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IDENTIFYING PARK'S SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT IN DKI JAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Jakarta as an urban area has responsibility to provide public spaces as an environment balancing that can be used and enjoyed by all of Jakarta civilians, which one that a city should provide is park. DKI Jakarta has city parks which locations are spread around Jakarta. City Parks have different size, characteristic, form, and condition. Generally, parks that located in the city center or activities center have a better condition than parks located in suburb. Moreover, parks in Jakarta have a gap in between, at different location.

Parks function and location distribution that spreads around Jakarta is better have a good concept, so that it can optimize their functions in order to fulfill the public space needs in urban area. It would be great if all the city parks in Jakarta have a good condition and optimized function, which can support a livability of a city. This paper tries to identify the park's system and development concept in Jakarta and how to maintain them. The result that we expected is a recommendation for park's system and development concept as an order to fulfill the public space needs in urban area.

Key words : park's system development, city park, livability

I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

Jakarta as an urban area has to provide public spaces as an environmental balancing that can be used and enjoyed by all of Jakarta civilians, one of them is park. Nowadays, Jakarta has gone through many changes in land-use planning, especially in green opened spaces or parks, which are not only caused by the commercial needs but also by the public facilities, such as busway.

Until this day, Jakarta only has around 10% of green opened spaces, while ideally it needs 30% of green opened spaces, which counted from the total territory space of Jakarta, functions as an environmental balancing.



From the real proportion of green opened spaces in Jakarta, almost all parts are parks, either in community scale or urban scale. These parks are spread around Jakarta, which have different characteristics each other and form a different condition either, beside have a various size.

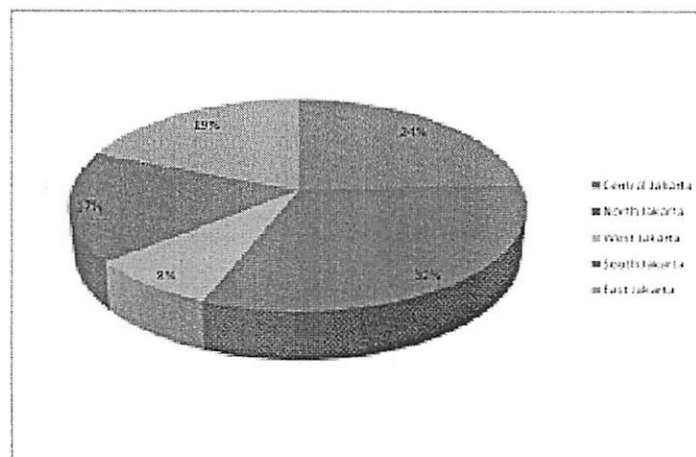
Some of these parks developed by district government (pemda), some are developed by the community itself, and some are developed by private sector/ bussines sector as a partnership with the government.

Parks in Jakarta have a well development condition. Jakarta's park and services agency, as the respective party, has done so many things to increase either in quantity or quality of parks, which functions are not only as an environmental balancing but also part of a feature area that can give an impact on social and ecological lifes.

Table 1. Size of Green Opened Space in Jakarta

No	Municipal	Park				Green Belt				Green Open Space	
		Total	Percentage (%)	Size (m2)	Percentage (%)	Total	Percentage (%)	Size (m2)	Percentage (%)	Size (m2)	Percentage (%)
1	Central Jakarta	171	17%	1,260,467.14	36%	405	25%	1,394,144.20	18%	2,654,611.34	24%
2	South Jakarta	299	30%	462,344.00	13%	303	19%	1,384,417.00	18%	1,846,761.00	17%
3	West Jakarta	84	8%	122,394.00	3%	139	9%	767,466.00	10%	889,860.00	8%
4	North Jakarta	282	28%	1,460,228.14	41%	540	33%	2,191,640.20	29%	3,651,868.34	33%
5	East Jakarta	171	17%	237,012.00	7%	229	14%	1,854,175.00	24%	2,091,187.00	19%
TOTAL		1,007	100%	3,542,445.28	100%	1,616	100%	7,591,842.40	100%	11,134,257.68	100%

Case Studies
the biggest percentage of number and size of park
the biggest percentage of number and size of green belt
Source : Jakarta's Park and Services Agency, 2007



Graph 1. Size Percentage Comparison of Green Opened Space in Jakarta

Source : Jakarta's Park and Services Agency, 2007

We can see from table 1 above that Central Jakarta is the second biggest area in Jakarta that has parks. South Jakarta has the greatest number of parks in Jakarta. And from graph 1, the



biggest percentage of green opened space in Jakarta is in North Jakarta (32%), and the opposite one is in West Jakarta (8%). These conditions tell us that Central Jakarta and South Jakarta as a business and commercial center in Jakarta still have green opened spaces for more than 15%, which is our basic study for this research. Thus, we can see how far the park's development system in Jakarta, besides they have function as one of environmental balancing for the area, either in ecological aspect or social aspect.

B. ISSUE

Problems that occur in Jakarta are not only about the size of quantity and the function of the park, but also how the park's development system in Jakarta can be contributing as an effort to keep Jakarta's scenery more comfortable and beautiful in social aspect. And to preserve and improve the environment and its scenery in terms of ecological aspect. The things that government usually found is that government haven't done participative models maximally to increase public participation in park's development system, either in community scale or urban scale by doing public partnership, besides to develop all of the types of parks in commercial and business area. So then, Jakarta can preserved many green spaces that can be used as a socialized area.

C. GOALS

The goal is to identify the park's development system in Jakarta, either the concept, characteristic, nor the function, especially in South Jakarta and Central Jakarta. Meanwhile, both area have many changes of function, specialized in park's land-use changing.

D. SCOPE OF STUDY

Scope of Territory

The scope of territory that the writer has limited are in Central Jakarta and South Jakarta, especially on parks and greenways on both area.

Scope of Substance



The writer tries to make some substance limitation, which are :

- Identify the green opened space in Jakarta, especially in South Jakarta and Central Jakarta.
- Identify the park's system development and management in South Jakarta and Central Jakarta.

E. RESEARCH METHOD

Data Acquisition Method

The data acquisition method that the writer uses in this study are :

1. Instantional Survey, which is secondary datas acquisitioned, that come from the agency conected to the object.
2. Literature review, which is secondary datas acquisitioned that come from literature, that connected with the topic, either a theory or a fact.

Analytical Method

Analytical method that the writer uses in this study is a descriptive analysis. It is used in order to have a point of view about an issue by using the datas, that is presented in graph or table form.

II. LITERATURE

A. Definition And Classification Of Green Opened Space

Basically, urban space is divided into two parts, which are constructed space and open space, that can be form as an open space without vegetation and open space with vegetation, which well known as a green opened space. Green opened space is an area that is dominated by planned vegetation, with a function to protect certain habitats, as an environment facilities, as a safety network utilities, or for a cultivation place.

Classification of green opened space based on its form, can be seen below :



- Green opened space that is formed as an area, which functioned as a public facilities, is a greenery area that consist of trees and plants, which are : urban forestry, urban parks, community parks, sports field and cemetery.
- Green opened space that is formed as a green way or green belt, which functioned as a protection, is an long-shaped greenery area that can be consist of grass or trees, according to its function, which are : river protection belt, lake protection belt, beach protection belt, train protection belt, toll-road protection belt, airport protection belt, and high voltage point protection belt.

Green opened space also can be classified based on its usage, which are :

- Public green opened space is an open space that is planted and can be used by citizen or public. For example : urban parks, community parks, sports field, cemetery, etc.
- Private green opened space is an open space that is planted, but only can be used by certain people or personal. It's more private and has no distraction. As an example : court yard.

B. The Function Of Green Opened Space

a. The main function is the ecological function, which are :

- Give a guarantee that it is part of an urban air circulation.
- As a micro climate controller for air and water circulation to flow smoothly and naturally.
- As a coverage.
- Oxygen Producing.
- To absorb rain.
- Animal habitat provider.
- Air, water and soil pollutant absorbent.
- Wind coverage.

b. Added function, which are :

- Social and cultural function
 - Expression the local culture.



- A communication place for the citizens.
- A recreation place
- A place and object for nature's education, research, and workshop.
- . Economical function
 - Whole products that can be sell, such as flowers, fruits, leaves, and vegetables.
 - Can be part of farming, planting, foresting, etc.
- Aesthetical function
 - Make the community, which is a micro scale, more comfortable and beautiful; courtyard, community garden. And make a city, which is a macro scale, more comfortable and beautiful; the city landscape whole.
 - Stimulate the citizen's creativity and productivity.
 - To create an aesthetic factor of architecture.
 - Create a suitable and balanced environment between the developed area and the open one.

C. Typology Of Green Opened Space

Generally, urban open spaces consist of green opened space and un-green opened space.

- Urban green opened space is a part of urban opened spaces that is filled with flora, plantation, and vegetation, in order to support the ecological, social-historical, and architectural benefit, that can give wealth to the citizen. (Green Opened Space Workshop, November 30th 2005)
- Urban un-green opened spaces can be form either as a paved open space or water open space, for example: river, lake, or any area that functioned as water reservation. Physically, green opened space can be divided into two parts. The first part is a natural green opened space, such as natural habitat, preservation area, conservation area and national parks. And can be form as developed environment, such as parks, sports field, and flower garden.



Table 2. Green opened space Typology Based on Public Space Typology

No.	Type	Characteristic
1.	Public Park	A park that utilized by public. A green public area that usually is used for casual activities. Has a wider size than a community one.
2.	Plaza	A public square, that is developed as a part of office or commercial building. Located in the city center. It is build and managed by the office owner or leader independently.
4.	Community Garden	An empty space in housing complex that is designed, developed, and managed by the community themselves. It's included guard post, play ground. A community park that is usually developed or set up over a personal estate.
5.	Greenways	A pedestrian way or bicycle path that connect recreation areas and natural ones.
6.	Waterfront	An open space along the river or water flow route, located in the city. It has a public path through to the waterfront area; as a waterfront's park development.
7.	Atrium	An inside space, owned by private sector, built as an atrium; located inside the building. The construction and the management are handled by themselves that owned the building as a commercial spaces.
8.	Small garden	A small city park that is surrounded by buildings, even a fountain.
9.	Landscape	A park that located outside the building.
10.	Roof garden	A park that located at the roof building.

Source : taken from many sources, 2009.

III. IDENTIFYING THE PARK'S SYSTEM IN JAKARTA

A. Availability Of Green Opened Space In Jakarta

The availability of Green opened space in Jakarta at this time turned out to be an urgent issue, along the climate change issue and a flood problem that always happened in Jakarta. Jakarta's government took a priority to provide green opened space in Jakarta by doing some park's reparation and land consolidation in order to increase the green opened spaces in Jakarta. At this time, Jakarta has a couple of green opened space types, such as : park, green way, green belt.

Nowadays, Jakarta just had green opened space around 10% from the total territory. But in fact, Jakarta only has 1,7% from Jakarta's total territory (source : Jakarta's Park and Services Agency, 2007). Which size only counted from some parts of green opened space in Jakarta (only park and green belt). Green opened space that are developed, especially park and green belt turned in to a green opened space that have a dual function, which are ecological and social function.

Data that the writer showed below is a fractional ratio on the availability of green opened space and to regional space. Based on table 4, North Jakarta has a quite high contribution to the availability of green opened space. Mean while, South Jakarta has a quite huge green opened space comparison, which is 5.5%. This caused by some urban parks scale that have a



huge size in Central Jakarta, such as Medan Merdeka Park. West Jakarta is the least area that has fractional ratio on the availability of green opened space and to regional space.

Table 3. Fractional Ratio on Availability of Green Opened Space and on to Regional Space in Jakarta

No.	Municipal	Area		Green Opened Space		Fractional Ratio on Availability of green opened space and on to regional space
		(Km2)	Percentage (%)	Size (m2)	Percentage (%)	
1	Central Jakarta	47.9	7.4%	2,654,611	24%	5.5%
2	South Jakarta	145.73	22.4%	1,846,761	17%	1.3%
3	West Jakarta	126.15	19.4%	889,860	8%	0.7%
4	North Jakarta	142.3	21.9%	3,651,868	33%	2.6%
5	East Jakarta	187.73	28.9%	2,091,187	19%	1.1%
TOTAL		649.81	100.0%	11,134,288	100%	1.7%

Note : green opened space consist of park and green belt
Source: compiled by the writer, 2009



Table 4. Availability of green opened space per district in Jakarta

Municipal / District	Park		Green Belt		Size of green opened space (m2)
	Number	Size (m2)	Number	Size (m2)	
CENTRAL JAKARTA					
1 Tanah Abang	27.00	58,523.31	75.00	240,858.00	299,381.31
2 Menteng	36.00	258,407.24	48.00	268,477.00	526,884.24
3 Senen	18.00	93,767.59	34.00	97,586.00	191,353.59
4 Cempaka Putih	8.00	116,285.79	42.00	143,986.00	260,271.79
5 Johar Baru	18.00	87,318.00	33.00	155,963.00	243,281.00
6 Sawah Besar	9.00	166,264.00	36.00	98,497.00	264,761.00
7 Gambir	36.00	166,235.56	72.00	144,855.20	310,090.76
8 Kemayoran	19.00	314,665.65	65.00	243,922.00	558,587.65
TOTAL	171.00	1,260,467.14	405.00	1,394,144.20	2,654,611.34
NORTH JAKARTA					
1 Penjaringan	12.00	15,352.00	16.00	65,137.00	80,489.00
2 Pademangan	5.00	7,348.00	11.00	81,050.00	88,398.00
3 Tanjung Priok	27.00	49,481.00	34.00	210,957.00	260,438.00
4 Koja	14.00	22,700.00	32.00	127,349.00	150,049.00
5 Kelapa Gading	22.00	43,198.00	26.00	135,430.00	178,628.00
6 Cilincing	31.00	61,682.00	16.00	177,573.00	239,255.00
TOTAL	282.00	1,460,228.14	540.00	2,191,640.20	3,651,868.34
WEST JAKARTA					
1 Rebon Jeruk	5.00	7,562.00	13.00	23,851.00	31,413.00
2 Kembangan	8.00	13,330.00	24.00	223,036.00	236,366.00
3 Cengkareng	9.00	16,433.00	14.00	40,008.00	56,441.00
4 Kali Deres	14.00	21,580.00	32.00	102,661.00	124,241.00
5 Grogol Petamburan	23.00	24,992.00	14.00	129,396.00	214,388.00
6 Palmerah	10.00	17,184.00	18.00	82,699.00	99,883.00
7 Tambora	6.00	9,470.00	12.00	45,839.00	55,309.00
8 Taman Sari	9.00	11,843.00	12.00	59,976.00	71,819.00
TOTAL	84.00	122,394.00	139.00	767,466.00	889,860.00
SOUTH JAKARTA					
1 Kebayoran Baru	108.00	145,209.00	54.00	294,202.00	439,411.00
2 Kebayoran Lama	42.00	77,425.00	25.00	95,254.00	172,679.00
3 Pesangrahan	11.00	13,802.00	14.00	50,100.00	63,902.00
4 Mampang Prapatan	10.00	14,472.00	14.00	36,750.00	51,222.00
5 Pancoran	23.00	28,152.00	29.00	55,660.00	83,812.00
6 Setiabudi	11.00	12,533.00	1.00	10,000.00	22,533.00
7 Tebet	35.00	44,575.00	26.00	267,000.00	311,575.00
8 Pasar Minggu	36.00	46,036.00	36.00	196,601.00	242,637.00
9 Jagakarsa	11.00	56,076.00	57.00	252,500.00	318,576.00
10 Cilindak	12.00	14,064.00	47.00	136,350.00	140,414.00
TOTAL	299.00	462,344.00	303.00	1,384,417.00	1,846,761.00
EAST JAKARTA					
1 Matraman	6.00	7,470.00	29.00	30,321.00	37,791.00
2 Jatinegara	26.00	41,670.00	43.00	78,500.00	120,170.00
3 Duren Sawit	66.00	53,998.00	44.00	232,050.00	286,048.00
4 Kramat Jati	7.00	4,478.00	21.00	238,512.00	242,990.00
5 Pulo Gebang	32.00	41,945.00	32.00	398,856.00	440,801.00
6 Cipayung	9.00	11,954.00	13.00	223,750.00	235,704.00
7 Makasar	10.00	26,385.00	16.00	37,153.00	63,538.00
8 Ciracas	6.00	36,070.00	7.00	51,000.00	87,070.00
9 Pasar Rebo	6.00	11,442.00	6.00	11,613.00	23,055.00
10 Cakung	3.00	1,600.00	18.00	552,420.00	554,020.00
TOTAL	171.00	237,012.00	229.00	1,854,175.00	2,091,187.00

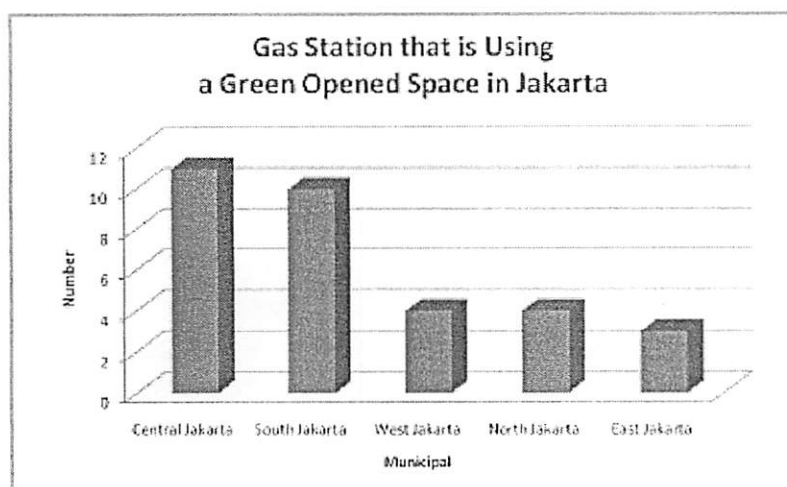
Source: scope of territorial research

From both table above, the green opened space development in park and green belt are always be increased, as a way to keep the quantity of green opened space in Jakarta. Until 2007, Jakarta has had around 1.000 parks all over Jakarta, with size more than 350 Ha or had contributed around 31,43%, counted from green opened space in Jakarta (source : Jakarta's Park and Services Agency, 2007) or 0,55% from whole Jakarta's territory.

Parks in Jakarta in fact quite much changed, especially in city center, which are business and commercial area. Mostly, parks that are located in Jakarta are community garden, that developed by the community. Quantity of the green opened space not much changed, even in some cases, there are park's land-use changing into gas station, commercial center, etc. Other



facts that poor enough is government keep on decreasing the fractional ratio of green opened space and on to regional space, that shown in Jakarta's master plan, started with 30%, 27%, and now it becomes 15%.

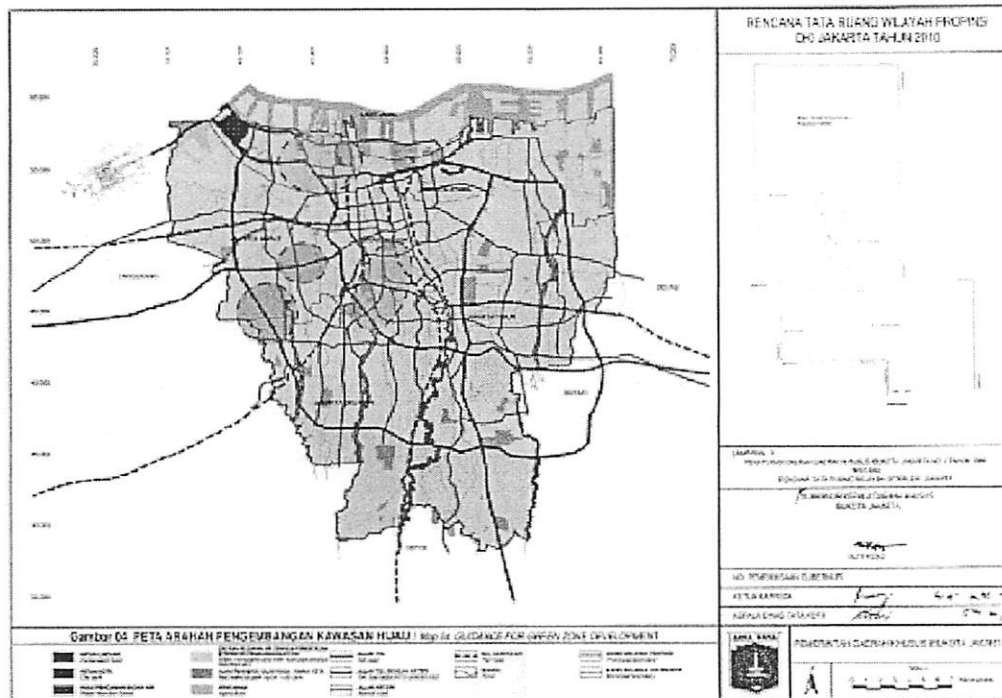


Graph 2. Gas Station that is Using a Green Opened Space in Jakarta

Source : Jakarta's Park and Services Agency, 2007

Nowadays, government starts to concern in availability of green opened space by starting to develop an abandoned green opened space. Government partners with private sectors, that is fixing the park's management that uncovered and adding facilities to some strategist parks to make them more comfort and beautiful. One of the partnership park is Gunung Agung Park in Kwitang Raya, Central Jakarta. This park is maintained by Gunung Agung bookstore and the government itself. Meanwhile, park's facilities have been added to parks, such as Ayodya Park in Barito, South Jakarta. In some park, government even tried to build a hotspot. These are shown enough facts, that the government has a will to increase the availability of green opened space in Jakarta, even it is quite far from the target, which is 15%.

Meanwhile, in Jakarta's master plan 2010, government has planned green area development direction, one of them is located in South Jakarta, that is a green area development target as a water absorbent by limiting the building intensity. But, until 2009, that development direction has many deviations. For recreation/sports/urban park development direction spread in some location and centered in South Jakarta and East Jakarta. And for cultivation green area is still preserved in North Jakarta.



Picture 1. Jakarta's Directional Map of Green Area Development 2010

Source : Jakarta's Urban Planning and Development Agency

B. Identifying The Park's Development And Management System In Central Jakarta And South Jakarta

From data above are known that Central Jakarta and South Jakarta have a well condition of green opened space, especially in park and green belt. These municipal keep the park and green belt development on to fulfill the availability of green opened space target. Central Jakarta and South Jakarta have done so many changes, for example, Central Jakarta turns out to be a governmental and business area, that is developed as a core for the investors and become a national governmental scale. While, South Jakarta is an elite housing area. If we take a look on the function and development direction in both municipals, it is very interesting to see how the green opened space development become part of the city's image. Both municipals have enough park which have a quite same either in characteristic or development concept.



1. Development of Green Opened Space in South Jakarta and Central Jakarta

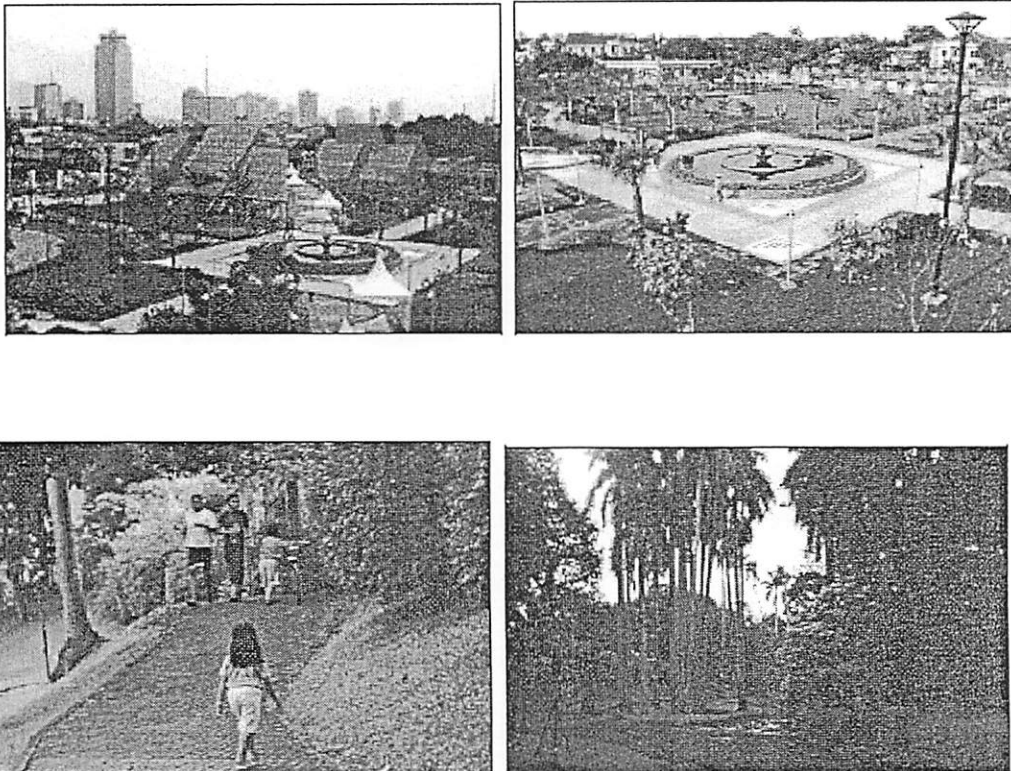
Mostly, from 100 parks in both municipalities that are managed by the Jakarta's Park and Services Agency, are parks with 1.000 – 10.000 m² sized. Those parks are an old-developed park. By put a priority in ecological function, those parks growth more as a social functioned parks that are used by the public. Nowadays, 50% of parks in Central Jakarta have changes, can be formed as facilities and vegetation addition, or renovation. Mostly of those parks are community garden that located in the middle of housing complex. With a 13 Ha of total area (based on park catalog, Jakarta's Park and Services Agency), those parks are grown by community participation. Some sub district parks, located in an elite housing, such as Menteng. Even mostly in Central Jakarta is a passive-ecological park, but it has an urban scale park, which is the biggest and the most precedence park in Jakarta, which is Medan Merdeka Park. Jakarta's landmark, National Monument, is located in this park, so that become historically cannot be separated. South Jakarta, which mostly is community garden, has a same park's system with Central Jakarta. Parks in South Jakarta are active parks, which functioned more as a community social park. This caused do not much changes in their developing process. Couple parks in South Jakarta formed in a neighborhood, such as park in Dharmawangsa and Gandaria. Those parks have been built since the planned of Kebayoran Baru, the new housing area at that time. Some changed park in South Jakarta, mostly developed from the revitalization land, for example Puring Park and Sudirman Parkway and Barito Parkway.

Some parks that located in South Jakarta and Central Jakarta have an interesting development concept that can be a pilot project for the other, such as Menteng Park and Langsat Park. Menteng Park that used to be a football stadium, now turned to be a beautiful iconic park, that not only functioned as an absorption area, but also a recreation area, sport field, and gallery, which complemented by a complete facilities and amenities, it become a new ambience park development in Jakarta.

Langsat Park is one of the biggest park in South Jakarta that has as an interesting concept as with Menteng Park. Langsat strategic-location park also be used for playing ground, sport activities, and recreation by the public community, even also be used as a nursery and showroom for many vegetations and plants. This park has a good visualization, which



completed with attractive facilities and amenities. A little different with Menteng Park, which is hang out place for teenagers, Langsat Park become a plant lover's favorite place.



Picture 2. (Above) Menteng Park; (Below) Langsat Park

Source : internet, 2009

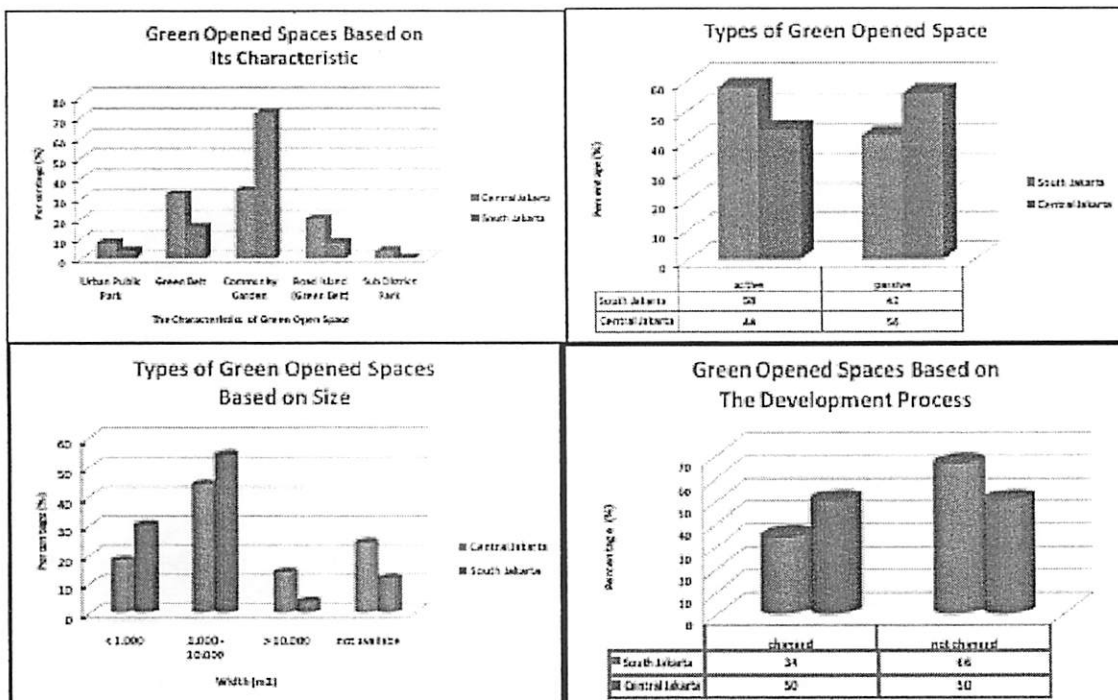
Both parks become a Jakarta's frame of urban lifestyle that indeed really needs an open space, either for entertainment place or escaping from daily activity. The interesting part is that parks in South Jakarta and Central Jakarta turned to be a phenomena to urban lifestyle, in the middle of high commercial and governmental building density there are parks that can be an interaction and an absorption area. That condition can be found in Sudirman-Thamrin business district. Meanwhile park in neighborhood in South Jakarta and Central Jakarta can be pilot projects to other parts. Besides, parks located in South Jakarta and Central Jakarta also be as a frame of hope, so that can be developed a community scale park by the community itself in other places.

A green belt is also a part of green open space that should be attended beside park. Even it is more a passive one, but has a quite huge contribution to availability of green opened space,



which mostly used as a absorption area in South Jakarta and Central Jakarta. Some of them usually formed as a road island (boulevard), which is also used as a park by the surrounded community, such as in Ciliwung River Parkway that is used as jogging track. The Parkway that located at MH Thamrin and Sudirman has a different story, which a passive one but has an interesting historical story. In bus way development timed, so much impetuoussness along this main business street, so that many people protested. In order to reduce the protested, the government made a pedestrian lane that becomes a part of the street's transportation system. Meanwhile, in this green belt, there are Welcome Monument and Sudirman Monument as a green belt beautiful features.

Park and greenbelt in both area, is a frame of a park's system as a part of availability of green opened space. Even there are so many disadvantages from both parts, from physical condition, concept, and functions, green opened space need to be optimally maintained and maximally the park's function. So that, city comforted and the beautiful of a city can be created.



Graph 3. Green Opened Space Characteristics

Source : compiled by the writer, 2009



2. Management of Green Opened Space in South Jakarta and Central Jakarta

Besides the development, a management also took an important part in green opened space issue. Parks in Jakarta mostly unwell managed. High electricity and maintenance cost of vegetations and facilities become the main problem. In Jakarta, government itself hasn't a Park Operational Standard Procedure yet. Couple of parks in neighborhood not only managed by the government but also by the community itself. In condition to CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), some parks are maintained by corporate as a private sector.

Parks in Central Jakarta and South Jakarta also have the same condition. Park's management, especially green belt in that area hasn't enough managed yet. Community garden in Kebayoran Baru district, such as Radio Dalam Park, PKK Panglima Polim Park, Gandaria Park, and Gunawarman Park are public participation managed parks. Those conditions need to be appreciated and socialized to other citizen, especially who lives near the active park environment. Not only the community, but park and green belt management also can be done by build a partnership between the government and a corporate, such as in Gunung Agung Park in Central Jakarta. Sudirman-Thamrin Parkway actually can be developed as a partnership project, unfortunately government hasn't had a clear partnership system in park and green belt management yet.

IV. CONCLUSION

Green Opened Space availability in form of park and green belt in Jakarta, especially in Central Jakarta and South Jakarta become a challenge, not only for the government but also for whole stakeholder (private sector) as a part of the city. From green opened space identification in South Jakarta and Central Jakarta, there are some notes that can be a availability management system frame work, where are governmental and business activities center. So that can generalized the characteristic and condition of urban green opened space. Table of identification of characteristic green opened space can be seen below.

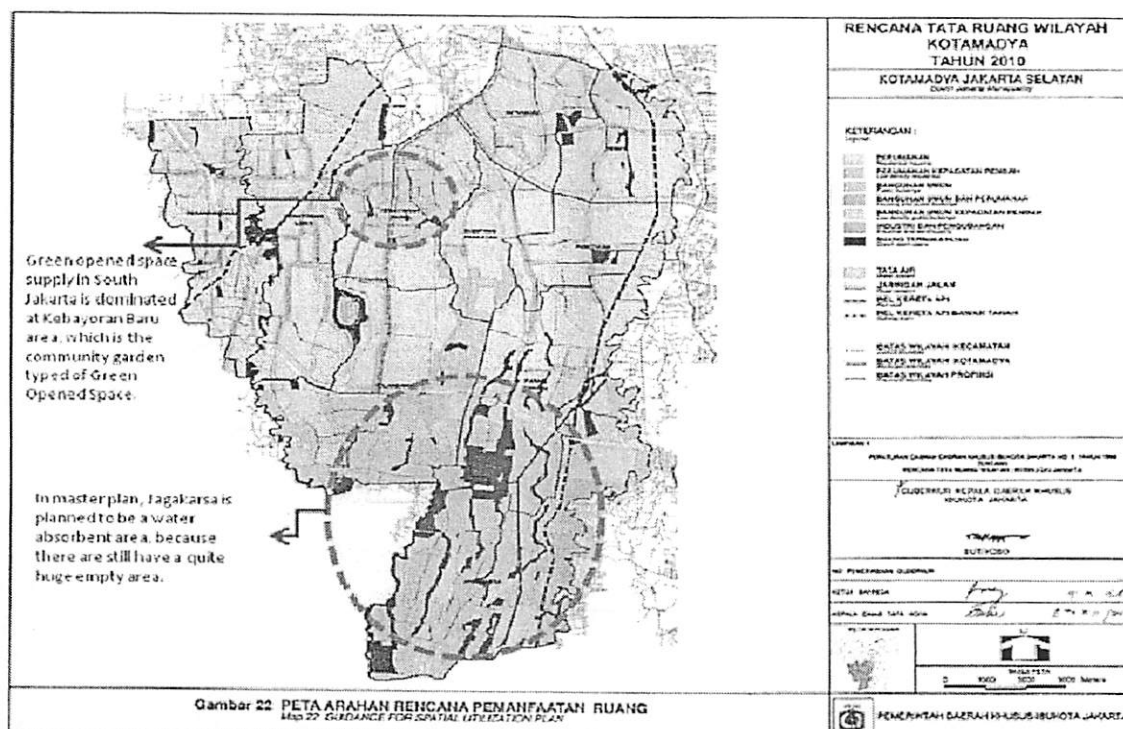


Table 6. Identification of characteristic green opened space in South Jakarta and Central Jakarta

No	Identification of Green Opened Space	Central Jakarta	South Jakarta
1	Based on Characteristic	community garden	community garden
2	Size	middle (1.000 - 10.000 m ²)	middle (1.000 - 10.000 m ²)
3	Types	passive	active
4	Condition	well-developed	well-developed
5	Development process	changed by government	changed by public participation
6	Development pattern	located at housing complex and along the street	located at housing complex
7	Management system	by government	by government with public participation

Source : compiled by the writer, 2009

From table above, can be seen that green opened space availability in South Jakarta and Central Jakarta have a common. The characteristic that is developed in both areas are community garden opened space. This is mentioned that both areas are still counted on these kind of parks to be a green opened space contributor. Meanwhile, parks and green belt condition in both area has well developed, even the management is still be a government and private's responsibility.

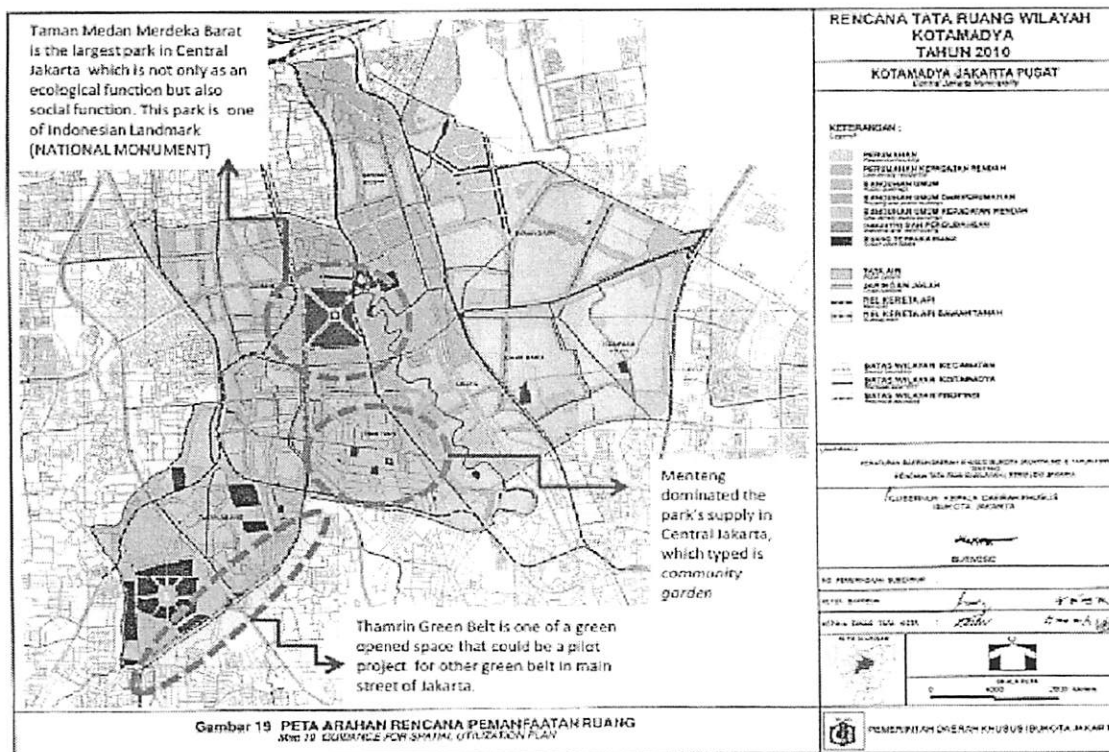


Picture 3. Guidance for Spatial Utilization Plan in South Jakarta

Source : Jakarta's Urban Planning and Development Agency



Green opened space availability is better whole stakeholder's concern to create a comfort urban space and give a sustain advantages to city's life. This identification is only a beginning from the availability of green opened space system in Jakarta, that may be grown as a new challenge for the future. Even in availability of green opened space still have missed, either in quantity or quality, but every single effort need to get an appreciation, in order to make Jakarta a better place to live.



Picture 4. Guidance for Spatial Utilization Plan in Central Jakarta
Source : Jakarta's Urban Planning and Development Agency

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Table 7th. Central Jakarta Park's Profile

No.	Name	Location	Function	Area	Facilities	Type
1	Agus Salim Park	Menteng	road island (green belt)	200	plaza	passive
2	Amir Hamzah Park	Menteng	community garden	4,153	playing ground, benches, park lights, pedestrian lane, plaza	active
3	Cut Mutiah Park	Menteng	green belt	n/a	n/a	passive
4	Kimia Park	Menteng	community garden	550	benches, park lights, pedestrian lane, fences	active
5	Kodok Park	Menteng	community garden	2,448.27	pedestrian lane	active
6	Menteng Park	Menteng	urban public park	n/a	n/a	active
7	Patung Diponegoro Park	Menteng	road island (green belt)	2,736	n/a	passive
8	Pegangsaan Barat Park	Menteng	road island (green belt)	n/a	n/a	passive
9	Pekalongan Park	Menteng	community garden	465	benches, plaza, pedestrian lane, park lights	active
10	Situ Lembang Park	Menteng	sub-district park	13,288	fishing area	active
11	Sukabumi Park	Menteng	community garden	1,250	playing ground, sport field, benches, pedestrian lane, park lights	active
12	Suroboyo Park	Menteng	sub-district park	13,534	benches	active
13	Tasikmalaya Park	Menteng	community garden	n/a	pedestrian lane, benches, plaza, park lights	active
14	Tugu Tani Park	Menteng	monumental road island	7,740	plaza, pathway, night lights	passive
15	Viaduct Latharhari Park	Menteng	community garden	2,500	jogging track, fences, park lights	passive
16	Diponegoro Parkway	Menteng	green belt	6,346	n/a	passive
17	Imam Bonjol Parkway	Menteng	green belt	6,315	n/a	passive
18	M H Thamrin Parkway	Menteng	green belt	3,500	n/a	passive
19	Prof. M Yamin Parkway	Menteng	green belt	3,000	n/a	passive
20	Sumenep Parkway	Menteng	road island (green belt)	6,292	n/a	active
21	Suwiryo Parkway	Menteng	road island (green belt)	n/a	n/a	passive
22	Teuku Umar Parkway	Menteng	road island (green belt)	n/a	fountain, plaza	passive
23	Theresia Parkway	Menteng	triangle road island	400	n/a	passive
24	Botanchari Park I	Gambir	community garden	1,690	n/a	passive
25	Botanchari Park II	Gambir		2,265	benches, pedestrian lane, public phone booths, park lights	active
26	Gilmarya Park	Gambir	community garden	1,765	playing ground, benches, pedestrian lane, park lights	active
27	Kuantan Park	Gambir	community garden	300	playing ground, benches, park lights, plaza	active
28	Medan Merdeka Park	Gambir	urban public park	100,000	park light, benches, plaza, sports court	active
29	Sukadana Park	Gambir	community garden	700	playing ground, benches, plaza, park lights	active
30	Tanah Abang Park III	Gambir	community garden	2,703	playing ground, public phone booths, sports field, pedestrian lane	active
31	Abdul Muhsin Parkway	Gambir	green belt	5,500	pedestrian lane, public phone booths	passive
32	Majapahit Parkway	Gambir	green belt	n/a	n/a	passive
33	Pejambon Parkway	Gambir	green belt	n/a	n/a	passive
34	Gdeng Street Greenway	Gambir	green belt	8,000	pergola	passive
35	Tanah Abang Parkway I	Gambir	green belt	1,200	n/a	passive
36	Adipura Kencana Park	Sawah Besar	road island (green belt)	860	n/a	passive
37	Lapangan Banteng Park	Sawah Besar	urban public park	45,000	plaza, ornamental pond, benches, walkways, amphitheater, park lights	active
38	Istiqbal Mosque Park	Sawah Besar	urban public park	15,700	n/a	passive
39	Taruna Park	Kemayoran	community garden	600	n/a	active
40	Angkasa Parkway	Kemayoran	green belt	6,700	n/a	passive
41	Gunung Sahari Greenway	Kemayoran	green belt	n/a	pergola, public phone booths	passive
42	Cempaka Putih Park XXXIII	Cempaka Putih	community garden	145,764	benches, pedestrian lane	active
43	Cempaka Putih Park XXXIII	Cempaka Putih	community garden	1,585.05	pedestrian lane, plaza, benches, park lights	passive
44	Senen Flyover Parkway	Senen	road island (green belt)	n/a	n/a	passive
45	Gunung Agung Park	Senen	green belt	777	benches, park lights, pedestrian lane	active
46	Singkarak Lake Park	Tanah Abang	community garden	2,340	playing ground, benches, pedestrian lane, park lights	active
47	Gerbang Pemuda Parkway	Tanah Abang	green belt	n/a	n/a	passive
48	Pasar Tanah Abang Parkway	Tanah Abang	road island (green belt)	n/a	n/a	passive
49	Gate I Senayan Parkway	Tanah Abang	green belt	1,500	pedestrian lane, street signs, street light	active
50	Sudirman Fly Over Parkway	Tanah Abang	green belt	3,000	n/a	passive

Source : Jakarta's Park and Services Agency, 2007



Table 8th. South Jakarta Park's Profile

No.	Name	Location	Function	Area (m ²)	Facilities	Type
1	Purging Park	Kebayoran Baru	urban public park	13,000	plaza, pedestrian lane, benches, park lights, bollard, fences	active
2	Tumbuh Berkembang Park	Kebayoran Baru	green belt	4,900	pedestrian lane, benches, plaza, park lights	active
3	Kura-kura Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	1,000	pedestrian lane, fences, benches, park lights, playing ground	active
4	Sambas Park IV	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	800	playing ground, jogging track, pedestrian lane	active
5	Hang Tuah Park III	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	750	plaza, pedestrian lane, fences, benches, park lights	active
6	Langsat Park	Kebayoran Baru	urban public park	53,000	sport field, jogging track, pedestrian lane, playing ground	active
7	Korba Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	1,000	Pedestrian lane	passive
8	Radio Dalam Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	1,355	playing ground, park lights, pedestrian lane, benches, fences	active
9	Panglima Polan Park XIII	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	2,710	pedestrian lane	passive
10	PKK Panglima Polan Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	4,000	pedestrian lane, park lights, benches, playground, sports field	active
11	Gumawarna Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	2,000	pedestrian lane, fences and benches, park lights	active
12	Pakubowono Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	n/a	plaza, pedestrian lane, park lights	active
13	Martembong M Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	2,550	pedestrian lane, park lights	passive
14	Darmawangsa VIII Park	Kebayoran Baru	community park and green belt	1,600	pedestrian lane, park lights	passive
15	Dharmawangsa IX Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	1,800	n/a	passive
16	Rodius Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	1,000	n/a	passive
17	Darmawangsa Tanggul Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	2,400	n/a	passive
18	Daha Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	1,000	pedestrian lane, benches, plaza	active
19	Jenggala Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	3,000	jogging track, park lights, benches	active
20	Dempo II Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	200	sport field	passive
21	Dempo V Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	350	playing ground, sports field, pedestrian lane, benches, park lights	active
22	Gandaria Tengah I Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	450	benches, plaza, fences	active
23	Gandaria Tengah II Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	2,500	benches, plaza, fences	active
24	Gandaria Tengah V Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	3,250	playing ground, pedestrian lane, benches, fences	active
25	Gandaria Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	1,200	playing ground, benches, fences	active
26	Kerinci X Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	200	pedestrian lane, benches, playing ground, park lights	active
27	Lemandau Park	Kebayoran Baru	road island (green belt)	800	n/a	passive
28	Bravejaya VIII Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	2,250	playing ground, benches, park lights	active
29	Prapanca V Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	750	n/a	passive
30	Teluh Park	Kebayoran Baru	community garden	1,332	benches	active
31	Bravejaya Raya Parkway	Kebayoran Baru	green belt	2,500		passive
32	Barito Parkway	Kebayoran Baru	green belt	400		passive
33	Hangtuah III Parkway	Kebayoran Baru	road island (green belt)	300	park lights	passive
34	Blok P Parkway	Kebayoran Baru	road island (green belt)	600	park lights	passive
35	Telur Parkway	Tebet	green belt	2,500	jogging track, public toilet	passive
36	Seranggi Parkway	Setia Budi	road island (green belt)	n/a	n/a	passive
37	Tangguban Perahu Park	Setia Budi	community garden	800	pedestrian lane, park lights, playing ground, fences	active
38	Sedimen Parkway	Setia Budi	green belt	n/a	n/a	passive
39	Cihwang Greenway	Setia Budi	green belt	n/a	pedestrian lane	active
40	Rasana Sidi Parkway	Setia Budi	green belt	n/a	n/a	passive
41	Kuning Pola Park	Pasar Minggu	community garden	1,621	playing ground, benches, fences	active
42	Perikanan Park	Pasar Minggu	community garden	1,500	playing ground, benches, fences, pedestrian lane, park lights	active
43	PaRapa II Park	Pasar Minggu	community garden	1,806		passive
44	PaRapa V Park	Pasar Minggu	community garden	500	playing ground, sports field, benches	active
45	PaRapa VII Park	Pasar Minggu	community garden	1,340	playing ground, pedestrian lane	active
46	PaRapa XV Park	Pasar Minggu	community garden	3,000	playing ground	active
47	Teratai II Park	Jagakarsa	community garden	704	pedestrian lane, park lights, plaza	passive
48	Teratai VII A Park	Jagakarsa	community garden	n/a	playing ground, park lights	active
49	Teratai XX Park	Jagakarsa	community garden	840	pedestrian lane, park lights	passive
50	Teratai Raya Parkway	Jagakarsa	green belt	2,300	benches, pedestrian lane	active

Source : Jakarta's Park and Services Agency, 2007