Study of public space activities in the main corridor of J. City Estate, Medan City, Indonesia

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Abstract. Humans in their lives will not be separated from social interaction and the place interact is public space. The density of a city due to development has limited public space existence. Public space in private housing is a place for social interaction of urban residents. One of the public space is the corridor. Public space itself has a variety of characteristics, there are many activities that occur in the public space and users of public spaces are important to be discussed. There are three variables in this study, that are: elements that is forming public space (comfort and image, access and linkage, uses and activity, socialibility), typology of activities (important activities, optional activities, social activities), and elements activities (street vendors, parking, pedestrians). The method used for this study is a qualitative-descriptive method. This method is carried out by observation, documenting and sketching, and illustrating its mapping with behavioral mapping, then conducting interviews with users and visitors. All data obtained will be processed and summarized in descriptive writing. The results of this study indicate that public space activities in housing become a place of choice or activity for residents of housing and residents outside the housing.

1. Introduction
Public space was made to fulfil human needs. As Hatfield [1] stated, Social interaction is one of the most important needs. According to Azmi & Karim [2], therefore, public space is very important for social activities, where public space can provide opportunities for contact, both in the context of proximity and accessibility to public facilities, especially in urban housing areas. Carmona [3] argues, as a place for daily activities, public space in housing is a public unifier. The city of Medan is in North Sumatra Province and is the capital of North Sumatra Province. The city of Medan itself is one of the cities in North Sumatra that is densely populated, that causes an increasing in development as well. One of the developments that took place in the city of Medan was the construction of housing. Public space in housing is one of the most facilities provided. Therefore, it is very important to discuss the public space in housing.

One of the planned housing in Medan City is J. City Housing in the Medan Johor area. Inside Housing J. City has a public space in the form of a corridor. In the main corridor of J. City housing, there is a food court provided for the public. In this corridor there are many activities carried out by the public. Therefore, this study aims to examine what activities are carried out in the main corridor of J. City Housing by looking at the visitor activity of this corridor.

Carr [4] argues, public space is a space that becomes a forum for social activities that serve the needs and affect the lives of the people both in the housing and the city. Public space is also a forum for functional activities and daily activities that bring together a group of people. According to Nazzarudin [5], the function of public space is to serve the social needs of the city community and
provide knowledge to its visitors, for example: a place to relax, play, walk and read. As Zahnd [6] stated, there are several types of public spaces, one of which is the corridor. Corridors are roads formed by two rows of masses (buildings or trees) that form a space. According to Kirk R. Bishop [7], there are two kinds of urban corridor, namely: commercial corridor and scenic corridor.

Carmona [3] argues, there are several elements that must be considered in forming a good public space which is included in the 1999 book of The Project for Public, which are: comfort and image in this case in the form of physical attributes in a public space in detail and detail can provide comfort to a person. Furthermore access and linkage in this case relates to places that are easily seen and easily accessible. The visual appeal of a place greatly affects the willingness of a person to go to that place, as well as access, if the public space does not provide good access for someone to reach the place. Then, the uses and activity: this attributes discuss 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. Finally, sociability; in this case public space must be good to be able to accommodate social activities. In the midst of the density of daily activities, a person's need for social matters must also be considered. With the elements forming the public space, we can see the characteristics of the public space.

According to Jan Gehl [8], the general typology of activities that occur in public spaces consists of three types of activities, namely: Important activities, namely routine activities carried out, such as: work and school. Furthermore, optional activities, namely activities carried out voluntarily, freedom of time, according to the conditions of the place, weather and location settings, such as: walking, relaxing, sitting in a roadside stall and watching people pass by. The last is social activity, which is an activity that occurs spontaneously as a direct consequence of human movement and togetherness in a place at the same time, such as: communal activity, mutual listening, discussion and so on.

According to Rapoport in Haryadi [9], the elements of activity consist of: Street Vendors where street vendors are one of the informal sector activities. Next is Parking, according to Warpani [10], parking is a place to temporarily stop and pay attention to vehicles with a certain period of time. Finally, pedestrians.

2. Method
The type of research chosen by researchers is a type of qualitative research with a descriptive approach. The population for this study is the main corridor users of Housing J. City. While for the sample from this study were J. Walk visitors, vehicle owners, pedestrians and shop owners around J. Walk. The technique used in data collection is differentiated based on the type of data, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained from the results of the survey directly to the field. The primary data collection technique is done by field observations, documentation, observations and interviews with purposive sampling technique. Observations carried out using two types, according to hours of activity and frequency.

| Source | Variable | Sub Variable | Indicator |
|--------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| Theory of The Project for Public Space (1999) | Comfort and Image | Toilet | |
| | | Prayer Room | |
| | | Parking | |
| | | Chairs | |
| | | Shade trees | |
| | | Electric socket | |
| | | Play ground | |
| | | Live music | |
| | Access and Linkage | Reachable | |
| | | Visual appeal | |
The physical data that has been obtained is grouped and filtered which data is necessary and unnecessary. Then, the physical settings data are described again according to the results of the survey and describe the situation. Furthermore, it describes the pattern of J. Walk room users, the types of activities that occur in the J. Walk room, the time of activities that occur in the J. Walk room, and the physical setting of the J. Walk room. And finally, compile behavioral data in accordance with observations made, then compiled with behavioral mapping.

### Results and discussions

#### 3.1. Characteristics of public space

Based on observations, the J. Walk corridor began operating from 15:00 - 23:00 WIB. J. Walk Corridor provides a variety of cuisines as well as several retailers that sell fashion items, coffee and more. This public space can be accessed by anyone and is free of charge. The J. Walk Corridor itself has access that connects Medan Johor with Padang Bulan. Many visitors who come to J. Walk corridor carry out transitional activities from their main activities.

| Theory of Jan Gehl (1996) | Typology of Activities |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| **Uses and Activity**     | **Sociability**       |
| • Access (street)         | • Meet friends        |
| • Visitors                | • Gather family       |
| • Activity                | • Social interactions |

| Important activity | Selected activity (optional) |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| • Eating & Drinking | • Recreation                |
| • Work (Meeting, dll) | • Relax                     |
| • Selling           | • Hang out                  |
|                     | • Watch live music          |
|                     | • Play                      |

| Social activity |
|-----------------|
| • Social Gathering |
| • Reunion       |
| • Discussion    |

| Teori Rapoport dalam Haryadi (2010) | Elemen Aktivitas |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Street vendors                    | Selling small-scale goods |
|                                   | Small business capital |
|                                   | Limitations on how to trade |
|                                   | Settle or move     |
| Parking                           | Vehicles resting  |
|                                  | Smooth traffic     |
| Pedestrian                        | Time              |
|                                  | Convenience        |
Figure 1 shows J. Walk’s facilities. This corridor is equipped with various facilities, such as toilets, prayer rooms, parking lots, open spaces and games.

3.2. Public space activities
Based on observations, corridor J. Walk on weekdays in the morning at 08.00 - 10.00 WIB and during the day at 12.00 - 14.00 WIB there was no activity whatsoever. The J. Walk corridor looks very quiet. Then at 15.00 - 18.00 WIB and 19.00 - 21.00 WIB on weekdays, the activities that are most often carried out are optional activities, namely hanging out, relaxing and playing. On weekdays, optional activities (optional). Furthermore, on weekends at 08.00 - 10.00 WIB there are no activities. At 12.00 - 14.00 WIB, activities that dominate the corridor J. Walk is an important activity, which is eating and drinking and working. Then at 15.00 - 18.00 WIB the most activity done is optional activity (optional), which is hanging out, relaxing and playing. At 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., the activity most visitors take is an optional activity, which is watching live music, hanging out, relaxing and playing.

According to the visitors of J. Walk the facilities provided are very good and create a new atmosphere that has never existed in Medan, so the corridor J. Walk has its own character. Apart from the facilities offered, access to this corridor is very easily accessible, both using private vehicles and public transportation. J. Walk provides two accesses that are open to the public. J. Walk corridor users are divided into several groups, namely groups of children, groups of young people, groups of parents, groups of mothers and groups of fathers. In addition to facilities, access and visitors to J. Walk corridor, the activities most often carried out in corridor J. Walk are social activities that tend to form their respective social groups and blend in with one another.
Based on interviews, visitors who came to corridor J. Walk on weekdays came with their friends, while on weekends most visitors came with their families. Most visitors come using their private vehicles. According to the visitors, places like the J Walk corridor have never been in Medan and the atmosphere offered is very interesting.
Based on observations, there is only one street vendor (PKL) who sells in the J. Walk corridor. Street vendors (PKL) sell close to the playground provided by the manager and the street vendor only sells children's toys. Based on the interviews that have been conducted, the manager of J. Walk strongly prohibits the street vendors (PKL) from selling in the J. Walk corridor.

![Figure 4](image1.png)

**Figure 4.** Number of vehicles on weekdays.

![Figure 5](image2.png)

**Figure 5.** Number of vehicles on weekends.

Based on the graph above, it was found that visitors who came to J. Walk corridor used two-wheeled vehicles, both on weekdays and weekends. The use of private vehicle users also increased. The increase in the number of private vehicles used by visitors must be balanced with the availability of parking spaces. From the observations that have been made, the private vehicle parking bag has been
provided by the manager complete with the parking attendant. Two-wheeled parking is scattered at
several points, while parking for four-wheeled vehicles is located on the left and right of the corridor.
From interviews conducted with visitors using private vehicles, visitors who came using two-wheeled
vehicles felt that the location of the parking bag was less strategic because it was located far from the
corridor J. Walk, while to quote money the contribution of parking was also more expensive than the
parking contribution fee at generally. While for visitors who drive four-wheeled vehicles already feel
the parking bag provided is strategic and has no complaints about parking.

According to Hasan, et al. [11], Parking lots have a direct influence on an environment that is on
commercial activities. Provision of parking spaces that have the least visual effect. In this case,
parking in the J. Walk corridor has become the influence of the J. Walk corridor visitors to come and
do commercial activities and optional activities.

Furthermore, the manager of J. Walk provides pedestrians. However, based on observations in the
field, those who use sidewalk are only visitors who come using online taxi or online motorcycle taxi. They
got off the vehicle then walked in the pedestrian to get to the J. Walk corridor. According to the
pedestrians, the sidewalk corridor J. Walk has been well designed, but there are only a few plants that
make the sidewalk cut off so the pedestrians have to walk on the road passing by passing vehicles. The
advantage gained in the pedestrian is the socket at several points, so that the drivers of online taxi or
online motorcycle taxi vehicles can wait for passengers or even pedestrians waiting for their online
taxi or online motorcycle taxi to sit for a while while charging their cellphones.

According to Murtomo and Aniati in Listianto [12], pedestrianization can stimulate various
economic activities so that an attractive business area will develop, pedestrianization can attract social
activities, development of soul and spirituality, pedestrianization is able to present a specific
atmosphere and environment, unique and dynamic in the city center environment, pedestrianization
has an impact on efforts to reduce levels of air and sound pollution due to reduced motorized vehicle
passing. From the theory, the pedestrian in the J. Walk corridor as an unit has fulfilled the pedestrian
criteria with good functions.

Based on the data above, it can be analyzed that J. Walk corridor is a corridor that can be accessed
by the public and provides all facilities and becomes a place for optional (optional) activity for
visitors. According to Pratiwi [13], public space in planned housing as well as all activities contained
within it, including commercial activities in the public space must be able to make users feel involved
in the activity. This can strengthen the image and identity of the place where the public open space is
located. The community must be able to feel the open space as the identity of their environment or
community. There are no exceptions for residents to be able to participate in activities in it.
There is a characteristic relationship that was created by J. Walk corridor with the visitors and the
typology of activities and elements of activities found in the J. Walk corridor. There is a balance that
occurs between visitors with the capacity provided, facilities with the atmosphere offered, and visitors
with the facilities offered. This can be used as an example for public space which is a place of choice
(optimal) activity in planned housing to be built next.

4. Conclusions
Based on observations and interviews that have been carried out and linking with the theory of Jan
Gehl (1996), the typology of public space activities that are most carried out by visitors to the J. Walk
corridor is a choice of activities (optional) namely hanging out, recreation and watching live music on
weekends. Optional activities (optional) conducted by visitors every day starting at 15:00 WIB - 21:00
WIB. These optional activities are spread almost evenly at each point in the J. Walk corridor itself.
According to Jan Gehl, the more optional activities carried out in a public space, the better and more
successful the public space will be. Based on the analysis that has been done, the J. Walk corridor has
become one of the public spaces in successful planned housing. J. Walk Corridor has characteristics
that can be seen from the facilities offered, both from the existing culinary tenants, even fashion
tenants, perfumes, etc., open public spaces, providing live music on weekends at night, having a
playground children and so on. The atmosphere offered and access are also a characteristic part of the
J. Walk corridor. J. Walk corridor is also a place for optional activities for young people on weekdays and families spending weekends. Characteristics of visitors to the J. Walk corridor themselves are most young people ranging in age from 15 years to 25 years. However, if divided by time of observation, most who visit on weekdays are young people with their friends, then for the weekend most family groups come to the J. Walk corridor. The visitors who come to the J. Walk corridor mostly use private vehicles, especially two-wheeled vehicles. The visitors generally come in groups. Playgrounds and open public spaces are also free of charge, thus attracting visitors to come to corridor J. Walk. This is considered good considering that rarely in public spaces like this in Medan City and J. Walk corridor become contributors to public space for the City of Medan.

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