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Artikel riset

User adaptation and informal activities in a controlled urban green open space (case study Taman Jurong, Kabupaten Bekasi)

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Abstract

Public spaces are important in cities because they support social life, help the environment, and bring people together. Taman Jurong, a green open space in the Jababeka area of Bekasi, was designed to support air flow and offer a relaxing place for the community. However, over time, it became a busy space for street vendors and informal activities, causing safety and cleanliness problems. This research aims to study how policies and user behavior shape the use of Taman Jurong. A qualitative method was used, including observations, interviews, and document analysis. The findings show that strict rules have reduced informal trading and increased safety, but also made the park less lively. Many visitors now spend less time in the park, and vendors have been pushed out. Even with the changes, the park still attracts people because of its tall trees and natural shade. This shows that green spaces remain important, even when controlled by rules. This study helps city planners understand how to balance rules, safety, and the needs of the community. The lessons from Taman Jurong invite planners and readers alike to rethink how regulations can protect both safety and vibrancy while keeping green spaces welcoming for everyone.

Intisari

Ruang publik memiliki peran penting dalam kehidupan kota karena mendukung interaksi sosial, membantu keseimbangan lingkungan, dan mempererat hubungan antarwarga. Taman Jurong, sebuah ruang terbuka hijau yang terletak di kawasan Jababeka, Bekasi, awalnya dirancang untuk mendukung sirkulasi udara dan menjadi tempat relaksasi masyarakat. Namun, seiring waktu, taman ini mengalami perubahan fungsi akibat aktivitas pedagang kaki lima dan kegiatan informal lainnya, yang memunculkan persoalan kebersihan dan keamanan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji bagaimana kebijakan dan perilaku pengguna membentuk dinamika pemanfaatan Taman Jurong. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan pendekatan observasi lapangan, wawancara, dan analisis dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan aturan yang ketat berhasil mengurangi aktivitas perdagangan informal dan meningkatkan

Kata kunci: ruang terbuka hijau; ekonomi informal; Taman Jurong; intervensi kebijakan perkotaan; ruang publik perkotaan

rasa aman, tetapi di sisi lain membuat suasana taman menjadi kurang hidup. Banyak pengunjung yang kini menghabiskan waktu lebih singkat di taman, sementara para pedagang terpinggirkan. Meski demikian, taman ini tetap menarik pengunjung karena keberadaan pepohonan tinggi dan bayangan alami yang memberikan kenyamanan. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa ruang hijau tetap memiliki nilai penting bagi masyarakat, bahkan ketika diatur secara ketat. Studi ini memberikan wawasan bagi para perencana kota dalam menyeimbangkan regulasi, keamanan, dan kebutuhan sosial warga, serta mendorong pendekatan yang lebih inklusif dalam pengelolaan ruang publik. Pelajaran dari Taman Jurong menjadi refleksi penting untuk menjaga keberlanjutan dan keberdayaan ruang hijau di kawasan urban

1. Introduction

Public spaces are essential elements of urban planning, acting as platforms for social, economic, and cultural interactions (Lefebvre, 1974; Hantono, 2017). These spaces, which include Green Open Spaces (GOS) and Non-Green Open Spaces, significantly contribute to urban well-being by fostering connectivity, sustainability, and social engagement. Their design and functionality shape ecological balance, social cohesion, and cultural activities, making them indispensable to urban development strategies.

Green Open Spaces (GOS) are particularly crucial for maintaining ecological balance (Palliwoda & Priess, 2021), offering recreational opportunities, and improving urban environmental management. Defined by the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 5 of 2008, GOS are areas filled with natural or planted vegetation that support ecosystems and serve as social spaces. Their dual purpose underlines their importance in achieving both environmental and social sustainability in urban contexts (Jabbar et al., 2021).

Taman Jurong, located in Jababeka, Bekasi Regency, represents a multifunctional Green Open Space owned by PT Kawasan Industri Jababeka Tbk (Figure 1). This park features lush vegetation, including shady trees and grass, creating a comfortable environment for relaxation and social gatherings. Simultaneously, it functions as a road corridor, connecting various parts of Jababeka and enhancing mobility for pedestrians and vehicles.

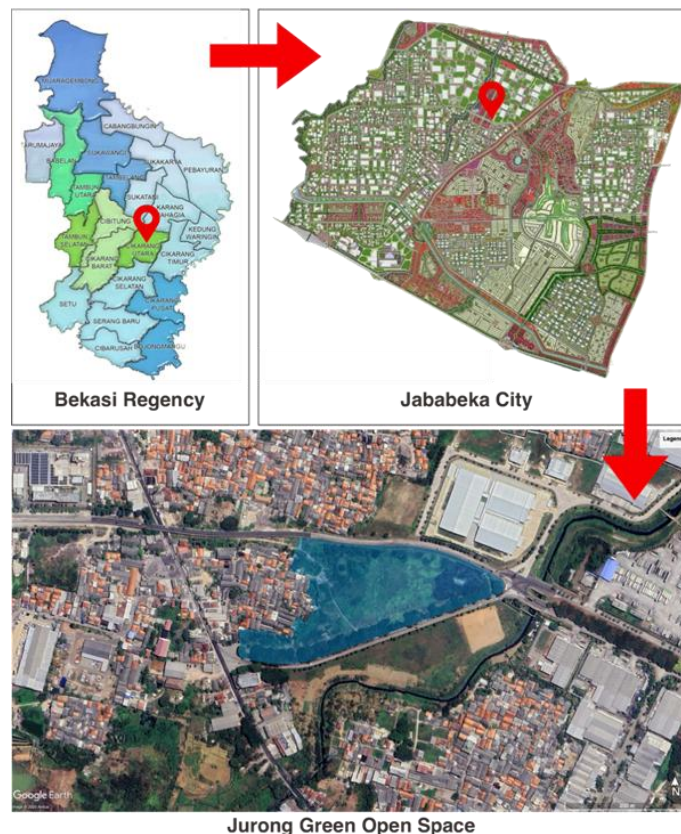


Figure 1. Location GOS of Taman Jurong

While Taman Jurong was designed to serve ecological and mobility functions, its use has expanded informally. Informal traders and visitors frequently occupy the park, creating economic vibrancy but disrupting its planned role as a GOS. This tension reflects broader challenges in urban spaces of developing countries, where planned and unplanned uses often compete, complicating the management of public spaces.

Policy restrictions further exacerbate these challenges by limiting access to maintain security and order. These measures often disproportionately affect informal traders who rely on the park for their livelihoods, deepening social and economic inequalities (Pradani & Nurini, 2020). As a result, the park's social vibrancy diminishes, reducing its capacity to serve as an inclusive space for diverse community needs.

The informal use of Taman Jurong underscores the critical role of unstructured activities and user adaptation in shaping public spaces. Informal traders, despite operating outside formal planning frameworks, bring economic vitality and cultural relevance, turning the park into a dynamic and lived social environment. Their continued presence reflects how users adapt to spatial and policy constraints, highlighting the flexible and negotiated nature of public space use. Balancing these informal activities with planned urban functions requires rethinking public space design to accommodate both regulated purposes and adaptive community behaviors.

This study examines Taman Jurong as a case study to understand the complexities of multifunctional public spaces, with a particular focus on user adaptation and informal practices. By analyzing the impact of restriction policies and observing how users modify their spatial behavior in response, the research identifies patterns of use shaped by both formal interventions and everyday adjustments. These insights aim to guide urban planners in developing inclusive, adaptable, and sustainable public spaces in the context of rapidly growing cities

2. Methods

This research utilizes a descriptive qualitative approach to explore the complexities of multifunctional public spaces, with a focus on GOS Taman Jurong, Cikarang (Figure 2). Qualitative research is ideal for understanding the nuanced social interactions and spatial dynamics within public spaces, providing insights into both planned and informal activities. According to Creswell & Poth (2018), descriptive methods are employed to systematically describe or analyze phenomena without drawing broader conclusions, making them suitable for examining localized cases like Taman Jurong.

The study incorporates primary and secondary data collected over a two-month period (September to October 2024) through a triangulation technique, which includes observation, interviews, and documentation. Observations were conducted in Taman Jurong at three different times of day—morning, afternoon, and evening—focusing on user adaptation and informal activities that have taken place since informal trading began in 2018 until the implementation of activity restrictions in 2024. These observations documented how physical space was used by traders and visitors, as well as how spatial conflicts emerged due to the enforcement of restrictive policies. Patterns of both formal and informal space usage, as well as behavioral shifts in response to policy interventions, were closely monitored.

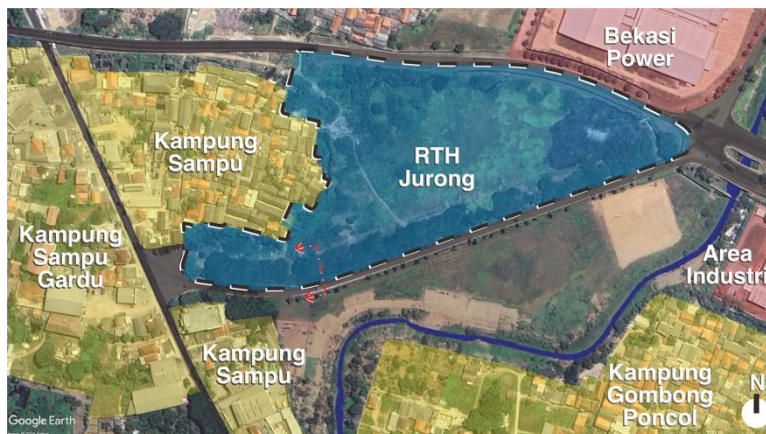


Figure 2. Surrounding Area of GOS Taman Jurong

Informal interviews were conducted with 10 traders and 15 park visitors to understand their perceptions of the restriction policies and how these affected their behavior and livelihoods. The interviews explored their adaptation strategies, including how they navigated enforcement measures and adjusted their use of space from 2018, when informal activities became prominent, until their prohibition in 2024. Field notes, photographs, and sketches complemented these interviews, capturing the evolving dynamics of space use and informal activity patterns. Secondary data were obtained through literature reviews, online news, and relevant reports, offering crucial contextual and historical insights given the limited availability of formal documentation on the park. All data were analyzed thematically, with attention to patterns in user adaptation, informal economic activity, spatial conflicts, and the impacts of policy enforcement. Triangulation of observational and interview data was applied to enhance the validity and depth of the findings.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Taman Jurong Green Open Space

Taman Jurong, derived from the word "Jurong" meaning ravine or swamp, is strategically located within the Jababeka area of Bekasi Regency. In the early 2000s, this area was still predominantly agricultural land, specifically rice fields, and had not yet undergone development by Jababeka. The park is estimated to have been constructed around the mid-2000s.

From an ecological and urban planning perspective, Taman Jurong plays a vital role as a green open space (GOS), contributing to the enhancement of environmental quality in the increasingly urbanized region of Bekasi. The presence of dense tree cover and vegetated areas within the park helps mitigate air pollution and reduce local microclimate temperatures, particularly in the midst of the surrounding industrial zones.

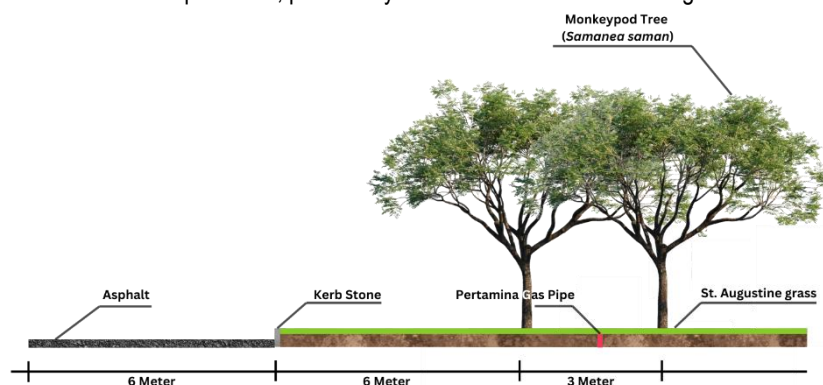


Figure 3. Schematic Section of GOS Taman Jurong

One of the primary functions of Taman Jurong is to act as a ventilation zone for Jababeka, mitigating the urban heat island effect common in densely built-up areas. Adjacent to a 6-meter-wide asphalt road, the park incorporates a barrier of Kerb Stones to separate vehicular circulation from the green space. This thoughtful design ensures the park's ecological elements, such as the Monkeypod trees (*Samanea saman*) and St. Augustine grass covering the ground, remain undisturbed by traffic activity (Figure 3). The Monkeypod tree has exceptional ecological benefits, particularly its ability to produce oxygen and absorb significant amounts of carbon dioxide. Research conducted between 2007 and 2008 revealed that a single Monkeypod tree can absorb approximately 28,488.39 kilograms of carbon dioxide (CO₂) annually (Lerebulan et al., 2020). The spacing of the trees, with a 6-meter distance from the road and a 2-meter interval between each tree, further supports its role in enhancing air quality and providing shade for pedestrians.

Beneath this serene surface lies a critical infrastructure component—a gas pipeline owned by Pertamina, running between the trees. This dual functionality, combining environmental and infrastructural elements, highlights the complexities of managing Green Open Spaces in urban areas. The presence of underground utilities requires strict maintenance and monitoring to ensure safety while preserving the park's ecological integrity. Despite this, Taman Jurong has been designed to balance its infrastructure needs with its role as a recreational and ecological space.

The vegetation in Taman Jurong also plays a significant role in urban resilience and sustainability. The Monkeypod trees not only provide extensive shade but also contribute to reducing the urban heat effect and improving air quality. The St. Augustine grass, as a durable ground cover, minimizes soil erosion and enhances the aesthetic appeal of the park. Together, these elements create a microclimate that supports biodiversity, reduces noise pollution, and improves the overall livability of the surrounding urban environment.

3.2 Spatial Dynamics and Multifunctionality of Taman Jurong GOS

The spatial dynamics of Taman Jurong Green Open Space (GOS) are shaped by its lush vegetation, which significantly impacts visitor comfort and behavior. The shady trees, a rarity in the urbanized area of Cikarang, create a welcoming microclimate that provides relief from the intense midday heat, often exceeding 29 degrees Celsius (Figure 4). This environment encourages visitors to linger, fostering opportunities for social interactions such as family gatherings, friendships, and communal activities (Hastita et al., 2020; Han et al., 2022). The educational role of green spaces, as highlighted by Mulyanie and As'ari (2019), further enhances its significance, promoting environmental awareness and sustainability among visitors.



Figure 4. User Activities Before Policy Interventions
Source: Google Maps Review (2023)

In addition to its ecological and recreational benefits, Taman Jurong functions as a hub for informal economic activities. Since 2018, street vendors have utilized the space to sell a variety of food and beverages, often positioning themselves between the trees, directly above Pertamina's gas pipelines. While this practice raises safety concerns, the vendors' primary motivation is economic, as the park provides a steady flow of visitors seeking refreshments. One vendor shared, "We start selling from the morning until the afternoon, and many people come to buy snacks or simply enjoy the shade." These activities contribute to the park's vibrancy, blending economic and social dimensions

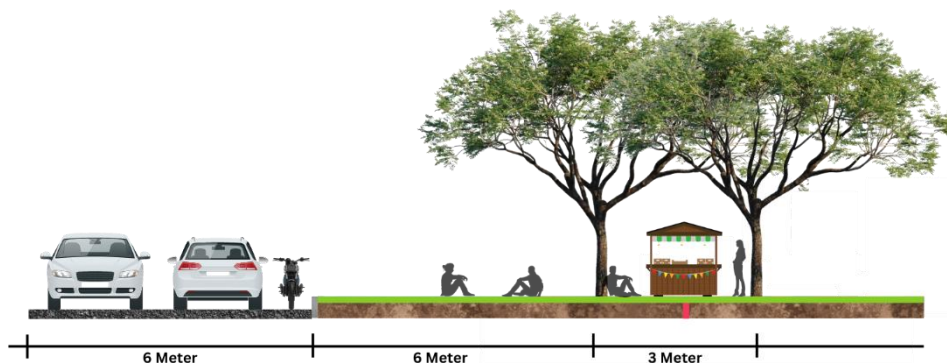


Figure 5. Schematic Section Before Policy Interventions

However, the presence of informal commerce introduces challenges to the park's spatial functionality. Vendors often operate in unauthorized areas, and visitors frequently park on the road shoulders, disrupting traffic flow and undermining the intended design of the space (Figure 5). The unauthorized parking, coupled with the concentration of informal activities, creates congestion and diminishes the accessibility and mobility functions of Taman Jurong. These issues highlight the tension between planned uses and unregulated practices in urban public spaces, particularly in rapidly developing areas like Cikarang.

The multifunctionality of Taman Jurong reflects its ability to meet diverse community needs, from ecological and recreational benefits to economic engagement. Research by Wiyatrini (2023) and Oktaviani and Wibisono (2024) emphasizes that urban parks serve as essential nodes for social and economic activities. Taman Jurong exemplifies this by integrating informal commerce into its spatial dynamics, creating a space that supports livelihoods while fostering a sense of community. Nonetheless, the overlapping of informal and formal uses requires careful management to ensure safety and sustainability.

The dual pressures of economic necessity and the demand for public space underscore the complexities of managing Taman Jurong. While visitors are drawn to the park for its shade and greenery, the safety risks posed by the proximity of informal vendors to gas pipelines cannot be overlooked. Additionally, the congestion caused by unauthorized parking disrupts the park's role as a transit corridor. Addressing these issues requires a balanced approach that accommodates informal activities while ensuring ecological preservation, infrastructure safety, and spatial efficiency. Such measures are crucial for maintaining Taman Jurong's multifunctional role in the urban fabric of Cikarang.

3.3 Policies and Interventions in Taman Jurong

Policies and interventions in Taman Jurong underscore how urban management decisions can fundamentally reshape the character and function of public spaces (Putra et al., 2024). Initially, this area was an open space informally utilized by the community for gatherings, picnics, and economic activities, rather than being intentionally designed as a public park. One major challenge arising from this informal use is waste management. The presence of street vendors and visitors led to piles of rubbish, detracting from the aesthetic and ecological functions of the space. As Damayanti and Redyantanu (2022) suggest, while informal trade can enrich the social and economic ecosystem of public spaces, it often lacks the necessary facilities and management support to maintain cleanliness and order. This issue became particularly evident in Taman Jurong, where the absence of proper waste disposal infrastructure exacerbated the problem (Figure 6).



Figure 6. Garbage Piled Up in The Site Area

The infusion of policy interventions has thus been twofold. On one hand, there are economic policies and urban management strategies aimed at preventing illegal commercial activities that clutter the space and hinder its intended role. On the other, the presence of an underground gas pipeline mandates strict safety regulations imposed by Pertamina and its subsidiary, Pertagas (Figure 7). These include a ban on activities

that risk damaging the pipelines, such as burning rubbish or planting deep-rooted vegetation, and regular outreach programs to educate the community on maintaining safety standards (Nulhaqim et al., 2020).

As Taman Jurong's primary purpose was as a "ventilation" zone or ecological corridor rather than a conventional park, its controlling authority—PT Kawasan Industri Jababeka Tbk—has not furnished it with the amenities or maintenance typically associated with urban green spaces. Without formal support structures, the presence of street vendors and informal parking on road shoulders intensified both environmental degradation and congestion. This mismatch between informal use and intended ecological function has prompted more assertive enforcement of regulations and spatial controls to align actual usage with the area's original purpose.

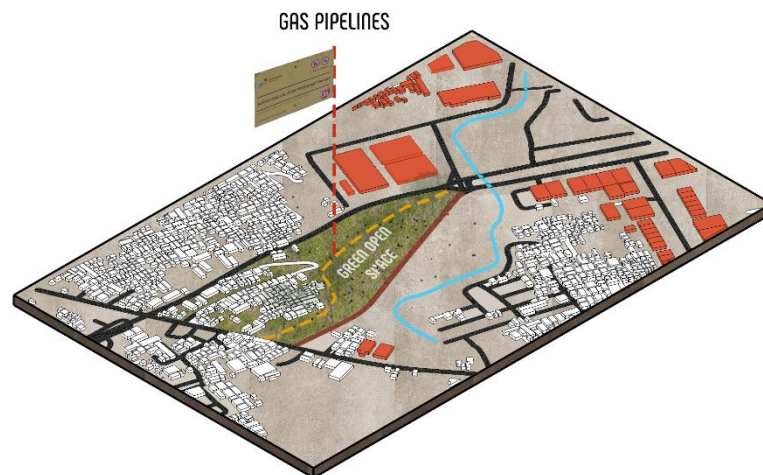


Figure 7. Location of Gas Pipes on Site

Policy measures have recently become more stringent. Since October 2024, PT Kawasan Industri Jababeka Tbk has intensified oversight, deploying routine patrols and enforcing restrictions on both vendors and visitors who attempt to use the GOS as a place for economic exchange or parking. These actions are aimed at preserving the area's role as a green, well-ventilated corridor—rather than a fully functioning urban park—and ensuring the uninterrupted operation of infrastructural elements like gas pipelines. The reinforcement of policies thus seeks to protect core functions that might otherwise be compromised by unregulated human activities.

Yet, this interventionist approach has socio-economic ramifications. The presence of informal vendors previously contributed to community vibrancy and local livelihoods, exemplifying patterns noted by Prayitno et al. (2021) in other urban settings. Their removal, while improving spatial order and infrastructure safety, also reduces economic opportunities for low-income groups who rely on such informal economies. This trade-off reveals the tension inherent in balancing ecological integrity, infrastructural safety, and social equity within a single urban space.

The critical reassessment of Taman Jurong's role highlights the limitations of singularly focused policies. Targeted security and ecological measures alone cannot address broader urban challenges without complementary strategies for inclusive engagement and sustainable livelihoods. Interventions must reflect a nuanced understanding of the community's dependence on informal activities, integrating mechanisms for orderly commerce alongside ecological and infrastructural preservation.

Ultimately, the experiences in Taman Jurong illustrate the complexity of managing multifunctional urban spaces. Policies and interventions grounded in ecological principles and infrastructural safety are necessary but insufficient if they disregard the social and economic dimensions of public space utilization. Achieving a balanced outcome demands adaptive governance that not only enforces rules but also anticipates and accommodates the evolving needs of urban communities.

3.4 User Behavior Adaptation to Spatial Transformations

The implementation of policies prohibiting commercial activities in Taman Jurong has brought significant changes, both physically and behaviorally, in how the space is utilized (Figure 8). Originally envisioned as a Green Open Space (GOS) for urban ventilation and water absorption, the space was informally used for social gatherings and economic activities. However, the stricter enforcement of its intended function has transformed these usage patterns, with recreational and social activities becoming more controlled and limited in duration. Visitors who previously gathered for 3–5 hours now restrict their interactions to under 2 hours due to the presence of security patrols and the absence of a conducive environment for prolonged activities.



Figure 8. User Activities After Policy Interventions

Commercial activities, particularly those of street vendors, have faced the most significant disruption. Prior to the policy, vendors freely operated from morning to evening, positioning themselves in strategic locations to attract visitors. Post-policy, their activities have shifted to times of reduced supervision, often hiding behind trees to evade CCTV and patrol officers (Figure 9). Interviews with vendors reveal a cat-and-mouse dynamic, with vendors constantly relocating to avoid being caught by security personnel. While this behavior illustrates their resilience and economic need, it also underscores the strained relationship between informal users and space managers.

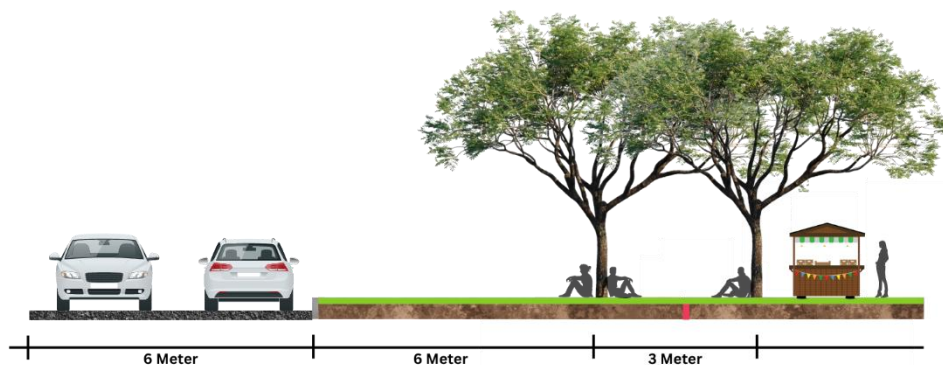


Figure 9. Schematic Section After Policy Interventions

The transformation of Taman Jurong has also affected visitors' engagement with commercial activities between 2018 to 2024. Stricter policies and the reduced visibility of vendors have decreased visitors' interest in shopping, thereby impacting the vendors' livelihoods. Many vendors are now exploring alternative locations outside the park, while others operate intermittently within the park to maintain their income. This shift has reduced the vibrancy of the space, as the informal economic activities that once enriched the park's atmosphere are now diminishing (Figure 10).

Another critical issue stemming from informal activities is waste management. Vendors and visitors often leave rubbish scattered around, creating aesthetic and hygiene problems in the area. This issue has been exacerbated by the lack of proper waste management facilities, which has reduced public interest in utilizing the park. The accumulation of waste not only detracts from the park's ecological purpose but also poses potential health risks. This aligns with findings by Lazuardi et al. (2023), who argue that comfort and cleanliness in public spaces are essential for sustaining social interactions.

The dual role of Taman Jurong as a public space and a corridor connecting Pasir Gombong and Jababeka Industrial Area has further complicated its spatial dynamics. The use of the park by street vendors and visitors often obstructs accessibility and disrupts mobility. Oktaviani and Wibisono (2024) emphasize that such unregulated use can hinder spatial planning and reduce the park's functionality as a transit corridor. This is particularly problematic given the park's critical role in supporting urban connectivity within Jababeka.

Security measures have intensified since October 2024, with regular patrols ensuring compliance with the new policies. While these measures have successfully reduced illegal vending and unauthorized parking, they have also strained relations between users and park managers. Interviews with vendors reveal frequent "cat-and-mouse" interactions with security personnel, reflecting the underlying tensions in enforcing these policies. The rigid enforcement has also curtailed the park's role as a space for informal economic activities, pushing the community to seek alternative spaces for social and economic interactions.

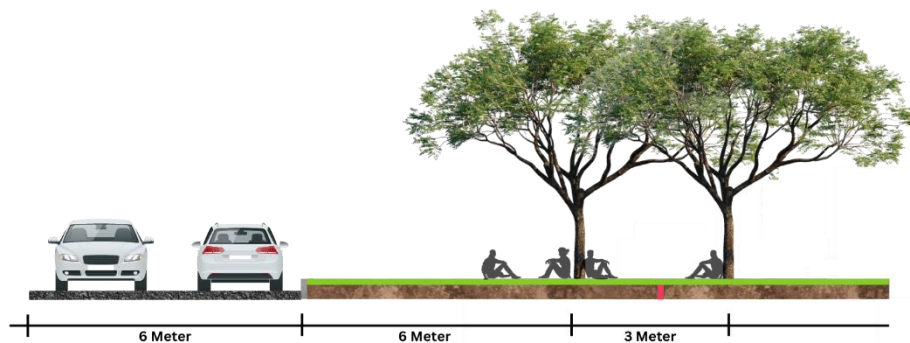


Figure 10. Schematic Section After Vendors Leaving the GOS

Interestingly, even though street vendors are no longer present in Taman Jurong, the park continues to attract visitors, especially those seeking shade under its trees. The vegetation, particularly the tall and lush trees, remains a key magnet for people to visit and linger in the space. Despite the restrictions, individuals can still be seen sitting under the trees, enjoying the coolness and tranquility they offer. This highlights the enduring importance of greenery in urban environments, as it provides comfort and a connection to nature, making the park a valuable asset even in its more regulated state. Such behavior underscores the need to balance policy enforcement with maintaining the park's appeal as a welcoming and inclusive public space.

4. Conclusion

The policies in Taman Jurong focus on safety and protecting the environment, changing how this Green Open Space (GOS) is used. Originally created as an ecological corridor and ventilation zone, it also became a space for social and economic activities. However, stricter rules were introduced to prioritize safety, especially due to the underground gas pipelines. These rules have helped reduce risks like accidents and overcrowding, ensuring the GOS remains safe and environmentally sustainable.

Even though informal vendors are no longer allowed, Taman Jurong still attracts visitors because of its tall, shady trees. People come to enjoy the cool air and connect with nature, showing how important greenery is for city life. This highlights the enduring value of GOS as a place for relaxation and environmental benefits, even with the new restrictions.

While the policies have successfully improved safety and preserved the GOS's ecological role, banning vendors has reduced its vibrancy and limited its role as a lively community space. Visitors now spend less time there, as the area feels more regulated and less open to informal activities.

Overall, the policies are essential for protecting safety and infrastructure in Taman Jurong while maintaining its ecological function. At the same time, they highlight the need to balance safety with the community's needs so that the GOS can remain both functional and inviting. Its trees and greenery remind us of the critical role that GOS plays in enhancing urban life and supporting well-being.

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