



COMMUNITY PREFERENCES FOR OPEN SPACE IN TANJUNGSARI “KOPRI” HOUSING, PEKALONGAN DISTRICT

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Informasi Naskah:

Diterima:
15 April 2023

Direvisi:
28 April 2023

Disetujui terbit:
19 Mei 2023

Diterbitkan:
Cetak:
29 Juni 2023

Online
29 Juni 2023

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to examine the pattern of use of open space in Tanjungsari housing; tanjungsari kopri housing is one of the housing in Pekalongan regency in which there are three open spaces. In its development in residential areas it grows more densely. Because each resident has their own preference for the model of house construction, resulting in narrower open space, it is a concern for the author to be able to identify patterns of use of open space in tanjugsari housing. This research uses descriptive-qualitative methods with behavioral setting theory approaches. For data collection, the user conducts location surveys, interviews, documenting locations. The results of this study found that the pattern of utilization of citizens in open spaces is based on the needs and goals according to the preferences of each resident. So that the results of this study are realized in the form of sketches or diagrams in an area that is often used for activities by residents. The authors obtained data that residential communities are more dominant in outdoor activities complete with several facilities such as: seating, sports facilities, relaxing places by looking at the view of the Park and other public facilities, rather than being in open spaces with no facilities.
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INTRODUCTION

The increasing population in urban areas is considered a global problem in the development and growth of cities (Fuseini & Kemp, 2016). Constantinos A. Doxiadis quoted by Suryani (2006) mentions several factors that greatly influence the development of a housing development including: 1. Increase in population (Growth of density) with the passage of time the number of residents will increase due to the increase in the number of family members and the increase in the number of birth, 2. Urbanization (Urbanization) the attraction of residents to cities, causing residents to migrate from villages to cities.

Meanwhile, Setioko (2013) said that apart from being caused by an increase in population, it was also caused by economic, cultural and social changes. A settlement with a very large area experiences a development that adapts to the development of the

population in arranging certain patterns of development structures (Bintaro in Koestoer, 2001). The growth of a development in the city makes residents have the choice to determine the model, especially in open space, open space is the most important need, such as what happened in Pekalongan housing, precisely in the Kopri house which has 3 open spaces, but the occupants of the housing are more dominant or are often in open spaces, that's the author's observation.

Based on the description above, it makes residents have perceptions and preferences for patterns of development and use of open space, open space makes a resident have his own interests and interests to choose a building model and a particular location in the building, with the preferences of the population giving rise to an attitude of rejection and acceptance (Sinulingga, 2005).

This finding is in line with other research which makes the pattern of using open space for playing, walking, relaxing and reading in accordance with the choices of the residents themselves (Nazarudin, 1994). Knowing why people are more dominant in their activities in open spaces according to the author's research on observations that have been made, the authors obtained data that residential communities are more dominant in their activities in one of the open spaces equipped with several facilities, such as: sports facilities, seating, and other public facilities, compared to other open spaces that are not equipped with these facilities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Preference

Based on the Big Indonesian Dictionary, preference means taste or choice in making a choice, especially the choice of services or goods, including the choice of a house, because preference in this study means the interest or desire of a person/community in choosing a place to live by comparing places. one with another, so that it is used as a consideration in choosing (Sinulingga, 2005).

Amos Rapoport (1977) states that a person's decision to choose a location to live is based on several characteristics including status, security, views, greenery, and topography. Preferences are aimed at reducing incompatibility problems, hindering activities because they are difficult to reach, and economically appropriate.

Nugroho J. Setiadi (2013) states that there are four factors that influence preference, namely;

1. cultural factors
2. social factors
3. Personal factor
4. Psychological factors

Housing area

Housing is an association of resettlement residences equipped with environmental facilities and infrastructure (Law No. 1/2011, concerning Housing and Settlements). Housing is also known as housing. Housing comes from the English language which means a group of houses. Housing is a collection of houses that function as a residential environment,

Outdoor

Open space is a room that has a function as a play area, sports area, relaxing, and a place for social learning, which has several benefits of having open space including for; convenience (Hough, 1984). Meanwhile, Ching (1992) states that open space can be in the form of parks, playgrounds, roads, with certain objectives in the presence of open space.

Haryanti (2008) states several general goals of open space including;

1. Public welfare Community welfare is the basic motivation in the creation and development of public open spaces that provide pathways for movement, centers of communication, and places to feel free and relaxed.
2. Visual Enhancement The existence of public spaces in a city will improve the visual quality of

the city to become more humane, harmonious and beautiful.

3. Environmental Enhancement (Environmental Enhancement) Greening in a public open space as an aesthetic value is also the lungs of the city which provides fresh air in the midst of pollution.
4. Economic Development Economic development is a common goal in the creation and development of public open spaces.
5. Impression Enhancement (Image Enhancement) Is a goal that is not clearly written in the framework of creating a public open space but always wants to be achieved.

The Role of Open Space

In general, the role of open space by Setyowati, (2012), is divided into two parts:

1. Improving Area Quality

Carr et al. In Anita et al, (2012), Emphasizing to improve the quality of an area is a form of illustration of the quality of a particular environment, a form of effort to be able to meet the needs of its users in creating public spaces including

a. comfort,

One of the conditions for the success of public space can be seen by making comfortable a benchmark for the success and failure of a public space.

b. relaxation,

Activities related to Psychological Comfort, namely by feeling a relaxed atmosphere are easy to get when you have a healthy and strong body.

c. passive engagement,

Activities carried out by standing or sitting while looking at the view of the fountain, aquatic plants are passive activities which are highly influenced by the environment.

d. Active engagement

Active activities are declared successful when they can accommodate all activities and contact interactions between community members as residents of open spaces.

e. Discovery

Management of public space so that there will be no monotonous activities that cause boredom.

2. Giving Influence To Improved Behavior

Starting from the concept that the behavioral approach emphasizes that humans are beings who are able to think and have perceptions and decisions in their interactions with the environment.

Open Space Function

Egam (2009) argues that open space physically has several functions including: as a green area, for air filters and circulation, as a water reserve, city lungs and various other functions. The classification of open space in residential complexes consists from:

1. Home page.
2. road
3. field, and
4. alley, and

The use of open space is adjusted to the activities, customs and habits prevailing in the structure of the local community. The utilization and value can be described as follows:

1. Social Value (Communal Interaction),
2. Aesthetic value
3. Cultural and Religious Values, and
4. economic Value,

Open Space Type

Haryati (2008) explains that the types of public open space can be in the form of green open space (landscape) or built open space (portrait) with the categories being:

1. Public open environment scale with a small area and scope of services, such as space around a residence (home oriented space), open space environment (neighborhood space) (Rapuano, 1964).
2. City-scale public open space that serves several environmental units, such as public parks, open spaces for the wider community (community space).
3. Public open spaces with specific functions, such as vehicle circulation spaces (highways/freeways, arterial roads, etc.), public open spaces in commercial centers (parking areas, plazas, and malls), industrial area public open spaces, and warning public open spaces (memorial) (Carr, 1992).
4. Public open markets (markets), namely public open spaces or roads used for street vendors, are temporary in existing spaces such as parks, roadside areas, or parking areas (Carr, 1992).

Open space by its nature Anita, et al (2012) quotes Stephen Carr et al (1992:19) there are 3 (three) main qualities of a public space, namely:

1. Responsive, means that the space is designed and managed with the interests of its users in mind.
2. Democratic, means that the rights of the users of the public space are protected, the users of the public space are free to express themselves in that space, but still have certain limitations because in the use of a shared space there needs to be tolerance among the users of the space.
3. Meaningful, means that there is an emotional bond between the space and the lives of its users.

Behavioural Setting

Behavior setting theory was developed by Roger Barker in 1968 to explain small-scale social systems, as well as the study of behavior in its natural environment. Barker has developed behaviour-setting theory to explain small-scale social system, as well as the study of behaviour in its natural environment. Barker (1968) has defined also the behaviour setting as independent units of space, with temporal and spatial boundaries, that have great coercive power over the behaviours that occur within them (Stokols dan Altman, 1987). Barker was not happy with the dominant tradition of laboratory. The research only focuses on artificially controlling and isolating the parameters of behaviour. Barker was rather keen on studying behaviour "in situ" or in "real situations", with all the complexity of factors that

shaped it. Social systems theory, in social science, is the study of society as a complex arrangement of elements, including individuals and their beliefs, as they relate to a whole (e.g., a country). While social architecture is the conscious design of an environment that encourages a desired range of social behaviours leading towards some goal or set of goals. Based on those extents this study will be in architectural scale. Green architecture offers many benefits, to be exact financial benefits that will not happen in conventional buildings. The benefits include energy and water savings, reduced waste, improved indoor environmental quality, greater employee comfort means productivity, reduced employee health costs, and lower operations and maintenance costs (Yoshinobu, 1981).

Open Space Function

Philipus and Aini (2004) in Santoso (2009) revealed that social interaction is a dynamic social relationship involving the relationship between individuals and individuals, between individuals and groups, and between groups and other social groups. Social interaction occurs when two individuals meet and greet each other, shake hands, joke or maybe fight. Social interaction occurs in a communication process, involving two or more people who are involved in reciprocal social action, and social action itself is an act in which individuals act with others in mind Social Interaction Relations and Privacy

METHODOLOGY

A. Method of collecting data

In this study using research with primary and secondary survey techniques. The average data needed in this study is primary data, primary data is the result of direct observation usually said by field observations and interviews using the In-depth interview method on selected respondents from residents of the Kopri Tanjungsari housing complex. Meanwhile, secondary data is needed to complement secondary data. Methods for obtaining secondary data are using literature studies and agency surveys to obtain an overview of the area. In addition, in this study using Deductive Qualitative with the behavioral mapping method is described as a way to reveal spatial patterns that are created as a result of the reciprocal relationship between humans and space.

B. Research subject

This study took place in the Korpri Tanjungsari Kajen Housing Complex, Pekalongan Regency, in a macro-spatial review of the housing. On a micro scale, reviewing the existence of open spaces in residential areas, both physically and the activities that take place in them. Researchers use a rationalistic approach. In Muhadjir N (1992:88) it is explained that a rationalistic approach demands a holistic nature, the object is examined without being separated from its context. Rationalism departs from theory construction, the "grand concept" which may already be a "grand theory". A rationalistic research design that departs from a theoretical framework, is built from the meaning of previous research results,

known theories and the thoughts of experts. All of that is constructed into something that becomes problematic and needs further investigation. This research is "descriptive-explanative", which aims to get an overview of the social function of open space in housing. Meanwhile, data analysis was carried out semiotically, namely by linking the factors of spatial formation of settlements with the socio-cultural life of the population. In a semiotic way, researchers can interpret sign elements (open spaces) with signifying elements (occupant interactions) which are expected to be answers to research questions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Case of the Open Space Housing of Kopri Tanjungsari, Kajen District, Pekalongan Regency

To be able to determine preferences for the pattern of open space utilization in the Tanjungsari kopri house through in-depth interviews based on the preferences of the residents of the Tanjungsari kopri house.



Figure 1. Research Flowchart
Source: Author, 2020

Based on the chart in Figure 1 above, it can be seen that to determine several factors for development needs in the open space utilization pattern of the Kopri Tanjungsari house, it is carried out;

1. In-Depth Interview with Research Respondents
This interview used the In-depth interview technique and conducted interviews with 2 respondents, the list of statements submitted in this interview referred to the results of the literature synthesis
2. Analysis with Content Analysis Method
The results of this interview were carried out by the author to write interview transcripts as material for analysis using content analysis techniques.

Data Analysis and Discussion

In the early stages of content analysis, two respondents were interviewed using deep interviews. An example of the respondents' answers can be seen in the following quotation. "Residential areas that have lots of trees / green plants and have housing facilities such as sports fields or complex parks." (Respondent 1). "Residential areas provide more public facilities, which can be used by local residents to interact more with each other, such as playgrounds, reading houses, jogging tracks." (Respondent 2). Based on the summary of the interview, there are aspects of the residential environment which are the preferences of the respondents. As for grouping

The categories are divided into two aspects, namely physical aspects (categories of infrastructure, facilities, accessibility and location, design) and non-physical aspects (categories of environmental convenience, regulations and costs).

Environmental Convenience Factor Category Analysis

Environmental comfort is the dominant factor in the preference for the housing environment one wants to live in. The comfort factor of the residential environment is not just for use but can also provide a comfortable atmosphere for both the occupants and the surrounding environment. This factor is a broad domain and can be influenced by various factors, including thermal comfort, audio comfort, visual comfort, safety and health in residential environments and residential buildings (M.Sastra & Marlina, 2006), as stated in several comments. the respondents below.

- "Quiet, safe and comfortable. It is quite strategic but far from the crowds of vehicles (not on the side of the main road) and makes it possible to relax/walk around the house without worrying."
- "A quiet place, cool, fresh air, and safe".
- "The neighbors are close but not disturbing, the area is safe and not too noisy."
- "Residential areas of friendly residents with neighbors established friendly relations."

The excerpt from the interview results shows that the housing and residential area of the Kopri Tanjungsari house in general can be said to be comfortable.

There are three dominant factors that influence environmental comfort in this study, namely environmental calm, social relations, and environmental health. The following describes the three dominant factors.

1. Environmental Serenity

Environmental tranquility is influenced by safe environmental conditions, low noise levels and privacy. Based on the description of the text data described by the respondents, what is meant by a safe residential environment is that it is safe from crime so that apart from feeling safe at home, residents can also relax or walk around the residential area without worrying. Factors that affect a sense of security, for example, there are no cults in housing that can disturb the peace of the community. Another factor that affects the quietness of the environment is related to the low noise level in residential areas. From the results of the analysis, it was found that the noise level could be caused by motorized vehicle drivers who were reckless when passing through residential areas. In addition, the noise level in the environment greatly affects the comfort of audio in residential homes. Peace of mind is also influenced by the need for privacy. Laurens (2004) stated that privacy is the tendency of individuals or groups to control interactions with others, both visually, audio and olfactory. Everyone can have varying expectations of high and low privacy depending on behavior patterns, cultural background, personality and aspirations. Based on this, this research can be interpreted that in the

design of both residential and residential environments it is necessary to be able to facilitate privacy, for example through spatial hierarchies so as to maximize the ability of individuals or groups to manage interactions with each other.

2. Social Relations

Social relations are one of the factors that influence environmental comfort factors. Based on the results of content analysis included in the social relations factor, namely good social interaction between neighbors, a sense of kinship, a peaceful environment and a religious environment. A sense of kinship and good social interaction can provide a sense of calm, security, peace and comfort for the residents of the residential area. In addition, a religious environment is also one of the considerations in social relations factors, according to Aini (2015) the reason someone chooses a religious environment is an environment that is conducive to worship, and can provide comfort & safety both physically and mentally. Humans as social beings have a need for social relations which are always related to interactions between one another (Maslow, 1994). These social relations are important because they are based on human needs which can be met if you get help from other humans (Abdulkadir in Tamboeo, 2016). Housing is an embodiment of the relationship between the building or residential environment and humans as residents. With the existence of social relations a community can be formed and fill the housing environment. Housing is an embodiment of the relationship between the building or residential environment and humans as residents. With the existence of social relations a community can be formed and fill the housing environment. Housing is an embodiment of the relationship between the building or residential environment and humans as residents. With the existence of social relations a community can be formed and fill the housing environment.

3. Environmental Health

This environmental health factor plays a very important role in the sustainability of the occupancy process in a housing or building environment which can be achieved by re-greening the built environment, such as the availability of parks which also provide outdoor play spaces, planting trees or vegetation (Tower, 2005). From the content analysis there are several things that affect environmental health, namely cleanliness, health and good air conditions, fresh air and pollution free. If related to the theory and text data of the respondents, good air circulation is included in thermal comfort. Good air circulation is an adaptive action for occupants to achieve the desired thermal comfort (Santoso, 2012). People's adaptation to thermal comfort varies which can be influenced by climate and air temperature in each area and even the neighborhood where they live. Residential design or residential environment should pay attention to this factor and can provide solutions to get thermal comfort.

Category Analysis of Environmental Facility Factors

Environmental facilities are the dominant factor after environmental comfort. This can be an indication that respondents need various things that can support their survival and can help in their activities. Facilities are one of the settlement elements in the form of a shell (place), where humans carry out activities or carry out life. Therefore, in planning it needs special attention so that it is in accordance with the ongoing activity plan (M. Sastra & Marlina, 2006). In addition, one of the important things about housing development is that it is easy for people to access various facilities such as education and health services, open spaces, trade and trade facilities that provide goods and services (Towers, 2005), as stated in some of the respondents' comments. below this.

- "Residential areas with lots of trees/green plants and housing facilities such as sports fields or park complexes."
- "There is a mosque inside the housing complex, there are public facilities, it's like a field but there is a place for jogging, there is a garden to make it shady" Then the air circulation is good and there are lots of plants and it's safe." Based on the overall description of the text data described by the respondents, the environmental facilities in question are the availability and good quality of the facilities.

Category Analysis of Environmental Infrastructure Factors

Infrastructure in residential areas is provided to provide convenience for residents. Infrastructure is one of the basic elements of a settlement that must be met, it can be in the form of an artificial or natural system that functions for the operation of a settlement area (Doxiadis in M. Sastra & Marlina, 2006), as shown in some of the respondents' comments below. "... good road access and network"

"... abundant water sources and smooth internet network"

"...not flooded"

From the results of the analysis above, five dominant factors are obtained which are people's preferences in residential areas, namely environmental comfort (non-physical aspects), facilities, infrastructure, location and accessibility (physical aspects). If you look at the sub-categories, the sub-categories that have the dominant frequency are landscaping and green open spaces (green open spaces), environmental tranquility, social relations, environmental health and strategic locations.

Referring to the ekistics theory (Doxiadis, 1970) and housing planning theory (Catanese and Snyder, 1992), the non-physical and physical aspects of the five housing environment preference factors cannot be separated because the residential environment is a system consisting of elements the constituent elements and are interrelated with each other, namely humans as residents and main actors (content) and their residential environment (place) (Doxiadis in M. Sastra & Marlina, 2006).

Community preferences regarding the housing environment they want to live in consist of two aspects, namely non-physical aspects and physical aspects. As for the non-physical aspects, namely environmental comfort, consisting of environmental tranquility, social relations, health and environmental comfort. While the physical aspect consists of facilities, infrastructure, location and accessibility. In The study also found that the sub-category of landscaping and green open space (green open space) is the most dominant aspect of preference in the housing environment one wants to live in. In planning a residential environment these aspects should be taken into consideration. This research was carried out using a grounded theory approach, so that the research findings have high originality. In addition, several further studies were proposed, namely: the reasons for choosing a residential environment, the effect of the quality of the residential environment on occupant satisfaction and the effect of green open space (green open space) on the quality of life in a residential environment because green open space is one of the most dominant aspects conveyed by respondents. With the increasing number of housing developments carried out by the government and developers, there are also more choices for consumers to choose housing to live in. Preferences related to residence are important for the government and developers so that housing development is right on target, as was done in the Korpri Tanjungsari housing, Pekalongan Regency.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted, the data obtained shows that there are several factors that influence the pattern of residents' utilization of open spaces, namely;

- (1). There are facilities in the room such as seats that facilitate the community;
- (2). The physical design of the room that makes occupants feel comfortable in open space;
- (3). There are facilities that make residents interested in coming and visiting the open space;
- (4). Supporting facilities such as sports facilities that make residents very interested in using the room. Compared to a room without any facilities.

Limited public space, and small street circulation so that the community took the initiative to expand road above the roadside river, strategically Location greatly influences the pattern use of open spaces or corridors, open space, especially the inner corridor this research, as a large deep container occurrence of activities with a tendency spatial control conflict thereby creating a sense of tolerance and social with one another. Activity society in forming a pattern utilization, mastery is private-public or public-private with the factors that influence it (physical elements). This phenomenon occurs as a result of the role legal environmental governance use corridor utilization activities minimize conflict and things that don't wanted

From the results of observations made, it turns out the availability of open space or area the public is very minimal, the activities of the residents are happen, tend to take advantage of the corridors and terraces home as a place for activities and socialize, as for utilization times, as a communal space with building pavement illegally, as corridor widening for additional space, such as the need for parking area, drying area, cage pets and even to put ornamental gardens. Activities of residents and children that occur in open spaces form a pattern that refers to period of time from the results of activity mapping by time period (morning, noon day, evening and night) and periods days i.e. working days (Monday, Wednesday, Friday) and holiday (Sunday).

With this research, the authors hope that there will be further research related to preferences or matters related to behavioral issues considering that with the development of the times, a person's preferences and behavior towards open spaces are in accordance with the user's socio-cultural, economic and demographic background. In the future, in order to improve reliability and generalization, replication research is needed using quantitative methods with a more representative sample selection, bearing in mind that a person's preference for a place to live will differ according to the user's background, both socio-cultural, demographic, economic and current residence. In addition, several further studies are proposed, namely: reasons for choosing a residential environment,

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