


# ***PERSIAPAN UTS***



PERTEMUAN MINGGU 7-2  
PERANCANGAN ARSITEKTUR 5

## REQUIREMENTS:

- Analisis *site* makro (A1) -kelompok
- Analisis *site* mikro (A1) –kelompok
- Isu *site*, konsep, dan program ruang (A1)
- *Design exploration* (A1+Model)
- Gambar denah, potongan, tampak skematik

# RCNHA2030+



**Rocinha data:**  
 area / 64.000 m<sup>2</sup>  
 population / 150.000 people  
 neighborhoods / 25  
 number of houses / 54.000  
 computer possession / 20%  
 cell phone possession / 100%



Rocinha / road system



Rocinha / MATRIZ hub network



Rocinha / FILIAL hubs



Rocinha / detailed area



1897

It is generally agreed upon that 1897 was the year the first favela was started. It was in November of that year that 20,000 Northeastern federal troops, who had fought and won the Canadian's war against Antonio Conselheiro in Bahia, were brought to Rio and left on the streets without a place to live. Tired of walking from their houses after having promised them one, they just took what the closest lot in a neighborhood known as Santos, to build their improvised projects.

## 1940



The explosion area of favela growth dates from the 1940s, when Getúlio Vargas's reurbanization program pulled hundreds of thousands of migrants into the Federal District, until 1955, when entrepreneurs expanded beyond urban Rio and into the metropolitan periphery. Most of the current favelas began in the 1970s, as a construction boom in the neighboring areas of Rio de Janeiro induced a rural exodus of workers from poorer states in Brazil. Housing in the low-lying urban areas of Rio also forcibly removed a large population into favelas, which are mostly located on Rio's various hillsides.

## 1940



A program in the 1940s called Parque Providência demolished the original homes of those dwelling in Santos. Rio and called them to temporary housing as they waited for the building of public housing. Eventually this public housing was built and the land that was cleared for it just became reoccupied with settlements of favela dwellers.

## 1940



Reurbanization in the 40s, after a great of squatters took over the land Rocinha, often presented as the largest Latin American favela, with an area of 720,490 m<sup>2</sup> and 42,860 residents.

## 1955

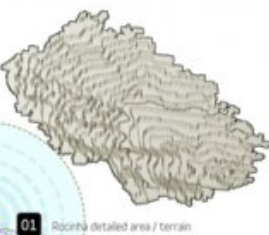


In 1955, Dom Hélder Câmara, Archbishop of Recife and Auxiliary Bishop of Rio de Janeiro, launched the *Operação Rio de Janeiro* (O Operação Rio-Criada), a housing plan to build an apartment complex in the largest favela at the time, Favela do Pinto. The goal of the Criada was to transform favela dwellers into more affluent citizens by only housing those willing to give up the view associated with favela life. One was in Favela do Pinto and the other in the favela of Santa Helena in Parada de Lucas.

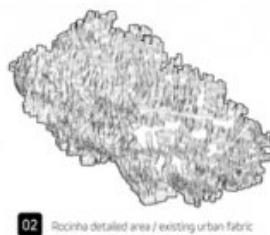
## 1967



CODESCO - Only favela urbanization program during the military regime. If favelas are improved under its terms.



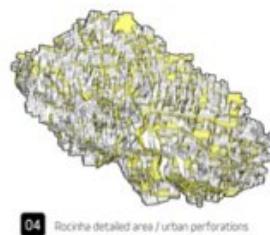
01 Rocinha detailed area / terrain



02 Rocinha detailed area / existing urban fabric



03 Rocinha detailed area / voids



04 Rocinha detailed area / urban perforations

1300 licensed shops  
 5 radio stations  
 3 newspapers  
 1 cable TV company

3 bank branches  
 3 schools  
 2 healthcare centers  
 1 police point



Rocinha detailed area

- FILIAL hubs+connections
- existing education facilities+connections
- existing healthcare facilities+connections
- MATRIZ hubs+connections
- voids (detailed area)
- mainroad
- secondary roads



existing voids  
back alleys



FILIAL hub

MATRIZ hub

Rocinha detailed area / hubs, new extensions and public spaces

- back alleys and ground floor extensions
- shops
- workshops
- bars
- market services
- cafes
- pharmacies etc.

settlement

migration

relocation

rocinha

insertion

upgrade

eradication

control

growth

connection



**CODESCO**

Only in 1968, with the urbanization of Favela do Bole in Pinhe, the favela's urbanization found out that improving living conditions in already established communities was a more effective and practical way of urbanizing or at least stabilizing the favela. The eradication of favelas had become a very traumatic experience for those having to move, people who would be displaced far away from their jobs, children taken away from their schools and friends they were used to. Some people had been living for decades in what is called a slum, but they call it home. Despite all this, between 1960 and 1970, Rio's authorities removed 127,774 people from more than 80 favelas. For the most part, they were evicted too close to the best neighborhoods in town.



1968



1978

The origins of BOPE date back to January 19th, 1978, when the Special Operations Company (COP) was formed. It was formed and placed under the command of the chief of staff by the state's Military Police.

## 1990

From 1989-1990, the overall growth rate of Rio de Janeiro dropped by 8 percent, but the favela population increased by 41 percent. After 1990, the city's growth rate leveled at 7 percent, but the favela population increased by 34 percent. However, a report of the United Nations, released in 2010, shows that Brazil has reduced its urban population by 10%, now corresponding to about 30% of the overall population of the nation. Face to face more than 20% in 2000.

41%

## 1992

Marcos Aurélio was the pioneer of favela favelas in 1992, and his company Favela Tour now offers basic daily trips for small groups to the central favelas of Rocinha and Vila Carioca. Tours in English, and in other languages on an knowledgeable and informative guides who are sharing all the information you will be visiting. You and your camera will be perfectly safe, and you'll have the opportunity to buy some fine paintings, jewelry and crafts produced by some of the more talented favela dwellers. Many of these have been involved in social action projects supported by the tour such as the Para-Tour organization that provides extra schooling and support for children living in the favelas of Vila Carioca.



1992



# HUALAMPONG RAILWAY STATION

Site analysis - Program development

## SITE POTENTIAL



## GLOBAL ISSUE

PROBLEMS OF THE MOST POPULAR ATTRACTIONS IN THE WORLD SHOW THAT POLY-CENTRIC DEVELOPMENT IS NOT THE BEST SOLUTION FOR PROTECTING CULTURAL HERITAGE, ENVIRONMENT, AND QUALITY OF LIFE.



## TOP 10 ATTRACTIONS IN BKK

Source: TripAdvisor, Booking.com, Expedia, Lastminute.com, and other travel websites.



## CIVIC RESPONSES

Facilities that are essential and required such as toilets, bicycle racks, etc. But in this area a lack of green area and public facilities such as public toilets, bicycle racks, etc.

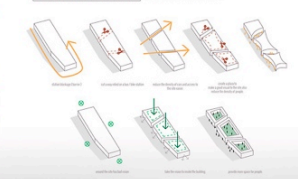


## GREEN AREA / PERSON WHO STANDARDS > 0.0m²

As in the following diagram, the green area per person is 0.0m² in Bangkok. In other cities, it is shown that Bangkok has the lowest green area per person in the world.

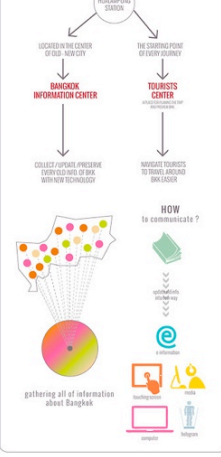


## SPECIFIC CONCERNS THE STATION IS A BARRIER



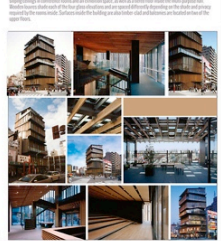
## PROGRAM

Bangkok information center + library + park



## CASE STUDY

ASAKUSA CULTURE TOURIST INFO. CENTER: KENGO KUMA



## ZONING AROUND THE SITE



## ATTRactions



## STRENGTH POINT

Close to the main road and the station is a major strength for the site. Also, high-speed train stops and the area around the station is a major strength.



## WEAKNESS POINT

The site is a weakness point because it is a barrier for the surrounding area. Also, the site is a weakness point because it is a barrier for the surrounding area.



## REYNARD WAY

M&J Family Site Plan, Mission Hills (Midtown) San Diego Ca

