

The heterotopia of urban Kampung in Jakarta: Revealing the other pattern through mapping

Denny Husin

Architecture Study Program, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Tarumanagara
Letjen S. Parman No.1A, Jakarta, Indonesia



ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><i>Article history:</i> Received December 06, 2024 Received in revised form Dec. 29, 2025 Accepted January 31, 2026 Available online March 01, 2026</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> Heterotopia Kampung Mapping Pattern Urban</p> <p>Corresponding author: Denny Husin Architecture Study Program, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia Email: denny@ft.untar.ac.id ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6952-1846</p>	<p><i>This paper aims to understand the kampung as the informal fabric. Investigation into its patterns examines the relationship between informal and formal based on composition and proportion, while clarifying 'the other's' perspective. As an architectural theory, heterotopia presents an analogy to stimulate new interpretations. As a study, the pattern updates the current condition of the kampung, while questioning the modern planning perspective. Qualitative and quantitative methods are combined to explain the pattern by producing maps as diagrams. Samples are extracted to highlight the kampung collective form as a dominant spatial configuration in Jakarta. Through calculation and projection, the research discovers a new kampung gesture; an informal aggregate that leads to the latest urban transformation of the kampung as the ephemeral of architecture. The novelty is a new understanding of the kampung's distinctive figure and computation both as architecture and urban fabric. As a result, the kampung pattern suggests a combination of organic and semi-planned formation in the city, a hybrid nexus that grows and adapts according to its existing context.</i></p>

Introduction

Heterotopia has contributed to a source of architectural and urban theory since it was coined by Foucault in the 1960s. Translated as 'of other places', heterotopia is aimed at clarifying the otherness of ordinary places, everyday space, or normal institutions that possess fragmented, conflicting, and distinctive characteristics (Charteris et al. 2017). Since the late twenty-first century, it has stimulated debates and critiques towards vague notions of urbanity (Casero and Urabayen 2017). It questions the awakening of the post-civil society, including an extreme informal condition in the city (Çalışkan, Cihanger Ribeiro, and Tümtürk 2020).

In this context, kampung demonstrates different spatial conditions, located at the back of formal development, function differently from

other social spaces, creating 'another world' that challenges or configures regular space while blurring the boundaries between the two (Husin and Komala 2024). Kampung possesses a unique architecture that contrasts to surrounding formal development, showing a totally different configuration that potentially is studied for its own characteristics and meanings (Santos, Dwisusanto, and Kusliansjah 2021; Hasibuan et al. 2021).

Theoretical approach

Like other global cities in the world, Jakarta is dominated by segmentation and fragmentation as an urban issue (Alberti 2017; Ashadi et al. 2025; Sunjoto 2023). The separation between formal and informal has added problems, both in architecture and city planning (Hatz 2011; Aureli 2011). The phenomena of kampung as local identity and the representation of the informal



sector pose a dilemma (Budiarto 2005), whether it requires preservation or a total urban transformation.

The recent development of the city is generally constructed based on generic urban studies and architectural treatises (Dovey 2010). Dominated by modern planning procedure, its concept is borrowed from the West rather than based on local wisdom (Parthasarathy 2013). Critique suggests that modern planning is generally managed by a team and dominated by a single perspective (Hatz 2011); it often fails to address the potency and problem of informality as kampung is constructed by diversity (Stavrides 2016). This paper offers an alternative perspective by suggesting kampung as a spatial concept and urban strategy (Cordeiro and Mello 2019), based on local potency (Bevilacqua 2017) as kampung exists in a great portion and spreads out across the whole city (Parthasarathy 2013). Although bureaucratically and academically, kampung often exhibits different orders and rules when compared to generic building regulation, urban guideline, and planning procedure; this informal settlement has been growing and transforming together with its city (Shaw and Hudson 2009), despite being an anomaly (Demir Kahraman, Pak, and Scheerlinck 2018; Dovey 2010).

To clarify the pattern concept, the generic understanding dictated by the dominant procedure must be questioned (Kenichiro 2015). Repositioning urban kampung as the formal sector's equal partner is required to enlighten fairness (Lock 2015). This paper investigates the co-relationship (Topinka 2010) between kampung and its urban environment as an inseparable entity (Wang 2017), although presenting a contrast (Dovey 2010). The study puts aside the label of kampung as slums, squatters, and poor as defined by the common assumption (Shirleyana, Hawken, and Sunindijo 2018; Bowo and Koeberle 2010). Alternatively, it explores the kampung as a unique aggregate. For this reason, kampung material is illustrated as a compilation of collective figures on the map (Bevilacqua 2017).

To understand the kampung pattern differently, the zone is highlighted in the map and simplified as a diagram. Instead of questioning the kampung lands' status, the diagram is drawn to express the quality of its figure. Its shape is presented as the other compositions (Leach 2005), presumably a non-composition (Lucan 2012), composed of a natural, organic, and perpetual

urban fabric that represents the everydayness (Olesen 2015), casual and unlimited space in the city (Wang 2017) as drawn in tabulation of Jakarta mapping samples. As a contrast to formal urban fabric, the kampung pattern indicates a free flow network, illustrating a sea of kampung (Dehaene and Cauter 2008), shaped by a unified collective form in this urban environment, illustrated in Jakarta transformation mapping diagrams. Rather than building a conventional dialectic point of view, this paper demonstrates the kampung whole composition as conceivably the other type of architecture, despite being represented as the informal fabric (Junior 2014). Thus, micro and macro level analyses are required to present a multi-dimensionality and multi-scalarity of urban kampung in Jakarta (Renzi 2017).

Methods

Quantitative and qualitative methods are utilized in this research for a comparative analysis (W. S. Alzamil 2018), revealing data and facts that exhibit the other pattern in Jakarta (W. Alzamil 2017). Quantitative measurement is calculated based on coverage area to present figure proportions on the map samples, collections, and aggregates comparison at the micro level. Qualitative information is described by a rationale based on composition in the Jakarta mapping diagram for macro perspectives. The steps are: 1) maps are retraced to compare information; 2) regular and irregular patterns are identified, the informal area is selected by using a polyline to border the kampung based on collective form characteristics; 3) the area is computed based on coverage area; 4) maps are presented as a diagram. Both macro and micro levels of analysis are connected by using architectural form as the indicator and urban shape as the parameter.

At the macro level analysis, 4 most recent maps of urban kampung are redrawn by comparing different years. At the micro level analysis, there are 20 random samples that are scrutinized at the subdistrict levels to represent the pattern from each part of Jakarta.

Macro analysis

Diagram highlights formation, silhouette, and shape; rather than presenting geography, topography, or political boundaries (Johnson

2013). As a process, mapping promotes transformation; CAD accurately connects points of a space to the points on the same or another space. Points turn into lines, later lines into planes. In this sense, a polyline not only highlights the importance of the continuity of the line but also re-examines the loops and relationships: a specific two-dimensional architectural drawing for the research. The act of mapping becomes a study and a practice of understanding the spatial relationship in the city (Laanemets 2002). The map presents selected building patterns, separating anomaly from regularity (Junior 2014), provoking the emergence of the other pattern as the focus of this research.

Micro analysis

The pattern is respected as an abstract idea, a human-made design, and a figure of regularity. A repetition produced by the informal pattern is interpreted as a manner. In the subdistrict level, an irregular pattern indicates informal fabrics; it highlights layout as a composition. Irregular patterns are selected as a contrast to the formal fabric composition and vis-à-vis (Johnson 2013). Despite a lack of specificity, border highlights

kampung layout as a distinctive urban fabric, while allowing selection as a process of categorization (Alexander and Wydeman 2020).

Results and discussion

At the city level, the kampung silhouette displays different compositions and calculations in table 1. Its organicity, irregularity, and asymmetrical fabric emphasize a different shape, structure, and gesture in comparison to surrounding formal fabrics. Kampung exhibits a distinctive layout and configuration from it surrounding, smaller grains arranged in a semi-parametric system, showing fluidity amid rigidity of the city. To contrast this different aggregate, kampung parcel are selected as the other type of urban fabrics, while at subdistrict level kampung layout is taken as a pattern to separate the informal from formal based on its architectural gesture, at city level, border is respected as an urban composition that illustrates an organic feature composed of informal urban fabrics, the other type of architecture: the heterotopia.

Table 1. Sample’s pattern calculation

Disctriect/Sub-district	Official Coverage Area (ha)	Map calculation (ha/%)	Regular area (ha/ %)	Irregular area (ha/ %)	Sample (Ha, %)
West					
Grogol Petamburan Tomang	188	157,39/83,72	52/ 33,12	105/66,87	8,01/5,09
Kebon Jeruk Duri Kepa	387	325,01/83,98	259,37/79,8	65,63/0,19	7,89/2,43
Taman Sari Glodok	38	31,68/ 83,36	17,45/ 55,08	14,23/44,92	7,99/25,25
Tambora Angke	78	69,83/ 89,52	12,13/	57,7/ 82,63	7,99/11,45
Centre					
Cempaka Putih Cempaka Putih Barat	122	109,68/89,90	57,13/52,08	52,55/47,91	7,95/7,25
Gambir Cideng	126	110,38/ 87,60	75,49/68,39	34,89/31,60	7,927,17
Johar Baru Johar Baru	119,10	103,55/86,94	25,55/24,67	78,00/75,32	7,86/7,59
Kemayoran Kemayoran	53	58,47/110,32	14,76/25,24	43,71/74,75	7,9913,66
South					
Cilandak Cilandak Barat	608	512,75/84,33	165,39/32,25	347,36/67,74	7,75/1,5
Jagakarsa Ciganjur	351	315,36/89,84	31,54/10,00	283,82/89,99	8,01/2,54
Pesanggrahan Bintaro	450	420,09/93,33	123,11/29,30	296,98/70,69	8,29/1,97
Tebet	108	95,34/88,27	15,58/16,34	79,76/83,65	7,93/8,32

Disctrict/Sub-district	Official Coverage Area (ha)	Map calculation (ha/%)	Regular area (ha/ %)	Irregular area (ha/ %)	Sample (Ha, %)
Bukit Duri					
East					
Cakung Cakung Barat	619	499,75/80,75	373,88/74,81	125,87/25,18	8,04/1,6
Cipayung Bambu Apus	317	277,82/ 87,64	126,48/45,52	151,34/54,47	7,93/2,85
Ciracas Cibubur	450	1685,54/374,53	77,74/46,12	90,8/53,87	7,94/4,7
Duren Sawit Duren Sawit	458	402,03 /87,77	222,96/55,45	179,07/44,54	7,95/1,97
North					
Cilincing Cilincing	33,34	97,00/ 290,94	49,5051,03	47,50/48,96	8,10/0,83
Kelapa Gading West Kelapa Gading	453	636,45/ 140,49	633,35/99,51	3,1/0,48	7,98/1,2
Koja Koja	327	278,74/ 85,24	237,95/85,36	40,79/14,63	7,932,8
Penjaringan Pejagalan	323,18	329,05/101,81	278,83/84,73	50,22/15,26	7,94/2,41

The general comparison describes overall data of both informal and formal fabrics (table 1), which are extracted and compiled based on area samples from table 2-6. Most of the maps show a deviation of approximately 80% area reduction (columns 2 and 3). The scale's discrepancy varies from shrinking to 80,75%, expanding to 290,94%. The general overview emphasizes the extreme contrast division in West Jakarta with uneven area proportion (varied from 2,43% to 25,25%) (table 1 and 2). On the other hand, a more balanced area division can be found in North and East Jakarta (table 1, 5 and 6), which generally shows an even proportion. However, a sudden contrast can be found in Central (general: 7%, anomaly: 13,56%) (table 1 and 3) and South (general: 1-2%, anomaly: 8,32%) (table 1 and 4).

Table 2. West of Jakarta mapping sample

	CITY MAP	SUB-DISTRICT	AREA SAMPLE
WEST OF JAKARTA			

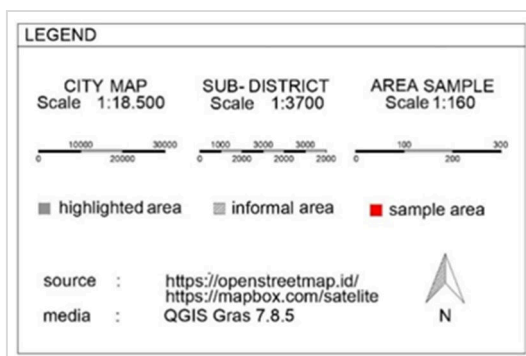


Table 3. Center of Jakarta mapping sample

	CITY MAP	SUB- DISTRICT	AREA SAMPLE
CENTER OF JAKARTA		 Cempaka Putih Barat	
		 Johar Baru	
		 Cideng	
		 Kemayoran	

Table 5. East of Jakarta mapping sample

	CITY MAP	SUB- DISTRICT	AREA SAMPLE
EAST OF JAKARTA		 Cakung Barat	
		 Cibubur	
		 Bambu Apus	
		 Duren Sawit	

Table 4. South of Jakarta mapping sample

	CITY MAP	SUB- DISTRICT	AREA SAMPLE
SOUTH OF JAKARTA		 Cilindak Barat	
		 Bintaro	
		 Ciganjur	
		 Duri	

Table 6. North of Jakarta mapping sample

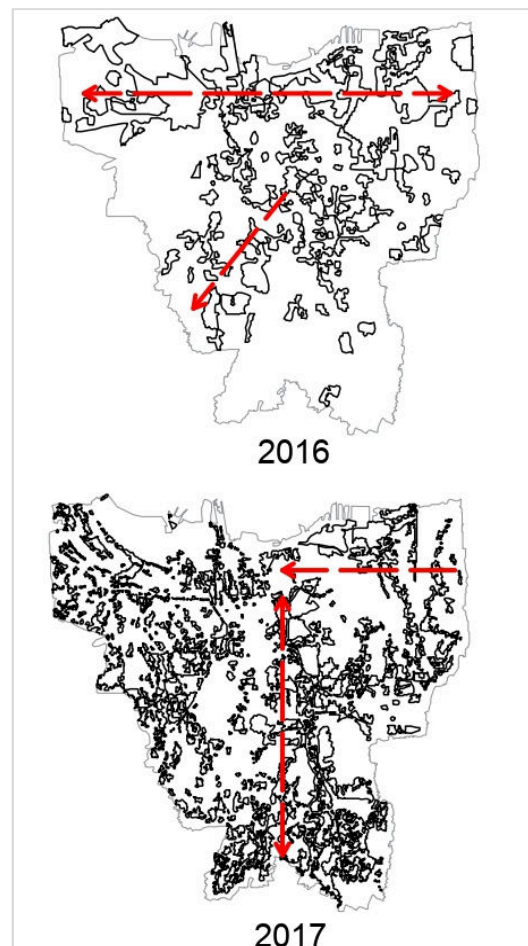
	CITY MAP	SUB- DISTRICT	AREA SAMPLE
NORTH OF JAKARTA		 Cilincing	
		 Kelapa Gading Barat	
		 Koja	
		 Pejagalan	

Specific comparison explains the formal and informal area calculations to illustrate a contrast. As micro findings, the smallest coverage area is shown by Taman Sari for 31,68 ha, while Kelapa Gading covers the largest with 636,45 ha. The

most accurate coverage area is possessed by the map of Bintaro (93,33%) and Pejagalan (101,81%). On the opposite side, the worst accuracy is illustrated by Cakung Barat (80,75%) and Cilincing (290%). The East and North show a contrast regional division, the Centre is considered more equal, whilst the West and South present a steady gradation. In terms of composition between regular pattern and irregular pattern, the most balanced proportion at approximately 50%:50% can be found in Glodok, Cempaka Putih, Bambu Apus, Cibubur, Duren Sawit, Cilincing; whereas the most contrast proportion is found in Kelapa Gading, with merely around 0,5% informal pattern is reflected on the map (table 1). On the contrary, almost twice the number of informal fabrics can be traced in Tomang and Cideng, also about a quarter proportion can be found in Duri Kepa, Johar Baru, Kemayoran, Bintaro, and Cakung Barat. To sum up, while the West and East show a steadier proportion between formal and informal patterns (around 1:2 or 1:3), the other parts of Jakarta show irregular variations.

The tables of research samples highlight the kampung's architectural pattern and its informal fabric. West of Jakarta shows a concentrated, loosely bounded aggregate located behind commercial development. Organic fabric is fenced by the geometric configuration of formal fabric. Various architectural shapes are found amid the area, with a more uniform urban fabric located along the main road. Some of the informal patterns have obviously become backbones, while the rest are merely supporters (table 2). In the Center, informal fabrics tend to be scattered and denser. Smaller and well-blended islands co-existed with compact formal fabric near the boulevard. Most of the informal patterns in the center are located near the development border, situated directly behind the back of the main parcels. Most of the middle area has been filled with estates and dominated by the grid system (table 3). In the South, fabric separation is obvious; a sharp boundary separates the informal from the formal, with a dominant fabric and network structure in an area. An area dominated by formal fabric illustrates bigger, denser, and ordered architectural shapes, served by grid networks; while others have smaller gaps, scattered and distinctive architectural figures, forming a quasi-parametric order (table 4). East shows the most dominant informal pattern, some of which still exist along the main road. In this

region, greater formal architectural form can be easily found amid informal fabrics. Dominated by informal fabrics means voids can be easily found around the collective forms. East Jakarta illustrates mostly organic shapes, various sizes, and diverse architectural forms with more fluid networks across the area (table 5). On the contrary, North Jakarta illustrates a minor informal pattern; the insignificant organic pattern can only be found in a few locations, usually near canals and leftover spaces (table 6). Although varied, a comparison between regions confirms a general pattern of the informal fabric produced in each area as macro findings, consistently reflected in the distribution of informal fabric in Jakarta, especially on the latest map of 2020.



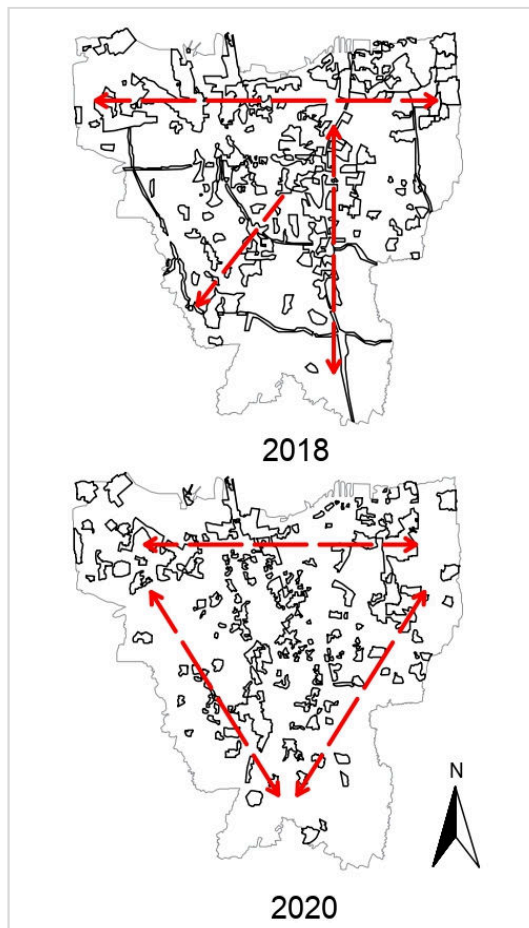


Figure 1. Urban kampung transformation in Jakarta from 2016-2020

The Jakarta maps illustrate the urban kampung pattern based on the kampung's last 5 years transformation (figure 1). Despite the variety, the overall pattern of the kampung poses a similar figure and gesture: a loosely bounded growing aggregate, collectively communes organically. The first map taken in 2016 illustrates the most dominant and concentrated proportion of kampung in comparison with other maps produced years later. Locations of kampung are indicated at the upper part, stretching longitudinally to the West and East. Less dominant aggregates are situated in the lower east, with smaller individuals at the centre. The second map, produced in 2017, shows different growth. The primary location of the kampung stretches both North and South; the secondary location extends horizontally at the upper part, from East to Centre. While tertiary spread sprawl has dominated the West. The third map, created in 2018, demonstrates a combined trend with

lingering parts of the kampung being detected in the central area, breaking up the North that was previously dominated by forming separated aggregate.

The most updated map drawn in 2020 confirms a completely new trend, with more dominant proportions of kampung located near the city periphery, leaving the centre with a smaller part. The latest map also presents a totally new configuration, a kampung figure that illustrates an intermittent loop like a barrier (Stavrides 2007). This form may indicate kampung natural adjustment, a new spatial formation that illustrates a new defence system. A loop may suggest a survival formation, and an urban chain function as the city's transitional space (Luz 2006). Presented in urban scale, this new pattern shows a fitter urban composition that corresponds to the contemporary city development, whose growth requires limitation. Whilst it needs to be admitted, it may lack permanency (Kassens-Noor 2016) as urban kampung exhibits natural, organic, and dynamic patterns that are changing over time. In summary, although variation happens annually, there is a contrast trend in Jakarta's kampung pattern from 2016 to 2020: a network growth based on organic line: from solid-cross type across the centre to dispersed-frame at the periphery.

Conclusions

A comparison between the micro and macro patterns of Kampung in Jakarta in the last 10 years shows a similar tendency. The general trend suggests the aggregate tends to break down into smaller pieces and is dispersed gradually, both at the sub-district and city level. As micro findings, there are 2 types of kampung aggregate dominant gestures: from stretching across the center to forming a belt along the boundary. At the subdistrict level, there are 2 scenarios considered as common: the development of infrastructure influences the emergence of commercial, which pushes the kampung to transform into a more compact aggregate located behind formal urban fabrics. Next is a natural kampung gesture to grow, to break down, and later disperse into the environment. Each notion explains the hidden position of the kampung, as its location becomes less obvious from the main perspective, while supporting form from behind.

At the city level, the pattern confirms the same transformation from a solid-cross located at the center to a spread-ring type situated along the periphery, suggesting the development of a semi-porous frame at the border. Kampung shape is changing gradually from a centralized compact aggregate that competes with the urban environment, to a less obvious quasi-belt located at the edges as macro findings. This pattern suggests a tendency for a threshold to form, a porous urban filter. Reasonably, the pattern can be interpreted as kampung tends to move from a competitive urban center to a more economical location and spreads evenly in a steady manner. Although these heterotopian characters may influence a prejudice that kampung is being expelled, a new kampung gesture in fact suggests a better gradation in the city, creating a more sustainable transitional area from urban to rural area.

Acknowledgments

All the maps and diagrams are redrawn based on official data, provided by the official website of Jakarta.go.id. More information is obtained from Rujak Urban Studies, World Bank Publication, and other precedents, published in the last 10 years, although a few may have been updated, revised, and compared with a few other creators, thus may present discrepancies.

References

- Alberti, Marina. 2017. "Grand Challenges in Urban Science." *Frontiers in Built Environment* 3 (March). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fbuil.2017.00006>.
- Alexander, Don, and Bronwyn Wydeman. 2020. "The Intersection and Divergence of New Urbanism and Environmental Psychology: An Exploration." *Frontiers in Built Environment* 6 (May). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fbuil.2020.00061>.
- Alzamil, Waleed. 2017. "The Urban Features of Informal Settlements in Jakarta, Indonesia." *Data in Brief* 15 (December):993–99. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2017.10.049>.
- Alzamil, Waleed S. 2018. "Evaluating Urban Status of Informal Settlements in Indonesia: A Comparative Analysis of Three Case Studies in North Jakarta." *Journal of Sustainable Development* 11 (4): 148. <https://doi.org/10.5539/jsd.v11n4p148>.
- Ashadi, Anisa, Yeptadian Sari, and Suriani Ngah Abdul Wahab. 2025. "The Improvement in the Quality of Urban Kampongs in Jakarta and the Satisfaction Level of Residents: Lessons from the Case of Akuarium Vertical Kampung, North Jakarta". *ARTEKS: Jurnal Teknik Arsitektur* 10 (2). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30822/arteks.v10i2.3082>.
- Aureli, Pier Vittorio. 2011. *The Possibility of an Absolute Architecture*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- Bajović, B. J. 2008. *The future of heterotopic city*. *Cities&Futures* 1(1): 1-20.
- Bevilacqua, Maria Giovanna. 2017. "Between Utopian Image and Heterotopic Reality. Thinking/Imagining Participatory Planning (and Also Hospitality) Starting from Reality." In *Proceedings of the International and Interdisciplinary Conference IMMAGINI? Brixen, Italy, 27–28 November 2017.*, 873. Basel Switzerland: MDPI. <https://doi.org/10.3390/proceedings1090873>.
- Bowo, F., and S. G. Koeberle. 2010. "Jakarta Urban Challenges in a Changing Climate: Mayors' Task Force On Climate Change, Disaster Risk & The Urban Poor." World Bank Group. 2010. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2011/11/03/jakarta-urban-challenges-in-a-changing-climate>.
- Budiarto, Luki. 2005. "Magersari : The Spatial-Culture of Kampung Settlements as an Urban Strategy in Indonesian Cities and Urban Housing." In *XXXIII IAHS World Congress on Housing*, 1–15. Pretoria: IAHS.
- Çalışkan, Olgu, Duygu Cihanger Ribeiro, and Onur Tümtürk. 2020. "Designing the Heterotopia: From Social Ideology to Spatial Morphology." *URBAN DESIGN International* 25 (1): 30–52. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41289-019-00101-w>.
- Casero, Jorge León, and Julia Urabayen. 2017. "Heterotopia and Capitalism in Architecture. The Ideological Function of Heterotopias as Own Discourse of the Architectural Discipline in the Age of Biopolitical Governance." *Arbor* 193 (784): 1–13.
- Charteris, Jennifer, Marguerite Jones, Adele Nye, and Vicente Reyes. 2017. "A Heterotopology of the Academy: Mapping Assemblages as

- Possibilised Heterotopias.” *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education* 30 (4): 340–53. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09518398.2016.1250178>.
- Cordeiro, Adriana Tenório, and Sérgio Carvalho Benício de Mello. 2019. “Heterotopias as Urban Public Spaces? Taking Foucault’s Conceptualization into Account.” *Natal, Enanpur*, 1–13.
- Dehaene, Michiel, and Lieven De Caeter. 2008. *Heterotopia and the City: Public Space in a Postcivil Society*. New York: Routledge.
- Demir Kahraman, Meriç, Burak Pak, and Kris Scheerlinck. 2018. “Production of Heterotopias as Public Spaces and Paradox of Political Representation: A Lefebvrian Approach.” *A/Z: ITU Journal of Faculty of Architecture* 15 (1): 135–45. <https://doi.org/10.5505/itujfa.2018.58569>.
- Dovey, Kim. 2010. *Becoming Places: Urbanism / Architecture / Identity / Power*. Routledge.
- Hasibuan, Friska, Fermanto Lianto, Samsu Hendra Siwi, and Martinus Bambang Susetyarto. 2021. ‘Utilization of Public Open Space in Kampung Deret Petogogan Jakarta’. *ARTEKS: Jurnal Teknik Arsitektur* 6 (2). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30822/arteks.v6i2.654>.
- Hatz, G. 2011. “City Centers-Heterotopias of Belonging.” In *Annual RC21 Conference 2011*. Amsterdam.
- Husin, Denny, and Olga Nauli Komala. 2024. ‘The Genomic Tabulation of Kampung Tambora’s Massing Series’. *ARTEKS: Jurnal Teknik Arsitektur* 9 (1): 69–78. <https://doi.org/10.30822/arteks.v9i1.2778>.
- Johnson, Peter. 2013. “The Geographies of Heterotopia.” *Geography Compass* 7 (11): 790–803. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gec3.12079>.
- Junior, Orlando Alves dos Santos. 2014. “Urban Common Space, Heterotopia and the Right to the City: Reflections on the Ideas of Henri Lefebvre and David Harvey.” *Brazilian Journal of Urban Management* 6 (2): 146–57.
- Kassens-Noor, Eva. 2016. “From Ephemeral Planning to Permanent Urbanism: An Urban Planning Theory of Mega-Events.” *Urban Planning* 1 (1): 41–54. <https://doi.org/10.17645/up.v1i1.532>.
- Kenichiro, Arai. 2015. “Akarta ‘Since Yesterday’: The Making of the Post-New Order Regime in an Indonesian Metropolis.” *Southeast Asian Studies* 4 (3): 445–86.
- Laanemets, Mari. 2002. “Mapping Heterotopia: Elicited Encounters in Tallinn.” *Place and Location: Studies in Environmental Aesthetics and Semiotics*, 282–315.
- Leach, Neil. 2005. *Rethinking Architecture A Reader in Cultural Theory*. New York: Routledge: Taylor & Francis Group.
- Lock, Rob. 2015. “Being Entrepreneurial in the Transitional Indonesian Economy.” Auckland University of Technology.
- Lucan, Jacques. 2012. *Composition, Non-Composition Architecture and Theory in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*. Oxford: Routledge & EPFL Press.
- Luz, Ana. 2006. “Places In-between: The Transit (Ional) Locations of Nomadic Narratives.” *Place And Location Studies In Environmental Aesthetics And Semiotics Date* 5:143–65.
- Olesen, J. K. 2015. *Episodic Architecture: Seeking Utopia through Temporality*. London: Unit 21: Bartlett School of Architecture.
- Parthasarathy, D. 2013. “Global Flows or Rural-Urban Connections? Temporality, Public Spaces and Heterotopias in Globalising Mumbai.” 9. Berlin.
- Renzi, Alessandra. 2017. “Entangled Data: Modelling and Resistance in the Megacity.” Open!Platform for Art, Culture & the Public Domain. 2017. <https://onlineopen.org/entangled-data-modelling-and-resistance-in-the-megacity>.
- Santos, Claudia Montenegro Vieira, Yohanes Basuki Dwisusanto, and Yohanes Karyadi Kusliansjah. 2021. ‘The Importance of Physical Linkage and Connectivity to Integrate the Kampung and Formal Parts of the City’. *ARTEKS: Jurnal Teknik Arsitektur* 6 (3). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30822/arteks.v6i3.916>.
- Shaw, P., and J. Hudson. 2009. “The Qualities of Informal Space: (Re)Appropriation within the Informal, Interstitial Spaces of the City.” In *Proceedings of the Conference Held at the University of Brighton*, 1–13. Brighton: The University of Brighton.
- Shirleyana, Shirleyana, Scott Hawken, and Riza Yosia Sunindijo. 2018. “City of Kampung: Risk and Resilience in the Urban Communities of Surabaya, Indonesia.” *International Journal of Building Pathology*

- and Adaptation* 36 (5): 543–68.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/IJBPA-02-2018-0025>.
- Stavrides, S. 2007. “Heterotopias and the Experience of Porous Urban Space.” In *Loose Space: Possibility and Diversity in Urban Life*, 1–14. London: Routledge.
- Starvrides. 2016. *Common Space: The City as Common*. London: Zed Books.
- Sunjoto, Margareth. 2023. ‘Rethinking Indonesia’s Lighting Standard for Urban Kampung Roads’. *ARTEKS: Jurnal Teknik Arsitektur* 8 (3).
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30822/arteks.v8i3.2203>.
- Topinka, Robert. 2010. “Foucault, Borges, Heterotopia: Producing Knowledge in Other Spaces.” *Foucault Studies* 9:54–70.
- Tzaninis, Y., Mandler, T., Kaika, M. & Keil, R., 2021. *Moving urban political ecology beyond the ‘urbanization of nature’*. *Progress in Human Geography* 45(2): 229-252.
- Wang, Ding. 2017. “Cities of Otherness: The Smart City as a Heterotopia.” In *Proceedings of 15th European Conference on Computer-Supported Cooperative Work*, 256–73.