, every profession is hard-earned, either we are a bricklayer, courier, driver, construction worker, foreman, architect, urban designer, or urban planner. We must have certain educations and or hands-on experiences first to master the works that we do now. And that take many years of our life time, our money, and energy, with failures and successes along the way. So it is very important for Government to ensure their own people can get income easily by working in their own city. It is their own people, not tourists, who are the main contributors of the city's regional income, even the country's national income. If the Government fails to do so, their people automatically look for more beneficial environments who value them better, and work in other cities or even other countries. This is a loss for the city/country.

Government must make their own people a priority to be accepted, when their people apply for jobs or establish their own companies. If they apply for jobs, Government must regulate this prioritization either in government institutions or in private companies that

operate in their cities/countries. United Arab Emirates is a good example for this. 0 (zero) unemployment for their citizens first, only then foreigners can work in their cities.

This easiness must happen too in certification, if it is really needed. Since long time ago, many companies and governments have not required certification. Even many of them now do not require degree certificates, do not see either we are a bachelor, master, or doctoral graduates, not to mention, from which institution we were graduated from. They have seen many times that our productivity to give what the company expects, do not align with how high our education is, even when our studies match the job. Some professions, including architect, have proven, that we do not need a degree to be the expert in that, not to mention an additional certification. Here are some famous architects without architectural degrees, leave alone certificates: Frank Lloyd Wright, Louis Sullivan, Le Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe, Buckminster Fuller, Luis Barragán, Carlo Scarpa, Tadao Ando, and Peter Zumthor.

Surprised?

Certification surely generates money, but only to government or the association and the certificate-issuing company partnering the government. It causes difficulties for people, including their own inhabitants, just to make a living for their family, and to contribute to their own city. It takes their money, more time, and energy, instead of focusing them to save and earn more, and automatically contribute more to their cities/countries. If your Governments are still doing this, they must change it.

The easiness and fastness of people moving around in the city also contributes to the people's, the regional, and the national income. It saves cost, time, and energy. It is good for the environment. The good design of it supports the increasing of people's productivity, wealth, and health.

Government must also know what their most potential commodities are, beside their people.

Only then, they can make plans to focus spending the resources they have (their money, human resource, and regulation), in optimizing and developing the commodities for the welfare of their people. Spatial plans, designs, and architectures, are parts of it.

And in this time when telecommunication technology grows so fast, we can use social media to the advantage of our people, city, and country. We can use them, for example, for branding our cities, promoting our commodities and our people's businesses, also connecting all of the inhabitants, and providing what they need.

This is your quality journal. Have a quality reading. Cheers!

Asia-Pacific Urban Designers
for sustainable urban life

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Research & Articles

Analysis Of Leading Commodities In The Agricultural Sector Every Distric In The Development Of Agropolitan Area

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Abstract

The agricultural sector in Karo Regency's GRDP in 2016 reached 8,492,911.51 million and in the last 4 years, the agricultural sector has continued to increase. The development of the agricultural sector has been developed through the agropolitan concept centered in the District of Merek, but it is not well developed and its production is relatively lower than others sub-districts. Agropolitan development requires the determination of leading commodities by their production, while the main commodities of each sub-district and production centers of leading commodities based on vegetables, fruits, rice, and secondary crops for agropolitan areas are also not fully known. For this reason, an analysis of leading commodities and production centers is carried out through Location Quotient, Shift Share and Scoring in addition to knowing the carrying capacity of human resources and infrastructure. The results of the analysis state that the main commodities of each sub-district are different and the vegetable production

center is located in Simpang Empat District, the fruit production center is located in Merdeka District and the rice and secondary food production center is located in Tigabinaga District. As well as the assessment of the carrying capacity of the infrastructure to support the development is also different, the results of the scoring of the location of the production center for fruits are still low, vegetables are low and secondary crops are moderate. These results could provide a theoretical foundation for further developing the Agropolitan area.

Keywords: *legibility, spatial configuration, tourism, space syntax, Tlocor*



Introduction

North Sumatra is one of the provinces in Indonesia which is one of the largest provinces in Indonesia. One of the regencies in North Sumatra is Karo Regency which has agricultural potential. The most prominent agricultural sector in the area is the production of vegetables and fruit.

In Karo Regency GRDP data in 2016 the agricultural sector reached 8,492,911.51 million, the highest of other sectors and in the last 5 years, the agricultural sector has continued to increase and this sector also dominates the economic structure of Karo Regency, which is 56.06%. This means that the agricultural sector is the sector that provides the largest contribution to the economy of Karo Regency.

In the development of the Karo Regency area, it has been designated as an agropolitan area of the Bukit Barisan Highlands which has been stated in the 2013-2033 North Sumatra Provincial Spatial Plan which is located in the Merek District and the Karo Regency Regional Spatial Plan 2011-2031 with the

location in the Merdeka District and Tiga Panah, but the determination made by the Karo Regency Government is still in the process of being ratified. The development of agropolitan areas is prioritized in the agricultural sector to support the increase in local revenue.

The agropolitan area of Karo Regency, as the location of its development has been determined, is not well developed. This is evidenced by one of the supporting agropolitan facilities such as the agribusiness sub-terminal (STA) in the District of Merek not functioning and the amount of production grouped into food crops of vegetables, fruits, and crops are also relatively lower than the sub-districts in Karo Regency. So that it is necessary to select a potential location for an agropolitan area based on leading commodities and the location of the largest production of leading commodities from the vegetable, fruit, rice, and secondary food crop groups in each sub-district in the Karo Regency. For this reason, the purpose of this study is to find out the leading commodities of each sub-district and determine the production centers of

areas which are divided into vegetable crops, fruit crops and secondary crops and scoring as an addition to determining the carrying capacity of human resources, and the existing sub-district infrastructure in the development of agropolitan areas. Research Method

A. Data Collection Methods

The method of data collection was carried out by primary and secondary survey methods. The primary survey was conducted through the observation method, while the secondary survey was conducted by reviewing the literature and the institutional survey by collecting data relevant to the research.

B. Analysis Method

To answer the research objectives, an analytical method is needed to achieve it. This analytical method is related to the research objective, namely to analyze the leading commodities and the location of the production centers for the leading commodities. However, in this study

also added a scoring that is useful to find out how the supporting capacity of human resources and existing infrastructure for the development of agropolitan areas.

1. Determining Featured Commodities
The analytical method used to determine the leading commodities of each sub-district is Location Quotient Analysis (LQ) and Shift Share Analysis (SSA).

The steps in calculating LQ and SSA analysis are carried out in the following stages.

- a. Location Quotient (LQ)
The LQ model is expressed through the following mathematical

$$LQ_i = \frac{p_i/lf_i}{P/LF}$$

p_i = the number of patents in location i

lf_i = The labor force population for location i

P = the sum of patents statewide

LF = the sum of labor force statewide

- b. Shift Share Analysis (SSA)
The SSA model is expressed through the following mathematical

Explanation:

R = The value of commodity production in the district in the early years.

ri = The value of commodity production in the district in the last year

nt = The value of commodity production in the district in the last year

nt' = The value of commodity production in the district in the last year

Nt = The total production value of the district in the first year

Nt' = The total production value of the district at the end of the year

PP>0 = Fast growth.

PP<0 = Slow growth.

PPW>0 = Good competitiveness

PPW<0 = Can't compete well

PB>0 = Commodity growth including progressive (leading).

PB<0 = Commodity growth sluggish.

2. Determining the Main Commodity

Productio Center (Location of Agropolitan Area) The method of determining the production centers of leading commodities is by adding up the production of leading commodities that have been produced through Location Quotient and Shift Share analysis in each sub-district with the highest distribution of vegetables, fruits and rice and

secondary crops, which is the location of the development location of the agropolitan area from each group.

3. Scoring

The scoring method is used in addition to supporting the results of the previous analysis. The purpose of this scoring is to find out how much the carrying capacity of the existing facilities and infrastructure for the development

of agropolitan areas in the district is.

The math formula for scoring is as follo $I = \frac{R}{N}$

Explanation:

I = Class Interval

R = Highest Score Total - Lowest Total Score

N = Number of Classes

After getting the class interval results, the next step is to determine the class, the following is the class interval:

Minimum value + interval: 1

of $PB > 0$ can be seen in the following figure 2.

The results used related to leading commodities are the results of the analysis of Shift Share, the results of this analysis were chosen because the Location Quotient analysis is only for comparison (comparative) while the Shift Share analysis is more competitive, so the results obtained are better to consider.

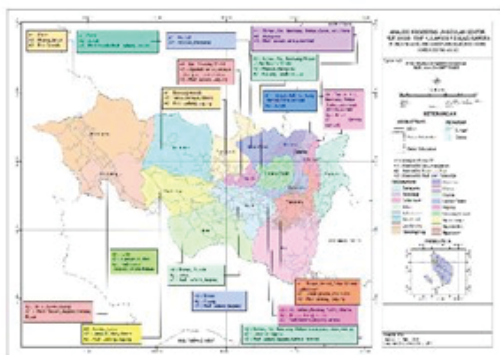


Figure 2. Main commodity map with $P > 0$ value

B. Production Center Analysis (Agropolitan area)

The analysis of the production center or the location of the development of this

agropolitan area is a follow-up analysis previously produced by LQ and SSA. The production centers in question are the total production of leading commodities due to the Shift Share analysis of each sub-district divided into groups of vegetables, fruits, rice, and secondary crops. And the amount of product used is the highest amount of production for each group for each sub-district as determined. For more details about the location of the development of the Karo Regency agropolitan area, it can be seen in the image below.

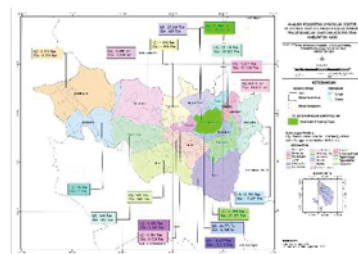


Figure 3. Map of production centers for the development of agropolitan areas for vegetable crops

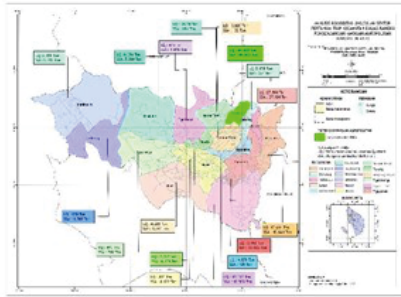


Figure 4. Map of production centers for the development of agropolitan areas for fruit

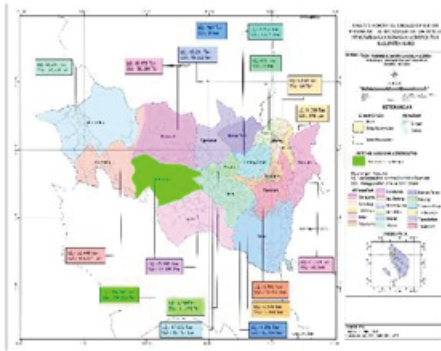


Figure 5. Map of production centers for the development of agropolitan areas for rice and secondary crops

C. Scoring

Scoring is a mathematical method that aims to determine the carrying capacity to be scored. In this study, the variables of the scoring analysis include the total population, the productive population, and the population with

high school education and above. Facilities include education, health, and worship facilities. Utilities and infrastructure include road networks, terminals, raw water sources, telecommunications, electricity, and green open space. Agriculture includes the amount of production, land area, agricultural industry, markets, irrigation, and institutions. The scoring results can be seen in the following image.

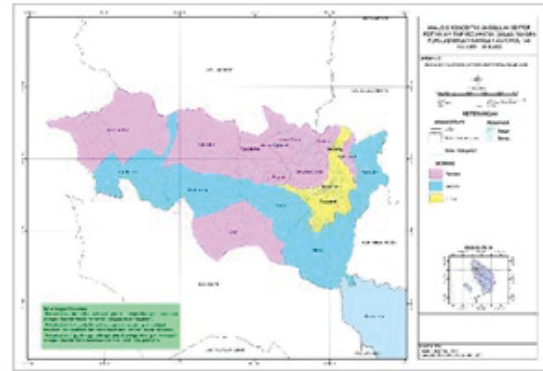


Figure 6. Map of scoring results for each sub-district

IV CONCLUSION

The analysis of leading commodities in the agricultural sector of each sub-district in the context of

developing agropolitan areas is one of the programs to accelerate development in rural areas, through agricultural-based economic development with 3 main plant bases, namely food crops, vegetables, fruits, and rice and secondary crops. Based on the theory of determining the area using Location Quotient and Shift Share analysis to determine the leading commodities and determining the agropolitan area based on the amount of production of leading commodities, It can be concluded that each sub-district has leading commodities that have the potential to be developed into an agropolitan area, but what makes the difference is the amount of production and the carrying capacity of development support facilities. The location of the production centers for leading commodities is the sum of the production of each commodity for all sub-districts and what is developed is the largest production amount for each division of vegetable, fruit, rice, and secondary crops. The following are production centers for the development of agropolitan areas.

a. The development of an agropolitan area for vegetable crops is located in

Simpang Empat District with a total production of 70,217 tons.

b. The development of an agropolitan area for fruit is located in Merdeka District with a total production of 44,820 tons.

c. The development of the agropolitan area for rice and secondary crops is located in Tigabinaga District with a total production of 159,826 tons.

This study also performs a scoring that is useful to determine the carrying capacity of human resources and existing infrastructure in the development of agropolitan areas, with the results of the scoring for the location of the development of agropolitan areas as follows:

a. The scoring results for the development of the agropolitan area of vegetable food crops located in Simpang Empat District are low.

b. The scoring results for the development of the agropolitan area of fruit food crops located in the Merdeka District are low.

c. The results of the scoring for the development of the agropolitan area of rice and secondary crops located in Tigabinaga District are moderate

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Undang-undang No 27 Tahun 2007 Tentang Penataan Ruang.

The Influence Of Social Media Publications On The Development Of Public Facilities In Kampung Kota Wonosari, Semarang

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ABSTRACT

The increase in population due to urbanization has led to the emergence of various problems in the urban area. One such example is the problem to provide proper residential lands with supporting facilities and infrastructure. This problem encourages the emergence of unplanned and high-density slum settlements, which are commonly known as *kampung kota*. Various ideas have begun to appear that aim to improve the physical condition and quality of life of the people in *kampung kota*, one of which is through thematic village programs. The thematic village is a program launched by the Semarang City Government that began to be implemented in mid-2016 and has the aim of overcoming poverty by exploring community economic potentials as a

stimulus for regional development, as well as improving the quality of the community's residential environment. One of the *kampung kota* that became the pilot for this program was Kampung Wonosari, well known as Kampung Pelangi. Kampung Wonosari became popular on social media after its success in revitalizing the slum area by painting the exterior walls of the local community's residences with bright colors intended to support the improvement of the Kalisari Flower Market. The growing popularity of Kampung Pelangi due to social media publications has encouraged an increase in tourist visits to the residential area. There has been a change in the orientation of urban village development where physical development is not only for the local

community but also for tourists by providing public facilities. The provision of these facilities in the long term is expected to create a sustainable residential environment and improve the socio-economic conditions of the local community.

Keywords: *kampung kota*, *kampung wonosari*, social media, public facility and infrastructure

1. INTRODUCTION

The increase in population due to urbanization has led to the emergence of various problems in urban areas, especially in developing countries. The provision of settlements and their supporting facilities and infrastructure almost always lags behind the speed of population growth. In addition, the increasing need for urban residents for housing has also contributed to increasing land prices in urban areas. As a result, residential areas appear in urban areas that have high density and have the potential to cause various problems, including limited availability of facilities and infrastructure to support urban settlements, and can

further impact economic problems, namely poverty. This kind of unplanned settlement in the urban area is commonly called *kampung kota*. One of the ideas that aim to improve the physical condition and quality of life of the people in *kampung kota* as well as improve the image of the local city is the thematic village program launched by Semarang City Government which began to be implemented in mid-2016. It has the aim of overcoming poverty, especially the problem of meeting basic needs, encouraging the local economy by exploring community economic potentials as a stimulus for regional development, as well as improving the quality of the community's residential environment. A thematic village is also likened to a development that is oriented toward forming ideas, and topics that are distinctive and unique (Tamara, 2018). One of the *kampung kota* that became the pilot for this program was Kampung Wonosari, or what is now more commonly known as Kampung Pelangi.

Kampung Wonosari or Kampung Pelangi

became popular on social media after its success in revitalizing the slum area by painting the exterior walls of local residents' homes with bright colors. This *kampung kota* renovation project was funded by the local government to support the renovation of the Kalisari Flower Market. The visual dominance of these colors and their location in a fairly high area make Kampung Wonosari easy to see from a lower area. The transformation from slum settlements to a must-see attraction in the city of Semarang has made this area trending on social media because it attracts young people to travel, take selfies, hang out and later publish them on social media.

Kampung Pelangi's popularity due to social media publications that encourage tourist visits has resulted in the need for additional areas to accommodate tourism activities that appear in local residential areas. This study will discuss public facilities that arise due to the influence of social media publications in Kampung Wonosari, which are expected to be able to facilitate the needs of visitors and also be able to meet the needs of

the local community.

2. PROFILE OF KAMPUNG WONOSARI, SEMARANG

According to Sunarjan (2014), in Adiwibawa (2017), Kampung Wonosari is located on the hillside of the city of Semarang, precisely on Mount Brintik. According to historical records, this area was the initial residence of Ki Ageng Pandanarang, the founder of Semarang City, before moving to a new plain area on the north coast of Semarang City (Sunarjan, 2014). During its development, this hill was used as a public cemetery known as the Bergota Cemetery. The existence of this illegal settlement has been going on since the 70s. The Mount Brintik area is a dense and slum settlement area that is not organized with thickets of wild plants and unplastered red brick walls and unplastered red brick walls. Until 1997, Kampung Wonosari was known as a temporary residence for migrants from outside the city of Semarang who were trading and working, from vegetable traders to market porters who worked in several markets in the city of Semarang

such as Pasar Johar and Pasar Bulu. After the monetary crisis in 1998, most of them left the trading business and some of them lived on the streets to become singers and beggars for a living.

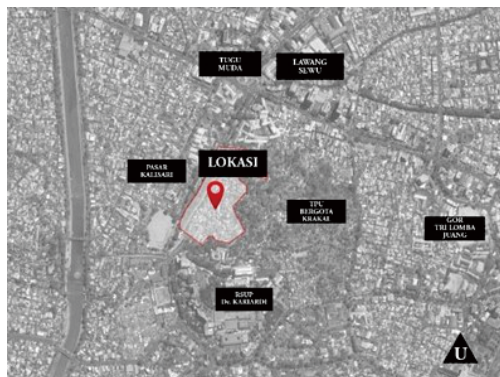


(Source: www.idntimes.com/travel/destination/putriana-cahya/potret-kontras-5-kampung-pelangi-sebelum-dan-sesudah-direnovasi/full)

Kampung Wonosari, which was once a city area that tended to be slums and often a source of social problems, in 2017 became one of the areas arranged by the Semarang City government by

paying attention to several things, including improving environmental quality, adding green areas to residential areas, actively involving the community, and raise the social and economic potential of the people of the region. Kampung Wonosari was formed with the concept of a thematic village, namely Kampung Pelangi, which became a popular topic of conversation at the end of 2017. This *kampung kota* renovation project was funded by the local government to support the improvement of the Kalisari Flower Market. After the repair of the Kalisari Flower Market, the majority of the people work as laborers, flower sellers, and flower planks craftsmen. And after revitalizing Kampung Pelangi in 2017, the types of livelihoods for the villagers have increased due to the large number of tourists visiting. Many residents sell drinks, snacks, and accessories typical of Kampung Pelangi and also offer tour guide services.

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Kampung Wonosari, which was once a city area that tended to be slums and often a source of social problems, in 2017 became one of the areas arranged by the Semarang City government by paying attention to several things, including improving environmental quality, adding green areas to residential areas, actively involving the community, and raise the social and economic potential of the people of the

region. Kampung Wonosari was formed with the concept of a thematic village, namely Kampung Pelangi, which became a popular topic of conversation at the end of 2017. This *kampung kota* renovation project was funded by the local government to support the improvement of the Kalisari Flower Market. After the repair of the Kalisari Flower Market, the majority of the people work as laborers, flower sellers, and flower planks craftsmen. And after revitalizing Kampung Pelangi in 2017, the types of livelihoods for the villagers have increased due to the large number of tourists visiting. Many residents sell drinks, snacks, and accessories typical of Kampung Pelangi and also offer tour guide services.

The fourth and final stage is empowering the local community by strengthening organizations within it such as the Local Tourism Awareness Group (*Pokdarwis*) and Family Welfare Development (PKK) to help sustain the existence of the village.

After all areas are completed, the most crucial part of all is how to form a method to calculate the sustainability of the village going forward. The development of Kampung Pelangi includes two aspects: physical aspects and non-physical aspects. The physical aspects of this development include integrating existing parks, improving visitor routes, adding rest areas, location maps for visitors, signage, and search points. While on the non-physical aspect, development is carried out by increasing awareness and community empowerment, maintaining existing activities and attractions, culinary training, and increasing the branding of the village through advertisements, brochures, social media, e-WoM, and travel websites. (Wulandari & Luthfi, 2018).

Even though the revitalization of Kampung Wonosari was initiated through

funding from the local government, the important role of social media in improving the quality of the area cannot be avoided. These publications also come from local and international media sites such as the Daily Mail and Business Insider, which discuss the reputation of the village. The rest, the publications from Kampung Wonosari also come from the power of electronic word of mouth (eWoM) communication such as hashtags on Instagram, share features on Facebook uploads, and reviews from several sites that have a good reputation for tourism such as TripAdvisor and Traveloka. The flow of the stages of the development of Kampung Wonosari can be seen in Figure 3.



Figure 3. The Development Process of Kampung Wonosari to become Kampung Pelangi

PROVISION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS

Until April 2019, private publications related to Kampung Pelangi Semarang by visiting tourists are still ongoing with a high frequency. There were already 23,800 photos uploaded to Instagram using the hashtag #kampungpelangi and 8,571 uploaded with the hashtag #kampungpelangisemarang. The hectic social media publications directly invite tourists from outside Semarang to come and visit the area.

In the past, before the social media era, a tourist spot that was quite remote needed a long time to be able to show its existence and popularize the place. Now, with the power of e-WOM on social media, a village that was originally just an ordinary village had no benefit, and even tended to be a slum, now it has turned into a village that is neater and livable. Even in just one month, the entire community has known its existence. As a result, Kampung Wonosari was crowded with visitors and began to develop its facilities to suit the needs of visitors, most of whom were social media users.

Social media has also created additional needs for visitors, not just for sightseeing, hanging out, culinary activities, and so on, but also need for visitors to share and post on social media, both in the form of pictures and videos. Kampung Wonosari tried to accommodate this need by creating special areas for taking selfies and areas that were very visually appealing. Every corner of the village is curated so that it not only serves to improve the environment but also to be well visualized online. What was originally for the renovation of private buildings, later turned into amazing results from motif murals, flags with various colors, polka dot panels, and 3-dimensional textures that attracted the attention of many people who indirectly invited several new visitors and then labeled “Instagrammer’s paradise”.

This madness not only increases the local community’s economy but planning to beautify an area will become a work plan later (Perez, 2017). Apart from that, the community has also made facilities that help visitors get better views to see and document, such as a watching point tower with a height of approximately 6-8 meters. This tower allows visitors to be able to see the natural scenery of Semarang City from the height of Kampung Wonosari.



Figure 4. Provision of a special area for selfies (a); Development of supporting infrastructure (b); and provision of watching towers ©

Kampung Wonosari has also changed its structure, which was originally an ordinary settlement village, now it has become a tourism village. The changes that occurred, namely the area of the neighborhood road and the front yard of the residents' houses that were originally semi-public areas, have now changed to public areas. People outside the *kampung* can access these areas. Housing conditions in Kampung Wonosari have also become more permeable and have good potential to be used as rest areas and commercial areas by the community. This change can be seen in the terrace, which has changed its function to become a commercial area, a place to rest, and a selfie corner. In addition,

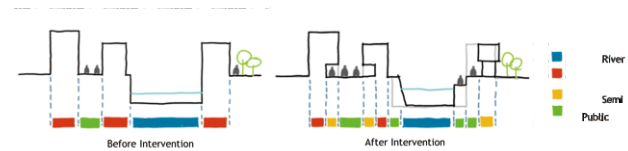


Figure 5. Changes in the function of public space and private space due to the revitalization of Kampung Kota

The residents' bathroom, which originally had access through the house, can now be accessed from the outside and is open to the public, as well as being given additional facilities in the form of a sink room in the front area of the bathroom. Environmental management and the establishment of other supporting facilities and functions were also carried out, such as infrastructure development and beautification, starting to add street furniture and signage in *kampung* environment to assist visitors in carrying out sightseeing activities, providing visitor vehicle parking areas, food courts, and providing rest areas or other rest areas.



Figure 6. Provision of Street furniture and Signage; Access from the resident's bathroom; and Visitor vehicle parking areas

According to Wirjomartono (1995:171), in Widjaja (2013:7), *kampung kota* is a settlement that grows in an urban area without infrastructure planning and urban economic networks. The physical environment of *kampung kota* is formed naturally and unplanned, so they tend not to have adequate infrastructure. The quality of life in urban kampung is generally low, in terms of cleanliness, health, and the economy. Most of the development processes that occur in *kampung kota* are carried out in a self-organized manner based on individual interests, most of whom are immigrants who have their interests and tend not to form a community yet. Likewise with Kampung Wonosari. With the presence of visitors, the community is encouraged to further improve and organize their environment, one of which is the environment on the riverbanks.

By making water bodies as an orientation and reactivating, the community will certainly take better care of the river and the surrounding environment so that it is not dirty. This certainly helps improve the health quality of the people of Kampung Wonosari.



Figure 7. Condition of river bodies in 2015 according to maps and conditions of river bodies after the Kampung Wonosari Development project

Many infrastructures have also been improved to support the smooth running of activities in *kampung kota*, by receiving assistance from the local government. Several environmental roads have been repaired so that the accessibility and mobility of visitors and the people of Kampung Wonosari become more comfortable and safe.

Another infrastructure to be improved is the bridge that connects the market area and the main road with the Kampung Wonosari area. The existing bridges were widened and some bridges were added to make Kampung Wonosari more accessible.



In addition, with the potential for a tourist village which has survived until now due to the influence of social media, the people of Wonosari are moved to form a joint community in managing and improving the tourist village where they live. Therefore, at the end of 2018, a multipurpose building was built to accommodate the activities of the Kampung Wonosari community. This building is often used by the community as a place for discussions regarding the further development of their residential area.

THE IMPACT OF FACILITY DEVELOPMENT ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF COMMUNITIES IN KAMPUNG KOTA

Apart from the physical changes affecting the city structure of public facilities and infrastructure through publications on social media, it can be observed that the implications go far beyond that. There have also been improvements in socio-economic terms and the quality of life of the

population.

According to Widjaja (2013), the majority of residents in kampung kota are low-income residents and workers in the informal economy sector. Resident characteristics are also considered to be more communal, relying more on relationships between their neighbors than family members. However, over time, there has been a shift in characteristics. Murray (1991), in Widjaja (2013), says that a village is not an entity capable of planning a "strategy", but a collection of individuals who adapt themselves to urban situations, and more and more people come to work together. and compete.

Jelinek (1991), in Widjaja (2013), argues that *kampung kota* is nothing more than a group of houses located along a road or alley. The change from an individualistic culture reduced the sense of attachment to the region, causing common problems such as environmental pollution. The change in the name of Wonosari Village from an urban village to a tourist destination has had an impact on the socio-economic aspects of the community. Based on our observations, the increase in visitors has created new job opportunities for local people in Wonosari Village, increasing their income,

some provided rental accessories for visitors, and some opened small-scale restaurants. The provision of parking areas by community associations allows them to charge parking fees to visitors. The funds raised can then be used for maintenance and management purposes. Furthermore, transformation forces social integration between local communities and visitors. The formation of communal organizations such as Pokdarwis (Tourism Awareness Group) and PKK (Family Welfare Development) helps manage activities to support the Kampung Pelangi project, and community participation to ensure regional sustainability.

4. CONCLUSION

The formation of Wonosari Village began as part of an initiative from the government to improve and beautify the urban village, after going through a series of stages to achieve its status as a Thematic Village. These stages consist of planning, marketing, and community empowerment and the most crucial is promotion through social media to improve the reputation of Wonosari Village within one month after it was inaugurated. The visual image displayed on social media such as Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter by tourists

activities influenced the provision of new facilities and the upgrading of existing facilities to serve visitors and the local community. Spatial planning, improving public infrastructure, adding street furniture, and adding commercial areas are just a few examples of the changes experienced by Kampung Wonosari. This transformation also blurs the boundaries between private and public space. Opening Kampung Wonosari to the public has made all areas permeable, thus turning semi-public areas such as the front terrace into commercial spaces.

Apart from that, the socio-economic implications of the area can also be observed from the creation of new jobs which indirectly helps improve the local community's economic level and the formation of community organizations to specifically manage Kampung Wonosari tourism in the long term. Although major physical, social and economic changes can already be observed through the results of the current transformation of Wonosari Village, its development is still at an early stage. Because the popularity gained from social media publications is too fast, there is no proper long-term planning for the sustainability of Wonosari Village. Therefore, interventions are needed that are not only limited to aesthetics, such as adding murals

For example by exploring historical values in further development so that it can provide educational benefits to visitors. In addition, the commercial area might be able to introduce Semarang's uniqueness, for example through culinary and handicrafts. And also, all those improvements need to be sustained for a much longer time in the future since social media publications tend to be focused on the aesthetic function of the place. Housing paint jobs, murals, and wall art which attract visitors in form of tourism as a part of the thematic village could easily be worn out and faded away, thus will discourage visitors and could deteriorate the tourism aspect over time in the future. The declining aspect of tourism will be a massive impact on the social and economic aspects of the Wonosari Village, which is the polar opposite of what the Wonosari Village try to achieve in the last few years with all their tireless effort.

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Design Project

TRANSIT ORIENTED DESIGN

Monica Villalobos, Nancy Mickali, Cheri Devlin, Sean Godkin

Much is to say about Master Planning or Masterplanning. Planning, at the least, is certainly an “act” or action. Involving at times a wide range of stakeholders. This is definitely the case when we consider “Transit Oriented Design”. We will refer to this as simply “TOD” as we move further. More than design itself, the “act” of planning for TOD is a carefully orchestrated series of considerations performed in a complex social arena of stakeholders.



Figure 1

All stakeholders approach TOD from various perspectives. Whether Private or Public interests. Community,

educational and professional interests should all be openly engaged to develop principles driving TOD principles. Never a one-size fits all. In order to engage the social arena of stakeholders one needs to have the appropriate, if not enticing, tools to draw out the best of each stakeholder for a vibrant and inclusive solution behind TOD.



Figure 2



Figure 3

The series of images provided illustrate how “planning tools” carefully crafted and considered to engage a variety of stakeholders across multiple municipalities in Southern California for Light Rail Transit planning workshops. Engaging, adaptive and intuitive, the workshop organizer needs to be agile in the use of the planning tools to “draw out” the specific issues surrounding TOD principles. The specific issues to the site and its constituency. Addressing issues regarding land use and real estate economics, connectivity, access and catchment area impact. Does the station location provide the impact necessary for neighborhood and community enhancement. Visually, economically and functionally.

We may design and plan what we think, as individuals, may be appropriate. But without the engagement of others, stakeholders, we miss the “bigger picture” and the opportunity to create holistic approaches. The tools engaged to arrive at a holistic solution are vital.

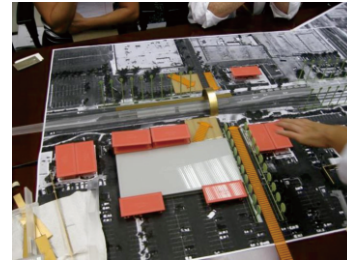


Figure 4

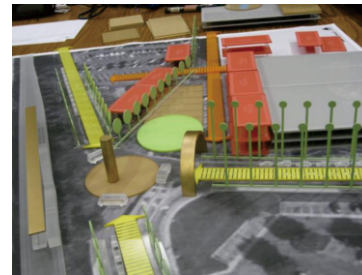


Figure 5

Actually, the pictures represent two projects. One is the LA Metro Eastside Expansion and the other is the Pacific Electric Right-of-Way (PEROW). Aecom/LA Trans Lead for LA Metro Eastside Expansion is Monica Villalobos. Aecom/LA Trans Lead for PEROW is Nancy Mickali.

The images provided are from a series of workshops between Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority and myself with Aecom in Los Angeles, California, USA. The Project is the Metro Eastside LA Extension 2009. Today, the preferred extension line is built.

Intermodal BSD Architecture Design for Bus Terminal South Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia

Vincent Hermawan, Fiona Rambitan, Chris Burdick, Sacha Schwarzkopf

Client : PT Bumi Serpong Damai Tbk

Services : 1. Urban Design + Master Planning
2. Architecture
3. Landscape Architecture
4. Transportation

Completion year : 2015

Area : 8,647 sqm

Project type : Mass Transit

meters of right of way (ROW), specifically designed and layed out to support the function.



Figure 1

AECOM aim for efficiency on transferring passengers and reducing time of load without sacrificing the comfortable convenience of other users surrounding the development.



Figure 2

The bus terminal is part of the ± 30.6 hectares Intermodal BSD master plan developed by AECOM. The terminal will generate people movement, which is a potential element for success in the development especially on the commercial area. The positioning of the terminal building is above the public road that is dedicated for 'kiss and ride' traffic strategy within internal 53

The terminal is designed to be a sustainable building to ensure the future functionality and continuity of keeping the good environment, including selection of layout, design process, and material used on the building.

The goals of designing the terminal building is to create an outstanding object, which can be recognized and enhance the architectural design in regional content. Intermodal BSD bus terminal focuses on its efficiency, sustainability, and serving as a memorable landmark.

Opinion & Review

Architect License: Updating the Design Regulations in the City of Jakarta

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Abstract

This study is related to the professional practice of an Architect. After he/she got the Professional Architect by holding a Certificate of Registration (as an Architect at the Middle and Primary levels,) she/he can apply for a License Architect to practice especially in Jakarta city. In addition to formal regulations, the Jakarta City Planning Adviser also provides suggestions for reducing/eliminating basement area designs in the Jakarta City Area, especially in response to the flood overflow event in the basement of the UOB building (2013). Previously, all public building designs in Jakarta suggest to add a 'bomb check' design before motorists entered the building area. Including, when the terror incident occurred in Jakarta. In the 2022, the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta updated the requirements for extending the Architect Practice License. There are at least 10 rules that must be accommodated in the design.

The benefits of this study are for knowledge for building owners, practicing architects or architect/planner students in designing buildings.

Keywords: *Architect License; Fire Building; Jakarta city; smoke compartment.*

The bomb explosion at the JW Marriott Hotel on 2003, killed 12 peoples and injured 150 peoples. This incident has taught building's owners and Architects a lesson to provide a security system to the public building plans in Jakarta. So, it is recommended to add a 'Bomb Check' design before the motorist visitor enter the building area. Apart from the terror hazard, the flood tragedy at the UOB Plaza Building in Jakarta also became a lesson for the Governor Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta. In addition to safety inside the building, due to the flooding, a number of traffic flows within the

building were cut off starting 2013. Another hazard that can occur in a building is a building fire. Jakarta City had several similar incidents occurred. One of them is the fire at the Attorney General's Office (Kejagung) building in Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta on 2020, and the fire at the Cyber Building on 2022. Then, the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta made series of rules in anticipation of accidents inside the building, starting from the design rules for Architects holding licenses, also for building owners.

This study is based on the site observations, secondary data analysis, and hands-on experiences of mine/the Writer. One of the experiences and observations is when the I was applying for an Architect License Certificate in Jakarta on 2022. A number of regulations must be accommodated in the design and assessment for license applicants.

Professional Architect is obliged to own her/his practice license. Jakarta City Government requires a number of regulations that must be applied in the Architect's design work. There are at least 9 (nine) regional regulations:

1. The Minister of Public Works Regulation number: 26/PRT/M/2008 dated December 30, 2008. It contains technical requirements for fire protection systems in buildings and the environment. Architects must prioritize her/ his design for the safety of the people who are in the building and its environment, especially related to fire hazards, which include among others; (a) Compliance with general provisions; (b) access and supply of water for fire fighting; (c) rescue system; (d) the passive fire protection system; (e) active fire protection system; (f) building utilities; (g) fire prevention in buildings; (h) management of fire protection systems in buildings; and (i) supervision and control.
2. Regional Regulation of the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Number 7 of 2010. Containing building permits, among others; (a) Building Permit (IMB), (b) Certificate of Proper Function (SLF) is a certificate to show that it has been completed and has met the requirements for proper function based on the inspection results, (c) Approval of the demolition

- planners, implementation supervisors, maintainers, and building technical reviewers, (e) Understanding of the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) in the form of the results of regional spatial planning according to Regional Regulations, (f) The Spatial Detail Plan (RDTR) as an elaboration of the RTRW into a detailed area plan, (g) Zoning regulations governing space utilization requirements and control provisions drawn up for each designation block/zon
3. Regulation of the Governor of the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Number 38 of 2012. Contains green buildings, including: (a) Green building technical requirements for new buildings include: (i) energy efficiency; (ii) water efficiency; (iii) indoor air quality; (iv) land and waste management; and v. implementation of construction activities. And (b) The governance of Energy Efficiency includes; (i) building envelope system; (ii). ventilation system; (iii) air conditioning systems; (iv) lighting system; (v) building transportation system; and (vi). electricity system.
 4. Regional Regulation of the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Number 1 of 2014. Contains Detailed Spatial Plans and Zoning Regulations covering 5 (five) zones to regulate space utilization and control elements including; (a) Central Jakarta Administrative City consists of 8 (eight) districts, (b) North Jakarta Administrative City consists of 6 (six) districts, (c) West Jakarta Administrative City consists of 8 (eight) districts; (d) South Jakarta Administrative City consists of 10 (ten) districts, and (e) East Jakarta Administrative City consists of 10 (ten) districts.
 5. Regulation of the Governor of the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Number 200 of 2015. Contains technical requirements for firefighting access, intended for Architects to prepare Fire Extinguisher Access Components consisting of: (a) Access to reach Buildings;(b) Operational Areas; And (c) Access to enter the building. At the same time, access to the building as referred to in Article 6 letter a consists of: (a) access to the location of the Building; and (b) entry access point.

6. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14/PRT/M/2017. Contains Requirements for Convenience of Buildings, intended to provide accessibility for everyone including access for Persons with Disabilities, namely for persons with physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory limitations
7. Regulation of the Governor of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Number 135 of 2019. Contains the Guidelines for Building Management as a reference for Building Owners, Building Technical Actors, the Government and Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta in carrying out the operational activities of Building Management, especially the requirements for technical provisions for Building Planning that are required to have an IMB and the use of space in Buildings must be adapted to the function Building.

8. Regulation of the Governor of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Number 72 of 2021. This regulation are regulates the obligation for each building to provide life-saving facilities consisting of means of egress; emergency lighting yanda egress; directions; emergency communications; smoke control; temporary assembly floors; and evacuation sites.

Regarding the architectural design referred to in Article 39 (1) Internal corridors that do not have natural ventilation must be divided into several sections that use smoke screens with the following spacing provisions: a. Buildings with sprinkler protection, the distance between the Smoke Bars is 45 m (forty five meters); and b. Buildings without sprinkler protection the distance between the Smoke Bars is 30 m (thirty meters). (2) Smoke screens must consist of fireproof partition doors equipped with smoke observation windows. (3) Smoke screens, including the covering walls of the Corridor, must be made full height. More specific regulations are required in hospital design. Apart from referring to the regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 24 of 2016, new buildings also require two smoke compartments.

Especially for Architects who apply for a Main License, it is required to comply with the rules of the Cultural Conservation Act no 11 of 2010. More specific regulations are required in hospital design. Apart from referring to the regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 24 of 2016, new buildings are also required two smoke compartments. Especially for Architects who apply for a Main License, it is required to comply with the rules of the Cultural Conservation Act no 11 of 2010.

The number of rules that must be applied will certainly make the Architect needs to be contemplative in designing. However, because the Architects' work is related to the safety of living things and they are subjects of the Consumer Law, if an error occurs which results in death, the Architects can be prosecuted in prison. The existence of a number of rules actually protects the practice of Architects to be more measurable.

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