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TERRITORIALITY IN TOURISM KAMPUNG ALLEY AS A SHARED PUBLIC SPACE

Annisa Nur Ramadhani¹

Institut Teknologi Adhi Tama Surabaya

E-mail: annisanur@itats.ac.id

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Abstract: *Kampung alley is a street network that perceived as a social space due to its function for community. One problematic thing that occur in tourism kampung alley is a significant change from activities taken place in the alley that have commercial-tourism functions and open for public. This change leads to the requirement of kampung alley to have high accessibility and openness to outsider. In this term, it will change the territoriality pattern as well as its meaning for residents. Territoriality is one kind of environmental behavior study about spatial usage of built environment. Territoriality has strong engagement with cultural and social context. This paper analyze that there are some changes and ambiguity of territoriality in the context of tourism kampung. Some personal and private activities have occur in the alley that are considered as a public space. This additional personal space is due to the lack of housing unit space. Strong bond of neighborhood connection is also taking a role so the residents can freely use alley for their personal need.*

Keyword: *Kampung Alley; Territoriality; Personal Space*

Abstrak: Gang kampung merupakan jaringan jalan yang dipersepsikan sebagai ruang sosial oleh masyarakat yang tinggal di dalamnya. Salah satu permasalahan yang terjadi pada gang kampung wisata adalah adanya perubahan aktifitas yang signifikan dan memiliki fungsi komersial sebagai area pariwisata yang terbuka untuk umum. Perubahan ini menyebabkan gang kampung harus memiliki keterbukaan dan aksesibilitas tinggi terhadap pihak luar. Hal ini akan mengubah pola teritorialitas serta makna gang kampung bagi warganya. Teritori adalah salah satu jenis kajian perilaku lingkungan tentang pemanfaatan ruang lingkungan binaan. Teritori memiliki keterikatan yang kuat dengan konteks budaya dan sosial. Makalah ini menganalisis terdapat beberapa perubahan dan ambiguitas teritori dalam konteks kampung pariwisata. Beberapa aktivitas pribadi dan privat dapat terjadi di gang yang dianggap sebagai ruang publik. Tambahan personal space ini disebabkan keterbatasan ruang rumah kampung. Ikatan yang kuat antar tetangga juga turut berperan agar warga bisa leluasa menggunakan gang untuk kebutuhan pribadinya.

Kata Kunci: *Gang Kampung; Teritori; Personal Space*

INTRODUCTION

Kampung is an informal settlement that has rich potential value in cultural conservation, both tangible and intangible. Intangible culture is represented by community way of life on maintaining their culture, meanwhile tangible culture can be seen in kampung structure, one of them is the alley (Ramadhani, 2018; Ramadhani, 2017; Ahmed, 2017). Alley in kampung take an important role in community life. Kampung Alley as a street that defined as a physical element in the built environment which is part of the infrastructure of the residential environment. According to Dwisusanto (2006), the fundamental difference between formal housing (real estate) and kampung in seeing the role of alley (street) is the spatial structure. Alleys are positioned as part of the spatial structure that binds the masses of building in formal housing, whereas in kampung, the existence

of alley is no more than a circulation supporting element, and is not part of the structure of the kampung space. Putera (2014) states that alley network in kampung can be understood as a social space due to its function as a public space for community activities. The public's perception of activities in kampung alley is able to change its meaning, because activities that are personal can occur in kampung alley that are considered public (Ramadhani, 2019). Rolalisasi (2013) mentions that the shared outdoor space in the context of kampung in Indonesia is an alley. This is in line with the statement of Hutama (2014) that is kampung alley are closely related to their public space. Kampung alley as a public space can accommodate social interactions that have a direct influence to enhance the community's sense of place. One problematic thing that occur in tourism kampung is a significant

change from kampung alley activities that once have limited access (before tourism development) into tourism kampung that have commercial functions and open for public. This change leads to the requirement of kampung alley to have high accessibility and openness to outsider tourists. In this term, it will change the territoriality pattern of kampung alley as a shared public space.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Environmental behavior study defines personal space as a virtual boundary that surrounds individual and should not be crossed by other people. So personal space is as if it were a balloon or tube that envelops us and the tube enlarges or shrinks depending on who we are dealing with (Stea 1965 in Said 1992). Meanwhile, the territorial unit refers to spaces needed by the individual to carry out an activity. Furthermore, Hall (in Sarwono, 1992) says that the function of this personal space as a means of communication can be specifically examined. The science of researching personal space is called proxemics (proxy = distance), which is the science of space as a medium-to-human relationship. In its development, personal space distance develops from the point of view of its analysis, such as in terms of oneself, gender, age, ethnic origin and finally influenced by the environment in which the communication takes place.

Altman (1975) classify territorial spaces into three major types. The first is primary territories. Primary territories are the spaces owned by individuals or groups. In this territory, the sense of belonging to an individual or a group is very high, tends to be owned permanently. The owner has complete control over the area, while disturbance is a serious concern. Secondary territory is not owned by an individual or a group, but is often used and other people are allowed to use the area. The sense of belonging in this secondary territory is classified as moderate. Secondary territory users are seen as qualified users, personalized to a certain extent and time period. Public territory are not owned by individuals or groups. The sense of ownership in this territory is low and it is very difficult to control this area. Public territories are used by a very large number of people. Every individual has equal rights in this area.

Another research about territoriality conducted by Brower (1976) that defines territories into four type, Personal territory, this territory is controlled individually or groups, where members have very close ties relationship, for example tied by marriage or blood. Community territory, this territory is controlled by a group whose members sometimes change, but each member has gone through a filtering process in the acceptance of these members. Social territory, are controlled by the general public and open to the public such as roads, waiting rooms and performance spaces. Prohibition and control are carried out through regulations or norms originating from society based on gender, age difference, and racial difference. Free territory is territory that has no permanent residents and not

under the prohibition or control of any particular party.

Territoriality has strong engagement with cultural context. Culture has wide definitions, but what important is to describe how culture translated into built form. According to Rapoport, there are three ways for translating the culture into built form, as a control mechanism; as a blueprint; and as a set of rules and instructions (Rapoport, 2000). Rapoport (1997) composed that the daily activities of users in the built form can be translated as perceived space which can be understood through mapping of networks of home range; core areas; territory; jurisdiction; and personal space (Ramadhani, 2017). Those five elements of spatial usage definition are:

1. Home Range is the space used by residents in doing movement or activity that can consists of several locations an network of links between locations the. The form of the home range is influenced by characteristics the people, depending on their culture, age, sex, and class (Figure 1)
2. The core area is the area most frequently used or best known by the community in implementing its activities and controlled by community itself. Core area utilized by the community which has a social system and tight bond relationship. An example of this category are the areas around the dwelling, local shops, and employment or regular recreation.
3. Territory is space owned by a group people who have an interest the same against that space. The space is whether we realize it or not, controlled and maintained by the people. "a particular areas which owned and defended - wither physically or through rules and symbols which identify an area as belonging to an individual or group, and one important way in which people territorialise is through personalization".
4. Jurisdiction represents space which is occupied and controlled by society users for a while and not permanent. Ownership or control of territory for a limited time and by some agreed rules.
5. The personal space is the area controlled by each individual. "*the spacing among individuals in face-to-face interaction, the bubble of space surrounding individuals which has been studied*", (Rapoport 1981, p. 278).

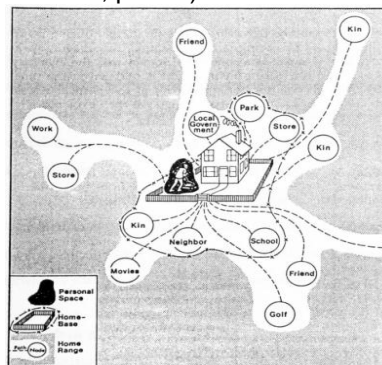


Figure 1. Diagram of Human Territory. Source: Potoeous (1977)

Rapoport model on space usage pattern being developed by Elsharkawy. Elsharkawy believes that Rapoport classification does not rely on territorial characteristics but based on ownership, defense, and personalization. Elsharkawy then developed new organizing model of human behavior territory with four components and six major types: public, jurisdictional, semi public, semi private, private, and personal space. Jurisdictional and personal space territories are dynamic in nature because they require the human existence.

1. Attached Territory (Personal Space): territory that refers to the space which own by someone or usually called personal space
2. Central Territory (Private Territory): territory which space can be labelled private, essential, and central for someone existence
3. Supporting Territory (Semi Private Space and Semi Public Space): territory which the space are not very central but often used for different activities and proposes. Supporting territory includes two categories on the basis of the privacy level which are semi-private and semi public space. Semi private category are the spaces which are owned and frequently use by the community where sense of place developed in it. Meanwhile semi public category is a space that relatively not owned but under circumstances developed the community sense of belonging.
4. Peripheral Territory (Jurisdiction and Public Space): is the space which are occasionally used, visited, or attended by individual or groups for a particular purpose. These territories includes jurisdiction and public. Jurisdiction represents space which is occupied and controlled by society users for a while and not permanent. Ownership or control of territory for a limited time and by some agreed rules.

Those territory type definition that proposed by Sharkawy can be seen in figure below (figure 2).

| | | Possession | | | Personalization | | | Defense | | Duration | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Permanently owned | Relatively owned | Not owned | Highly personalized | Relatively personalized | Not personalized | Highly defended | Relatively defended | Not defended | Permanent | Large-term use | Short-term use |
| Attached territory | Personal space | ■ | | | ■ | | | ■ | | | ■ | | |
| Central territories | Private territory | | ■ | | ■ | | | ■ | | | | ■ | |
| Supporting territories | Semi-private spaces | | ■ | | ■ | | | ■ | | | | ■ | |
| | Semi-public spaces | | ■ | | ■ | | | ■ | | | | ■ | |
| Peripheral territories | Jurisdiction | | ■ | | ■ | | | ■ | | | | ■ | |
| | Public spaces | | ■ | | ■ | | | ■ | | | | ■ | |

A new organizing model of territories in reference to territorial characteristics and the type of spaces.

Figure 2. El-Sharkwy Territory Type Definition. Source El Sharkawy (1979)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method used in this research is qualitative method that has been applied in data collection and analysis. Data collection techniques were obtained from field observations, photography, and in-depth interviews. Meanwhile, qualitative data from literature and in-depth interviews were analyzed

using triangulation techniques to provide the final research synthesis.

This research taken place in Maspati Kampung. Maspati kampung is one of tourism kampung in urban city, Surabaya. This kampung developed their tourism activity in 2014 and remain until now. Maspati kampung tourism is maintained by the community and deliver the attraction of its cultural ambience. This way, visitors can experience the community-based travel taken place in the kampung. The visitors are not only domestic tourists, but also foreign tourists who are interested to feel the ambience of kampung's life.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The basic thing that needs to be understood in integrating kampung with the city is the understanding that kampung grows organically according to its social conditions. The urban kampung represents traditional values which are manifested in its spatial physical arrangement. This organic pattern leads to dichotomy in the public-private space of kampung, especially tourism kampung who has accommodate public needs in their tourism utility. This thing considered to be ambiguous, due to the mixing of activities that happen in the kampung alley, diverse from domestic to public activity.

Street are one of the infrastructure found in urban residential areas. However, in organic settlements such as kampung, the function of street or alley is not as a spatial structure. Kampung whose structure is based on physical group buildings depend on the social binding between the community. However, in practice kampung alley has always been the center of the main activity and the main target in efforts to kampung development. In this case, there are several territorial patterns that are different from other forms of housing. Kampung alley's territory analysis is as follows.

1. Attached Territory (Personal Space)

Personal space is an area that is dominated and controlled by each individual. In housing area, personal space is the area of each resident's house. But in the context of Maspati Kampung alley, personal space penetrates into the alley in front of resident's houses. This is because typical informal housing such as a kampung does not have a large yard and the house relatively small. This made the community use the alley in front of their house as an additional personal space (Figure 3).

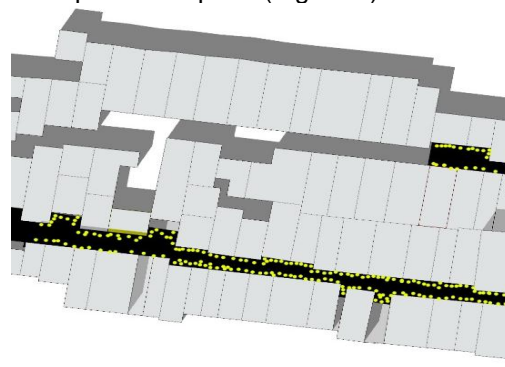


Figure 3. Additional Personal Space Pattern (Yellow) in Kampung Maspati Alley. Source: Author (2020)
In kampung alley, residents carry out domestic activities, such as eating (figure 4) as shown in the picture below. This is due to the limited residential space in the kampung which results in additional space requirement for domestic activities.



Figure 4. Eating in the kampung alley as additional personal space (Source: Author, 2020)

Residents in this kampung commonly take the alley as their terrace house, so it can be found easily people sitting in front of their house doing their domestic activity like cooking, reading, and relaxing (figure 5).



Figure 5. Residents utilize the area in front of their house as additional personal space (Source: Author, 2020)

These activities are domestic activities carried out by the community in alley areas, which are considered as public space. One reason is because the community in kampung still have tight social bonding between the neighborhood. It leads them to use public space more freely.

2. Central Territory (Private Territory)

territory which space can be labelled private, essential, and central for someone existence. In the context of this tourism kampung is some vital activity take place in kampung alley. One of them is drying clothes. Almost every residents drying their clothes in the alley because they have no space to do that inside their house. This is considered to be central territory taken place in alley which owned by public (Figure 6).



Figure 6. Drying Clothes in kampung alley (Source: Author, 2020)

Another prove that kampung alley being central territory is shown in figure 7, which residents often do some domestic activity in kampung alley like cleaning and raising an animal.



Figure 7. Animal Pet in Kampung Alley (Source: Author, 2020)

3. Supporting Territory (Semi Private Space and Semi Public Space)

a. Semi Private Space

Semi private category are the spaces which are owned and frequently use by the community where sense of place developed in it. In this kampung, semi private space is small stall in front of several residents house. Some residents of Maspati kampung have small businesses (majority are food stalls) that are managed at home (Home Based Enterprises - HBEs). HBEs commonly carried out in a part of the house which has dual function as residential and business place. However, due to limited space, HBEs in Maspati kampung were carried out in kampung alley. These food stalls sometimes also serve as a nodes for community social activity.



Figure 8. Resident's HBEs in front of their house as semi private space in kampung alley (Source: Author, 2020)



Figure 9. Resident's food stall as social nodes (Source: Author, 2020)

b. Semi Public Space

Semi public space is a place that relatively not owned but under circumstances developed the community sense of belonging. In the context of Maspati kampung, semi public space is located in guard posts which are scattered at several points in the alley. This guard post is build by the community in kampung alley, and utilized for gathering place that mostly accommodate the community social space. When tourists come to this kampung, they also use this guard post as a temporary rest area in kampung tours. Because of its vital function in supporting social and tourism activities, the guard post in Maspati kampung is decorated with murals to enhance the aesthetics as well as become a tourist attraction.



Figure 10. Guard Post as semi public space (Source: Author, 2020)



Figure 11. Guard post that are being decorated for tourism attraction (Source: Author, 2020)

Another semi public area is community hall as a gathering place. This community hall is multifunctional hence it can be used as a place for social gathering, recitation, and even holding a local

wedding party. Community hall in this kampung also used as an area for tourism activities as shown in the picture below (Figure 12).



Figure 12. Community Hall as multifunctional semi public space (Author, 2020)

From the observation, it can be shown below (figure 13) of the semi public spaces mapping in kampung Maspati alley (red color).



Figure 13. Semi Public Spaces (Red Color) in Kampung Maspati's Street Map (Source: Author, 2020)

4. Peripheral Territory (Jurisdiction and Public Space)

a. Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction represents space which is occupied and controlled by society users for a while and not permanent. Ownership or control of territory for a limited time and by some agreed rules. Jurisdiction areas in this kampung are the areas that multifunctional both either for residents or for tourism activity. Several spots in kampung alley are considered to be this jurisdiction space.

In daily normal, Kampung alley has the function as a street that connects one place to another. But it changes when tourism activity occur, Kampung alley changes its function to a space used for temporary tourist attractions. This change can be seen in the following figures 13 and 14.



Figure 14. Kampung alley in daily normal (Source: Author, 2020)



Figure 15. Kampung alley for temporary Tourism Activity (Source: kampungmaspati.com)

In relation to tourism activities, there are several spots in kampung alley that have been designed for tourism attraction. These attractions include chess games, 3D mural games, and other traditional games that take place in Kampung alley. These activities make kampung alley become jurisdiction place that utilized for temporary tourism activity (Figure 15 and 16).



Figure 16. Tourism attractions take place in kampung alley such as chess game and egrang (Indonesia's traditional game) (Source: Author, 2020)



Figure 17. 3D mural that drawn in kampung alley as tourism attraction (Source: Author, 2020)

Here is a map of jurisdiction space in kampung alley. There are several spots in kampung alley that utilize as jurisdiction area. Area A is the alley that have been painted for traditional games (ular tangga) on the paving yard. Area B is area for chess game and area C is the area for egrang games (figure 16). Meanwhile, area D and E are for performing traditional music patrol by the residents of this tourism kampung (figure 15).

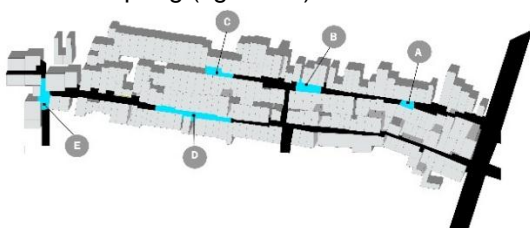


Figure 18. Jurisdiction area in Kampung Maspati Map (Source: Author (2020)

b. Public Space

Public space is a place that is utilized for public spaces. Public facility is one kind of it. It has open access to public. Food court and handycraft stall in this kampung are considered as a public space. It is located in the kampung front gate and have the access for public (Figure 19).



Figure 19. Handycraft stall and food court as a public space in Kampung Maspati (Source: Author, 2020)

CONCLUSION

In the context of tourism kampung, there are some changes and ambiguity of territoriality of the alley perceived by the residents. Some personal and private activities have occur in the alley that are considered as a public space. Residents added this additional personal space due to the lack of space in their housing unit. Strong bond of neighborhood connection is also taking a role so the residents can freely use alley for their personal need. In the term of tourism activities, kampung alley become a jurisdiction space that have dual use. In daily it become the street for residents, then changing temporary into tourism attraction when tourists came to explore their place.

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