Compilation of Research Papers on Making Livable Cities

Presented in International Making Cities Livable Conference 2010-2021

Felia Srinaga
Editor
Compilation of Research Papers on Making Livable Cities
Presented in International Making Cities Livable/IMCL Conference 2010-2017

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Compilation of Research Papers on Making Livable Cities
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Preface

This book is a collection of 9 research papers that have been written for the 48th to the 57th International Making Cities Livable Conference (IMCL) being held all over the world between the years of 2010-2021. The first five writings was written by Felia Srinaga (2010, and 2012 to 2015), the next three (2016, 2017, and 2019) writings was written by Felia Srinaga together with Martin Luqman Katoppo and July Hidayat, while the ninth (2021) writings was written by Felia Srinaga and Jacky Thiodore. The first paper in which written for the 48th IMCL, entitled "Valence of urban public places: an inquiry to child-friendly neighborhoods" was conducted to identify the valence of urban public space of children and adolescent community. The second paper entitled "Building social engagement through creating place’s vitality" was written with the aim to see how to build social engagement through creating a desirable place to its communities, thus make the place has a vital role. The third article entitled "Reshaping the role of square in fostering inclusive social interaction" discussed how public places in the city center and neighborhood settings or living settings should be dealt with in order to develop places for democracy, socialization and producing collective memories. The fourth writing entitled "Creating neighborhood health: integrating play street, singing home zone, and dancing square," brought discussion on how to improve settlement in the old town area in central Jakarta, especially within the "kampong" area. The fifth writing entitled "Found spaces: the affordances of urban spaces for adolescent and youth" examined the types of places that become "found space" in urban setting especially for the adolescent and youth. The study also paid an attention to architectural features and elements that form the affordance of such ‘found space’, so that adolescents and youth can utilize those places to do their outdoor activities.
The sixth writing written for the 53rd IMCL was entitled "Community participation to combat poverty and care for their common homes (case study: kampong Mauk, Tangerang, Indonesia)". This research paper took the village of kampong Mauk, Tangerang as case study that aimed to obtain a model of community participation in the physical, economy, social and culture development (sustainable development) of the kampong. The last writing in which written for the 54th IMCL was entitled "Increasing quality of civic place through enhanced square and street connectivity (Case Study: Fatahillah Square at Jakarta’s Old Town Area)". It discussed and formulated some important principles in order to improve Fatahillah Square's quality as a historic civic place at Jakarta’s old town area, with its historic buildings and as a facility that can be enjoyed by Jakarta’s citizen and other communities in general.

These collections of writings are still arguable and it is in the authors consent that the writings are still having shortage. However the aims of these writings are to producing knowledge and generate continuing discussion, especially in the discourse of making cities livable. Hopefully these writings can be used for the future references to all readers.

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VALENCE OF URBAN PUBLIC PLACES:
AN INQUIRY TO CHILD-FRIENDLY NEIGHBORHOODS

Abstract:

In Jakarta, children basically live in three types of neighborhood. They live in urban kam-pung, urban neighborhood and in real-estate. In their everyday life, they play on streets or alleys, along riverside or even under or around high tension electrical centre. They use almost every open spaces and spaces between buildings as their playground, because their urban public places; like plazas and parks are designed according to adult's or family's (with kid's) need and adult criteria.

This paper is conducted to identify the valence of urban public space of children and adolescent community. These identifications are important to understand the trend of youngster in using urban public space. Many positive functions of urban public space such as a place for social interaction, leisure, recreation and cognitive development have not been utilized optimally to provide child-friendly and safety neighborhoods and to increase the quality of their life.

In this paper, valences of urban public spaces are studied by observing youngster’s daily activities in their everyday life, knowing their preferences, what their needs and motivation to go to the urban public space. By knowing these valences, we can increase the utilization of the urban spaces in three types of neighborhood which are used by children and adults, and finally can build child-friendly and healthy environment for all.

This paper will explain how to create child-friendly neighborhoods according to youngster’s valence of urban public space. This valence is realized in six activities they prefer to do. Those are activity for play and recreation, freedom, doing special activities, activity for health, activity to enjoy nature and environment, and for social development. This paper also proposes some recommendations for urban space design to create child-friendly neighborhood.

Key words: valence, urban public places, child-friendly neighborhood

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Introduction

Children and adolescents grow rapidly in many aspects; their cognitive, affective and also their motorist. They grow corresponding to their age and experience in their daily life. Their experiences become their value of life and it is identified through their daily activities. These activities can become their labor for their value of life. According to Hannah Arendt (1998), there are three fundamental human activities: labor, work, and action. Each of these activities corresponds to one of the basic conditions under which life on earth has been given to men (Arendt, p.7, 1998). She also stated that the human condition of labor is life itself.

One of the youngster’s activities is playing. This activity becomes their labor that can fulfill their physical and psyche health. It also contributes to their happiness and finally can increase their quality of life. Places for play can be various in or out of the building, and it should be balance. Nowadays, children and adolescent at Jakarta are un-balanced, because they are mostly having their activities on studying or playing the games, watching television in the building or go to the shopping mall. Outdoor activities are very rare.

Many urban public spaces in Jakarta are in bad condition, not only in terms of their quantity, but also their quality. Some of these public spaces, such as city’s park are surrounded by fences. It doesn’t have connection to the environment. They are also not supported by a good accessibility, comfort and amenities or some other required facilities that are necessary to build successful public spaces. In smaller area, neighborhood’s park does not act as a mirror of the community. As a contrast to the pressure of the metropolis, they better used any spaces or court between buildings as their playground for spending their leisure time. As a result, the public spaces are being used less and less nowadays by the youngsters.

Children and adolescents in Jakarta, basically live in three types of neighborhood: city “kampung”, real estate and central city housing. The “kampungs” are low income settlement; whilst real-estate are medium-high income residential areas, with one or two 4 storey building in connection with low or high rise housing and apartment. Meanwhile, the central city housing are derived from housing or shop houses or commercial area at front with small or big various housing system or old residential district at behind. These three types of neighborhood indicate different inhabitants with different life style and different way using their public space. The three types of neighborhood which are derived from differences of their social economic, instead of having a strong physical border, bring about social gap among these communities. The social gap between the privileged and the deprived become bigger and bigger without space transition where they can meet, socialize and reduce this gap. These socializing places and meeting point can be encountered by urban public space (Carr, et.al, 1992; Madanipour, 2003).
Children and youngster who live at city “kampung” spend a lot of their time on the street. They spend time for leisure or even for working on the street. They have different life style, habit and behavior than those who live at real-estate or at central city. They are braver and more independent. On the other hand, children who live in a luxurious housing don’t have enough chance to explore urban open space.

Although both children and adolescents who live in “kampung” or in real-estate face their own problem according to their living environment but they also face same problems. Tough living in metropolis of Jakarta, bad influences of post-modern living and problem of time-and-space compression have effected some psychological problems, such as individualist, social careless until fear of crime feelings and rough life style. This condition become worse with lacking of time and space for doing their labor and enjoying relationship with nature, and friendly social environment. This paper suggests that these problems can be reduced by urban public spaces.

According to theories about urban space and design, urban spaces take a significant role in the city. They have many functions for human life that can create a better social living and improve human well-being and at the ends, will improve the quality of life. In case of Jakarta, urban public space’s role is to become a connecting space among each neighborhood. These spaces can be as youngster’s playground and also as social spaces to reduce the social gap. By creating healthy public spaces in every neighborhood and in the city, children and adolescent can grow in the well-being environment.

This paper suggests that well-being environments -especially for the children and adolescents- are child-friendly environments. This environment can be achieved by fulfilling their universal goals which are physical and social well-being (Niebor and Petra, 1997). According to Gehl (1996), well-being environment is achieved by providing urban spaces in the city and its appropriate activities on there. Healthy and friendly public spaces with good facilities and features to be activated by the youngsters and other people are needed in Jakarta.

According to Lewin (1951), many functions of urban space and its activities which are generated based on people’s valence will fulfill the needs of people using urban space. This valence is also become people’s preference of urban space. In the context of people’s preference of urban space and friendly environment, some research find out that the reason why people go to urban public space has a strong relationship with the meaning or value of space for them and how they relate to the place and activities on there (Canter, 1977; Kyle, Mowen and Tarrant, 2004; Srinaga, 2006). All these relations among people, their needs, their cognitive preferences and meaning or value of space and public space itself are transpired in the valence. It is also including the youngster’s valences.
From these theoretical arguments, give rise to important questions about the roles and meanings of urban spaces in the everyday lives in the city from the youngster point of view. Others question is about finding what are their motives to relate with urban space and activate on there.
The purpose of this paper is to outline an analytical framework for understanding the attribution of urban space valences from the perspective of children and adolescents. By understanding their valences, we can provide a child-friendly neighborhood.
The Role of Urban Space in the City

Urban space in the city takes many roles and functions. Many descriptions about urban space have already stated. In this study, urban space is described as an open space for public and as a place where one object or event occurred (Srinaga, 2006). Urban space such as square, park and street have become the place where can fulfill of the need for socialization, do some activities and decrease social psychological problem (Carr, et.al, 1992). For example, the crowding of the cities that will increase the stress can be solved by the sound and element from the nature (Cooper, 1999; Carmona, 2003). The nature of urban space can also be as therapeutic or healing for the user as well as give positive psychological, social, aesthetic and physiological outcomes (Kaplan & Kaplan, 1989, 2000; Carr, et.al, 1992; Carmona, et.al, 2003). This kind of urban space can make the environment healthy and friendly.

Srinaga's study (2006), -quote from some research (Atwater, 1983; Barker and Bell, 1997; Stokols and Altman,1987; Bonnes, 1990; Carr, et.al,1995; Cooper Marcus,1998; Prohansky,1983; Holahan, 1985; Moore,1987; Ahmadi, 2000; Rubinstein, 1997; Herzog, 1992; TPL Publication, 1994; Korpela, 1992; Brill,1989; Fromm,1959; Crowhurst, Suzanne and Lennard, 1995, 1997; Sennett, 1978; Gehl,1996; Kuller,1973; Saegert and Winkel,1990; Tuan,1977; Canter,1975)- has shown that urban spaces play many significant roles in the city, such as:

- A place for social learning.
- A place for increase place identity, self identity and social identity.
- A place for democracy, sociability, collective memory.
- A place for retreat, contemplation and run away from crowding.
- A place for reduce stress, urban crime that contribute to increase the quality of life.
- A place for controlling the emotion, increasing self-esteem, self regulations.
- A place for increasing urban economics.
- A place for doing communication and politic activities.
- A place for fulfill the human needs.
- A place for developing human cognition.
- A meaningful and memorable place where can create a strong place attachment.
- A recreational, leisure and cultural place.

While research has shown many functions and roles of urban space, the existing of urban public space gives positive contribution to the society today. To answer the question about how urban space become a meaningful place so that people will use it to fulfill their needs and achieve well-being, I will briefly begin with a selective review of earlier theoretical and empirical research and will then form a framework of dimension of urban space valence that can provide health and well-being environment.
Urban Space become a Meaningful Place

In Jakarta, the meanings of main urban places (square, street, and park) as a heart, an artery, a lung and a retreat place of the cities are undergoing fundamental change and perceiving differently by the youngster. People, including the youngster have different perception, cognitive preferences and meaning on the public space.

Many meaning of place already stated, and as a meaningful place, one (urban) space must have some attributes and fulfill the user motives to use the space. Two theories from Relph (1976) and Canter (1997) about “place” can become meaningful, had influenced conceptual of place today. There are three (3) components indicated by Relph: physical setting, activities and meanings.

Some attributes that make one place meaningful also stated by Canter, such as: functional differentiation that points at activities, place objectives, scale of interaction and aspect of design that focus on physical characteristic of place.

The empirical research from Gustafson (2001) also stated that the relationship among “environment-self-others” frame the meaning of place. This relationship happened in everyday life at urban space. People do many activities in urban space which relate to conditions and appealing from the urban environment as well as their motives to do it. For knowing the need of people who are doing activities in urban public space, first, we need to know what kinds of activities that become people valences to use the space. Kurt Lewin (1951) with his “Field theory” stated that man will be motivated to fulfill his or her need by the object that has valence or specific value for them.

The needs that have been fulfilled will provide well-being. In this case, a question rises on what are the valences of urban space that can provide well-being of urban space and finally can create a healthy, comfort and child-friendly environment and neighborhood for the youngster.

Valence of Urban Public Space:

Valence of urban space in empirical research has focused on different kinds of places and used different methodological approaches.

Every environment, including its urban public space has its values. These values are used as term to represent which professionals might be pictured as goals, objectives or criteria for desirable environments and spaces (Kuller, 1973, p.93). In other perspectives from some researchers, this value is entitled as a motivation, desire for people to go to this place. There is attractiveness for people to carry on some activities if they perceived one space or place, and it stated as a valence (Lewin, 1951; Appleyard in Kuller, 1973; Hall, et al., 1993; Kyle, et al., 2004; Stodolska, 2005).
Diagram to show State of the Art of Valence which is happened by interaction between users and spaces:

<table>
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<th>Users</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Spaces</th>
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<tr>
<td>There are needs &amp; wishes:</td>
<td>Physical, functional, personal &amp;</td>
<td>Physical meaning: Typology &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical and psychological</td>
<td>Social meaning: Typology &amp;</td>
<td>Character of requirement spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Place &amp; comfort feeling)</td>
<td>Character of requirement spaces</td>
<td>(Parks, Squares, streets/alleys)</td>
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Valence

Diagram of this interaction show as below:

Interaction between people and urban space

Motivation which is moved Appealing from the space / place

By purpose

Valence that transformed into some activities
Study from Takeshi Suzuki in Wapner (1997) about interaction between man, others, observer and environment (including its urban public spaces) proposed a theory which he stated as Mode of Being in Places. In his observation, he found that some activities in this mode, such as: placing oneself / personal world in public, happen to be present, being in urban structure, each in one's own way, come and go activities, and also stand still activities. This mode becomes valence from the people who are using urban public space as personal, social and cultural activities.

In a large study of some 650 respondents of Central Jakarta, the Capitol city of Indonesia, Srinaga (2006) investigates what are the valences of urban space for people who are 17 until 60 years old. In her study, she find out there are six activities which are the valence of people using public space: activity for freedom, recreation, social development, special and cultural activity, activity for health and activity to enjoy nature and environment. These activities as valences of urban space are occurred from interaction between people / man who has motivation from human mind and urban space that has appealing from the place itself.

In this study, Srinaga also found that natural environment or urban space with natural elements becomes the most preference place to the user. Some research also has shown that, for a variety or reasons, humans are attracted to natural environments (Knopf, 1983, 1987; Kaplan and Kaplan, 1989). Many forms of the nature in urban space can also provide healthy, comfort, friendly and well-being environment, and in turn will improve the quality of life.

**Urban Space in Jakarta:**

Most urban public space in Jakarta adopted from the concept from others city from all over the world, especially new design and development in the city centre or C.B.D. and many middle and up income’s settlement like in real estate. This implementation has caused many social problems in face to dualistic of problems – physical growth of Jakarta and social culture. It is related with the argumentation of Amos Rapoport (p.12) that …the characteristics of people – as members of a species, as individuals and as members of various social group – affected by the way in which built environments are shaped...

All places among build environments, including urban public space occurred and designed by many factors: geography and physical factors, man/people, culture and beliefs (Rapoport, p.12).

In general, there are three types of urban public space in the city: Park (City Park, Neighborhoods Park etc), Squares (plazas) and streets (alleys or open mall). While in Jakarta, there are many types of urban space. These urban spaces are spread out into three types of neighborhood: Urban “Kampung”, Real-estate and Central city. It differs from each part of Jakarta (Central, East, West, North and south of Jakarta) which is related with differences of each type of neighborhood. Urban spaces in Jakarta are derived from small and organ-
ic-long alley in “Kampung” to great square with various activities in each limited space – necessary, optional and social activities (Gail, p.11), from open-undefined categories to well-structured of urban spaces, enclosed settings and blocked views’ type in Real-estate or central city neighborhood.

**Schematic representation of the three neighborhood settings**

A. Urban “Kampung” / Low income settlement  
B. Medium and high income residential area/Re- al-estate and high rise Apartment + Shopping area  
C. Center of the Cit

These various types of urban space and social culture make the differences of the youngster needs and beliefs, their uses and perceiving of space and how they carry out their activity. Later on, all these differences will build various valences of urban space.
The Role of Urban Public Space for Children and Adolescent in Jakarta:

The role of urban public spaces for children and adolescent in Jakarta are various. Nowadays, youngsters in Jakarta who live in different types of neighborhood, also have different meanings on that. Youngsters who live in urban “kampung” take a street or alleys as their playground, their social and even cultural space. They are attached to their street in neighborhood. On the other hands, youngster who live in the real-estate, more comfort to stay at home and play with games and television, whilst youngster who live in the central city prefer to go to the mall and take a public place as their place for self or social-identity. They are rare to play in outdoor space.

From my observation in this study, children and adolescents have a big motivation to go to public space for play and find open space as their freedom space. Jakarta’s youngsters not only like to go or stay in indoor space, but actually they also like to go to public open space. Knowing their daily activities, mostly are go to school more than half of day. They spend a lot of their time in the building, even after class hours. They spend time for playing computer, watching television or going to the mall. They don’t have a chance to go out to have some knowledge about public space, especially where is far from their neighborhood. Heavy traffic, security and un-safety pedestrian design are some of the parents’ reasons to prescribe their children to go out without adult, friend or companion. This condition especially occurred for children under teen-age and from middle-up income family.

Since the beginning of adolescent (11 years old), children in Jakarta full of enthusiastic start to explore individually or with their peer group on urban public places. They get parent’s permit to go to public places or even go to school close to their neighborhoods without adult’s companion.

The youngster who come from different income family, types of neighborhood and culture, make a different perceptions, beliefs, wishes and feeling of comfort to one public space. They have various valences to their public space and neighborhood.

Children and Adolescent Valences on Urban Space:

Livable and friendly urban spaces and neighborhoods should be for everyone, including the children. Children and adolescent need a challenge neighborhood to grow. They have a great future if they get a healthy and good environment for their life; environment that address them, challenge them, provide objects, people and events to attract their attention, to observe and think about (livable cities observed, p.97).

Recently, we see the increasing brutalization of children and adolescent: the violence, the drug consumption, the unemployment, the loss of compassion and identity which are caused by social and their physical problems and the environment, designs and features where they lived are also taking a role to increase un-safety, fear and cruel environment.
They have also lost many opportunity for develop their intellectual and emotion without healthy environment, neighborhood and their public space.

The statement of healthy environment will make children grown healthy, is related to one Winston Churchill’s speech which stated that:

… “We build our cities, and it will build our way of life, and we shape our environment, and afterwards our environment shape us”… (May, 10, 1941)

As Rene Dubos warned,” young people raised in featureless environment are likely to suffer from a kind of deprivation that will cripple them intellectually and emotionally” (So human an Animal, p.194). Linked with this statement, Suzanne H. also stated that in public spaces and the life in urban space can be as a teacher, especially for the children and adolescent (livable Cities Observed, P.99).

In all these public realms, children can observe, learn and experience many things. They can observe the range of human beings, attitude and habits. They can learn about human relationship and experience themselves as part of the social life of their environment, their city and their public space. They also need to be recognized and respected by their environment, neighborhood and community. For them, all these experiences are important. As psychoanalysts have described how behavior and attitudes of significant person are internalized by the children.

One interesting statement that Suzanne H. affirmed that today's children grows to be very unskilled in human relationships because so much of what needs to be learned cannot be learned only within the family or school context (Suzanne H. and Henry L. Crowhurst Lennard, 1997).

Children and adolescent don't know a lot of situation, space and experience with their urban public space, except their outdoor space in their neighborhood, or yard in front of their house.

As mentioned earlier, many studies already stated that public space have many functions. Public space and their environment as realm where they can learn reality, explore activities, develop their self-esteem, cognitive, social, emotional and physical with different social background, and face real problem, can naturally provide some attractiveness and motivation to the children and adolescent.

Valences of urban public space of children and adolescent can be described with their willingness to do some activities in their neighborhood. If they are willing to go to public space in their neighborhood, they must be interested in something.

In their neighborhood, youngsters usually know and like to explore almost all the area, including the public space: the alleys, plazas, parks or any open space that they can use as a
playground. The whole area of their neighborhood is used as their playground, not only in special playground just for children. The appealing of the public space and entire neighborhood become their valence.

They use all the area for their daily activities outside of their house. They use for their main, optional or social activities. They also use it for taking a rest after doing their activities in the room or building. When they feel comfort with their room, they also need another comfortable place outside the room.

From this study, I point out some comfortable places for the youngster, there are:

- Place where they can hide from the crowd, from their daily routine activity, doing private activities alone or with peer-group.

- Place where they can find wider place, wider area to play, do a sport, recreation or just relax and take a breath.

- Place where they can show their identity and where their self-esteem can be found

- Place where they can enjoy, linger and take interest with nature, environment and all the activities in neighborhood. They can take a look their neighborhood activities, how they lived and how they interacted.

Children and adolescents hope that all these places can provide what they need. They hope to be able to learn the good lesson, friendly atmosphere and a welcoming environment. Every day they see and observe how human enacted, how friends related, how people are talking to visitors or strangers, how they expressing tenderness, or showing pleasure in each other’s group. From what they see, they know and internalize in their mind what is good or bad. The only problem are how the good things, healthy environment and warmly -received from their family and neighborhood- can make them grow healthily in a friendly neighborhood and its urban space.

In the case of Jakarta, the children and adolescent are not interested in much urban public space. To make the public space be attracted or become place attachment for them, we should know their beliefs about this place. Its beliefs can be developed and changed if we fulfill their valence which have already shown their bounding to the space; what they do in that space, their comfort feeling to that space and their subjective beliefs; including their image and expectation with that space (Srinaga, 2006).

From their activities that they are already done and willing to do in the public space in their neighborhood and from some questionnaires about youngster beliefs, expectation and needs, I summarized that their valences of urban space are:
1. Activities for getting and expressing freedom, such as: playing for fun, running, talking and even shouting, come and go, boasting.

2. Recreation activities, such as: eating, drinking, relaxing, lingering, picnic.

3. Activities for enjoying nature and the environment, such as: photo, catch a glimpse of the environment, and stand still.

4. Activities for sport and health (physical and psychological health), such as: running, jogging, roller skate, football, kite, and bicycle.

5. Social and cultural activities, such as: meeting and spend a time with friends, go to bazaar or buying at streets hawker and food stall, see the art or music performance.

From this valences’ study, we also know what the Jakarta’s youngster need, and expect for creating child-friendly neighborhood.

**Child-friendly Neighborhood:**

Some studies already stated that children life is related with play (Lefaivre and Doll, 2007, Altman, 1978). Therefore, in order to create a child-friendly neighborhood, we can create play networks in entire neighborhood. To become child-friendly neighborhood, there are some suggestions as a starting point for the design. First, this play network must offer play potential to all age groups of youngster and suitable with their valences. Secondly, the play network must enter into a good relationship with its environment. Third, this nature of play environment must be supported by many facilities, natural features, including good support in maintenance and management (private or government).

For the first supplementary, designs according to youngster valences will fulfill their needs (physical, social, aesthetic and psyches) and expectation, comfort and safety feeling, and they will be attached with their neighborhood. For the second complementary, play network that enter into good relationship with its environment will become a familiar and welcome environment, easy to access and have a better attractiveness for youngster to go. For the third suggestions, many facilities and features in play network area will become an interesting area for children and adolescent to explore many things and also develop their cognitive, motoric skill and emotion, so they can increase their self-esteem. This well-managed area also can increase youngster’s image and appeal them to utilize this place (Herzog, 1992, Korpela, 1992, Malinowski, 1994, Carr, et al., 1995, Lefaivre and Doll, 2007).

Youngsters are very critical about their neighborhood and also conscious of the changes in the neighborhood. They need to be welcome by their peer, also by their neighborhood.
Knowing their valences, we can create a welcoming neighborhood that can fulfill their needs and appeal them to go to enjoy their neighborhood. Using some literature study, observation and questioner to 176 youngsters, I observed their valence of urban public space by a simple model of man-environment relations (ignoring time effects) which consist of three major components: (1) youngsters and their activity across three type of neighborhood and its public space, (2) their needs and values, and (3) perceived and effective environment and child-friendly neighborhood (Rikard Kuller, p.91, 1973).

From 200 questioners I assigned, 176 are back and valid. The results are:

- Youngster from Jakarta, especially from middle-high income neighborhood mostly spending their leisure time to play a game, watching television, reading and lingering at their room or go to the mall.

- For youngsters who live in city “kampung” spend their leisure time to play on the streets/alleys.

- Their needs and expectation are: broad and extensive place/plaza to play, gardens and parks close to their neighborhood, natural open space such as greenery and water area (from pool to beach), also good and aesthetic surrounding such as: museum, food stall and street-hawker, and playground with many facilities.

- Their values of public space are: places for playing, lingering, recreation and sports, picnic, express their freedom, and enjoying entire environment.

- Their perceived of public space are: dirty, dusty, lacking of greenery and water area, bad maintenance and hot.

- Their perceived of effective child-friendly neighborhood are: physically: clean, enclosure and broad, there are safe area for bicycling; aesthetically: natural with a lot of greenery or water element; functionally: can play, sport, social area for knowing people, learn to self-control and self regulation, picnicking area, etc.

- They can learn many things from public space, such as: learn socially, control emotion, sportive, self-regulation, knowing new people, getting more knowledge, etc.
Conclusion:

1. From this study, we know their valences can predict how they use and what their needs of public space and their wish for their healthy and friendly neighborhood that make them feel comfort. With this feeling, they can utilize their urban spaces in neighborhood and in the city.

2. According to their activities have been doing in public space, these are their valences: activity to get and express a freedom, recreation activities, activities for enjoying nature and the environment, activities for sport and health (physical and psychological health), and social & cultural activities,

3. The big contribution to the valence of urban public space from youngster’s perspective is activities which can give a joy and recreation, feel the freedom of open space and environment. Context of urban culture in Jakarta differ from western culture. They still prefer to stay at home or go to the mall, than express their identity in public space.

4. Familiar and child-friendly neighborhood with healthy physical conditions will be created which, at least, fulfill three conditions. The conditions are: must offer play network that have play potential to all age groups of youngster and suitable with their valences, must enter into a good relationship with its environment, and must support by many facilities, natural features, including good support in maintenance and management.

5. Differences of children from ages and gender have a different attention and value to their public space and their environment.

6. To develop youngster’s place attachment to the public space, we must create child-friendly spaces according to their valences. This attachment also needs to support the development of their beliefs that are shown from their expectation and images to the public space. This effort should come from government, private or other institution to support the successful of creating child-friendly neighborhood.

7. In case of Jakarta’s and its neighborhood’s public space, additional design of urban public space in between two neighborhoods, will make a place for healthy integration and can reduce many social problems.
**Recommendations:**

This paper proposes several recommendations that can be applied on the design of urban public spaces. They are as follows:

1. Several design criteria that we should consider to create a child-friendly environment such as:
   a. The availability of accessible walking distance to and from urban public space, which allow youngsters to do various outdoor activities.
   
b. Develop several activities which are the valences of the youngster, such as:
   - Recreational activities, including playing and relaxing activities such as playing with ball or water, walking, eating & drinking, sightseeing, and other activities that provide the sense of joy and comfort
   - Physical activities such as sports, bicycling, skate, playing football or another sport with ball
   - Particular activities such as bazaar & arts performance
   - Availability of spacious open space to do social activities and educational activities for exploring children and adolescents’ cognition, affection and motoric.
   - Availability of greenery and some aesthetical buildings and features in public space to enjoy nature and surrounding environment
   - Activities to enjoy both freedom and privacy at the same time through natural edge.

Urban open space need to be provided with adequate facilities to support all above activities.

   c. Comfortable criteria, such as:
   - Physical comfort that can provide the needs of human physiology, such as cleanliness, shade, openness, flexibility of space.
   - Safety, including safety from crime and criminality.
   - Psychology comfort, including adequate facilities (such as: benches, trash bin, public toilet etc) and aesthetic elements (such as: statues, water ponds & elements, lights, trees/flowers etc).
2. All type of urban space (parks, square or street) in different types of neighborhood should have their own place identity.

3. Government and private institution should socialize the importance of urban open space through mass media, school activities etc.

4. Government should facilitate and provide good examples and also help the society to learn and develop new habits on how to use the urban open space.

5. The needs to maximize the effectiveness of urban open space. The sustainability of open space should be used equally by all activities and enjoyed by all level of society.

6. Urban open space can be developed by increasing the frequency of its uses.

7. Other activities that can be performed at urban open space are: art & culture performances, sports, bazaar, fund raising, exhibition, competition, devotion, blood donation, presentation. Those activities can be used by any ethnic group, state and social economic level.
References:


Abstract:

Place and the placelessness as described by Relph have been strongly debated since the 1979's. The typical issue of contentment about places would be about the great diversity of people using the places, and furthermore, many urban spaces and places are lacking of their meaning. Some public places in many cities in Indonesia facing the problem of “restriction” using their public spaces. People perceive many open public places as a fragmentation spaces between the privileged and the deprived. Architect, landscaper, urban designer and planner always try to make many beautiful places. They are looking from implementation of many strategies to make city healthy and beautiful and they also try to anticipate the need of its people. On the other hand, the communities are struggling to fulfill their needs of spaces for living, working, selling, shopping, recreating and socializing. The physical growth of the city is not overtaken by the growth of the dynamics of city life. Every day life and the people's needs move on together with their creativity of using many tactics to utilize many urban spaces for their social and economics need. At this point, not only space, but also time, culture and events embrace important factors to make many places become vivacity. The public places can be created beyond their archetypal perception of being beauty, large and referring only to its physical design. It is the aim of this study to see how to build social engagement through creating place's vitality with the born of places appetite.

Keywords: urban spaces and places, place's vitality, social engagement

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INTRODUCTION:

In heterogeneous city in Indonesia like Jakarta, there is great diversity of people using the spaces; their urban spaces. Their everyday activities need spaces - urban (open) spaces - that emerged various urban places. As an open space, urban public spaces are occupied as place of social interactions and place of leisure for those escaping from the pressures of work, life, and any stressful activities. These public spaces also as a needed open place where people can converse with each other, forget about their everyday problems. The urban spaces in the city always demonstrate the life of its people. People are doing and generating many activities in their public spaces. These various activities are engaged many urban spaces in city. As the city growth, these many urban spaces also change into many meaning of places: useful, memorable, livable, meaningful place or even sacred or scary places. The problem, however, is that deserted area arise in new urban area. It takes serious effort to ensure a lively, healthy urban area in the city and makes a well-being place for people. Changes in society with changes of everyday life already made many spaces changed into new public places – small or big, in and our door.

From the planner, architect and designer point of view, many urban spaces are transformed to become a beautiful and nice public places. Some beautiful places are not occupied efficiently, and some are not yet fulfill the community’s needs. Moreover, some public places, especially closed public places are exclusive for certain level people. In reality, there are “restriction” using their public spaces that rooted a social gap between the privileged and the deprived, among the elder, adult, youngster, and the children. On the other hand, people look at empty spaces - space between buildings, spaces around, spaces below or even rooftops, void space, wedges etc - as a place for doing many activities. We can look from Jakarta, which have an economics crisis at 1998; many people used these “vacant” spaces for places to do an economics activity. Since that time, there are many small, non-permanent or permanent commercial places are raised. Many dense city in Indonesia, like Jakarta and Bandung, people using their urban public space not only for social gathering and recreation activities, but also for their everyday life, such as for economics, cultural and even for politics actions. People are using public space also for working, such as buying and selling, performing, and demonstrating place. People are using many spaces between buildings, especially closed to commercial spaces or pathway (alleyway) along river or in front of commercial district. These phenomena caused the physical of public spaces which grown naturally arise faster than other aspects of life.

The heterogeneity of urban people with un-balanced development of social, culture and economics, also cause many crash, contrast and conflict to the city. These contrasts are come about many choices, needs, and wants that half can be fulfilled and the other half can't. The needs of living, working, and recreation spaces will crash to the limitation of city land. The needs of the derived people contrast to the wants of the privilege. Moreover, con-
flict of pedestrian and vehicular traffics is still continuous. Furthermore, all the needs will be increase related with more and more complex of people's life-activities and life-spaces. These fast physical growths and heterogeneous people with competitive life, make their daily life are dominated by working and parts are worked in closed spaces. Meanwhile, the healthy person with healthy personality comes from healthy relationship to other people, their activities and their participation in and from the real worlds. In reality, people need contact to nature and their social environment. People can't only live in closed spaces, but also need to have contact with open and natural spaces, their nature and social environment. Direct involvement with nature, environments and each other can be found in public spaces. The presence of public space can't be separated from the life of its people, both psychologically, emotionallly, or dimensional (Carmona, 2003). They give differently meaning to each public space (Relph, 1979; Madanipour, 2003).

Nowadays, in Jakarta, there is a lot of unused space and un-fit space with their surroundings. New development in many neighborhood are not suitable with the community's traditions and needs (between design and the development of communities are different). While one neighborhood is developed for high income community, the other is contrary. Because of social differences in Jakarta, one neighborhood and its public space are built with largely greenery; on the other hand there are many small public streets or alleyway used as public places in other neighborhood. Each neighborhood has their own character with their own type of public space and places. One of the problems in Jakarta is rare open public spaces and places which can be places to build social engagement and bind many community's activities together without losing their own identity.
PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC SPACES AND PLACES IN JAKARTA

Public spaces in major cities in Indonesia have various problems. Communities are less able to enjoy public space for many reasons, such as: the difficulty of getting enough healthy public places such as parks or squares, spaces for biking and walking, other open public places which are wide and appropriate enough for people to gather etc. In Jakarta, spaces (especially in center city) are also in adequate in terms of quality. The problems that often arise from urban spaces in major cities in Indonesia are lacking of open spaces for public, both in terms of physical design at the macro and micro level. Problems at macro level are least of public spaces, bad accessibility and comfort ability of many public places. In terms of the broader design, non-efficient of urban land use making city a continued expansion and widen without considering the capacity of existing urban space and it is even reducing the quantity of public open spaces. While the problems at the micro level are associated with quality and design, such as: minimum of furniture in public space, no flexibility of design and using, little amenities provided, etc.

In Jakarta there are some issues that stand out as the important problems except two major problems above. The needs of local community, their daily activities and social life, their behavior using the urban spaces needs to be considered for creating appropriate places that fit with their inhabitants. For examples, in the past few years, there are many malls developed in the city. Although these public places and its activities can attract people and business opportunities and fullfil the need of certain people, the benefits for the retailers and local traditional buyer-seller are limited. Moreover, from psychological point of view, people in Jakarta also need a “trust” and they have their own subjective belief such as: good image and secure of the places to attract them to come and use the places. To build strong attachment with the places, public places in Jakarta must have strong identity and uniqueness that is rooted from local needs and culture.

Some urban communities in Indonesia such as Jakarta, Surabaya and Bandung growing rapidly in terms of occupying spaces with many activities for example: economics, cultural or social activities. Nowadays, the physical growth of cities is very limited and not overtaken by the growth of community’s activities. Related with this fact, people need a lot of space in the city for working, living or recreating places. For fulfill their need of spaces, people of Jakarta create and use the spaces between the building, vacant spaces or other urban pockets as a new places for doing many activities. Later on, with certain community that have same needs and desires, they can utilize space any time they want (morning and evening, weekday and weekend). From this point of view, we can see the conflictive socio-spatial dynamics that occur in the transformation of public space in city of Jakarta. In Jakarta, most low-income neighborhoods are initially developed through people’s spontaneous and often illegal action on peripheral spaces around consolidated urban cores. These people will fulfill their needs of public space by occupying many urban pockets in the city center as their favour public places. In term of this condition, they can use urban spaces more efficiently and creatively using seasonal strategies for occupying public places.
Moreover, from a socio-cultural point of view, Gehl (1987) also argues that public spaces between buildings in traditional communities helped establish a sense of community. But on the other hand, the dynamic transformation of public space can cause big problems in term of the appropriateness of the whole city structure improvements, the integration and the quality of the spaces and places.

In Jakarta, socio-cultural and institutional changes have had a direct impact on generating fragmented societies with poor-quality public spaces, spreading fragmentation throughout society as a whole. Nevertheless, consolidation and integration have not been completely attained, especially with regard to communal open spaces and public places. In many public places that planned by institution or government are still empty or undeveloped. On the other hand, many spontaneous public places that involve community participation show a rich arena of social action where people can interact in different ways, socialize with neighbours on a daily activities, and celebrate people's festivities. And since there are different viewpoints regarding public spaces designed, some problems must be solved with involvement of the community or local inhabitant. The general points that can be drawn from this case are public spaces development in some cities in Indonesia, including Jakarta mostly is dealing with production processes (by formal institution or informal), people's participation and people's need or interest. Similarly with this case, Ercan (in Madanipour, Ali, 2010) already stated that the contemporary public spaces may present different shades of publicness, in which the degree of „access‘, „actor‘ and „interest‘ can vary widely.

**PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC SPACES AND PLACES IN JAKARTA**

As stated above, public places in Indonesia not only influenced by the physical aspect, but also by experiences of the user and culture of its inhabitant. Every personal and social experience and relationship with the environment always gives a dependency and a closer relationship to a place. Places with historical view have a memorable aspect and give a special meaning to a place. From a user experience and culture points of view, Stephen Carr (1995) stated that responsive, democratic and meaningful public space are public spaces that can give a well-being to the user. Similarly, Karina Landman (in Madanipour, Ali, 2010) likewise points out that one places can be a meaningful if the places are related to the needs of their people, change by the idea, order and form. Furthermore, Srinaga (2006) states that social, economic, cultural and psychological aspects such as emotion to the places (place bounding), subjective beliefs, hope and image also give a big influence to public space choices.

From my study of urban space’s valence (2006), I found out many different behaviors of people using the public space. This study use three types of urban places in Jakarta; such as: park, square and street mall as an object of case. Also in this study, I figured out that many communities in Indonesia apply a paternalistic system where the childhood and daily activities are more orientate to internal space for girls and children. With this
background of culture, make women, girls and children are more depend on open space than a man. Also in this study, I figure out that young people are more like to go to the mall than the old people. They are more like to enjoy nature open spaces/parks as well as small children and the lower middle class people than contrary. In their everyday life, in traditional “kampong”, people of Jakarta have a culture to sit at the terrace of their houses, using the alleys in front as the places for gathering, sitting, eating and drinking, playing or open kiosks for selling daily needs. These activities are occurred especially in the morning and evening when the weather is not too hot. Because of their small living spaces, they try to spend their optional and leisure time to go with family to the parks or places where they can also have a time for recreation, relax and find a daily need. Differently, the middle or high income people of Jakarta are stayed at home to play with family or many modern tools while spending their leisure time. They are going to the parks for sports, such as cycling, jogging or taking some pictures for special uses.

The place itself has its own attractiveness that is attracted people to use it. Some memorable and historic places can be favorable places to go. Some places can interest people because of its setting, its image, its surrounding or its activities. Classic conditioning theory by Parlov (Fisher, 1984) states that people respond to public space is influenced by un-conditioning stimuli (which is activities that people can do in that spaces) and also conditioning stimuli which is condition of public space itself. Every type of urban spaces can offer many activities in. As a lung of the city, park can provide some recreations, activities, freedom in relax time, health and enjoying the nature. Moreover, Public spaces or square that function as the heart of the city provide social and cultural events, special event, enjoying the nature, economic and political uses. While linear public space where people can walk along, bike along and seeing along, provide various recreation activities, such as buying, eating, drinking, including for enjoying nature and environment.

In Indonesia, many high density's cities such as Jakarta, people use urban spaces for doing many activities, including commercial activity. The deprived people are rarely going to the mall and supermarket. Usually these places looked glamour and expensive. They are looking new places for recreation, socializing and shopping. On the other side, common people dealing with many types of urban spaces in the city and creatively change into various functioned places to fulfill their daily needs. To meet their need on open spaces, people observe the empty spaces between buildings or any urban spaces that can be used as places for carrying out many activities, such as selling foods, playing, sitting, drinking, walking and biking, etc. As an everyday user, buyer or seller, they are using the local genius of places. From time to time, these places are shaping their own image and identity. These places can be corners, edges, wedges or nodes of one district that become focal points or point of interest from those districts. Many informal places which are provided to fulfill the community’s needed become frequently visited places and target places to use. Soon after widely known, these places that show mirror of the community will transform into the viva places; the places with many flavor and will be an appetizer for people to come.

According to space uses in Jakarta, people are using any space like at the corner, exit and
enter of their kampong, pedestrian area to be a place for social gathering, selling and buying places and other activities. Meanwhile, in other commercial places in the city center, considering to these attractive spaces, architects, designers and space makers are placing the area with many street cafés, shops etc. These places ones again created only for certain groups of people. In Jakarta where the social gap problems are big, city in Jakarta needs public places that can bound heterogeneous people with different culture and background; rich and poor, young and old, or man and women. Other problems due to the placing of activities in the corner or end of the streets are accessibility and various interests of inhabitants. With so many activities in the gate of alley or street, or in front of commercial buildings at city center, some places have difficulty access problem. By synergizing the community life in urban public places, making the places livable, improving the place’s vitality by generate activities in accordance with people needs, then some of the problems can be resolved. Related to this action, the challenge for local authorities, architects, other place-making agents or other regeneration initiatives therefore is to take into consideration the needs of everyday society, and the wider civic functions and activities of public places in the cities.

**HOW PEOPLE USING THEIR PUBLIC SPACE**

People can utilize public space with various activities and actions. Many public spaces are used for social, cultural, economics reason or just for recreation. Similar many cities in Indonesia, Jakarta’s community carry out various activities in their public spaces. The district or neighborhood’s condition where they lived and social-economic reason influence their daily activities and behavior of space used. Since many neighborhoods have limited land for their house and narrow terrace, they use small road in front of their houses or alley as a place to sit, rest, play, socialize, and others. If they need wider places for taking many activities, they will conduct in public spaces near to the district where they lived, such as in the garden, field or park. Common people have tradition of socializing in the evening or walking and look around with the family to enjoy their free time along the street in front of their houses. The lifestyles of eating and drinking when they socialize with neighbor, family and friends as well as to do some streets shopping, continue to be brought up to use more public spaces away from home; in the center of the city. More often, they utilize the street corner or the house at the end of the street where already transformed into commercial building or kiosk as place to meet and hangout. Gradually, this place and it surrounding grew into favorable public area with more commercial places.

Related to the growth of commercial public places, traditional kiosks and hawkers keep on developed. Many favorable public places emerge new or already well-known area for traditional culinary or cafés. These using of spaces’ pattern indicate how is the dynamic of public places growth in Jakarta. From study of Takeshi Suzuki (in Wapner, 1997) who study about how people using their public spaces, I found out that many public spaces in Jakarta are more livable nowadays than before. Many spontaneous public spaces created from the needs of the residents are stayed with many activities and are come by many people. In this
study, Takeshi also stated that every mode of being in a place is greatly influenced by one's race and culture.

According to Takeshi Suzuki on study of “Mode of Being in Places”, there are six types of activities that people do in public spaces, there are:

- Placing oneself / personal world in public.

These activities basically are come out from internal needs and behavior of people to exist in public space. From these activities, we know how people are using the spaces, accessing to other people, distance from other people, etc. These activities can be observed such as from: how people's appearance of privacy, showing one-self in the public space etc. From condition of Jakarta's people who mostly come to the planned public space in groups and occupy the edges of the spaces, so we can create a natural chatting area at the edges of the spaces. They are using the edges of open public places as the places for relax with eating, drinking activities. Later on, in these spaces come out with many streets vendor and buying-selling activities.

- Happen to be present.

People come to public space can find and spend a comfortable time in every single area of the space. They can do many activities directly after find out the spaces in there and can create places for their own / themselves such as: eating and drinking places or look for the places that already are there, such as: restaurants, booths, streets vendor, café, etc.

- Being in urban structure.

Looking into “modes of being in places” is not limited only to the human scale, but also a bigger scale; it's surrounding. People want to see a larger area and the surrounding of the space. When people come to public spaces or places, especially in city center, they give attention and aware of what are happened around them, their urban structure and their cities.

- Each in One's Own way.

In many public spaces in Jakarta, especially in park and square in city center or alleys of “kampong”, we can see many kinds of activities: sport, walking, eating/drinking/sitting, running, taking care of baby or children, talking, shouting, playing football etc that are conducted by many people, old, young or children. This situation is called “each in his or
her own way”. At the same time, in most of the planned parks and public spaces in many new neighborhoods, where users and activities are more homogeneous, we can’t see this kind of mode. Public spaces are used by certain group of people, such as: youngster, mothers, baby sitter and the babies or children, adults etc.

- Come and go.

The places that already familiar or has a symbolic meaning to the city or area can become places for people to come and go. Public spaces in city center of Jakarta also have this mode of being in places. There are two kinds of these public spaces; square and pedestrian path types. People come from all quarters or walk or bike along the path and go in every direction or passing by an alley. In case of Jakarta, the spaces where many people passing by can become commercial places with various commercial activities, such as: streets vendor, traditional market, traditional shops etc. They use the edges of „square’ public spaces as their places for doing their activities. Moreover, they occupy the corners of the streets too.

- Stand Still

In using a public space, sometimes people doing nothing. They standing alone in public space and this situation are called „tatazumu’ or „stop for a while’ in Japanese. In many parks in Jakarta, we can see some people; especially lower income people stand still or lay down for relax after working hard. This situation happened because of lacking of natural and comfort places for them.

Strengthen by more recently study of Srinaga (2006), urban public spaces basically are used for six functions, there are: enjoy the freedom, recreation, social activities, generate special activities, activities for health; such as: sport, and for enjoying nature and environment. Moreover, she also finds out that, there are three (3) groups of activities that people activated in open public places in Jakarta. There are personal or group activities, social activities, cultural activities such as bazaar, music performance, seasonal market etc, and activities between those. These activities are happened basically in three main urban public spaces, such as: Plaza / Square (anonymous, close and open well-structure, square and other types), Park (city or neighborhood park; small and big) and Streets or Waterfront (Pedestrian Path).
Activities shown in the diagram below:

**CULTURAL,**

*Such as: Bazaar or market events, enjoying music & cultural performance, gathering, traditional “shopping” (selling & buying), other cultural events etc*

**PERSONAL**

Looking for inspiration, sitting, sigh-seeing, get view;
Enjoy city surrounding, buying or selling,
Sport, relax, jogging, eating/drinking,
Self-relaxing or leisure self-relaxing or leisure,
Contemplation, self-identity, collective memory,
Learning place, running from crowding,
Watching people & each other, making decision, etc.

**SOCIAL**

Recreation, family gathering, playing, meeting, doing some activities, social activities,
Take-care baby business, walking, sitting/drinking/eating, communication and social interaction, other interaction such as doing economics or political activities etc.

Understanding the dynamic of interaction between people and their environment, we know what the place objectives from the user point of view. These public places transformed into attached places. By vitalizing activities in public space, it has born many special places that have their own spirit and flavor. In Jakarta, these special places located along shopping arcade at commercial district or waterfront and pedestrian street in urban “kampong”, alleys between buildings in special district, corner of the streets or places such as traditional shop (“warung”), street’s vendor or hawkers, festive or seasonal and communal market and café etc, and some places that already taking role as a landmark of the district.
CREATING PLACE’S VITALITY

Place’s vitality is important regardless of whether public place is a question of necessity or invitation; whether public space fit with its urban fabric and the needs of their people. According to Fisher et al (1984), place itself has its own attractiveness. With its pleasant appearance, every place can pull and attract people to come, occupy and engage with. From the interaction between these attracted spaces and people’s need (valences) within a commercial urban fabric can produce a valuable and meaningful place (Srinaga, 2006). Related to this thought, Lynch (1960) also stated that every place has shown its identity that framing the city with specific image. One corner’s space and place in the end of the streets can be a place for socializing, chatting and communicating. In addition, edges from the building facades of one district can be transformed into a places for commercial uses, such as small shops or streets vendor or comunal market. Furthermore, one nodes can be created into favorable places by adding various socio-cultural activities, comunal seasonal festival, economics and commercial activities, political events etc. Finally, open public places that shown as urban nodes or urban linear pathways such as parks, squares or other urban pockets can develop as a preference’s place and become a favorable and valuable place to go, moreover if these places created based on the needs of their people.

People have their own preference and favorite places to go, including urban and open public places. According to S. Kaplan and R. Kaplan study about places’s preferences (Fisher et al, 1984), there are 6 (six) criteria that make one place become preference places which is influeced by human perception to environmental Aesthetic. There are: coherence of its surrounding, texture, familiarity of environment or place, broadness of view, complexity of stimulus and mistery or secreat of the view around the places. Based on these theories, we can understand how some public spaces in Jakarta have their own identity that attract people to come or stop by. These places can also become a lively, unique and favorable place; born from it’s local culture. Similar to S. Kaplan and R. Kaplan thought, the theory of ‘image of the city’ from Kevin Lynch stated that the most rememberring places in the city through identification of individual mind map are the places that can be as navigation tools in the city (Lynch,1960). These elements are landmarks, paths, nodes, edges and district. The urban public spaces that can shown these one or two elements potencially become active public places. These public places point out as an image of the city and appear the uniqueness of the area.

Proofing by my observation to the group that consist of more or less 200 peoples who were taking pictures along Sudirman Thamrin street in Jakarta, I found out three parts of the city that can attract people’s attention to pass by, stop by or even to use them. These places are: 1). Nodes 2). Pathway (pedestrian and street) along the street that including edges of the building, and 3). Some Landmarks at the corner or middle of streets and unique buildings, are these three points of area or district that become public space with having of the most public interest. These areas are become main places for socializing, sitting, relaxing, walking, taking a picture, drinking, eatting etc. This group consist of photografer (many
are amateur), jogger, sporter, and people who want to enjoy Jakarta main street on car free's day in early morning, etc. They walked along this street and trotoar, start in one open place- a corner place that is Mc' Donalds cafe as the first meeting point and finish at the node that become one of identity node of Jakarta. In term of public places study in some cities in Indonesia, such as: Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, Solo and Jogjakarta, I found out that many attained public places are shown as an integral part of the whole city's structure. It can be a ribbon or linear pathways with attractive city edges, interesting places like a corner of the streets and node and landmark, special and unique district or combination of them.

These combination areas are:

1. The Edge and the Path; the places where city and building meet influenced by the uses of city’s edges; especially the lower floors of buildings; has a decisive influence on life in public places. Many activities can done in these area, such as for chatting by, entering and leaving, walking alongside create a pedestrian path, standing alongside, taking a break by, standing in doorways, shopping next to, interacting with, looking at displays with, sitting on or next to, and looking in and out of (Jan Gehl, 2010).

While walking is a linear movement that bring the walker from place to place, it is also much more. Walker can stop for a while to change direction, speed up or slow down or change to a different activity along the path of pedestrian arcade, such as standing, watching people, looking at window displays in front of the shops, sitting, talking, walking or running. In some places in Jakarta, especially at lower and middle-income neighborhood, there are some streets vendors and cafes occupy the pedestrian zone or eventually stated as a communal pedestrian mall.

2. The Corner and the Landmark: these places sometimes become “landmark” of the area. Many activities and events happened in these places. Corner can be a place for meeting points, hangout points etc. Many actions on these places already taken, such as transforming to become Cafes area, Small Shop (in Indonesian language is called “Warung”), Restaurant, Cinema, or Places for rest area.

3. The Nodes and the Places: these are the places where traffic circulated, sometimes can be a place for generating some activities such as for public sitting, relaxing, meeting point or urban landscape. These places can take a role as traffic nodes, parks, and also city’s squares.
These public places have a continuous process of change; from physical until socio-cultural change. It effects to the placing and livability of public places. In the past few years, large number of neighborhoods and city’s core have experienced gradual improvement and upgrading due to social participation and public-private partnership. These improvement also influence on their public places. Nowadays, there are some new public places contructed more naturally and lively through openness and greenery strategy.

Nevertheless, consolidation and integration have not been completely attained, especially with regard to communal open spaces and places. In many neighborhoods, these spaces allocated for neighborhood gardens, parks or playgrounds show little improvement, or are still empty and undeveloped. In spite of this, good public places is a rich arena of social action where residents interact in different ways and generate many activities that based on a daily basis, and celebrate people’s festivities.

Some pictures below show various activities in public places:

Street kiosks at the edge between Neighborhood and commercial district.

Traditional street vendors & hawker in front of public buildings.
Street vendor on the pedestrian zone (path)

Street hawkers and traditional shop on the alley

Restaurant at the corner of the street

Public eating places along pedestrian area
CONCLUSION

Creating meaningful places where are as needed and favorable places must be attended by looking sensitively to the dynamic of city life. Cities and its urban spaces can be placed the stage for specific activities. On the other hand, the needs of doing many activities can occupy many spaces between the buildings. Every single urban space in the city has its own attractiveness. The corner, the wedges, the spaces below buildings along arcade of the shops, and other vacant spaces around and between buildings become attractive places for many activities. These spaces have grown as a place for social interaction where the people can gather, the place where social engagement are built. Moreover, these potential spaces can be set as vivacity.

Understanding the public place in Jakarta, we should study how the changes of city spaces over time. These continuous transformed of space and place in Jakarta, depend on how people use their public space, how the activities be occur in the space while the behavior shown in, the reading of socio-cultural change of space, the content of public places, the location and access to public places, and symbolism of space.

In recent decades, corresponding patterns of activity can be found in many central cities of Indonesia that have significantly improved condition for life in urban spaces. The number of economic, social, cultural, recreational, and other optional activities has grown at Jakarta and other big cities in Indonesia. Activities that rise from people or community’s daily life have fulfilled many public places vitality. In Jakarta, heterogeneous of people with its various activities have been fitted many new urban spaces which are growing integral with city’s structure and born of the places appetite.

Coming to an end of my contribution, I would like to describe the conclusions from studying how the place making successfully implemented in many big cities in Indonesia; like Jakarta:

• To create place’s vitality not only looking from the physical aspects, but also from many others aspects. These are economics, social, cultural, and psychological aspects. In many situation, these aspects taking more significant role than physical aspects.

• Physical aspects such as: changes of urban structures, forms and functions (commercial, social, cultural etc), changes in access to and use of some public spaces (recreation, sport, socializing, selling, performing etc) give an impact on broader environment of the spaces. The transformation of urban spaces into public places and the process of making livable public places in Jakarta should be looked as a social process too; addressing both individual activity (actions) and the structures of urban spaces where frame the actions.
Many livable places that are carried out through dynamics process of interaction between social (communal) needs and urban spaces are formed in various public places. Nowadays, in Jakarta we can see many corners developed as a point or as an edges from its surrounding are showing the born of viva places; addressing both time and cultural aspects that influence the needs of using these public places. Moreover, certain area of public places such as a corner or a landmark's place more and more growing become pedestrian pathway / arcade or pedestrian streets that were framing by commercial edges. One of others public places that appeared recently in Jakarta is a communal node where people can occupied with many activities in, while it still functioned as a traffic dispersal, node or landmark of the city.

The gap between upper and low-income people at Jakarta causes the difference needs and uses of space. Tension, contradiction and contrast of the economics gap request a complex solution to create real places for public use. The manifestation of the difference needs and idea take on a difference type, form, size etc of public space. It reflects on character of the space and contributes to the creation of particular public places. Many malls were built only to invite certain income people. On the other hand, many open spaces along alleys of urban neighborhood and core of the city, spontaneously or officially are transformed into needed public places.

Social life and the differences of social status, ages, and gender also influence the uses of public spaces. In high-income society, togetherness and social empathy are less than living in low-income environment. They prefer go to closed-public places such as mall than open public places. In Jakarta, it needs open public places that located in between two differences neighborhood or city structure; with comfortable access into the public places. Lacking of public places where the children can play, where the adults can walk around, where the people from all strata can recreate have born many new creative public space, turning some residual space into the place where people can enjoy, play, socialize, have recreation, such as festive place or communal market that happened spontaneous or under well-planned.

As stated previously, the culture aspects, social-cultural changes that have occurred in some public places in Jakarta had a direct impact on generating lively ribbon pathway places with many streets vendor that selling local production, local foods and producing local festive with local identity. Culinary places, historical places that can be used for running many activities such as bazaar, streets vendor, kiosks or hawkers on weekend, week days or nights have had fulfill people's needs for socialize with neighbor,
family recreation or walk just casually. The hot weather in Jakarta for examples and the cultural behavior of outdoor family gathering and walking in the evening have made the lively pedestrian-walked places at evening and night, especially on weekend. In the morning, many people are doing many activities such as: sport, recreation etc in the public places such as in city or neighborhood park, square and streets corner and later on finished the relaxing journey by walking on the linear commercial public districts; enjoying the nature and urban structure, away to home.

• Moreover from psychological aspects, every public places has each own image; cultural and historical image that have had given feeling of secure, comfort, familiar, aesthetic and well to the users. These places already fulfill people's expectation of places and well-being. The growths of certain public place that are using undefined spaces along the river or in front of the building have ignored the well-being of the residents. The undefined territories of these places have resulted in a conflict between those who use them, and the occupiers of the adjacent residential, commercial or public buildings. Due to the common attitude towards public areas adjacent to commercial and public places development, the occupiers of the adjacent buildings feel that their privacy is in danger from the streets vendors, passers-by etc. To reduce this image and create a good image of public places, city of Jakarta need a political will and institutional private-public coordination to promote new constructions or relocated of favorable public places for increasing people trusted and social engagement. Communications with inhabitant and community’s participations are taking significant role to increase the quality of public places in many cities in Indonesia such as Jakarta.

Finally, creating place’s vitality in Jakarta is talking about city quality and makes the whole city’s inhabitants have a well-being. Understanding the social processes of urban transformation, interests, needs and actions in term of doing many activities and behavior, attractiveness and image, inviting soft edges or streets furniture and city landscape of hot weather are the keys elements for creating needed and vivid places. Related to these factors, there are also important factors to consider; time and socio-culture. These are the key issues for building social engagement in Jakarta’s urban public places and creating vitality and well – being’s places.
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RESHAPING THE ROLE OF THE SQUARE IN FOSTERING INCLUSIVE SOCIAL INTERACTION

Abstract

Cities always attract people to live, to work, to shop, to recreate and to stay in. This phenomenon causes rapid population growth in many cities, especially in South-East Asian countries, including Jakarta as a metropolitan city in Indonesia. The population growth in Jakarta is faster than the growth of the city's infrastructure or many other facilities, including the city’s public and open spaces. The rapid urbanization causes many problems related to social-cultural behavior and life-styles of its residence. Many existing public spaces are designed only for certain group of people to use. Hence, the role of squares and other public places as spaces for all people are not functioning well. The gap between the privileged and the deprived become bigger and more difficult to bridge without places for social interaction. In addition, modern urban planning and policies in Jakarta have created city structure and living settings that provide less opportunity for people to be engaged in outdoor activities in public spaces. This situation is against the spirit of inclusive design. Jakarta urgently needs to improve its open public spaces, squares and pedestrian ways into various types of places that incorporates the diversity of the people’s cultures and needs, their different life styles and habits in using space. In doing so, various types of squares will make Jakarta a more lively and friendly city. This paper discusses how public places in the city center and neighborhoods or living settings should be dealt with in order to develop places for democracy, socialization and collective memory. In sum, re-shaping the role of the square facilitates people to develop friendship and togetherness, which contributes to minimizing social and economical gap and in the end, can foster inclusive social interaction.

Keywords: Inclusive social interaction, Re-shaping, Squares

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INTRODUCTION

Jakarta as a metropolitan city grows rapidly in populations which cause followed by rapid growth in physical, economic, social-cultural and political development. Unfortunately the physical development in Jakarta is not spread equally in all parts of the city. Since two decades ago, the growth of Jakarta continues to flourish away from the city center toward the suburbs of Jakarta. Nowadays, suburb areas of Jakarta have grown rapidly and have merged with the neighboring towns, being transformed into independent cities or also known as new towns.

The population density of the city, especially in Central Jakarta and West Jakarta (older parts) and the development of new towns are causing at least two major problems, both physical and non-physical problems. The major physical problems are firstly the uneven growth of housing in comparison to infrastructure and other facilities, including adequate open spaces for people to interact, and secondly the neglected existing open spaces. The non-physical problems are social-cultural behavior, lifestyles and economic gap between the people who live in Central Jakarta, in the “urban-kampong” and the people who dwell in the new towns or new neighborhoods.

Though new developments in the center of Jakarta (in old areas of Jakarta) show attempts to be contextual with the surrounding buildings, new open spaces for interaction and special open places or parks to perform social, cultural and recreational activities, are still difficult to obtain. Meanwhile, open public places, especially in older areas are still the preferred places to go (Bunga, Dhea and Srinaga, Felia; 2012). Old public places have become familiar places that carry strong attachment to those places and always provide rooms for collective memory. Moreover, various forms and typologies of open spaces have been fused into the local environment, becoming places for the people’s daily activities. People are using squares, alleys, spaces between buildings, and pedestrian ways to perform their daily activities (Gehl, 2010). This is supposed to make the urban places or “square” in the city center more lively, friendly and inclusive. New developments inside or outside of Jakarta have left the older areas far behind, hence the condition of these older areas need to be reshaped and restructured, including their public places.

While modern developments in new towns surrounding Jakarta are built compact and luxurious with sufficient greenery / open space, they often exclude the patterns and behavior of the sociocultural life of the local community. As a result, these open places become exclusive. Open spaces do not become a “public space” in its true sense. This occurs both in public spaces in the city center, new neighborhoods and residential complexes. Developer and decision maker both private corporate and government should be re-measuring the livability and inclusivity of public space design. Re-shaping and re-structuring of public places in the city center, in spaces between Jakarta and its suburbs, and in the new
town need to be done simultaneously. Reshaping the role of open public places / squares for community gathering, socializing, recreational activities and seeking freedom must be executed according to the needs and character of those places. This re-shaping will help to minimize the social gap in the city.
SOCIAL-CULTURAL BEHAVIOR AND LIFE-styles

An open space, whether new or old always have certain attraction for visitors. Yet, along with the time, only places with strong identity and character will remain favorable for the visitors. There are many prerequisites to make a public place remain preferable to be visited, to maintain its liveliness and to be kept sustainable from time to time. Several criteria of a good / succesful public place were proposed by some experts.


From the criteria mentioned by Clare Cooper Marcus and William Whyte, several important requirements for a successful and valuable to be visited plaza can be concluded. The criteria are: Location (including accessibility to the site, the size of the square), Activities (function and types/diversity of activities), Nature (existence of greenery, trees and other natural features, and its context to the nature), Zoning and Micro Space (Function of the surrounding buildings and transition with the environment), Circulation, Cityscape (context with the surrounding environment / towns and comfortable physical or visual interaction), and Supporting Elements (including Maintenance). Later on in this paper, these criteria will be related to the socio-cultural life of Jakarta’s community and their activities in utilizing the plazas, whether in square, linear or amorphous shapes.

Asides from physical factors covered in the design of a square as pointed out by the two above experts mentioned, according to Rasprisin (2011) there are two other factors (besides physical factor /space or attractiveness of places), which also influence the success of a plaza. These two factors can be categorized as non-physical factors, namely: Socio-cultural factor of the local community with all their daily life activities and time factor, within which are included historical factor, activity time, duration of activities, etc. Three (3) factors proposed by Rasprisin (2011) are interrelated and form the daily life of its community, which finally influence the social interaction of its community. Those three factors are as follows:
Many new developments in center or old town of Jakarta tend to focus on the physical problems and the preferences of professionals, developers or elites rather than those of ordinary/marginal residents. According to Rasprisin, concerning to livability of places should also focus on social-cultural and time - the everyday activities and lived experiences of people who render the city’s life.

Jakarta, as a metropolitan city, always attracts people to live, to work, to recreate, to shop and to dwell in. The urbanization certainly influences its community’s social cultural life. Indonesia’s community life in general, including Jakarta’s, is based on friendship and family relationships. The diversity of lifestyles in Jakarta is the result of interaction between newcomers and local residence. The life habits of village / rural community are brought to big cities like Jakarta. Those newcomers, usually friends or relatives mingle with the local inhabitants. They live together in a harmonious family relations, they even have strong familial relationship with the relatives of the newcomers and the neighbors. They perform various activities around their houses, in the narrow alleys and even in the fields or public/open spaces. Children play in interspaces around the buildings, mothers cook, chat / socialize and shop in front their houses, fathers sit and talk together in their house terraces. Some community members sell goods to earn money in front of their houses or in the open spaces or at pedestrian ways which is utilized as public spaces (Figure 1).

![Space: Attractiveness of Places](image)

Social-Cultural (daily-activities)  
Time: History

Figure 1. Social-Economical activities in front of the buildings or between buildings (Photograph by: Felia Srinaga)

Open spaces in Jakarta, especially in the old areas has progressed along with the new development. Open spaces or historical old sites still remain as favorable places to visit. Long descending family history has given the sense of place and strong place attachment for city dwellers in Central Jakarta. Community life and activities have united with their open spaces. Some of these places already re-shaping, but some open public spaces with
decaying and dirty conditions still exist; lacking visitors due to unmaintained cleanliness and security. Meanwhile, some new structures in other areas of Jakarta and suburbia of Jakarta developed rapidly with new buildings, mass constructions and infrastructures, and focus on aggregate characteristics of surrounding. Public places where carry and sustain social interaction and friendship’s relations that already built by inhabitant are rarely founded. The characteristic of socio-cultural, behavior and socio-economical marginal members of Jakarta’s population on using public places are still not getting concerned.

CITY STRUCTURE AND LIVING SETTINGS

The physical development of Jakarta town had progressed rapidly from time to time, particularly in the last two or three decades. Viewing the present condition of Jakarta’s physical development condition is quite different and has undergone lots of changes compared to the last 2 decades, especially in the greatly reduced green open spaces (Figure 2: Land cover map of Jakarta from year 1972 until year 2002).

Year 1972

Year 1983

Year 1998

Year 2002

- Water/River
- Public Facility
- Open Land
- Settlement
- Marsh/Wetland/Pond Sea
- Meadow/Field
- Vegetation
The structure of Jakarta in general is divided into 5 districts, which are Centre, West, North, East and South. The Centre and West Districts of Jakarta are the older areas, known as Jakarta’s old town. These areas have a long history. Areas inhabited by descendants of various ethnic (Betawi, Arab and China) in the ex Dutch colonial region, have city’s open space structure with diverse typology; formal or informal, including square, linear or amorphous forms (Figure 3).

The shapes of buildings with colonial architecture are mixed with various square forms. The “square” form which functions as main plaza in the old town (Fatahillah Square) is progressing with main lanes and pedestrian arcade connecting it to the square in Jakarta city centre (Monas). The pedestrian and arcade forms have become the identity and character of the shopping area, business district and residential areas in the old town areas, while the open spaces in the residential area develop in amorphous form. The community uses the street space or the alleys in front of their houses as public spaces. The richness of the plaza forms and the community life with its inclusive social interaction makes the community life become lively (Figure 4).
Figure 4.2. Pictures Above: Fatahillah square (Source: Google earth)
Pictures Below: Activities in Fatahillah Square (day, by: Dhea Bunga and night, by: Addi Darmawan)

Figure 4.3. Monas or Lapangan Merdeka Square (Left and middle by: Danang Priatmodjo and right: Google earth)
The growth of Jakarta City starting from the Central area continues to the West and the East, even growing beyond Jakarta town to Tangerang, Bekasi, Depok and Bogor which develop into growing new towns and later on becomes ecological footprint towns which supports Jakarta (Figure 5). Traffic from Jakarta city to its surrounding towns and the other way becomes jammed. Spaces between old areas and new neighborhoods become crowded (especially entry access to new residential areas, Figure 6). With this progress, several public spaces in Jakarta also have undergone role changes. As an example, the roles and identity of the square at Jakarta old town had changed; from the identity as colonial Dutch remains square for democracy memorial into a square for recreation, ritual and collective memory. In this place, nearly every day, especially on week end it becomes the object of photography, cultural exhibition, and recreation. The surrounding buildings, being turned into museums are adding the roles of square as a place for socialization as well as a place to learn the history of Jakarta city.
Figure 6.1. Traffic jammed along entry area to new residential / new development outside of Jakarta (by Felia)

Figure 6.2. New residential area/new development outside of Jakarta. (by: Felia)
The progress of business centre, and modern trading such as mall, results in public places like green spaces being turned into shopping malls or new commercial buildings. This progress leaves out several parts of the city with their still being visited public places, even though not all of those places have been repaired /renovated. Several examples are: the first and only pedestrian mall in Jakarta, named Pasar Baru. At the start of this mall’s establishment, it was overcrowded with visitors and had been a comfortable socializing place for various strata in the society. Reviewing the history of this mall, with its local genius and specific trading categories (textile, garment, shoes and fashion), this place in fact has the potential to become a lively place. But at this moment, this place has turned into less favorable mall. Besides being left far behind in its design compared to the modern luxurious malls, security factors, cleanliness, old building condition and lack of political will from the local government becomes the determining factors why this area is less favorable for the middle-up class (Figure 7). Therefore, old areas, especially its public spaces (whether in square, linear or amorphous forms) need some re-shaping.

Figure 7.1. Pasar Baru: the first and only pedestrian mall in Jakarta (Felis)
Figure 7.2. Pasar Baru pedestrian mall: Textile, Garment, Shoes and Fashion shop (Felia)

Figure 7.3. Modern and luxurious shopping centre (Google picture)
Through the structure of Jakarta city with its dense residential setting, how the community communicate to each other is visible. In old neighborhoods at the city centre, a close relationship had grown between the residence, forming “friendship” patterns which is portrayed by patterns of residential space and shopping areas with intense activities at the street corridors and pedestrian ways (Figure 8). For the life at the street alleys, intense relationship within a close distance has also been formed. In spaces having the forms as parks/gardens and in small or middle-scaled plaza, socio-petal places are being created, while vast areas in the city centre also do not lose their closed forms, shaping familiar, friendly and lively spaces. These spaces sustain the socio-cultural and economic life of the local community.
THE ROLE OF SQUARE AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES

Squares have important roles in providing socializing and recreational places for the town community. Various roles of squares for the community for instance are as places for democracy, sociability and collective memory (Carmona, 2003; Srinaga, 2010). Besides fulfilling the needs of the community and the livability from below (Bunnell, 2012), public places should be designed in line with the inclusive design principle, that is a design which pay attention to the macro environment where all members can share “generic needs” (Clutterbuck, P. and Novack, M., 2003). Public spaces should be designed in harmony with the necessary roles of the places as socializing and recreational places, where people can express their feelings freely without damaging their surrounding environment (environment awareness) or forgetting their history.

This inclusive public spaces design will provide the possibility to share civic experiences in daily community activities, giving a sense of identity and loyalty, which are important for ecological democracy (Hester, Randolph T., 2006).

The public spaces in the city centre and in the old areas of Jakarta are deeply rooted in the local culture, and also serves as the places for community rituals. In these sites, various activities like local festivals, and diverse ritual celebration are taking place. These places accommodate various cultural and human activities to fulfill the needs of different types of human being. The city centre and the old neighborhoods or long known areas in Jakarta are still very often visited, even very crowded on certain days. These places are in line with the inclusive design principle.

Meanwhile, the development of new neighborhoods in the suburb areas of Jakarta are more focused on real estate development with grandious scaled closed malls, sport facilities, schools and completely equipped hospital, as well as trading/business and office facilities. Although the ratio of open space in the new city is still being maintained compared to the physical building development, yet those open spaces are found more in the form of empty green sites, street planting or street café activities for certain community. These places portray exclusive images.

Along with the improvement and progress of Jakarta city, including awareness for its public spaces improvement, the new public spaces in Jakarta still have to go through many problems, both physical and non-physical problems (Srinaga, 2010). Several main problems of public spaces in Jakarta can be grouped in 3 parts, namely: bad access toward public spaces and the interaction within it, availability of public spaces which cannot be used freely by all social layers, and lack of activities and complementary features which can be jointly utilized by many people. This is contradictive to the inclusive design principle.
The problems at the city’s public space causes difficulties to form social interactions. These social interactions can be created through public spaces and inclusive places/environments. Henson (2004) identified “inclusive environment” as one in which all users, whatever their abilities, are able to perform their daily activities comfortably, effectively and safely without restriction caused by the build environment. While inclusive place or inclusive environment can form and/or be formed by inclusive community. To achieve all of these, inclusive design at public space and/or re-shaping the role of public space becomes an issue which should be attended to and be improved.

Learning from the problems of public space in Jakarta, in particular design of public spaces in new areas and re-shaping of old areas or suburb areas, shouldn't be separated from attention to inclusive community and inclusive space/inclusive environment characteristics (Clutterbuck, P. and Novack, M., 2003; Lukman, A., 2012).

Characteristics of inclusive community and city are: (Clutterbuck, P. and Novack, M., 2003).

- Integrative and cooperative: Capacity to bring people together and are places where people can perform activities together.

- Interactive: Condition of accessible spaces and/or open public places that support social interaction and community activities.

- Invested: Condition of places where resources for the social and economic health and well-being of the whole community are available.

- Diverse: Incorporation of diverse people and cultures into the structures and processes of daily community life.
• Equitable: Make sure for everyone to live in feasible conditions, have opportunity to develop one's capacities and participate actively in community life.

• Accessible and sensitive: Condition of accessible supports and services for people’ needs in contextually appropriate ways.

• Participatory: Encourage and support the involvement of all members in the planning and decision-making that affect conditions and development of community.

• Safe: Condition that ensure safety and security so that no one feels at risk in the diverse environments and communities.

Characteristics of inclusive environment are: (Lukman, Aldyfra L., 2012).

• A place of belonging: Everyone feels that he/she belongs to the community and the environment; and aware that he/she should have roles in and give contributions to the development of the community and environment which eventually leads to better living condition for all.

• Barrier free: Every person has fair or equal access to opportunities, facilities, or benefits.

• Equitable: Socio-political and economic activities; culture; and environment provide benefits for all kind of people.

• Accessible: Information and services can be accessed, utilized, and obtained by everyone regardless of cultural, financial, or physical condition.

• Respectful: All services and business honor cultures and dignity of all people.

• Innovative: All sectors use and develop available resources optimally to fulfill the needs and improve the life qualities of various kinds of people.

• Diverse: Images, words, and actions reflect appreciation to the full diversity.

• Representative: Decision-makers reflect served community. Changes in population affect the evolution of institutions.

• Participatory: Motivating people’s involvement and collaboration in planning and decision-making process.

• Safe: Free from fear, hazard, harassment, and violence.
Several areas or new development have tried to integrate various activities which can be performed by all social layers, such as relaxed strolling / relaxing, dining and drinking familiar local food, performing sports activities together, such as cycling, jogging, exhibition and bazaar showing local and ethnic crafts, etc. The open spaces and their available activities are designed for both middle-up and middle-low classes in the society.

The middle-low class open space design has more informal nature with street-hawkers selling their goods along the street-pavement or in the square, dominated with relaxed and familiar atmosphere. Those spaces expose formal or informal dining and drinking places, and serve as performance places, ranging from the local culture up to famous band groups. The open spaces are arranged with special attention to the local architecture and contextual with the local environment.

The most visited city spaces in the centre of Jakarta, some due to their collective memory and history should be renovated and re-shaped. Re-shaping of open spaces (in the forms of square and park, linear or amorphous) for places making or making places liveable should be adapted to the forms, roles and availability of these public spaces in overall city structure and in harmony with inclusive community needs, applying inclusive design and fulfilling the town’s ecological requirements.

**RE-SHAPING STRATEGIES**

The different conditions of public spaces in older parts of the city and of public spaces in the new places need different ways of handling. Re-shaping of old public spaces usually is executed to renew that place (physical improvement) and adapted to the context of the growth of its surrounding environment. This is because those places had been long known and has the role as a space for collective memory, where the community/users meet or gather for socialization, recreational and relaxing purposes. While re-shaping in new development areas need to pay specific attention for inclusive design and more democratic role of the open spaces. Sometimes the public spaces in these new places also need some re-shaping to perform daily activities ritual of its community. Designed activities need to be adapted to the needs of the community and becomes the mirror of the community. Several strategies which can be performed to solve the problems of city spaces in Jakarta and its surrounding areas are as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>Public places in city centre (old areas/neighborhoods / living settings)</th>
<th>Public places in suburbs (new cities/neighborhoods / living settings)</th>
<th>Public places in suburbs (new cities/neighborhoods / living settings)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access and Permeability</td>
<td>High Permeability</td>
<td>Lacking Permeability</td>
<td>Raising permeability by creating access and close relation / interaction with the surrounding environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-cultural</td>
<td>Mingled socio-cultural life</td>
<td>Difference in socio-cultural life caused by separated town structure (exclusive)</td>
<td>Creating joint activities and public spaces / interspaces Providing joint activities like joint sports activities, traditional and modern food , etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>Having long history and familiar location</td>
<td>Recent/ shortly formed history</td>
<td>Returning collective memory, in the forms of food and beverages, goods selling, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time and activity</td>
<td>24 hours activities , but lack of green spaces for sports activities</td>
<td>Less activities in the night</td>
<td>Creating activities with longer operational time, in line with Jakarta 's community lifestyle which often gather outside their houses after dinner time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Design”</td>
<td>Design need renovation / re-shaping</td>
<td>New and modern design</td>
<td>Combining new design without leaving its local genius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type and Form</td>
<td>Rich type and form, rich variety</td>
<td>Certain forms, such as linear form (e.g. Pedestrian mall, waterfront, etc.) or amorphous forms are seldom developed</td>
<td>Utilizing existing typology in the old areas and making public spaces adapted to the character and lifestyle of its community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experiencing</td>
<td>Exhaustion and boredom, needing refreshment</td>
<td>New experience</td>
<td>Old locations need some repairs, new ones need additional activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative meaning</td>
<td>Old, ancient/conservative</td>
<td>New, modern</td>
<td>Be renovated and socialized with the support of the government and community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialogue and interaction</td>
<td>Availability of dialogue and close interaction</td>
<td>Lack of interaction</td>
<td>Need attempts to create various joint activities in public spaces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONCLUSION

Noting the progress of the town's development and its public space, several parts need to be stressed more. Complementing my previous two papers, "An Inquiry to Child Friendly Neighborhood" (2010) and “Building Social Engagement Through Creating Place's Vitality“ (2012), hence re-shaping of public square should be executed in old public spaces at the centre of Jakarta city, public spaces at the peripheral areas between Jakarta and its suburbs / new towns and in open spaces in the cities around Jakarta.

To foster inclusive social interaction in Jakarta and its surrounding, several things which should be executed are:

- seeking suitable open spaces and utilizing available open spaces to be developed as public spaces according to the needs, socio-cultural and lifestyle of the local community (livable and inclusive place).
- improving and re-shaping old public places.
- creating public spaces as mediator between old and new areas.
- improving access to public spaces and places.
- designing varied typology of public spaces, according to the site's characteristics.
- stimulating activities that build collective memory, sociability, culture and democracy in accordance to the inclusive design spirit.
- creating varied activities and supporting functions (inside and around public places), and with adherence to activity time, making the place lively.
- providing natural elements and creating harmonious cityscape contextual to the surrounding environment.
- also paying attention to maintenance factor.
- last but not least is political will from the local government.
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Creating Neighborhood Health: Integrating Play Street, Singing Home Zone and Dancing Square.

Abstract:

The rapid development of the city, often neglect the city center. Many large cities, particularly in Southeast Asia experienced degradation of old part of the city, including Jakarta. The buildings become dirty, the streets are no longer neglected and the density of the buildings no longer leaves room to breathe. While the development in a satellite or a new city or suburban has experienced sprawl growth to pursue the progress of the city.

In Jakarta, the problem is there are many vibrant urban “kampong” in terms of many community activities and children playing in the street but in contrast the economic and environmental health are deteriorated. Following the progress of urban development in Jakarta, some areas in central developed without leaving their own identity, but some are lost or even leaving them with poor and unhealthy conditions. Then again, the development of single function zoning or superblock at new area or satellite town create auto-dominated zone that lacking of pedestrian, streetscape and opened-public places for people to socialize, play and retreat. The development of healthy neighborhood are not only in physical and economical, but also the socio-cultural and diversity of land use.

This paper will discuss how to improve settlement in old central of Jakarta, especially in “kampong” area. By looking at two best precedents - lively and sustainable neighborhood - in Seoul and Gamcheon culture village, Busan at Korea, we can see how sprawl of Jakarta can be reshaped. Central urban of Jakarta can be created into healthy, lively, walkable and sociable mix-used environments that forces playing street, singing home zones and dancing square.

Key words: Healthy neighborhood, Physical, Socio-Cultural, Economical.

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Introduction:

Within these two decades, residential areas in Jakarta have been expanding to the surrounding satellite cities, suburban areas, and new municipalities around Jakarta. The old residential areas in the center of Jakarta remain dirty and unhealthy. The same phenomenon can be seen in many city centers in Asia. Those old residential areas in the center of Jakarta, or what is usually called “urban kampung” (city village), have been left out from the city development because the development of Jakarta has been focused on business centers. The inhabitants of the old urban kampung are reluctant to move to the outskirts of Jakarta. This reluctance is caused not only because of further distance from work and a sense of settlement in the old residence, but also because of minimum supporting facilities, such as infrastructure and proper public transportation in the outskirts of Jakarta.

Because they insist on living in the urban kampung, these crowded habitations (especially those for the people of lower and working classes) are very dirty and physically, economically, socially, and culturally unhealthy. This situation has caused un-wellbeing for their inhabitants, particularly if one is to consider comfortable playgrounds and homes for children (Srinaga, 2010).

The city of Jakarta has devised some plans and has done some work regarding this problem, such as flats and row houses so that the residents will feel healthier and more comfortable living in these urban kampung. City village restoration and improvement efforts are also evident in many big cities in the world, particularly in Asia and Southeast Asia as their population is very dense. These efforts aim for preserving the city villages as a part of the cities themselves and for preserving their unique characteristics.

These densely populated city villages do not necessarily have to be relocated. They can also be renovated while conserving their cultural, social, and historical characteristics (genius loci). They can also be developed into tourist attraction spots, which can boost the economic performance of the city. This paper is trying to assess the matter based upon two well-known places in South Korea: Bukchon Hanock Village in Seoul and Gamcheon Cultural Village in Busan.
A Depiction of Urban Living in the Urban Kampung of Jakarta (Picture 1):

Most of Jakarta’s densely populated habitations are located behind or between commercial centers and main streets. These habitations that are in the main areas of Jakarta are known as urban kampung. Real estates and low-cost flats are mostly constructed in the outskirts of Jakarta and in the satellites cities. Most of the residential areas in the center of Jakarta itself are elite and luxurious apartments. This has created a wide gap between the luxurious residential areas with their business centers and the urban kampung. Not only these urban kampung lack the space for infrastructure and building, but they also lack room for socializing and for their residents’ activities. The absence of transitional space between these two areas can also cause social discrepancy among Jakartans (Rapoport, 1977).

For the past two decades, rapid development has made less available space in the center of Jakarta. Construction areas for infrastructure, commercial center, shopping malls, apartments and trade centers have taken up a lot of open spaces in Jakarta. These construction projects are not balanced by development in social and cultural aspects, such as giving some room for the inhabitants to socialize and enjoy recreation. The growths of superblocks in the center of Jakarta also leave very little open space in its quasi-public areas. Hence, the inhabitants, especially children and elderly people, are unable to enjoy public spaces and open quasi-public areas. On the other hand, real estate companies in the outskirts of Jakarta are also still unable to provide houses that are affordable for people of middle and lower classes. Besides their relatively expensive prices for the middle and lower class people, facilities such as public spaces, open recreational area, and pedestrian are also insufficient. Transportation networks in these surrounding areas are also not yet properly connected with the integrated city transportation system. The aforementioned reasons make people lose any interest in moving out of the city center in Jakarta, where they have a strong sense of attachment with their residence. In the last couple of years, the government has just begun to pay attention to the well-being of these densely populated areas (such as the urban kampung).

The people who live in these urban kampung have some unique traditions, such as: socializing with neighbors in the alleys in front of their houses, selling in open spaces and fields, and relaxing in their front porches. The children of this community also play some traditional games together in the alleys near their houses. These traditions have rooted deeply in their lives. Therefore, it is difficult to change that by relocating them to flats or to the surrounding suburbs. By understanding this phenomenon and by learning from the city’s previous residential development, the government is working on forming a healthy, comfortable, and suitable neighborhood for its inhabitants.
Endeavors That Have Been Made: (Picture 2)

Many attempts have been made for bringing about betterment in urban kampung neighborhoods. Both the city authority and NGOs have made these attempts both in Jakarta and other major cities in Indonesia. Projects that have been done in Jakarta are:

1. MHT (Muhammad Husni Thamrin) Project. World Bank helped the government in doing this project beginning in 1980s and it continues in 1990s. The first part of this project was focused on the improvement and development of the city’s physical infrastructure. The second part has an economic focus.

2. Low-cost flats by both the city authority and NGOs. Both private and rental low-cost flats ownership programs were carried out beginning in 1990s and continues in 2000s. This program has helped the city build the outskirts of Jakarta more than it has in the city center because of the expensive price of land in the city center.

3. By evaluating the weak points in the previous low-cost flats project, the city has begun an initiative to develop more row houses (kampung deret) and low-cost flats in more than 10 concentration areas. The city has been planning this for the past few years. These new types of residences are going to replace the old and dirty urban kampung. The priorities of this last project are the betterment and development of urban kampung.

There are many obstacles in this development and restoration effort. The main problem is does not lie in its architectural and physical aspects, but in how willing the inhabitants are to preserve their residential areas and their sense of attachment with them.

Creating Healthy Neighborhood:

As has been mentioned before, a healthy residential area must not only be physically good, but also economically, environmentally, socially, and culturally sustainable. Whether a residential area is healthy and comfortable or not is determined by its physical, social, economic, and psychological comfort indicators. Every part of the community has to be able to sense those four comforts in their residential areas, particularly children and marginal groups (Lennard, 2012). Physical comfort is apparent when the community lives in complete residential areas with well-maintained facilities and infrastructure. Social comfort is apparent when the community can freely do their activities in the public open spaces, feels secure, and when there is acceptance within the community (Gehl, 2010). Psychological comfort is apparent when the arrangements of buildings, streets, squares, streetscapes and cityscapes can create a visual and aesthetic enjoyment. Those arrangements must bring out the beauty and richness of arts, culture, architecture, and nature in a residential area. It is also significant that within a community, a variation of activities (mix-use area) and an appeal that can galvanize local community to be productive must be present in order to
enhance the community’s economy. Regarding ideas for healthy and continual management of residential areas, Hester (2006) in his book “Design for Ecological Democracy” explains that a neighborhood must have the following forms:

1. **Enabling form**: reveals how interconnected we are to other people and to the landscape, and every healthy neighborhood should seek how to get to know their neighbors. In this form, every neighborhood needs to develop designs that are related to:
   - Centeredness, connectedness, fairness, sensible status seeking and sacredness.

2. **Resilient form**: the pursuit of sustainable happiness. Good cities deliver buoyant natural processes, promoting biological and cultural diversity while selectively balancing unity and complexity in city design. Its concerns:
   - Particularity, selective diversity, density and smallness, limited extent and adaptability.

3. **Impelling Form**: make a city to touch the people’s hearts. This form invites us to be our natural selves. It inhabits our daily lives with the science that is needed to help us be good citizens and also to enrich us. Good cities make us conscious of our oneness with and distinctiveness within the ecosystem, which results in a sense of identity with the places we live, relatedness, and childlike awe. Its concerns:
   - Everyday future, naturalness, inhabiting science, and reciprocal stewardship

In our case for healthy and continual design for urban kampung in Jakarta, one has to evaluate problems like location, living habits, cultural transformation, social problems, economic problems, cultural problems, and psychological problems. Firstly, the community has to understand what a healthy, comfortable, and livable residential areas are like. That understanding will increase the community’s awareness and participation in taking care of their residential areas (Hester, 2006). Making the inhabitants feel attached to their residences is also something to be considered. This can be done by (Srinaga, 2010): 1). physically, aesthetically, historically (culturally), and functionally fulfilling the needs and valences of inhabitants (Bounding to place), 2). Designing with the several good criteria (healthy, comfort and safe, friendly), 3). Creating a strong identity, hope and subjective beliefs (good image) to their neighborhoods. Diagram of relationship among place attachment is shown below:
From the diagram shown above, one can conclude that healthy neighborhood planning require a continual preservation of not only its physical conditions, but also its social, cultural, and economic conditions. Perpetual trust, hope, and good image from the inhabitants concerning their neighborhood are also essential.

**Precedent Study:**

Seoul and Busan in South Korea have been sources of inspiration in city development for many cities in Asia and Southeast Asia (Bharne, 2013; Perera, 2013). They preserve the vibrant life of their city villages. As has been discussed before, well-maintained city villages can give a unique impression for a city. The people can live healthily without leaving their place of origin and city centers are also not abandoned during the night.

Precedent studies are taken from:

1. **Bukchon Village di Seoul (Picture 3)**

   Bukchon village is located right in the middle of the modernized metropolitan city of Seoul. In these areas, there are some neighborhoods that represent the people of Seoul (Seoulites). On the upper side of Bucchon area, which means “northern village”, there is Hanok Village, which consists of well-preserved traditional houses. This has caused Buchon area to be known as Bukchon Hanok village, where modernly-altered streets harmonize with the village, allowing an experience to feel the affable co-existence of both modern and traditional architecture. It has many guest houses, museums, galleries, art centers and workshops, and public restrooms, which has made this area a tourist spot in Seoul. By preserving its unique cultural identity as a “culture village,” Bukchon area can preserve its tradition and at the same time contribute in tourism.

2. **Gamcheon Cultural Village di Busan (Picture 4)**

   Gamcheon, located in the center of Busan, has its own uniqueness. Although it is a densely populated area with skyscrapers all around it, the community of Gamcheon can still preserve its livability, while at the same time enhancing the vibrant lifestyle in this area by doing various activities and decorating the whole area with beautiful wall paintings and murals. Gamcheon village gives vitality and boosts its community’s economy by decorating city spaces, creating life spaces with various interesting activities (such as for arts, culture, cafes and lifestyle purposes) and providing parks/squares in the middle of small available space. Information centers are also scattered proportionally throughout Gamcheon.
The restoration and development of these two areas are indeed different from that of Jakarta. These two areas are located in the middle of dense cities with hilly land topography. However, Jakarta can learn a few lessons from these two places:

- Development and restoration of these areas are the idea of the local community, although the project itself is initiated by the government, private sectors, and academia.

- The local community independently wants to develop various cultural, social, and lifestyle activities. Collectively, the community participates in developing diverse activities to enhance its economy. This has been perpetually encouraged without abandoning local arts and cultural heritage, the uniqueness of the city, and Korean culture themselves. Activities that exist are: art centers, restaurants and cafés, museums, cultural centers, souvenir shops, traditional market and so forth.

- In every corner of the city, traditional houses are preserved in Bukchon. They are usually buildings with unique and beautiful painting and function as souvenir centers, coffee shops, and information centers. These buildings can be said to be the “landmark” of the area, while creating nodes that are alive.

- Building decorations are well-managed. Building edges that function as shops are decorated interestingly, some of them are even decorated with murals and paintings that make the area more beautiful and lively.

- Open spaces, alleys, and pedestrians, and parks/squares are clean and beautiful. Natural materials that are used, together with greeneries make these residential areas appealing for visitors.

- Interconnectedness between these city villages and other parts of the city, such as main streets, commercial centers, and so forth gives the inhabitants feasibility if they want to go somewhere both by foot or by public transportation.
Analysis: Weaknesses in Jakarta’s Urban Kampung Restoration and Development Efforts

Many attempts have been done to restore urban kampung, particularly in Jakarta. As the capital city, Jakarta is matchless in the sense that it is a metropolitan city that has numerous cultures from all around Indonesia. Integration between its local nature and its metropolitan nature is necessary (hybrid culture). Although “Betawi” are the indigenous people of Jakarta, urban kampung and neighborhood management have to consider other cultures that are brought by immigrants.

Efforts that have been made by the government and NGOs have brought about betterment for the community. Among those efforts are: infrastructure development (streets, drainage, electricity, and clean water), row houses construction, and healthy low-cost flats. These development plans are prioritized in many kampung areas. After that, the program has to continue the development in social and cultural aspects. Unfortunately, the success of a development in a certain kampung is not followed by proper maintenance and enough awareness about how to perpetually preserve, improve and develop these kampung regularly. Continual maintenance after a kampung is restored is actually very important. By doing so, the downgrading of the kampung’s image can be prevented. It can also avoid these kampung areas to become filthy and dirty again.

Kampung restoration activities in Jakarta are increasing due to the community’s awareness. On one hand, a solution is needed for this problem, but on the other hand, the economic growth of the middle class has given these kampung areas a chance to become the new economic centers (along with the established commercial centers in Jakarta). As the city’s recreational areas, these kampung areas need to be developed without forgetting their integration and connectivity with the surrounding areas. Transportation and other supporting facilities are also needed for the well-being of every neighborhood in Jakarta, including the urban kampung.
Conclusion:

As a conclusion, there are at least 7 important points to consider in order to create healthy neighborhoods, especially for kampung areas in Jakarta (Some of the items below are also related to Srinaga’s papers in 48th and 49th conferences of IMCL). Here are some proposed solutions for the development of healthy kampung neighborhoods in Jakarta:

1. To create the healthy neighborhood, we must first think not only just physically health (planning and designing), but also socially, culturally, aesthetically, economically, and psychologically/mentally health. Healthy neighborhood also must make them livable for all, so all inhabitants can enjoy the whole area and have a well-being life.

2. Improving understanding, knowledge and participation of the community/inhabitants that live in these neighborhoods, with strong commitment from both the government, private sector, and NGOs (other partners).

3. Development must be adjusted with a neighborhood’s social and cultural background. It must also show the local identity of that neighborhood, so that the community feels proud, and has a high sense of “place attachment” (and thus they do not sell their residences to other people). This can also improve the community’s participation in preserving and maintaining their place of residence.

4. From a design point of view, connectivity and integration with other parts of the city are needed in order to make a comfortable neighborhood.

5. Still from a design point of view, it is important that proper public spaces are available (streets, squares, parks, etc.). They must also be comfortable (tranquil, beautiful, safe), well-maintained by the community, and connected with other city public places.

6. From economic and socio-cultural point of view it is important that there are: lively building edges, various activities and functions of buildings, comfortable pedestrian,
active building nodes, well-preserved local characteristics of buildings, and well-preserved landmarks, both old and new. The aforementioned factors are important to enhance social activities, cultural development, and community's economic performance.

7. In general, a neighborhood must have a “story” that shows its unique characteristics and image. This “story” can later on be published as a “must visit” area advertisement (story telling). This is done while the visions and missions of that neighborhood are perpetually developed. Local municipalities and government play a big role in communicating and promoting these kinds of neighborhood, so that eventually there are healthy neighborhoods, in which their inhabitants, especially children, can enjoy their neighborhood by playing together in the alleys with lively nodes, “singing” in a livable neighborhood, and “being happy/dancing” in the available open spaces.
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Map of Jakarta city

Building form and skyline (Conservation Chinese style building) Bring unique point of interest to this old area of neighborhood.
Some areas/kampung before and after renovation

Scenery of Flats or Row Kampung with some facilities such as: Public/community park, toilet, children play-ground, mosque etc
From plan to reality through socialization to the community (persuasive approach):

(Photo from flats and row kampong’s images: Worldpress.com, Kompas news, Tribune news, Detik.com, Antara.com, Jakarta okezone.com, Metrotvnews.com, News Bisnis.com)
Bukchon Village, Seoul, South Korea (Picture 3)

Bukchon Hanock Village Map: Two interesting areas of Bukchon Hanock Village

Source: Tourist Map

Scenery of the Hanock village:
Art shop, Coffee shop, Galleries etc in the village
Galleries, Restaurant, Coffee shop and Pedestrian Shopping Street at Surrounding of the Village

(Photos taken by: Felia Srinaga)

Other public places and public facilities at surrounding of the village

(Photos taken by: Felia Srinaga)
Gamcheon Village, BUSAN, South Korea (Picture 4)

Scenery of the area:

Livable housings with painting and mural on the wall:
Village's area
Neighborhood Park, Market, and Shop:

(Photos taken by: Felia Srinaga)
Found Spaces: The Affordances of Urban Public Spaces for Adolescent and Youth

Abstract:

For most urbanites in Indonesia—especially in Jakarta, they do many activities in enclosed spaces or buildings. Adolescent and youngster looking for more comfortable places to hang-out, such as at the mall, cafe shops / restaurant, games room or at home to play games. The urban public spaces become less attractive to some of them. This is due to their various needs are not accommodated in those outdoor spaces.

For the majority of other adolescent and youngster who live in urban kampong, they use streets, front yards, and a part of urban spaces or corners of the city as a playground. They found an interesting space where meet the needs of their activities, either physical, recreation, social or expressive activities. Adolescent and youngster find a place for fulfill their needs in accordance with the affordances of the place.

By observing their daily activities in plaza, square, street and special places in the city, this paper would like to express where the places, what types of places, and what features and architectural elements that becomes their found spaces. There are six types of found spaces to be concluded: Habitual, enclosed, featured, trendy, functional, and relaxed place.

From some sketches of place that correspond to their expectations, mind mapping and behavioral map of activity in urban public spaces, this study was found that the adolescent and youngster’s found spaces are those that meet the following criteria: physical condition of space that can give them a sense of secure / protection, mysteries, enclosure; comfort in activities—especially in playing activities; pleasure; attraction; and environmental / natural context. Some features and architectural elements that are much preferred are the element of water and trees / plants / green.

Keywords: Found spaces, affordances, urban public spaces, adolescent, youth

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Introduction:

It is undeniable that the advance of technology and communication has made urbanites, adolescents and youths in particular, leave open spaces for their socializing place. Their daily routines are filled with studying at schools and at home, inside a room. Besides studying, they also watch TV, use the computer and use their cell-phones as their communication device at home. They are inseparable with computers and cell-phones, which they use for browsing (including working and studying), chatting, watching videos or movies, shopping, etc.

In their limited free time, these youngsters go to places like malls, coffee shops, cafes, shopping areas and games stores to hang out and socialize. All of these activities are indoor activities as well. Space/building owners utilize the abovementioned lifestyle as their business idea to provide free Wi-Fi areas, food-courts, game rooms, cinemas, etc. These places are chosen places for hang out and recreation, an escape from the burdens of the youngster’s studies. It is unfortunate that these places are located indoors with only limited (if any) open space with natural elements.

For balancing their lives in closed space and maintaining a healthy life, it is a common knowledge that humans are always in need of fresh air, natural light, natural environment and open space. Many of the youngsters who live in urban kampongs are used to doing their daily social or recreational activities out of their homes, in open/outdoor spaces. Open/outdoor spaces are an integral part of their lives as they talk, read, eat, drink and even study there. This is due to their financial conditions as they live in small and cramped houses where TVs or computers are not always available for studying or playing.

Alleyways are these youngsters’ main places of activities. These alleyways are not only the place for them to play, but also to socialize with friends, neighbors and relatives. Many open spaces of a city, such as the “spillover” places, “perching” places, and other places become the spots for the aforementioned activities.

Sometimes, youngsters play in these areas while their parents cook or do other activities. Naturally, these adolescents and youngsters need an open and wide space to play, do private activities, do activities with their peers and socialize. Thus, they look for places to fulfill these needs outside their homes. To play outdoors becomes a usual pastime for them. These outdoors places are unusually informal places such as stairs (in front of houses), school yards, bushes, alleyways, empty space under bridges, street corners, riverbanks and even empty fields under high voltage power poles (where they usually play soccer or badminton).
For the affluent youngsters who usually go to the malls or other indoor entertainment spots, enjoying the city's open spaces for their entertainment is also something that they want. They commonly go to outdoor spaces that are interesting refreshing places, both new ones and the ones that are already known to be social trendy places. They like to go out to the beaches, open parks, eco-parks, theme parks or other public squares with their friends or parents.

Going to these places require a special effort, a “capital” to fulfill what they want. Such capital can be ample time, transportation, enough money and companionship (be it family, friends, neighbors, etc.). Some of these youngsters make use of their limited free time to ride bicycles, go around with their motorcycles, take a stroll and hang out around their housing complexes or to get something light to eat from the nearby convenience stores. If they have time and if there are some people to accompany them to go out to have recreational activities, they might go further to more “formal” public places like city parks, theme parks, city squares or shopping streets.

There are actually numerous formal urban/outdoor public areas that these youngsters like. It is the architects’ and city planners’ role to create interesting outdoor spaces that is of the city’s inhabitants liking, including the adolescents and youngsters. In their limitation of time and capital to go to places that can be used for daily activities, these adolescents and youngsters look for places and eventually find informal places that become their “secret” places.

Such places are termed “found space” and these youngsters use it as they need. Generally, found spaces serve people's varied needs. They offer a comfortable place to rest, the opportunity for the people to be outdoors and a fit well place for planned activities. Sometimes, these places are simple ones that might have been known for a long time. New and interesting places that these youngsters and their peers found are also a part of that “found space.” On one hand, they become attached with some of such places. Yet on the other hand, they only visit some of such places once or a couple of times and then are detached from them.

This study examines the types of places that become their “found space.” This study also pays attention to architectural features and elements that form the “affordance” of such found space, so that adolescents and youngsters can use those places to do their outdoor activities. The findings of this study are hopefully useful for city planning as a whole to create healthy outdoor places that adolescents and youngsters like.
Activities and Urban Public Spaces:

A healthy city is a city that proportionally planned in balance between buildings and open spaces (Gehl, 2010 and Carr, 1992). Open spaces, formal or informal, allow a city’s residents to do their activities and interact with each other well. A good interaction between public space and public life will lead to good architecture that supports a healthy city (Gehl, 2010 and Lennard, 2000). This interaction can be seen from how efficiently a city uses its open spaces as a place for its citizens to do their activities. There are two types of open spaces. First is the formal public space. It is well designed yet is not frequently and intensely used, such as parks, squares, pedestrians and shopping streets. Second are the open spaces among buildings or on the edges of the streets. They are used much more frequently and intensely.

Physical urban planning is not the only factor to consider in a study of city public spaces and the activities of their users. Other disciplines, such as social psychology, have to be taken into account. Jan Gehl and Birgitte Svarre in their book How to Study Public Life (2013, page 60) argue that character of city life, public spaces and the activities in those public spaces must not be observed too narrowly. Gehl gives an example that activities along a shopping street must not exclusively be categorized as “shopping,” since it also has other functions in fulfilling one’s social needs. Such needs include: the need to see other people or simply to be in the same space as others, the need for social affirmation, to see what is going on, for exercise, for light and air, and so on (Gehl, 2013, page 61). From this explanation, it is safe to say that the study of the use of public spaces is not only about the design quality and usage, but also about how far a certain place is seen, felt, and thought to be a place to fulfill its users’ needs.

In this context, this study observes the following: the public places in Jakarta that are potential as a found space, the activities done in such places, and the motivation behind the people who go to those places. Fifty eight (58) adolescents and youngsters from 12 to 17 years old, coming from different areas in Indonesia and have lived for more than two years in Jakarta are the subjects of this study. They were asked to answer some questionnaires, to draw a sketch of a city space that they like and to create a mind map of what they do daily (from and to home, school and public spaces). Twelve out of these 58 subjects were chosen for more in-depth interviews to study their reasons to choose certain places as a “found space” for their activities and their reasons to leave some of them as well.

This study is mainly divided into two parts:
First Part: Observing the subject and analyzing the findings by comparing them with some public space theories. The findings used for this part is not only from the 58 aforementioned subjects, but also from a previous study done by Felia Srinaga (2006). Those study tried to observe the aspects that encourage residents want to visit urban public spaces. The respondents for this study were general public who use urban public spaces (such as parks, squares and streets/pedestrian malls). This study found that there are three aspects that determine whether a public place can be a favorite place to visit or become a “place attachment” or not:

1. Attachment aspect (or how one relates to a certain space). This aspect includes cognitive, emotional/affective, con-active/social bonds in a person to decide his/her choice of public space.

2. Comfort aspect. This aspect includes physical convenience, security and psychological comfort.

3. Subjective belief aspect. This includes: the expectation that a certain public space can fulfill their needs, the hope that they can belong to a certain social status and the image of the place.

From these three aspects, there are some questions are formed:

1. What kind of formal or informal public space that people like? How often do they visit that place? What activities do they do there?

2. What is interesting about their found space? With whom do they go there? Why are they interested? What are their reasons for going there?

3. How do they know that place? What kind of place is ideal for them? Etc.

Second Part: Conducting the survey (questionnaires), analyzing the survey’s results, obtaining the pictures and mind maps from the aforementioned 58 subjects and interviewing the twelve (12) interviewees. The twelve interviewees will be determined from the completeness of their answers in the questionnaires given, the pictures of their ideal public spaces, detailed mind maps and some other factors. There are some adolescents’ ideal public spaces:
There are three important conclusions from the analysis in this part of the study:

a. In order to draw adolescents and youngsters to and to make them find their “found public space,” few terms have to be fulfilled:

- The place has to be open and fresh. The place also has to have natural and fresh air in it.
- The place has to be unique and special meaning and features.
- The place has to be covered by trees or other architectural features.
- The place is mentioned by their peers a lot both from chatters and on social media.
- The place has enough space for people to relax, play and sit around.
- The place has a convenience store, a food stand/food stall, or hawker/vendor.
- The place allow visitors to do whatever they want to do, such as meeting friends, having conversations, doing some recreational activities, exercising or simply relaxing.

b. Places that they select as the place for their planned/unplanned activities are categorized based on the distance between those places and their places of residence. From the survey, almost 80% of all respondents say that public spaces become the place where they escape their boring learning activities inside buildings and confined closed spaces. Here are some found spaces:

- With the reason “just going outside of the house,” they look for and found “found space” that is not too far from their places of residence. Normally, they stroll around their neighborhoods alone. They go out to get some fresh air, go to convenience stores (or traditional shops/food stall/warung etc) along the neighborhood streets, sit and relax on the stairs in front of the house, relax under big trees or relax in other covered places.
Fig. 2: Sitting/relaxing on the steps

(drawing by: Santoni and Endy)

Fig. 3: Relaxing and getting some food/drink

(drawing by: Endy)

Fig. 4: Relaxing and getting some food/drink

(drawing by: Santoni) (drawing by: Endy)
• To intentionally go to places that are farther away to do recreational activities, relax or play, the respondents go with friends or parents. These “found places” can be a little bit farther from their homes, schools, or other communal spaces (such as churches and mosques).

![Fig.5: Recreational Park](image)

(Drawing by: Santoni and Endy)

![Fig.6: Shopping/Eating arcade/street](image)

(Drawing by: Endy)

• Curiosity can also be another reason for them to go to open spaces. Such spaces cannot fully be said as “found space,” as they might have been known to be unique. These places usually become a trend among adolescents and youngsters. Adolescents and youngsters who go here usually want to seek social recognition from their peers. These places are usually visited only a couple of times with friends or relatives.
c. Adolescents and youngsters perceive the places that become their found space to be suitable in fulfilling their needs of a space to do their daily, social or recreational activities. They also found the places accordance to the level of affordance of space: perceive affordance, utilize or functional affordance, and shape affordance (Gibson, 1979).

In accordance with the levels achieved in their interaction with the space or object, sometimes they face limitations to carry out their activities. “Capital” limitations usually restrict the youngsters and adolescents ability to do the abovementioned activities. Hence, special “facility” or “capital” are needed. Such “facility/capital” includes: companionship (friends), transportation and money availability. Oftentimes, “capital” limitations limit the adolescents and youngsters to become the “agents of change” for the “finding” of a public space (found space).

By observing their outdoor activities, both in formal or informal public open spaces, it can be concluded that relaxing, playing and pastime activities dominate adolescents’ and youngsters’ time in public outdoor spaces. Some other activities that they do (alone, with parents or with peers) are as the following table shows:
Adolescents and youngsters actually do the activities shown above because of their need to do some activities in a particular place. Certainly, they use these spaces to fulfill their needs and do their activities. Here are some ways adolescents and youngsters make use of these spaces: doing recreational activities, doing social activities, exercising, getting fresh air, fulfilling daily needs (routine activities or activities specifically done on special occasions) and doing special activities like watching shows, etc.

The findings of this study is in line with the study of environmental needs and values (Kuller;1973) which shows that in order to fulfill one's needs, someone utilizes and activated perceived spaces. The needs/values of public open spaces can be summarized as:

1) Secure and Healthy.

2) Comfort: spaciousness, quietness, light, nature, fresh air, easy access, etc.

3) Efficiency: convenience, (close to school, churches, mosque, public transportation etc), recreation area, good linkage, etc.

4) Personal development: needs for privacy, identity, territorial control, personal expression/ freedom / independence, environmental mastery and scale, familiarity etc.

5) Social development: needs for communication, interactive activities.

6) Administration: economy, management efficiency, adaptability, agency and professional image/social status etc.

These six needs of adolescents and youngsters drive them to find places to fulfill their needs. Those places are found both indoor and outdoor. These adolescents and youngsters perceive their surroundings and they assess whether a place can be used to fulfill their needs and do their activities.

---

### Table 1: Activities in public spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual/small group activities:</th>
<th>Social and large group activities:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resting; eating; drinking; buying; sitting on; watching; talking; walking; reading; writing/drawing; contemplating; playing, e.g.: kite, sliding on bike, running, jumping etc; playing games / electronic; sports, e.g.: soccer, badminton; crossing over; and other forms of recreation.</td>
<td>Resting; eating; drinking; buying; jogging; sitting; watching; walking; cycling; talking; playing, e.g.: ball, kite, badminton, splashing, running/jumping, etc; sports; enjoying attractions/shows, showing attractions or perform/act, and other forms of social recreation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Affordances of Urban Public Spaces and Found Places:

Adolescents and youngsters holistically and ecologically assess objects around them to get the meaning of those objects. Gibson argues that this is called “affordances,” which means the environmental functional or “benefit” of an object/stimuli (Fisher et al, 1984:24). As mentioned before, Gibson argues that every object/stimuli in an environment shows their unique qualities. The perceivers then assess those qualities and make decisions regarding the assessed object (in this case: public spaces).

Affordances refer to the physical properties of an object or environment (setting) that enable it to be used for some activity (Gibson, 1979 and Fisher et al, 1984). Affordances also enable the discovery of possibilities, so people (including adolescent and youth) can use public spaces and appropriating and adapting them for their own purposes. The physical properties are characteristics and configurations of the object or setting that not only afford behaviors but aesthetics experiences as well.

By physically changing an object or setting, we can, and constantly do, change its affordances. Even if we do not change the affordances of an object or setting, their usefulness and meaning may change with the needs, and the cultural and individual background of the individual who perceives them (Lang, 1987 and Bonnes, 1995).

With this understanding, it is safe to say that adolescents and youngsters give meanings to known spaces as found spaces where they do activities that they need and want to do. Found spaces are places that enable people to exercise their freedom of choice, allowing them to be active pursuers of their own interest (Proshansky et al, 1970). Before reaching a decision, they first explore these spaces in order to find a place that suits their needs.

Berlyne, in his concept about exploration, explains that one will explore one’s surroundings that they encounter if there is a stimulus from the surroundings or there is something in those environments that is peculiarly interesting. Berlyne also claims that there are some factors in determining an “interesting place,” such as: complexity, novelty, incongruity and the element of surprise (Fisher, 1984). Adolescents and youngsters not only find places to do their activities, but also explore distinctive/unique/special places (something not commonly seen or full of surprises) and mark those places as their find spaces.

Apart from what Berlyne argues, found spaces are also determined by the preferences of these youngsters. S. Kaplan and R. Kaplan states that some parts of an environment
can become one's preference and it is determined by: coherence, texture, closeness to its surroundings, spaciousness, various stimuli and mysteries hidden in that place (Fisher, 1984:43).

Berlyne’s views regarding the factors that make a place interesting and S. Kaplan’s and R. Kaplan’s ideas regarding preferences show that there are some criteria that a place has to fulfill to be chosen as the youngsters’ found places (to do their desired activities). Rikard Kuller, in addition to the aforementioned two views, gives a more complete explanation (in his research) regarding aesthetical factors and their relationship with the perception of a beautiful and preferred environment (Kuller, 1973: 185). In perceiving an environment, one will assess that environment and then give meanings (affordances) for it. These are some factors that affect the selection of “found places”: Pleasantness, Complexity, Unity, Enclosed, Potency, Social status, Affection, and Originality.

These factors also play a role when one assesses a certain place’s affordance and when one makes his/her decision to use a place for their activities. Rivlin’s study “Found spaces: Freedom of choice in public life” identifies four different found spaces: staircases in front of grand public building, “perching places”, “spillover” places and places where vendors were present. Activities done in these places are mostly pastime activities, eating and drinking. Selling, buying, performing street performance and other social activities (such as conversing and hanging out) are also found in these places.

A little bit different from Rivlin’s research is what I found in Jakarta. Here are some outdoor places’ location that become the choice and preference (as found space) for adolescents and youngsters in Jakarta: at the end of the streets, quiet streets, at edges of open-ended streets on which to sit or lean or some areas large enough for different uses, staircases/ step in front of buildings, streets by the railways, under the bridges, under big trees and in squares between buildings or under high voltage electricity pole.

Here are some activities observed in those places: playing, relaxing, eating and drinking in convenience stores or warung and conversing. These activities are usually found when they pass through streets commonly they go through. From this study, which observes adolescents’ and youngsters’ needs of public spaces, activities they do there, places where they usually go to and the perceived affordances of the urban public space, I can conclude that there are six types of found spaces observed. Each of these six completes each other in fulfilling adolescents’ and youngsters’ needs of doing activities outdoor.

These six found spaces are:
1. Relaxed place: Is a place that is used to hassle–free/ loosen up oneself from many problems and exhaustion, both physical and mental. This place becomes the place to relax, have meal, converse, meet up with friends, and other relaxing activities. The features that this place has to have are natural elements such as trees, flowers, water, natural stones and enough (yet not too much) sunshine.

2. Enclosed place: Is a place for social or personal development. This is a place for resting, talking, eating, drinking, reading etc. The features that this place has to have are: shady, enclosed, cool, welcoming, has many trees, has sitting areas, etc.

3. Featured place: Is a place that has many architectural elements that can stimulate people who see them (many interesting / unique things to see, to hear, to feel, to touch, to smell good, and to taste, and to offer street furniture and landscapes). These stimuli can include: mystery, novelty, affection, pleasantness, complexity, unity, enclosed and other perceived aesthetical elements and affordances. This place becomes a place to do activities that one wants, according to its affordances from its perceived elements.

4. Habitual place: Is a place where they do their daily activities. Usually it is located at the ends of the streets, intersections, roadsides, schoolyards, yards in front of the house, etc. This place functions as a place to unwind, converse, get some snacks and other daily activities. The main conditions that this place needs to fulfill are that it is easily accessible, cool and comfortable.

5. Trendy place: Is a place that is visited out of curiosity or to fulfill one’s needs of social recognition in society. This place is a place that increase their social standing, expands their knowledge and develops better social interaction. Commonly, this place is visited out of its “coolness,” its image, its uniqueness and how up to date the place is.

6. Functional place: Is a place that has versatile functions depending on its users’ desires and needs. This place becomes a place that can be used to do much-needed activities, such as selling, etc. This place is commonly simple, as long as it has wide and pleasant open space with some greenery. In this place, adolescent and youth can easily utilize and change or shape the affordances of place. That way, it functionally can fulfill its users’ needs.
Besides doing their activities in these “found spaces,” these youngsters sometimes are also seen playing in dangerous places. They are not aware with the danger that that place poses to their activities. That place simply becomes a place to fulfill their needs of a place to play. This is in line with the understanding that affordances do not possess “coercive” or “invitational qualities”. In addition, the various affordances of an object or setting do not imply that it will be used. Affordances may either support or limit activities; they do not necessarily generate or “trigger” an outcome (Helf, 1997). The affordances of the environment are what it offers, what it provides or furnishes, either for good or for ill” (Gibson, 1979, p.127).

For that reason, city planners, architects, sociologists, educators, experts from other fields and policy makers need to collaborate in discussing what kind of space that youngsters need to support their holistic development (such as cognitive, psychomotor, and affective aspects). Another factor that has to be considered is that these places have to become interesting for them. That way, they will likely want to play or do their activities in these “dangerous” places. Available formal spaces not only need to be planned with efficient and solid structural, environmental and physical planning, but also healthy and interesting found places for youngsters to do their activities outside their usual places. For example: greenery is needed along the riverside to interest them. Lush and cool pedestrian paths can also be an interesting urban design strategy (in this case) among many others.

The following table shows the needs/values of public space for adolescents and youngsters, activities they do on the site, places they often go to do their activities and the types of their found spaces:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Needs / values</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Found places and Features/criteria of place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Natural comfort, physical and mental health.</td>
<td>Playing, sitting on, walking around, lingering, eating, drinking, sightseeing, waiting for friends, passing time, taking a stroll, running, cycling, roller skating, exercising, etc.</td>
<td>In front of houses, roadsides, end of streets, squares and fields, riversides.</td>
<td>Relaxed places; spacious, coherent, shady, greenery, many trees, water, fresh air/wind, sun, natural environment and soft-texture elements, smooth surface/smooth slope, soft streetscape/landscape and streets furniture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Personal development</td>
<td>Relaxing, reading, contemplating, playing games, etc.</td>
<td>Staircases in front of the house, under the trees, under the bridge, enclosed square or enclosed places</td>
<td>Enclosed places: shady, enclosed spaces, trees, enclosed urban structure, or mysterious/hidden features in these places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Social development</td>
<td>Playing (such as soccer, kites), conversing, taking a stroll, shopping, sightseeing, etc.</td>
<td>Staircases in front of the house or public buildings, small or large squares, fields, roadsides sidewalk areas, riversides, areas along railways, crossroads.</td>
<td>Featured places: Places with natural, art or urban features, have diverse stimuli, spaciousness or places with a sense of mystery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>Habitual places: short distance from places commonly visited, closeness to surrounding, availability of convenience stores and street vendors/warungs.</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Stop by to play, wait for friends, buy meals in street vendor/warung, communicate, etc.</td>
<td>Schoolyard, church yard, mosque yard, alleyways, street vendors/warungs encountered on their way to school or around their homes, street vendors/hawkers/warungs at the end of streets, “spillover places,” “perching places,” etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Eating, drinking, hanging out, sightseeing, seeing a show/attraction, shopping, etc</td>
<td>Open spaces such as: squares, sidewalks, and places in the corners/nodes of public buildings. These places are already popular or become popular and are used for new dining areas, shopping areas, or entertainment areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Recreation, shopping, selling, seeing attractions/festivals, and sitting around, running, cycling, playing and even doing spontaneous activities that are desirable or needed.</td>
<td>Urban open spaces to do all kinds of activities, ranging from relaxing, playing, selling, shopping (in this case there is a change of space function into flea market), exercising, and seeing shows.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Social status/social image</strong></td>
<td><strong>Trendy places:</strong> Buildings/places that are already or becoming popular (old/new)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Functional places:** Easily accessible, easily visible, wide enough for the desired/needed activities.
Conclusion:

The concept of feeling of enclosed space is still of vital importance in the place to be founded. It performs affordances of a place to be activated by the adolescent and youth. For children or smaller adolescent, open and greenery places will have more valences for them. It is appropriate to conclude that the findings tend to sustain the five aspects of concern indicated at the outset of this study:

1. An urban city space can become a found place for them, depending on how they holistically perceive that space and its affordances as they need. They see, feel, assess the space and make a decision regarding it, whether it can be a place to do their activities and fits their needs. There are six needs for an open space: needs for enjoying nature and getting a healthy mind and body, needs for personal development, needs for social development, needs for efficiency, needs for social status, and needs for using spaces for their own way or the activities happen to be present.

2. A place can become an interesting place to be used as found space because of the collaboration of all elements that form the space. People dynamically perceive all of these elements. Age, gender and experience differences play a role in determining the types of found spaces. To discuss this further, environmental psychology is crucial in supporting the studies in architecture, planning, geography, sociology and urban design.

3. There are six places that become adolescents’ and youths’ found spaces:

   1) Relaxed places,
   2) Enclosed places,
   3) Featured places,
   4) Habitual places,
   5) Trendy places, and
   6) Functional places.

4. Architectural elements and features of these places can become the criteria of a found space. Human interaction with urban public space is complex in nature. There are some features observed: enclosed, spaciousness, small but mysterious places, diversity of stimuli, shady places, available greenery and places that has its own originality, natural elements (water and light) and artistic elements (buildings with unique edges, bridges, stairs, etc.)

5. There are always informal found places in a well-planned city. Some forming elements from simple to complex in an “outward look” are perceived by people and become that space’s “affordances.” That space then becomes a new found space for one’s activities.
This study is hoped to give an alternative idea for outdoor spaces that have their own interests for adolescents and youngsters in this digital age. That being said, these youngsters can hopefully draw themselves out of their “gadget world,” which is an indoor activity. It is a challenge for architects and urban designers alike to create green, healthy and natural (that have natural fresh air, sun, wind, greenery, water, etc) urban public space as a healing environment. These places are not only as a place to do their activities, but also as a place where they can get a healthy atmosphere (both physically and mentally); develop cognitively, affectively, personally and socially.

Although similar studies have been conducted before, the fast development of the lifestyles of the young people requires a perpetual study of this topic. Other studies are also required not only in terms of interesting design, but also interesting activities, promotion and space management. Such research is needed to balance the interesting “spots” in popular or trending areas/buildings. Further discussion from different fields is therefore needed.
**Bibliography:**


COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION TO COMBAT POVERTY AND CARE FOR THEIR COMMON HOMES (CASE STUDY: KAMPONG MAUK, TANGERANG, INDONESIA).

ABSTRACT

Urban kampung is oftentimes a forgotten aspect of the rapid development of cities and suburbs. These remaining kampungs are poorly maintained and unsanitary, which leave their inhabitants socially, culturally, economically and healthily unattended. In the last two decades, Jakarta and its satellites (one of which is Tangerang) have grown rapidly, both physically and economically. Tangerang as one of the satellite cities of Jakarta continues to build and try to keep the urban kampungs of the city as sustainable kampungs by preserving the physical buildings, natural environment, and other local potentials that they have. Kampung Mauk, which is located near the coast, is one of developed settlements in Tangerang. Although this kampung has some physical and economic problems, it still has some good social life (such as spirit of working together), cultural potential and natural environment to develop. Considering the problems and potentials of this kampong, we involve the community to participate in healing and caring for their common homes (community) as well as their shared environment. Physical development of “kampong Mauk” has been started by both the government and by the NGO (Habitat for Humanity Indonesia) in the last three years. Nevertheless, this community needs to continually maintain and develop social, cultural and economic activities in their everyday life. The aim of this study is to obtain a model of community participation in the physical, economy, social and culture development (sustainable development) of Kampong. This study will also plan various programs within social, economic and cultural sphere.

Keywords:
Community Participation; Combat Poverty; Care for Common Homes; Sustainable Development

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I. BACKGROUND OF STUDY:

The expansion of city kampung in Indonesian cities like Jakarta and Tangerang often leaves its residences with their problems and needs unaddressed. Rapid developments in city centers and suburban areas affect the development in city kampung. Such rapid developments often result in city kampung being dirty, unsanitary and poor. These conditions make city kampung labeled as places with high criminal rates, prone to fire and unsanitary. Thus, city kampung ends up being pushed away from city centers or modernized like its surroundings.

Expensive city space forces city kampung to be evicted. Real estate, offices, shopping centers, superblocks and apartments constructions leave almost no space for vegetation, playing area and other communal needs. Cultural needs are therefore neglected. Developments done by various developers often leave city kampung without its identity. This leads to the lack of sense of belonging of its inhabitants.

The main problems of city kampung development lie not only in the neglected state of its buildings and environment, but also in the problems of poverty and socio-cultural problems. City kampung that have has revitalized with better facilities is usually not well taken care of after a few years. The lack of sense of belonging, maintenance knowledge and awareness to live a healthy life make such kampung look neglected and its community remains in low-income economy. There are other cases where some people sell their newly revitalized houses to get some extra money and live farther from the city center with cheaper rent. Thus, there has been an increase of city kampung expansion in Tangerang, which is one of Jakarta's satellite cities.

Mauk district, located in North Tangerang, is the study object for a model of sustainable and independent kampung. This kampung is chosen because it is one of the kampung which is rather behind in its development compared to other kampung in Tangerang. It is also a community with relatively very low income of just about US$ 79 per month. Despite being surrounded by modern and developed residential and industrial areas, this kampung is physical and economic states are still alarming. Another reason of why Mauk is chosen is because of the former cooperation done between Habitat for Humanity Indonesia (HfHI) and the local residents. The people in Mauk are very cooperative and have started to accept revitalization efforts. Mauk also has a lot unexploited natural resources and some historical sites that can be turned developed for tourism purposes, adding income to the locals.

Learning from the problems of kampung development in the past and seeing the potentials Mauk has, this study aims to investigate and suggest sustainable kampung planning with participatory method. Participatory method is used as one solution to involve the local residents in the development of their kampung. Such involvement is needed to ensure the continuation of the kampung maintenance and to discourage transfer of ownership (and also to grow the sense of belonging and sense of place). The objective of this study is to get
suggestions from kampung residents regarding their physical, social, economic and cultural needs. This study also aims to find the model of sustainable kampung planning, which can improve living standards, fight poverty and sustainably maintain the kampung itself.

II. KAMPONG MAUK-TANGERANG CITY’s PROFILE:

Case studies from this research took place in kampong Mauk-Tangerang. The sub-district of Mauk in the northern area of Tangerang district, is one of the locations chosen by HfHI as a focus area for its’ holistic community based housing solutions. Two and a half hours from the city of Jakarta, it is bordered by the Javanese Sea to the north, Kimiri sub-district to the west, Sukadiri sub-district to the east and Rajeg sub-district to the south. Covering an area of 40,095km², Mauk contains 12 villages with an overall population of 77,599 people (39,626 men and 37,973 women). 1.
From Mauk’s twelve villages, Habitat for Humanity Indonesia has identified six priority locations which according to the levels of poverty, housing need and water, sanitation, hygiene (WaSH), and public toilet issues, have the greatest need for HfH’s community based housing solutions. While further in-depth assessment will be made into the needs in these areas as work progresses, initial surveying indicates the villages of Marga Mulya, Kedung Dalem, Ketapang, Gunung Sari, Tanjung Anom and Sasak have the greatest need when cross sectioned against the above criteria, also taking into consideration the status of land ownership which affects HfH’s ability to work in an area. 2.

1Mauk District Office, Kecamatan Mauk dalam angka 2011, Table 4.3.6 Number of Families by level of welfare in Mauk district 2010, pg 70. 2 Habitat for Humanity Indonesia (HfH’s) report, 2015, Concept note of the need of decent pre school building in the village.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Location &amp; Land area km²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marga Mulya</td>
<td>6,803 people</td>
<td>Northern Mauk bordering the sea: 5,360km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,578 HH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,520 men, 3,283 women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanjung Anom</td>
<td>6,857 people</td>
<td>Northern Mauk bordering the sea: 3,620km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1603 HH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,526 men, 3,331 women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketapang</td>
<td>6,214 people</td>
<td>Northern Mauk bordering the sea: 4,186km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1328 HH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,119 men, 3,095 women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kedung Dalem</td>
<td>7,774 people</td>
<td>South Mauk, bordering Rajeg district; 3,600km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1504 HH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,937 men, 3,837 women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunung Sari</td>
<td>4,085 people</td>
<td>South/West Mauk, bordering Rajeg &amp; Kemiri districts; 3,215km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>821 HH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,085 men, 2,000 women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasak</td>
<td>4,949 people</td>
<td>South Mauk, bordering Rajeg district; 3,190km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>977 HH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,584 men, 2,365 women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Location &amp; Land area km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Livelihood incomes in Mauk are heavily reliant on seasonal daily labour jobs in rice fields, the fishing industry (fisherman), religion teachers, and where possible, factory work, supplemented by small businesses selling food, small merchant, construction labours, driving becak or as ojek drivers/motorcycle driver. Those who live closer to the sea often work as day labourers on fishing boats, but this too is unreliable and seasonal.

Their income per month is no more than US$ 79. It means many are unable to have savings to build a decent home, proper sanitation facilities or to renovate existing homes.

This study is conducted in Marga Mulya, one of the kampung in need of better housing and facilities. Marga Mulya is a part of Mauk district with many environmental and physical problems. It is also a very poor kampung in Tangerang. Demographically, it has heterogeneous population, with Islam as the dominant religion. Javanese, Hindu and Chinese traditions coexist within this community. Although economically rather poor, this community has a well-maintained socio-cultural life. People here celebrate religious and socio-cultural celebrations together. Situated close to the coastline, Mauk has a tropical climate with 28-32 o C of normal temperature. Coconut trees around the kampung make ecological tourism and home industry two potential further developments.

III. PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:

Kampung Mauk is located near the coast and relatively flat contoured. These conditions combined with the observation from the researcher’s team show that temperature at noon-time tends to be very hot. The flat contoured area is utilized by the locals of Desa Margamulya for agriculture. The coast also allows them to be fishermen. Desa Margamulya consists of several Neighborhood Associations (Rukun Tetangga) with sporadic developments according to the needs of different landowners. Paths leading to the village are filled with coconut trees and abandoned green areas. Geographical environment of Desa Margamulya is also flat contoured.

With these geographical conditions, immediate responses in handling environmental and physical issues are needed (Colantonio, 2011). Physical problems in this area are: infrastructures, utilities, and tiny amount of available drainage systems. Unsanitary buildings and insufficient space in important buildings or facilities are other kinds of physical problems seen in this community.

For the past 3 years, HfHI has built several facilities, infrastructures, and settlements there. We were actively involved with HfHI in planning and designing a sustainable model for the kampung. These planning and designing processes successfully produced several house designs, rumah tumbuh (growth houses) designs, shop houses designs, multifunction halls and so forth. These buildings were made using local materials and were built together with the residents of the kampung themselves. These buildings serve as possible alternatives for buildings constructed by HfHI and other previously constructed buildings in the kampung.
Figure 2: Physical Condition

Figure 3: Infrastructure, drainage and sanitation
IV. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ISSUES:

Physical and environmental developments are not the only aspects needed to successfully develop a kampong. Social, cultural, economic, and psychological issues of the community should be handled as much as the aforementioned physical and environmental problems. Beside physical and environmental issues, there are other interesting issues observed in Kampong Mauk.

Daily customs in Desa Margamulya, Kampung Mauk are still similar to the one in Kampong Mauk in general, in which family interactions and relationships are still prioritized by the community. Family interactions and relationships are the foundations of daily activities, including decision making. Warmth, hospitality, and friendliness are customary in this kampung society.

The leadership system of the kampung community is strongly affected by 2 stakeholders: formal leaders (village head and staffs) and informal leaders (elders, religious leaders, senior members). Important policies are always discussed and decided by these leaders. There are two noticeable ways of life in this community: togetherness and spirit of working together. These things are evident when they welcomed HfHI in their village and how they managed the aids given to them by the government and private companies. These are several systems in Kampung Mauk:
A. Economic System

Most of Margamulya’s residents are farmers and fishermen. An interesting fact is the majority of agricultural field used by Margamulya’s farmer is not owned by themselves. Margamulya’s farmers are paid workers with the revenue ratio of 1:4. This kind of approach is also implemented by the fishermen, which means Margamulya’s fishermen rent boats and get paid by the amount of fish they caught. Besides farming and fishing, there are many other options, such as becoming industrial labors in Tangerang, construction laborers, ojek/motor-cycle driver, and so forth.

These kinds of occupations are also used by the farmers and fishermen when they have no fields or boats for their activities. Other possible occupations are teachers, village officials – formal officials who would develop the village and manage the programs set by the government. The presence of HfHI has given new jobs for the community, such as becoming partner from the community for HfHI, who will make sure that HfHI’s programs are implemented fully in the kampung community.

Our observation also shows that there are several houses opening up small groceries shops or warung (selling daily needs and snacks for children). Besides that, there are also several local material shops, selling construction materials such as bamboos and bricks. Providing clean water for the community is also a common trade among the residents there, as it requires quite an amount of effort and time to find clean water in this kampung (some houses do not have access to clean water). Economic system in Margamulya is managed autonomically and individually by each person in this kampung.
The average income of Margamulya’s residents is less than 1 million rupiahs or equal with around 79 USD per month. The main issue is the some of the people in the village do not have any permanent jobs. Hence, they always want to find any part-time jobs. It requires an immediate response and good management to develop and create a more sustainable and reliable economic system here.

B. Social System

As mentioned before, Desa Margamulya’s social system is based on family relationship and togetherness. Families of Desa Margamulya are kind and open; they know each other very well, which explains their strong bond. Such togetherness is strongly felt when they do something together. Solidarity and propinquity among the villagers are clearly proven when our team arrived there and was welcomed by the kampung officials.

HfHI also gives testimonies regarding the hospitality and friendliness of the kampung residents. As an example, when they were planning and designing physical aspects of the village, every villager was involved in this process by planning or designing together. They also gave their land ownership certificates to the Head of the village, making the whole mapping process more convenient. Besides that, they also could cooperate very well with HfHI in deciding together which settlement should be renovated first. As a recreational facility, there is a flea market, bazaar and playground for children every once a week. This flea market takes place in an open field, which is also used as a playground for the children everyday.

C. Cultural System

There are two main factors affecting the cultural system of Desa Margamulya: their beliefs and their occupations. Since the majority of the population is Muslim, the cultural system existent here is mainly affected by Islamic values. Besides Islam, there are other beliefs among the locals, which are Hinduism, Buddhism, and Christianity. Religious activities from these different beliefs are usually held in their own religious buildings and facilities such as Mosque, Temple or sometimes in the open field.

Another unique cultural activity from Kampung Mauk is the pencak silat – Indonesian martial arts, sunatan (circumcision ceremony), and multi-cultural wedding ceremony – although predominantly all of them are influenced by Betawi culture (which is surely influenced by Chinese culture too). This community has a strong nationalistic feeling, which is evident during the Independence Day celebration, when there are a lot of activities and traditional games held here, such as pine climbing, sack race, and so forth.

Climate, geographical conditions, and local resources give a great impact toward this community’s culture formation in constructional and residential aspect. Traditional homes are usually made of coconut wood; walls are made of woven bambooes (gedhek); ceilings are made of bamboos or logs; roof tiles are made of clays; floors are used to be made of clays in
the past, but, they are now made of cements and ceramics. The people are always working together and helping each other in building traditional residences without any specific designs. This culture of building new houses together has given the people of this kampung a strong foundation for processing materials from their area to build traditional houses or other useful buildings. Such traditional houses usually have a porch for the inhabitants to gather and talk to each other, a huge family room to sit together with the family members, and several bedrooms for each family member. Kitchen and bathroom are located at the back of the house and usually are without walls with barely acceptable sewer. The kitchen is usually a room with a quite big hole for the stove. Here, home is the place to have good rest and gather around with family members after work.

Our observation of the geographic conditions, economic system, social life, and culture in Kampung Mauk, together with the results of focus group discussion (part of the community Based Participatory research) have successfully resulted in a list of the important needs of this community. The planning and designing of homes, multi-functional halls, other public facilities, and every program in many aspects of this community (such as economic, social, and cultural) are all based on the results of the observation and discussion. This more sustainable development model for this kampung is expected to be able to fight poverty and raise the awareness of the locals to continually maintain their place of residence.

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V. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATORY PROCESS AND DESIGN:

The healthy development of an urban kampung required the residents’ awareness and participation to partake in the development and maintenance of their own place of residence (Hester, 2006). Community Based Participatory Research is not only about theory or design, but also a chance for the local residents to partake in identifying their own needs, coming up with a solution to design problems and deciding what suits their conditions and needs most (Taylor et. al., 2006). Another meaning of this research method is it serves as an offer for locals to be socially responsible and collaborative in a partnership as CBPR gives opportunities for an interdisciplinary cooperation to solve communal problems (Simonsen, 2013). This participatory concept is applied in Mauk involving the community,
HfHI, academicians, experts, business people and the government. Such cooperation are
executed in some steps as follows:

First, the cooperation between HfHI and the local community. This cooperation has pro-
ductively resulted in the renovation of 20% of the buildings and also communal facilities
that need renovating. This project was done with some aids from private donators to
provide for the materials needed.

Second, the sustainable development of the kampung. At this point, our team helps HfHI
as a planner and designer. We divide this task into two steps: physical and environmental
development concept and economic, social and cultural development concept. These plans
are hoped to sustainably develop and maintain the kampung, in which its people can earn
more income and maintain the development done.

This sustainable development model does not only involve green architecture (which
saves energy and uses local materials), but also places an importance in the local cultural
identity and the development of social responsibility and independence to maintain one's
environment (Lennard, 2015).

**CONCEPT AND MODEL:**

Based on the observation conducted and suggestions from the locals, we come up with the
following work plan:

1). Physical design and renovation, worths 40%
2). Economic Development, worths 25%
3). Social-Cultural development, worths 25% 4). Partnership dan project management,
worths 10%
## Kampung Mauk Sustainable Development Concept:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEP</th>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
<th>POINT/WEIGHT</th>
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| I. Physical Design and Renovation (Environment, houses, facilities) | Overall quality: (Gehl, 2010; Colantonio, 2011)  
1. Health  
2. Comfort/microclimate  
3. Accessibility  
4. Security  
5. Safety  
6. Adequacy (houses and facilities)  
7. Sustainable buildings (local material and identity)  
8. Room Flexibility  
9. Mixed Function  
10. Spatial Enclosure (for social, cultural and economic activity) | 40 % |
| II. Economic Development | 1. Economic activities  
2. Environmental and Geographic potential  
3. Local potential  
4. Public market  
5. Economical Sustainability | 25 % |
| II. Socio-Cultural Development | 1. Everyday behavior activities  
2. Social-cultural activities  
3. Health Activities  
4. Education activities  
5. Local potencial and identity  
6. Community needs | 25 % |
| II. Partnership and project management | 1. Cooperation/Shared Expertise  
2. Maintenance | 10 % |
| | Total | 100% |
Kampung Mauk Sustainable Development Model:

A. Community Participatory Process on Physical Development:

There are four important steps for the first part, physical and environmental planning:

1). Gathering data and identifying problems in Mauk.

Problem identification is done through field observation and focus group discussion. There are three focus groups: locals whose houses are renovated already, locals whose houses are not yet renovated and community elders, religious leaders and government officials. Discussion is based on some previously checked criteria. From both the observation and discussion, several physical building problems are identified: lighting, ventilation, hygiene, waste and drainage problems, insufficient dimensions of rooms, improper building materials, lack of safety concern in anticipating fire, flood and earthquake, lack of clean water system availability, sewer system, garbage disposal management for health concern and public toilet. From the discussion, the locals also express their needs of a multi-purpose building for social gathering, communal discussion, religious activities and other functions. There are 10 criteria used to analyse physical concerns: **Health, Comfort/microclimate, Accessibility, Security, Safety, Adequacy (houses and facilities), Sustainable buildings (local material and identity), Room Flexibility, Mixed Function, and Spatial Enclosure.**
Based on this first part of the study, physical planning and development required are:
- Infrastructure improvement: clean water, sanitation, roads, drainage
- Grow House Design: horizontal and vertical
- Productive House Design: shophouse, etc.
- Multi-purpose building design

2). Conceptual Design.

From the focus group discussion, the researchers plan and design vertical and horizontal residential buildings, shophouses and multi-purpose buildings.

3). Design Development.

The result of our planning is discussed through Focus Group Discussion (FDG) II to get feedbacks. The feedbacks received are: additional rooms, spatial layout, materials, and so forth.

Figure 5: Focus Group Discussion Process for Understanding Community Needs and Gaining Feedback from the Inhabitants Themselves.
4). Final Design Proposal,

Using the feedbacks given, we revised and developed our design which resulted in a new design. This we propose together with economic and socio-cultural programs at the end of the study.

B. Community Participation Process on Economic, Social and Cultural Development:

The second part of our study regarding the programs to improve the community’s economic and socio-cultural activities is divided into four:

1). Identifying the economic and socio-cultural problems.

Problems are identified through design thinking, which involves participants in the identification process along with the need analysis and troubleshooting. This is conducted into three groups, just like FGD in the previous part of the study.

2). Concept of Design Workshop Program.

In this step, we design programs based on suggestions and needs of the community, natural resources and local potentials available and the lack of knowledge regarding healthy lifestyle and clean environment. To propose a workshop that can help the locals’ economy, we use five criteria in our analysis: Economic activities, Environment and Geography potentials, Local potential, Public market, and Economical Sustainability. Whereas to propose a workshop that can help the local’s socio-cultural life, we use six criteria: Everyday behavior activities, Social-cultural activities, Health Activities, Education activities, Local potential and identity, and Community needs. These are some programs that we develop, such as: clean and healthy kampung planning, shophouse designing, boarding house designing, closed or open flea market planning, educational seminar, etc.

3). Development of Design Workshop Program.

To develop all of the aforementioned plans, we worked together with other experts from different disciplines. This was to give the locals more understanding of the related matters. Some of these programs were executed as workshops, such as: how to manage household trash, how to manage a tourism kampung and how to make use of leftover materials (coconut shell, coconut tree, bamboo, etc.). These programs become a stimulus for the
locals to explore and design programs that are suitable to their own needs, factoring in the geographic natural potential and other local potentials they have.


From the execution and application of our plans through different workshops, we received feedbacks to revise our programs for fighting poverty, promoting healthy lifestyle and saving energy. The kampung community is now equipped with the required knowledge to improve their economic situation and socio-cultural activities in order to have a sustainable kampung.
Figure 8: Multi Fuction Building
VI. CONCLUSION:

Developing Mauk with Community Participation Method is basically not just a mean to gather information regarding housing design, but also to give opportunities for the local community to be actively involved in this endeavor. They can identify their needs, be involved in design problem solving, be involved in planning and make the appropriate decisions according to their economic and socio-cultural condition. The application of this method is also hoped to give the locals a better sense of belonging and thus maintaining the sustainability of their kampung.

A sustainable model of kampung development is holistic, which includes not just its physical aspect, but also economic and socio-cultural aspects. This study is divided into two: physical planning and development (buildings, facilities, infrastructure, drainage system) and non-physical development program to improve their economic and socio-cultural activities.

The locals’ welfare can be improved by their own participation in developing their kampung and deciding the programs that match their economic and socio-cultural needs. There are some ways the locals can improve their economic welfare: building shophouses and boarding houses, holding “live-in” program for high school students, exploring local potentials, improving local farming, improving local fishing activities, opening up a “culinary tourism” area, constructing markets and/or plazas to sell goods, developing local businesses (koperasi) and etc.

To improve socio-cultural activities, there are also programs that can be suitably developed for the local kampung community, such as: planning and designing multi-purpose building for public use, open terrace/porch for public use, children’s playground, schools, praying rooms, clinics, public toilets and some training programs. Seeing the socio-cultural potential of this kampung that has become its identity, it is very possible to develop programs such as “Cultural Kampung Tourism,” “Live-in Kampung” and “Bamboo Ecological Tourism” here.

With a holistic concept and institution-expert cooperation, it is hoped that the development conducted here can be an example and model for other sustainable kampung development. The application of participatory method involves the locals in their kampung development, in which they can also participate in combatting poverty, maintaining and
caring for their environment (common homes) and achieving healthy and sustainable kampung.

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Increasing Quality of Civic Place through Enhanced Square and Street Connectivity
(Case Study: Fatahillah Square at Jakarta’s Old Town Area).

Abstract

Jakarta’s public space has been developing much within the past five years. There have been many procurement, revitalisations, constructions and functional changes of public space, including: the developments of “Integrated Public Space” in residential areas and city centre alike, “Child-friendly Integrated Public Space”, city parks, and pedestrian area. As an addition to public facilities and streetscape, various kinds of urban public space infrastructures are made, such as: squares/plazas, parks and pedestrian space. These are designed to be more public-friendly, catering the needs of the young, old, children, and even disabled alike.

There are six foci in solving Jakarta’s public and civic place problems: ease of access, public transportation connectivity, pedestrian area, limited parking area, activity and exclusive public space. One case is the revitalisation of Fatahillah Square in Jakarta old town. As the oldest civic square, Fatahillah is developing as Jakarta itself grows older. It is developing in a sense that what used to be a civic and government centre is now an urban space used as recreational and socialising facility by the residents.

Fatahillah Square and its surrounding places have become a historical site that shapes Jakarta’s identity as a city. There have been many additions to their civic and commercial buildings such as commercial stores, museums, restaurants, and so forth. In an effort to improve the quality and convenience of the urban space there, new pedestrian spaces and streetscapes have been added within Fatahillah Square and its access points. Nonetheless, some common problems are still encountered. These include the limited parking space available, inconvenient accesses in some parts of the Square, poor management of the street vendors, and unsustainable connectivity between the Square and its surrounding areas. The purpose of this study is to formulate some important principles in order to improve Fatahillah Square’s quality as a historic civic place with its historic buildings and as a facility that can be enjoyed by Jakartans in general.

Keywords:
Quality of Civic Place, Square, Street, Connectivity, Old Town Area

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Background and Context

The study of public spaces has been long debated by scholars, researchers, governments, politicians, private companies and professionals. Not only these studies discuss about the types, functions, and the criteria of a public space that is comfortable, safe, lively, and sustainable, they also include the variety of public spaces areas. Public spaces can be present in neighborhoods, office complexes, commercial areas, riversides, and in many other areas in the city, including the civic space in the city core.

Generally, a public space can be defined as a publicly owned land that is open and accessible to all members of a given community regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, age, and socio-economic level. In public spaces, communities can gather, engage in social, cultural, economic, politic activities, and express themselves.

“Public spaces are key elements of individual and social well-being, the places of a community’s collective life, expressions of the diversity of their common natural and cultural richness and a foundation of their identity” (Charter of Public Space, 2013).

As explained in Charter of Public Space (2013), which was adopted by UN-Habitat in 2014, the existence of public spaces is also a key element in the development of a city. However, not every public space is effective. Many spaces in the city, such as the gaps between buildings, poorly maintained transport stations or parks that are unsafe, abandoned lots, and many spaces, are considered as residues and thus cannot contribute to the well-being of a city or the communities within it. The existence of public places should serve a purpose. A public place should have its own history—a unique cultural and social identity that is defined by the way it is used and the people who use it. Aside from that, these public spaces should have a meaning for their communities and become urban places that can drive the social and economic value of a community (Project for Public Spaces/PPS, “Benefits Public Spaces”; accessed 7 May, 2017).

The development of public places, be it streets, parks, or plazas/squares is booming in Jakarta, especially in the past five years. The public places in Jakarta were revitalized, repaired, rejuvenated, restored, converted, or built on empty, loose, or residual spaces. These public places exist almost all across Jakarta as child-friendly integrated public spaces, city or neighborhood parks/squares/plazas, pedestrian and riverside areas, and many more, making Jakarta a more public-friendly city, catering the needs of the young, old, children, and even disabled alike.

The revitalization of public places is also done in the area of Kota Tua, “Fatahillah Square”. Fatahillah Square is the oldest civic place in Jakarta and consists of the Main Square and other areas in which aged buildings from the Dutch era still stand. This area has gone through a couple of restorations, renovations, and revitalizations since it was first built in 1527. In 2013, a consortium—which consists of the central government, the provincial
government of DKI Jakarta, municipalities, private sectors, and civil society—was formed for the development and revitalization of Kota Tua Fatahillah (Robertson, UNESCO Report 2014).

Besides the conservation of old buildings, the revitalization of Kota Tua lends itself to potentially becoming one of the world’s leading tourist destinations. With this in mind, Kota Tua still has several issues that should be considered, such as ease of access, public transportation connectivity, the uncomfortable pedestrian area, limited parking area, and the scattered street vendors. Aside from that, the Fatahillah area also lacks integration with the squares, streets, and buildings in the vicinity. The development of this area is also uneven; the less-crowded area outside the main zone is underdeveloped, giving the impression that it is unsafe, especially at night. The sidewalks are packed with street vendors, causing discomfort for visitors who come to enjoy the historical heritage that is the Fatahillah Square.

With the context given above, this study will discuss about the main principles in evaluating the quality of a civic place as a purposeful and valuable place for its visitors. Included in this discussion will be the theoretical study of the attributes of a successful public space, in particular comfortable civic places that can be useful to everyone, including the disabled.

**Civic Place and The Quality of Civic Place**

A good design of a city and its spaces must at all times focus on the development of the humane dimension. A humane city—with carefully designed streets, pedestrian zones, square and parks (urban spaces)—creates pleasure for visitors and passers-by, as well as for those who live, work, shop, and play there every day (Richard Rogers’ Foreword in Cities for People, 2010). These urban areas serve as the heart, arteries, and lungs of the city that are vital to the city life. These urban spaces/civic spaces need to be transformed into great public/civic places that enrich the lives of its users, enhances its surrounding buildings and neighborhoods, provide a sense of character and a forum for public activities (PPS). This discussion will elaborate on the definition and quality of a civic place. As one of the urban spaces, a civic space becomes the common ground where people carry out the functional and ritual activities that bind a community (Carr, 1992), expresses and also conditions our public life, civic culture, and everyday discourse (Francis Tibbald, 2002). Civic places as the heart of the city provide settings for cultural and social activities, and serve as a place for democracy, collective memory, sociability, and can benefit cities economically. Aside from that, civic places can give identity to a city and its people as explained in Project for Public Spaces: “Great civic places provide a sense of community and a forum for public activity. They anchor downtowns, acting as foundations for healthy growth. All of these benefits add up to greater livability” (Project for Public Spaces/PPS).
Looking at various definitions of civic places, it can be concluded that studying the quality of a civic place is also studying the human activities done in it while also evaluating the quality of a civic place in general and the integration of the civic place with the streets and buildings surrounding it. In this discussion, a civic place area must be observed from the quality of its squares, streets/sidewalks, surrounding buildings, and the connectivity between all three.

According to numerous studies, an excellent public space is of three things: safe, comfortable, and vital (City of Saskatoon, Strategic Framework 2011). Meanwhile, according to Vikas Mehta in his book “The Street: A Quintessential Social Public Space”, the criteria of public spaces (squares, parks, streets, etc.) and pedestrian zones include comfort, safety, and appeal. Each of these criteria needs to be examined even further. Comfort-wise, there are a few things that need to be evaluated, namely a) weather-bound comfort, b) physical comfort that affects various social activities, be it in the squares or on the pedestrian zones. This can be improved by placing benches, street furniture, and trees. Safety-wise: a) the diversity of land functions (various shops, restaurants, bars, and other functions other than housing complex, anything that will bring the crowds in and have a social control), b) night illumination—the safety of the pedestrian zones at night, equipped with street-lights. As for appeal: a) an attractive and appealing environment such as lighting, plants, and building facades, b) events, programs, and enticing activities such as bazaars, street musicians, buskers, etc.

As a center of the city, civic places that encompass and surround public buildings also serve as the “front porches” of our public institutions—post office, museums, libraries, seats of government, and even jail. Therefore, the quality of the entire civic place area doesn't only rely on the quality of the civic place/plaza/square itself, but also on four other criteria that are based on the historic location of the civic place with its aesthetic buildings of heritage, namely 1) the function and diversity of the buildings surrounding the civic place, 2) the uniqueness and identity of the civic place, 3) Destination and Discovery, and 4) the activities that will boost the success rate of the civic place as a lively public space (Carmona, 2010; Carr, 1992; Im Sik Cho, 2016).

The squares, pedestrian zones, and historical buildings that make up public spaces are intertwined in a sturdy integration system. Therefore the connectivity of all three should be regarded as an additional criterion that will further improve the quality of civic places as a whole. These criteria are 1) livelihood, 2) social interactions, 3) environmentally friendly design, 4) legibility and edges, 5) spatial variety, 6) accessibility, 7) connectivity, and 8) management and regulations (Carmona, 2010; Im Sik Cho, 2016, Srinaga, 2016).
A more comprehensive study of urban places’ quality (Im Sik Cho et al., 2016) puts forward three interconnected components. These components affect the quality of urban spaces, namely HARDWARE, SOFTWARE, and ORGWARE. HARDWARE refers to physical/spatial values (design values of space) which are: 1) accessibility, 2) connectivity, 3) mobility means, 4) legibility and edges, 5) spatial variety, 6) environmentally friendly design, and 7) user comfort. SOFTWARE involves usages, social and perceptual values of urban spaces, which are 8) diversity and intensity of use, 9) social activities, and 10) identity. Finally, ORGWARE relates to operational and management aspects of public space which are 11) provision of amenities and services, 12) safety and security, and 13) management and regulations.

Fatahillah Square as a Civic Place at Old Town Area of Jakarta

Built in 1527, the Fatahillah Square is the oldest standing area and the first civic space in Jakarta that serves as the center of the Dutch government with its seats of government, jail, public space, etc. Today, Fatahillah Square and most of the buildings there have been converted. It has become the main area of the entire Kota Tua/old town area of Jakarta (refer to figure 1).

![Figure 1: The Location of Kota Tua/Old Town Jakarta; Sources: Analysis UNESCO 2014](image)

Kota Tua Jakarta is located in the Northern part of Jakarta, covering two sub-districts in the West Jakarta Municipality and one sub-district in the North Jakarta Municipality. The total area of Kota Tua is about 334 hectare, divided into two clusters that are based on the historical significance of city morphology and Old City “Batavia” boundaries of the past. The first cluster is the inside City Wall area (also known as Fort Jacatra), which consists of Core Zone and Support Zone—boasting many historical buildings and high tourism potential (UNESCO, 2014, refer to figure 2). The second cluster is the outside City Wall area,
In the 16th century, Jembatan Kota Intan was a harbor called Sunda Kelapa. In 1527 the name Sunda Kelapa was changed into Jayakarta. In 1619 the city of Jayakarta was destroyed and rebuilt as Batavia in which the central government was located, in the area which is known today as Taman Fatahillah. In 1942 during Japan’s regime, Batavia changed its name to Jakarta and many Dutch buildings were demolished. In 1972, the governor in power issued an official decree, declaring Kota Tua as a national heritage. Attempts of revitalizations have been made since the early 1990s, but Kota Tua keeps degrading as time goes (almost 70 percent of the buildings have fallen apart). Having been neglected, the area lacked public interest.

The Fatahillah Square that once served as the center of the government has now become a tourist attraction. On weekdays it attracts up to 2000-4000 visitors and on weekends the number can spike up to double the amount. According to the government of DKI Jakarta, there have been 1,572,317 visitors recorded during January to August 2014; there is a 4.27% escalation from the last year. The amount of visitors directly affects the activity of pedestrians, since this area is projected as a pedestrian zone. Considering this, there should have been more facilities provided for pedestrians for extra comfort and ease.

This area has gone through many attempts to be developed as a tourist attraction for pedestrians since 2006. In 2009, the sidewalks were starting to get widened. However, the street vendors and vehicles passing by inconvenienced the pedestrians. Finally in 2013, the area of Taman Fatahillah was altogether closed for vehicles and became a pedestrian zone, only allowing vehicles to pass by certain routes. Even so, the rapid growth of Jakarta and the vicinity of Fatahillah caused traffic jams and made it harder to gain access to the main area and the Fatahillah Square. On the other hand, the pedestrian zone in the Fatahillah.
area, while it is decently equipped, is not of good quality.

The main issue in the Fatahillah area is the transportation, which is dominated by vehicles, thus causing traffic jams throughout the week, day and night. It also affects the accessibility into the Square and the main area of Fatahillah. Another pressing issue is the setup of the street vendors, which dominated most of the sidewalk. This also creates some traffic in certain nodes, again inconveniencing the visitors. Aside from those, there are still some issues regarding quality: 1) Fatahillah Square, the streets/sidewalk, and their connections with the main road, 2) the integration of the square and the buildings surrounding it, and 3) a lively and inclusive area.

When talking about the quality of a civic place, its connection with the streets is inevitable, as it is a vital artery as well as a place where the existing transportation system can create a sense of community. This goes along with the statement: “The street is the river of life of the city, the place where we come together, the pathway to the center.” (William H. Whytein PPS, 1980). The matter of the integration of the square and the buildings surrounding it also cannot be disregarded, as they form a “Datum” which creates a visual attraction, particularly in a historical area such as Fatahillah. Furthermore, the discussion should touch on the subject of making the place more lively and inclusive so that everyone can enjoy the Fatahillah Square, the historical buildings, and the visual of the streets comfortably.

As an area specifically made for pedestrians, every issue regarding the attributes and evaluators specifically developed based on the context of Fatahillah Square must be evaluated with the viewshed pedestrian elements in mind (refer to figure 3) in order to improve the quality of Fatahillah civic place.

![Figure 3: Elements of a Pedestrian Viewshed](image-url)
This discussion will consist of three parts, namely Fatahillah Square and Street connectivity, Square and Buildings, and livability and inclusiveness of Fatahillah area:

**FATAHILLAH SQUARE and STREET CONNECTIVITY**

The problem with Fatahillah Square is that it lacks of appropriate facility for visitors such as benches, street furniture, canopy of trees, etc. The comfort level of visitors in all weather should also receive extra attention. This is in accordance to Gehl's research, an evaluation on the use of 28 urban spaces throughout Copenhagen in which 12 quality criteria concerning the pedestrian landscape were identified. It is divided into three sections dealing with protection, comfort, and delight (Annie Matan, 2016). Another issue regarding the Fatahillah area concerns pedestrians. As the main actors of the area, their comfort should be prioritized, but that is not the case. Their needs have been pushed aside. This is evident from the pedestrian zone that is used instead by other parties, minimizing the area that can actually be used by pedestrians (refer to figure........). The problem arising from the pedestrian zone itself is that of comfort such as traffic jams, certain packed spots, damaged sidewalks, lack of trees, and lack of street signs and lanes for bikers and people with disabilities. The accessibility to and from Fatahillah Square and the surrounding area is also lacking. Another issue has to do with traffic and low accessibility: the lack of parking spaces. In order to find a solution, the unsatisfactory street condition in some places and the discontinuity of the transportation mode in this area need to be brought into further discussion. The thresholds of Fatahillah, which often case are the most crowded and uncomfortable for pedestrians, is also a pressing issue that requires extra attention. From the existing problems, there are four parameters that can be used for evaluation in attempt to increase the quality of Fatahillah places, namely USER COMFORT, ACCESSIBILITY, MOBILITY MEANS, and CONNECTIVITY.

**SQUARE and BUILDINGS**

One of the main reasons people come to visit Taman Fatahillah is to enjoy the historical buildings in the area. These buildings and squares often become the object of photography. The location of the city park/Fatahillah Square is surrounded by museums cafe/restaurants, banks, office complexes, public and social service, seats of governments, and many more. Some of the historical buildings as a part of Dutch heritage are still in good care even until this day. These historical buildings give the Fatahillah area a unique identity as a historical old town. The existence of these buildings along with the square and streets complement each other to create a valuable range of view and destination for the visitors (figure 4). These buildings also serve as a background for cultural performances. Not only
visitors can enjoy the existence of the square itself, but they can also grasp the historical buildings around it, be it exterior or interior, one by one or as a whole facade/edge which creates a great square enclosure (figure 5).

Many activities take place in the square such as performances, picture-taking, leisurely walking or sitting while enjoying the atmosphere of the square, running, kids playing, and street vendors selling their goods. Meanwhile indoors, visitors can take a look around the museum, work in the offices, take pictures, and set up exhibitions. The activities conducted in the square and all across the Fatahillah area all day long will attract a large amount of people, especially during social, cultural, and/or economic events (figure 6 and 7). Another prominent activity here is by the street vendors. Some of them are legal, but most of them aren’t. The relocation of street vendors is an essential task. Based on the issues bubbling from the integration of the square and the buildings surrounding it, the creation and the usage of this place by the visitors, thus this discussion can be boiled down to six basic aspects that should be evaluated for the sake of the comfort of the visitors in social, cultural, and economic interactions, and so that they can enjoy this civic place for community and democratic dialogue. The six aspects are LEGIBILITY and EDGES, SPATIAL VARIETY, DIVERSITY and INTENSITY OF USE, SOCIAL ACTIVITY, ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, and IDENTITY.

• LIVELY and INCLUSIVE

Regarding the development and revitalization of the entire Kota Tua Fatahillah area, aside from dealing with the problems arising in the central area, other zones in the vicinity also need some level of development, for example the River Core Zone, the Dutch Drawbridge Core Zone, Harbour Core Zone, Street Vendor Core Zone/Market street core zone, etc (UNESCO, 2014). We have to create different activities in different core zones in order to cheer up other areas.

The uneven distribution of activities and visitors in the square and core area of Fatahillah becomes the main cause of traffic jam and low accessibility, as well as discomfort for visitors, preventing them to get the full old town square experience. Furthermore, the development of the zones around the core of Fatahillah will even out the distribution of the activities as well as bringing the old town back to life, making it a tourist destination with a lively and comfortable civic place for the people. In order to achieve that, a strong conceptual master is needed to integrate the areas around Fatahillah square with the core. The potential for a lively Fatahillah area is strengthened when more people are invited to walk, bike, and stay in the city space of the whole Fatahillah district. The development of a comfortable, safe, and appealing pedestrian zone, as well as accessible for all people (all age, various socio-economic background and the disabled) with inclusive design, must be the main priority. The provision of amenities such as public toilets, benches, first aid centers, bus stops, a comfortable streetscape and many more also need to be taken care of in attempt to increase the quality of the Fatahillah district as the oldest, valuable civic place.
with the appeal of its historical buildings.

The coordination and cooperation of the central government, local government, businessmen, street vendors, building office/tenants and the existing community is needed in order to maintain the integration and connectivity among them. The regulations for the street vendors, planning for upcoming activities, comfort, cleanliness, and safety in this place needs to be better coordinated. Looking at the current condition, the issues and the potential developments to come, it can be summed up to five evaluators that need to be concerned in order to make this place more lively and inclusive, namely **ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY DESIGN, INCLUSIVE DESIGN, SPECIFICATION of AMENITIES and SERVICES, SAFETY and SECURITY, and MANAGEMENT and REGULATION.**
Figure 5: Fatahillah Square Museum
Figure 6: Fatahillah Square
Figure 7: Streets Vendor & Activities around Fatahillah Square
Conclusion

In order to increase the quality, livability, and vitality of a public/civic space, the civic space needs to be transformed into a place that doesn’t only support the activities inside the square, but also one that pays attention to its accessibility, comfort, and safety of its visitors so that they can enjoy the entirety of the square, activities, and also the functions of the historical buildings around the civic place. Some important principles in order to improve Fatahillah Square’s quality as a historic civic place are as follows:

- To Enhance Quality of Square and Streets Connectivity:

The focal points here are visitors’ comfort level in the square, the connectivity of Fatahillah Square and its vicinity, the variety and locations of public transportation to and from Fatahillah Square and parking lots, and the comfort level of pedestrians and bikers as they go around the square and the surrounding buildings. Some efforts can be made in order to improve some aspects, namely:

User comfort,
such as how comfortable visitors are with the weather, shade & sunlight, etc.

Accessibility,
pays attention to pedestrian access points, the square’s thresholds, and prioritizing the pedestrians, etc.

Mobility,
means such as walkability and Bicycle-friendly Design, public transport, Drop-off and Taxi/Bus Stands, parking area, etc.

Connectivity,
such as public transportation connectivity, movement patterns, node connectivity, sight-lines and way-finding, etc.

- To Improve the Integration of Square and Buildings:

The focal point here is how comfortable the visitors are as they enjoy a leisurely stroll around the square and its historical buildings, and also taking full advantage of the streets furniture while absorbing the beauty of the historical buildings/old town as well as the
activities taking place in it. This can be done by improving some aspects, namely:

**Legibility and Edges,**
such as: a clear spatial layout, a visually rich and active buildings edges, the existence of visual landmarks, focal point of activity that can be seen from the access into the area and also the permeability of this area.

**Spatial variety,**
such as the existence of sub-spaces for different activities and providing a spatial experience for the visitors, spatial ability that has capacity to adopt temporary programs, spaces with flexible layouts to create a spatial arrangement and various conditions.

**Diversity & Intensity of Use,**
such as diversity of activities within the Square, choice of activities around Fatahillah square, mix uses (space and buildings), etc.

**Social Activities,**
such as the provision of a good and various seating amenities, creating intimate places and exposure, etc.

**Economic Activity,**
such as the arrangement of street vendors both inside and outside the square, time management for vending and other activities done around the square and in nearby buildings as to improve the economy of Fatahillah area while maintaining the size of crowd.

**Identity (historical image and character),**
such as fixing the image and character of the area by restoring or preserving the historical buildings and the cultural heritage in the area, preserving and improving the existing historic and symbolic value, as well as the unique buildings/natural features in Fatahillah such as cannons, museums, etc., and increasing the number of art and cultural programs.

**To Increase Liveliness and Inclusiveness of the Whole Fatahillah Area:**

The main focus here is to keep the Fatahillah area thriving while at the same time keeping it inclusive for everyone from every socio-economic background and even for the disabled. Aside from increasing the quality of the square, the rearranging of the pedestrian area and the surrounding buildings, another important aspect is the management and regulation that needs to be applied in order to create a more comfortable area that can be visited and
enjoyed whether by Jakartans in general or local and international tourists. Some principles to note are:

**Environmentally Friendly Design,**
such as streetscape arrangement, street furniture, streetlights and landscape around the square, pedestrian zones, and vehicle routes.

**Inclusive design,**
such as the provision of special lanes for the disabled, street signs for the disabled, bike lanes, comfortable bus stops, comfortable sidewalks, etc.

**Specification of Amenities & Services,**
such as the provision of clean public toilets, first aid centre, lighting arrangements, street signs, information centres, and other facilities and amenities.

**Safety & Security,**
such as preventing the event of accidents and crimes, the provision of zebra crosses, lane dividers, and features designed to avoid injuries, etc.

**Management & Regulations,**
such as applicable regulations especially regarding street vendors, which may cause traffic and discomfort for visitors, time and event management, etc.

It is expected by evaluating based on the 15 attributes that serve as the principles of success and good quality of a historical site like Fatahillah that a suggestion might emerge to increase the quality of Fatahillah Square as a historical civic square with its historical buildings that hopefully can be enjoyed by Jakartans, local and international tourists.
Developing Public Space in the Neighborhood of Cisadane Riverbanks in Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia based on Everyday Architecture

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Abstract

Public spaces play an important role in the development of a city. There are Plaza or Square, Streets and Parks, as public spaces that reflect the wheels of economic, social, cultural and political activities of the people, but there are also other forms of public spaces such as the riverbanks area. However in the developing country, including in Indonesia, riverbanks often considered as rear area especially in informal settlement that treated the area as dumping grounds, thus make it to be inappropriate and far from hygienic. The Municipal of Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia has a vast and beautiful river, called Cisadane that rich with culture and surrounded by historical places such as an annual boat festival, old market, etc. The municipal government has already tried to developed Cisadane riverbanks but faced with the problems of exclusivity in which not strongly correspond with the daily needs and activities of its citizens. The paper tried to examine important considerations when developing riverbanks as an enjoyable and healthy public space: 1) River banks as the front door, 2) Emphasize the history, 3) Activates the riverbanks, 4) Reduces the barrier and provides connections, 5) Provides interaction that is familiar with water, 6) Harmoniously connecting riverbanks with surrounding settlements, and 7) Improve the quality of the environment. Thus, the development of public spaces on the riverbanks needs to be based on everyday architecture, whereas local wisdom and daily activities are in accordance with the needs of the community to improve the identity of the place.

Keywords: Public Space, Riverbanks, Cisadane River, Everyday Architecture.
**Background:**

Public space holds important role in city development. Enhancement of public spaces also means an enhancement of local socio-cultural that eventually will build or strengthen the place’s identity. In urban development, physical elements and daily activities of its inhabitant form the city’s identity inseparably. Thus developing public space that is based or enriched the daily activities of the local community will create a live space that enfolds socio-cultural, while in the same time boosting socio-economic, that brings the place identity to emerge. This then will nourish the sense of belonging, where eventually it will cultivate in bringing healthiness and prosperous for every person experienced it and generating love for the city and its neighborhood.

The research took place at the area of Old Town Market, Tangerang, Indonesia, which is situated approximately 28 km from the capital city Jakarta (Figure 1). It is also connected and located alongside the Tangerang famous river: Cisadane. The area has strong history background that filled with heritage building: the Old Town Market itself and famous as a center for Tangerang culinary, especially Chinese descent culinary; Al-Ittihad Grand Mosque; BoenTek Bio shrine; Benteng Heritage Museum; Culinary Museum, etc. Other cultural event that has been held annually is the ‘Boat Festival’ at the Cisadane River. Because of there are lots of Chinese descent that lives from a long time ago, we can witnessed the Chinese cultural influence and building heritage. Since a long time ago the area is known as China Town in Tangerang city.

However albeit many potentials, the Old Town Market area was not properly interacted and did not use the connection with Cisadane Riverbank to heighten the excitement of experiencing the place. The city government has just seen the potentials around 5 years ago and rebuilt the Cisadane Riverbank to become one of the city main attractions. Nonetheless the initiatives was responding only to the Riverbank but overlooked the other potentials around the area and the daily activities of the local community there. Thus it seemed that the Old Town Market area and the Cisadane Riverbank were developed separately.

The research then focusing itself as trying to sees these whole potentials of the area and connected Old Town Market area and Cisadane Riverbank as one vast public space that can promote the socio-cultural and economic values, engaging, healthy and livable public place that is planned based on everyday Architecture.

**General Overview of the Location and the Daily Activities of the Local Community**

The Old Town Market was actually the first area of Tangerang city, where from it the city expands. The area was well known as Tangerang city zero point. The area as mentioned above was built by the Chinese descent, called Cina Benteng, where they lived for generations. Their first settlement was alongside the Cisadane Riverbank, where we can still observed nowadays. Thus, Tangerang city history and development is actually revolved around this area. Cilame Street for instance is where the old traditional market situated until now. Kalipasir Street is the main road to reach the area and stretched side by side with Cisadane Riverbanks. Kisamaun Street is known as the commercial area and themain access to the old traditional market and Tangerang train station.
Consequently the area is the main area where all people from and outside Tangerang city gathered and doing their daily activities. This area is also filled with heritage buildings, such as BoenTek Bio shrine, Padumvihara, Kalipasir local mosque and Benteng Heritage Museum. The museum was actually a renovated and revitalized old building with unique acculturation exterior and interior elements of Chinese and Tangerang culture. In short, this area is the vibrant part of Tangerang city, and a proof of how the blend of Chines and local culture emerge as the new form of adaptation that makes the area even more unique.

If we analyze the daily activities of the local and other people that went to the area, it will show the center points of the area, which are: Anyar Market (Anyar in Sundanese language – the language used by most of the local people, is actually mean: ‘New’), Tangerang train station, the
new recreation place on Cisadane Riverbanks: Flying deck Cisadane, Old Town Market culinary festival, and areas of crowded settlement (Figure 2 & 3). This area of course not included all the local and people from outside the area religious activities in some of the mentioned shrine, vihara and mosques.

Figure 3 Site plan of Old Town Market showing the distribution of its center points
Drawing by: Priscillia

These center points is intersect and adjoining between one to another. The node of this center points is the Old Town Market culinary festival, Tangerang train station, mix used and commercial buildings and the Al-Ittihad Grand Mosque. The daily activities shown in this area are necessary activities, optional activities and social activities (Gehl, 2011). The necessary activities is located mainly around the Tangerang train station as the hub that connected the city to other city especially the capital city of Jakarta and around the Old Town Market area where local people shops for their daily needs. Optional activities is emerging in the evening and at night alongside the Cisadane Riverbanks, while social activities is taking place at the market (both the old and new ones), public square around the Grand Mosque and other religious building such as shrines and viharas, and also the museums (Figure 4 & 5).

Old Town Market Public Space and its Potentials & Problems:

The lively Old Town Market area is mainly because its history rootedness and where ones can find buildings, culinary, traditional and unique things that represent it. The center point is revolving in Kisamaun Street (mix-used and commercial buildings), Cilame Street (where the traditional market are) and Kiasnawi Street (the train station) (Figure 4 & 5).
Figure 4. Zoning & the Old Town Market area
Source: Google map & drawing by: Oscar

Figure 5: Entrance of mix-used and commercial buildings (Kisamaun Street) and the Cisadane Riverbanks
Sources: Googlemap.com & Private collections
In more detailed and elaborate discussion, the Old Town Market area can be analyzed through 4 main area, which are:

1. **The Tangerang Train Station Area.** The train station is a commuter train station for reaching other cities and areas, especially the capital city of Jakarta. It was firstly operated on 2nd, January of 1899 by the Dutch Imperialist Government to send necessary things back and forth Batavia city (the Dutch name of Jakarta at that time) – Tangerang. Nowadays the train station is widely used by commuter, mostly worker to industrial area of Tangerang and to Jakarta. The train station basically performed as the gate to Tangerang city.

2. **The Old Town Market.** It is a well-known traditional market located in Cilame Street, and also a popular destination especially for those who wanted to experience the Old Town ambiance and its unique culinary. The area is crowded in the morning until the afternoon, as it also a main place for doing trading.

3. **Kisamaun Street.** This is the main access towards the old traditional market. Along the street there are shops, mix-used and commercial areas that sells daily needs, jewelry, Chinese medicines, culinary and electronic stuffs. The shops open from the morning until the evening, and later on in the night time will be change into culinary places.

4. **Cisadane Riverfront/banks area.** Where mostly across the area is the area of crowded settlement, while alongside the riverbanks the municipal government has tried to develop the riverbanks to become popular destination and public spaces consists of culinary area and green open space.

Each of this center points is use by the community to do their daily activities: their necessary activities, optional activities and social activities. Thus buildings, public spaces, green open spaces, riverbanks are inseparable elements that builds surrounding the daily activities of the Old Town Market communities. Moreover, public space which accommodates various needs of community activities becomes an embodied public space that blends with the daily activities of its people. However in the Old Town Market area, it appears all of these 4 main areas are developed by it selves and was not integrated. In its separate development, all the 4 areas was developed imbalanced. For instance the train station area and the market area were vastly and progressively developed although organically, while the riverbanks is under developed as it came last and just seen as center points by the Tangerang municipal government. This resulted on the overcrowding center points and therefore caused disarray and poorly planned center points that also caused traffic jam. The street vendor and hawker, especially in the old market culinary center point that is not administered by the government have made the area in the night to become jammed, chaotic, messy and uncomfortable. These problems later on will affect the identity of the area that slowly disintegrates (Madanipour, 2017). Thus the disintegration of physical areas/center points will also make the city experience incomplete and will not promoting healthiness and well-being of its inhabitants.

The integration of center points, especially the public spaces that made the city or the area as the everyday places where they live, work, shop, and socialize will eventually give its inhabitants opportunities to spatially experience the area in a more comfortable and pleasant ways (Low, 2017) as well as making the place more meaningful and has the chance to show its identity. Thus we have seen this as opportunities to focus more on developing and connecting the
underdeveloped Cisadane Riverbanks into the already vibrant other centerpoints in the Old Town Market area.

**The Development of Public Space in the Neighborhood of the Cisadane Riverbanks in Tangerang, Banten, Indonesiabased on Everyday Architecture**

Public space is an integral part of city scape that will accommodate social interaction, economic, cultural, political, and many other activities amongst its inhabitants. In general public space is any spaces that can access and used by the public/communities in the city (Carr, 2009). When someone does activities in public space, they will experience personal experience according to their own perception towards the space. This spatial experience combines with others will eventually form social interaction and experience.

Public space has physical and socio-cultural typology (Carmona, et al, 2003), which are:

1. **External Public Space:** This type of public space usually emerges in form of openpublic space that accessible for everyone, such as: city parks, squares, pedestrian, etc.
2. **Internal Public Space:** This type of public space is administered by the government and should be fully accessible for its citizen, such as: post office, hospital, and other public services.
3. **External and Internal “quasi” Public Space:** This type of public space is more of a public facilities run by the private sectors, where usually there is limit accessibility for its users, such as: commercial area, malls, restaurant, cinema, shopping centers, etc.

Thus it can be concluded that public space must support any activities of the city inhabitants or the local community as well as people that comes to the city. *The Project for Public Space* argued that there are attributes that should be considered in forming a good public space (Carmona et al, 2010), which are: *Comfort and Image, Access and Linkage, Uses and Activity, and Sociability.* In line with Carmona’s thought, Cho (2016) in *Re-framing Urban Spaces* presented a more comprehensive attributes, which are: *Accessibility,Connectivity, Mobility Means, Legibility & Edges,Spatial Variety, Environmentally Friendly Design,User Comfort, Safety & Security, Social Activities, Diversity & Intensity of Use, Facilities & Services, Identity (Image & Character), Management and Regulation.*

In accordance to Carmona (2010) and Cho (2016) attributes, the development of Old Town Market area, Tangerang city to become a lively, comfortable and healthy public space are:

- Accessibilty towards public buildings (especially historical and heritage buildings) and public spaces (i.e.: the squares, the Riverbanks, etc.) (*Accessibility*).
- Connection towards all public buildings and public spaces – all the center points especially the ones that is under developed: the Cisadane Riverfronts, which should aim on pedestrian connectivity (*Mobility Means*).
- Considerations on placement and development of public and ‘quasi’ public spaces that can act as the connection towards the diverse public buildings and areas. This eventually
will push a more comfortable, livable, well-being/healthy public spaces (*Comfortable, Safety and Secure*).

- Activate Cisadane Riverbanks to become multi-function and to become a place for social, cultural and economic activities (*Uses, Activities & Diversity*).
- Developing front area/edges (*Legibility, Edges & Spatial Variety*).
- Create a node public spaces that serve as place identity, uniqueness, and character (*Identity/image & Character*).
- Develop an environmentally friendly design Cisadane Riverbanks/front (*Environmentally Friendly Design*).

In the context of developing Riverbanks public space, Kelpie (2014) stated important considerations when developing riverbanks as an enjoyable and healthy public space, which are: 1) River banks as the front door, 2) Emphasize the history, 3) Activates the riverbanks, 4) Reduces the barrier and provides connections, 5) Provides interaction that is familiar with water, 6) Harmoniously connecting riverbanks with surrounding settlements, and 7) Improve the quality of the environment. These main attributes can also be combining with what Kevin Lynch (1960) argued as important elements to develop an image of the city, in which strengthening district, nodes, path, edges and landmark.

Thus the development of public space in the neighborhood of the Cisadane Riverbanks in Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia based on the daily activities of its inhabitants and the everyday architecture (center points, public buildings, historical and heritage buildings, etc.) will be done in the strategy of (Figure 6):

1. **The development of the train station area to become TOD (Transit Oriented Development) area** (*developing district, path and landmark*)

The train station area is the home of necessary activities, where people work, come and go from Tangerang to other areas especially the capital city of Jakarta. The overcrowded area shows that the area is performed as the gate to Tangerang city, especially to the Old Town Market area. The train station should be developed and revitalized to become a TOD area, where it will be a public space that interconnected the whole area as the main access to the Old Town Market center points area including towards the far end of Cisadane Riverbanks. The TOD area that have direct linkage to the Old Town Market area should equipped with adequate and comfortable pedestrian area, mix-used complex including medium rise apartment blocks, as well as well-planned culinary space. All of these additional areas will become optional and functioned as threshold areas that connected all the center points.

2. **Development of the Old Town Market area as nodes that functioned as a comprehensive multi-facet, planned and designed public space area** (*development of mix used as a district, nodes, path, edges and landmark*)

The Old Town Market area in throughout the day is a very busy area that sustains the economic aspects of the area, especially along the Cilame Street and Kisamaun Street. In the morning the economy is moving by the trading activities of both old and new traditional market, mix-used and commercial area which are mostly shops. At night time the area in
front of the close traditional market and shops, street vendor and hawker will occupy the area and turn it into culinary places that sell unique and old traditional F & B especially from the mixture of Chinese and Tangerang old recipes. The culinary festival at night is so famous that the place always packed with local people as well as people coming from other Tangerang area and even coming from the capital Jakarta. As explained before, this made the area messy and chaotic, not to mentioned having traffic jam all day long. The design consideration for this area is to make clear pathways that consists of entrances and exits to and from this area. It should have one main entrance and exit that are connected through a careful planned pedestrian that not just accommodates passerby on foot as the main users, but also designated area for the street vendors and hawkers. The area then will also be planned and designed in accordance with all the building function surrounding it. By implementing this as a strategy, the area will strengthen and build once more its vanishing historical value as its own unique identity.

3. Development of Local Settlement alongside the public area within the Riverbanks of Cisadane (development of district, path and edges)

As discussed above the area was first developed by the local people and the Chinese descent (Cina Benteng) in a form of local settlements alongside the Cisadane Riverbanks. Moreover these settlements showed mixtures of local and Chinese culture in its building elements and form of layouts. Nevertheless the buildings aged and some even already transformed into modern building that is lack or even a slightly trace of any identities. In the same time alongside the Cisadane Riverbanks there are lots and vast area that can be developed into open, green and vibrant public spaces. The municipal government has developed the area since 5 years ago and partially succeeded on turning some parts of the Riverbanks interesting public spaces and popular spot for the locals or passerby, such as the flying deck of Cisadane. The municipal government also transformed some kampong settlements that is facing Cisadane Riverbanks into a colorful and beautifully mural kampong called: ‘Kampung Bekelir’ (Colorful Kampong). Conversely the problem remained, which is the areas that has been developed were lacked of continuity and connectivity throughout the narration build on each center points, moreover the ‘new’ center points. In this case it will be wonderful to conjoin both developments: the local crowded and disarray settlements and the Cisadane Riverbanks/fronts as the other end of the continuity for experiencing the Old Town Market area from the furthest center point the train station and all the way to the Cisadane Riverbanks. The design for the settlement should be on the spirit of conserving as many as it could the traditional buildings/houses that bear mixtures of local and Chinese building elements. The buildings can be transformed into small hotels and restaurants. The colorful kampong will be connected in between the new multi-faceted, multi-function buildings/settlements and the designed Cisadane Riverbanks. The design for the Cisadane Riverbanks should be focusing on open as many and as immense green open public spaces between the settlements and the river and aim to become iconic recreational waterfront for the inhabitants and people from other areas. The Riverbanks design should be sustainably designed with all the natural landscapes considered, instead of using hardened modern technique. As expansion of the settlement that has already transformed into small hotels, the area should also provide the continuation of ingenuous culinary experience of the whole area of the Old Town Market area as well.

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4. Development of public spaces and facilities alongside the open spaces of Cisadane Riverbanks (development of district, path, edges and landmark)

The Cisadane Riverbanks should have all the public amenities and facilities, instead of just an area providing culinary experience. For engaging and enhancing the experience of its visitors the Riverbanks should have parks, playgrounds, religious buildings from all of the acknowledged religion in the area, art and cultural museums and centers, proper signage and street furniture, proper lighting fixtures and garbage disposal management, and so on. Why all these new fixtures and buildings are suggested to be developed at the riverbanks area? Simply because the area has the most potentials to be newly planned and designed compared to the other areas/ center points in the Old Town Market area. Thus it will acted as the closure experience for the visitor of this particular area.

Figure 6. Development of Old Town Market-Tangerang area
drawing by: Oscar

Thus the development suggested in this research studies is aholistic development that aim on improving and developing physical aspects as well as its socio-cultural and economic aspects without risking to lose the place identity and unique characterization. This could happen because the propose strategy to planned and design the entire Old Town Market area from the train station towards the Cisadane Riverbanks is based on the daily activities and how people engage with daily architecture that surrounds the whole area. It will be a development that put forward building a strong place attachment for its inhabitants. The communities will also feel permitted, even encouraged, to express themselves and carve their own niche in their community (Donovan, 2018).
Conclusions:

The development of Public Space on Riverbanks should stipulate considerations on:

- The development should be based on the daily activities and the needs of the user especially its inhabitants.
- Local identity and the enhancement of the interconnectedness between the history of how the local identity built and the closely knitted relationship with the Riverbanks. This was considered necessary as many cities developed alongside riverbanks.
- The diversity and comprehensively building function that can improve socio-cultural, economic and even political aspects of the local communities. This physical aspects then can enriched the function of the area and later on will provide happiness and feeling of connectedness to its inhabitants.
- The integration of planned and designed multi-function neighborhood square, public buildings based on the daily activities of its inhabitants will increase the physical healthiness as well social well-being where interaction is optimized and celebrated.

Developing Public Space in the Neighborhood of the Cisadane Riverbanks is to create places that help people to accumulate the life lessons, experiences and achievement, as well as forge the connections to meet their needs, to thrive, to fulfil their potential, and to have a memorable place to live. Places like this will make the community healthy, which in turn makes the whole area a comfortable, and healthy place to live.

Bibliography:


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Abstract

After more than a year, the Covid-19 pandemic has not yet passed. Historical facts have shown that all pandemic events that have hit human’s life on this earth always have the impact of change, whether it be large or small, temporary or permanent. Likewise, with the Covid-19 pandemic, it is inevitable that it has had serious impacts and implications for human life around the world, especially for those who live in dense and populated urban residential areas. The challenges of this pandemic have brought many disciplines and professions to work together. Architecture, urbanism and health are now closely linked issues, under the new awareness of epidemiology, the shadow of germaphobia and the adoption of strict health protocols. Many public and commercial venues need to be resized, relocated, and / or redesigned to remain resilient to these changes. Public spaces and streets as the heart and arteries of a city which are vital places for the life of a city, need to be reexamined as a place that is comfortable, safe, and healthy for its people. Pedestrian streets with commercial areas and public spaces that are always busy with visitors and full of activity, both during the day and at night, suddenly have to be limited in use. The lessons that emerge from the Covid-19 pandemic require us to rethink several important criteria for creating healthy public spaces and commercial streets. With studies based on several theories and precedents about lively, sociable, comfort, and healthy public spaces and streets, this paper aims to redefine the criteria and parameters for commercial streets spatial planning and public spaces that are healthy, comfortable, lively, and sustainable.

Keywords: Commercial streets, Public spaces, Healthy, Lively, Sustainable
Background of study:

At public urban spaces whether formal and informal will generate a place for social interaction between people. The dynamic of local community in this space will make an identity, unique color, social welfare, cultural diversity, and economic cycle to the city. People use public space (square and park) to enjoy their freedom, personal activities, leisure, social, health-oriented activities, economic, special events or just sight-seeing. (Srinaga 2006). While public space like street is a center for public transit in a city, the space facilitates movement and mobility from one place to another (home to school, school to hospital, etc.).

Another function of street is to accommodate economic activities, cultural activities, and social activities for citizens. In a city center has commercial street in which dominated by shops and retail where people can buy most things, hang-out, shop, eat and drinks. Those activities inside buildings or on the sidewalks of commercial corridors give livability to the city. Public space in a city is also used for passive activities like resting, glancing at fashionable shopfront, or healing.

As Covid-19 pandemic hits our world, it has been a lot of change happened in the society in Indonesia and all over the world. Some obvious changes are about people daily activities in urban public space, especially commercial street. In a lockdown period people should do social distancing and cannot go out from their home. At this time, many public spaces are deserted and restricted for any activities and visitors (Figure 1).

Figure 1  London busiest urban public space: Piccadilly Circus are completely empty during the first lockdown 2020. Photograph: Irstone/iStock.com (left), Andy Parsons (right).

The crowded and active public space in a typical closed space such as shops/shopping centers/restaurant suddenly look like undesirable place and threatens health. As replacement to our needs
of the physical meetings, we are carried into a digital world space to do the daily activities. Although we can fulfill the meeting, socializing, even doing business in virtual world, however, this can only resolve for a temporary period. We cannot continue to rely on the digital world that much because there are many things that are unsolvable and different from a physical encounter between people, for example education for children.

Some of our daily lives and activities that have shifted to digital space will also change our habits and force us to adapt to these changes. For instance, the urban public space with commercial street corridors have become quiet, so that the city’s economic activities are also affected. Awareness human basic desire of being connected one another (physically, mentally and spiritually) within the surrounding nature cannot be completely replaced in the digital space in its highest advance technology. The existence and role of urban public space will remain important to the life of society for economic growth, social engagement, cultural preserved and health well-being. Therefore, kind of new structures of public space and adaptation into activities and places need to be rethink by planners.

Various examples of structuring and studies of public spaces adapted to the lessons that emerge from Covid-10 have been widely carried out and discussed. Restructure of the function and activities of buildings around commercial corridors and public spaces such as in Chicago (Figure 2), the arrangement of activities in plazas and street spaces for a set of outdoor performance and art-making spaces. (Figure 3), the extension of the interior layout of stores and restaurant with more open exterior spaces (Figure 4) and many other examples. Through various theoretical framework and those examples in several cities, this paper aims to redefine the criteria and parameters for commercial streets, spatial planning and public spaces that are healthy, comfortable, vibrant, and sustainable.

![Figure 2 SOM restructure of the function and activities of building around commercial corridor and public space in Chicago Retail Street: 26th Street (from Pulaski Road to Kedzie Avenue)](https://www.citytech.org/streets-of-the-future)
**Figure 3** Design proposal called “Make ApART”, the arrangement of activities in plazas and street spaces for a set of outdoor performance and art-making spaces.  
Image: Quinn Evans.  

**Figure 4** The extension of the interior layout of stores and restaurant (closed commercial public buildings) with more open exterior spaces as a new kind of public space considering both health and economy.  
Image: SWA group  
Source: https://www.architectmagazine.com/project-gallery/the-promenade-on-forest_o
The Roles and Functions of Commercial Streets as Urban Public Places:

Urban space is described as an open space for public and as a place where one object or event occurred in a city (Srinaga, 2006). In general, there are three types of urban public space in the city: park, square, and streets. Srinaga’s study (2006) shown that an urban space has many significant roles to the city such as: a place for social learning, social identity, democracy, retreat, reduce stress, controlling emotion, increasing urban economics, fulfill the human needs, developing human cognition, recreational, meaningful, and memorable place.

The urban public space is a multifunctional place. The multifunctional capability accommodates the diversity of urban life. According to Carmona (2018), this diversity recognizes the diversity of lifestyles, preferences and need of urban population. Carmona gave example from several public spaces in London has been made vibrant and commercial, others focused on play (for children and adults), others are serious and civic. His paper captured a photo of Swiss Cottage Community Square in London, that is highly popular and adaptable, allowing for relaxation and play throughout the day by a range of user groups.

The function of commercial streets in a city is created mainly for economic exchange happened. But the physical space such as sidewalks, streets and the space between building is also a place for public transit, social interactions, cultural exhibition, and recreation. It must be designed to follow local collective life for movement, socialization, emotion, and democracy.

For instance, Jalan Cengkeh in city center of Jakarta is framed by Clarice’s research as a potential commercial street for pedestrian. Jalan Cengkeh is in a strategic location but has no connectivity to the context and local life. How new public space are created in the existing local condition such as informal street vendors, abandon buildings, unsafe pedestrian walks, scattered street parking. To achieve a new linear public space function, Clarice thinks about 3 related parts: building, activity, and function. She suggests reclaiming small parcels of street parking from vehicles to establish an informal space for pedestrian-only street. The design tries to activate those abandon buildings for new economic exchange can happened. Organize some space within the buildings for street activity such as stall and street performer that offer a place for self-expression for the performer and emotional retreat for visitor. Street furniture and composition of retails, restaurant allow social interaction more convenient. To achieve a safe
environment for this commercial street, the design carefully placing the lamp post, pedestrian crossing, speed control, gate, non-slip materials, and other supporting facilities. The diversity and dynamic of urban life make planners will need to understand and embrace the evolving nature of public space. The study of public space keeps evolving before pandemic and after pandemic. Before pandemic, the basis of successful public space street should offer comfort, vibrant, inclusive, diverse, accessible for everyone. In the midst of Covid 19 crisis that has hit almost all cities, the design of public space has to promote healthy function and emerging needs amongst the urban population. If previously comfort value in public space is about feeling safe and relaxing environment but now it includes feeling healthy environment. The phenomenon of leaving urban public space because of healthy environment issue will exacerbate the post pandemic economic recovery. Therefore, besides social distancing, the commercial street might need to be redesigned to be able to restore the city’s economic growth, bring back a cultural gathering altogether.

**Current condition and problem at public commercial-street**

The role and function of urban space is so meaningful and crucial to our normal life even in this pandemic Covid-19 and afterward. It will be critical to study the problem and find a design solution for making public commercial street as the community’s denomination post pandemic. Common problems of public space and commercial street corridors such as: degree of livability, comfort, safety, and sociability, coupled with on public health environment consideration. Now the arrangement of the physical space needs to accommodate daily activities needs by harmonizing a range of indoor-outdoor space and arranging the elements of commercial public space towards holistic sustainable city.

Figure 5 below shows there is three main elements at commercial street corridor: 1) street, 2) row of commercial building, 3) pedestrian pathway. These three main elements are interrelated with each other and along with other elements will form the whole atmosphere that will shape the place identity.
Figure 5 Three main elements at commercial street corridor

Source: Own diagram

The street permeability, accessibility, and connectivity from one place must be easily accessible to avoid a quiet (unsuccessful) commercial public space. The row of commercial building must have attractive shop frontage, be more open, inviting, allow the visitors to just sight-seeing or buy things. Besides that, pedestrian pathway has also designed to achieve some criteria for making this commercial space lively and crowded, such as provide comfort, security, and various supporting amenities. Therefore, visitors can enjoy walking, shops, culture, and the atmosphere around the street corridors comfortably and safe (Gehl, Srinaga, Carr S.).

During this pandemic, the ideal condition and function of commercial street corridor at the city center is collapse. At this moment, we see challenges and opportunities for the development of urban space and commercial street corridor to regain the crowd and provide welfare and improve the life of the society.

There is lesson learned from this pandemic, some shops were unable to survive and declared bankruptcy. While others tried to change their business, sell primary goods, personal protective equipment. It also affected some food and beverage shops at commercial area. Today the restaurant cannot serve full capacity, they must consider a flexible arrangement of seating, switch from indoor area into outdoor area. The open outdoor space is preferable because it has natural-ventilated air flow, which is safer from transmission of the virus. Square or public open space, which is usually a place to socialize and gather, is made more dispersed to avoid large crowds.
The urgency of planning and designing to be able to respond to pandemic conditions is a challenge for designers, architects, planners, and almost every discipline like traders/users who sell in this public space and commercial corridor. In a flash moment, there is some study and design proposals by many designers with case from various cities in the world. This shows the urgency of redefining public spaces and large commercial street corridor for the comfort, health, and sustainability for a better city life in future post pandemic era. Several challenges need to be responded are about: a proportional composition of indoor and outdoor space, how to create open spaces with maximize flow of pedestrian while maintain the social distancing (health protocol), incorporate nature into the interior space. These pictures below show some design that can reconcile people and public space as a respond to this pandemic.

![Figure 6 Socially distant outdoor Yoga Domes Invade the Open Spaces of Toronto](https://www.archdaily.com/942247/socially-distant-outdoor-yoga-domes-invade-the-open-spaces-of-toronto?ad_medium=gallery)
Figure 7 A public space proposal for dining that considers social distancing measures (The Gastro Safe Zone Program in the streets of Brno)

Figure 8 A proposal in Seoul to protect the safety of people in social place such as Park in the city.
Some research and design proposals, there is several criteria as key indicators for a successful commercial street corridor for being vibrant, comfortable, safe, healthy and sustainable for this time and after pandemic. Based on review from several studies for cities and theoretical point of view, we will discuss what are the important criteria for creating commercial space that emphasize health and comfort value, so that space can survive in the present, revive the economic and sustain in the future.

**Criteria and Parameters for designing Vibrant, Healthy and Comfort Commercial Streets**

Various studies and approaches have been carried out to study the quality of public spaces and specifically in this research is to focus on commercial street as urban public space. We will explore the criteria of good public space based on several theories/research study. The first theory to understand a better public space design is from Carmona (2015, 2018). She gave 6 basic principles, namely that public spaces including commercial corridors must be: 1) welcoming to all, 2) balance between traffic and pedestrian, 3) comfortable, 4) active uses, 5) amenities and features, 6) social engagement. These principles are criteria that need to be considered in designing a good quality and big impact public space.

As a good public space, the establishment of urban places in the form of commercial corridors must meet criteria such as access & linkage, sociability, uses & activity, comfort & image (The Project for Public Space, NY Journal, 1999). Second, we look at a comprehensive study of urban places’ quality from Cho (Im Sik Cho et al., 2016) that put forward three interconnected components. These components affect the quality and sustainability of urban spaces, namely Hardware, Software, and Orgware (Figure 9). Hardware refers to physical/spatial values (design values of space) which are 1) accessibility, 2) connectivity, 3) mobility means, 4) legibility and edges, 5) spatial variety, 6) environmental-friendly design, and 7) user comfort. Software involves usages, social and perceptual values of urban spaces, which are 8), 9) social activities, and 10) identity. Finally, Orgware relates to operational and management aspects of public space which are 11) provision of amenities and services, 12) safety and security, and 13) management and regulations.
These interconnected components that affect the quality and sustainability of urban spaces.

**Figure 9** These interconnected components that affect the quality and sustainability of urban spaces.

*Source: Re-Framing Urban Space by: Im SikCho, ChyeKiang Heng, ZdravkoTrivic*

The components are interrelated with those good public space criteria: lively, healthy, comfort and sustainable public space. The third reference is based on a study from Srinaga, et al (2017) on improving the quality of “Fatahillah square” at Jakarta, it is explained how a good and lively public space can be achieved as an impact of those three elements of urban space (figure 10). Here is the related criteria from each elements: 1) Square/urban places and Street connectivity: User Comfort, Accessibility, Mobility Means, Connectivity ; 2) Square/urban places and Buildings: Legibility & Edges, Spatial Variety, Diversity And Intensity Of Use, Social Activity, Economic Activity, Identity and Image, and 3) livability and publicness of the area (pedestrian area): Environmental-friendly Design, Inclusive Design, Specification Of Amenities & Services, Safety & Security, Management & Regulations.

**Figure 10** Three zones of commercial street with a square: Street, Commercial building, Square and pedestrian sidewalk.

*Source: Own diagram*
A recent paper from Sharene et.al (2020) entitled “Typological Study of Public Plaza in Improving the Sense of Place around Glodok”, showed some criteria and need to be considered in design phase. Criteria from those variables is more complex: 1) **Street**: Continuity, Street pattern, Access (in & out), Wayfinding; 2) **Visual Image**: Green, Façade, Ornament, Material; 3) **Identity**: Landmark, Historical & Cultural value; 4) **Activity**: Usage, Flexibility, Food vendors, Interactive, Commercial, Special, Sustainable, Active; 5) **Scale**: Area, Size, Capacity; 6) **Accessibility**: Connection, Circulation, Walkable, Readable; 7) **Comfort**: Safe, Clean, Green, Street Furniture; and 8) **Sociability**: Diverse user, Friendly, Proud, Welcoming.

Another paper from Clarice et.al (2020) explained that public space in commercial street can be divided to three main parts. They are street, commercial building and pedestrian pathway. Some variables that need to be considered for the street are function and size, connected and linkage, pedestrian crossing, speed control, corner building, and gate. The variables in commercial building are usability and capacity, street walls, active frontage, awnings, signs, orientation and building setbacks, massing, form and scale, exterior façade (material and ornament). For pedestrian pathway we need to consider sidewalk, street furniture (seating, bollards, litterbins, planters), trees, street activity (performer, stall, pop-up market), lighting. In order to be a successful public space, each part has to enclose certain values, such as: Safe, Comfortable, Imageability, Human Scale, Attractive, Enclosure, Transparency, Interactive, Connected & Linkage.

![Diagram](image)

**Figure 11** Three main parts of commercial street: Street, Commercial building, and pedestrian pathway.

**Source**: Own diagram

From those theories and studies that have been carried out, we have some key criteria and variables for designing public space especially commercial corridors. It can be summed up in the table 1,1.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street and commercial corridor</td>
<td>Welcoming to all, Balanced between Traffic and Pedestrian, Comfortable</td>
<td>Access and Linkage, Accessibility &amp; Connectivity, Street condition</td>
<td>User Comfort, Accessibility, Mobility Means, Connectivity.</td>
<td>Street: Continuity Street pattern Access (in &amp; out) Wayfinding Accessibility and linkage: Connection Circulation Walkable Readable</td>
<td>Connected &amp; Linkage: Type and size Access and linkage Pedestrian crossing Speed control Corner building Gate</td>
<td>1) Access and linkage/ connectivity a) Entrance into the district/main gate b) Access and pedestrian crossing c) Building entrance d) Type and size e) Circulation and speed control f) Connected and linkage g) Comfort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Building</td>
<td>Active uses</td>
<td>Legibility and Edges Spatial variety Usage and Activities Diversity &amp; Intensity of use Identity (image and Character) Building frontage/Street wall Nodes of Activities and Threshold</td>
<td>Legibility &amp; Edges, Spatial Variety, Diversity And Intensity Of Use, Social Activity, Economic Activity, Identity and Image</td>
<td>Visual Image: Green Façade Ornament Material Building Identity: Landmark Historical &amp; Cultural value Activity: Usage Flexibility Food vendors Interactive Commercial Special Sustainable Active</td>
<td>Attractive, Transparency, Interactive, Imageability: Function and capacity Street wall Active frontage Awnings Signs Building setback and orientation Massing, form and scale Exterior facade (Material, Ornament)</td>
<td>2) Uses and Activity a) Type &amp; function b) Diverse activities (diversity and intensity of usage) c) Spatial variety</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5) Livable & Comfort & Healthy
a) User comfort
b) Environmental-friendly / outdoor and open area
c) Safety & security
Learning from this pandemic situation requires attention to health criteria and maximize the public space usage. Some of the criteria, variables and parameters that can be concluded in this study area as follows:

**Table 1.2 Criteria, variable, and parameter vibrant, healthy, and sustainable commercial street corridor**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area/Zone</th>
<th>Criteria and variable</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Street and commercial corridor</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Akses dan linkage/connectivity</td>
<td>a) Entrance into the district / main gate</td>
<td>a) There is “gate” or access to all corridors is clear and well connected between zones and sub-public spaces in the commercial corridor.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>b) Access dan pedestrian crossing</td>
<td>b) Access and crossing between blocks conveniently and safe for pedestrian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Building entrance</td>
<td>c) Entrance to all building is clear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Type and size</td>
<td>d) The type and size of streets and right of way should be taken into account against the scale with their surroundings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e) Circulation and speed control</td>
<td>e) Arrangement of circulation flow and speed control in every street with different size and types/character at the commercial street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f) Connected &amp; Linkage</td>
<td>f) The needs to connect and integration between urban public corridor and neighborhood public space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g) Comfort</td>
<td>g) The convenience of street user, especially for pedestrian and for disability people is accommodated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commercial Building</strong></td>
<td>2) Aktivitas &amp; fungsi (Uses and Activity)</td>
<td>a) A need for diversified function and variation of shops and goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Type &amp; function</td>
<td>b) Improve diversity and intensity of usage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Diverse activities (diversity and intensity of usage)</td>
<td>c) Emphasis on spatial variety and permeability at all commercial corridor, especially for pedestrians and also for vehicle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Spatial variety</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrated public space and pedestrian pathway</strong></td>
<td>3) Visual bangunan &amp; identitas/image</td>
<td>a) The shape of building is made attractive to the user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Attractive massing</td>
<td>b) Façade that can occur interactively with pedestrians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Interactive façade</td>
<td>c) Has inviting and transparent shop front.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Opening /Transparency</td>
<td>d) Overall building edges give an attractive impression of unity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Legibility, imageability &amp; Edges</td>
<td>e) Maintain several distinctive buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e) Landmark/unique architecture</td>
<td>f) Pay attention to corner buildings which are a threshold for each existing sub space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f) Corner buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4) Integrasi &amp; Sociability</td>
<td>a) Show a unity between buildings in the neighborhood.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>a) kesatuan dengan bangunan sekitar</td>
<td>b) There is interaction between outdoor and space as well as social interaction spaces which are divided into several group space so that space is controlled for small group, comfortable and safer(healthier).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) integrasi ruang public (out door and indoor) &amp; Interaksi Sosial (enclosure)</td>
<td>c) A human-scale pedestrian path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Human scale sidewalks</td>
<td>d) There are various activities for users, so that street space becomes more vibrant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Streets Activity</td>
<td>e) Increase the arrangement of streetscape and street furniture to provide sufficient space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e) Streetscape &amp; Streets Furniture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5) liveable &amp; Comfort &amp; Healthy</strong></td>
<td>a) User Comfort</td>
<td>a) Increase comfort in terms of weather, beauty and comfort in enjoying the entire commercial corridor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Environmental-friendly / outdoor and open area</td>
<td>b) Sufficient outdoor and open space arrangement makes the corridor more environmental-friendly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Safety &amp; Security</td>
<td>c) Provide a sense of comfort and safety to users by structuring street elements as well as the availability of surveillance in the area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Commercial Streets’ Cases in Jakarta

The pandemic that has hit all over the world, has brought many complications for urban public space and inevitable also at commercial corridor in Jakarta. Jakarta as the capital city of Indonesia filled up with a dense population with different level of economy. During this pandemic, Indonesia government choose partial lockdown for the cities, because some people cannot survive for just being at home, they need to do economic activities.

During the lockdown, many activities must be done from home. It has changed the pattern of life and daily activities. Many of Jakarta’s citizen live in a tiny home. This narrow and limited moving space has made them stressful to do some work, or study, even just to stay indoor (cabin fever). This is an urgent situation to the health of the citizens. The use of digital technology to patch up this unprecedented condition cannot replace the needs of human in social, cultural and economic dimension, even a basic need such as eating, drinking and walking to get fresh air in the open public space (Wapner et.al., 1997; Srinaga, 2000, 2010). People need a public space in the city to be able to escape the stress of a pandemic. Government should immediately transform or adjust the rules by conditioning the time and space in the city.

Based on the survey conducted in October 2020 sampling 73 people (aged 17-25 years, 25-45 years, 45-65 years and above 65 years/elderly) to know what kind of activities people need during this pandemic (Srinaga, Thiodore, and Mensana, 2020), it was found that the thing that most wanted to do was go out of the house to socialize, enjoy open public space and socialize by eating and drinking together (68% which is almost evenly distributed across all different ages). This desire is unbearable when entering a holiday in Jakarta, where in several public places becomes crowded, which sometimes exceeds the maximal capacity as in the health protocol regulation.

The impact of this pandemic has indeed affected all ages, from children to the elderly. Children who study at home, teenagers are limited to gather with their peers, workers in productive age have been sent home and struggling to work from home. According to Armitage in the journal Lancet Public Health, vol 5 (5) (2020), the elderly has a difficult time during the pandemic because they must stay at home for a long time and cannot meet their old colleagues/friends and do their hobbies. In Indonesia, typically elderly people have high dependence on other people to be able to leave the house and the vulnerability of the impact for this age. Whereas for children who usually play outside, in parks, with friends, the atmosphere at school and others, suddenly
have to adapt to indoor activities only in their house, which they are limited to the comfort of the entire system that takes place in the house, to their parents and other residents. This limitation also extends to the neighborhood around the house.

Besides this pandemic also shows many opportunities for us. Changes in work habit and life, more shopping turned online. It also provides many opportunities in commercial areas with all their activities, both in formal and informal public spaces. Some jobs have shifted towards online sales, especially in food and beverage sector, and the basic needs of living a healthy life. Although online services on high demand, but still many Jakarta citizens leaves their house to find food: dine in or take away, or just looking for spacious outdoor spaces that blended with an open and natural environment or just physical socializing (chatting). The sales level from informal street vendors to formal commercial shops has been changed into more open and outdoor environment.

Some examples of commercial corridors in Jakarta that are constantly crowded and always busy is Pantai Indah Kapuk (figure 12). This place is dominated by culinary areas which are separated in several blocks, and they are reachable on foot or by car from one public space to another. The development of commercial corridor near the waterfront area maximizes the potential of outdoor area (Figure 13). The connection with nature (the beach) is used as an outdoor recreation area with the addition of bicycle rentals, outdoor seating, and some socializing place (figure 14).

Figure 12 Pantai Indah Kapuk at north Jakarta with vibrant commercial streets and lively public space.
Source: google maps
Figure 13 The development of commercial corridor near the waterfront area maximizes the potential of outdoor area as socialize space.

Source: own photograph

Figure 14 The connection with nature (the beach) is used as an outdoor recreation area with the addition of bicycle rentals outdoor seating and some socializing place.

Source: own photograph

Figure 15 Pantjoran PIK, one of vibrant commercial-street during pandemic time in Jakarta.

Source: own photograph
The development of culinary center with china town atmosphere (known as Pantjoran PIK, figure 15) is one of the most visited commercial streets in this pandemic time. The arrangement of activities is made in certain distance and in outdoor space has more seating than the use of indoor restaurant in the building.

Another example with the survey and design conducted by Clarice, find 101 respondents in the commercial corridor of Kota Tua, Jakarta (figure 16). This survey also show the use of public space mainly for recreation, eating and drinking (carried out in early 2020/ beginning of the pandemic). The respondents’ age who participated in the survey is between 17-25 years (31.9%), 26-40 years (32.8%), and 40-60 years (35.3%). From this survey, it was found that the majority of people visiting Kota Tua with intention for recreation, learning about culture and for culinary purposes. The majority of respondents with a percentage of 57.4% suggested that this area should be developed into a culinary center for Indonesian food and 38.6% answered that this area made as center for souvenirs and shopping for local brands (figure 17). In this area people mostly agree for a commercial street for local brands, shop for souvenirs, a culinary center, an attractive area for photography, and a night market. (figure 18).

Figure 16 The site location (Jalan Cengkeh) located at Kota Tua Jakarta, a well-known public space in Jakarta surrounded by colonial and historic buildings.
Source: google maps

Figure 17 Survey result on what kind of development that will be suitable for the next 10 years.
Source: questionnaire result
The concept development for commercial street corridor, which is completely made into a full pedestrian area at the Fatahillah surroundings area. The design of public space is linked into the Fatahillah square with commercial corridors developed with a deep understanding to semi-lattice structures where there is a combination of structures, existing city fabric, such as building, street, open space and other (Alexander, 2015). The elements in urban public space interrelated and connect from its part to the whole complex network. It considers how to shape city structure, part of the city and commercial street corridor as one complete city. The diagram of development for public spaces around the commercial street corridor (Jalan Cengkeh corridor) will be like this:

**Re-Framing commercial street corridor to integrate public space and its neighborhood.**

At the commercial street are, mainly the function is a place for restaurants and retail shops. The following are some of the results of design concept to transform a place into pedestrian zone with many street vendors, restaurants, kiosk (food and beverages) and several outdoor socializing places for relaxing, recreation and buying local souvenirs of Kota Tua (Clarice, 2020; Srinaga et.al, 2017). In response to this pandemic and afterwards, this design concept maximizes a lot of outdoor space for various activities, accompany with the interaction in
indoor space at the building along Jalan Cengkeh (edges). In addition, the design also considers green environment by setting up the dining table, street vendors area who sell local products and outdoor seating area with a beautiful streetscape and street furniture, so that people can connect to the nature. The building frontage is made more transparent, allowing pedestrians to enjoy slowly the area with a sense of comfort, safe, and healthy. It will make the place stay vibrant and sustain for an economic, social, and cultural sector.

Figure 20 Design pedestrian shopping street at Jalan Cengkeh from parking lot to vibrant Fatahillah square
Source: Clarice research

Figure 21 Reactivation of existing buildings at Jalan Cengkeh as shops and restaurants, welcoming frontage
Source: Clarice research
Figure 22: Section showing the extension of indoor space to outdoor help to create a lively neighborhood
Source: Clarice research

Figure 22: The middle pedestrian pathway is designed to accommodate vibrant activities (gathering, street vendor, relaxing, and performing)
Source: Clarice research
Conclusion

Lesson learns from Covid-19, we realize the need for public open space will never be replaced even with the help of emerging technology. The various functions and roles of the public space will remain varied and numerous. For this pandemic and afterwards, public space like commercial street corridor should offer comfort, healthy, relax and importantly lively for the pedestrian to have experience many stories on their visit.

The need for someone to go outside their house, especially for having a walk through the city and public space (include commercial street corridor), turn out as a relaxing activity. Wandering or window shopping is a creative process needed as a stress reduction from boredom and business, moreover, has been lock downed at home. By walking through city’s corridor, commercial corridor, social and cultural public spaces, people want to find various interactions and feeling the pulse of cities where virtual world cannot fulfill it. The pulse of life in these places will fill and complement the human need of urban public space (a space of enunciation).

A leisure walks to have a break from daily routines inside a room, a person is like writing a poem or a story about the place. Because a personal experience in that presence journey, will never be reached by seeing in virtual world. Therefore, coming to the public space, especially taking a leisure walk to enjoy the immersive real experience of a city will still be human needs now and post pandemic.

However, by learning from the context of this pandemic, the essence activities at a commercial public are very much needed. It needs to be adjusted and redefine the design of the place and all arrangement to reconcile with health protocol or newest behavior post covid-19. This paper concludes some important aspect as criteria for a successful public space to stay vibrant but also offer healthy, comfortable and sustainable even after the pandemic has passed. The criteria area: 1) Access and linkage/connectivity, 2) Uses and activity, 3) Building identity & visual image, 4) Integrated & Sociability, and 5) Livable, comfort & healthy. Some concerns from this pandemic are about flexibility in the use of commercial street corridor, the space must adapt to various activities, meet the primary needs and public health, closeness to nature and valuing physical social interaction wisely and utilizing technological advancement for monitoring and other functions.

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public are very much needed. It needs to be adjusted and redefine the design of the place and all arrangement to reconcile with health protocol or newest behavior post covid-19. This paper concludes some important aspect as criteria for a successful public space to stay vibrant but also offer healthy, comfortable and sustainable even after the pandemic has passed. The criteria area: 1) Access and linkage/connectivity, 2) Uses and activity, 3) Building identity & visual image, 4) Integrated & Sociability, and 5) Liveble, comfort & healthy. Some concerns from this pandemic are about flexibility in the use of commercial street corridor, the space must adapt to various activities, meet the primary needs and public health, closeness to nature and valuing physical social interaction wisely and utilizing technological advancement for monitoring and other functions.

Finally, we think there is a need to pursue similar research and further research by involving various disciplines and collaboration with various institutions including government both local and international. In addition, proper management and regulations must be implemented to create a city with vibrant, healthy, sustainable public spaces. The existence of this public space will provide welfare and happiness to the citizens and wider community.

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