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Ambiguous public space towards social sustainability in Madurese urban kampong

Ardy Maulidy Navastara ^{a*}, Karina Pradinie ^a, KD Erli Martha ^a

^aUrban and Regional Planning Department, Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology, Surabaya, Indonesia

Abstract

The public space is a social capital and it becomes an important part of society, which can promote social cohesion and prevent further fragmentation and atomization of the society (Madanipour, 2003). When the privatization of the public space has blurred between the existence of public and private spaces; especially semi-public and semi-private spaces; so some people realize that public space is not so public. Madurese urban kampong in Surabaya is a social urban ecosystem that has unique characteristics; it is suspected to become a place that produced ambiguous spaces in the modern city era. However there are important questions regarding to the issue; that is: how is the organization of public space and its transformation process. Also how is their implication for social sustainability of Surabaya.

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Keywords: Ambiguous public space; madurese urban kampong; privatization; social sustainability

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +62-818-022-56056; fax: +62-31-5922425.
E-mail address: ardy.navastara@urplan.its.ac.id

1. Introduction

1.1. *Highlight of Urban Kampong in Surabaya*

Housing and settlement are one manifestation of human culture. As a form of human culture, the housing and settlements are characterized by the formation of residential that accommodates the people who lived and live in. In the forming process, the environmental setting will affect the pattern of activities and the embodiment of the container activities of physical and non-physical (Rapoport, 1977). Moreover, Habraken (1978) explained that the physical order of settlements is an integrated system consisting of spatial system, physical system and stylistic system. First, spatial system is a system related to the organization of space, which include: spatial relationships, orientation, pattern of spatial relationships, etc. Second, physical system is a system's construction and material usage. Finally, stylistic system, which creates forms, includes facade or facade, door and window design and decorative elements (craftsmanship), both inside and outside.

The urban kampongs that exist in nowadays are forms of transformation of the city development. The existence of the urban kampongs is actually a genuine form of the cities in Indonesia. Kampong more in terms of humanity and urbanity depicting city life are starting sought by developed countries through the concept of new urbanism. There is a problem caused by urban development, urban renewal, which required an integrated and cooperative approach, on the basis of common interests between the government and the people especially those living in the vicinity of the center of town. One way is to enhance the quality of existing residential areas and kampongs also expected to create environment-friendly city in surrounding so that they may support the activities of the city center.

Surabaya is a city with a multi-ethnic and diverse socio-economic circumstances. Most of the settlements in the city of Surabaya are still describing characteristics of kampong. Several empirical facts show that there are different settings (space organization) in the kampong, especially in the distribution of the private, semi-private, semi-public and public in the city of Surabaya.

The facts which are found children and adults who use public space as a playroom that seem unsafe, then used space of street as a place to socialize, work and even as a place to hold an event (wedding, celebration and others). The theory of the public space is still debatable, given the research is expected to enrich the study of the structure of public, semi-public, semi-private and private space in the city of Surabaya.

1.2. *Problem statement*

Acquisition of the organization of public space into private space in the form of urban kampong where there is no strong concept of how to shape a proper organization, how the transformation of the modern era and what are the implications for the sustainability of cities, so that question of this study is; how are the forms and the development process of space organization in Madurese urban kampong especially at kampong Sencaki?

1.3. *Purpose and objectives*

This paper is a part of research about the transformation of public space in Surabaya's kampongs. This paper will explain one of cases study; especially in Kampong Sencaki that is known as Madurese urban kampong. It purposes are to identify forms of space organization and the transformation process in Madurese urban kampong especially at Kampong Sencaki. The objectives of this research are:

- a. Identify forms of space organization in Madurese urban kampong.
- b. Identification the transformation of the physical aspect of Madurese urban kampong.

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