

Typology of Public Open Space in Yogyakarta City

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to determine the typology and quality of open spaces in the city of Yogyakarta. The study was designed as a descriptive study using a combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches to obtain an overview of the typology and quality of the utilization of open space patterns in the city of Yogyakarta. The covid-19 pandemic has limited opportunities for field surveys. This resulted in this study being limited to only one area which was considered to represent the situation of Yogyakarta City, especially in densely populated urban areas. The area around the Winongo river which is included in the Ngampilan sub-district area was chosen as the research location because it can represent the situation of a densely urban village that still has open space. Research data is obtained by field observations, both to get a physical picture of open space and the quality of space use based on the Good Public Space Index (GPSI) indicator. From the study of open space in Ngampilan village, it was found that there were 4 types of spatial typology based on function, spatial scope, process of formation and activity of its use. Meanwhile the quality of space based on the GPSI standard obtained the following results: Intensity of Use 0.26 (good enough), Intensity of Social Use (ISU) 1 (very good), People's Duration of Stay (PDS) 0.4 (good enough), Temporal Diversity of Use (D) 0.56 (good), Variety of Use (VU) 0.8 (very good). Thus it can be concluded that with a fairly diverse typology, the open space in Ngampilan Yogyakarta Village has an optimal function as a space for social interaction with a variety of uses. However, the intensity and usage time aspects still need to be improved to achieve a better GPSI index.

Kata Kunci: *typology, quality of open space, Yogyakarta City*