

TAMPAH HILLS

A SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT
JULIE THORUP // MSc04 URBAN DESIGN // 2024

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TAMPAH HILLS

A SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

A SPECIAL THANKS TO...

I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the Tampah Hills crew for showing interest in collaborating with me. I am excited and honored that you have chosen to support my master's thesis project, providing me with the opportunity to convey my visions and contribute to your project development. Working with the team has been a privilege, and I am thankful for the chance to visit Lombok, witnessing firsthand the entire Tampah Hills development.

Your generosity and support are deeply appreciated, and I eagerly anticipate the possibility of future collaborations with the Tampah Crew. I sincerely hope that my project offers a fresh perspective and contributes to steering the development in a more sustainable direction. It has been a rewarding experience to be a part of this development journey, and I look forward to exploring additional ways we can collaborate in the future.

ABSTRACT

This Master thesis, *Tampah Hills - A sustainable urban development*, discuss and give the ability to extends the existing structure with a development plan of a new urban village, called Tampah, at the southern part of Lombok, Indonesia. The thesis aims to investigate how to establish a community node with prolonged goals and a more sustainable vision, by creating a strategic plan that focuses on making a public space in a cultural environment.

In the present era, urban spaces are generally facing substantial challenges arising from shifts in climate, increasing tourism and evolving urban requirements, including Tampah. Concurrently, numerous of cities constitutes of a rich and ingrained historical background. This thesis aims to explore, through in-depth literature studies, integrated design methodologies, and extensive analysis, how to strike towards a harmonious balance between the imperative for urban sustainability and the equally crucial goal of preserving significant cultural heritage.

This development is an ongoing project, where the construction of the Tampah Hills development began in 2018 and has developed over time, started being a smaller village project and has now expanded into a 120-hectare big resort. The Tampah team is presently exploring the necessity for transforming and redesigning both the Tampah village and the southern district of Lombok.

The thesis aims to identify how to design substantial urban villages through a theoretical discussion, by exploring the concept of affiliation or place attachment and identifying strategies for designing resilient cities. It connects this exploration with an ongoing dialogue on preservation, particularly in terms of cultural heritage. This thesis takes its perspective in the cultural heritage discourse of the Climate Paradigm, the thesis navigates how the compatibility and perspectives aligns with the discourse on sustainable development.

Through an analysis of the Tampah site, the thesis investigates why the district requires transformation and outlines the necessary measures to create socially and physically coherent urban spaces while securing the cultural heritage. The thesis presents a design concept and strategy for the urban environment and space in Tampah, a village characterized by its historic structure and various dense urban spaces with distinct characteristics. The design emphasizes the community and tourism aspects, climate challenges, and adaptation to ensure the preservation of crucial cultural heritage. The thesis concludes that achieving coherent urban spaces in Tampah necessitates both social and physical sustainability, and the pursuit of these aspects will collectively contribute to resilient urban spaces. Furthermore, addressing cultural heritage and the specific site emphasizes the potential for enhancing the storytelling of the village and the vision of the development. To accomplish this, the thesis proposes the implementation of a design strategy centered around structuring, implementing, and securing.



ILL 1 // TAMPAH SUNRISE



ILL 3 // ROADS OF TAMPAH



ILL 4 // RICE FIELDS LOMBOK

TABLE OF CONTENT

13 - 17

Methodology

Methodology, The integrated design process, Evidence based design and Sustainability as a method.

19 - 27

Prologue

Project location, Initiating problem, Introduction to Indonesia, Tourism, Lombok as setting and diversity of citizens.

29 - 33

Introducing Tampah Hills

Introduction to Tampah village, Tampah Hills and features, and at last a Vision of the development.

35 - 39

Literature studies

Place-based development, including planning and the importance of place and framework. Jane Jacobs literature.

41 - 79

Analysis

Five key aspects; The structure-, The everyday life-, The atmosphere-, The mobility- and The landscape in Tampah.

81 - 83

Summary

A short summary and opportunities and challenges.

87 - 95

Design strategies

Developing a tourist destination in a urban rural area, Design strategies, including implementing, structuring and securing.

97 - 113

Concept development and interventions

The design strategies includes the strategies; implementing, structuring and securing, and how to include these within the development interventions.

101 - 119

Epilogue

The epilogue includes a perspectivation with five key learning points and at last a conclusion upon the project.

121 - 129

References and appendix

Literature consists of web pages, books, and articles. The Appendix includes process and research material.

READING GUIDE

Reading guide for document

This document represents a Master thesis in Urban Design and is a part of the Master of Engineering program at Aalborg University. This thesis is encompassing with a total of 10 main chapters, and the diagram provided below offers a comprehensive structural overview of the thesis, outlining the applied methods within each chapter. The thesis follows the Integrated Design Process, as outlined by Mary-Ann Knudstrup (Knudstrup, 2005). The process is characterized by its iterative nature, involving a continuous back-and-forth interaction between the different phases; Problem, Analysis, Sketching, Synthesis and Presentation. However, it is important to have in mind that the process is iterative, and the phases overlap each other, meaning that the design can and will change during the process of gathering information or changing focus. (Knudstrup, 2005)

Various methods have been used to gather evidence and generate fresh insights. These include desktop and on-site analysis, mapping, physical interviews, a theoretical framework, and a review of relevant literature. Detailed explanations and discussions of these subtopics are presented within the methodology chapter, which elucidates their utilization and their impact on the project.

To assist the readers in navigating this thesis effectively, the Harvard Method is employed for source referencing. This method involves citing the author or authors last name and the publication year within the text. For more detailed information about each source, readers can refer to the comprehensive reference list located at the end of this thesis.

Illustrations is marked with an illustration number. All illustrations that have not been giving an illustration number is made and created by me and is by my rights. All picture material and other illustrations is taken and owned by Tampah Hills crew, Benjamin Ortega or Presban productions, which I have been given permission to use fully.

It is crucial to articulate that this thesis incorporates elements from previously submitted material, leading to multiple references to my own work throughout the report.

Map reading guide

This report includes several maps including an extended map, that serves as a guide throughout the analysis, featuring village zones, variations of functioning districts, and significant locations in the southern part of Lombok. Throughout the presentation, another map appears with various layers will unfold as a result of incorporating design or conceptual interventions into the existing layers. While perusing the presentation this map would appear often with additional layers.

The ground layer which is also featured in the analysis phase such as the presentation, is created to enhance your navigation and gain a better understanding of the broader context of the project site and exiting characteristics within Tampah.



MAP THROUGHOUT ANALYSIS



MAP THROUGHOUT PRESENTATION

METHODOLOGY

This chapter unveils the guiding methodologies employed in shaping Tampah Hills. Through diverse methods like analyses, mapping, interviews, and theoretical frameworks, a comprehensive understanding of the cultural and physical landscape is achieved. The Integrated Design Process (IDP) takes center stage, providing a structured approach to urban development. Evidence-Based Design (EBD) further enriches the narrative by emphasizing user-centric, sustainable, and community-engaged urban planning. Finally, sustainability emerges as a method, committing to environmental, social, and economic resilience. This chapter sets the foundation for the subsequent exploration of design interventions in creating a vibrant and sustainable Tampah community.

METHODOLOGY

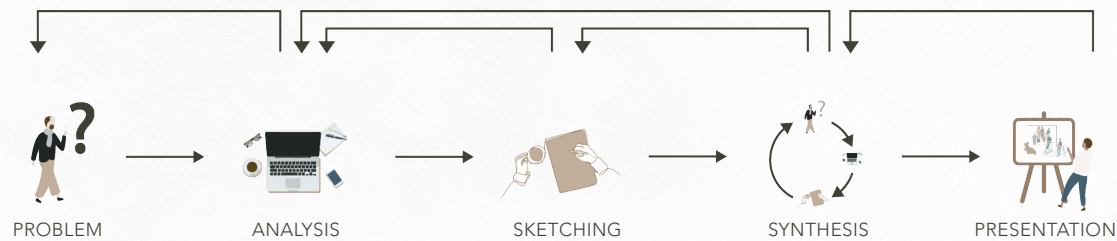
Different methods are used to collect evidence and new knowledge in form of desktop- and on-site analysis, mapping, physical interviews, Theoretical framework, and Literature (Thorup, 2023).

Desktop- and on-site analyses is used to achieve knowledge and get an understanding of the cultural environment, building methods, landscaping, and water levels. Some of the analyses are based on desktop analysis, some are based on on-site analysis and some analysis is a combination. Mapping is used as a method tool to achieve a better understanding of Tampah Hills and the surroundings regarding different prospects, focusing on both nature, mobility, stages, zones, and other elements that has given an insight regarding the size, scale and the atmosphere Tampah (Thorup, 2023).

Semi-structured and structured interviews is used as a method to achieve knowledge and information about Tampah as a new development, their vision of the project, involvement of the local citizens etc. The interviews were conducted both on the move within the village where we talked and had a conversation with the local citizens but also desk interviews with important people within the Tampah Hills crew, such as Jakob (CEO and Managing director) and Hidde (Head of business development). The local responders were asked about their opinion upon the Tampah project and their relation to the new development. The physical interviews gave an in-depth answers and elaborative questions were asked. The interviews gave us a better insight into the relationship between the local, new residents of the area and the Tampah crew (Thorup, 2023).

Theoretical framework and literature are used as a method as evidence for the research result, we have achieved. The literature study must support our understanding and analysis of the given subjects in question. The literature must also help to substantiate our theoretical framework by elucidating and emphasizing. References and case studies was used as a method tool to inspire, and idea develop concept and functions. References and cased are also used as a constructive element and evidence for making decisions based on selected elements in the various cases (Thorup, 2023).





THE INTEGRATED DESIGN PROCESS

The Integrated Design Process (IDP) in an urban context refers to a collaborative and holistic approach to urban design and development (Thorup, 2023). It involves bringing together various elements or aspects such as, stakeholders, community engagement, and flexibility and adaptability, to work collectively on creating well-designed, sustainable, and functional urban spaces. The method sets the foundation for the design development during the project when developing, Tampah Hills. The approach is structured into five phases; Problem, Analysis, Sketching, Synthesis and Presentation (Knudstrup, 2005).

The process integrates diverse perspectives, knowledge, and expertise to address the complexities of urban development. Through an iterative design process, the design has the flexibility to evolve as information is gathered or as the focus changes during the course of the process (Knudstrup, 2005).

Problem

The problem phase represents the initial stage, focusing on establishing the design purpose, refining the scope, and identifying and addressing the existing problems or challenges. Addressing these challenges necessitates effective project management, stakeholder communication, innovative design solutions, and a commitment to creating sustainable and resilient urban environments (Thorup, 2023).

Analysis

The second phase concentrates on analyzing and collecting information and data through both field and desktop studies. Additionally, literary studies related to tourism, culture, place-based design, and site-specific analysis are explored to acquire insights into the project area (Thorup, 2023).

Sketching

In this phase, the knowledge gained from the previous stages is synthesized, and various ideas and outcomes are explored and refined through a combination of quick hand sketches, detailed principles, and digital diagrams. This iterative process allows for a comprehensive exploration of potential design concepts, fostering creativity and enhancing the development of innovative solutions (Thorup, 2023).

Synthesis

In the fourth phase, a synthesis of diverse elements from the preceding stages converges to formulate the ultimate design proposal. This critical stage is characterized by a thorough focus on details, as the design undergoes refinement and enhancement, setting the groundwork for the ensuing presentation phase. It is during this phase that the design evolves into its final, polished form, ready to be presented with precision and clarity (Thorup, 2023).

Presentation

In the conclusive stage, which is the fifth and final phase of the integrated design process, the presentation unfolds, unveiling the ultimate design proposal, encapsulating not only the final idea but also the substantive details. This presentation serves as a powerful means of communication, effectively conveying the intricate nuances of the integrated iterative process (Thorup, 2023).

The Integrated Design Process in an urban context strives to create urban environments that are not only aesthetically pleasing but also functional, sustainable, and supportive of the well-being of the people who inhabit them (Thorup, 2023).

EVIDENCE BASED DESIGN

Evidence-Based Design (EBD) in urban planning entails utilizing research and empirical evidence to guide through decision making in the creation and development of urban spaces. The objective is to craft cities that are not just visually appealing but also practical, sustainable, and supportive of the well-being of their residents (Cushing and Miller, 2020). The fundamental aspects of Evidence-Based Urban Design include:

User centered design

EBD prioritizes understanding the needs and preferences of the individuals who will live in and utilize urban spaces. Research methods encompass surveys, interviews, and observations to collect data on user behavior and preferences (Cushing and Miller, 2020).

Health and well-being

A critical facet of EBD involves assessing the impact of urban design on public health. Research may delve into factors like walkability, access to green spaces, and the availability of recreational areas to enhance physical activity and mental well-being (Cushing and Miller, 2020).

Sustainability

EBD promotes incorporating sustainable design principles based on environmental research. This encompasses considerations for energy efficiency, green infrastructure, and the use of renewable resources to fashion environmentally friendly urban spaces (Cushing and Miller, 2020).

Safety and security

Evidence is employed to devise urban spaces that amplify safety and security. This may encompass research on crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles, appropriate lighting, and the arrangement of public spaces (Cushing and Miller, 2020).

Community engagement

A pivotal element of EBD is involving the community in the design process. Research may involve community workshops, feedback sessions, and participatory design approaches to ensure that urban design aligns with the needs and aspirations of the local population (Cushing and Miller, 2020).

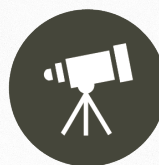
Adaptability and flexibility

EBD acknowledges the importance of designing urban spaces that can adapt to evolving needs over time. Research may explore flexible design solutions accommodating future growth, technological advancements, and changing social trends (Cushing and Miller, 2020).

Cultural context

Understanding the cultural context of a community is indispensable in evidence-based urban design. Research may involve exploring cultural norms, traditions, and values to create designs that resonate with the local population (Cushing and Miller, 2020).

By integrating evidence from research into the urban design process, practitioners can forge more impactful, sustainable, and accessible or inviting urban environments. This approach steers away from subjective decision making and traditional practices, leading towards solutions grounded in empirical data and real-world outcomes (Cushing and Miller, 2020).



VISION & GOAL



RESEARCH & DESIGN



OUTCOMES

SUSTAINABILITY AS A METHOD

Sustainability as a method involves the deliberate and strategic incorporation of environmentally friendly practices, social responsibility, and economic viability into various processes and activities. It goes beyond a standalone concept, becoming an integral approach that guides decision-making and actions toward long-term ecological balance, social equity, and economic resilience. This method emphasizes the importance of minimizing environmental impact, fostering community well-being, and ensuring economic practices that endure without compromising future generations. In essence, sustainability as a method serves as a guiding principle for creating a harmonious and enduring relationship between human activities and the planet.

Within this thesis project, I am committed to the principles of sustainability, which encompass three main focuses: environmental, social, and economic sustainability.

Environmental Sustainability

This aspect centers on minimizing the project’s ecological footprint, emphasizing practices that conserve natural resources, reduce pollution, and promote biodiversity. Integrating environmentally friendly solutions and technologies will be a cornerstone to ensure the long-term health of the surrounding ecosystem.

Social Sustainability

The project aims to contribute positively to the well-being and inclusivity of the community. Through careful planning, community engagement, and cultural sensitivity, I intend to enhance the social fabric, fostering a sense of belonging, equitable access to resources, and social cohesion. Public spaces and amenities will be designed to cater to diverse needs, ensuring the overall enhancement of residents’ quality of life.

Economic Sustainability

This focus involves creating an economically resilient environment by implementing strategies that promote local economic development, job creation, and financial stability. By considering the economic needs of the community and ensuring the feasibility of the project in the long run, I aim to contribute to the economic vitality of the region.

By integrating these three pillars of sustainability, my project seeks to create a holistic and enduring impact, addressing the interconnected challenges and opportunities within the environmental, social, and economic dimensions.



ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY



ECONOMIC
SUSTAINABILITY



SOCIAL
SUSTAINABILITY

PROLOGUE

The prologue presents the framework for this master thesis, providing a framework that encompasses the project location, primary themes, and the urban design challenges the thesis is working with. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the project case, this thesis comprehends an in dept description of the motivation driving its exploration. Additionally, it incorporates a narrative approach to unravel the story behind Tampah Hills as a project development and clarifying the complexities of its elements and detailing the various visionaries. The prologue summarizes the initial problem statement and delineates the different historical elements and perspectives of this project.



ILL 5 // INDONESIA



ILL 6 // LOMBOK



ILL 7 // TAMPAH

PROJECT LOCATION

To investigate the establishment of a coherent urban space in a cultural environment, a case from the Southern part of Lombok, called Tampah Hills, has been chosen. The case builds on a current development of a modern perspective of a resort, where the overall goal is to create a common society or community in an urban development. A community with the opportunity for both the locals, new residents, and visitors to meet and interact with one another and create a modern urban collective across cultural differences.

The project aims to create a strategic plan that can serve as the framework for an urban development, addressing the current absence of a local plan or set of regulations, that they specifically desire or require.

The project aligns with an existing plan for the area, where the development group has created a plan for parts of the site. The responsibility assigned to me, is to propose how this development plan can be implemented and further developed. I need to particularly consider the existing development plan as they have preferences for various functions on the site, but they also want me to be critical of the choices they have made, ask questions, and guide them in the appropriate direction.

I am creating the strategic plan in collaboration with the Tampah crew, where they have specific preferences for this location. However, they also wish for me to contribute a framework that can be used not only in this project but also in other parts of the world. The purpose of the project is not only for it to be implemented in Tampah but also to be replicated in other parts of the world, creating a connected community among the residents of the society project.

The project emphasizes several design interventions, focusing on planning, both at a detailed and strategic level, created in collaboration with the Tampah crew. A more comprehensive and detailed introduction to the Tampah Project will be introduced in the following chapter.

INITIATING PROBLEM

The initiating problem statement specifies the importance of Place identity, including the potential of the place and the interaction between history, the local community, and local tourism in line with tourism development. Currently, there are no rules, no local plan, no framework, and the necessity of this is crucial to create a public space in a cultural environment. The strategic plan is created in accordance with the Tampah project and is intended to benefit both the Tampah crew and residents.

Den initierende problemformulering præciserer vigtigheden af Sted bundenhed herunder stedets potentiale og Sammen-spillet mellem historien, de lokale og lokal turisme i takt med Turisme udvikling. Der er på nuværende tidspunkt ingen regler, ingen lokal plan, ingen rammer og nødvendigheden af dette er skælvættende for at skabe a public space in a cultural environment. Den strategiske plan er lavet i henhold til Tampah projektet og skal både give noget til Tampah crew og residents.

The project is based on a sustainable approach, encompassing sustainable urban development within a global context. In developing a strategic plan with a sustainability focus, I analyze the three distinct facets of sustainability, namely economic, social, and environmental sustainability.

Sustainability involves fulfilling our current needs without jeopardizing the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own requirements. Alongside natural resources, social and economic resources are equally indispensable. Sustainability goes beyond simply caring for the environment.

Understanding the history of Indonesia, particularly the context of Lombok, is pivotal when developing a new urban society. Historical insights provide a foundation for informed decision-making, ensuring that the development process is not only culturally sensitive but also responsive to the unique challenges and opportunities that the region presents.

Acknowledging Lomboks distinct history empowers urban developers to craft spaces that seamlessly incorporate local traditions, fostering a profound sense of belonging. Additionally, historical awareness serves as a guide to sidestep past challenges in urban development, steering towards sustainable and contextually relevant planning. Integrating this historical perspective is an investment in cultivating a harmonious and culturally rich urban environment that upholds the regions heritage while meeting the evolving needs of its inhabitants.

INDONESIA

Indonesia is situated in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, off the coast of mainland South-east Asia (Illustration page 20). It consists of five major islands; Java, Bali, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Irian Jaya, along with over thirty smaller groups, forming a total of more than 17,000 islands (Britannica, 2023). Geologically, Indonesia is located on the Pacific Ring of Fire, where the Indo-Australian plate and the Pacific Plate subduct beneath the Eurasian plate (Britannica, 2023). This geological and tectonic setting has blessed the Indonesian islands with rich natural resources and diverse cultures, making it an attractive destination for tourism (Britannica, 2023). The region is also characterized by a chain of volcanoes running through Sumatra, Java, Bali, and Nusa Tenggara, with approximately 130 out of the 400 volcanoes being active (Britannica, 2023).



ILL 8 // SUNSET SURFING



ILL 9 // INDONESIA LANDSCAPE





ILL 10 // LOCAL FARMER

TOURISM

In recent years, Indonesia's tourism sector has witnessed remarkable growth, emerging as a significant contributor to foreign currency earnings and playing a pivotal role in economic growth and employment (Ollivaud and Haxton, 2019). This expansion has not only diversified the economic sectors but has also been instrumental in poverty reduction, particularly benefiting women, young individuals, and disadvantaged groups (Ollivaud and Haxton, 2019). Influenced by various seasons, Indonesia's tourism sector secured the 20th global ranking in 2017 and positioned itself as the ninth-fastest growing tourist sector worldwide (Britannica, 2023).

Key destinations such as Bali, Lombok, and the Gili Islands contribute substantially to Indonesia's tourism appeal. Lombok, often dubbed "The next Bali," annually attracts approximately 2.8 million tourists, offering open spaces and pristine beaches (Thorup, 2023). Recognizing its untapped potential, Lombok has been designated a high-priority destination, with its tourism carrying capacity estimated at 18.4 million tourists per year, indicating considerable room for growth (Faiz and Komalasari, 2020).

Lombok's strategic focus on ecotourism and sustainable development underscores the delicate balance between increasing tourist numbers and preserving environmental integrity (Faiz and Komalasari, 2020). The island's competitiveness as a tourist destination hinges on various attributes, including natural features, infrastructure, public facilities, and accessible transport (Thorup, 2023). With the potential to significantly boost regional income, the government places a high priority on tourism development on Lombok Island (Faiz and Komalasari, 2020).

As Lombok continues to optimize its tourist numbers, assessing tourism carrying capacity becomes crucial for effective management. Currently reaching only 15.5% of its estimated capacity, Lombok is positioned as a super-priority tourism destination in Indonesia (Faiz and Komalasari, 2020). The island's unique framework, encompassing physiography, climate, history, facilities, activities, entertainment, natural attractions, and cultural aspects, forms the foundation for its competitiveness (Thorup, 2023). This holistic approach ensures that Lombok's growth as a tourist destination aligns with sustainable practices and environmental preservation, contributing not only to economic development but also to the cultural and ecological richness of the region (Faiz and Komalasari, 2020).

LOMBOK AS SETTING

Lombok is located in West Nusa Tenggara province of Indonesia, it forms part of the chain of the Lesser Sunda Islands, with Lombok Strait separating it from Bali (Britannica, 2023). Lombok is somewhat similar in size and density and shares some cultural heritage as Bali and is surrounded by a number of smaller islands locally called The Gili islands (Britannica, 2023).

Historically the culture of Lombok has been influenced by many over the decades first dating back to 1674 when the Dutch first colonized, then came the Balinese invasion and take over in 1750 and finally in 1894 the Sasak rebellion signed a treaty with the Dutch East Indies to allow them to rule over Lombok until the declaration of Independence in 1945 (Thorup, 2023).

Despite its proximity to the neighboring Java and Bali Islands, Lombok has not experienced the same tourism surge as the surrounding islands. However, the island has undergone significant rebuilding efforts since the devastating earthquakes of 2018. Airlines, resort chains, and entrepreneurs are actively investing in buildings, culture, and infrastructure to cater to the growing tourism interest and demand. (Ministry of villas, 2023)

Referred to as “the upcoming Bali,” Lombok features pristine green hills and some of Indonesias most captivating white sand beaches. The southern coast, a concealed haven for surfers in the past decade, is currently receiving the recognition it is due (Tampah Hills – Land, 2023). Despite rapid development in Lombok, marked by the creation of an international airport and a comprehensive infrastructure network, there is a notable awareness among local communities, government bodies, investors, and developers to promote responsible development and preserve the unspoiled environments that contribute to Lomboks distinct charm and unique particularity (Thorup, 2023).



ILL 11 // SELONG BELANAK BEACH



ILL 12 // COAST OF SU

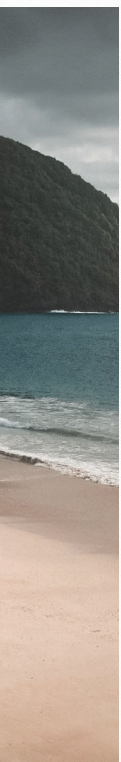


DIVERSITY OF CITIZENS

The primary demographic majority on Lombok consists of the Sasak people, constituting 70% of the population, while other significant groups include Balinese, Chinese, Arabian, Javanese, and various ethnic minorities (Indoneo, 2017). The national language is Bahasa Indonesia, but English is widely spoken. Lombok is divided into three main districts, each with its capital city, Mataram in the west, Praya in the central region, and Selong in east Lombok. The commercial hub is primarily centered in the capital city of Mataram in west Lombok (Thorup, 2023).

The Sasak population, predominantly Muslim, traces its Islamic roots back to the late 16th to early 17th century during a period of widespread conversion (Indoneo, 2017). This era witnessed the emergence of a unique religious synthesis known as Wetu Telu, literally meaning "three times," reflecting a fusion of basic Islamic tenets with Hindu-Buddhist influences (Indoneo, 2017). Wetu Telu, the traditional belief system of the Sasak people, integrates Islam with Animism and is specifically practiced in north Lombok. Adherents identify as Muslims but observe distinct rituals alongside conventional Islamic practices (Indoneo, 2017).

While Lombok is recognized today as a primarily Muslim island with its indigenous Sasak population, historical records reveal a period when the Balinese exerted control, bringing Hindu and Buddhist influences to the fore (Lombok network, 2022). Islam is the predominant religion, yet religious diversity is upheld, and various faiths are freely practiced on the island (Thorup, 2023).



OF SUMBAWA

INTRODUCING TAMPAH HILLS

Introducing Tampah Hills as a project development involves providing an overview and detailed description. The following is a comprehensive description of the Tampah Area, characterized by its lush, green natural habitat. The Tampah Hills development presents the Tampah Hills Villas, the Seaside Collective, and includes the captivating beachfront area. A more extensive description and elaboration of these will be presented to deepen understanding for potential investors and visitors, offering clarity or a perspective into what the area has to offer. This includes information about the Tampah Hills vision, future features, and prospects. The introduction of Tampah Hills is based on Tampahs own visual views and visions.

TAMPAH VILLAGE

Characterized by blindingly white sand, panoramic bay views, and crystal-clear waters, South Lombok is renowned for its dive sites and surfing opportunities. The opening of the airport in 2011 has significantly enhanced the island's accessibility (Tampah Hills – Land, 2023). Particularly, Kuta, Tanjung Aan, and Selong Belanak are prominent villages and destinations in the southern part of Lombok (Thorup, 2023).

Nestled between these well-known destinations is Tampah, a village introducing a distinctive character to southern Lombok. Just 30 minutes from Lombok's international airport and a short 15-minute drive from Kuta, Tampah offers easy accessibility and is an ideal spot for a scenic day trip (Tampah Hills – Land, 2023). Positioned in front of the pristine white sand beach of Tampah Bay, the area provides surf spots for all levels, along with nearby golf courses, restaurants, and various recreational activities such as fishing and diving (Tampah Hills – Land, 2023). Tampahs secure environment, elevated position in the Tampah Hills, and natural shielding against potential tsunamis add to its appeal (Tampah Hills – Land, 2023).

Lombok, spanning about 4,800 square kilometers, is home to approximately 3.3 million inhabitants. The Tampah village population constitutes only 1000 of the island's residents, featuring a mix of locals and new residents from diverse cultural backgrounds such as Scandinavians, Europeans, and Asians (Thorup, 2023). Despite the cultural diversity, the residents share a common mindset around humanity and equality, this common mindset is a key factor enabling Tampah Hills to en-gage closely with the local community. (Thorup, 2023). The residents settling in Tampah village contribute to its develop-ment, offering local job opportunities. While Lombok lacks a local plan, the option of owning land is crucial, making the development of Tampah Hills significant for the locals as it fosters cooperation and economic growth (Britannica, 2023).



ILL 14 // TAMPAH SPORTS AREA



ILL 15 // VILLA SOLAH



WHAT IS TAMPAH HILLS?

Tampah Hills is a unique destination in the lush and dense nature habitat. The construction of the Tampah Hills development began in 2018 and has developed over time, started being a smaller village project and has now expanded into a 120-hectare big resort (Thorup, 2023). The 120-hectare resort includes a range of sustainable bespoke design villas, a sports center, massive park areas, and a community garden. Restaurants, a co-working space, spa, gym and many more features are all coming to life. Since the beginning of the project development, in 2018, the area has been distributed into stages, including stage 1, stage 2, stage 3, Seaside collective and Beach front area (Thorup, 2023).

These stages comprise private villas situated in the hills and a Seaside Collective located below the hills and near the beach. Tampah Hills functions as an investment opportunity, attracting individuals worldwide to invest in the project by purchasing lots on the hillside or at the Seaside Collective. The future vision also emphasizes connectivity for visitors, whether they choose a short or longer stay in the village (Thorup, 2023).

The villas

Tampah Hills villas, predominantly privately owned, are premium residences situated on the hillside, ensuring privacy for each unit. Crafted by renowned architect teams in Southeast Asia and the in-house design team, each villa has a unique design created by the architects, planned, and built to blend into the lush and green surroundings. They all bring different experiences and styles to their project, working within the building covenant to realize the vision of Tampah Hills. The development strives to be a sustainable development role model in Indonesia, thoroughly designing each villa with a sustainable mindset and utilizing locally sourced materials (Tampah Hills – Villa, 2023).

Seaside Collective

The Seaside Collective, positioned 300 meters from the ocean, comprises 14 houses envisioned by Architect Miguel Quezada. These houses seamlessly combining or blend vernacular, timeless design with sustainable materials and construction practices. Crafted using local materials, the houses are specifically designed to minimize water and energy consumption (Seaside Collective, 2023). The village typology emerges from rural settlements that have developed in close relation with the environment that surrounds them, shaped by the social and cultural dynamic movement happening around. The architectural form, characterized by principles of fragmentation and adaptability, should be able to shape itself to accommodate the need in the development agenda or vision (Thorup, 2023).



ILL 16 // SEASIDE COLLECTIVE



Beach front area

The beachfront area is a captivating expanse that includes a diverse range of elements, creating a vibrant and inviting coastal environment. This area features a pristine shoreline with soft, golden sands and the gentle lapping of waves, serving as a focal point for relaxation, recreation, and scenic enjoyment. Designed to cater to various interests, the beachfront area will include recreational spaces such as beach volleyball courts, beachside cafes, and open spaces for picnics and gatherings. These areas provide opportunities for both active pursuits and leisurely moments by the sea.

A picturesque waterfront promenade runs along the beach, offering a scenic pathway for strolls or jogging. To enrich the beachfront experience, charming cafes and restaurants will be strategically placed, offering a delightful culinary experience with panoramic views of the ocean. Visitors can savor local delicacies or international cuisine while enjoying the sea breeze. For those seeking adventure, the beachfront area may host water sports and activities such as surfing, kayaking, paddleboarding, or parasailing. Rental services and activity centers add an element of excitement to the coastal landscape.

Secluded spots with beach loungers, hammocks, and shaded areas create relaxation zones where visitors can unwind, read a book, or simply bask in the tranquility of the beachfront ambiance. Additionally, strategic points along the beachfront are designated for sunset viewing, providing a spectacular vantage point to witness the sun dip below the horizon. These spots often become popular gathering places for residents and visitors alike.

In essence, the beachfront area is a multifaceted destination that combines natural beauty, recreational opportunities, culinary delights, and cultural elements, offering a dynamic and enjoyable experience for all who visit.

VISION OF DEVELOPMENT

Tampah Hills started with a visionary journey to establish a sustainable community in the southern region of Lombok, providing investors, entrepreneurs, and creatives an opportunity to live and connect in an idyllic setting harmonizing with nature and the local community. Rapidly evolving into a sought-after villa resort destination, Tampah Hills boasts unique architect-designed villas, a sports center, and a host of additional amenities. Founded and developed by a proficient and diverse entrepreneurial team with extensive experience, including over two decades in villa development in Indonesia, the project emphasizes robust sales and marketing strategies (Thorup, 2023).

Strategically located with a pristine beach at its doorstep, Tampah Hills offers proximity to neighboring areas such as Kuta and Selong Belanak in Southern Lombok. The envisioned development comprises 120-150 premium villas, a sports center, restaurants, a co-working space, a pool, a skate park, a downhill mountain biking park, sunset viewpoints, and more. Nearly half of the total area is designated as private common spaces for residents and visitors, featuring parks, vegetable, and flower gardens, along with a natural amphitheater. Therefore, the investment extends beyond acquiring land and a villa, encompassing membership in a comprehensive community, “The Seaside Society”. Notably, the majority of current land buyers are young, accomplished entrepreneurs, reflecting an average investor age of around 30 years, offering a unique opportunity for networking with like-minded individuals from around the world (Thorup, 2023).

Essentially, Tampah Hills places a strong emphasis on sustainability (Thorup, 2023). With a commitment to achieving carbon neutrality or even positivity, the project aims to generate energy from renewable sources, optimize overall development for energy efficiency, and responsibly manage waste through recycling initiatives (Tampah Hills – Sustainability, 2023). A significant reforestation project involving the planting of 20,000 trees is currently underway (Tampah Hills – Sustainability, 2023). Collaborating closely with the local community, Tampah Hills provides employment opportunities to many locals from neighboring villages, offering competitive wages along with pensions and insurances (Tampah Hills – Sustainability, 2023). As the proprietor of all the land from the peak of Tampah Hills to sea level, the project controls water flow and quality, allowing for extensive water reuse. Presently, the water in Tampah Hills is already potable with a basic filter, and the ultimate goal is to provide villa owners with drinkable tap water (Tampah Hills – Sustainability, 2023).



ILL18 // COCONUT CLIMBING



ILL 19 // EXPLORING BY BOAT

LITERATURE STUDIES

This chapter encompasses various facets of theoretical and literature studies aimed at improving, place cohesion, tourism development, interaction in local tourism, and place potential. The theoretical segment will delve into various perspectives, including the insights of Jane Jacobs, who highlighted four key qualities essential for vibrant cities: mixed uses, frequent streets, varied buildings, and concentration. Jacobs cautioned that neglecting the interplay of these attributes could lead to the failure of cities. Additionally, the chapter will explore ideas related to the creation of a sustainable village. Furthermore, subjects like Tourism and place attachment, along with literature on Place-based development, will form a narrative exploring contemporary guidelines and demonstrating how these elements can be utilized to cultivate a well-designed or constructed urban environment.

The theoretical segment intends to encourage contemplation regarding the evolutionary surroundings of Lombok, considering both its intrinsic nature and culture, and the concurrent challenges posed by escalating tourism, prompting readers to adopt a stance on this unfolding scenario.



PLACE-BASED DEVELOPMENT

Place-based development refers to an urban planning approach that focuses on the unique characteristics, culture, and history of a specific location or community. It emphasizes tailoring development strategies to the distinctive qualities of a place, taking into account its social, economic, and environmental context. The goal is to create vibrant, sustainable, and inclusive communities that reflect the identity and needs of the local population (Vigiola, Quintana G., 2022). On the other hand, disaster-resilient cities are designed to withstand and recover from natural or man-made disasters. This involves implementing measures to reduce vulnerability, enhance preparedness, and promote adaptive strategies. Resilient cities prioritize infrastructure, land use planning, and community engagement to minimize the impact of disasters and ensure a swift recovery (Vigiola, Quintana G., 2022).

While both place-based development and disaster-resilient city planning aim to improve urban living conditions, they often operate independently of each other. Integrating these approaches could lead to more comprehensive and effective urban development strategies that address both the unique character of a place and its resilience to potential disasters (Vigiola, Quintana G., 2022).

The integrated role of local government in urban planning brings about considerable challenges in managing conflicting priorities (Vigiola, Quintana G., 2022). Striking a balance between the imperatives of urbanization, economic development, environmental sustainability, and the establishment of secure, lively, and habitable spaces poses significant hurdles for local administrations. The ongoing rise in urbanization results in the displacement of individuals from their familiar environments, and the heightened occurrence of local-scale disasters and increasing disaster risks introduces distinctive challenges for both individuals and their communities (Vigiola, Quintana G., 2022).

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nity. It emphasizes tailoring development strategies to the distinctive qualities of a place, taking into account its social, economic, and environmental context. The goal is to create vibrant, sustainable, and inclusive communities that reflect the identity and needs of the local population (Vigiola, Quintana G., 2022).

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Despite the increasing popularity of both the place-based approach to city planning and the creation of disaster-resilient cities, these initiatives often operate within separate realms. To optimize diverse social, environmental, and economic outcomes, there is a strong emphasis on harmonizing the principles of resilience for sustainable urbanization with the planning concepts of a place-based approach, with a specific focus on shaping spaces that prioritize people (Vigiola, Quintana G., 2022). By drawing insights from these principles and organizational change theory, a suggested conceptual framework provides a novel perspective for local governments in strategizing for resilient cities with a focus on specific places. The framework views change as a dynamic process unfolding across various time scales and grasps the intricate relationship between people and their surroundings (Vigiola, Quintana G., 2022).

Place-based planning

Place-based planning, similar to place-based development, is a comprehensive and strategic approach to urban and regional planning that centers on the specific characteristics and context of a particular location or community. This planning approach recognizes the diversity of communities and aims to create more effective and sustainable solutions by considering the distinct qualities of each location.

Place-based planning, adopted in recent years and now integrated into planning policies in the Global North, stands in contrast to the inherently place-based approaches in informal settlements in the Global South. The gradual inclusion of place-based planning in policies stems from disagreements on defining and bringing places into existence (Rothenberg, A., Temenggung, D., 2019).

In Indonesia, which is part of the Global South, the implementation of place-based planning involves considering local and community needs, emphasizing the significance of community involvement and community led initiatives in shaping development strategies (Rothenberg, A., Temenggung, D., 2019).

In the Global South, place-based planning is a nuanced and adaptive approach to urban and regional development. This strategy recognizes the diversity and unique characteristics of different localities, encompassing social, cultural, economic, and environmental contexts. The process involves formulating and applying frameworks that prioritize localized solutions tailored to the distinct needs and aspirations of individual communities. Departing from standardized models, this approach acknowledges the necessity of customizing strategies based on a deep understanding of local dynamics, recognizing the significant variations in challenges and opportunities across different regions (Rothenberg, A., Temenggung, D., 2019).

This approach often unfolds through collaborative and participatory processes, engaging local communities, stakeholders, and authorities in decision-making. It embraces a bottom-up perspective, recognizing the importance of incorporating local knowledge and perspectives into the planning and decision-making processes. Furthermore, the framework extends beyond physical development and infrastructure considerations, but also seeks to enhance social cohesion, economic sustainability, and environmental resilience. It strives to create vibrant and inclusive spaces that reflect the identity and aspirations of the local population (Rothenberg, A., Temenggung, D., 2019).

In summary, place-based planning and frameworks in the Global South represent a holistic and adaptive paradigm, aiming to promote sustainable development by acknowledging and leveraging the diverse characteristics of each place within the broader global context.

The importance of place and framework

Place is crucial, shaping our identity and influencing our future. Empowering individuals to impact their surroundings connects national policies with local actions, fostering personal empowerment and unleashing potential (Place-based framework, 2023).

The goal is to integrate collaboration into daily life, enabling each local area to chart a unique path for success by directing resources toward impactful outcomes. This practical implementation involves engaging with lived experiences, seizing opportunities, and consolidating resources for shared goals (Place-based framework, 2023).

Despite potential benefits, investments in places often face fragmentation, requiring a shift in perspective. The Place-Based framework challenges assumptions, posing direct questions before determining actions, aiming to transform lives through coordinated programs under collaborative supervision (Place-based framework, 2023).

The Framework suggests the importance of a common narrative and shared direction before investing in a place. Decision-makers are prompted to explore the narrative, reasons for change, envisioned future, individual contributions to a change program, and collective oversight (Place-based framework, 2023). The Place-Based framework provides structure and guidance, enhancing the significance of places. Key points highlighting its importance include:

Place Narrative: Guaranteeing optimal implementation in each specific location by understanding local conditions and considering the interconnected context for individual interventions. The Place identity addresses fundamental questions to generate practical outcomes (Place-based framework, 2023).

Place Actions: Effecting changes requires a programmatic approach, demonstrating success through leadership commitment, a route map, and a foundation for action. Strengthening the framework with convincing cases attracts funding and practical implementation plans (Place-based framework, 2023).

Place Oversight: Simplifying decision-making and funding allocation at the local level involves a clear focus, local leaders working together, and agreed-upon principles in a clear delivery process. This process aligns the needs of the people involved with the needs of the local area (Place-based framework, 2023).

In conclusion, the Place-Based framework is more than a suggestion; it's a guide to unlocking the potential inherent in every place. It encourages us to see beyond fragmented investments, challenges assumptions, and fosters an environment where decisions are made collaboratively, and funding is allocated strategically.



JANE JACOBS

Jane Jacobs made a big impact on the way we think about cities. She was a key figure in urban studies, famous for challenging the traditional ways cities were planned. Instead of following the old school urban planning theories, she pushed for a more community focused and people centered approach to designing cities (Jacobs, J. 2011).

Jane Jacobs is a prominent figure in urban studies and activism, she stood as a formidable critic of modernism in urban planning. In the mid-20th century, as modernist ideals gained momentum, Jacobs challenged the prevailing notions that promoted large-scale urban renewal projects, single-use zoning, and car-centric planning. Her critiques were grounded in a deep concern for the impact of these approaches on existing communities and the vitality of urban life (Jacobs, J. 2011).

Jacobs argued against the top-down, reductionist planning models that often ignored the intricate relationships within neighborhoods. She believed that simplistic approaches failed to capture the complexity of urban systems and overlooked the organic, evolving nature of cities. Moreover, she opposed the displacement caused by large-scale projects, emphasizing the importance of preserving the social fabric and valuable urban environments (Jacobs, J. 2011).

In response to modernist planning, Jacobs proposed a more participatory and community-centric approach. She argued that mixing things up, like having homes, shops, and recreational spaces all in one area, makes a city more exciting and enjoyable to live in. She was all for small and short blocks in urban planning. According to Jacobs, having shorter blocks encourages people to walk more, making neighborhoods easier to navigate and creating a stronger sense of community. Diversity was another key point for Jacobs. She believed that neighborhoods should be a blend of different elements—various building types, people of different ages, and a mix of uses for the land. This diversity, she thought, made a community more adaptable and able to handle changes (Jacobs, J. 2011).

One of her standout ideas was the concept of “eyes on the street.” She believed that when people are out and about on the streets, walking or talking, and interacting, it makes neighborhoods safer and more lively. For Jacobs, an exuberant street scene was a crucial element for a healthy and vibrant community (Jacobs, J. 2011).

Lastly, Jacobs was a vocal supporter of giving local communities a say in how their neighborhoods are planned. She wanted the people who actually live there to be part of the decision making process about how their neighborhood should stand out and develop. Her ideas did not just stay in her time, they continue to shape how we think about and plan cities today. Jane Jacobs contributed a significant perspective to the field of urbanism, by emphasizing the importance of community, diversity, and creating cities where people can easily walk around (Jacobs, J. 2011).

Critiques of dominant urban planning

Jane Jacobs, in her critiques of dominant urban planning practices, highlighted several critical points that challenged conventional knowledge (Jakobs, J. 2011). A few of the key criticisms is unfolded:

Large scale urban renewal projects:

Jane Jacobs expressed strong disapproval of extensive urban renewal initiatives designed to rejuvenate cities through the demolition of established neighborhoods. She maintained that these initiatives frequently uprooted communities, disrupted social cohesion, and resulted in the loss of valuable urban landscapes (Jakobs, J. 2011). Jacobs argued that these top-down strategies, guided by modernist planning principles, overlooked the complex interconnections and natural evolution of neighborhoods (Jakobs, J. 2011).

Monoculture and single use zoning:

Jacobs challenged the concept of single-use zoning and monoculture, where areas were designated for specific functions such as residential, commercial, or industrial. She argued that this segregation stifled diversity and vibrancy in urban areas (Jakobs, J. 2011). Jacobs believed that mixed-use neighborhoods, where people live, work, and socialize in close proximity, were vital for creating lively and resilient urban environments (Jakobs, J. 2011).

Car centric planning:

Jacobs took a stand against the dominant approach of prioritizing car-centric planning, where the focus was on building highways and expansive thoroughfares at the expense of pedestrian-friendly streets. She asserted that this type of planning discouraged street life and hindered community interaction (Jakobs, J. 2011). Jacobs promoted the idea of walkable neighborhoods, underscoring the significance of sidewalks, compact blocks, and mixed-use streets as crucial elements for fostering pedestrian activity (Jakobs, J. 2011).

Lack of citizen participation:

Jacobs expressed criticism towards planning procedures that excluded input from local residents in decision-making. She argued that planners frequently overlooked the valuable perspectives of those who resided in and comprehended the intricacies of their communities (Jakobs, J. 2011). Jacobs underscored the importance of participatory planning, advocating for active involvement of community members in shaping the development of their neighborhoods (Jakobs, J. 2011).

Simplistic planning:

Jacobs voiced disapproval of oversimplified planning models that neglected the intricacies of urban systems. She contended that reductionist approaches overlooked the complex relationships and dynamics inherent in city life (Jakobs, J. 2011). Jacobs urged planners to acknowledge the intricacy of urban environments and to contemplate the organic and evolving nature of cities (Jakobs, J. 2011).

Disregard for existing communities:

Jacobs expressed concern regarding the neglect of established communities in the pursuit of modernist planning ideals. She observed a disparity between the aspirations of planners and the actualities of people's lives (Jakobs, J. 2011). Jacobs advocated for an approach that placed importance on and developed from the existing social and physical fabric of neighborhoods, rather than imposing external visions (Jakobs, J. 2011).

Jacobs stood against urban planning strategies that favored large-scale development and urban renewal, often resulting in the disruption of established communities. Additionally, she criticized public planning officials who resisted collaboration (Jakobs, J. 2011). Actively involved in initiatives to protect neighborhoods and local communities in urban areas, Jacobs played a significant role in advocating for their preservation. Jane Jacobs critical points challenged the dominant paradigms of her time and laid the groundwork for a more human-centered, community oriented approach to urban planning. Her ideas have had a profound and lasting influence on the field, shaping discussions around sustainable, human adaptable cities (Jakobs, J. 2011).

ANALYSIS

This chapter provides an in-depth analysis of Tampah, concentrating on five key aspects: the structure of Tampah, the everyday life in Tampah, the atmosphere in Tampah, the mobility in Tampah, and the landscape in Tampah. The goal of this chapter is to establish a research framework for potential design concepts and strategies and to anticipate and address future challenges that may require resolution or enhancement through design interventions. Toward the conclusion of this chapter, the most significant potentials and challenges are outlined to provide a comprehensive summary.

THE STRUCTURE OF TAMPAH

This part of the analysis evaluates and present the current structures in Tampah, providing detailed insights into the overall development structure. The evaluation of Tampahs structure emphasizes the area and layout of Tampah, the morphology and built environment, and finally, the functions presented in different village zones and various urban elements. The primary goal of this section is to comprehend the built areas of Tampah and foster a clearer understanding of the villages size, as well as the location and arrangement of various functions.



STRUCTURE OF DEVELOPMENT

Tampah Hills is as mentioned, a unique destination located in the southern part of Lombok, spanning approximately 120 hectares and organized into distinct stages: Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3, Stage 4, and the Seaside Collective and Beachfront area.

Stages one and two front Tampah Bay in Southern Lombok, featuring private villas with sweeping sea views. Stage 2 holds future potential for an exclusive resort discreetly placed at the highest point, complemented by a scenic hiking trail.

Stage three and four, larger and elevated in the hills, offer a serene and private setting. Stage three, in proximity to parklands, rice fields, and sports areas, comprises lots showcasing the lush landscape. While some lots offer sea views, all share expansive valley views facing east. Stage 4 is in the developmental phase, yet to materialize with roads and track possibilities.

The Seaside Collective, Tampah Hills younger counterpart, stands as a premium hospitality destination featuring sustainable, bespoke villas. Diverging from Tampah Hills emphasis on privacy and hillside lots, Seaside Collective presents accessible houses just 300 meters from the beach. It provides an opportunity to embrace a unique lifestyle and forge connections with fellow residents and visitors. Comprising 14 houses, the Collective seamlessly blends vernacular and timeless design with meticulous materials and construction practices.

The Beachfront area, nestled between the main road, coastline, and surrounding nature, unfolds a dynamic development. Encompassing a skate park, surf lodge, residential spaces, shops, a beach restaurant, and areas under future development, the map delineates both existing and potential future functions, promising diverse recreational opportunities, and growth (Thorup, 2023).

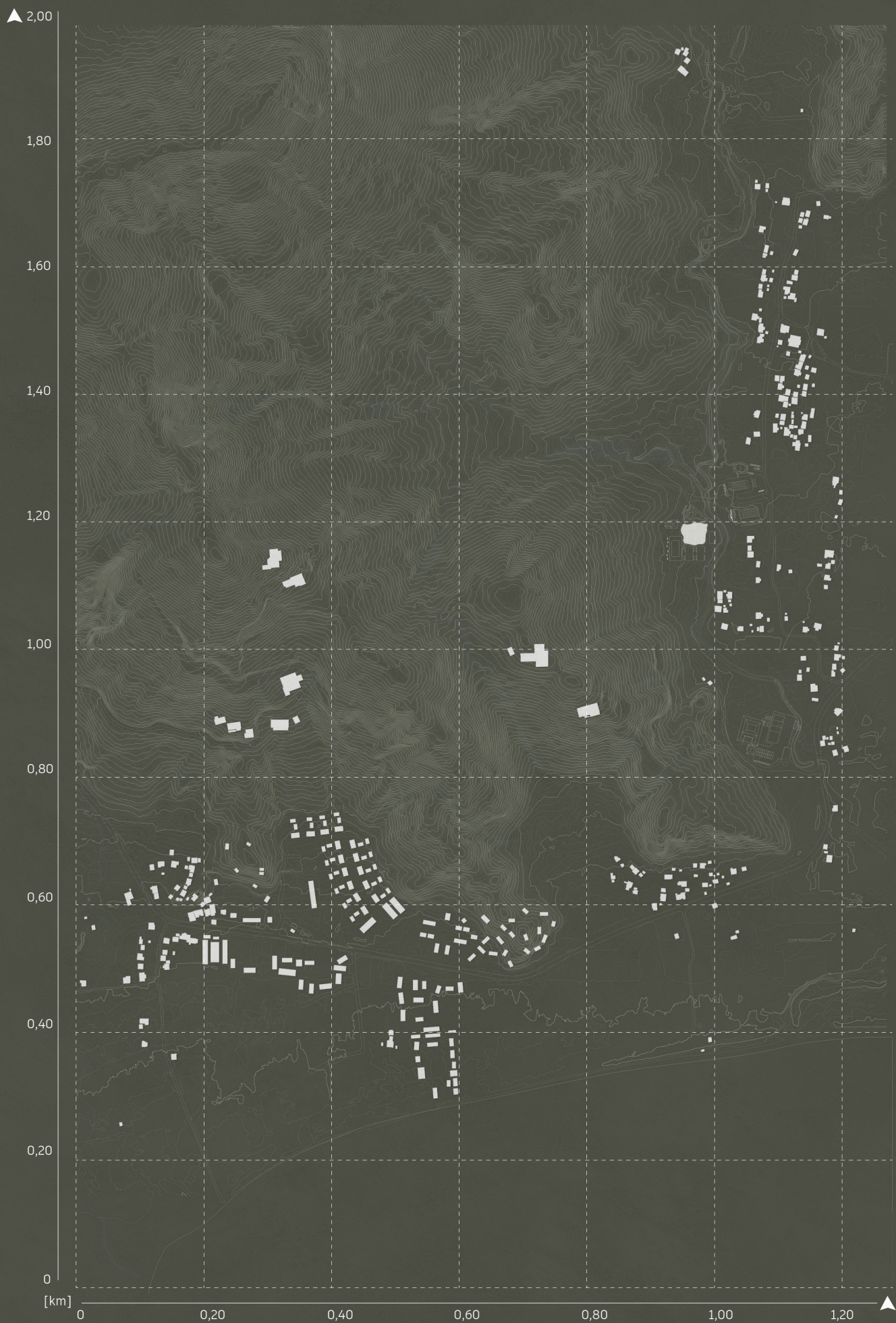
THE VILLAGE ZONES

The Tampah area is subdivided into distinct sub-areas, each possessing unique characteristics and communities. In the area of Tampah Hills, three primary settlements stand out. The village located west of the hills is in direct contact with the site, currently lacking clearly defined boundaries. The village to the north, situated near the farmery, has well-defined boundaries with the site. Meanwhile, the village east of the hills is directly connected to the sports and arrival center of Tampah Hills, remaining discreet and not clearly visible from the main road (Thorup, 2023).

New residents find their homes within the Villas at Tampah Hills, situated north of the site, providing a private and secluded living environment. The Seaside Collective and the Tampah crew share a direct connection to the main road, essentially forming a cohesive unit with flexible boundaries (Thorup, 2023).

It is crucial to make a concerted effort to engage respectfully with the local community, encouraging an active exchange that benefits all parties involved in the project (Thorup, 2023).





MORPHOLOGY

The purpose of analysing the morphology is to obtain a sense of the urban structures and to achieve an understanding of the relationship between the built and the unbuilt environment in the area through a figure-ground map (Thorup, 2023).

The map show that the majority of Tampah consist of smaller settlements, indicating that Tampah is a village with several detached housing. The village is defined by built and unbuilt areas such as villas, fields and forest and are very distanced from the surrounding villages (Thorup, 2023).

In the northern area, built structures follow unbuilt areas and a newly constructed road gracefully winding through the untouched landscape. In the eastern and western parts of Tampah, the road closely aligns with building structures to a higher extent, indicating that roads were established after buildings and not prior to them. In the southern area of Tampah, the region remains slightly untouched, with buildings situated without direct access to a formal road, relying instead on self-constructed pathways (Thorup, 2023).

The spaces between constructed and detached areas present significant potential for optimizing district and urban layouts, fostering a natural flow where functions and road constructions complement each other (Thorup, 2023).

In conclusion, Tampah is a substantial, under-construction unbuilt area, with more extensive unbuilt regions situated on the hillside and beach promenade. The built areas consist of smaller local villages within Tampah. This layout significantly influences the integration of diverse villages and districts, shaping the flow to optimize implementation and positively impact the area without disrupting the existing village structures (Thorup, 2023).

THE EVERYDAY LIFE IN TAMPAH

This part of the analysis focuses on the everyday life in Tampah, providing an introduction to the local residents and the communities within and around the Tampah area. It explores the renewing atmosphere and vibrant community life and the diverse roles existing in the neighbouring villages and the broader region south of Lombok. Additionally, it explores the observed qualities and the established connections among diverse groups of visitors and residents, offering firsthand observations and narrating their story. The objective of this chapter is to comprehend and assess the concepts of belonging, accessibility, and openness in Tampah (Thorup, 2023).

THE CITIZENS

The aim of this analysis is to convey the perspectives of local residents and individuals associated with the Tampah Crew regarding the development. The insights and acknowledgments are gathered through structured and semi-structured in-terviews conducted at various locations within the village during visits to the site. (Thorup, 2023).

Tampah crew

The Tampah Crew is a diverse team of knowledgeable advisors, architects, engineers, constructors, quantity surveyors, legal advisors, and creative minds, united by a common humanity. This international team comprises individuals from various nationalities, including Swedish, Dutch, Indonesian, and Mexican (Thorup, 2023). Together, they form the “Tampah Crew,” actively overseeing and constructing the daily development of the project. The team behind Tampah Hills is a blend of ex-perienced professionals who share a profound passion for Indonesia and Lombok. (Tampah Hills – Team, 2023)

Local citizens

The local citizens are Indonesian residents of Lombok who inhabit the three smaller vil-lages within the Tampah area. Their primary language is Bahasa Indonesia, exhibiting a linguistic blend reminiscent of Dutch and Indonesian. English is not widely spoken, though some locals are making efforts to learn it. Engaged in running various establish-ments like warungs, petrol stations, cattle operations, and local shops within the confines of their homes, the locals foster close-knit connections. Typi-cally, family homes comprise grandparents, parents, children, and grandchildren, with younger generations rarely sent to the mainland for education. Despite being of Muslim descent, the locals display re-markable respect towards visitors and new residents, irrespective of their faith (Thorup, 2023).



ILL 20 // TAMPAH CREW



ILL 21 // LOCAL



New residents

New residents encompass individuals who seek to invest in Tampah Hills and Seaside Collective. These investors, constituting owners interested in larger villas, anticipate a high return on their capital investment based on projected rental income from the managed lease of their property by the Tampah Hills crew. The new residents include both villa owners and visitors renting these properties for varying durations, creating their tropical resort experience. Investors value privacy, social interactions, and the natural surroundings, appreciating Tampah's offerings such as surfing, golfing, diving, and fishing. The new residents comprise a mix of foreign investors and Indonesian citizens (Thorup, 2023).

Conversations with local citizens, the Tampah Crew, and new residents underscore a strong and trusting connection among them, especially evident in the village zones. The locals express particular delight when the Tampah Crew facilitates job opportunities. Given the locals' willingness to sell land and contribute to the project's development, the Tampah Crew is committed to reciprocating by offering employment for construction enhancements and future operational functions. Additionally, Tampah has supported the local village by providing materials and assisting in the construction of homes. The Tampah Crew takes special satisfaction in giving back to the local community (Thorup, 2023).



LOCAL CITIZEN

THE COMMUNITY

The interconnectedness of the community and its integration with the surroundings holds significant importance for fostering unity among villages and, importantly, for providing employment opportunities to the citizens. The neighboring villages, such as Selong Belanak, Kuta, and other beach bays, share close ties. Daily life experiences vary depending on one’s population group—whether a foreign visitor, a member of the Tampah Crew, or a native resident of Lombok (Thorup, 2023).

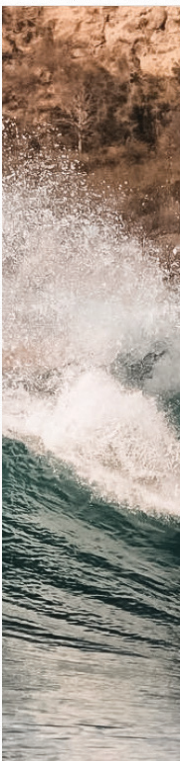
The local population typically engages in occupations related to banana plantations, farms, fishing, rice fields, or surfing. It is commonplace for individuals to travel to nearby bays for work, underscoring the importance of cohesion between villages, especially when collaborating on the workforce, particularly during the tourism season (Thorup, 2023).



ILL 23 // SELONG BELANAK



ILL 24 // BANANA FARMER





ILL 25 // SURFING

Each village contributes its unique offerings. Tampah Bay, characterized by white sand and turquoise waters, features a crescent shaped beach with hills on each side and a local fishing village. While Tampah Beach is less frequented compared to Selong Belanak, its quieter ambiance appeals to visitors seeking a more serene shoreline (Thorup, 2023).

Selong Belanak is a favored destination for those eager to learn surfing, boasting gentle waves and an expansive beach. Local instructors provide surf lessons, enabling visitors to enjoy the waves and build confidence in their surfing skills (Thorup, 2023).

Kuta, a larger village just 15 minutes away, is a picturesque locale that draws sunbathers worldwide with its powder white sand, crystalclear waters, and excellent waves. Kuta's quiet and laidback atmosphere, with smaller hotels, allows residents and visitors to savor a peaceful lifestyle while still being part of vibrant city life.

Close to Kuta lies Gerupuk, home to five surf breaks. This small village thrives on fishing within a large inlet comprising several bays. Locals make a living through commercial fishing or surf tourism. Gerupuk's waves cater primarily to beginners and intermediate surfers, with conditions suitable for experienced surfers during the biggest swells. All surf spots are a short boat ride from Gerupuk village, and arranging a boat is hasslefree, as locals are ready to assist visitors in finding the best break (Thorup, 2023).

Whether sunbathing, strolling along the coastline, swimming, or surfing, a visit to the beautiful south coast of Lombok provides a relaxing and active day. On the journey to each beach, it is customary to pause and take in the breathtaking views across the bay with sparkling ocean and soft white sand. Locals often gather on nearby hills every evening to watch the sunset together (Thorup, 2023).

The purpose of this analysis is to explore the different population groups and the cohesion between villages, gaining insights into village dynamics. This understanding becomes vital as tourism expands, emphasizing the need for collaborative efforts among villages. Despite social challenges, the Tampah area may need to create a unique and socially inclusive community to attract visitors effectively (Thorup, 2023).

THE COLLECTIVE

As a collective or united community, the objective is to harness collective skills to bring positive changes into the local environment. This could involve initiatives such as educating the local community on sustainability, designing systems to protect and restore coral reefs, discovering innovative approaches to collect and repurpose plastic waste, or contributing to the establishment of Lombok's inaugural blockchain venture (Seaside Collective – Global community, 2023). By joining forces, the aim is to inspire and contribute to a more sustainable future, both locally and globally (Thorup, 2023).

One of the aspirations is to position Tampah Hills and the Seaside Collective as a prominent startup hub. This includes the opportunity for residents to present projects and ideas to experienced, successful entrepreneurs and investors for valuable advice, connections, and potential funding. The collective envisions hosting talks, seminars, and events in the future, inviting residents to actively participate and shape these opportunities, regardless of whether they are creative individuals, professionals, entrepreneurs, or investors (Seaside Collective – Global community, 2023).

The underlying concept of both the Seaside Collective and Tampah Hills is to attract individuals, whether investors or visitors, who are eager to contribute, forge new connections, and co-create a shared lifestyle. Looking ahead, the Collective aspires to expand as the nomadic community grows, extending to different destinations with captivating and inspiring surroundings. The plan includes the opening of multiple locations, allowing owners to engage in house swaps within the system. This presents the opportunity to spend two months in Lombok, one month in Sri Lanka, and another two months in Costa Rica, providing the chance to embrace a perpetual summer while living amidst lush and green natural surroundings and connecting with entrepreneurs from around the world (Thorup, 2023).



ILL 26 // LOMBOK, NUSA TENGGARA BARAT

THE ATMOSPHERE IN TAMPAH

This part of the analysis focuses on the atmosphere in Tampa with the aim of creating a captivating narrative that delves into the first impressions and sensations experienced in the area. The overarching goal with the atmosphere chapter is to delve into the sensory and emotional experience of Tampa, providing a comprehensive understanding of how the environment shapes perceptions and contributes to the unique identity of the place. Join me on a storytelling journey as we explore the ambiance of Tampa, immersing ourselves in the unique feeling conveyed through the perspectives of all senses, first impressions, and the interplay of characters.

THE PERCEPTION OF THE AREA

As I explored Tampah Village and the beautiful Tampah Hills, I became part of a story that goes beyond the physical surroundings. The narrative aligns with the essence of my initial encounter, and evolving portrays with the essence of the community, capturing Tampahs spirit at every turn. Come with me as I explore the details of my first impressions, listening to the stories told by the landscapes, structures, and people, uncovering the special allure that characterizes Tampah Village and its Hills.

It is in mid-January. Even though the clock says 9 am, the sun is out, and the temperature just reached 30°C. It is wet season, but the sky is cloudless. We arrive by scooters. Us and Hidde. We park at the sports center which now also works as an entrance to Tampah Hills. We are met by senior butler Iwan. With the biggest smile saying, "Hello angels". We talk about our arrival, about Denmark, about Indonesia while being shown around.

We change our shoes and, put on a reflective vest and a helmet. We are about to visit an area under development and construction, no doubt. We go back to the scooters and drive very shortly to the first stop. The plant nursery. We take a walk and talk through the area and see all the plants and spices they grow there. After this, we continue up the steep and winding road by scooters. It is clear that these roads have been made after the topography. The roads are in between rock walls and lush nature.

We try to follow up with Hidde, who is definitely more familiar with the scooter and the roads. He looks back and take off some speed, for us to follow. We arrive to the first villa. Going up the driveway a big building is revealed. White facades are almost dazzling. We take off our shoes and go in.

Going through the villa the amazing view is revealed. Sea. Beach. Vibrant, green nature. Few clouds have appeared on the sky. We feel the light breeze, coming from the ocean. We get to see the whole giant villa

with several floors: Bathrooms, bedrooms, dining and living area, big outdoor areas all facing the sea. The sun is baking hot. We go up, go down, inside, outside and around before moving on to the next stop. This time we take a buggy, that is parked in the driveway. It is nice to have shelter from the sun that we are still getting used to. We drive past a villa under construction and Hidde is showing and telling a lot during the drive.

We see more villas. All of them are great, big, and feel luxurious. The clouds are getting darker, and the air is getting denser. We talk about if rain is coming. We enjoy the views. Talk about construction, placements, functions of the area, and architecture. We have a view over the beachfront and can point on our site. The clouds disappear. No rain for now.

One more stop at a villa under construction to see the different roof construction, which is characteristic of this villa before we drive to the beach to get a cold coconut at a local warung. We sit under a half roof built out of bamboo with the sound of the waves and the breeze from the ocean. It is around noon. The beach area is located just beside this warung. It is over-grown by plants right now. We go for a walk on the site before we drive further on to the office.

The office is under construction as a lot of other things. Half of the crew is sitting in shipping containers as temporary offices. We are shown around and gets a place at one of the desks. So now we are also part of the office. At least for the next couple of weeks.

After this, we go back to the villa, where we left our scooters. On this tour, we go through the local village of Tampah. It is definitely something else, compared to the big villas we saw earlier. The atmosphere is inviting, everyone greets us by waving. We arrive at the villa. The tour is over. We are excited to visit, investigate and work with the area over the next couple of weeks.



THE PLACE IDENTITY

The atmosphere in Tampah exudes a warm and welcoming ambiance, leaving visitors with an unforgettable first impression. The air is filled with a sense of tranquility and the natural beauty of the surroundings creates an inviting and serene environment. Whether it's the gentle rustle of leaves or the soothing sounds of the nearby ocean, Tampah offers a unique atmosphere that captivates from the very first moment.

The mixed cultures in Tampah create a vibrant tapestry of diversity, enriching the community with a blend of traditions, languages, and customs. This cultural fusion adds a unique flavor to daily life, fostering an atmosphere of inclusivity and mutual understanding. Residents and visitors alike have the opportunity to experience and appreciate the richness that arises from the harmonious coexistence of various cultural influences in Tampah. This cultural mosaic contributes to the overall charm and appeal of the region, making it a truly captivating and welcoming destination.



ILL 27 // DESA MAREJE, LEMBAR



ILL 28 // TAMPAH SURROUNDINGS





ILL 29 // ROAD TO TAMPAH

The lush vegetation and captivating nature in Tampah offer a rejuvenating escape, enveloping residents and visitors in a calming embrace. The diverse array of plants not only enhances the visual appeal but also contributes to a sense of tranquility and well-being. The verdant surroundings provide a breath of fresh air, both literally and figuratively, promoting a connection with nature that soothes the soul. The therapeutic effects of Tampah's natural beauty create a serene backdrop, inviting individuals to unwind, recharge, and appreciate the profound impact that the environment can have on an overall sense of happiness and contentment.

In Tampah, a symphony of sensory experiences awaits, bringing every facet of life to vivid existence. The vibrant colors of the surroundings paint a picturesque scene, while the gentle rustle of leaves and the melodic calls of local birds create a harmonious soundtrack. The warm caress of the tropical breeze and the scent of blooming flowers infuse the air, adding tactile and olfactory dimensions to the immersive experience. As the sun dips below the horizon, casting a warm glow across the landscape, the taste of local culinary delights further enlivens the senses. From the visual feast of breathtaking sunsets to the taste of exquisite flavors, Tampah ensures that every moment stages the different senses, inviting residents and visitors alike to savor the richness of life in this tropical environment.

The area between the buildings in this setting forms a serene sanctuary enveloped by lush and dense nature. Marked by abundant greenery and minimal roadways, this intermediate space radiates tranquility and natural allure. The absence of bustling streets fosters a calm ambiance, presenting a tranquil escape from urban commotion. Functioning as a verdant oasis, the harmonious arrangement of plants contributes to a soothing and peaceful environment. Within this secluded haven, the emphasis lies on the calming sounds of nature, the vibrant shades of foliage, and the gentle dance of sunlight filtering through the leaves. It provides a retreat of quietness, allowing individuals to find solace within the nurturing embrace of nature.

As the sun sets in Tampah, the experience goes beyond what meets the eye. It becomes a journey that engages all the senses, creating a unique atmosphere in this tropical setting. From the vibrant colors and soothing sounds to the delightful scents and flavors, every moment in Tampah contributes to a special blend of sensations. Moving past the physical surroundings, the calm spaces between buildings offer peaceful retreats, inviting people to connect with the genuine character of the place. In essence, Tampah is not just a location; it is a living expression of emotions, sensations, and a distinctive identity.

THE MOBILITY IN TAMPAH

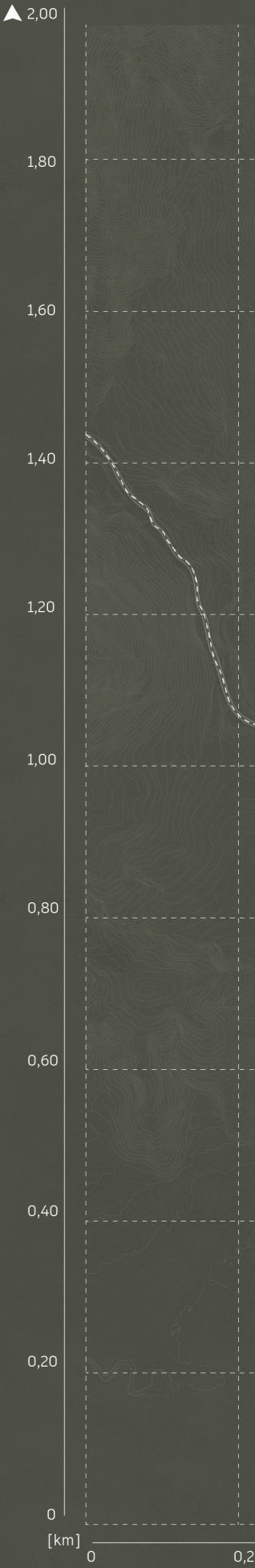
This part of the analysis focuses on the mobility in Tampah with the aim of understanding the present mobility patterns within the village and across Lombok Island (Thorup, 2023). It aims to present the mobility hierarchy and habits of the residents, shedding light on connections to surrounding villages. Additionally, the accessibility to the area is explored, investigated, and detailed. The overarching goal is to gain insights into current and potential future challenges associated with mobility in both Lombok and Tampah village (Thorup, 2023).

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The aim of this analysis is to determine the location of Tampah and define the village size concerning neighboring rural and urban areas. The purpose is also to comprehend mobility interventions suitable for Tampah, considering the potential for expansion in connection with future growth (Thorup, 2023).

Situated along the lush south coast of Lombok, Tampah is in close proximity to Prayas international airport and Kuta, the main town in the southern part of the island. Tampah Village is poised to become a crucial crossing point and potentially a focal point for travelers moving from east to west. With tourism expected to reach 2 million visitors in 2022, and a vision anticipating further growth in the coming years, Tampah is now intersected by the main road linking Kuta to places further west, including highly desirable villages like Selong Belanak, which are prominently placed on the tourism list. (Tampah Hills – Invest, 2023).

Kuta, the primary town along the southern coast, has flourished with the emergence of hotels, cafes, and restaurants, making it the most frequented area in South Lombok. Spanning over 7.2km, Kuta Beach offers an unspoiled coastline suitable for activities like snorkeling, surfing, and sunbathing (Tampah Hills – Land, 2023). Tanjung Aan, located 20 minutes east of Kuta, is one of the most visited beaches, featuring two bays with remarkably white sandy beaches and a panoramic view-point offering a 360-degree spectacle. Selong Belanak stands out as one of Lombok’s prestigious and meticulously maintained beaches, known for its cleanliness and popularity among inside surfing enthusiasts (Thorup, 2023).





MOBILITY HABITS

The purpose of this analysis is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the mobility patterns among the local residents of Tampah. Through this analysis, we aim to discern the existing hierarchy of transportation habits and identify opportunities for improvement, potentially through future interventions (Thorup, 2023).

Given Tampahs size, a majority of its residents are employed either within the village or in nearby areas. The proximity to neighboring villages plays a pivotal role in determining the preferred mode of transportation for the locals. For instance, the distance of 13 km to the main town, Kuta, may discourage the use of bicycles, leading residents to opt for scooters, motorbikes, or cars. During our observations in Lombok, we noted that scooters and motorbikes are widely favored by both locals and visitors due to their convenience and the minimal traffic on Lomboks streets. Despite Lomboks accessibility, the locals often prefer two-wheelers over cars or walking (Thorup, 2023).



ILL 30 // TAMPAH BAY



ILL 31 // REMOTE



Tampahs compact size, with a radius of 2.0 km, allows for easy on-foot commuting from one end of the village to the other, taking approximately 30 minutes. Walking is predominantly adopted by the younger generation, while bicycles remain popular among the older generation, even for short distances. However, the absence of designated bike lanes or pedestrian paths raises safety concerns, particularly for children walking to and from school (Thorup, 2023).

This analysis reveals various commuting options from Tampah to surrounding villages, with scooters and motorbikes emerging as the fastest and preferred modes of transport. Public buses are virtually non-existent in this area, with low frequency making them less practical. Instead, residents commonly opt to hire drivers with cars or scooters. The lack of pedestrian safety highlights a critical challenge within Tampah, emphasizing the need for interventions that focus on alternative transportation modes to address this safety concern (Thorup, 2023).

THE HIERARCHY OF MOBILITY

The purpose of this analysis is to determine the already existing mobility hierarchy in Tampah village by examining its diverse roads, emphasizing the transportation modes they accommodate and identifying opportunities for future improvements amid growth (Thorup, 2023).

In Tampah village, the majority of roads are designated for cars or serve as broader pathways, lacking dedicated sidewalks. While the main road intersecting the village is paved, the roads along the Tampah hills are more organically integrated into the landscape and constructed from concrete. The numerous pedestrian and bike pathways, often located in green areas or serving as shortcuts between different built areas, tend to be softer, comprising vegetation or mud, posing challenges during the wet season when flooding is a possibility (Thorup, 2023).

The morphology (see page 49) indicate that road dimensions have changed over time due to the evolution of mobility and growth. In the local village and new residential zones, roads are narrow, not designed for multiple cars. Conversely, the main road in the crossing zone is dimensioned based on the mandatory crossing points for travelers moving east to west and vice versa. The main road, local village zone, and new residential zone function as shared spaces, requiring scooter or motorbike riders to use car roads that are also shared with pedestrians (Thorup, 2023).

This analysis unveils the mobility hierarchy in Tampah, with hard road users at the top and soft road users at the bottom. The narrow roads pose challenges for implementing sidewalks. Future interventions could focus on implementing improved facilities for pedestrians to enhance safety and creating dedicated lanes for scooter and motorbike drivers, recognizing their prevalence as the preferred mode of transportation (Thorup, 2023).



ROAD
6 M.

EXISTING ROAD PROFILE HILL ROAD



ROAD
6 M.

EXISTING ROAD PROFILE MAIN ROAD

THE LANDSCAPE OF TAMPAH

This part of the analysis delves into an in-depth exploration of the Tampah landscape, utilizing a comprehensive approach that combines desktop analysis with physical research and experiential observations. A thorough investigation has been conducted, encompassing the examination of the Indonesian climate, the intricate tectonic settings, as well as an exploration of the topography of the region. The primary objective of this analysis is to gain a nuanced understanding of both the unbuilt and urban areas within the Tampah locale. By weaving together insights from climatic conditions, geological characteristics, and the physical layout of the terrain, this examination aims to provide a holistic perspective on the diverse aspects shaping the landscape of Tampah within the blue and green urban elements (Thorup, 2023).



ILL 33 // KOMODO NATIONAL PARK

INDONESIA CLIMATE

The aim of this analysis is to enhance our comprehension of the Indonesian climate and its distinct seasons. Indonesia exhibits a relatively consistent climate throughout the year, characterized by two primary seasons—known as the wet and dry seasons (The climate of Lombok, 2023). The dry season typically spans from April to October, while the wet season occurs between November and March. The prevailing climate in Indonesia is predominantly tropical, featuring the tropical rainforest climate across its expansive islands (Thorup, 2023).

The wet season extends for five months, from November to March, with a likelihood exceeding 33% of any given day experiencing rainfall. January emerges as the wettest month in Kuta, averaging 18 days with precipitation measuring at least 1 mm. Rain is the predominant form of precipitation, constituting a peak probability of 61% in January (The climate of Lombok, 2023).

Conversely, the drier season persists for 7.5 months, spanning from April to October. August stands out as the driest month in Kuta, averaging merely 2 days with at least 1 mm of precipitation (The climate of Lombok, 2023).

To convey a nuanced understanding of variation within months, we illustrate the cumulative rainfall over a sliding 31-day period centered around each day of the year (Climate Kuta, 2023). Kuta undergoes substantial seasonal fluctuations in monthly rainfall, with precipitation occurring throughout the year. January registers the highest rainfall in Kuta, averaging 259 mm, while August experiences the least rainfall, with an average of 15 mm (Climate Kuta, 2023).

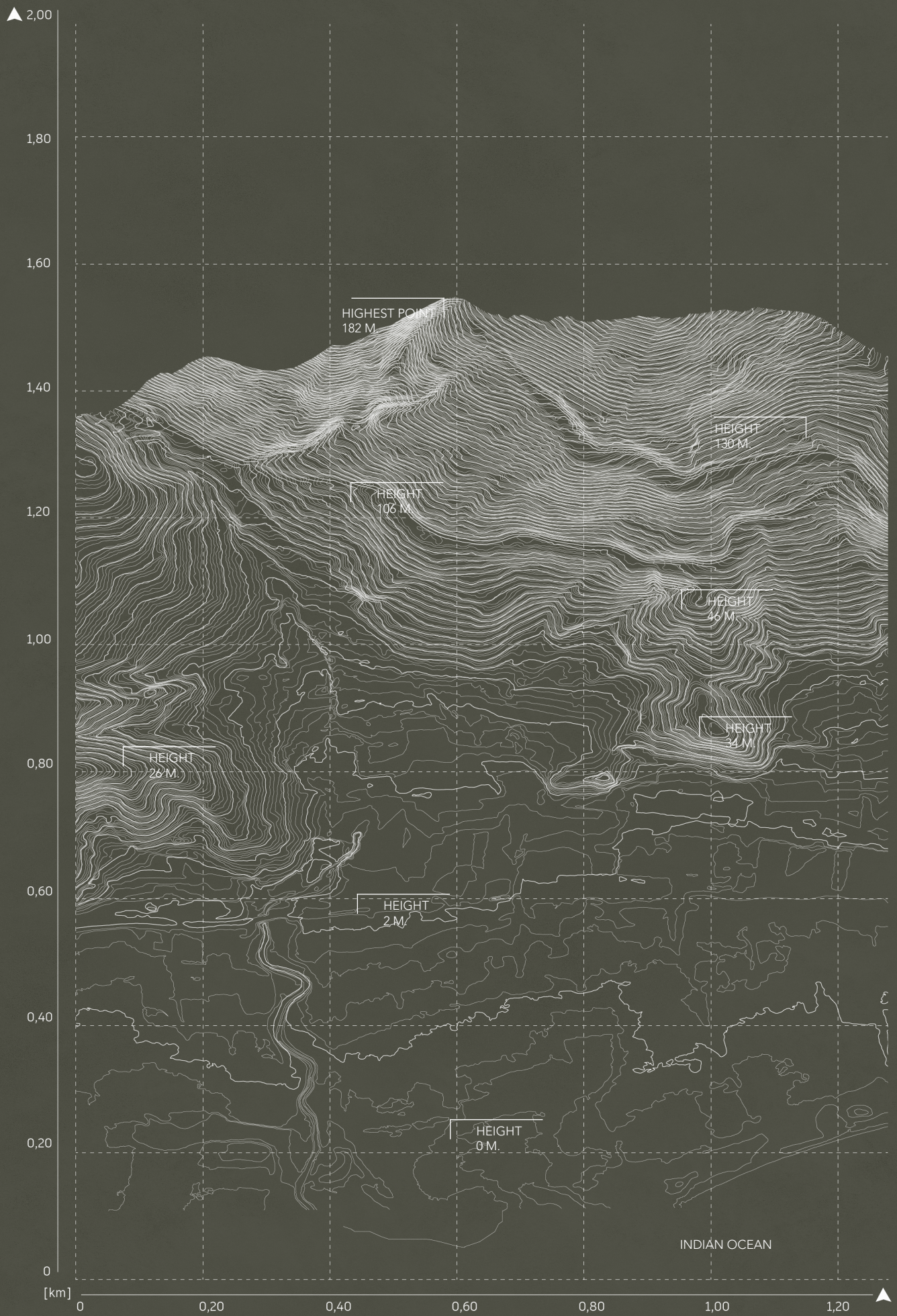
Average maximum temperatures in Lombok exhibit variations ranging from 31.5°C in April, the warmest month, to 30°C in July, the coolest month (The climate of Lombok, 2023). Concurrently, average minimum temperatures fluctuate between 23°C and 19°C. The overall average temperature hovers around 28°C throughout the year, with sea water temperatures maintaining stability between 26°C and 29°C (The climate of Lombok, 2023).

TOPOGRAPHY

The purpose of this analysis is to visually present the landscape features of Tampah through maps and cross-sections, detailing aspects such as shape, height, and depth. Topography encompasses hills, valleys, streams, vegetation, elevation, and craters visible on the surface. The insights for this analysis are derived from structured discussions and data collected from the Tampah Crew, covering various areas with these distinctive features (Thorup, 2023).

Lombok exhibits two primary landscapes. The northern part is mountainous, culminating in the Rinjani volcano, the second-highest volcano in Indonesia, towering at 3,724 meters above sea level (Lombok island, 2023). Conversely, the southern region, where Tampah is situated, is characterized by flatter terrain with small hills, concluding in numerous captivating white sandy beaches and coves. The relatively flat and densely vegetated nature of the southern part of Lombok facilitates operational maneuverability and development within the landscape (Thorup, 2023).

Topography involves measurements of elevation and slope across the Tampah Hills area. This is achieved by connecting points representing elevations at intervals of 0.5 meters and 2 meters (Thorup, 2023). The height variation highlights a significant increase in topography, with a clear indication of steepness evident in the landscape features. From an aerial perspective, there is a noteworthy ascent of 1.5 kilometers to the highest point at the end of Tampah Hills, emphasizing the significance of steep terrain in shaping the landscape features and influencing urban and mobility elements in the area (Lombok Topographic, 2023).





THE URBAN ELEMENTS

The purpose of investigating the blue, green, and urban elements is to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the diverse characteristics that the village of Tampah encompasses. Analyzing the environment and the placement of various functions aims to provide a structured overview of the village and its distinctive elements (Thorup, 2023).

The blue element involves examining the runoff water flowing through the Tampah hills. Three primary streams of runoff water are anticipated to be situated at the northern border of the site, with the westernmost route serving as the main waterway. The current condition of the site appears insufficient to impede stormwater, potentially leading to erosion. A recommended strategy for improvement involves implementing a reforestation plan (Thorup, 2023).

Green elements include the farmer station, plant nursery, cashew tree forest, and rice paddy fields. These elements are strategically placed across different stages at Tampah Hills, each serving a specific function and contributing to the area. In stage one, the plant nursery, cashew tree forest, and rice paddy fields function as essential components supplying various plants to be cultivated in the village, including palms and other green plants. Additionally, these elements serve as a local source of supply for residents and contribute to the provisioning of nearby restaurants in Kuta and the local community (Thorup, 2023).

Urban elements, such as Parkland, Amphitheatre, Viewpoint, and the Sports Center, are located within stages one and three at Tampah Hills (Thorup, 2023). Each element is designed to introduce social assets into the project area. Notably, the View-point aligns with the local tradition of gathering at sunset, offering both residents and visitors a shared space for communal activities (Thorup, 2023). Similarly, the Parkland, Sports Center, and Amphitheatre function as gathering points, fostering social interactions and community engagement. All these elements contribute to the vibrant social life of the village, accommodating various functions such as sports and recreational activities (Tampah Hills – Sustainability, 2023).

SUMMARY

This chapter summarizing and encapsulates a prologue introducing diverse components, including the foundational aspects and context of the Tampah development. It encompasses a summary of Tampahs vision, the driving motivation behind the project, prospective considerations, future thoughts, and a theory chapter that emphasizes the challenges that arise from urban development and tourism attachment. The chapter unfolds multiple analyses uncovering existing strengths and pro-jecting future challenges. The exploration enhances, The structure-, The landscape-, The mobility-, and the everyday life of Tampah, revealing a nuanced narrative of the area. Notably, it evaluates various developmental stages and emphasizing distinctive characteristics (Thorup, 2023).



SUMMARY

The prologue of the master thesis establishes a framework for the study, introducing the project location, primary themes, and urban design challenges. It provides an in-depth description of Tampah Hills, the chosen case for investigation, employing a narrative approach to unravel its development story and complexities. The prologue concludes by formulating an initial problem statement and outlining the research methodology (Thorup, 2023).

The introduction sets the stage for exploring the challenges and potentials of urban development in a cultural environment, particularly in the context of tourism and sustainable community building in Lombok (Thorup, 2023).

The literature explores theoretical and literature studies focusing on place cohesion, tourism development, local tourism interaction, and place potential. It delves into Jane Jacobs' insights on vibrant cities, emphasizing mixed uses, frequent streets, varied buildings, and concentration (Jakobs, J. 2011). The narrative explores the evolution of Lombok amidst escalating tourism challenges, emphasizing the need for contemplation. The tourism section highlights Lombok's potential, the carrying capacity, and recommendations for sustainable development. The place-based development section discusses the challenges of urban planning, emphasizing the importance of a place-based approach in the Global South, particularly Indonesia. The Place-based framework for Scotland emphasizes local collaboration and tailored strategies. The segment on Jane Jacobs outlines her influential ideas on community-focused urban planning, critiquing dominant practices such as large-scale urban renewal, single-use zoning, car-centric planning,

lack of citizen participation, simplistic planning, and disregard for existing communities. Jacobs' ideas continue to shape contemporary urban planning, advocating for human-centered and community-oriented approaches (Jakobs, J. 2011).

The analysis of Tampah delves into its essence, capturing the atmospheric, mobility, and landscape intricacies that shape this Indonesian village. In the atmospheric exploration, Tampah unfolds as a warm and inviting haven, rich in cultural diversity and lush natural beauty. The mobility analysis unveils the village's current transportation dynamics, emphasizing the dominance of scooters and motorbikes and the need for future interventions to enhance safety and accessibility. The landscape examination takes a holistic approach, encompassing climate, topography, and urban elements, revealing Tampah's unique blend of seasonal patterns, steep terrains, and strategically placed blue, green, and urban features. Notably, Tampah's climate exhibits consistency with two distinct seasons, influencing the village's ambiance. The topography, characterized by steep ascents, plays a pivotal role in shaping the landscape and urban elements. Urban planning incorporates blue elements to manage runoff water and green elements supporting local agriculture, while strategically placed urban elements foster community engagement. In conclusion, Tampah emerges as a harmonious blend of natural serenity and vibrant community life. Recommendations for future interventions underscore the importance of sustainable development, ecological balance, and enhancing mobility infrastructure. This comprehensive analysis provides valuable insights for informed decision-making, ensuring the continued preservation and growth of Tampah's unique identity.



OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

The previous chapters thoroughly delved into the various facets of Tampah, including its atmospheric charm, patterns of mobility, and diverse landscape. This in-depth exploration has illuminated a range of opportunities and challenges, providing a guide for sustainable development and thoughtful planning.

Opportunities

Cultural Fusion and Community Harmony

Tampahs rich cultural mosaic, highlighted in the atmospheric analysis, presents an opportunity for fostering community engagement and understanding. Leveraging this diversity can lead to vibrant cultural exchanges, attracting visitors seeking an authentic experience.

Natural Beauty and Eco-Tourism

The lush vegetation and captivating landscapes, as detailed in the landscape analysis, position Tampah as an ideal destination for eco-tourism. Opportunities abound for sustainable development, emphasizing the preservation of natural habitats and promoting responsible tourism practices.

Strategic Location and Tourism Growth

The mobility analysis underscores Tampahs strategic position as a potential crossing point for travelers. As tourism continues to grow in neighboring areas, Tampah can emerge as a hub, offering unique experiences and becoming a focal point for those traversing Lombok Island.

Inclusive Urban Planning

Insights from the mobility hierarchy shed light on the need for inclusive urban planning. By prioritizing pedestrian safety, creating dedicated lanes for scooters, and enhancing overall mobility infrastructure, Tampah can become a model for communities seeking a balance between tradition and modernity.

Challenges

Seasonal Vulnerabilities

The climate analysis reveals Tampahs susceptibility to seasonal variations, with the wet season potentially leading to challenges such as erosion. Addressing these vulnerabilities requires sustainable strategies, such as reforestation plans, to mitigate the impact of heavy rainfall on the landscape.

Infrastructure Development

The mobility habits analysis brings attention to the need for enhanced infrastructure, especially concerning pedestrian safety and alternative transportation modes. Balancing the growth of motorized vehicles with sustainable options like walk-ing and cycling requires strategic urban planning.

Preserving Cultural Authenticity

As tourism grows, there is a challenge in maintaining the authenticity of Tampahs cultural identity. Striking a balance between welcoming visitors and preserving the local way of life requires careful consideration in future development plans.

Managing Urban Expansion

The urban elements analysis showcases Tampahs commitment to social assets and communal spaces. However, managing urban expansion while preserving green elements and the unique topography poses a challenge, necessitating a delicate balance between development and conservation.

In essence, exploring Tampah reveals opportunities and challenges for a sustainable future. Embracing Tampahs unique identity can guide the village toward a harmonious public space. Lacking local plans, Tampah and Lombok need overarching norms for future development. Interviews in Appendix 1 and 2 highlight suggested changes and reflections.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

“ How can we establish a public space with prolonged sustainable goals and vision, by creating a strategic plan for the further area which includes structuring, implementing, and securing of the future development. ”

DESIGN STRATEGIES

This chapter encapsulates the broader perspective, introducing design strategies that operate within a broader context. It encompasses a summary of Tampah's vision and the driving motivation to spread the urban development idea of creating a collective among different countries and ethnicities. The chapter unfolds the strategic concepts of implementation, structuring, and securing within a broader context and how to implement those, uncovering how to develop a tourist destination in an urban-rural area with a framework that can be utilized not only for Tampah but also in other parts of the world. This framework outlines the overarching essential elements, after which a more in-depth analysis should be conducted at the selected location.

DEVELOPING A TOURIST DESTINATION IN A URBAN RURAL AREA

The design strategies operate within a broader context, forming integral components of a larger picture. The process involves gaining diverse perspectives to inform design strategies that go beyond immediate considerations. It entails understanding the interconnectedness of elements within a comprehensive framework, allowing for a holistic approach to design. By contextualizing design strategies within the bigger picture, the aim is to create solutions that not only address the solution for Tampah Hills but also contribute to long-term sustainability and success.

When developing a tourist destination in an urban rural area, the design strategies are first and foremost created with the aim of providing a form of framework that can help create or push the development in a more sustainable direction. A framework that constitutes a strategic plan for the specific location, that ensures a future design and vision that lives up to the ambitions and visions the Tampah crew has but also the visitors, government, and investors.

Developing a tourist destination in an urban-rural area involves a strategic approach that considers the unique dynamics of both urban and rural environments. Balancing the need for modern amenities and infrastructure with the preservation of natural landscapes and local traditions is crucial. This process requires thoughtful planning, community engagement, and the implementation of sustainable practices to create a harmonious destination that appeals to visitors while respecting the authenticity of the local setting.



ILL 34 // URBAN RURAL AREA LOMBOK



ILL 35 // SURFING GERUPUK

DESIGN STRATEGIES

The design strategies are formulated with complementary detailed design principles from the various significant subjects pronounced in the former concept strategies and concept interventions. While the subsequent subject; concept development and interventions are conducted, specifically to the Tampah Hills project site, the design strategies are principles being formulated to create a framework for future design and development in any location and ensuring that the strategic plan still lives up to the ambitions and visions the Tampah crew has, while also striving for sustainability (Thorup, 2023).

The design strategies are divided into three focus main “Site specific” areas, the purpose of these three main areas is to ensure a better implementing-, structuring-, and securing of the future development (Thorup, 2023).

Implementing

The implementing of different functions and elements is particularly important for an urban development that wants to grow within the coming years, it is therefore particularly important to implement elements within the specific area. The important elements for enhance will be, to create accessibility and cohesion with the surroundings, implement social life and place identity, implement, and integrate water management and recreations to attract visitors and investor, implement-ing of the mobility infrastructure to ensure connectivity internally in the area and safety, and last diversity. Diversity emphasizes both the practice or quality of including and involving people and is the key to improving the quality of the city life with urban diversity. This means implementing diversity in the types and sizes of business and business spaces in cultural activities and institutions as well as economic diversity (Thorup, 2023).

Structuring

The structuring of the development is implemented as a design strategy because it is particularly important to have some guidance or framework when developing a new area. The structuring of an area contains several subjects, including a well-executed strategic plan for the area and the vision for it, building regulations that helps to set rules and norms for construction on the site in order to achieve a more sustainable architectural agenda for future constructions, structuring of functions and facilities and interaction with the surrounding areas (Thorup, 2023).

Securing

The securing design aspect or design strategy is the key to the framework for an adequate strategic plan, that ensures and securing the future design development and ambitions. The securing design strategy constitutes the three sustainability elements, the social-, the economic-, and the environmental sustainability aspect. Sustainability in urban development is vital to address environmental concerns, promote resilience, and foster long-term social and economic well-being. It ensures that cities thrive without compromising resources for future generations (Thorup, 2023).



IMPLEMENTING



STRUCTURING



SECURING

IMPLEMENTING

Accessibility and cohesion

Enhancing the appeal of a urban area involves creating a fresh recreational experience and enhancing its visual allure. Integrating design interventions with surrounding villages strengthens the areas cohesion and recreational offerings. Establishing a clear structure and green lifeline for the area, along with providing a cohesive recreational area, aids in accommodating immigration and adapting to climate changes. This approach fosters social diversity, liveability, and an attractive villagehood, enhancing the historical and surrounding elements of the area and giving character to the site (Thorup, 2023).

Social life and place identity

Facilitate social diversity to establish a village environment that embraces inclusivity for citizens of all backgrounds. Utilize various typologies to form a diverse village district, fostering connectivity with the surrounding areas. Introduce a range of building functions to stimulate on-site activities, generating employment and recreational opportunities for local residents (Thorup, 2023).

Preserve and enhance the existing natural and social qualities within the site and its surroundings to maintain the area's distinct identity and historical character (Thorup, 2023).



ILL 36 // ACCESSIBILITY AND COHESION



ILL 37 // SOCIAL LIFE AND PLACE IDENTITY



Water and recreations

Incorporating water management structures into urban architecture, managing rainwater locally, and preparing for the future by developing methods to mitigate the impacts of potential shocks and stresses will improve the urban environment and help address the effects of future climate changes.

Enhance the appeal of the village or area by preserving existing vegetation wherever possible and replanting removed forest and rainforest. This contributes to reducing biodiversity loss, improving water management, and providing recreational benefits (Thorup, 2023).

Mobility and missing links

To establish essential connections and change the traditional mobility habits and hierarchy, prioritize pedestrians and cyclists on site. This approach helps reduce local congestion and promotes a more sustainable mode of transportation. Prioritizing pedestrians and cyclists create a safer, more pleasant, and efficient pathways. Additionally, ensuring internal connectivity within the village and on-site enhances the overall appeal and clarity of the new development (Thorup, 2023).

STRUCTURING

Strategic planning

Strategic urban planning focuses on establishing objectives and identifying goals and determining desired areas of growth for a village or metropolitan area. The outcome of this planning process is a strategic plan, which may also be referred to as a development plan or comprehensive plan (Thorup, 2023).

Urban strategic planning determines the direction of development of a village or urban area, within the context of its exist-ing profile. This approach equips the city to effectively respond to dynamic events, navigate change, and enhance the over-all quality of life. In urban design, the city's components are often analyzed through the lens of five key elements: paths, edges, districts, nodes, and landmarks. These elements collaborate to form the fundamental structure and character of a city (Thorup, 2023).

Building regulations

Building Regulations establish criteria for the design and construction of buildings to ensure the safety and well-being of people, including those with disabilities, within and around those structures. These regulations are crafted to enhance the conservation of fuel and power, safeguard the environment, and encourage sustainable development (Thorup, 2023).

Through the integration of building regulations and the formulation of a local plan for the area, one can establish norms, rules, and standards for construction. Utilizing appropriate heights and densities that harmonize with the surroundings facilitates a seamless transition from landscape to cityscape. To promote sustainable practices, it is crucial to establish guidelines for the number of square meters and construct based on current needs (Thorup, 2023).



ILL 39 // PLANT NURSERY TAMPAH



ILL 40 // CRASHING WAVES



Functions and facilities

Urban transformation is intricate, presenting numerous challenges. The overarching vision is often geared towards crafting a cohesive urban space, seamlessly integrating housing, businesses, institutions, and recreational areas. The government aims to furnish the previously isolated town with fundamental amenities like roads, running water, and electricity. While new functions are introduced, there is a simultaneous need and desire to preserve various existing activities in the area (Thorup, 2023).

Ensuring a blend of functions and facilities within the area is crucial, allowing for the incorporation of temporary uses. By integrating and prioritizing functions and facilities, particularly those deemed essential for enhancing the quality of life, citizens can experience increased satisfaction (Thorup, 2023).

Diversity

Urban transformation is a multifaceted process and contains numerous of challenges. The vision is typically to address or create an integrated urban area, harmonizing housing, businesses, institutions, and recreational areas. The government aims to furnish the previously isolated town with essential amenities like roads, running water, and electricity. While new functions are introduced, there's often a concurrent need to preserve various existing activities in the area (Thorup, 2023).

Ensuring a diverse variety of functions and facilities within the area is paramount, allowing for the inclusion of temporary uses. By integrating and prioritizing functions and facilities, especially those deemed essential for enhancing the quality of life, citizens can experience increased satisfaction (Thorup, 2023).

SECURING

Urban sustainability involves planning and designing villages to enhance the quality of life for both current and future residents. The principles of urban sustainability encompass human, social, economic, and environmental aspects, and these principles are interconnected, making it challenging to separate them distinctly. The sustainability of urban areas revolves around fostering the well-being of individuals, promoting a healthy environment, and ensuring sustainable human-environment interactions. This perspective provides detailed insights from an urban standpoint (Thorup, 2023).

Social sustainability

Urban social sustainability represents a more specific part of urban development. Citizen involvement is a vital element of any future urban social development and helps to maintain the vision of human and diverse cities because it provides vibrant and sustainable villages in which everyone has a seat and can speak. A sustainable village is socially linked by the fact that there are democratic spaces where people can meet, regardless of social, economic, and cultural backgrounds, and which provide the opportunity for development and accessibility for all citizens of the village. When a village has many offerings for both everyday life and when something unusual happens, it becomes more vibrant and attractive, this can also help increase the quality of life of the citizens of the village. In addition, a socially sustainable village opens up the possibility that citizens' health is supported in the form of urban spaces designed for physical activity and socializing. For residents, this can help improve health but also cohesion between people who might not otherwise meet (Thorup, 2023).



ILL 42 // TAMPAH PLANT NURSERY



ILL 43 // VILLA MATERIAL

**Economic sustainability**

Sustainable economic development involves fostering economic growth that addresses human needs while preserving natural resources and the environment, ensuring the well-being of future generations. This approach prioritizes long-term economic growth without depleting essential resources. Economic sustainability, as a practice, seeks to enhance urban performance by achieving tangible benefits, such as cost reduction and profit maximization. The goal is to elevate the standard of living and adopt practices that support enduring economic growth without adversely affecting the social, environmental, and cultural aspects of the community (Thorup, 2023).

Environmental sustainability

Environmental sustainability plays a crucial role in preserving essential resources like clean air, water, and wildlife for the well-being of future generations. Another key aspect of sustainability involves ensuring that human society operates within ecological boundaries. To realize and embrace environmental sustainability, individuals can engage in practices such as conserving water, taking climate action, avoiding the use of plastic bags to protect oceans, planting trees for environmental preservation, and recycling materials like paper, plastic, glass, and aluminum. Choosing eco-friendly transportation options like biking, walking, or using public transportation contributes to these efforts. Recycling and minimizing pollution are common practices that not only contribute to economic stability but also enhance environmental sustainability by increasing the value of materials (Thorup, 2023).

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

The concept development aim to create a strategic framework exclusively for Tampah Hills. This involves analyzing, envisioning, and refining the plan to address the unique characteristics, aspirations, and challenges specific to Tampah Hills. The focused approach ensures alignment with the needs and goals of Tampah Hills, providing a tailored framework for sustainable development, community well-being, and the preservation of its distinct identity. Through careful consideration and strategic vision, the concept development process seeks to create a plan that seamlessly integrates with the natural and cultural fabric of Tampah Hills.

CONCEPT STRATEGIES

The concept development phase plays a crucial role in shaping the project framework. It emphasizes the potentials and addresses the challenges by thoroughly exploring opportunities for growth, innovation, and positive outcomes. This phase sets the stage for success by identifying and harnessing the inherent potentials of the project.

The main strategies for developing Tampah are divided into three “Site specific” focus areas, the purpose of these three main areas is to ensure a better implementing-, structuring-, and securing of the future development (Thorup, 2023). These strategies are specifically conducted to the Tampah Hills project site, and

revolve around the effective implementation of plans, thoughtful organization of both physical and organizational elements, and the robust establishment of security measures. Implementation is crucial for translating proposed improvements into tangible changes on the ground. Structuring involves the organized arrangement of spaces, infrastructure, and key elements such as transportation and public areas. Security measures encompass protocols, disaster preparedness, and resilient design to ensure the safety and well-being of both residents and the area. By prioritizing these strategies, implementing with precision, structuring thoughtfully, and securing comprehensively, Tampah can foster sustainable growth and community resilience.

Within the framework for Tampah Hills, the actions of implementing, structuring, and securing are essential for ensuring the successful development and long-term sustainability of the area and public space.



ILL 45 // DAWN CAPTURED FROM VILLA CHIBO



ILL 46 // BOUNDESS OCEAN VIEW, VILLA SOLAH



Implementing

Enhancing Accessibility and Cohesion: Implementation involves enhancing the appeal of Tampah Hills by creating accessible and cohesive spaces. This includes integrating water management and recreational areas, ensuring connectivity with surrounding villages, and fostering social diversity. Emphasis is placed on implementing mobility infrastructure to facilitate internal connectivity, safety, and diversity in business and cultural activities.

Structuring

Strategic Planning for Growth: Structuring development in Tampah Hills involves strategic planning to set clear objectives, identify growth areas, and establish a visionary framework for the village. This includes a well-executed strategic plan, adherence to building regulations for sustainable construction, and effective structuring of functions and facilities. The goal is to provide guidance and a cohesive framework for the area's growth.

Securing

Sustainable Social, Economic, and Environmental Aspects; Securing the future of Tampah Hills is achieved through a commitment to social, economic, and environmental sustainability.

Social Sustainability: This encompasses citizen involvement, fostering democratic spaces, promoting health through urban design, and ensuring accessibility for all residents. The aim is to create a socially linked and vibrant village.

Economic Sustainability: Economic development in Tampah Hills focuses on long-term growth, cost reduction, and profit maximization while preserving the community's social, environmental, and cultural fabric.

Environmental Sustainability: Preserving clean air, water, and wildlife is crucial. Practices such as water conservation, climate action, and eco-friendly transportation contribute to maintaining ecological balance.

In summary, the processes of implementing, structuring, and securing in Tampah Hills are interconnected strategies designed to ensure sustainable growth, inclusivity, and the preservation of the area's cultural and environmental richness. These strategies provide a robust framework for the holistic development of Tampah Hills.

CONCEPT INTERVENTIONS

This chapter represents the presentation phase and reveals different proposed design concept interventions at the project area, first through a strategic plan. Specific points of the masterplan are then detailed, and divided into several concept interventions which is based on the main concept development. Each intervention includes simplification of the design process and concept, leading to a final design proposal. (Thorup, 2023).

The proposal will be showed with a variation of maps and sections, together with explanatory text, giving insight into how the proposed concept interventions or proposals aid in solving both the challenges, and global challenges within Tampah (Thorup, 2023).

STRATEGIC PLAN

SCALE 1:7500



STRATEGIC PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT 1:7500 ▲

IMPLEMENTATION OF URBAN SPACES

The implementation of design interventions in Tampah involves a strategic and thoughtful approach to enhance the overall experience and functionality of the community. These interventions aim to seamlessly integrate social life with the physical environment, fostering positive interactions and creating vibrant urban spaces. This involves a meticulous concentrating on public spaces, their connectivity, and their integration into existing structures. I explore both current conditions and future plans, seeking to improve the quality of life for residents while addressing environmental concerns.

In implementing design interventions in Tampah, the community-centric framework was applied. This involved active community involvement, cultural sensitivity, emphasis on place identity, a balance between functionality and aesthetics, and a commitment to sustainability. The aim was to create a harmonious and sustainable living environment aligned with the community values, fostering a sense of belonging and improving overall well-being.

The focus is on creating a sense of life between the houses and welcoming gathering spaces strategically placed throughout the community. These spaces act as hubs where residents can come together, socialize, and engage in various communal activities. The introduction of diverse urban districts ensures that each area has its own unique character and purpose, catering to the diverse needs of its residents.

Pathways in the village serve not only a functional purpose but are also aesthetically designed to enhance the beauty of the landscape. Beyond mere connectors, these pathways contribute to the natural flow of the village, making navigation easy for residents and adding to the visual appeal of the surroundings.

These design changes go beyond physical structures; they are a conscious effort to shape a harmonious and livable environment that reflects the values and aspirations of the Tampah community. By considering both social and environmental components, these changes contribute to building a sustainable and vibrant community, where residents can take pride in their surroundings and the quality of life they collectively create.

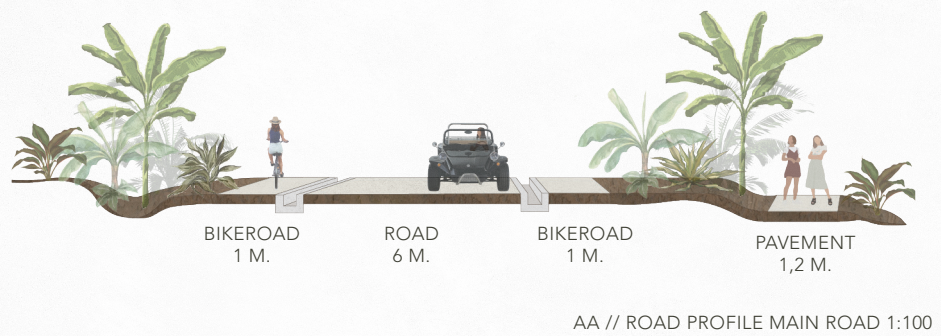


■ IMPLEMENTED STRUCTURES □ EXISTING STRUCTURES

STRATEGIC PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT 1:7500 ▲



ROAD PROFILE TOPVIEW 1:1750



INFRASTRUCTURE

Road profile safety, as a design intervention, aims to deter local practices such as constructing elevated roads, which would restrict the speed of hard road users. Additionally, it fosters an awareness of evolving traffic conditions. To cater to soft road users, the pavement is strategically positioned away from the road, ensuring a sense of security for both locals sending their children to school and visitors strolling through the area. Given that scooters or motorbikes are the predominant modes of transportation in Indonesia, a dedicated driving lane for these vehicles has been incorporated into the road section. This division of the road is anticipated to reduce accidents (Thorup, 2023).

The 'road profile top view' distinctly reveals the enhanced accessibility to the area, fostering a natural flow, with the main road acting as a definitive barrier between Tampah Hills and Tampah Beach. Various path systems have been integrated, providing easier access for soft road users to navigate, and potentially encouraging a future shift towards more sustainable transportation options, such as bicycles, aligning with citizens preferred mobility modes (Thorup, 2023).



BB // LOW LEVEL WATER RISE 1:250



BB // MIDDLE LEVEL WATER RISE 1:250



BB // HIGH LEVEL WATER RISE 1:250

COASTAL SECURING

The challenges posed by climate change, including rising sea levels, storm surges, altered rainfall patterns, increasing groundwater levels, and elevated temperatures, are becoming more pronounced, particularly in Tampah, which consist of an extensive coastline. The design intervention seeks to proactively address the inevitable impact of these changes by safe-guarding the urban development along the beach area (Thorup, 2023).

The intervention section presents three distinct scenarios: one reflecting normal or dry season conditions with minimal rainfall, another depicting wet season conditions with heavier rain, and a third illustrating extreme weather conditions such as a high-level water rise or tsunami. The accompanying top view showcases a beachfront featuring potentially replanted mangroves to provide earthquake and heavy wave protection. Additionally, interconnected dry ponds are strategically positioned to either accumulate substantial rainwater or redirect water away from the pavement. This intervention aims to not only future secure Tampah Bay against extreme weather conditions but also to introduce recreational elements that offer opportunities for citizens to engage with, both during dry and wet conditions (Thorup, 2023).



WATER AND FLOOD SECURING 1:1750





BB // SHOPS AND STORES 1:250



AA // WORKSHOP AREA 1:250

SOCIAL LIFE

Social life within the context of urban design encompasses the dynamic interactions, activities, and relationships that unfold within a community or city. It is a vibrant tapestry of human connections, shared experiences, and collective engagements that shape the social fabric of a place. The composition of “social” components in urban design involves creating environments that foster community engagement, inclusivity, and a sense of belonging. In urban settings, the design of spaces plays a crucial role in influencing social behavior and interactions.

Jane Jacobs emphasized key design elements for vibrant urban spaces, focusing on diversity, pedestrian-friendliness, and social vibrancy. Central to her philosophy is the promotion of mixed land uses, creating lively urban atmospheres and economically sustainable communities through higher population density. Well-designed streets and sidewalks, activated public spaces, and community involvement are integral to Jacobs’ principles. Supporting various transportation options and the concept of “eyes on the street” contribute to accessibility, safety, and community ownership. Jacobs also highlighted the importance of local economies for economic sustainability and community resilience. Overall, her design principles prioritize people-centered, diverse, and socially engaging urban environments.

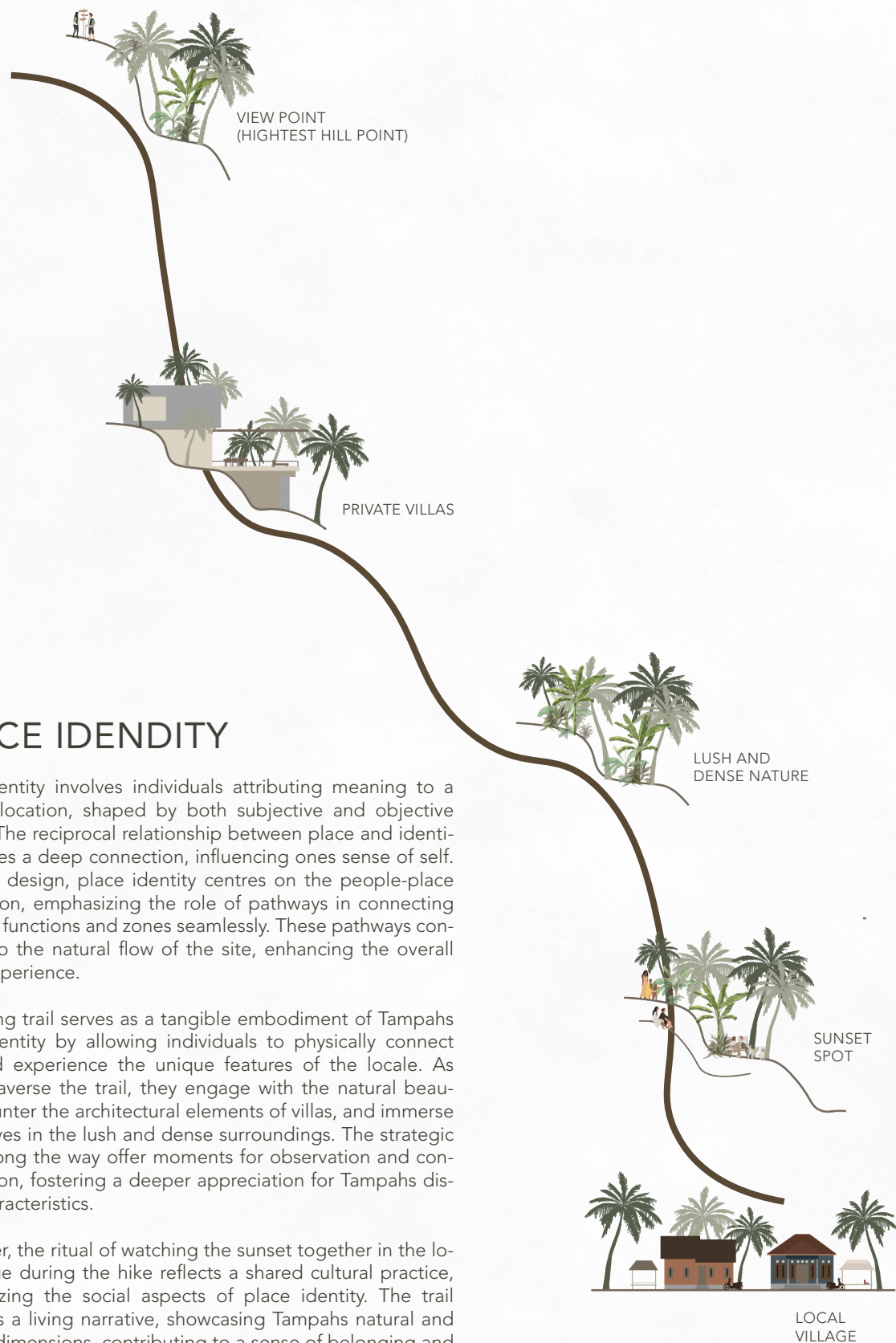
These principles are integrated into the intervention by transforming the workshop and beachfront area into public spaces that prioritize connectivity and social life, bringing life into the site, it becomes a social gathering point for both locals and visitors.

PLACE IDENTITY

Place identity involves individuals attributing meaning to a specific location, shaped by both subjective and objective factors. The reciprocal relationship between place and identity signifies a deep connection, influencing one's sense of self. In urban design, place identity centres on the people-place association, emphasizing the role of pathways in connecting different functions and zones seamlessly. These pathways contribute to the natural flow of the site, enhancing the overall urban experience.

The hiking trail serves as a tangible embodiment of Tampahs place identity by allowing individuals to physically connect with and experience the unique features of the locale. As hikers traverse the trail, they engage with the natural beauty, encounter the architectural elements of villas, and immerse themselves in the lush and dense surroundings. The strategic stops along the way offer moments for observation and contemplation, fostering a deeper appreciation for Tampahs distinct characteristics.

Moreover, the ritual of watching the sunset together in the local village during the hike reflects a shared cultural practice, emphasizing the social aspects of place identity. The trail becomes a living narrative, showcasing Tampahs natural and cultural dimensions, contributing to a sense of belonging and attachment among those who traverse its paths. In essence, the hiking trail becomes a dynamic expression of Tampahs identity, connecting individuals with the spirit and essence of the place.





HIKING TRAIL 1:2500

EPILOGUE

This chapter encapsulates the findings of the report, presenting a conclusion that addresses the stated problem and explored various themes. These themes include key learning points serving as a strategic guide for future development in a rural area undergoing transformation, influenced by significant challenges posed by both tourism and climate change.

PERSPECTIVATION

In the pursuit of sustainable urban-rural development, the perspectivation of five key learning points serves as an essential lens through which we examine the comprehensive landscape of design strategies. These learning points encapsulate the foundational principles that underpin the strategic goals within the Implementing, Structuring, and Securing phases of de-velopment. As we embark on this reflective journey, we delve into the nuanced perspectives that shape sustainable prac-tices, community engage-ment, innovative thinking, and adaptability. Each learning point unveils a facet of the intricate tap-estry of urban planning, offering insights that extend beyond conventional approaches. Together, they form a cohesive framework, illuminating the path toward re-silient and thriving communities (Thorup, 2023).

Beneath, the five key learning points are unveiled, offering insights into the foundational principles that shape the narrative perspective thoughts of sustainable urban develop-ment (Thorup, 2023).

5 key learning points

The perspectivation upon the design and concept strategies centers around the devel-opment of an urban-rural area, em-phasizing sustainability. Categorized into three main domains; Implementing, Structuring, and Securing. These strategies aim to establish a future framework for sustainable development in an unidentified urban locale (Thorup, 2023).



ILL 47 // SEAWEED COLLECTION



ILL 48 // RISE FIELDS, LOMBOK

In the Implementing phase, the focus lies in elevating the areas attractiveness and fostering a unified recreational experience. Key components encompass enhancing accessibility, cultivating social diversity, integrating water management and recreation, and prioritizing mobility and diversity (Thorup, 2023).

The Structuring phase accentuates strategic planning, adherence to building regulations, and organizing functions and facilities. Strategic planning steers development, building regulations establish benchmarks, and the organization of functions and facilities harmonizes with the surrounding environs (Thorup, 2023).

The Securing phase underscores the significance of urban sustainability, considering social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Social sustainability involves citizen participation and the creation of democratic spaces. Economic sustainability strives for enduring growth while upholding social and environmental considerations. Environmental sustainability is imperative for preserving resources, advocating eco-friendly practices, and mitigating pollution (Thorup, 2023).

When engaging in the design of urban development, these five key learning points serve as robust strategic goals, complementing the existing design strategies. These learning points also contribute to reflective considerations concerning what is truly crucial in ensuring the success of future development (Thorup, 2023).

Think sustainable

Sustainability is a great guiding element with the purpose of offering both new sustainable aspects but also to think sustainable regarding materials and other future challenges (Thorup, 2023).

Involve the community

The community should be involved with the purpose of them being able to address their needs and wishes for the village area (Thorup, 2023).

Work beyond the structure

Implementing interventions should not be the only focus. To make a well-functioning road structure or water management, designing the structure is not enough. Different actions and interventions should be implemented to make the best use of the intervention (Thorup, 2023).

Dare to be innovative

New innovative solutions should be made. The design strategies and interventions can be what the citizens wish for it to be, and the village need for it to be, to extend towards a more sustainable innovative village (Thorup, 2023).

Design for flexibility

The flexibility to adapt to the uncertainty of tomorrow. What might seem like a good design solution today might not work tomorrow. The flexible possibilities and mindset can be the solution to the future challenges (Thorup, 2023).

The five key learning points captures the key elements and strategies outlined, providing an overview of the comprehensive approach to a sustainable urban-rural space.

CONCLUSION

The vision of the project report was to create a sustainable society in the south of Lombok for investors, entrepreneurs, and creatives to live and network in paradise surroundings, in tune with nature and the local community, with a focus on 'mobility and accessibility', 'nature and cultural history' and 'community and social life'. The goal was to create a development with a strong focus on sustainability, including the four sustainability aspects; human-, social-, economics-, and environmental sustainability (Thorup, 2023).

In conclusion, the Tampah Hills development project presents a compelling narrative by integrating its geographical context, sustainable vision, and potential challenges. Set against the diverse backdrop of Lombok, Tampah envisions a community where structural, communal, and environmental elements coexist harmoniously, aspiring to serve as a public space for future development (Thorup, 2023).

Lomboks unique features, including its tectonic setting, cultural richness, and growing tourism sector, serve as the canvas for Tampahs aspirations. Going beyond a mere physical transformation, the project is a visionary initiative striving to create a sustainable society. This commitment is evident in how Tampah intentionally integrates investors, entrepreneurs, and creatives into its picturesque setting, demonstrating a dedication to environmental sustainability.

The theoretical framework provides a foundation for responsible and sustainable development by exploring concepts like place-based development and planning, the importance of place and framework and the critical perspective upon dominant urban planning. This theoretical awareness guides Tampahs development trajectory, ensuring a nuanced understanding of key principles (Thorup, 2023).

The detailed analysis of Tampahs structure, landscape, atmosphere, mobility, and everyday life uncovered both potentials and challenges. This analytical depth serves as a valuable research framework, di-

recting informed design strategies to enhance accessibility, social life, and sustainability in infrastructure development. Emphasizing local engagement reflects Tampahs goal of creating a vibrant and inclusive community with meaningful connections and providing job opportunities (Thorup, 2023).

Acknowledging potential disruptions arising from development, the thesis emphasizes the positive impact of strategic planning. Tampah aims to integrate social, economic, and environmental sustainability elements, reaffirming its commitment to creating a holistic and resilient community (Thorup, 2023).

The future challenges are especially an issue in rural villages. The development strategy and interventions act as the result in this project, faces these challenges but also existing qualities. The implementation of a strategic plan will challenge the already exiting constructions and outcome, but initiates and starts a much-needed change and help people to replace their habits and make it strive towards sustainability.

The fast-growing resort destination is founded and developed by a strong and experienced entrepreneurial team that have the resources and ambitions of changing the development, where small meeting points for the inhabitants is created, the identity of the village is strengthen, infrastructure is highly placed as important for the future mobility culture and tourism increasement (Thorup, 2023).

In essence, the Tampah Hills development project emerges as a pioneering effort to align modern development with Lomboks rich cultural and environmental context. Through an integrated approach that combines theoretical awareness, thorough analysis, and strategic design interventions, Tampah aspires to be a model for sustainable and responsible development. The journey is not without challenges, but it is through such comprehensive approaches that the vision of a thriving, inclusive, and environmentally conscious community can be realized (Thorup, 2023).



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ILLUSTRATIONS

All illustrations that has not been giving an illustration number is made and created by me and is by my rights. Illustrations is marked with an illustration number. All illustrations that have not been giving an illustration number is made and created by me and is by my rights. All picture material and other illustrations is taken and owned by Tampah Hills crew, Benjamin Ortega or Presban productions, which I have been given permission to use fully.

ill. 1 // Tampah sunrise
ill. 2 // Villa Tampah Hills
ill. 3 // Roads of Tampah
ill. 4 // Rice fields Lombok
ill. 5 // Indonesia
ill. 6 // Lombok
ill. 7 // Tampah
ill. 8 // Sunset surfing
ill. 9 // Indonesia landscape
ill. 10 // Local farmer
ill. 11 // Selong Belanak beach
ill. 12 // Coast of Sumbawa
ill. 13 // Wave surfing
ill. 14 // Tampah sports area
ill. 15 // Villa Solah
ill. 16 // Seaside collective
ill. 17 // Gerupuk waves
ill. 18 // Coconut climbing
ill. 19 // Exploring by boat
ill. 20 // Tampah crew
ill. 21 // Local citizen
ill. 22 // Tampah residents
ill. 23 // Selong belanak
ill. 24 // Banana farmer
ill. 25 // Surfing
ill. 26 // Lombok, Nusa Tenggara Barat

ill. 27 // Desa Mareje, Lembar
ill. 28// Tampah surroundings
ill. 29 // Road to Tampah
ill. 30 // Tampah bay
ill. 31 // Remote
ill. 32 // Tropical forest
ill. 33 // Komodo national park
ill. 34 // Urban rural area, Lombok
ill. 35 // Surfing Gerupuk
ill. 36 // Accessibility and cohesion
ill. 37 // Social life and place idendity
ill. 38 // Mobility and missing links
ill. 39 // Plant nusery
ill. 40 // Crashing waves
ill. 41 // Tampah nature
ill. 42 // Tampah plant nursery
ill. 43 // Villa material
ill. 44 // Waterfall Tampah
ill. 45 // Dawn captured from Villa Chibo
ill. 46 // Boundless ocean view, Villa Solah
ill. 47 // Seaweed collection
ill. 48 // Risefields, Lombok
ill. 49 // Risefields, Lombok
ill. 50 // Jakob Johansson (CEO)
ill. 51 // Jakob and Jonas
ill. 52 // Anchor bed and bread

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APPENDIX

This chapter includes the appendix showcasing the integrated design process, evidence-based design, and methodologies. It encompasses interviews with Jakob Johansson (CEO of Tampah), and Mathias (Owner of Ancher bed and bread), to gain insights into the building and establishment processes in Indonesia. The design process is detailed, and an inspiration board is crafted to convey inspirational ideas through images captured during the research trip to Tampah, Lombok (Thorup, 2023).

1. A CONVESATION WITH JAKOB

Jakob Johansson (CEO and Managing director)

Jakob Johansson is the Chief executive officer and managing director at Tampah Hills. He is a 36 year old family father who is born and raised at the Swedish countryside. Through his whole life he has been living in a small community, working with the forest and horses and been active with different sports activities such as competitions. Jakob has studied business management meanwhile he worked full time with his projects. He has always possessed the role as a developer and started his own company in 2010 and sold it again 4 years later. Jakob is an explorer and when he got the opportunity to stay at Bali and Lombok for 6 months in 2010 he took it and stared his first dream construction experience with Jonas Norberg who is acting as co-founder and construction director at Tampah Hills, by building their first villa, known as Villa Sorgas at Lombok, Gerupuk. Jakob meet the love of his life and started travelling with Tilda, in 2016 they finally got to explorer the village of Tampah. Tampah had a loving nature and freedom feeling and the vision for the development started in 2018. The idea was to expand the smaller village into a big community and innovation resort where people can interact, share knowledge and be creative with each other. The idea was to build and manage villas for people who appreciate the thoughts and idea of the modern society culture but at the same time have the ability to gather family and friends (Thorup, 2023).

The motivation of during this Tampah Hills project is to make an innovation center where the future focus will be green energy, culture, sustainability, to create and develop companies within different fields, creative hub, co-living, mixed functions and to develop a recycle station. The vision has been and are to create a little society as role model for future sustainability and modern society culture where the following points are keywords for the development: Modern society culture (Living, social life, passion and work in one place), Business, villa and resort (Short- and long-term stays while give something in return as well when you do leave the paradise) and Total unique villas (Explore and stay in new villas every time you arrive with the same service and standards).

The process of being able to fulfill the idea of this society and community takes a lot of strategies and planning. At first it is very important for Jakob to use local workforce and local construction materials, but also to be able to bring, involve and include the people who have the same mindset, into the society. Any family that sees an opportunity to buy a lot at the beautiful Tampah Hills, must fill out paperwork with information about their identity and their purpose of building a villa in Tampah Hills, for enhance if they want to life their parttime or permanently. Tampah hills development includes 100 local employees who are employed to work on the construction of the villas and with the plant nursery and farmery, besides the locals, the Tampah crew also got employes from Bali and Indonesia who specifically are working with legal advisors, survey department, architects, urban planning, and finance. The relation between the Tampah Hills development and the local Tampah people is very important for Jakob and he spend a lot of time on building a majority within the locals and to pursue a good relationship with the village (Thorup, 2023).



ILL 50 // JAKOB JOHANSSON (CEO)



ILL 51 // JAKOB AND JONAS

2. A CONVERSATION WITH MATHIAS

Mathias Pettersen (Owner of Anchor bed and bread)

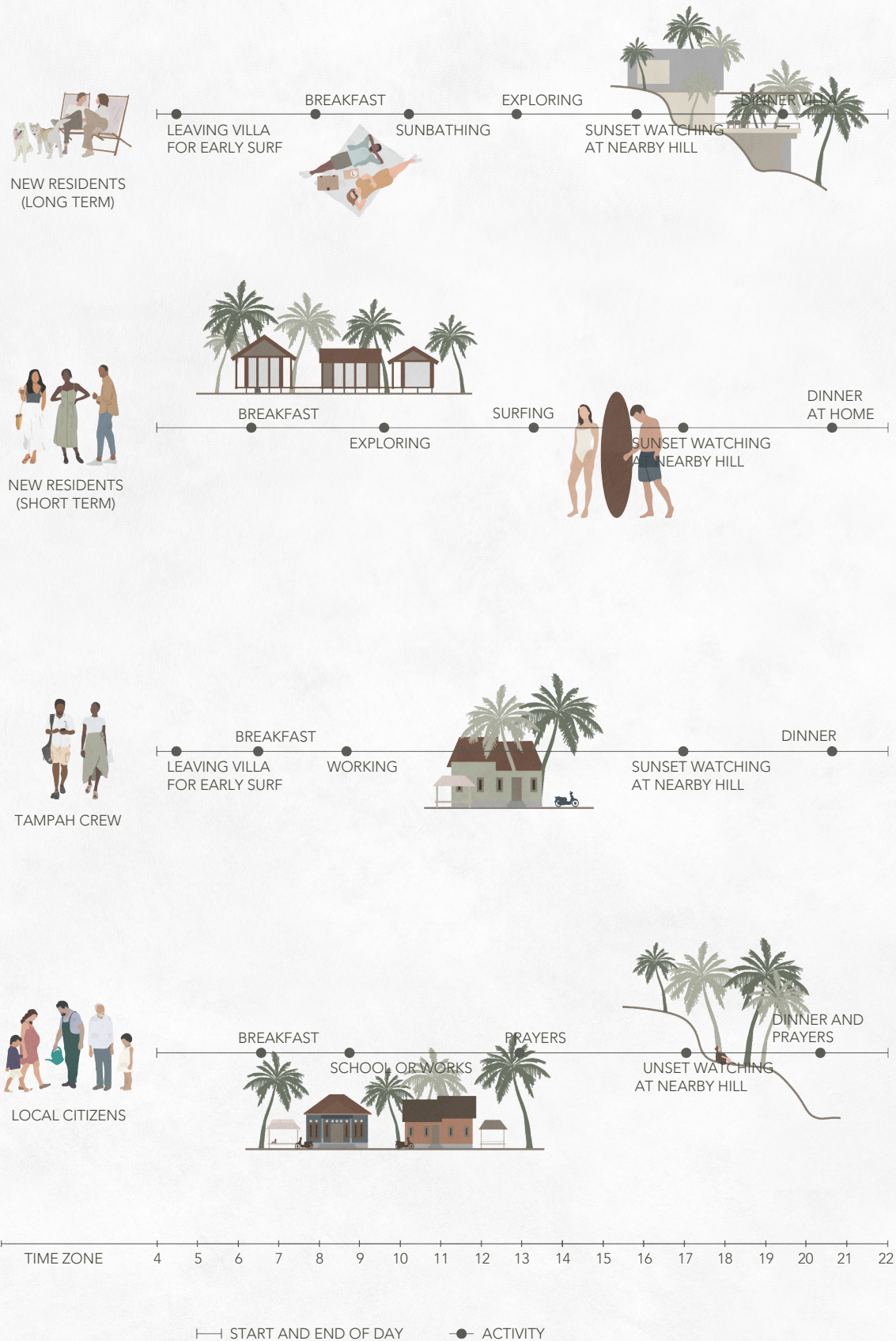
Mathias is owner of Anchor bed and bread in Kuta, Lombok. Mathias nationality is Norwegian, and he is a 34-year-old family father of 3 smaller girls. His educational background is a bachelor in social studies and religion, he got the opportunity to become a school-teacher but took the chance and moved to Indonesia in 2016. He came up with the idea of a bed and breakfast because of the language studies and the accommodation of create something, a place with opportunities and potentials. He already had a lot of friends and groups from Norway that wanted to support his ambitions of a Bed and breakfast resort. He chose Lombok, Indonesia because of the lush and dense nature, beautiful sand beaches and the hidden gem Lombok appeared. Kuta had both challenges and potentials and when he got the chance he took it, he did not have any ambitions before he left to stay permanently at Lombok. The vision of the Bed and breakfast spot is just to be here and make a difference - for the local community and to give others the opportunity to come and experience Lombok and have a good experience, and to act locally and be aware of local initiatives and not only making money, but also give something back to the local community. People who are visiting the place is on a journey and are guest, and he want to create social work forces for the locals and bring them with him on this journey. Mathias got a lot of inspiration from Copenhagen with the breakfast/café concept and social media, but he has also travelled a lot and got a lot of inspiration from his trips (Thorup, 2023).

His journey has been a lot 'learning by doing' and he has experienced that 6 dorms or rooms is too little, and 10 well be more attractive for visitors as well for is business opportunities. He and his family has renovated the place from the beginning which also has been a huge motivation. The process has been learnable by doing it yourself and finding the workforce among the locals. Also, the roof construction is made of concrete, and the surface under the roof, which is flat, collects water. So, the building technical elements that come into play when considering how to optimize in relation to the Indonesian climate (Thorup, 2023). The work function and relationship between Mathias as a developer and the locals is exceptional. The project is something they have together, as husband and wife, and Oddi is the boss and makes decisions, as a woman in Indonesia, they are very oppressed, so it is important that she is also included in the ownership, and this is shown. Employees can make their own choice and feel that they have equal ownership of the place, with good working conditions (Thorup, 2023).

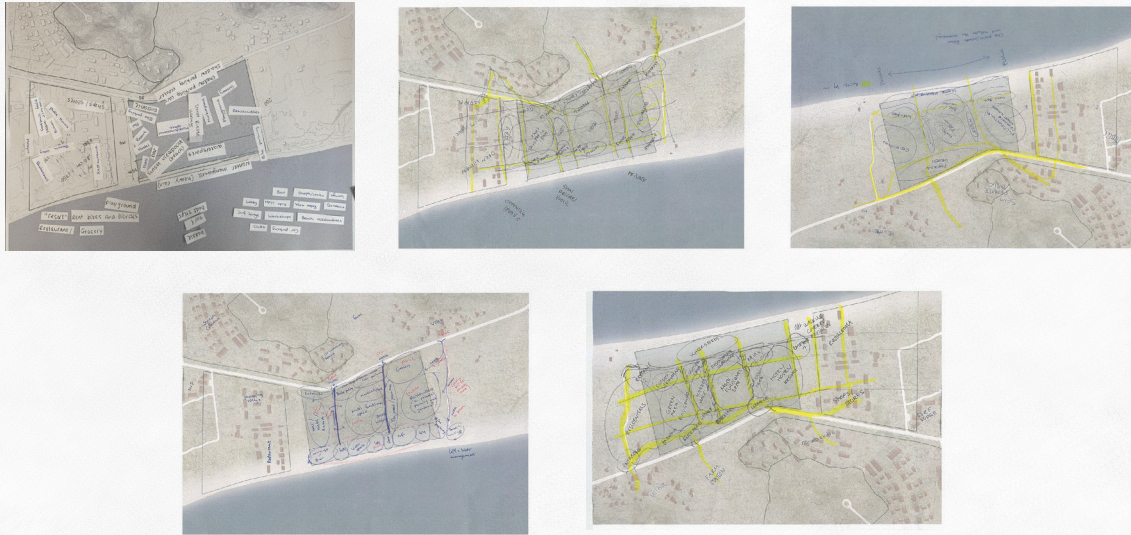


ILL 52 // ANCHOR BED AND BREAD

3. A DAY OF A CITIZEN



4. DESIGNPROCES



5. MOODBOARDS

