

The Framework of Sustainable Temporary Public Open Space Concept (Case: Paseban Kampong, Jakarta, Indonesia)

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Abstract

Population development and growth have triggered the need on public space. Unfortunately, the existence of public open space is increasingly neglected. Limited land also triggers the use of public open space for various activities depending on the need of the users who use the open space interchangeably. This type of open space is called temporary public open space. There have been many research talk about public space , here writers discussed more focused on the presence of public space in the open space in their city to various activities alternately and temporary. The phenomenon of the presence of open space temporary public is viewed from production space theory and perspective to the science of environmental toward sustainable way. The phenomenon of public space temporary City-kampong Paseban going on and provided the negative impact larger than a positive impact posed, resulting in capacity exceeding the environment. The purpose of this research is to developed the framework of sustainable temporary public open space concept that will not disturb the balance of ecological, social and economic aspects.The method used in this research is qualitative method, i.e. to understand the phenomenon in the field comprehensively by conducting observation and interview with local people about the presence of temporary public open space. The result of this research is the presence of a temporary public open space is essential it is influenced by people time and behavior. To implement a sustainable temporary public open space, community empowerment is needed using cooperation between public sector, privat sector and community, as suggestion on this research is to test conceptual framework this therefore need to be quantitative analyzed with SEM, to find those strong variable.

Keywords: concept, public open space, function, temporary

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1. Introduction

Urban growth and development should be followed by the need on open space, since open space is an integral part of urban area. Public open space is an open space that is accessible to general public. Public space possesses three characteristics, i.e. responsive, democratic, and meaningful. Responsive means the space can be used for various activities and broad interests. Democratic means public space can be used by general public from various social, economic, and cultural backgrounds and is accessible to various human physical conditions. Whereas, meaningful means the public space should have links between man, space and the world within the social context.

The challenges to be overcome because of urbanization developments is overcome the occurrence of the problem of environment, solve the problems of environmental aspects of ecology, social and economic [1] [2].

The inclusion of personal interest into the public space resulting in public space are not effective and not fun anymore is used by everyone. One example of the inclusion of the needs of the private into public open space is the

presence of the informal market or informal economic activities, such as the presence of street vendors or hawkers on public spaces.

The presence of urban public space in Indonesia has been more and more neglected by decision maker and practitioners of regional spatial planning, so that this vital space is decreasing. Public space that has become a place of public interactions, such as sporting field, urban park, recreational area and art area, has been disappearing and replaced by shopping mall, shopping centers, and shops [3]. A lot of public spaces tend to be used as parking space, and tourism and trade activities. Furthermore, various places in urban area have been opened for public and have been perceived as public property, such as restaurant, museum, library, and movie theatre. These places hold important and significant roles. In a similar way as shopping center which focuses on trade, restaurant has its own certain function and operation hours limited by its own regulation.

Public open space is a public space where community performs routine and functional activities which binds a community, whether it is a normal routine from daily lives or a periodic ceremony [4]. Along with the development of times, public open space then has a function as a place for meeting, gathering and social interaction, for religious, trade, or governmental purposes. The presence of a public open space in an area of the city center is vital since it is capable of improving the quality of urban life from the point of view of environment, community or city through spatial utilization that provides benefits such as sport, recreation and green open space. In developing public open space in urban context, influential factors within it should be taken into consideration. As a public open space, its spatial utilization characteristics should be known in order to create an outer space responsive to the need of the society.

Perceived from its function, public open space can be categorized into vehicle circulation space (freeway, artery road, etc.), public open space in commercial center (parking area, plaza and mall), open public space of industrial area, and commemorative open public space [4]. Public open space is a space intended for public interests and it is a way for the society to rediscover their humanitarian space. However, in certain cases, public open space tends to be neglected as a result of the complexity in urban spatial planning. However, not in all cases where strategies and facts can be disentangled to find their causes. This might occur as a result of the incorrect selection of the approximation method.

High number of population growth as a result of urbanization has created problems for major urban areas in Indonesia. High number of urban population and its ever growing number have had high impact on the pressure on urban spatial utilization which resulted in the limitation of open spaces. This phenomenon occurs in the Jakarta city-kampong. Jakarta as the nation capital with the highest population in Indonesia has public open spaces approximately 10% of the total area or more or less 6,874.06 ha which means that Jakarta is experiencing a 20% deficit of public open space. Law Number 26 year 2007 on Spatial Planning states that each city in its regional spatial plan should allocate at least 30% of its area for public open space. This minimum condition is reflected in the social activities in some major cities in Indonesia such as Jakarta. Public space deficit in the form of playing park and sporting field can be perceived from children playing soccer, cycling or playing kites on road median, under the flyover or on the river bank. This is the result of the lack of playing field in their neighborhood. The shift of land function or the disappearance of the function of public open space will cause more serious problems in the future.

A lot of public spaces have been utilized for private purposes with a reason that public space is a common space that can be utilized by anybody free of charge, so that many public spaces are no longer accessible to general public. The shift in this function of public space has reduced the presence of public space. This also happens in the city-kampong, so that the city-kampong community utilizes the existing open space for various activities to fulfill their daily needs. This has damaged the environment from economic, ecology, and social point of views. Paseban Kampong is one of City-kampong in Jakarta has happened phenomenon as mentioned.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Public open space

Public open space is an open space that can be in the form of green or non-green area, and can be used by anybody free of charge, regardless of time, and is located outside of a building [4]. The function of an open space is for social interaction, relaxing, and leisure. It is strategically located and can be in the form of park, plaza, road, and open area on the side of the road [5].

2.2. Sustainable Development

Environmental problems occur as a result of a holistic and complex gap between phenomenon in the field and what is expected based on the existing theory. Environmental problems occur here is the presence of temporary public open space that has caused environmental damage. As consequence, the presence of a sustainable temporary public open space is needed, in the present time and in the future, the presence of this temporary public open space will not disturb the balance of environment.

Sustainability deals with three aspects, i.e. economy increase income and treat poor people as subject and not object, social: job opportunities, ecology: healthy neighborhood [6].

According to Fig. 1., to retain existing resources, sustainable development must be achieved. Sustainable development should be taken into consideration in every construction activity which includes protecting the environment (Environmental Protection), to increase potential elements of the society in order to create a strong and independent society (Society Development) and to harmonize well-being through increase in income that will create a strong and independent community (Economic Development). Spatial framework used to represent social, economic and physical values should include stakeholders' views in finding solution. He also argued that 'civic engagement' is essential for a resolution in the issue of sustainability [7].

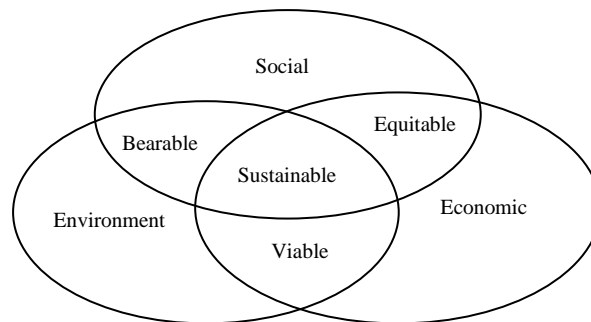


Fig. 1. Sustainable Development Scheme

2.3. Theory of space reproduction (Lefebvre, 1991) and theory of thirdspace (Soja, 1996)

Space and time are inseparable. Changes in time will form a new spatial architecture. Author argues that place is a space that has a meaning for someone. Space is unlimited, place is limited and the formation of a place needs time. Time and human behavior affect the function of a place. Human needs on place varies, depend on social, cultural, economical, political, demographical, and geographical aspects, etc [8].

The third space is a space formed as a product of space reproduction (lived space), i.e. a product of a combination process between perceived and conceived space (concept of space as a place) [9].

2.4. *Temporary public open space*

Temporary public open space is an open space that occurs as a product of social interaction and community needs along with the passing of time [5]. Temporary public open space is called the third space is a space formed as a product of space reproduction (lived space), i.e. a product of a combination process between perceived and conceived space (concept of space as a place). This idea is one approach within view, look at you nor understand a symptom spatial as well as provide opportunities as possible in the way, how the world is depicted mapped, and displayed. Based on Foucault's approach and an understanding of the nature of dismantling the dichotomy space, this framework is use to explore the corners of the city of Los Angeles. The idea of the third-space in the urban context, giving more attention to the definition of a space into a place (place making) a given society. Spatiality was the result of a community social relationships become style-forming social life. Meaning space as a medium of social life and products [9]. According to researchers , public open space temporary is public room which is present are present in open space , present because of social interaction and needs of society at any time in line with the passing of time

2.5. *Human behaviour*

The community of city-kampong tends to make the function of public and private spaces unclear. Then, the space territory is divided into three groups, i.e. primary, secondary, and tertiary [10].

2.6. *Community empowerment*

Empowerment means to make something empowered or have power (Merriam Webster in Oxford Dictionary). Community empowerment is expected to guarantee the sustainability of the utilization of temporary public open space. The main approximation in the empowerment concept is that community will not become the object of various development projects, but rather they will be the subject of the development process itself. The cooperation between the government and private sector and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are two schemes of financing with different characteristics but with the same objectives i.e. to improve community welfare. Cooperation between government and private sector is one of the financing schemes mostly relied on by developed as well as developing countries [11].

From various definitions mentioned above, a conclusion can be made that Community Empowerment is an effort to enable and to make the community self-sufficient, or in other words how to enable the community to help themselves.

2. Method

Assessment of journals and theories related to the science of environment and the topic of temporary public open space has produced the framework of sustainable temporary public open space concept. Research methodology with a qualitative approach, understand the phenomena that occur in the field in a comprehensive manner by means of observation. And an interview with local residents about the presence of temporary public open space. Based on the some journal and the related public space and sciences environment as well as a result of observation and interview, then built the framework to open space temporary public be sustainable concept, as required by for present time and in the future as well.

3. Result and Discussion

Paseban Kampong is loated in Central Jakarta, Indonesia. Paseban Kampong is the area of settlement, trade and office, amount population is 29.227 people, population density 532 people/ha, the broad of area is 57,1 ha (2013).

The increase in the growing population of 2007 - 2013 an average increase of the population are 18.66% , population growth is said to is very significant so next few years the need for land very urgent , because of that land for public space neglected , besides is open space public there are cannot function as space public again

The focus of this study is the presence of temporary public open space in Paseban Kampong, Senen, Central Jakarta, Jakarta, result of land that can expensive and public space which is there are not function as a room public again Kampung-kota is the village are located in the large, population density of high, house quality and environment bad. Based on it, Paseban area, Senen, Central Jakarta, which were selected purposively as research sites with consideration as follows, Paseban area, Senen, Central Jakarta, which were selected purposively as research sites with consideration:

- Population growth continues to rise, population density now is 531 person per hectare
- Researchers had held counseling and research associated with public space, obtained problems associated with public space. Researchers had held information about house growing simple and healthful environmental in the location and experienced there are problems related to the needs of public open space that have not been. (2010).
- Researchers had held research with the title influence participation , the social and typologies settlement the growing simple healthy and implications of the environmental healthy Paseban, Jakarta Indonesia that public participation needed to embody house and healthful environmental (2011).
- Researchers had held research with the title analysis needs public space in terms of behavior the in the Paseban, Senen, Central Jakarta, Indonesia (2012), behavior the in using public open spaces to various activities increased

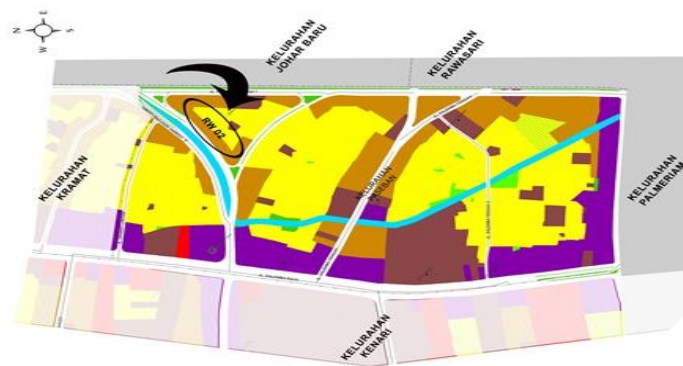


Fig. 2. The administrative boundaries of areas Paseban, Jakarta, Indonesia

As shown in Fig.2. The boundaries of Paseban Kampong is: The North is Kramat area, The South is Palmerah area, the East is Johar Baru da Rawasari area and the South is Kenari area.



Fig. 3. Land use as public space in Paseban (Source: processed by the author)

As shown in Fig.3., Paseban Kampong has only one available open space in the form of badminton sports field, located in front of a kindergarten and is used not only for exercise, but also for other activities such as selling and social interaction. Some means of public used for the area of that, interaction, play and others, the place was were areas the way the side of a river, the railway, a small way or alley, and field sports small.

As shown in Fig. 4., Due to limited area of the open space, some activities are expanded to some open space area used as a temporary basis, such as; 1) the main road on the river bank, on the area next to railway track which are used for playing, buying and selling, social interaction, and car park; 2) roads or small alleys are used as children's playground, selling area, socialization/interaction area among the neighbors, motorcycle parking, service area and for household activities.



Fig. 4. (a). Street space is used as servise and interaction area, (b). Street space is used as street market



(c). Street space is used as playing area, (d). Street space is used for social interaction



(e). Sport field is used as social interaction area, (f). Sport field is used as playing area

Characteristic of human which include home status, income, and affect the utilization of temporary public open space. Time and characteristic of human affect the utilization of public open space. Community empowerment variables are can accelerate the realization of a sustainable public open space. In this case, the participation of the community is expected to optimize the use of public open space in Paseban Kampong. In the case of Paseban Kampong, characteristic of human has effect on temporary public open space variable. Temporary Public Open Space and Community Empowerment are simultaneously on Sustainable Public Open Space. Community Empowerment can fasten the realization of Sustainable Public Open Space

As shown in Table 1. In the phenomenon of this temporary public open space there is a correlation between space and time or a space that is formed in conducting daily activities related to public open space. Social interaction activities in open spaces invites interaction and activity, temporarily, and when the time duration in end the space will return to its original function. Activities can bring the place with different meanings and bring community closer. With social network stimulation and the diversity of individual experiences, different kampong activities can be created.

Table 1. The presence of temporary public open space on the open space in City-kampong Paseban , Jakarta (Source: processed by the author)

Typologies open space	Identification of the presence of temporary public open space	The impact of the presence of temporary public open space as space reproduction
The small road	<p>Time of usage: daily, certain times</p> <p>The activity take place: circulation of pedestrians, bicycle and motorcycle, socialization between neighbours area, play children of area</p> <p>Users: occupant of city-kampong, citizens</p> <p>The quality of public open space: the width of the road 0.80 –</p>	<p>Positive impact:</p> <p>Diversity activities in the open space Accommodate all the needs of space Heterogeneity in diversity social life Item the use of the area by informal sector of the economy</p>

	2.00 m, pedestrian, there are no trees and no green area, Much used for motorcycle parking, selling, and service area	Negative impact: Privatization open space for private activities Without control and arrangement will result in environmental degradation (social of conflict, noise, channel clogged, dirty) The reduction of social life by informal sector of the economy Reduced open spaces for social life
Sport field	Time of usage: daily The activity take place: sport, interaction, selling and meeting area Users: occupant of city-kampong, vendors The quality of public space: square of sport field 15.00 X 15.00 m ² , paving block road, there are no trees and no green area.	
The main road on the side of a river	Time of usage: daily, weekend day, certain time The activity take place: Interaction between neighbors, playing and parking area, circulation of cars and motorbikes. Users: occupant of city-kampong, vendors The quality of public space: The width of the road 15.00 m, paving block road, there are no trees, no seating and no green area.	
The main road near street railway	Time of usage: daily, weekend day, certain time The activity take place: Interaction between neighbors, playing and parking area, circulation of cars and motorbikes. Users: occupant of city-kampong, vendors The quality of public space: The width of the road 15.00 m, paving block road, there are no trees, no seating and no green area.	

Base on the understanding on the theory of environmental science and other theories supporting the research topic, the conceptual framework can be formulated. The background concept of this research is the presence of neglected public open space as a result of the growing city-kampong population density. The growing population density of city-kampong is also a result of the increase in urbanization. High level of urbanization has caused environmental problems, so the challenge is to overcome the environmental problems from ecological, social, and economical aspects. Population increases, while land area remains the same, so the presence of public open space is neglected. As a result the city-kampong inhabitants use the existing public open space for various purposes and the space is used interchangeably according to the needs that in the end produce temporary public open space. Temporary public open space is public open space used for various activities and is used interchangeably according to the needs and it is temporary. The presence of this temporary open public space has some positive and negative impacts. The positive impact of this temporary public open space is its capability to accommodate all activities of the inhabitants according to the needs regardless of the limited land area.

On the other hand, the negative impacts are traffic congestion, pollution, flood, dirty facilities, inter residents conflicts, unhealthy environment, etc. Apparently, the negative impacts are bigger than the positive impacts since negative impacts will trigger environmental damage. To prevent the presence of this temporary public open space from damaging the environment, it should be managed to make it sustainable.

State of the art this study is started from the presence of temporary public open space in City-kampong, as a result of the availability land and overcrowding who is increasing, that led to the environment exceeds capacity. Analysis problems using production theory space (Lefebvre theory), then to analyzed environmental impact a result

of the production of space analyzed by sustainability theory (Roger theory)

Based on theoretical review, the state of the art of this research are:

- Observation on the presence of temporary public open space in the city-kampong
- Identify the presence of temporary public open space based on the perspective of environmental science, i.e. ecology, social, and economy
- Analysis to implement a sustainable temporary public open space

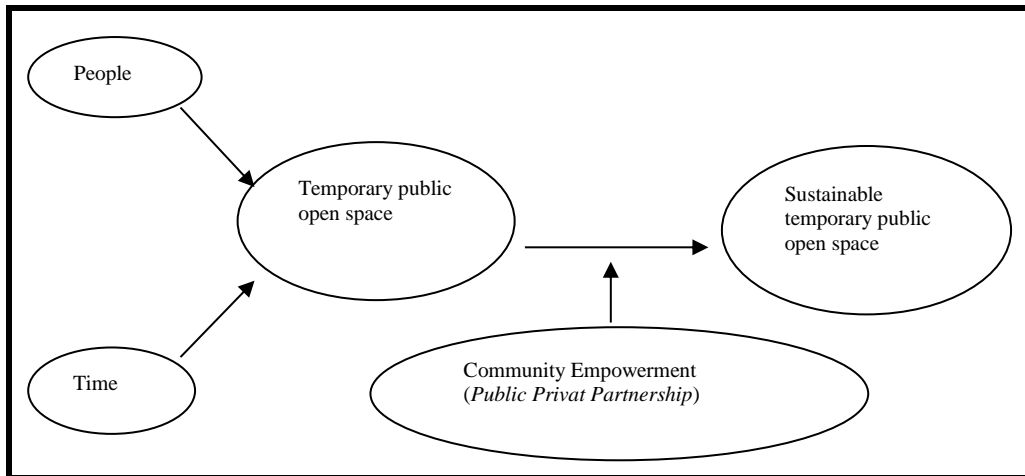


Fig. 5. Conceptual Framework (Source: processed by the author)

Temporary public open space is the product of social interactions (human being) through perceived space and conceived space processes. Space is created as a result of the needed activities which ended at additional function of open space that attracts many visitors. Here we can find the meaning of space, the production of space and its correlation between man and space. Time and human behavior - human as inhabitants or public space users - are very influential in the presence of temporary public open space. The spaces created in the public space in city-kampong or temporary public open space is a space to fulfill the needs of the inhabitants to increase their income, to gather with their communities, and to relax. This temporary public open space is also called the third-space like in Soja theory (1997).

An increase in income is the primary necessity so that the kampong inhabitants opened up their business activities in front of their houses. These business activities will trigger the presence of other spaces such as social interaction with the neighbors, space for child playing and space for food vendors from outside the city-kampong area. Space is produced socially and formatted by the human mind ("The Production of Space" from Lefebvre). 'Produced' here means that it is a process from variety of works and forms. In this case, production is a social interaction that creates space with human as the actors. Space production is begun when human being has a social interaction in a similar space which then will be used by other human being. The present space is not only things of the past or present, but it is also a future imagination.

Along with population growth and development, the need on space for human activities is becoming more complex, while the presence of public open space is becoming more limited. The phenomenon of temporary public open space in Paseban Kampong and other city-kampongs can be perceived as a deviation from the real function of residential spatial plan in urban space. However, this can become a critique and input for users and planners to give meaning to public open space as a place essential for us and people surround us.

Observation in Paseban Kampong discovered that the community of city-kampong is a marginal community who still need public open space for sport, recreation, gathering and interaction without any social, economy and gender constraints. The marginal community in this city-kampong always increases their daily activities related to business to increase income. This gives new understanding in the city-kampong problems which is part of the city.

As time goes on, the need on space increases too, so that the presence of temporary public open space often occurs. The third space or temporary public open space appears in public space in accordance with the community perception that public space belongs to everybody and can be used according to community needs. Field observation shows that the presence of temporary public open space has produced more negative impacts than the positive ones, so that control is needed to prevent the negative impact from spreading even wider.

Then, by taking into consideration the following aspects:

- Understand the process of the formation of practice space of Lefebvre theory or the third space of Soja theory in the research area.
- Sustainability and partnership among the development actors, i.e. public sector, private sector, and community, are the right mechanism to achieve the goal of sustainable development.
- Partnership pattern among government, private sector and community is a concept of community empowerment in implementing sustainable temporary public open space as applied in Bandar Lampung in waste management integrally and holistic.

As shown on Fig. 5, variables used in the concept are human being, time, temporary public open space, sustainable temporary public open space, and community empowerment. To implement sustainable temporary public open space, community empowerment is needed using cooperation between government, private sector and community.

5. Conclusion

The framework sustainable temporary public open space in City-kampong concept (Paseban Kampong, Jakarta) have five (5) variables: time, human behavior, temporary public open space, sustainable temporary public open space and community empowerment. Time and human behavior affect the presence of temporary public open space. To implement sustainable temporary public space, community empowerment is needed so that the space can accommodate community activities for present time and in the future as well, not disturb balance of economic, social and ecologic aspect.

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