Study of market activities as public spaces on planned settlement (case study: Deli Indah Estate, Medan)

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Abstract. Deli Indah Estate is located on Jl. Deli Indah II, Medan was built in 1976. In this housing complex, there are many commercial functions such as schools, markets, and others. This housing is close to various public facilities, making it easier for residents to carry out their activities. There is an interesting thing in this Deli Indah Estate, the housing is integrated with the commercial function (public space), which is the market. The purpose of this study was to find out the characteristics of visitors, activities carried out by users of public spaces and finding elements forming public spaces that are applied to public housing spaces (markets). In process of collecting data, researchers conducted observations and distributing questionnaires to visitors. The variables that will be used in this study are the characteristics of visitors, types of activities in open public spaces and elements that form good public spaces. After collecting all data, this data will be analyzed using descriptive analysis method. From the results of data analysis, researchers will describe the characteristics of users of public space, user’s activities in public housing spaces, and elements that form a public space that is applied to public housing spaces (markets).

1. Introduction

Deli Indah Estate located at Jl. Deli Indah II, Pulo Brayan City, West Medan was built in 1976. In this housing complex, there are many commercial functions such as schools, markets, and others. Commercial functions contained in estate can turn on housing into an active space that there will be a lot of positive activity. This housing strategically located because it is close to various public facilities and infrastructure starting from places of worship, commercial areas, including schools, making it easier for residents to carry out their activities. Not only is the strategic location, but there is also an attractive thing in this Deli Indah Estate, the commercial function (public space) integrated with the housing, which is the market.

Carr [1] stated that open public space is a space for social activities which serves and also influence the lives of people in city. Open space is also a space for functional activities and ritual activities that bring together a group of people in the normal routine of daily life and in periodic activities. Nazarudin [2] stated that open public space is a vital element in a city because of it’s presence in high intensity activities. As land that was not built, open space is usually located in strategic locations and passed by a lot of people. Carr [1] explains that the purpose of open public space is : Community Welfare, Visual Enhancement, Environmental Enhancement, Economic Development, and Image Enhancement. Carr [1] explains that the life pattern of a society is reflected on the public space that is around it, public space is a dynamic space and functions as Balancing work activities and activities in the house, space movement, communication space, playground and relaxation.
A public space can be said have function properly when many people come to use the place. Public space is basically a free environment, people can choose to use it or maybe choose to go somewhere else. In the book of the project for public space, it is said that there are several elements that must be considered in forming a good public space by Carmona [3]: 1. Comfort and Image, setting physical attributes of public space in detail can provide comfort to people. Bench’s arrangement, provision of toilets, bicycle racks, trees as shade are examples of aspects that can support a person's bond to a place. 2. Access and Linkage, a good place is a place that is easy to see and easy to reach. The visual appeal of a place greatly affects the willingness of a person to go to that place. People tend to want to know what things are offered by the place. Likewise with the access, if the public space does not provide good access for someone to reach the place / pass through dangerous roads to be crossed, the public space will not be used too much. 3. Uses and Activity, this attribute discusses the uses and activities offered by a public space to its users. The more diverse activities offered by a place, the higher the chance that the place will be visited by people because there are many things that can be done at that place. Activities and uses here can be used as anchor programs to bind a person's appeal. 4. Sociability, public space must be good, must be able to accommodate social activities. In the middle of the density of daily activities, a person's need for social things must also be considered, such as watching the scenery, meeting friends, and interacting with other people.

Peculiarities can be interpreted as characteristics while visitors are people, who aim to come to a certain place.

Characteristics of visitors in a place that is judged according to certain categories can be interpreted as visitor’s characteristic. It will be influenced by several things, such as the need for accommodation, transportation, facilities and services, infrastructure, and public facilities. According to Inskeep in Thaif [4] some of the characteristics of visitors must be considered in perceptual assessment in public spaces, such as 1. Age and type of visitors groups, information regarding age and visitor groups are needed by profile of visitors to public spaces. Age categories are divided based on school age and population rules, into groups of children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. 2. Visitors objectives is the reason for visitors to visit public spaces. The visitor's goals are generally diverse, for example, to enjoy scenery, natural beauty, gathering, play, sports, and others.

Zhang and Lawson [5] said that activities that require the presence of others could be interpreted as social activities. This activity can take the form of casual conversation on the roadside, face to face or children playing in the city park. Handling of creative public spaces can support social activities between people who do not know each other. The performance of arts in city parks can be an example. Creative activities held in open spaces (both commercial and non-commercial) can encourage citizens to talk to each other or comment on the creative activities, as well as installing installation artwork in public spaces. Gehl [6] divides outdoor activities into three categories, that is: 1. Necessary activities. Everyone has routine activities that must be carried out in all conditions, such as working, going to school, shopping and also involving activities in the movement system such as walking to the bus stop, walking to work and so on. 2. Optional Activities, this activity has a priority level under necessary activities. We can choose to walk casually in the afternoon or suspend it if the day is not bright. Thus, the choice to carry out this activity depends on environmental conditions. 3. Social activities, this activity emphasizes the occurrence of social processes, both in the form of physical contact and passive contact. This social activity can occur in parallel with necessary activities and optional activities. For example discussions, sports competitions, club meetings, and so on.

Carr [1] suggested the existence of passive engagement and active engagement in the utilization of public space. Both forms of experience occur as a result of the interaction process, where users of public spaces can interact in different ways. Space as a media must be able to provide a conducive environment for the fulfillment of interaction requirements, namely providing opportunities for contact and social communication. Social interaction can occur in the form of passive activities such as just sitting enjoying the atmosphere or observing the situation and can also happen actively by talking with other people talking, about a topic or even doing activities together.
2. Method
In this study, the researcher used a mixed descriptive research methodology, that is collecting, analysing, and concluding information and data relating to the Study of Market Activities as Public Spaces in Planned settlement. The sources of data in this study divided into two, that is primary data and secondary data. Primary data needed in the form of data collected directly in the field, such as existing data contained in a housing that is related to public space. This physical data is photographed and described according to the conditions in the field. Data on the characteristics of public space users in the form of markets in housing, users activities in public housing spaces, and elements that form public spaces that are applied to residential, public spaces (markets) are surveyed by using survey guidelines that have been made. The data is obtained by direct observation, photographed and distributing questionnaires Observations carried out on weekdays and weekends (Friday and Sunday) with a duration of 20 minutes in the morning. In addition to direct observation, these users were asked about the characteristics of users of public spaces in the form of markets in housing, users activities in public housing spaces, and elements of forming public spaces that are applied to public housing spaces by distributing questionnaires to users of public spaces and communities in the housing. Secondary data is obtained through literature studies and similar studies. This secondary data will be a guideline for researchers in analyzing data.

Table 1. Research variable.

| Source | Variable | Sub Variable | Indicator |
|--------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| Some characteristics of visitors According to Inskeep (1991) in Thaif (2011) | Characteristics of Visitors in public spaces | Age and Type of Visitor Groups | Age and type of group of respondents who carry out activities in the public space |
| | | Visitor’s Purpose | Reasons for visiting public spaces according to respondents |
| | | Visitor’s Gender | The gender of the respondents who carry out activities in the public space |
| Noor, Alfiani Putri., Winandari, Maria I.R., Ischak, Mohammad. (2018). The character of the public space user in the Ayodya park in south Jakarta. AGORA Journal Vol. 16 No. December 2, 2018, 65-66 | Visitor’s occupation | Type of occupation of respondents who carry out activities in public spaces |
| | | Frequency of visiting public spaces | Frequency of respondents in visiting public spaces |
| | | Visiting hours to public spaces | Respondents’ visiting hours to public spaces |
| | | The length of time doing activities in public spaces | The length of time for respondents to do activities in the public space |
| Activities in the Open Public Space According to Gehl (1996) | Activities in open public spaces | Necessary Activities | Types of necessary activities according to respondents |
| | | Optional Activities | Types of optional activities according to respondents |
| | | Social Activities | Types of social activities according to respondents |
| The book of The Project for Public Spaces states that there are several | Elements that form public space | Comfort and Image | Criteria for the comfort of public space according to respondents |
After collecting the required data, the data will be analyzed using the descriptive analysis method. a. Data that has been collected will be grouped and filtered for unnecessary or incomplete data. b. After grouping the data, the data will be analyzed by descriptive method. c. The results obtained from the questionnaire will be summarized by making a diagram, then the diagram is analyzed, and the most dominant answer is obtained so that in the end it can be concluded the characteristics of users of public space in the form of markets in residential spaces, users activities in public housing spaces, and elements forming public spaces applied to public housing spaces (markets). d. From the results of data analysis, researchers will describe the characteristics of users of public space in the form of markets in housing, users activities in public housing spaces, and elements that form a public space that is applied to public housing spaces (markets).

3. Results and discussions

3.1. Characteristics of visitors in public spaces

The results of the distributed questionnaires have been summarized into a diagram showing that the gender of visitors visiting the Deli Indah public housing space (market) is woman, the amount is 79.17 percent while that of men is only 20.83 percent, which indicates that the majority of visitors are a woman.

![Figure 1. Diagram of the characteristic of visitor in public spaces.](image)

Information regarding age and visitor groups is needed as a profile of visitors to public spaces. Age categories are divided based on school age and population rules, into groups of children, adolescents, adults, aged and elderly. From the results of the distributed questionnaires, have been summarized into a diagram showing that age and type of visitors visiting the Deli Indah public housing space (market) is, mostly adults (26-45 years) at 41.67 percent and the least are groups of people adolescents (12-25 years) at 8.33 percent.

In the diagram above shows that visitor’s occupation in public spaces (markets) of Deli Indah Estate are mostly traders, which amounted to 41.67 percent. In addition, there are also entrepreneurs, housewives, and the least are drivers and college students.
The visitor's purpose is the reason for visitors visiting public spaces. The visitor's goals are generally diverse, for example, to enjoy public space, natural beauty, gathering, play, sports, and others. In the diagram above shows that the visitor's purpose to visit public spaces (markets) in this Deli Indah Estate is mostly to sell and buy goods and meet people there.

![Image of diagram](image-url)

**Figure 2.** Diagram of the characteristic of visitor in public spaces.

From the results of the distributed questionnaires, it has been summarized into a diagram showing that the frequency of visitors visiting the public space (market) is mostly every day at 75 percent and three times a week at 20.83 percent and the least are one time a week for 4.17 percent.

In the diagram above shows that visitors' hours to visit public spaces (markets) in this Deli Indah Estate are mostly at 05.00 a.m. until 06.00 a.m. besides that are at 07.00 a.m. until 10.00 a.m., and the least are at 10.01 a.m. until 12.00 p.m.

In the diagram above shows that the length of time visitors doing activities in public space (market) in this Deli Indah Estate mostly for 6-7 hours as much as 29.17 percent then 1 hour as much as 20.83 percent, then 3-4 hours and 4-5 hours as much as 12.50 percent, and the least is 20 minutes, 8-9 hours and 10-12 hours 8.33 percent.

### 3.2 Typology of activities in public spaces (markets) Deli Indah Estate

From the results of the distributed questionnaires, they have been summarized into a diagram showing that the typology of activities in the public space (market) is mostly necessary activity at 50 percent, then social activities at 29.17 percent and the least are optional activities at 20.83 percent.

![Image of diagram](image-url)

**Figure 3.** Diagram of Typology of activities in public spaces (markets) Deli Indah Estate

Necessary activities carried out on the market are selling and buying goods. Optional activities carried out on the market is selling and buying goods. Social activities carried out on the market are selling goods, meeting people, and chit chatting.
Figure 4. Cross diagram of the resident of Deli Indah Estate with the typology of activities in public spaces.

In the diagram above shows that the resident of housing who carries out necessary activities is 8.3 percent and those who did the optional activity were 20.83 percent. So we can conclude that the residents of Deli Indah Estate only carry out necessary and optional activities, which are the most preferred activities is optional activities such as buying daily necessities or vegetables on the market.

Respondents who were not residents of the Deli Indah Estate undertook various activities, the types of activities that were mostly carried out were necessary activities about 41.67 percent, then social activities about 20.83 percent and the least were optional activities at 8.33 percent. The necessary activities carried out in public spaces (markets) of Deli Indah Estate is sell and buy goods. The optional activity is to sell and buy goods. The social activities carried out are selling goods, meeting people, and chit chatting.

Figure 5. Cross diagram of visiting hours to public spaces with the typology of activities in public spaces.

In the diagram above shows that the users of the public space (market) who carry out necessary activities mostly at 05.00 a.m. until 06.00 a.m. by 37.5 percent, then the optional activities at 07.00 a.m. until 10.00 a.m. by 25 percent, then social activities at 10.00 a.m. until 12.00 p.m. by 12.5 percent, then the optional activities at 10.00 a.m. until 12.00 a.m. and social activities at 07.00 a.m. until 10.00 a.m. have the same percentage of 8.33 percent, and the least is necessary activities at 10.01 a.m. until 12.00 p.m. and optional activities at 05.00 a.m. until 06.00 a.m. at 4.17 percent.
Necessary activities carried out in the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate are selling and buying goods done in stores and stall area. Optional activities carried out in the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate are selling and buying goods done in stall area of Deli Indah Estate. Social activities carried out in the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate are selling goods, meeting people and chit chatting done in stalls area and shops in Deli Indah Estate.

3.3 Elements that form the public space of Deli Indah Estate

3.3.1 Comfort and image. The results of the distributed questionnaires have been summarized into a diagram showing that the gender of visitors visiting the Deli Indah public housing space (market) is woman, the amount is 79.17 percent while that of men is only 20.83 percent, which indicates that the majority of visitors are a woman.

![Figure 6. Diagram of (a) visitor’s gender; (b) good first impression; (c) safe public space.](image)

From the results of the distributed questionnaires have been summarized into a diagram showing that Deli Indah public housing space (market) gives a good first impression of 91.67 percent and there is as many as 8.33 percent of respondents who say the public space of Deli Indah Estate does not give the good first impression. The visitors said that the public space (market) has a good first impression because people in the market are friendly, many security officers, many people, available goods in the market are complete, clean and tidy and many buyers.

The results of the distributed questionnaires have been summarized into a diagram showing that as many as 95.83 percent of people say that the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate is safe, while as many as 4.17 percent say that the public housing market is not safe. The visitors said that the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate was safe because there were many security officers, night duty officer, people knew each other, lots of acquaintances in the market, along with household assistants and had been shopping there for a long time. The visitors said that the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate was not safe because the vehicle/goods had been lost.

In the table below, there are several indicators that can determine this public space comfort and image.

| No. | Comfort and image                                      | Yes | No  |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 1.  | Does the place make a good first impression?           | √   | -   |
| 2.  | Are there more women than men?                        | √   | -   |
| 3.  | Are spaces are clean and free of litter?               | -   | √   |
| 4.  | Does the area feel safe? Is there a security presence?| √   | -   |
| 5.  | Are they on duty?                                     | √   | -   |
| 6.  | Do vehicles dominate pedestrian use of the space, or prevent them from easily getting to space? | √   | -   |
The results of the analysis from the table above can be concluded that users of the public space (market) consider the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate comfort and have an image. Space that is considered comfort and has an image is a shop and store stand in Deli Indah Estate.

![Figure 7](image1.png)

**Figure 7.** Space that is considered comfort and has an image.

A public space can be said function properly when many people come to use the place. Public space is a free environment; people can choose to use it or maybe choose to go somewhere else. In the book of the project for public space, it is said that there are several elements that must be considered in forming a good public space by Carmona [3], one of them is comfort and image, physical attributes setting of public space in detail can provide comfort to people. Respondents consider the public space (market) of this Deli Indah Estate comfort and have an image because the place gives a good first impression such as people who are in market-friendly, available goods in the market are complete, etc. then there are more women than men in public space (market), then the space (market) is considered safe because there are security officers, there are night guards, people know each other and so on.

3.3.2 Access and linkage. In the diagram below shows that public space users can use various modes of transportation to reach the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate. The most used transportation options are motorbikes and walking as much as 37.5 percent, then the least are public transport, motorized rickshaws, and cars as much as 8.33 percent.

![Figure 8](image2.png)

**Figure 8.** Diagram of how to go to public space (market).

| No. | Access and linkage                                                                 | Yes | No  |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 1.  | Can you see the space from a distance? Is it’s interior visible from the outside?  | √   | -   |
| 2.  | Is there a good connection between the space and the adjacent buildings, or is it surrounded by blank walls? | √   | -   |
| 3.  | Do occupants of adjacent buildings use the space?                                  | √   | -   |
| 4.  | Can people easily walk to the place? For example, do they have to dart between moving cars to get to the place? | -   | √   |
| 5.  | Do sidewalks lead to and from the adjacent areas?                                  | -   | √   |
| 6.  | Does the space function for people with special needs?                             | -   | √   |
| 7.  | Can people use a variety of transportation options – bus train, car, bicycle, etc. – to reach the place? | √   | -   |
| 8.  | Are bus/transit stops conveniently located next to destinations such as libraries, post offices, park entrances, etc.? | -   | √   |
| 9.  | Does footpath bring people to where they really want to be?                        | -   | √   |
The results of the analysis from the table above can be concluded that users of the public space (market) consider the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate has poor access and linkage. Space that is considered has poor access, and linkage is in the front of the market.

![Figure 9. Space that is considered has poor access and linkage.](image)

A good place is a place that is easy to see and easy to reach. The visual appeal of a place greatly affects the willingness of a person to go to that place. People tend to want to know what things are offered by the place. Likewise with the access, if the public space does not provide good access for someone to reach the place / pass through dangerous roads to be crossed, the public space will not be used too much. Users of the public space (market) consider the public space (market) of Deli Indah housing does not have good access and linkage because people cannot easily walk to the public space (market) because there are many motorized vehicles passing by so they have to wait for a while until the motorized vehicle passes and there are also motorized vehicles parked in front of the market so that it minimizes the space that can be used by pedestrians, then there are no sidewalks that lead to and from adjacent areas, there are also no footpaths that lead people to public spaces, public spaces does not function for people with special needs and there is no bus stop in the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate.

3.3.3 Uses and activity. From observations that have been made, there are a lot of people who used the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate. Public spaces (markets) in Deli Indah Estate are used by people of various ages

![Figure 10. Diagram of (a) age and type of visitor groups; (b) activities in groups.](image)

There are many types of activities that occur in public spaces (markets) such as selling goods, buying goods, meeting people, chit chatting, and relaxing.

From the results of the distributed questionnaires, it has been summarized into a diagram showing that as many as 87.5 percent of users of public space (market) say that they are not doing activities in groups and as many as 12.5 percent of users say that they are doing activities in a group such as family.
Table 4. Indicator of Uses and activities.

| No. | Uses and activities | Yes | No |
|-----|----------------------|-----|----|
| 1.  | Does anyone use public space, or is it empty? | √   | -  |
| 2.  | Does public space used by people of various ages? | √   | -  |
| 3.  | Do people do activities in a group? | -   | √  |
| 4.  | How many types of activities occur in public spaces? Like people walking, eating, chess, relaxing, reading, buying things, selling things? | √   | -  |
| 5.  | Which part of the public space is used and which is not? Are there options to do? | √   | -  |
| 6.  | Is there a management presence, or can you identify the person in charge of the space? | √   | -  |

The results of the analysis from the table above can be concluded that users of the public space (market) consider the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate has uses and activity. Space that has uses and activity is a stall area and market parking lot.

![Space that is considered has uses and activities.](image)

Uses and Activity attribute discusses the uses and activities offered by a public space to its users. The more diverse activities offered by a place, the higher the chance that the place will be visited by people because there are many things that can be done at that place. Activities and uses here can be used as anchor programs to bind a person's appeal. Users of public spaces (markets) consider public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate has uses and activities because there are a lot of people who used the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate. Public spaces (markets) in Deli Indah Estate are used by people of various ages, There are many types of activities that occur in public spaces (markets) such as selling goods, buying goods, meeting people, chit chatting and relaxing. All parts of the public housing market are used to sell and park motorized vehicles, There is the presence of market management, that is government employees.

3.3.4 Sociability. The results of observations that have been made it can be seen that there are some people who are in a group and talk to each other and people seem to know each other through faces and names. People smile and make eye contact with each other. People don't tend to pick up litter when they see it.

![Figure 12. Diagram of (a) age and type of visitor groups; (b) activities in groups.](image)
From the results of the distributed questionnaires it has been summarized into a diagram showing that as many as 91.67 percent of users of the public market say that public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate is not a place to meet friends while 13 percent of the public space (market) users said that the public space (market) of a beautiful deli housing is a place to meet friends because they have many friends and customer on the market.

From the results of the distributed questionnaires, it has been summarized into a diagram showing that as many as 95.83 percent of people say that they carry out routine activities in the public space (market), while 4.17 percent say they don’t carry out routine activities in public spaces (market) of Deli Indah Estate.

Visitors who say that they carry out routine activities in the public space (market) because they trade in public spaces (market), sell in public spaces (markets), buy vegetables in public spaces (markets), and buy daily necessities in public spaces (markets).

The results of the analysis from the table above can be concluded that users of the public space (market) consider the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate sociability. Space that sociability is a stall area in the market.

Table 5. Indicator of sociability.

| No. | Sociability                                                                 | Yes | No |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| 1.  | Is this a place where you would choose to meet your friends? Are others meeting friends here or running into them? | -   | √  |
| 2.  | Are people in groups? Are they talking with one another?                    | √   | -  |
| 3.  | Do people seem to know each other by face or by name?                        | √   | -  |
| 4.  | Are people smiling? Do people make eye contact with each other?             | √   | -  |
| 5.  | Do people use the place regularly and by choice?                            | √   | -  |
| 6.  | Do people tend to pick up litter when they see it?                          | -   | √  |

The results of the analysis from the table above can be concluded that users of the public space (market) consider the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate sociability. Space that sociability is a stall area in the market.

Public space must be good, must be able to accommodate social activities. In the middle of the density of daily activities, a person's need for social things must also be considered, such as watching the scenery, meeting friends, and interacting with other people.

The public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate is a place of social interaction for its users. Social interactions that occur between sellers and buyers starting with buying and selling transactions, interaction can form a variety of relationships. Interactions that occur can be divided into 3, namely between sellers and buyers, between sellers, and between buyers. Interactions that occur in public spaces (markets) are quite interesting, for example, bargaining for the price of goods until intense conversation by fellow buyers. Not only with fellow buyers, but also with fellow sellers, interesting interactions occur using their regional languages. The closeness between sellers and buyers can be felt because of repeated and deep interactions. In public spaces (markets), there are often warm and personal social interactions. Transactions that occur repeatedly, bargaining is done in a certain way to get a bonus or a lower price, often creating closeness between sellers and buyers. That gives its warmth when shopping in a public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate.
Users of public spaces (markets) consider public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate sociability because there are some people who do activities in a group and talk to each other, people in public spaces (markets) seem to know each other through their faces and name, people smile and make eye contact with each another, and people carry out routine activities in public spaces (markets) such as trading in public spaces (markets), buying vegetables and daily necessities in public spaces (markets).

4. Conclusions
The function of public space in Deli Indah Estate is as a market, a place where people sell and buy goods, where people meet friends. The public space of Deli Indah Estate has the potential to be used as a public space where it is a place to meet friends / acquaintances, in addition to its main function as a place for sellers and buyers at markets. Because it can be seen from its location that is close to Deli Indah Estate, there are many residents of Deli Indah Estate that carry out activities in public spaces (markets) such as buying and selling daily necessities on the market. Visitors not only come from Deli Indah Estate but also come from adjacent neighborhoods. The character of visitors in public spaces, dominated by women, adults (26-45 years), working as traders, aims to sell goods with the frequency of visits every day, visiting hours 05.00-06.00, doing activities for 6-7 hours.

Judging from the observations that have been made, every day, public spaces (market) at Deli Indah Estate have various kinds of activities. Necessary activities carried out in the public space (market) of a Deli Indah Estate is selling and buying goods. Optional activities in public space (market) in Deli Indah Estate is to sell and buy goods. Social activities carried out in public spaces (markets) of Deli Indah Estate are selling goods, meeting people, and chit chatting.

Users of the public space (market) consider the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate comfort and have an image. Space that is considered comfort and has an image is a shop and store stand in Deli Indah Estate. Users of the public space (market) consider the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate has poor access and linkage. Space that is considered has poor access, and linkage is in the front of market. Users of the public space (market) consider the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate has uses and activity. Space that has uses and activity is a stall area and market parking lot. Users of the public space (market) consider the public space (market) of Deli Indah Estate sociability. Space that sociability is a stall area in the market.

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