PRIVATE ROOM AND PUBLIC SPACE CONFIGURATION THAT STRENGTHEN SENSE OF COMMUNITY IN SUPPORTING THE RESILIENCE OF ENCLAVE SETTLEMENT IN TANGERANG
Case Study: RW 01 Curug Sangereng Village, Tangerang.

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ABSTRACT
Enclave settlement is one of the phenomena that arise as a result of a control of the territory by large developers to provide planned settlements, as happened at Gading Serpong Tangerang Regional Development. Limited access and segregation that occurred for more than twenty years has proved the survival of enclave settlement. One is likely to be a survival factor of residential enclave is the social bond that occurs among the residents. The social ties can be traced from the existence of social spaces that are always used by the dwellers in their dwelling activities. The method used in this research is explorative descriptive. The data on residential zoning spaces are analyzed and linked with the activity of the occupants as well as with the group of residents in social activities. The study was confined to the dwelling houses along the village road in the village of Curug Sangereng RW 01 Kelapa Dua subdistrict of Tangerang regency. The focus of research aimed at structuring the patio and courtyard areas at the front of the residence adjacent to themain road in the village which is used as the study site. The purpose of this study first is to identify whether there is a particular pattern in terms of the zoning arrangement of space at the front of the residence adjacent to the main road. The second objective is to find a correlation between residential spaces in this porch and yard arrangement made by the occupants and social ties among the enclave dwellers. The results show that the current occupants organize the spaces at the front of their houses with the possibility of integration between private space with public space that allows direct communication with neighbors and ensures social interactions not only in public spaces, but rather also in the private spaces. This result proves that the social bonds that grow in the community are very high so as to support the survival of the enclave settlement.

Keywords: settlement enclave, social space, endurance, public space, private space

ABSTRAK
Kata kunci: permukiman enclave, sosial space, keberlanjutan, ruang public, ruang privat
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The phenomenon of emergence Enclave Settlement

The UN reported that in 2008 urban population is already larger than the rural population. Furthermore, in 2014, a world institution which is World Urbanization Prospects indicate that 3.9 billion people, equivalent to 54% (and is predicted to rise to 66% in 2050) of the world's population live in urban areas. The growth of urban population is concentrated in the large cities of developing countries. But trends are emerging precisely the rate of growth in cities was much higher than the rate of population growth in large cities. As an illustration, in 1999-2000, the rate of population growth in Jakarta ranges between 12:16% to 0.90%, while the rate of population growth in the city of Tangerang and Bekasi have a 4:13% growth rate. (Tommy F and Tjahjati B.S. 2005: 87).

![Figure 1: Enclave Settlement in Gading Serpong Tangerang Regional](source: Google earth, 2016)

With a variety of reasons and backgrounds, the developer fenced enclaves such settlements with high walls and only providing road access in and out environment. Events thus further create the impression of township divisions, both physically spatial and social form of relationship with the environment outside the settlement bag (Figure 2).

![Figure 2: The massive wall that segregate among the new settlement and enclave settlement](source: researcher, from research field)

1.2. Research Field

The phenomenon of separation between the area of new development (planned settlement) with the original settlement area (unplanned settlement) that basically show had the distinction of the settlements (segregation settlement). According Feitossa (2001, in Amalia W, 2014), Segregation is an idea of the separation of certain
social groups in the community room. Segregation can be defined as an act to separate or remove an item or a group of others. In a sociological perspective, segregation was the lack of interaction between social groups, while the geographical perspective, segregation is the uneven distribution of social groups in physical space.

Meanwhile, according to Bayer (2001 in Amalia W, 2014), segregation is an expression of social inequality within the city indicated that the segregation of communities in certain residential areas as policy, differences in socio-economic conditions, ethnicity or race. Residential segregation has a negative impact because it creates discrimination that is mainly caused by segregation. Segregation always refer to the social condition mainly occurs in residential areas separate sub-groups within the wider population that can be attributed mainly to groups of race, ethnicity, religion or income status. Segregation process can be divided into “knowingly” and “intentionally”.

Segregation appeared and performed by the developer physically and visually raises a lot of changes and other consequences are felt directly by the inhabitants of the settlement pockets in all facets of life, social, economic, demographic, governance, spatial, building.

Enclave settlement as a settlement which was originally a sub-urban settlements that have special characters in the social side of course suffered successive regional adjustments face the changing landscape.

Although physically and visually residential segregation has occurred, in fact enclave settlement can survive until today. Such conditions pose research questions related to the factors that can support the viability of settlement enclave and shape adjustments like what was done by the settlement enclave community in the face of pressure from planned settlement surrounding region.

The study was conducted in one enclave boundary settlement with local government administration that is in RW 01 Curug Sangereng village, District of Kelapa Dua, Tangerang regency (figure 3).

![Figure 3: Research field at RW 01 Curug Sangereng village, District of Kelapa Dua, Tangerang Regency](source: Google earth, 2016)

Physically, RW 01 is composed of the two enclaves, and at one enclave bordering RW 06 (Figure 4). In the study area, almost 100% of the people are indigenous. For more than twenty years since the occurrence of land acquisition around by the developer carrying only one person who is a resident immigrants. Society has an idea that the so-called settlers are people who come from outside ethnicity. While people are still associated with rural areas Curug Sangereng still included in the category of ethnicity, although this time his family had moved out of the territory due to exposure to the eviction by the developer.
2. METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research is descriptive - explorative, where the data obtained in the field and dimaknakan analyzed with reference to the corresponding literature. Primary data obtained from direct observations in the field and interviews with leaders and leadership of the region, both formal and informal. While secondary data obtained from the office of Curug village Sangereng and of RW 01, Kampung Curug Sangereng. Physical data concerning the size of the space and residential units are used as observation, while the data is non-physical activities include social, cultural and economic society obtained from interviews, both with community leaders and community members.

To find a form of spatial zoning configuration is first sought models of spatial arrangement of the house to represent the characteristics of the other houses on the study sites. Having found a spatial model of a house, the zoning arrangement of existing space was analyzed by linking the characteristics and patterns of interaction and social activities become habits of everyday society. The results obtained are possible configurations private spaces that can be used as a public space as an overview of the level of closeness of social relationships in the study area. RW 1 observation region is Kampung Curug Sangereng, Sangereng Curug Village, District Kelapa Dua, Tangerang.

3. DISCUSSION

In the context of the interrelationship between planned and unplanned settlement as occurred in the study area, if it were precisely what revealed by Ricci as a result of research in the urban sub-Saharan Africa, namely with the concept of Adaptation. These adaptations concept should proceed or remain in the frame of a special approach. The approach can be made to see the current condition of a sub-urban area is the viability of the approach, the approach of vulnerability, and the approach Integration (Ricci 2016: 35). In view of the extreme equilibrium paradigm, survival is seen as the ability of the system to return to a stable equilibrium point after the disturbance. Almost all expert practitioners paradigm theorists focus more on stable balance. With the non-equilibrium paradigm, endurance is the ability of the system to adapt and adjust to changing internal or external processes (Holling, 1973; Gunderson et al, 1995). Ionel Muntele, Alexandru Banica (2013), more specifically link the survival communities associated with the viability Spatial (spatial relisience). Survival refers to the relationship between the spatial variation of variables remain relevant, both inside and outside the system, and the viability of the system beyond the level of level of spatial and time scales (Cumming, 2011).

Based on these guidelines, the presence and characteristics of spatial, in this case social spaces become very significant to be studied as one possibility as one of the factors that contribute to the survival of the settlement enclaves like the opinion Ploeger (2006 in Dedes NG 2014) which states that the cohesion or strong social ties facilitate the socio-spatial control powers in order to form the structure of settlements that can also serve to identify and confront the interests of parties outside the community.

Therefore, to dig and simultaneously answer the research questions focused to analyze simultaneously explain spaces of transition between private space (home tingga) with a public space (the village). Based on previous research, it was concluded that community centers are concentrated along the main street of the village and the home page along the side of the road as shown in figure 5 below (Ischak, 2016).
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Figure 5. Community centers are concentrated along the main street of the village and the home page along the side of the road. 
*Source*: researcher, from research field, 2016

One of the characteristics in terms of spatial those found in previous studies is the presence of a terrace which functioned as a living room and positioned in front of which directly relate to the page that is designed without a border by road so that the existence of this space can be observed visually from the outside of the building (figure 6). This simple phenomenon is explored as an entry point for analyzing zoning and spatial patterns of public and private.

Because the architecture will lose some of its meaning if it eliminates the human element. Occupants and home have a very sticky so it can be figured that the house serves as the outer skin or clothes that serves to protect the body and the human mind as penghunnya (Carsten and Hugh Jones in Mathew Zero, 2016).

Figure 6: Terrace as the living room and can be seen directly by anyone from the street. 
*Source*: researcher, from research field, 2016

There are two patterns for the order of terrace space that designed by the community, which is enclosed porch roof and an open terrace (figure 7)
If observed in the context of the spatial configuration of the macro, then the existence of terrace spaces which should be included in the semi-private zones to be biased due directly related to the public space in front of him, without a guardrail. Of phenomena that occur at the site of research, a process due to the transition zone between the limiting factor is not their home area (private and semi-private / semi-public) with the public area and the possibility of interaction between residents in the area with residents in the form of direct communication, both physically and visually. If there is no communication, the division became more formal zoning, which is private - semi-private - public, private or semi - private - public semi - public (figure 8)

If there is interaction, and this is often the case for most of the day (morning, afternoon, evening, and night), then the composition of the division of the zoning be changed, with no existing semi-private zone (Figure 9).
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The process of changing zoning private spaces - public mentioned above, according to the opinion (Rapoport, 1977: 13) states that in the context of the psychological, social and cultural characteristics of society are often expressed in terms of space, such as community groupings based on criteria of equality within the city. In one community, the closeness of social relationships can be read via the communication settings are almost no distance. Thus the phenomena that occur can be mean that in the study area is still going very strong interaction and often between the occupants of the other occupants. This is consistent with results of previous studies which concluded that the social interactions that occur at certain times often use public space in this way and semi-public space that page. Because if this happens then when it is actually still ongoing zoning change room, where the semi-public zone becomes nothing at all (Figure 10).

![Figure 10](image)

**Figure 10**: The pattern of distribution of space zoning between homes with street in the case of interactions involving many residents

*Source*: researcher analysis, from research field, 2016

The phenomenon of zoning changes that arise due to the arrangement of residential space by its inhabitants basically indicates still embedded tolerant attitude towards other community members. In addition reflects that social interaction is still a culture and way of living of the inhabitants of the village people Curug Sangereng. Thus indicating that the social life still dominated by a culture of respectful social interaction. Because the activity expressed through spatial planning residential and spatial zoning configuration by the occupant is basically a reflection of the culture of the community itself, as shown in the schematic Rapoport below:

![Figure 11](image)

**Figure 11**: The scheme shows that the activity of the community is basically a reflection of the culture of society itself

*Source*: Rapoport 1977: 24

Referring to the concept of social spatial (Rapoport, 1977: 14), is actually the most ideal concept for generating social space is to provide open space or joint space enclosed by the masses because it allows all residential occupancy can communicate (figure 11.a). As for cases with a linear arrangement of occupancy which faces the street, as is mostly done by the developer in formal housing, less can produce social spaces because it is more likely to generate the individual attitude of each mass occupancy (Figure 12).
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In theory, Rapoport explains that social spaces will be present among shelter if there is no barrier that stands between the private zone with a public zone as likely to occur in the mass residential arrangement pattern in the image 11.a. The opposite will occur in a linear pattern on the image will appear 11.b because a lot of both physical and psychological barrier as a barrier zone between the private and public zones (Figure 13)

In cases arising in the study site, the opposite is the center of social activity (social interaction) more done along the main street of the village (Ischak, 2016) as already discussed previously (image 6). Thus, what happens is a modification of the linear patterns but still memungkinkn social interaction due to the characteristics of spatial zoning arrangement between the houses and the street. Thus, although the pattern of mass composition occupancy happened a linear pattern, but still there is no barrier between the private zone with a public zone (Figure 14)
The emergence of the phenomenon of modification of the arrangement of building mass produce the least space of interaction is caused by several factors, namely:

a. Mass residential blocks along the main village road denser than the mass residential block located in the village.
b. Open spaces inside the village area functioned more as a garden, making it less effective when used as a place for interaction
c. There are still many homes along the village road which has a spacious yard so can be used as overflow when the activity on the street cannot be accommodated.
d. Almost no houses along the village road taking to the road guardrail

With the emergence of the phenomenon and the reasons for it, to prove that the theory put forward Rapoport (1977) does not occur at the sites. What is happening is the spatial modification by the public which is basically an expression of a culture that is still held that culture to always interact with the inhabitants of other villages through social activities.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis that has been done above, can be formulated some conclusions related to the integration of space into the zone of semi-private and semi-public with the public space associated with people’s social activities in the settlement enclave, especially in the research sites RW 01, Kampung Curug Sangereng, namely:

1. The relationship and interaction between individuals in a society still very strong with many social activities both formal and informal. This shows the sense of community in the research location is still very strong.
2. The high sense of community indicated one is to voluntarily provide semi-private rooms and semi public that should be the right people, at certain moments allocated as public space, especially along the main road of the village.
3. The transformation in terms of spatial zoning is supported by the way people organize their individual spatial directly related to public space with no guardrail.
4. Characteristics of social and spatial structure of residential houses that are still providing front page lead to a linear pattern that should be difficult to generate social space becomes very possible by spatial modification by the occupants.
5. The settlement structure bounded by walls massif by developers, coupled with limited access, and limited open space that does not function as a center of social activity resulted plantation settlement in Kampung Curug Sangereng enclave centered along the main street of the village.

REFERENCES


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