

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

6.1 Conclusions on Hegarmanah

Social segregation in Hegarmanah takes place not only because of status but also due to spatial configuration. Hegarmanah has more controlled areas, which increases restrictions for circulation of outsiders in the area, being more enclosed. The amount of security posts, one-way streets and distance between formal houses encourages isolation and individualism. One important phenomenon as we observe Secapa AD's impact is the presence of a huge block designed for education but not open for the public, as it focuses on a specific group of people. The location disrupts accessibility and discourages connectivity instead of being a point of attraction. The level of social capital (Sarosa 2020) of the area is affected by the mid and upper mid groups that attend that institution, hence affecting the configuration of the roads that permeate Secapa. Those may not struggle with lack of resources or a coherent common space, but there's a great need to develop relational exchange to maintain the value of the area.

Hegarmanah may give you the impression at first of being completely formal, with large roads, green areas, formal settlements but, since the area is enclosed, informal areas cannot be easily accessed by outsiders. Informal areas apparently close to the city centre prove to be segregated from the formal parts of the city (Legeby 2010), as the formal sector does not encourage social exchange. Fragmentation is also seen through the independent way form and function are implemented in the common space as the area is not accurately interpreted for the benefit of community. Therefore, the territory in Hegarmanah can be considered mostly enclosed and contained, with low interaction between kampung and formal areas. Integration will be possible by articulating the space and increasing interface between both social groups. Hence, besides the so-called vulnerable areas characterised with exclusion, formal areas need adaptation, with a criterion that will help to change isolation toward integration with informal areas around them.

6.2 Conclusions on Ciumbuleuit

Ciumbuleuit has taken huge steps toward integration because of adaptability to interventions that also encouraged a stronger sense of belonging in the community. Less control is applied and there are more possibilities of linkage between informal levels as it is more unrestrained, boosting social interaction, communication and livability, as observed in Ciumbuleuit Street and some secondary roads. This region presents a wider variety of public services and commerce in comparison with Hegarmanah.

Though UNPAR stands as a physical barrier, it is also the main educational institution in the area and its behaviour as an edge is more inclusive to different levels of social strata, since those who attend it have diverse background, budget and financial capacity to afford housing and basic daily needs. Hence, permeability and accessibility are not impaired to the point of discouraging connectivity, but encourage movement and interaction to a certain level, even though other uses are eventually attracted to the area. The intensity of interactions between pedestrians, vehicles and the built environment has experienced more adaptation and has encouraged the area toward ownership with more open characteristics. Integration of the various activities and functions in and around public spaces in Ciumbuleuit will allow the people involved to function together and to stimulate and inspire one another. The mixing of various functions and people makes it possible to interpret how the surrounding society is composed and how it operates.

6.3 Final Conclusions

This research reveals that the coexistence of apparently social and physically segregated formal and informal (kampung) parts of the city can be comprehended when there is a correct interpretation of the role of physical linkage and connectivity through adaptation of space and social issues. The exchange between urban kampungs and the city has been jeopardized because of restrictions related to access and communication regarding the urban space and the built-environment, affecting their relation and the value of space. Edges, street hierarchy, borders, forms of control and permeability can cause struggles for both kampung and formal parts of

the city to experience good physical linkage and connectivity, by delimitating the level of connectivity and precluding social interaction from being established. The way people connect and establish linkage has been affected by spatial segregation. It represents an obstruction to the integration process, as isolation also impairs accessibility. Spatial segregation will increase when borders and other forms of control are disrupted or unable to function properly. The less permeable a neighbourhood is, the greater the isolation and the tendency for segregation, affecting beyond the physical sphere. This explains why Ciumbuleuit experiences more livability than Hegarmanah, as less control is applied, and there's more possibility of linkage as it has also experienced more adaptation. Physical (spatial) segregation is not a phenomenon restricted to vulnerable areas, but where low connectivity and exclusion are featured. And so, the need for a diverse group occupation and social profile is made crucial for the life of a neighbourhood. They are a guide towards where integration can be achieved, like maintaining social value in informal areas, with higher levels of interaction and meaningful communication.

Integration will only be encouraged if space can be articulated between different social strata, encouraging their interaction, and adapting to the constant changes that physical linkage and connectivity experience through time. Unless adaptation takes place and helps to bring integration and segregation to a balance, articulation of space won't be possible. But if articulation is seen through the development of linkage and connectivity and the lessening of forms of control, integration between formal and kampung can be beneficial and harmonious.

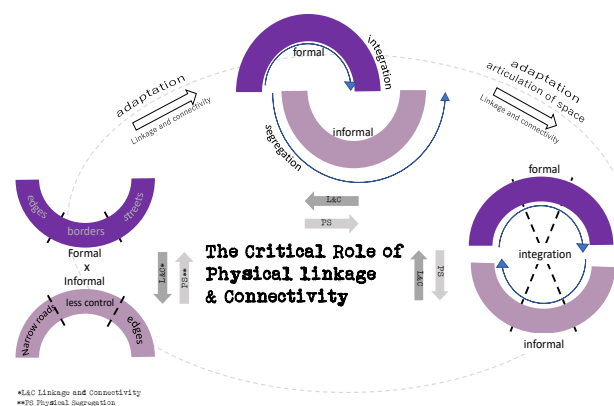


Fig 5.32 Infographic – Critical Role of Physical Linkage and Connectivity

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