THE CONTRIBUTE OF INTERIOR DESIGN TO ANTICIPATE FLOOD IN URBAN CITY

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Abstrak


Kata Kunci : Desain Interior, perkotaan, banjir, antisipasi

Abstract

The Contribute of Interior Design to Anticipate Flood in Urban City. Urban problems in developing countries around the world has a common issue, namely economical disparity of a city development that follows modern principles but not accompanied by human resources development, resulting in development that are chaotic and ignored the initial master-plan. One of consequence of this is the event of flood. Since the era Soekarno, Jakarta has planned west-canal and east-canal to anticipate flood, it was not

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going the way it was planned and even until now is still incomplete. The result of this is that Jakarta becomes flooded every year. Many efforts have been done, such as: better urban planning, green spaces, structural guidance, etc. But how to mitigate the loss from flood on the structures and buildings that already there? This is where interior design try to contribute to solve the city’s problem.

Keywords: Interior Design, urban city, flood, anticipate

Introduction

In developing countries, big cities such as: Jakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Medan, Samarinda, and Pontianak, are cities that central in the role as economic hub. Because of that, big cities become the centre of location for many to pursue their economic goal towards better life, both economically and socially. As a result, these big cities struggle in accommodating the urban population boom which creating massive development in housing and public facilities structures (offices, malls, apartment, etc). This however, is a common characteristic that defined big cities which follow globalization producing cities that grow to become megapolitan. That phenomenon has caused flood, which triggered by: human factor, globalization, and the city support capability.

The Problem of Flood in Jakarta

Jakarta as the republic’s capital that serves as the country’s main economic hub, has attracted a lot of urban-workers that mostly are non-skilled and does not have the ability to survive in Jakarta. What happened as a result of this is the imbalances of: physical development / modernization, and that of human resources development.

As a result, urban development in Jakarta does not follow the master-plan envisaged by the Soekarno era all the way to Ali
Sadikin and beyond. What happened was illegal development that are unplanned and also violation by city officials which create:

- The loss of city’s characteristics
- Inconsistent urban-planning and vandalism
- Over development, in which 91% of the city’s area has been developed and affecting the land absorption capability. Designated green area such as parks shifted to become residential area and buildings (Tabloid Rumah, Feb. 2007) This reduce water absorption area that trigger flood.
- The reduction in ground-water reserves, creating clean-water crisis.

Flood becomes something routine and accepted in big cities, especially Jakarta, that produce losses both in economic terms and phsycological terms. A lot of efforts has been done to anticipate the flood, but these efforts lack commitment. Flood becomes an accepted part of life.

**Solutions in Interior**

In relation to minimizing flood, interior design can contribute in creating solutions. Destroying the existing buildings and reconstructing them are almost impossible because it would be cost-inefficient and time-consuming. Then one of the effort that can be done is to change the space management by shifting and maximizing the existing space so that it can reduce the effect of the flood.

Alternative that can be taken, are among others:

1. **Changing the function of ground floor**
   
   Ground floor is not only the primary space, but also can be used: parking area, community space, or as a multy-purpose space.
Pictures 1. Open space without walls but multi function for many activity
2. Maximizing above-ground space

With above-ground space closely related with the ground-floor utilization, then above-ground space must be carefully designed, with for example managing open space and minimizing walls that could facilitate more activities without compromising comfort.

Picture 2. Managing open space for facilitated more-activities
3. **Furniture minimization**
This relates with the limited space, minimazing furniture is a good choice because it free-up space, and can be achieved by choosing multi-function furnitures.

![Picture 3. Multi function furniture with minimazing form and colour](image)

4. **Material selection**
Materials have to be selected with flood as a factor, namely: water resistant / tolerant and easy to be cleanse, without compromising aesthetic, comfort, and safety.
Conclusion

The Interior solution in anticipating flood in urban space is still a concept that still need to be formulated into a concrete plan to be used as operational guide. Such is the case, the conclusion is still general in nature, namely:

- We need to conserve the local character, so that a local added value can be used as a foundation in rehabilitation efforts.
- We need to look into flood-affected structures and examine their characteristics so that it can be factored in into the solutions.
- Apace-management innovation and material need to be utilized to mitigate the effect of flood.

The point is, we must avoid shifting space usage that affect the surrounding space, and take into account comfort, space efficiency, and aesthetical factor.

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