Relationship between Behavior Setting and Public Open Space Layout
- Condong Catur Public Housing in Yogyakarta as a Case Study -

Maria Immaculata Ririk Winandari
Lecturer, Department of Architecture, Trisakti University, Jakarta
Doctoral Student, Department of Architecture and Planning, Gadjah Mada University
Notoyudan GT II/1268 Yogyakarta-Indonesia 55272; ririkw@yahoo.com

Diananta Pramitasari
Lecturer, Department of Architecture and Planning, Gadjah Mada University

The gap between public open space theory and phenomena in Yogyakarta’s housing influences the changes in the shape and the use of space. It is important to find a public open space design that is in accordance with the occupants needs for the future project. This study examines the relationship between behavior setting and public open space layout in Condong Catur public housing in Yogyakarta. Place-centered map method was used to identify the activities, user groups, and public open space layout. The results of the study show that there is a relationship between public open space layout and behavior setting. The space that was visually closed from the street was often used by all groups, especially the group of children and women. The visible area from the street was dominated by a group of men users. The closer the space to the middle of the housing, the more varied the user groups became. The closer the space to the entrance and house the more obscure the physical boundaries became; the longer the surrounding activities were; the more varied the commercial facilities became; the more open the access was; and more the space was used.

Keywords: Activity Pattern, Setting, Condong Catur, Public Housing, Behavioral Mapping

1. Introduction
Public open spaces in Indonesian public housing were provided by the National Housing Agency and constructed independently by residents. These lead to the more possibility of open space changed in public housing with an older age. Based on that condition, Condong Catur Public Housing was selected as a case study because it was the oldest public housing in Yogyakarta that opens up more possibilities of study discussion. The longer the age of occupancy will be more changes possibilities.

Condong Catur public housing is located in Condong Catur Village, Depok sub district, Sleman district, North of Yogyakarta Special Region (Fig.1). It was constructed by the National Housing Agency for the low-middle income groups. Built in 1976, Condong Catur public housing was the first public housing in Yogyakarta as well as the first large-scale housing in the north of Yogyakarta. This housing estate consists of three neighborhoods i.e. RW 13, RW 17, and RW 22. Designed with an 'open and unite' concept to the surrounding areas, the housing boundaries are streets with no guardrails. It has facilities and social amenities such as: places of worship, schools, public health care, and public open space.

Public open space is one of the public and social facilities in this area comprised of sports fields and streets. There are three sports fields scattered in each of the neighborhoods with the biggest provided for all the residents. The land was provided by National Housing agent while the design and construction was done independently by the occupants. The occupant’s needs for public open space in this housing estate could not be met by the available space given their social activities and limited space.

The existing theories and Indonesia’s policies have not been satisfactory enough in solving this problem. Theories and concepts of public open space are generally associated with the hierarchy (Madanipour, 1996: 144), number of occupants (Carmona, 2003: 188, Madanipour, 1996: 144), area, activities, shape, size, layout, setting and space utilization. Only a few theories look at activity patterns associated with public open space design and housing facilities around it. This phenomenon has