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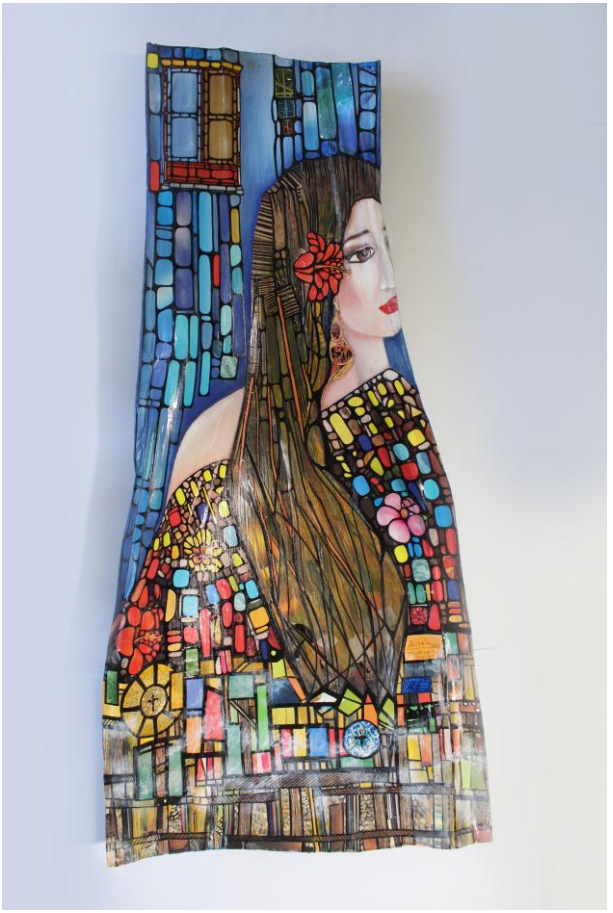

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Development model of public open space in Bandar Lampung city's regional government

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to investigate development model of public open space in Bandar Lampung city's regional government. The method used in this developmental research is qualitative - descriptive approach. The preliminary findings in this study are the number of lands in Bandar Lampung city that has not been utilized optimally. In conclusion, there are only three most ideal public open spaces, namely: Pahoman stadium (in the city centre); Kalpataru Field (in the western city boundary); and Baruna Field at Panjang (in the southeastern city boundary).

Keywords: Development Model, Public Policy, Space.

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Modelo de desarrollo de espacios públicos abiertos en el gobierno regional de la ciudad de Bandar Lampung

Resumen

El objetivo del estudio es investigar el modelo de desarrollo de espacios públicos abiertos en el gobierno regional de la ciudad de Bandar Lampung. El método utilizado en esta investigación del desarrollo es el enfoque cualitativo - descriptivo. Los hallazgos preliminares en este estudio son el número de tierras en la ciudad de Bandar Lampung que no se han utilizado de manera óptima. En conclusión, solo hay tres espacios públicos ideales, a saber: el estadio Pahoman (en el centro de la ciudad); Campo Kalpataru (en el límite occidental de la ciudad); y Baruna Field en Panjang (en el límite sureste de la ciudad).

Palabras clave: Modelo de Desarrollo, Políticas Públicas, Espacio.

1. INTRODUCTION

Urban growth and development that increases from year to year affect the number of people living in urban areas. This will lead to increased demand for space and land, both for residential areas and business and industrial land. Urban development tends to lead to the economic sector where the effort to fulfil the land is economically profitable. This will certainly have a real impact on the deterioration of environmental quality, especially for development that does not prioritize environmental aspects. The public open space is a space for social activities that serve and also affect the lives of the urban

community. Open space is also a place for functional activities as well as ritual activities that bring together a group of people in the normal routine of daily life and in periodic activities. Basically city space must be distinguished by a prominent characteristic, such as the quality of detail processing and activities that take place in it. A city space can be processed with a beautiful landscape as a quiet city park. In this case, a certain place in the city functions as the location of an important activity, but does not have the physical scope and proper floor. Such space is an oasis in the city. Urban space is formed by the face of buildings with city floors in the form of roads, plazas or other open spaces. Open space is a planned space because of the need for shared places and activities in the open air (Johara, 1999).

The city of Bandar Lampung, located in Lampung Province, Indonesia, has an area of 625 km2, with a population of approximately 475,353 inhabitants. According to Regional Regulation (RTRW) No. 2 of 2012 concerning the Bandar Lampung Regional Spatial Plan, the city is designed as a Promotion Area Activity Centre covering urban areas that function as regional government centres, health care centres, education service centres, tourism and cultural development centres, trade and service centres, collection and distribution centres, and regional transportation nodes. The purpose of urban space planning of Bandar Lampung City is to make Bandar Lampung as a centre of trade and service that is environmentally sound with the support of highly competitive human resources. To realize these goals, it requires a public facility that can physically support trade and services, education, tourism and culture in the city of Bandar Lampung. Thus,

the public open space is needed for improving the quality of the environment and as a means of meeting the needs of the community. The model of public open space development is needed in the midst of the people of Bandar Lampung City, especially in order to contribute to city governance that promotes good environmental quality and has a positive impact on the people in Bandar Lampung City (Hadiman, 2004).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Public Open Space

Public space is a space that is formed or designed in such a way that space can accommodate a large number of people in carrying out activities that are public. Public spaces that can function optimally for public activities for the community and individuals, generally have characteristics including a strategic location, having good visual and physical access, space which is part of a road (circulation path), has seats include stairs and park benches (Carr, 1992). According to Hakim (2008) public space is basically a container that can accommodate certain activities of the community, both individually and in groups. Public space can be said as a space that functions for community activities related to social, economic, and cultural (Darmawan, 2009). The public space must also always follow the changing needs of its users because of the community's involvement in it as a user of facilities in the public space. In addition, the system of public space is formed by regulating elements of the public sphere in a sequence of sequential and interrelated arrangements between elements so as to create a functional public space.

Elements of the public space are parks, parking areas, roads and pedestrian ways (Shirvani, 1985; Romli and Ismail, 2014). Whereas according to the Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia, the city's public open space consists of Green Open Space and Non-Green Open Space. Green open space is part of the open space of an urban area filled with plants, plants and vegetation to support ecological, social-cultural and architectural benefits that can provide economic benefits for the community (Haseeb, Hassan, Azam, & Suryanto, 2018). While non-green open spaces in the form of hardened open areas and blue open spaces in the form of rivers, lakes and areas designated as inundation areas (Habermas, 2000).

The existence of Green Open Space is very important because many functions and benefits are useful for humans either directly or indirectly. Woolley (2004) classifies the functions and benefits of urban open space in four categories, namely: 1) Social Function, in the form of providing opportunities for children to play, active recreation and passive recreation; 2) Health Functions, contributing to physical health and mental health in the form of opportunities for exercise and natural nuances that provide healing effects; 3) Environmental Functions, as a macro climate regulator such as improving the flow of angina, reducing air pollution, reducing temperature increases, reducing radiation and sunlight and noise with plants or green spaces; and 4) Economic Function, indirectly the existence of open space can have a strong influence on the value of a property (Gehl and Gemzoe, 1996).

2.2. Good Public Open Space Criteria

According to Budiyanti (2014), the open space of the city can be a good city park if it meets the following criteria: 1) Comfort (both thermal comfort, comfortable motion, comfortable audio, comfortable visual, comfortable psychologically, and comfortably physical) are the main requirements that must be fulfilled for city parks; 2) Relaxation, which can be a place to relax in order to release the tension and routine of daily life; 3) Active and passive activities, which can be active and passive activities; and 4) Having a discovery both visual and physical, so that it can generate new experiences. In more detail can be seen in table 1 (Kareiva, 2010).

Table 1. Criteria for Public Open Space (Urban Park)

Author	Description of Criteria for Public Open Space (Urban Park)
Motloch (1991)	City parks must have an attraction in the form of uniqueness and local characteristics, so as to inspire and present the experience of the visitors.
Carr (1992)	comfortable, relaxation, active and passive activity, discovery
Urban Living Indicators (2005)	1. The location and context of the city park must be integrated and have contextual links with the surrounding designation. 2. Place: as a place of interaction between citizens to enjoy outer space and visual identities (orientation and environmental characteristics). 3. Accessibility: easily accessible to anyone, especially for pedestrians and bicycle users. 4. Facilities: city parks must have facilities for children, teenagers, adults, and parents and pets. 5. Size and service: the area of a city park must be at least 1 acre (0.4 ha), with a regional service scale and can be reached in 5-10 minutes from office, commercial or residential areas
Steiner (2007)	1. Minimum area of 2 ha 2. City service scale, able to accommodate a minimum of 100,000 people / day 3. Located in a strategic location and has a connection or contextual with the surrounding designation.

Source: (Budiyanti, 2014)

3. METHODOLOGY

This study uses a development research method with a qualitative descriptive approach Bungin (2007) which is to make an overview/ exposure and explore carefully and deeply about social phenomena related to public open spaces in the city of Bandar Lampung. This research is oriented towards product development where the development process is described as thoroughly as possible and the product is finally evaluated. Data is obtained by documentation method originating from primary data and secondary data. While secondary data in the form of books and reference writings that have information related to public open spaces in the city of Bandar Lampung. Data analysis uses text data analysis and cross data tabulation method which synchronizes the theory and existing conditions in the field (Curson et al., 1995).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Government Policy related to Public Open Space in Bandar Lampung City

Based on data from the Department of Housing and Settlements of Bandar Lampung City, the area of Green Open Space in Bandar Lampung City is 2,185.59 Ha. When compared with the area of the city that has an area of 19,722 Ha, the percentage is 11.08%. Whereas in the government regulations as written in the Guidelines for Provision & Use of Green Open Space in Urban Areas, the percentage must reach 20%

of the total area. This shows that the city of Bandar Lampung still needs space allocation to meet needs in accordance with the mandate of the spatial law (see table 2).

Table 2. Distribution of Green Open Space in the City of Bandar Lampung

No	Types of Green Open Spaces	Area (Ha)
1	City parks	19,25
2	Recreational Parks	29,20
3	Natural Parks	22,30
4	Neighbourhood Parks	2,40
5	Offices Parks	8,90
6	Park Forest Raya (Great Forest Park)	510,00
7	City Forests	83,00
8	Protected Forests	350,00
9	Landscapes	745,80
10	Funeral/Cemetery	40,33
11	Sports Fields	25,70
12	Fields for Ceremony	1,60
13	Parking Lots	12,70
14	Farming Lands	278,40
15	SUTET (Extra High Voltage Air Channels) paths	5,60
16	River and Beach Borders	0,90
17	Median Roads and Pedestrian Ways	43,01
18	Green paths	6,50
	Total of Area	2.185,59
	Area of the City	19.722,00
	Percentage Area of Green Open Spaces	11,08%

Source: Department of Public Works, Building and Environment Structuring Division, Lampung Province, 2018

Based on the existing conditions and the results of the analysis carried out by the Bandar Lampung City government, the direction of development and achievement of green open space is prioritized on the achievement of the new public green space with the following directions: (1) Maintaining and revitalizing existing public and Privatee green open spaces; (2) Declare the Gerakan Bandar Lampung Menghijau (GELAM – The Green City Movement) through tree planting activities on community-owned land, green road lanes, public facilities land, and other places; (3) Maintain 50 Ha of urban forest area in Sukarame and establish mountains as City Forest; (4) Conduct conservation and revitalization of urban protected areas (Protection Forest with an area of approximately 441 hectares, Mount, Bukit, and water catchment areas in Batuputu, Sukadanaham, Beringin Raya, Kedaung Sumber Agung, Keteguhan, Sukamaju, and Panjang with an area of approximately 3,301.28 hectares); (5) Building a new public green open space in the form of environmental parks, city parks, urban forests, cemeteries, border lines, and green road lanes which include the median road, roadside and intersection park; (6) Greening in dense settlements can be done with limited media (pots) and yards; and (7) Develop parks on the roofs of buildings, houses, offices and other public facilities. Bandar Lampung City Planning Office in 2010 has made plans and targets for the provision of Public GOS in Bandar Lampung City until 2030. More detailed information can be seen in table 3 (Li, 2010).

Table 3. Target Plan for Providing Public Open Space (POS) in Bandar Lampung City until 2030

No	Type of POS	Minimum area / unit (m^2)	Unit Needs	Realization target (Ha)	Location(s)
1	Neighbourhood Parks (RT)	250	5.238	130,95	Some locations inside the city
2	Neighbourhood Parks (RW)	1.250	524	65,47	Some locations inside the city
3	Villages Parks (Kelurahan)	9.000	44	39,28	grouped with urban village schools / centres in 98 villages
4	Sub-District Parks (Kecamatan)	24.000	11	26,19	grouped with school / sub-district centres
5	City Parks	144	3	39,28	in the centre of the city (Tanjung Karang Pusat, Teluk Betung Selatan , Baruna Field)
6	River border open spaces (GSS)	The total river length is 137 Kilometers	GSS minimum = 3 meter, minimum target 75%	Target = (3X137.000) /10.000 x 75% = 30,83 Ha	Along the river
7	Beach border open spaces (GSP)	The total coastline length is 27.01 Kilometers	GSP minimum = 100 meter, Minimum target 75%	Target = (50X27.010) /10.000 x 75% = 101, 29 Ha	Along the coastline except the port area
8	Funeral/Cemetery	1,2 *) m2/capita	- Existing area 123,83 Ha - Area needed 147,75 Ha	Target = 23,92 Ha	In all cemeteries with funeral priorities that have been managed by the city government
9	City Forests	4,0 m2/capita	- Existing area 133 Ha - Area needed 523, 80 Ha	Target = 390,80 Ha	- IAIN: 28 Ha - Golf field: 17 Ha - SMA 12: 2 Ha - SMA 24: 2 Ha - Mountains/hills

No	Type of POS	Minimum area / unit (m^2)	Unit Needs	Realization target (Ha)	Location(s)
10	Other functions (as median of roads, green paths, etc)	12,5 m2/capita	- Existing area 49,51 Ha - Area needed 1.636,87 Ha	Target = 1587,36 Ha	adjusted to needs, prioritized on the primary city road network and secondary
11	Railway Railroad	11 m	25,40 kilometers	Target = 27,94 Ha	Along the railroad tracks
12	Others			3.480,24 Ha	Register 17 Batu Serampok, Register 19 Gunung Betung, Tahura War, Batu Putu, etc.
Total Achievements Target			5.943,56 Ha or approximately 30,14% of the city area		

Source: Results of Analysis of City Planning Service Consultants in Bandar Lampung, 2010

4.2. Study of Mapping of Public Open Space in Bandar Lampung City

The mapping study of Public Open Space (RTP) is the first step that can be done to determine the locations of RTP that have the potential to be developed in the future. In addition, this can also help the city government in determining development priorities, which RTPs are more strategic and more appropriate to develop in the beginning. Based on the planned spatial plan pattern in the Bandar Lampung City Spatial and Regional Plan (RTRW) (2016), there are several points of Green and Forest Open Space located in the administrative area of Bandar Lampung city. The location mapping of

open spaces in the city of Bandar Lampung can be seen in the following Figure 1.

Figure 1: Plan for the Protected Area Space Pattern.
Source: RTRW Bandar Lampung City, 2016

Based on Figure 1 it can be seen that there are at least 26 open spaces in the administrative area of Bandar Lampung City. The open space consists of 15 public open spaces (government managed) and 11 Private open spaces (Private property). The function consists of 8 sports facilities, 15 recreational parks, and 3 protected forests. Based on the type of activity consists of 20 active open spaces, and 6 passive open spaces. While the types of open spaces consists of 15 GOS's and 11 NGOS's. More detail information, see on table 4.

Table 4. Types of Open Space Ownership in Bandar Lampung City

No.	Name of Open Spaces	Types of Ownership	Types of Activity	Types of greenery
1	KORPRI Park Sukarame	Public	Active	NGOS
2	Soccer Field UNILA	Private	Active	GOS
3	Beringin Park UNILA	Private	Passive	GOS
4	RBP Park Rajabasa	Private	Passive	NGOS
5	Stadium Sumpah Pemuda PKOR	Public	Active	NGOS
6	City Forest Park	Public	Passive	GOS
7	Sukarame Golf Course	Public	Active	GOS
8	Kalpataru Field	Public	Active	GOS
9	Tugu Juang	Public	Passive	NGOS
10	Saburai Field (Korem 043)	Private	Active	NGOS
11	Taman Gajah (Elephant Park)	Public (by Province)	Active	NGOS
12	Pahoman Stadium	Public	Active	GOS
13	Lungsir City Park	Public	Active	GOS
14	The Park of Masjid Al-Furqon	Public	Active	NGOS
15	Monkey Forest Park	Public	Active	GOS
16	Dipangga Park	Public	Active	NGOS
17	Reflection Park	Public	Active	GOS
18	Dealova Park at Citra Garden	Private	Passive	NGOS
19	Waterpark at Citra Garden	Private	Active	NGOS
20	Baruna Field at Panjang	Public	Active	GOS
21	Shoot-Sports Field	Private	Active	NGOS
22	Great Forest Park - Wan Abdurrahman (30%)	Public	Passive	GOS
23	Natural Park Lembah Hijau	Private	Active	GOS
24	Natural Park Puncak Mas	Private	Active	GOS
25	Natural Park Alam Wawai	Private	Active	GOS
26	Bumi Kedaton Zoo	Private	Active	GOS

Source: Research Team Analysis, 2018

5. CONCLUSION

To determine the most ideal public open space, this can be seen based on the type of activity which is an active open space and in the form of green open spaces. Based on table 3, it can be seen that there are 7 open spaces in Bandar Lampung city that meet these criteria: Sukarame Golf Course (SG), Kalpataru Field (KF), Pahoman Stadium (PS), Lungsir City Park (LC), Monkey Forest Park (MF), Reflection Park (RP), and Baruna Field at Panjang (BF). According to Budiyanti (2014), a good urban open space must meet 8 (eight) aspects of the criteria (see table 5).

Table 5. Criteria for Ideal Open Space in Bandar Lampung City

No.	Criteria for Ideal Open Space	Public Open Spaces						
		SG	KF	PS	LC	MF	RP	BF
1.	Has a minimum area of 1 acre (0.4 ha or 4,000 m2)	√	√			√		√
2.	Has a city service scale; able to accommodate 100,000 people / day	√	√	√				√
3.	Strategic location; can be reached in 5-10 minutes from the office, commercial or residential area			√	√		√	
4.	Easily to access by public transportation	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
5.	Has facilities for children, teenagers, adults and the elderly, or pets	√	√	√			√	√
6.	Able to bring up active activities, such as sports, play, social interaction, and so on	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

No.	Criteria for Ideal Open Space	Public Open Spaces						
		SG	**KF**	**PS**	**LC**	**MF**	**RP**	**BF**
7.	Has an attraction, uniqueness, certain characteristics, and elements of novelty					√	√	
8.	Public; accessible to all levels of society	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Number of Criteria Compliance		**6**	**6**	**6**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**6**

Source: Research Team Analysis, 2018

Based on table 5, it can be seen that there are 5 (five) public open spaces in Bandar Lampung city that fulfill 6 (six) of 8 (eight) criteria, namely Sukarame Golf Course (SG), Kalpataru Field (KF), Pahoman Stadium (PS), Reflection Park (RP), and Baruna Field at Panjang (BF). However, the value of a strategic location (Carr, 1992) and a minimum area of 4000 m2 is the main consideration in this study because it is related to the purpose of the research which is to become a model for the development of public open spaces that are good and according to the needs of the community. So out of the six open spaces, there are only three most ideal public open spaces, namely: Pahoman stadium (in the city centre); Kalpataru Field (in the western city boundary); and Baruna Field at Panjang (in the southeastern city boundary). Furthermore, a more thorough study (feasibility study) can be carried out regarding the planning of the master plan (physical study) and the public policy (non-physical study).

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