

# Alternative Green Space as a Third Place in Pademangan

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## ABSTRACT

Ray Oldenburg, in his book entitled "The Great Good Places" explains a concept of initial space, by which one can find comfort aside from the house (first place) and workplace (second place). Unfortunately, these days, this concept of place are not familiar within the community. Alternative Green Space of Pademangan is a place which accommodates the needs and interests of the community in daily life from where visitors can interact with others in a natural environment. Lacking in open space, various potential activities by the community, and the use of road as a public space are some of the reasons behind this project. Based on field study and regional analysis, this project seeks to become a third place that provides individually and communally. Regardless to it main focus on the surrounding community, this project also opens to public and allows visitors from outside the region, making it a comfortable place to socialized. Aiming to create a light and transparent building, and with the method of critical regionalism that responds to the region, this project attempts to create a spacious place and safe haven for visitors.

**Keywords:** *Green, Pademangan, Third Place*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Ray Oldenburg, in his book "The Great Good Places" offers a third-place concept, where one can find his comfort zone outside of the home and workplace [1]. But unfortunately, the dense area and limited land in the end did not make it possible to create a place that could be visited by everyone without being commercial. This is what causes the people of Jakarta, especially those who are middle to lower class, to not be able to find their own third place in the form of a comfortable and proper public space, as happened to the people in Kelurahan Pademangan Barat.

West Pademangan Village is generally dominated by residential areas. This in turn causes limited land so minimal green open space. In fact, the community in this village has a fairly high level of interaction with one another. Therefore, Pademangan needs a third place that can be visited at any time and in accordance with the interests and needs of the community, so as to have a positive impact on the community.

### 1.1. Problems

1. Local people do not have a shared public space, given the density of housing in this village. This encourages the use of roads into public spaces for local people.

2. Children do not have adequate play areas, even though many children in this village play outside the house after school hours.
3. The large number of people who trade in narrow alleys contained in the area.

### 1.2. Objective

1. Accommodating community activities according to needs and activities that already exist in Pademangan community, one of which is by replacing the function of roads as public spaces.
2. Facilitate the community in finding a place to take a break from daily routine as a third place with the green element being the main focus.
3. Accommodating the potential of community activities in the form of greening and trading in the culinary field.

## 2. BACKGROUND

### 2.1. Literacy

2.1.1. *"The Great Good Places" by Ray Oldenburg*

Ray Oldenburg, in his book entitled "The Great Good Places" offers a third-place concept, where someone can socialize, meet new people, or can create space for themselves without feeling alienated. Ray Oldenburg expressed several characteristics of third places, namely neutral ground; leveler (a leveling place); conversation is the main activity; accessibility & accommodation; the regulars; a low profile; the mood is playful; and a home away from home [1].

### 2.1.2. "Happy City: transforming our lives through urban design" by Charles Montgomery

Montgomery (2013) in his book entitled "Happy City: transforming our lives through urban design" says that to be close to each other, we (humans) need distance from each other, coupled with a touch of nature - but still in its portion. In addition, it also said, based on research, people who live close to green open spaces know their neighbors better than those who don't [2].

In this chapter, Montgomery also warns, meeting too many strangers or being in a crowd can be annoying for some people. In addition, city life, as perceived by Milgram, requires a person to create a distance, so that the city crowd basically does not encourage humans to get closer to each other, instead it keeps people apart. According to him, the place we need is a place that is able to accommodate our interactions with strangers without having to retreat completely.

### 2.1.3. "Integral Urbanism" by Nan Ellin

Ellin (2006) in his book entitled "Integral Urbanism" explains how human movements and society today no longer have to be compartmentalized. To create an integral urbanism, there are 5 characteristics [3]:

#### 1. Hybridity & Connectivity

This hybridity and connectivity basically bring activities and people together, rather than separating function and objectivity. Humans and nature are something that is symbiotic and influences, not opposites.

#### 2. Porosity

Eliminating restrictions, one of which is with permeable membranes that allow flexible access.

#### 3. Authenticity

Authenticity is the result of thinking based on physical and social conditions in the real world. Over time, this will continue to grow and change according to existing needs.

#### 4. Vulnerability

### 2.1.4. "Architecture & Disjunction" by Bernard Tschumi

Tschumi (1994) in his book entitled "Architecture and Disjunction", suggests the existence of a concept of Transprogramming and Crossprogramming. Transprogramming mentioned by Bernard Tschumi combines two different programs in the same building, even though they are not spatially compatible with each other. For example, the library is used as a racecourse. While crossprogramming is using space or spatial configuration that is not in accordance with the original program. For example, worship buildings are used as night clubs. This concept itself includes two aspects, activities that must be overlapping, and buildings that can adapt to different programs from time to time.

## 2.2. Method

### 2.2.1. Primary data

The author conducted a field study by making direct observations on the location. Observations were made on the physical condition of the area and daily community activities and documented personally, interviewing local residents informally as additional information in research on daily activities and routine monthly and annual activities of local residents, and submit requests to the local village office to get the latest complete data on population. From the results of data collection, the author tries to lead to social issues contained in the region.

### 2.2.2. Secondary data

Literature studies are carried out, in the form of books, journals, and the internet to add data in the design of Alternative Green Spaces, both in efforts to resolve regional issues or in setting design plans and precedent studies as learning and visualization in the design plan.

### 2.2.3. Design

In the planning plan analysis-synthesis theory is used. This is done by analyzing the area, which then produces a program of activities to accommodate the activities that exist in the area. Besides that, an approach with critical regionalism theory is also used. Where this theory is influenced by the needs and characteristics of the location. Then, overall this theory is related to the connectedness of a building with a place [5]. In the design of space, to create a space that is flexible and connected to one another, using the concept of crossprogramming and transprogramming [4].

**2.3. Location**

The selected area is West Pademangan Urban Village which is one of the most populous urban villages in Jakarta. Located in Pademangan Subdistrict, North Jakarta, this whole village is dominated by population settlements with a lower to middle class economy. In addition, due to the dense population of settlements, green open space in this area does not reach 30% of the total area. Based on the analysis and observations in the area, there are some potentials and problems that exist in West Pademangan Village.

**2.3.1. Potentials**

- Healthy Village
- Community interest in greening themselves can be seen in front of their homes

- Many people sell in the area

**2.3.2. Problems**

- The lack of greening & open space for joint activities, one of which is due to the limited land available
- Utilization of streets as public spaces:
  - Children play a lot on the side of the road
  - August 17th celebration on the road space
  - Morning exercise every Sunday
- Culinary tents

**2.4. Programming**

Based on existing regional data and analysis, and based on the potential and problems that exist in the region, here are some program ideas.

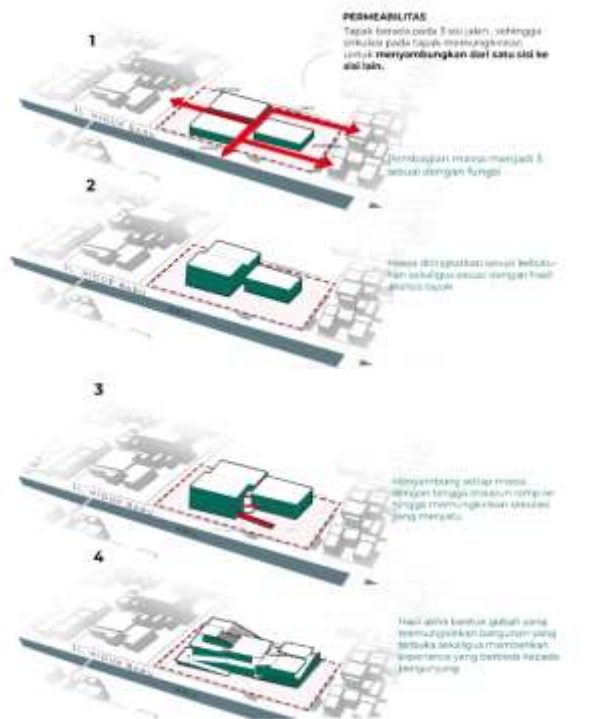
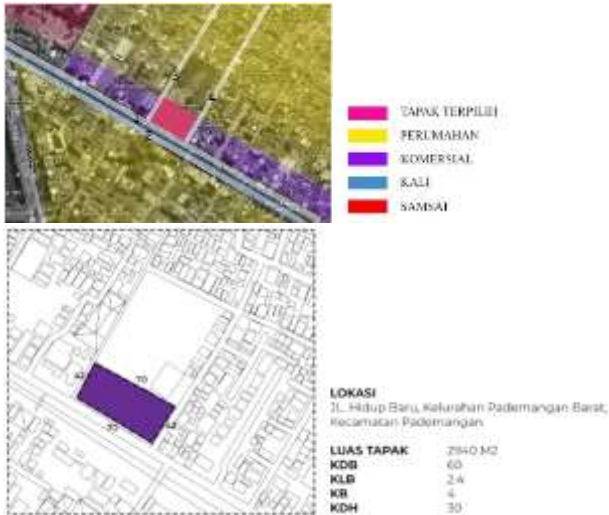
**Table 1** Activities program

	<b>Greening Education and Development Facility</b>	<b>Temporary Space</b>	<b>Learning Space for Children</b>	<b>Culinary</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Develop community potential	Replace the function of the road as a public space	Accommodate the activities and activities of children after school	Support public interest in trading, especially in the culinary field
<b>Activity</b>	Education about greening	Holiday celebrations such as August 17th	Mini Library	Means of trading for the community
	Taman Obat Keluarga (Public Herbal Garden)	Morning exercise together every week	Playing Area	
	Mini Composting	Monthly activities from the village		
	Workshop on processing the results of planting	Other possible spontaneous temporary activities		
	Shopping related to greening			

**2.5. Site & Massing**

There are several criteria in determining the location of the site, which can be reached by pedestrians from the Transjakarta and SAMSAT modes of transportation which are often used as a gathering place for the community, are in an environment that is not too dense, easily accessed by

local residents, and are on a street known for its culinary Seafood.



**2.6. Design Description**

The initial design plan of the building is based on several third-place criteria from Ray Oldenburg, namely neutral ground, low profile, levelers, accessibility & accomodation, and the regulars. In addition, based on the regional environment, there are several criteria in the design. First, it gives the impression of lightness and transparency which is visualized with the use of the frame. Light impression on the building to give a different impression from areas that tend to be dense. While transparency allows visualization of activities from outside the building inward and vice versa so as to give the impression of openness and can attract

visitors. Second, it gives an unpretentious impression on the appearance of buildings with the use of materials that do not give the impression of luxury because the environment is dominated by settlements with a lower to middle class economy. Finally, the elevated building level to anticipate potential flooding in the area.



In terms of interior, the layout of the building is made flexible and open with sufficient restrictions on each function, especially on the first-floor plan which allows visual activity in the building and also allows permeability from one side of the site to the other.





### 3. CONCLUSION

This building is expected to be a useful forum for the community. As a third place, it is expected that visitors can interact with each other while doing useful activities, both to improve the quality of life individually and within the scope of the region.

Seeing the limited land with public functions, basically this building is trying to become a container that is able to accommodate a variety of potential community activities. It is hoped that, going forward, this project and other similar projects can be lessons learned in meeting the needs of the local community, especially in terms of improving the quality of life. The inclusion of green elements in it can be considered as an option to support improved areas for the better.

### REFERENCES

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