IN WILDERNESS, ABUNDANCE

PRELUDE

Majalengka's story is anchored around its relation to the land: from the historical abundance of maja fruit to the production of terracotta tiles. But the story could also be seen through the lens of loss: of maja fruit—that became its namesake, and in Tari Wuwung Kawangi in lamenting the increasing loss of terracotta production.

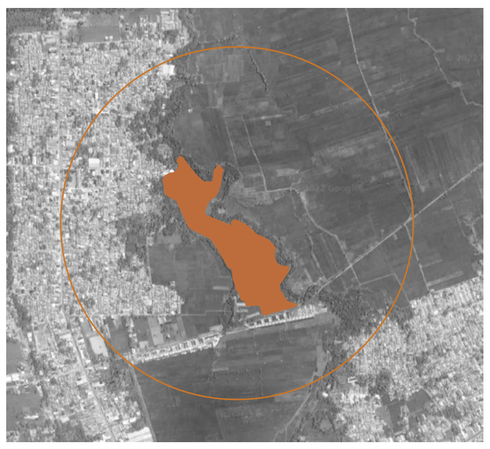
The advent of metropolitan Rebana presents suburban expansion that may threaten the livelihood of the Majalengka residents. It is the triumph of Cartesian logic as lands are cut to grids where concrete blocks house the lives stuck in a rigid motion of capital production.

Against the grid, we must remain rooted in the ecology of the land and form a model of technology towards wilderness. Through specific site points we explore the potential of the site. The production of energy must stem from the understanding of the sun, the wind, and the stream of the river. Materiality is explored through their mode of natural relations. Think fungi, bamboo, stones, and earth. The social assemblage required most work productively in decentralized principle that minimizes excess.

This resource-sensitive model serves as an antithesis to capital intensive, speedy development. Through patience it blossoms. Majalengka seeks a different outcome to loss.

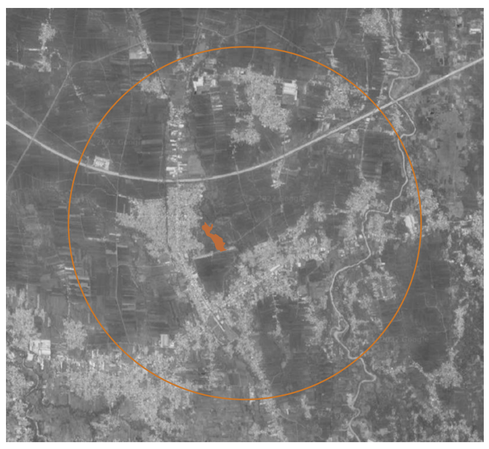
This time it remains abundant. To always be abundant.

REGIONAL RELATIONS



MICRO

Immediate relations with nearby context such as Jatiwangi, jabor teracotta, farmlands, and also communities and local authorities must be sustained. Close proximity means better potential for resource sharing.



MEZO

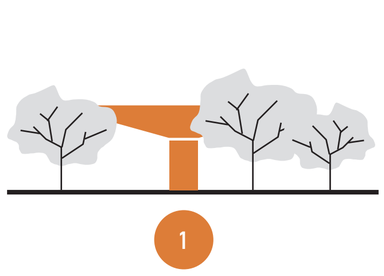
Relations to Jatiwangi and other districts provide the opportunity to share strategic land resources and to build solidarity in an attempt to keep developers from buying nearby lands.

MACRO

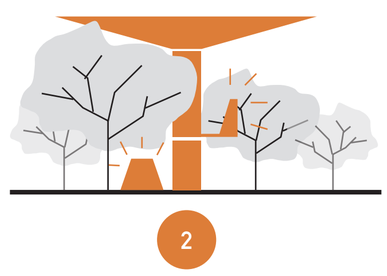
As part of Majalengka, we must also build networks of care and expertise with those in surrounding regions such as Cirebon, Subang, and as far as Bandung. This relationship may help to provide ground for replication.

DECENTRALIZED "NODES"

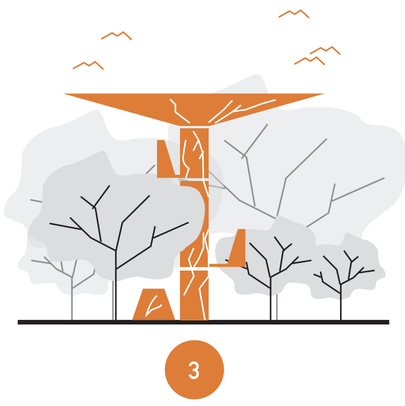
"Nodes" are infrastructure modules that are scatered around the forest to work as sites of collaboration, storage of common resources, wilding, signposts, and look out points. They grow over time as necessary with the aim of wilding in the their last phase.



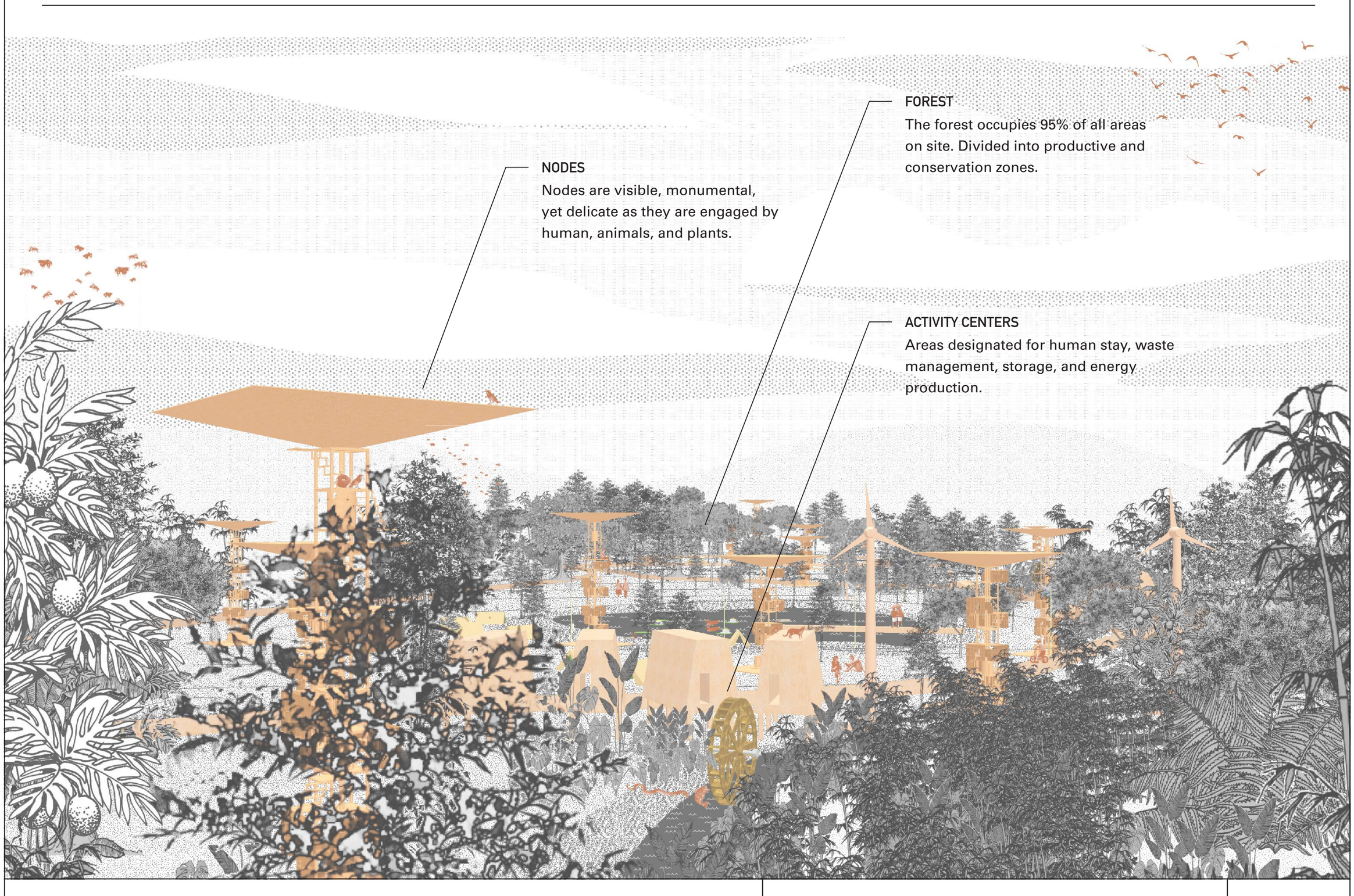
PREPARING



ACTIVATING



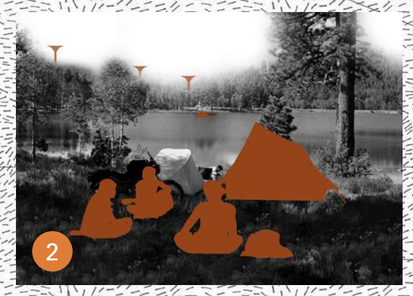
WILDING

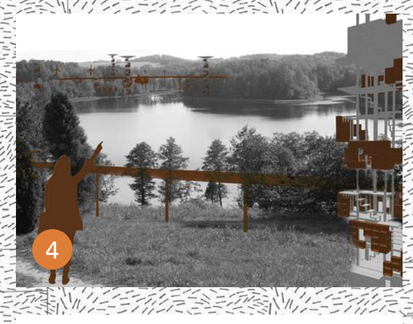


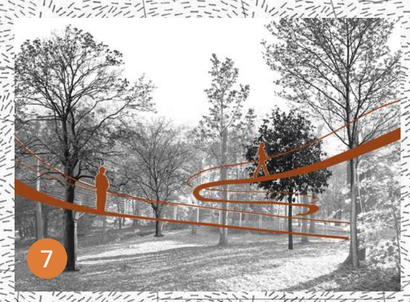
SITE PLAN

LEGEND

- Nodes
- Parking
- Activity Centers
- Wetland
- Forest







PRIMARILY RESIDENTIAL AREA

PRIMARILY RESIDENTIAL AREA

(farmland)

(farmland)

(farmland)

(farmland)

(farmland)

(farmland)

To JAF

MAIN ROAD

swamp and marsh

activity center 3
hill top
lookout points
wind turbine
solar panel
tree top activities

activity center 2
river frontage
research centers
water turbine
fresh water
residence

wet: resevoir
dry: concert bowl

activity center 1
road side
first development
waste management
waste to energy
pavilions

N

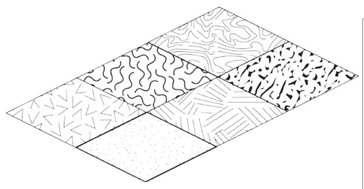
5 10 25 50 m

IN WILDERNESS, ABUNDANCE	CULTURAL, SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SUSTAINABILITY CONCEPT	2

PLANTING STRATEGY

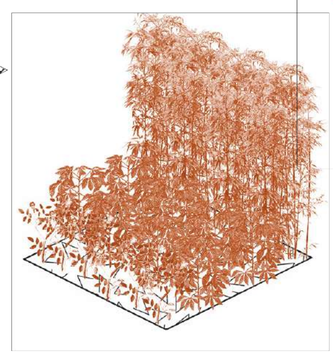
The planting strategy revolves around allocating for conservation and productive plants.

Underline denotes endemic species



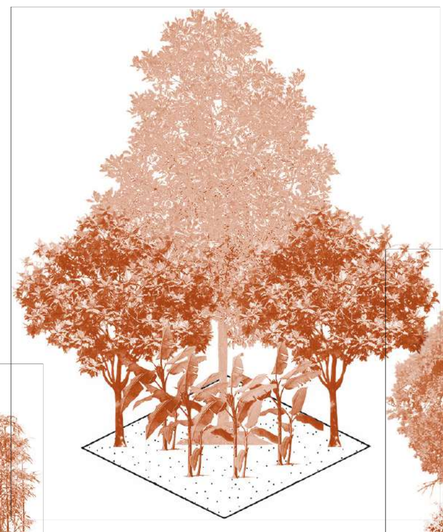
PATTERN

Each square represents 8x8m2 land for plantings with recommended adjacency.



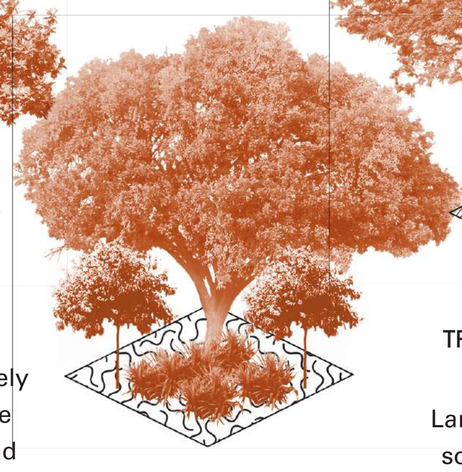
BAMBOOS, CASSAVA, FLOWERS

They are located at the borders of the site as signifier of edges and security.



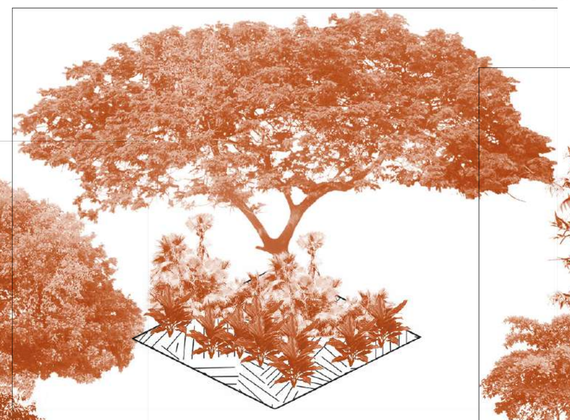
ACACIA, SUKUN, BANANA

Productive plants for relatively short harvesting time. To be used for their fruit, logs, and leaves.



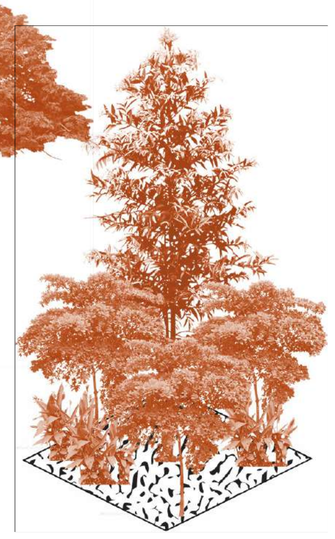
MAHOGANY, BUNGUR, PANDAN

Productive plants for longer period harvest, particularly utilized for their logs & medicinal values.



TREMBESI, PALEM BINTANG, HANJUANG

Large conservation trees for soil strengthening, carbon sequestration, oxygen production, and for their canopy.

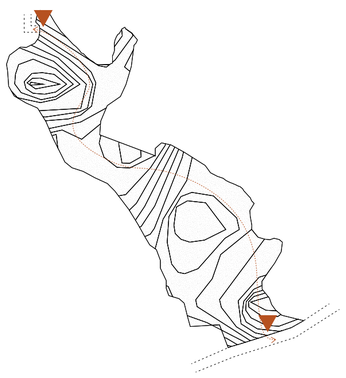


DAMAR, KETAPANG, HELICONIA

Conservation trees but may also be utilized for their leaves (dye and medicinal) and sap.

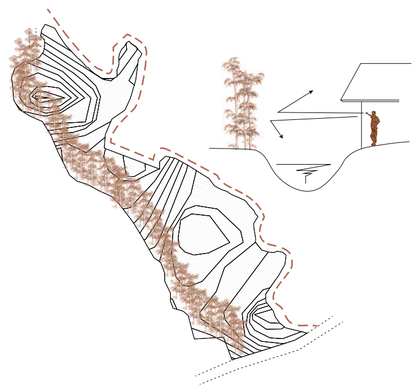
SAFETY & SECURITY

Safety and security of the land is controlled through two means: minimizing entry points and creating natural barriers.



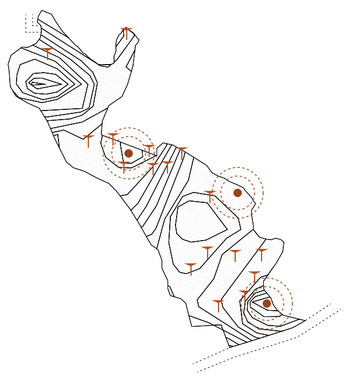
2-POINTS ENTRANCE

Entries are located in the north (to JAF) and south of the land (to main road).



NATURAL BARRIERS

The western edges are planted tightly to mark land perimeter, and to the east is the river.



UTILITY POINTS

Utility points are lined along the path and embedded to Growth Nodes.

UTILITIES

WASTE

Waste are divided into two: compostable and non-organic. Compostable are collected in Growth nodes for use in nearby areas.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity is harnesed through water, sun, and the wind and collected in batteries located in activity centers.

WATER

Water is piped and delivered from the ground, the river, and the rain stored in natural reservoir (valley).

GOVERNANCE PLAN

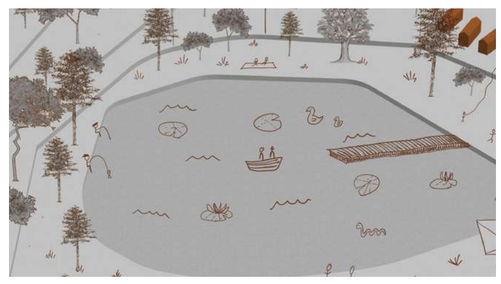
Activities for internal development in Perhutana

The governance of the land is a led by JAF/Perhutana with programs and forestry conducted with external institutions. This way, JAF could focus on building strong internal mechanism.

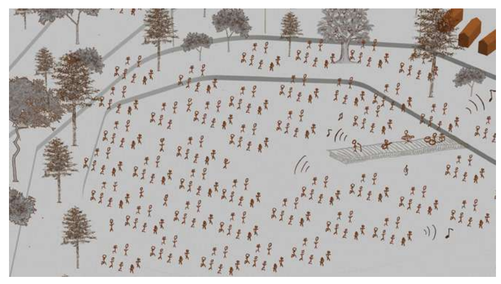
Collaborative activities planned between JAF and External groups sharing resources

CLIMATIC POTENTIALS

There are two valleys that may turn into a lake during rainy season and a concert bowl during dry season.



Valley as lake in rainy season



Valley as concert bowl in rainy season

PHASE 1

YEAR 0 - 2 PREPARING

NODES

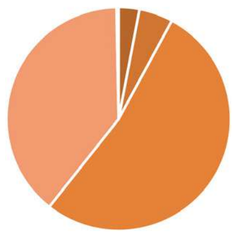
Early stage of Nodes are relatively small (4m high) so that they will be able to be build without specialty tools.

The early years is for gradual purchasing and setting up the land with focus on utilities, energy production, and creating operational framework.

Should Rp 20.000.000.000 be attained from total land purchase, Perhutana will have enough resource to cover for Phase 1 & 2.

Income source	Expense
Selling Lot	Cultivate Land
Collaboration: Event, Fundraising with JAF	Plants Nursery
Volunteer	Building Facilities
Donation	Online Activities

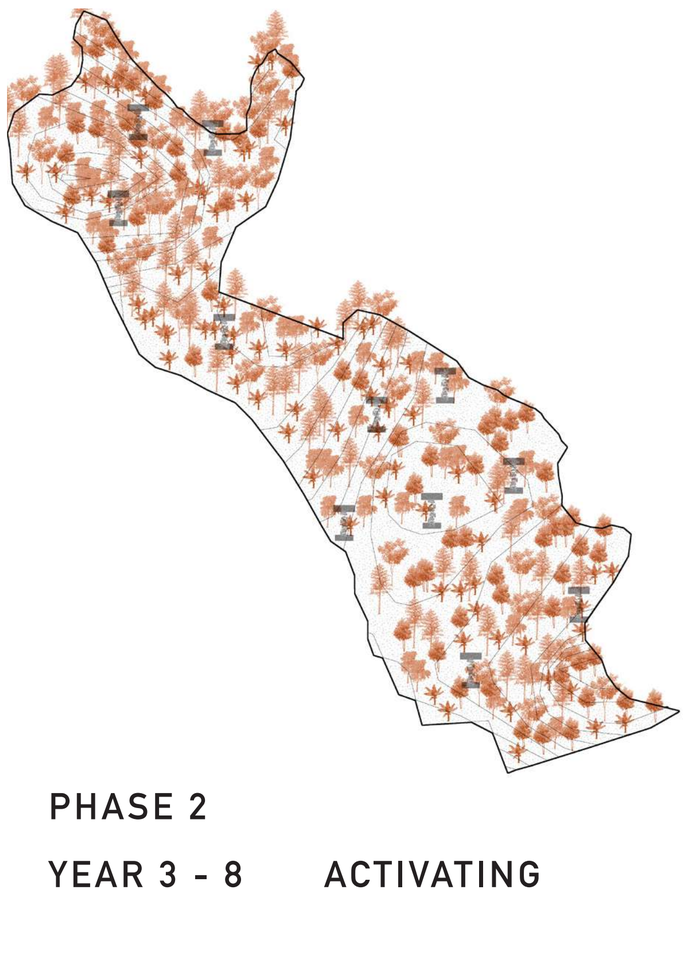
POTENTIAL FINANCING



Utilities
Facilities

	Rp	245.000.000
	Rp	400.000.000
	Rp	4.320.000.000
	Rp	3.200.000.000
	Rp	22.800.000
	Rp	2.000.000
TOTAL	Rp	8.189.800.000

APPROX. BUDGET



PHASE 2

YEAR 3 - 8 ACTIVATING

NODES

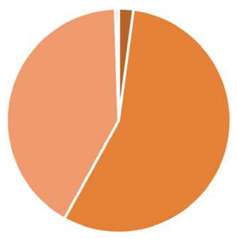
Further nodes are built as high as needed for collaborative work, utility points, and as storage for common resources like lumbung.

Phase 2 sees land activation through collaborative work and further forestation. All natural resources extracted must be done only for functional, educational, or artisitic purpose and must be used on site only.

Forestation must be prepared for full wilding.

Income source	Expense
Selling Lot	Buy new land
Collaboration: Event, Fundraising with JAF	On site activities
Volunteer	
Donation	

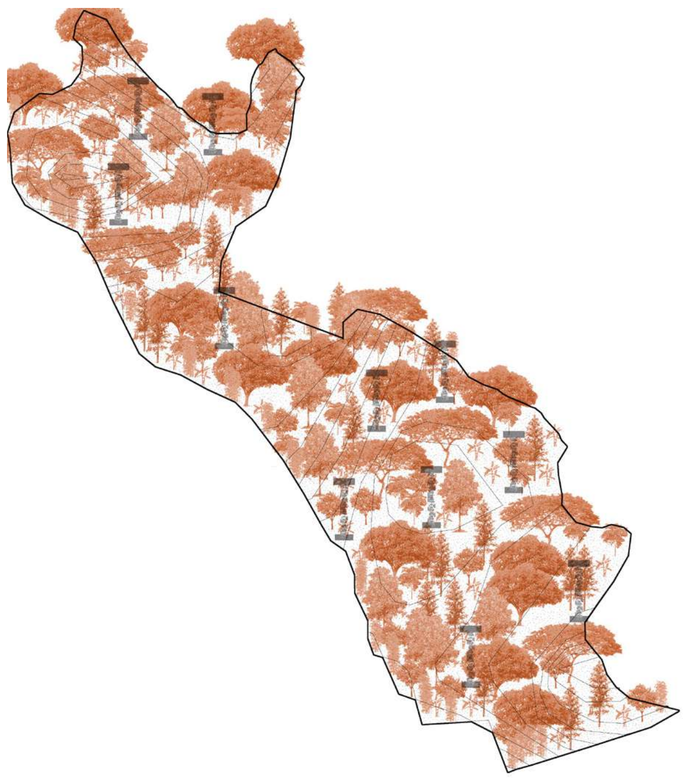
POTENTIAL FINANCING



Utilities
Facilities

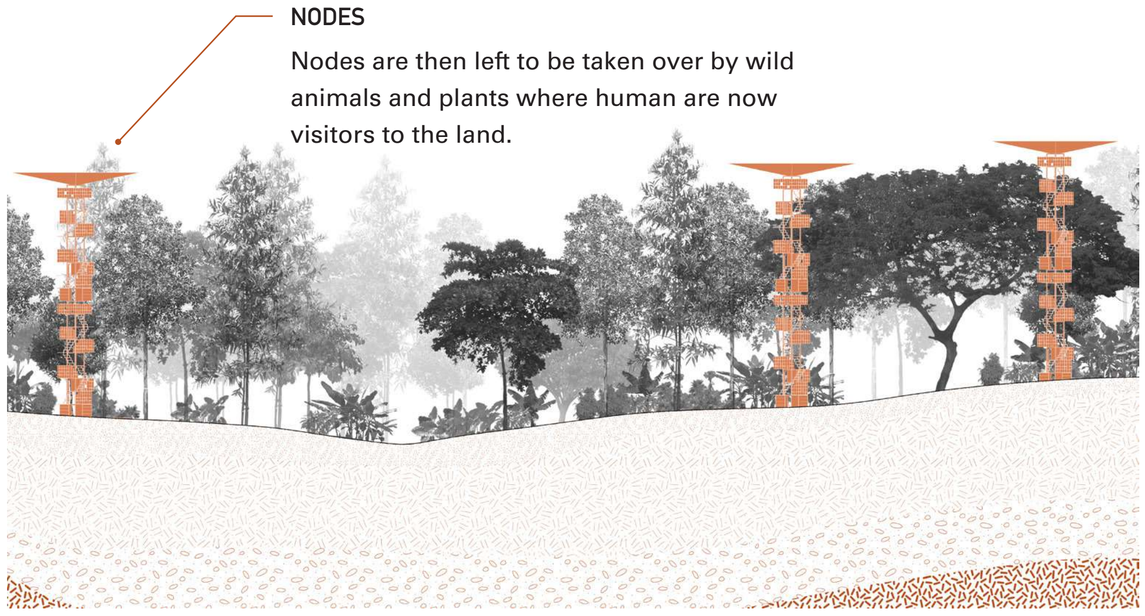
	Rp	245.000.000
	Rp	0
	Rp	6.480.000.000
	Rp	4.800.000.000
	Rp	53.200.000
	Rp	4.000.000
TOTAL	Rp	11.582.200.000

APPROX. BUDGET



PHASE 3

YEAR 8 + WILDING



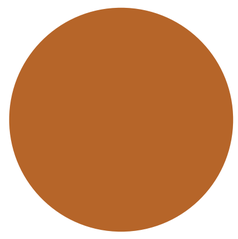
NODES

Nodes are then left to be taken over by wild animals and plants where human are now visitors to the land.

After 8 years, the site is to gradually become as wild as possible to finally allow the dominance of non-human species (flora and fauna). What is left is only the maintance at entry points and edges. At this point Perhutana may consider expansion.

Income source	Expense
Fundraising, donation, sponsorship	Expansion
Volunteer	Utilities
	Maintenance

POTENTIAL FINANCING



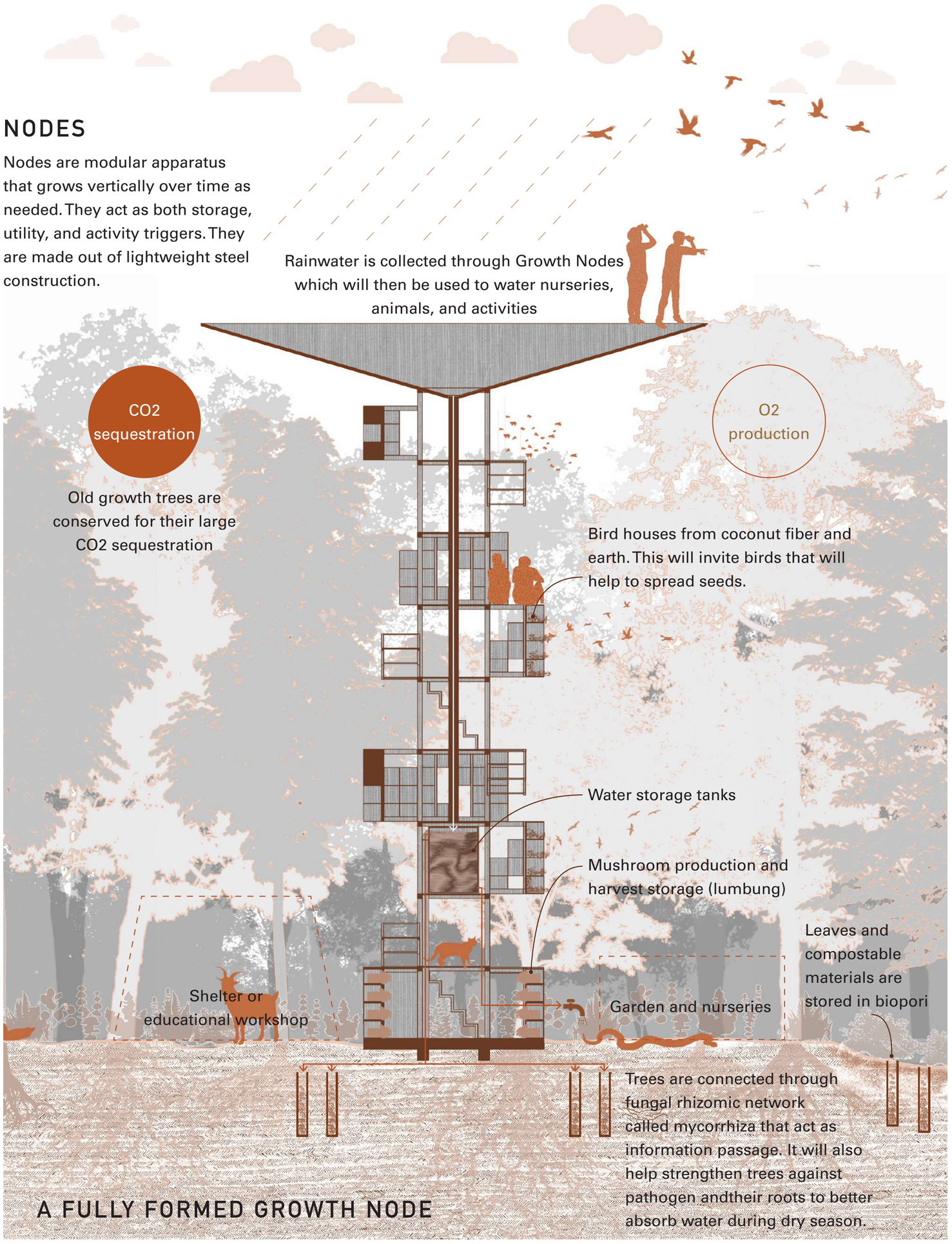
Utilities
Facilities

	Rp	0
	Rp	0
	Rp	10.000.000
	Rp	5.000.000
	Rp	0
	Rp	120.000.000
TOTAL	Rp	145.000.000

APPROX. BUDGET

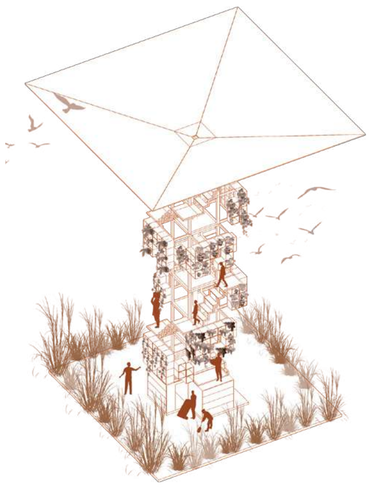
NODES

Nodes are modular apparatus that grows vertically over time as needed. They act as both storage, utility, and activity triggers. They are made out of lightweight steel construction.



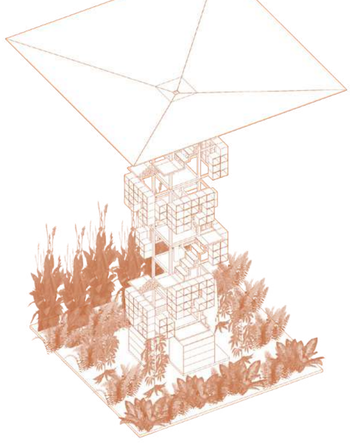
NODE ACTIVITIES

These are some possible scenarios for the nodes.



Primary activity around the node is attributed to human i.e. for storage, workshop, etc.

HUMAN CENTERED

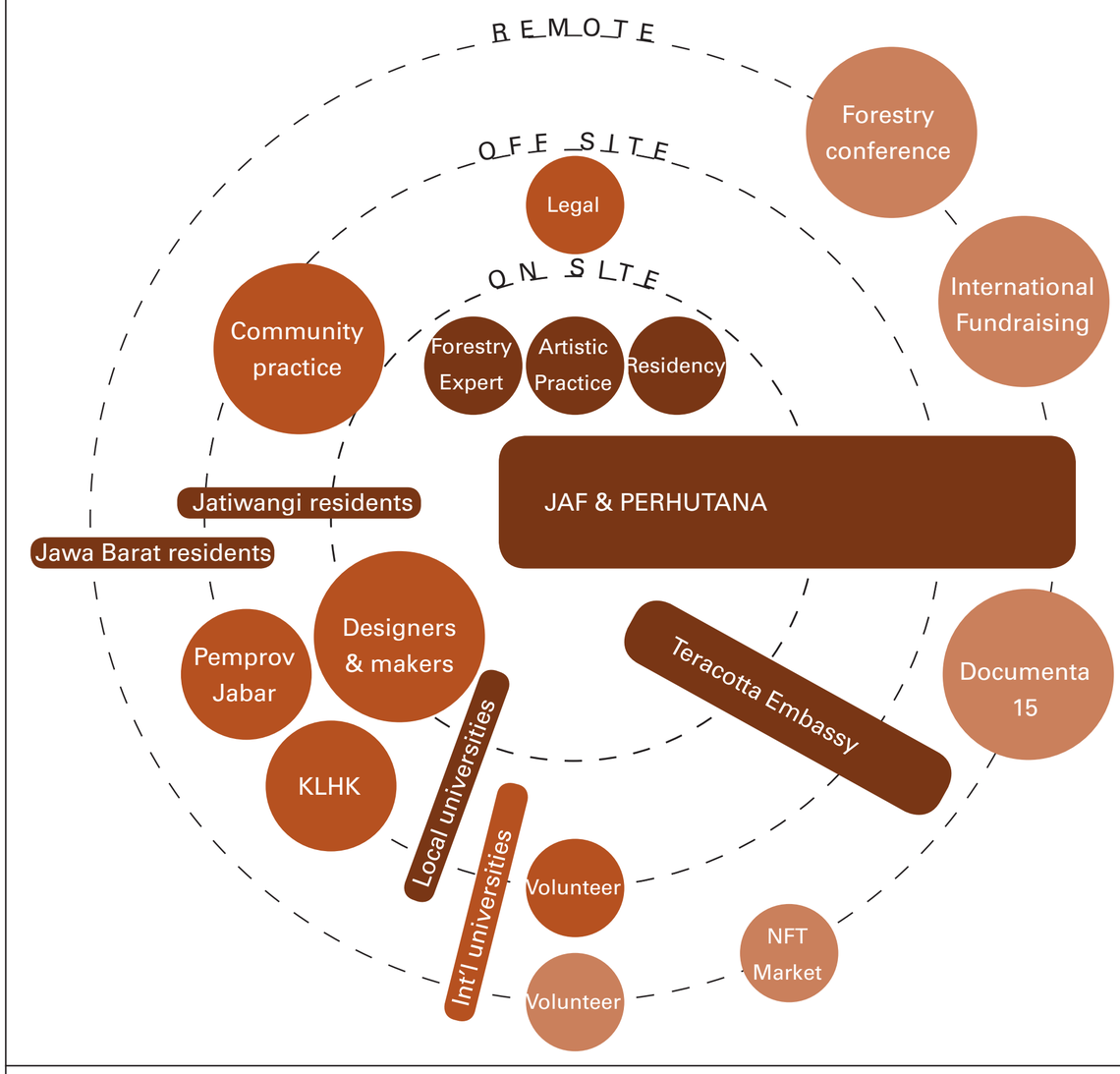


Unattended scattered nodes are occupied by animals and blooming plants watered by the node.

PLANTS CENTERED

The entire forest is meant to be taken over by non human species and so are the nodes.

COLLABORATIVE MODEL



A CONCENTRIC MODEL OF COLLABORATION

The collaborative practice to grow a customary forest rests on the concentric model of On Site, Off Site, and Remote.

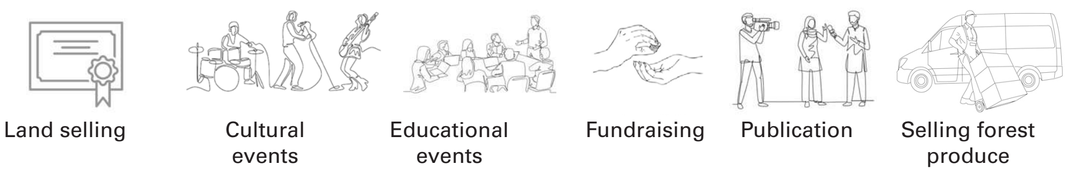
On Site is comprised of JAF, Perhutana, and actors who will primarily be working directly at and on the land. Off Site is where indirect work takes place such as legal, fundraising, laboratory experiment, etc. Remote is where overseas and digital work happen, for example through exhibitions.

Collaborators over time may move in and outward as necessary. This keeps the process fluid and keeps the pace organized.

ON SITE WORKS

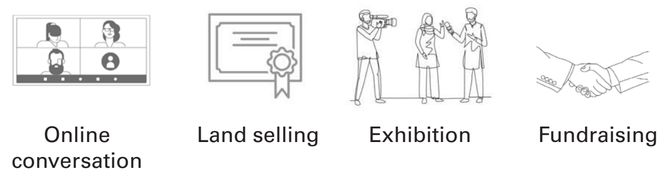
Cultivate Land · Facilities Construction · Plants Nursery · Clay Production · Residency · Workshop · Forest produce gathering

OFF SITE WORKS



Land selling · Cultural events · Educational events · Fundraising · Publication · Selling forest produce

REMOTE



Online conversation · Land selling · Exhibition · Fundraising