The transformation of residential neighborhood due to fly-over-road and the emergence of new urbanism in Bandung

Wiwik Pratiwi, Lecturer, Architecture Study Program, SAPPK ITB
Samsirina, Research Assistant, Housing & Settlement Research Group, SAPPK ITB

Abstract
The aim of this paper is to present a documentation of neighborhood development in Bandung by emphasizing the interaction between physical, political, economic, social and cultural factors over a reasonable period before and after the construction of fly-over road. The role of such an interaction is obvious in creating the integration between space and built form of the neighborhoods design.

Further discussion is adopting the concept and theory of “New Urbanism”. New Urbanism practice attempts to promote a sort of unified planning and design theory for an entire region—from the small scale (building block, street) through the intermediate scale (corridor, neighborhood, district) to the large scale (regional infrastructure and ecology). New Urbanism represents a rediscovery of planning and architectural traditions that have shaped some of the most livable, memorable communities. The most recent phenomenon after the suburbs and the garden city is the concept of new traditional developments. In the case of the literature addressing the Urbanism and New Urbanism one finds more encouraging attempts. The quality is scholarly and represented the state of knowledge at that time. When urbanism is identified with the physical entity of the city -- viewing it merely as rigidly delimited in space, and proceeds as if urban attributes abruptly ceased to be manifested beyond an arbitrary boundary line -- planners, and architects are not likely to arrive at any adequate conception of urbanism as a mode of life.

Keywords: Neighborhood design; new urbanism concept; Bandung.

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