



2014 International Symposium

Waterfront Asian Cultural Landscape

 Asian Cultural Landscape Association
 Urban Greening Institute, SNU



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The Phenomenon of Temporality Public Open Space Utilization for Community in Jakarta, Indonesia

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Jakarta is the capital city of Indonesia that has a high enough density, thus causing a lot of problems occurred. Increase in the number of people who followed by infrastructure needs has resulted in the public open space neglected. This study aims to observation the utilization of public open space for community in Paseban Kampong as dense residential and Taman Fatahillah as urban space. The methods used in research is the study of literature and journals. Data collection method using a qualitative approach to the study of empirical and descriptive about the phenomenon of public open space utilization. The result showed that time and behaviour is affect in the presence of temporary public open space. An Sustainable temporary public open space can be achieved with the presence of people empowerment and development of the region with the concept of waterfront.

Keywords : public open space, community, temporality, phenomenon, waterfront

1. Introduction

The development of the city and the increase in population occurred in the city of Jakarta give the consequences of an increasing number of space requirements as urban facilities and infrastructure. Rising districts awake implies declining availability of open space. open space that are found on land owned by public whether to pay a park the sports field, and open space other. The aim of this research is the observation of the use of public temporary open space in Paseban Kampong as dense residential area representative and Taman Fatahillah as urban level the availability of public open space was minimal, the public finally use the road as a public activity area and there was a great expansion of the utilization of space.

2. Review of the Literature

2.1. Public Open Space

According to Garnham (1985), public open space is an open space that can be accessed freely and spontaneously by the public both visually and physically. Hakim (2002) stated that public open space can be used by all people and it contains elements of human activities, such as playing, walking, and sports. Carr (1992) gave several importances of public space, i.e.: 1. To give meaning or significance to the local people individually or in groups (meaningful), 2. To be responsive to all the wishes of users and can accommodate existing activities in the public space (responsive), 3. To accept the presence of various walks of life freely without any discrimination (democratic). Although these freedoms need to control the functions of space, traffic circulation and parking of motor vehicles, and placement of street vendors. Hierarchically, public open space is available ranging from neighbourhood scale (RT/RW), district and to city scale (Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No.40/PRT/M/2007).

2.2 Temporary public open space

Open space public is an open space can be accessed freely and spontaneously by the public either visually or physical. The criteria of essential public spaces there are three: Can give meaning or significance for local people individually or in groups (meaningful), responsiveness to all the wishes of users and can accommodate existing activities in public space (responsive), can accept the presence of a variety of walks of life freely without any discrimination (democratic) despite the freedom to control the functions of the space, traffic circulation and parking of motor vehicles, the placement of street vendors and so on. Temporary public open space is public open space are temporary functions until the needs of the public space to be active are met as a result of the development and growth of the city. Haydn in Temporary Urban Space said that, with the development of the situation and living conditions in urban areas and along with that human needs for space activities were developed as well.

2.3 Concept of space

The concept of the place is the beginning of the birth of the concept of space. Before the concept of space emerges, the place is considered as container of all existence in the face of the Earth. By making the existence of human beings and all objects on Earth as the basis of the concept of place, a place believed to be the container of everything, the world we inhabit is the place, container that has a limit.



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