

**MORPHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON
PUBLICNESS IN BANDUNG'S PUBLIC SPACES:
A CASE STUDY OF ALUN-ALUN AND
CIHAMPELAS WALK MALL**

ASHARSINYO DODDY FRIESTYA

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

2025

**MORPHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON
PUBLICNESS IN BANDUNG'S PUBLIC SPACES:
A CASE STUDY OF ALUN-ALUN AND
CIHAMPELAS WALK MALL**

by

ASHARSINYO DODDY FRIESTYA

**Thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy**

June 2025

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our gratitude to Allah SWT for giving us the opportunity and helping us endlessly in finishing my dissertation. The masterpiece has led to the development of a Thesis Template that is readily used and applied to all USM community networks. We are aware that the process of the research field and writing a scientific report is not easy. Many new things must be studied in essence how to determine the method of research and how to write a scientific report for the level of dissertation, both from the procedures and rules of writing sentences with scientific language and substance writing. This is an opportunity for us to better understand and learn to write a dissertation research report correctly in the process of writing this required advice and criticism as a form of effort to perfection. Finally, we would like to thank Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhizam Mustafa, Supervisor and Co-Supervisor of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohd. Hafizal Mohd. Isa, who has guided and directed us, until the completion of this dissertation research report writing.

Thank you for the tremendous positive feedback given along with the continuous support received.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
ABSTRAK	xiii
ABSTRACT	xv
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Phenomenon Degrees of Publicness of Public Space in Bandung.....	2
1.3 Research Issues	8
1.4 Research Questions	8
1.5 Research Objectives	10
1.6 Research Gap	10
1.7 Research Summary	13
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	15
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 Operational Definition	16
2.2.1 Public Space	16
2.2.2 Urban Morphology	16
2.2.3 Publicness Degree Level	17
2.2.4 Relationship	17
2.3 Position and Novelty of Research (State of The Art and Novelty)	17
2.3.1 Position of Research Against Other Research	18
2.3.2 Research Novelty	21

2.4	Research Theory	22
2.4.1	Public Space Theory	23
2.4.2	History of Public Space in Bandung City Region	31
2.4.2(a)	Alun- <i>Alun</i> Bandung	36
2.4.2(b)	Cihampelas Walk Mall	42
2.4.3	Morphological Context	48
2.4.4	Theory of Publicness of Urban Space	67
2.4.5	The Relation Theory Between Functions and Forms	82
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY		92
3.1	Introduction	92
3.2	The Nature of Research	92
3.3	Determination and Criteria of Study Cases.....	98
3.4	Methodology Phases and Operational Steps	100
3.4.1	Preparation and Literature Review Phase and Stages	102
3.4.2	Phase and Stage of Determination and Criteria of Study Case	103
3.4.3	Stage of Identifying Patterns in Different Tissue Areas	104
3.4.4	Determination of Significant Areas Boundaries	105
3.4.5	Identification of Primary Elements of City Areas	106
3.4.6	Composition and Property Analysis Stage of Primary Elements in City Area	107
3.4.7	Analysis Stage the Meaning of the Primary Elements in Study Cases as A Landmark of the City	107
3.4.8	The Stage of Primary Element Meaning Level	108
3.4.9	The Stage of Community Perception and Data Collection	108

CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS OF THE SPATIAL NETWORK FORM AND PATTERN OF THE BANDUNG CITY AREA 110

4.1 Introduction110

4.2 Spatial Structure Analysis of The Bandung City Center Area.....110

4.3 Spatial Structure Analysis of The Alun-Alun Bandung Area117

4.3.1 West Java Grand Mosque 141

4.3.2 Mosque Terrace 142

4.3.3 Mosque and Alun-Alun Corridor 143

4.3.4 Synthetic Grass Area (Main Square) 144

4.3.5 Alun-Alun the Maze Garden 146

4.3.6 Eastern Side Alun-Alun Corridor 146

4.3.7 Alun-Alun Playground Area147

4.3.8 The Swarha Plaza147

4.3.9 The Bus Stop 148

4.3.10 The *Bandros (Bandung's Tour on Bus)* Stop 148

4.3.11 Dalem Kaum Pedestrian Walk 149

4.3.12 The Micro library Building 149

4.4 Spatial Structure Analysis of The Cihampelas Walk Mall Area 150

4.4.1 The Mall Main Building 169

4.4.2 The Mall Terrace 170

4.4.3 The Broadway Street Corridor 171

4.4.4 The Young Street Corridor 172

4.4.5 The Union Plaza 173

4.4.6 The Green Park Area 174

4.4.7 The Retail Area174

4.4.8	The Sensa Hotel Area	175
4.4.9	The Parking Building Area	177
CHAPTER 5 THE LEVEL DEGREE ANALYSIS OF PUBLICNESS IN STUDY CASES, ALUN-ALUN BANDUNG AND CIHAMPELAS WALK MALL, BANDUNG		
		181
5.1	Introduction	181
5.2	The Degree Level of Publicness in Alun-Alun Bandung	183
5.3	The Degree Level of Publicness in Cihampelas Walk Mall, Bandung	193
CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS		
		181
6.1	Introduction	202
6.2	Contribution of Research	206
6.3	Research Limitation	207
6.4	Recommendation For Future Research	208
REFERENCES		209
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS		

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 2.1	Similar Research Produced Through Journal on Urban Public Space 19
Table 3.1	Determination and Criteria of Study Cases 99
Table 5.1	Level of Interaction and Movement in Alun-Alun Bandung Square Area 183
Table 5.2	Function and Form in Alun-ALunBandung Based on Achitectural Ordering Principle 184
Table 5.3	Degree Level of Publicness and Meanings in Alun-Alun Bandung Square 190
Table 5.4	Level of Interaction and Movement in Bandung's Cihampelas Walk Mall Area 194
Table 5.5	Function and Form in Cihampelas Walk Mall Based on Architectural Ordering Principle 194
Table 5.6	Degree Level of Publicness and Meanings in Cihampelas Walk Mall 198

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1.1	The Phenomenon of rapid urbanisation in Indonesia3
Figure 1.2	Diagram of how phenomenon and facts are related.....9
Figure 1.3	The diagram of the relationship between the phenomenon 12
Figure 2.1	Hierarchy thinking process using Systematic Literature Review 15
Figure 2.2	The process of defining research gaps from several literature21
Figure 2.3	Diagram of the thought process in answering the question22
Figure 2.4	The True City26
Figure 2.5	Interaction Level Diagram29
Figure 2.6	The process of theoretical elaboration31
Figure 2.7	The Growth of Public Space34
Figure 2.8	The Growth of Public Space35
Figure 2.9	Aerial view of Alun-alun Bandung40
Figure 2.10	The timeline of typo-morphology changes41
Figure 2.11	The Cihampelas Street corridor45
Figure 2.12	The timeline of typo-morphology changes48
Figure 2.13	Streams of city typo-morphology studies51
Figure 2.14	Taxonomy of urban development53
Figure 2.15	Diagrams of patterns55
Figure 2.16	Kevin Lynch's fundamental elements60
Figure 2.17	Boston Map Kevin Lynch's Area of Study60
Figure 2.18	Boston Map Kevin Lynch's Are of Study Diagrammatic56
Figure 2.19	Three Basic Elements of Shame61
Figure 2.20	Spatial Sequence62

Figure 2.21	Architectural Ordering Principle	65
Figure 2.22	The theory of ordering principle in architecture	66
Figure 2.23	Inductive and Deductive Approaches To The Publicness of Space.....	76
Figure 2.24	Degree Level of Publicness Indicator	78
Figure 2.25	Diagram of linkage or elaboration of theories	83
Figure 2.26	The cycle of Rotation Between Function-Form-Meaning	84
Figure 2.27	Three Major Elements of A Place	86
Figure 2.28	Diagrams of Layers of Meaning in Architecture	87
Figure 2.29	Conceptual Research Framework	89
Figure 2.30	Phases One and Two in The Conceptual Framework	90
Figure 2.31	Phases Three and Conclusion in The Conceptual Framework	91
Figure 3.1	A roadmap or outline of the methodology	97
Figure 3.2	Diagrams related to the methodology used or reading tools	100
Figure 3.3	Methodology Phases and Operational Steps	102
Figure 3.4	Continued diagram of the methodology used as s step	104
Figure 3.5	Tissue analysis diagram to picture the changes	105
Figure 3.6	Composition and property od dominant elements	106
Figure 3.7	Diagram to see: meaning of level and degree of publicness	109
Figure 4.1	Pattern of change	112
Figure 4.2	The Growth of Urban Public Space in Bandung City Region	103
Figure 4.3	Triangulation relates to community perceptions	116
Figure 4.4	Percentage of respondents triangulating data	116
Figure 4.5	The Typo-Morphology Changes in Alun-Alun Bandung	118
Figure 4.6	The Transformation Phase of Masjid Agung in Alun-Alun Bandung	119
Figure 4.7	The Transformation Phase of Masjid Agung	

	in Alun-Alun Bandung	120
Figure 4.8	Tissue Analysis With Mapping of Alun-Alun Bandung	122
Figure 4.9	Tissue Analysis With Mapping of Alun-Alun Bandung From 1960 Until 1990	123
Figure 4.10	The View of Alun-ALun Bandung From 1970 Until 1990	124
Figure 4.11	The Condition of Dewi Sratika Street	125
Figure 4.12	The Analysis of Zoning and The Level of Publicness on Jalan Dewi Sartika from 1960 to 1990	125
Figure 4.13	The Illustration Sketches of Condition In Front of The Swarha Building	126
Figure 4.14	Building Form and Mass Surrounded Alun-Alun Bandung	127
Figure 4.15	The Zoning Analysis of Alun-Alun Bandung as Existed Present Day	129
Figure 4.16	The Analysis of Circulation in Alun-Alun Bandung	130
Figure 4.17	The Axonometric Analysis of Circulation in Alun-Alun Bandung	130
Figure 4.18	The NVivo Analysis on Circulation in Alun-Alun Bandung	131
Figure 4.19	The Circulation Analysis in Alun-Alun Bandung	132
Figure 4.20	The Primary Elements in Alun-Alun Bandung	133
Figure 4.21	Screen capture illustration of the analysis related to the dominating aspect as the main element in the Bandung Square Area is open space as the keyword. (source: Nvivo 12 analysis)	134
Figure 4.22	Illustration of the analysis related to aspects that dominate as the main element in the Bandung Square Area is open space as the keyword. (source: based on Nvivo 12 analysis)	135
Figure 4.23	The Scene of Alun-Alun Bandung	136
Figure 4.24	Mapping of Alun-Alun Bandung	137

Figure 4.25	The Intensity of People in Alun-Alun Bandung Square	138
Figure 4.26	The Distance of People Concept in Alun-Alun Bandung Square	139
Figure 4.27	The Intensity of People in Alun-Alun Bandung Square	140
Figure 4.28	Analysis of urban elements in the context of property	142
Figure 4.29	Analysis of urban elements in the context of property	144
Figure 4.30	Analysis of urban elements in the context of property	146
Figure 4.31	Analysis of urban elements in the context of property	150
Figure 4.32	Changes in form in terms of the Typo-Morphology approach in the Cihampelas Walk Mall area from the 1940s to the present day	153
Figure 4.34	Screen capture illustration of the circulation-related analysis which states that Cihampelas-Walk Mall is still easily accessible from the keywords. (source: Nvivo 12 analysis)	154
Figure 4.35	Mapping Of Cihampelas Walk Mall During 1990 – 2004	155
Figure 4.35	Mapping Of Public Space in Cihampelas Walk Mall During 1990 – 2004	155
Figure 4.36	Mapping Of Cihampelas Walk Mall From 2004 until the Present Day	156
Figure 4.37	Zoning Analysis in Cihampelas Walk Mall	157
Figure 4.38	Ambience Analysis in Cihampelas Walk Mall	159
Figure 4.39	Analysis of the mapping (plan) of the road structure and access and circulation in the Cihampelas Walk Mall area of Bandung City in the initial phase of its development (2002-2003).	159
Figure 4.40	Circulation Analysis in Cihampelas Walk Mall	160
Figure 4.41	Analysis of the mapping (plan) of the road structure and access and circulation in the Cihampelas Walk Mall area of Bandung City in the current phase.	161

Figure 4.42	Analysis of mapping (plan) space form, road structure and access and circulation in the Cihampelas Walk Mall area of Bandung City in the current phase.	163
Figure 4.43	Analysis of mapping zoning at Cihampelas Walk Mall, Bandung....	164
Figure 4.45	The trees and landscape as an attraction and guideline for people to sit around.	165
Figure 4.46	Crowd Gathered during music live event	166
Figure 4.47	Mapping of people in live performances	168
Figure 4.47	Analysis of urban elements in the context of property	170
Figure 4.48	Analysis of urban elements in the context of property	171
Figure 4.49	Analysis of urban elements in the context of property	172
Figure 4.50	Analysis of urban elements in the context of property	173
Figure 4.51	Analysis of urban elements in the context of property	177
Figure 5.1	Level and degree of publicness in Alun-alun Bandung	191
Figure 5.2	Level and degree of publicness: Alun=alun open space	192
Figure 5.3	Level and degree of publicness: Pedestrian surrounding area	192
Figure 5.4	Level and degree of publicness: microlibrary	193
Figure 5.5	Level and degree of publicness in Cihampelas Walk	199
Figure 5.6	Level and degree of publicness: Sensa Hotel	200
Figure 5.6	Level and degree of publicness: union plaza	200
Figure 5.7	Level and degree of publicness: parking building	201
Figure 6.1	Conclusion diagram research RQ 1	204
Figure 6.2	Conclusion diagram research RQ 2	205
Figure 6.3	Conclusion diagram research RQ 3	206

**PENGARUH MORFOLOGI TERHADAP KEMASYARAKATAN RUANG
TERBUKA DI BANDUNG: KAJIAN KES ALUN-ALUN DAN CIHAMPELAS
WALK MALL**

ABSTRAK

Ruang awam Bandung kini mengalami perkembangan pesat akibat pertumbuhan ekonomi dan pengaruh globalisasi. Pembangunan ruang awam cenderung terhad kepada orang yang tinggal di kawasan sekitar, menyukarkan orang ramai untuk memasuki kawasan ruang awam. Ruang awam terbentuk berdasarkan perkembangan dan perubahan yang berlaku di ruang awam hari ini akibat pengaruh ekonomi, politik, budaya sehingga menjadi terhad dan tidak dapat diakses oleh orang ramai secara amnya. Perkembangan ruang awam dipengaruhi oleh faktor morfologi yang menyebabkan hierarki dalam kawasan ruang awam. Faktor morfologi ini mempengaruhi fungsi, bentuk dan makna ruang awam. Kajian ini tertumpu kepada hubungan antara bentuk, fungsi, bentuk dan makna ruang awam dengan tahap darjah keterbukaan ruang di Kota Bandung. Tujuan penyelidikan ini adalah untuk mendedahkan segala hubungan yang wujud antara konsep ruang awam dan pengaruhnya terhadap darjah keterbukaan ruang kota Bandung dalam konteks perubahan. Kajian ini berbentuk deskriptif analitikal dan interpretatif berdasarkan pendekatan strukturalis dan bukti empirikal yang diperoleh daripada kajian kes iaitu dalam kes Alun-alun Bandung dan Cihampelas Walk Bandung. Pendekatan ini digunakan untuk meneliti ruang awam di kota Bandung bagi mendapatkan rujukan tafsiran hubungan sesuatu keadaan empirikal. Perubahan yang berlaku pada unsur-unsur di kawasan Alun-alun ialah kemunculan unsur-unsur baru yang tidak mencirikan

perwatakan kawasan sekeliling, aktiviti yang berpusat pada unsur dominan (lapangan Alun-alun) dan aktiviti sekeliling yang tidak terlalu banyak berubah. , masih tertumpu kepada aktiviti perdagangan & perkhidmatan. Perubahan ketara dalam aktiviti di Alun-alun Bandung dengan pelbagai aktiviti. Perubahan yang berlaku pada elemen-elemen di kawasan Cihampelas Walk ialah kemunculan elemen-elemen baru yang sebahagian besarnya mengamalkan corak perwatakan di kawasan Cihampelas, aktiviti berpusatkan elemen dominan iaitu Mall dan Hotel Sensa. Secara umumnya, perubahan yang berlaku pada unsur kawasan dalam setiap kes kajian telah berkembang dengan makna yang dominan dalam latar fizikal dan dalam aktiviti sosial dan budaya. Perubahan yang terhasil menyebabkan peningkatan tahap keterbukaan, yang boleh diakses oleh semua orang, mempunyai banyak akses dan pelbagai aktiviti dalam setiap kes kajian. Adalah disyorkan bahawa sekatan sedia ada ke atas elemen yang mempunyai darjah tinggi dan sederhana (Ruang awam luaran & ruang separa awam Luaran dan Dalaman) boleh mengubah dan meningkatkan tahap darjah keterbukaan kawasan dalam setiap kes kajian.

**MORPHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON PUBLICNESS IN BANDUNG'S
PUBLIC SPACES: A CASE STUDY OF ALUN-ALUN AND CIHAMPELAS
WALK MALL**

ABSTRACT

Bandung's public spaces are currently experiencing rapid development due to economic growth and the influence of globalization. The development of public spaces tends to be limited to people who live in the vicinity, making it difficult for the public to enter the public space area. Public spaces are formed based on developments and changes that occur in public spaces today as a result of economic, political, and cultural influences so that they become limited and become inaccessible to the public at large. The development of public space is influenced by morphological factors that cause a hierarchy in the public space area. These morphological factors affect the function, form, and meaning of public space. This research is focused on the relationship between the form, function, form, and meaning of public space to the degree level of publicness of spaces in Bandung City. The purpose of this research is to reveal all the relationships that exist between the concept of public space and its influence on the degree of publicness of Bandung city spaces in the context of change. This research is descriptive-analytical and interpretative based on the structuralist approach and empirical evidence obtained from case studies, namely in the case of Alun-Alun Bandung and Cihampelas Walk Bandung. This approach is used to examine public spaces in the city of Bandung to obtain a reference for the interpretation of the relationship of an empirical condition. Changes that occur in the elements in the Alun-Alun area are the emergence of new elements that do not characterize the character of the surrounding area, activities centered on the predominant element (Alun-alun field)

and the surrounding activities have not changed too much, still centered on trade & service activities. A significant change in the activities in Alun-alun Bandung with a variety of activities. The changes that occur in the elements in the Cihampelas Walk area are the emergence of new elements that largely adopt the character patterns in the Cihampelas area, activities centered on the dominant elements, namely the Mall and Hotel Sensa. In general, the changes that occur in the elements of the area in each study case have developed a dominant meaning in the physical setting and social and cultural activities. The resulting changes resulted in an increasing level of publicness, which can be accessed by everyone, and has a lot of access and varied activities in each study case. It is recommended that the existing restrictions on elements with high and medium degrees (External public space & External and Internal quasi-public space) be changed and increase the degree level of publicness of the area in each study case.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the facts and phenomena related to public spaces on the degree of publicness of public spaces in Bandung, research questions, and research objectives. At the end, it explains the research flow framework that will be carried out and the systematic writing of the report.

Public spaces in urban areas experience spatial dynamics in the process. The process of change in the urban environment is related to the process of 'spatial dynamics', which is an order of the urban environment (individuals, families, or community groups) always trying to adjust their needs to the potential (resources) owned by the environment. To achieve this, it must go through a flexible and dynamic process. The balance of an urban environment is always changing, thus confirming that space is a form that tends to be unstable (Levy-Leboyer, 1982).

Urban development is currently facing challenges in the form of increasing population, limited environmental resources, and changing global climate conditions. For this reason, the concept of sustainable urban development is a concept that must be developed. UN documents resulting from the 2005 World Summit mention three pillars that must be interrelated and are the driving pillars for sustainable development, namely economic development, social development, and environmental protection. Social development certainly considers the socio-cultural aspects of society, as the stages of developing the concept of sustainable development include: 1) the first phase by considering aspects of economic productivity and ecological balance, 2) the second phase by incorporating aspects of social justice, and 3) the third phase which must also

consider aspects of political and socio-cultural aspirations of the local community (Online Spatial Planning Bulletin, 2009). The aspect of justice is the most important in using urban space, it is related to integration-segregation, and communal-separation (shared) space, which is fundamentally a matter of stability and spatial dynamics. The complexity of the interaction of social and cultural diversity, as well as the political aspects of it, influences the development of the concept of the formation, change, and dynamics of urban space.

Public spaces in Bandung, which are experiencing significant dynamic changes, are expected to be inclusive and strategic, embracing all groups. However, existing public spaces tend to be rigid because they are thicker with bureaucratic nuances, so they become exclusive and distant from the community.

1.2 Phenomenon Degrees of Publicness of Public Space in Bandung

Space changes are caused because there is always a process of seeking balance between humans and their environment (Levy-Leboyer, 1982). Factors that cause space changes include the individual character of space users, the character of the community inhabiting the space, and technological factors that are directly related to architectural formations. The dynamics of space can also occur because the human desire to live together will shape space according to their needs, and the time factor plays a role in changing needs and desires (Smith, 1990).

Public spaces in the city of Bandung have been developed and improved infrastructure facilities and city structure, but the management involves more private parties that limit the accessibility of public spaces. One of the barometers of a city's quality of life is public space. Public space is an open place that brings together the

community of citizens of a city, public space becomes a melting pot of all interests, both citizens, authorities, and private. In the development of life today, public space can include various accesses that are used together in the form of roads, parks, shopping places, campuses, hospitals, public transportation facilities (bus stops), museums, and so on. The development of tourist attractions in the city of Bandung, and shopping centres (malls) which are also increasing by providing public open space as one of the elements in its design, provides an alternative public open space in the city of Bandung as a whole. Public space in the Bandung city square, which was once part of political and cultural activities, has now shifted to a compartmentalized interaction space without any connection to the surrounding functions.

 **phenomenon of public space**

Rapid Urbanisation: The challenges and opportunities for planning in Indonesian cities
Prof. Christopher Silver, 2019



Figure 1.1: The phenomenon of rapid urbanisation in Indonesia is linked to the development of cities. (Silver, 2018)

The phenomenon of privatization of public space in Bandung City has prevented people from using public space to the fullest. Changes in the desire to control space (Marcus & Cameron, 2002) so that there is no longer a free space (no

power - free space). The desire for control of space leads to territories that are controlled by the group. Social relations are the key to the 'exclusive space' of a community group. The occurrence of exclusive space cannot be separated from the close relationship between humans and their environment. Implicit rules in the use of inclusive-exclusive space cause one group to feel more powerful than another group so that it has the power to suppress other groups. The spatial dynamics that occur can be in the form of shared spaces that can turn into divided spaces, in the form of inclusive or exclusive spaces, or spaces of ambiguity (Sibley, 1995).

Public space is not entirely social or public (open) anyone can enter to carry out interaction activities freely. As a public place where there are individual and group interaction activities that occur, there are limits (degrees) to using the public space. The degree level of publicness perceived in a public space can affect how activities occur in it and whether the public space is open to the public or certain groups. The focus of this research is the degree of publicness of a public space, which differs depending on the use and ownership of the space, whether it is publicly owned or owned by a particular institution. The degree of publicness of a space also depends on its accessibility, who it serves, and the extent to which it can serve the public interest. The higher the mix of different types of individual communities, the higher the degree of publicness. The pattern and form of public space also determine the degree of publicness, public spaces that are inside buildings or become part of the urban space enclosed by buildings.

Markus Zahnd (2006) says that the concept of Asian cities tends to make urban space the result of building mass. This research will be conducted in Bandung City space as a city that has many representative public spaces that will examine the form

and function of public spaces to the degree of publicness. The most ideal public space is a space that can be accessed by everyone, without discrimination. Commercial spaces are not called public spaces because in commercial spaces provisions are imposed that make the space more private. A public space co-opted by power is a public space dominated by user actors. Actors who do not grow from the public but appear in the public and occupy the public space. Private parties from the economic sector large-scale businesses and dominant government organizations can formally take over public space.

The processes that occur in the dynamics of space include a) privatization, b) grouping, c) inclusive-exclusive distinction, d) categorization and classification, e) labelling, g) boundary formation, h) power mediation, and i) identification of expression. The privatization process is the initial process is a stage of joining a particular group and changing personal identity into group identity. The clustering process is a process carried out by a group of people who have many similarities because of habitat selection to choose a residential environment with special qualities according to the characteristics to become a settlement. The inclusion-exclusion distinction process occurs through the formation of boundaries with an emphasis on social identity to divide the area into community groups with similar characteristics (homogeneity) and community groups with different characteristics (diversity) (Rapoport, 1977). The desire to group forms territories between groups, and social relationships are key to exclusive spaces. The implicit rules of the system in this process cause one group to feel more powerful than the other, thus having the power to suppress the other (Sibley 1995). The process of categorization and classification as a process of classifying space, can be temporary, with an informal order, unstable, and not bound by formal rules. When people join a group, there will be a sorting of which

spaces are appropriate (Marcus & Cameron 2002). The selection, sorting, and grouping of different categories and living arrangements is part of the classification process.

The phenomenon of public space in Bandung City Square has shifted from symbolic to socio-economic meaning, especially with the inclusion of the interests of economic classes that have changed since modern capitalism has become the determinant of human life. The meaning of shared space has shifted from a symbolic value frame and the function of gathering to celebrate togetherness to an interaction space framed by the field alone. The existence of modern markets (malls) that currently attract public attention as a mecca for public space, especially in Indonesia, where the growth of malls that mushroom in every corner of the metropolitan city shows the results of the flow of modernism in answering the needs of public space for citizens. Government and private forces have succeeded in making malls the main public space for city residents but also directing the social culture of city residents to become more consumptive, the case study that will be discussed is Cihampelas Mall which raises the concept of urban leisure mall. Currently, the creation of public spaces in Bandung City results from the fulfillment of social activity needs. Some citizens autonomously form informal and spontaneous public spaces in urban spaces. These public spaces are formed naturally according to the interaction needs that arise at that time, such as street corners, alleys in the village, spaces between houses/buildings, and so on.

In recent decades, the public nature of public spaces has been diminishing globally, suggesting that public space is losing its potential to provide opportunities for social interaction. Some superficial explanations suggest that the possible reasons for this stem from the suppression of the creative sphere in the context of homogenization constructed by globalization. Individuality and uniqueness have been

destroyed and urban spaces tend to be similar. This is the dilemma facing today's cities, as the public memory carried by distinctive buildings and neighbourhoods in urban public spaces is being destroyed with rapid development. This in turn further promotes the loss of the meaning of public space and gradually makes the public space in modern cities a meaningless transitional space where people find it difficult to develop a sense of belonging. Many scholars have studied the publicness of urban public space in terms of its ownership, cognition, management, and public activities. A typical one is the Project of Public Space (2010). Based on a study of thousands of public spaces, this project concluded that a highly public space should have the characteristics of social activities, Comfort and image, Accessibility, and Sociability to facilitate the interaction between the residents and the space. This view is not alone, as Arentze, Afonso, Ye et al. argue that the daily activities of individuals/families are driven by a set of universal needs, and thus travel time, comfort, and sociability are important factors that drive public engagement in public spaces. At the same time, this process of social–spatial interaction as a dynamic flow plays a considerable degree of permeability to its neighboring spaces, and thus on this level, good public spaces will prove influential to neighborhoods beyond the limits of their own physical space. This idea is also similar to the one that was proposed by Jane Jacobs and William H. White in the 1960s in response to spatial deactivation—namely, the use of place-making, i.e., the use of a community's assets, values, and resources to create a place that promotes people's health, well-being, and happiness to enhance their sense of identity and the meaning of place. The most prominent number of these related studies for spatial accessibility and morphology, Ye and Le Texier conclude that accessibility plays a crucial activity in public engagement, and the morphology of urban spaces will largely influence people's choices. Although many studies have investigated public spaces in

detail, these studies have not explored the association between public participation (publicness) and accessibility, and urban morphology, using a qualitative approach for specific case studies such as Alun-alun Bandung and Cihampelas Mall. In addition, there are fewer studies on the qualitative analysis of spatial morphology, and the challenge of constructing correlations with actual social phenomena leads to difficulties in applying the results of the analysis.

1.3 Research Issues

Understanding the degree of publicness in public spaces is important in urban architecture research. Public spaces in Bandung City can never be separated from the social, cultural, economic, and political conditions in which they are located. If the degree of public space changes, then the morphological aspects of the public space will tend to change. Based on these facts, the premise of this research is: urban public spaces always experience changes in the degree of publicness following the development of the city. From this premise, a working thesis is proposed that the relationship between the morphological aspects of public space and the degree of publicness in the Bandung City area is thought to be dynamic.

Figure 1.2: ... /

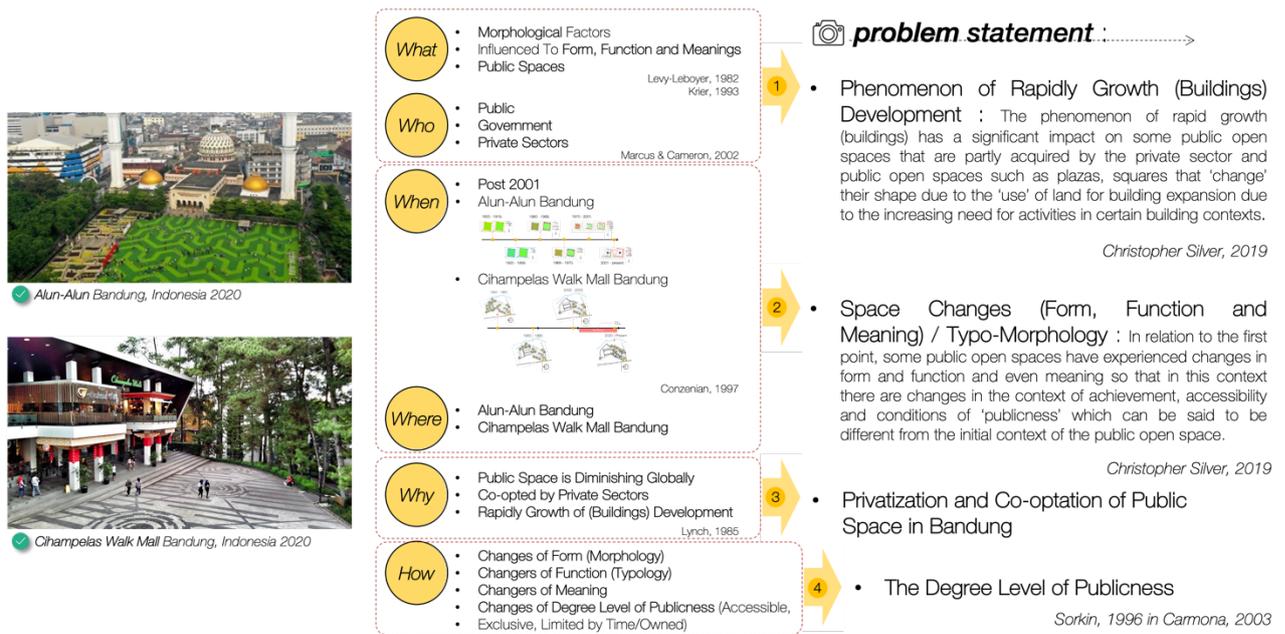


Figure 1.2: Diagram of how the phenomena and facts are related, which leads to the problem statement of the research to be carried out.

Based on the phenomena described in the previous section, this research focuses on the relationship between the morphology of public space and the degree level of publicness in the Bandung City area.

1.4 Research Questions

The explanation of the problem and work task leads to the following research questions:

1. What are the dominant aspects that influence the relationship between the morphological aspects of public space and its degree of publicness in each study case?

2. What is the pattern of changes that occur in the function and form of public spaces and their influence on the level of publicness in each study case?
3. What kind of conditions are expected to occur in the future?

1.5 Research Objectives

This research has 3 research objectives:

1. To identify and elaborate existing theories on urban public space and the degree of publicness to suit the research problem.
2. To analyse the dominant concepts that influence the relationship between the morphology of public space and the degree of publicness in urban space.
3. To determine the pattern of morphological changes that occur related to the characteristics of the function and form of public space on the level of publicness in urban space.

1.6 Research Gap

The usefulness of this research is as follows:

1. Academically, this research can fill the treasury of references and theories regarding public space and the level of publicness in the Bandung City area.
2. Practical uses, by knowing the problems and dynamics of the tendency of the relationship between the function and form of public space to the level of publicness in the Bandung City space, the results of this study can be applied to various interests of sustainability and public space accessibility strategies in the Bandung City space that are of positive value, so that they can be a comparison for other cities with similar characteristics.

3. The usefulness for stakeholders in Bandung City and especially cities that have the character like Bandung City in general, the prediction of the impact of this research is expected to be an input to review the role of instruments and policies that are more responsive to the dynamics of urban public space.

The following is a diagram of the relationship between the Phenomenon, and the research issue, namely the relationship between morphological aspects of public space to the level degree of publicness in the Bandung City area is thought to be dynamic, with research questions and research objectives, namely Formulating and identifying dominant concepts that influence the relationship that exists between the morphology of public space to the level of degree of publicity in urban space and identifying patterns of morphological changes that occur related to the characteristics of the function and form of public space to the level of degree of publicity in urban space. The following shows the relationship with the benefits of research, among others, filling the treasury of references and theories about public space and the level of publicity, especially in the Bandung City area.

Figure 1.3: ... /

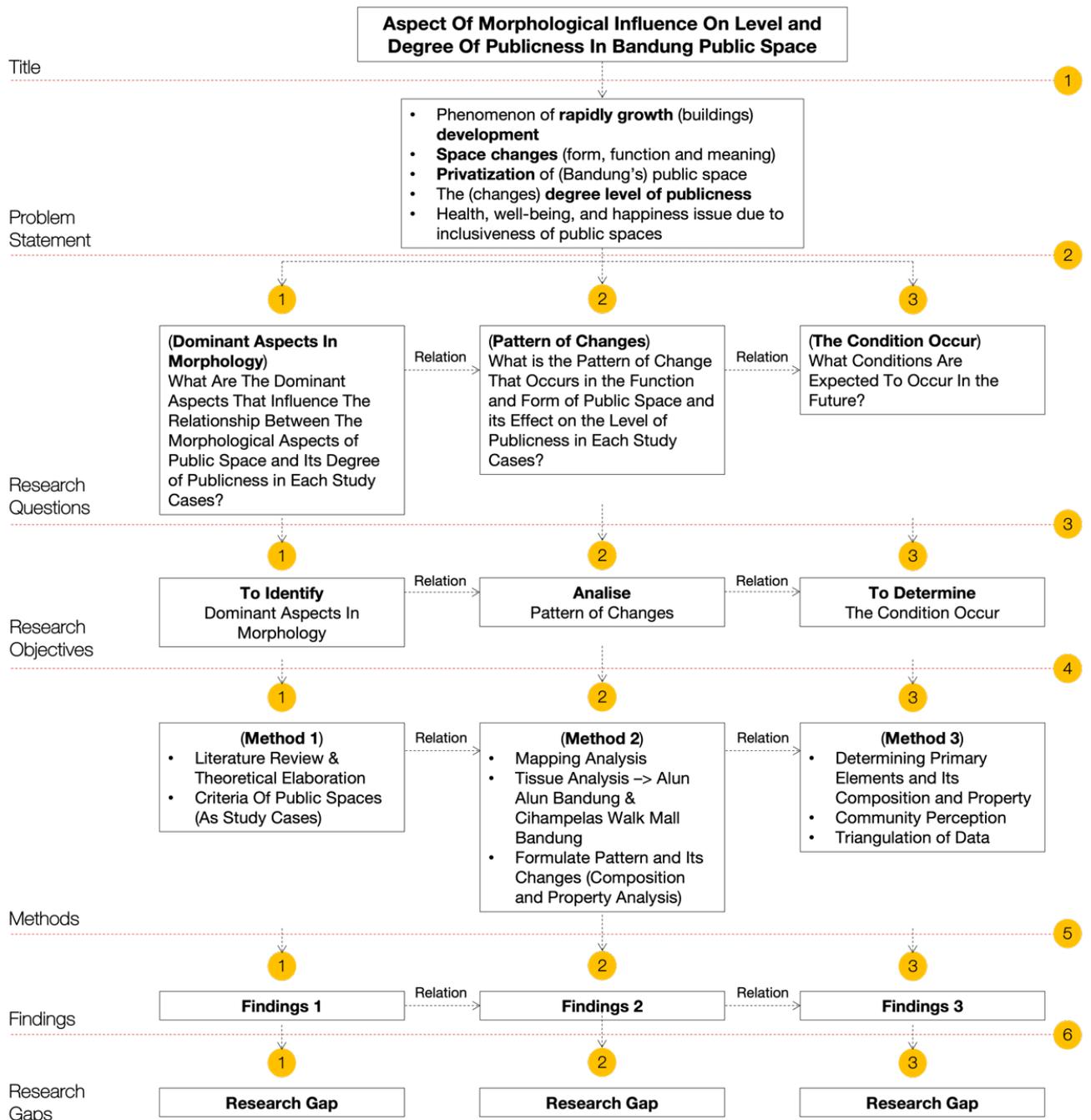


Figure 1.3: The diagram of the relationship between the phenomenon, and the research issue, the relationship between morphological aspects of public space to the level of degree of publicness

1.7 Chapter Summary

This research proposal consists of six chapters with chapter descriptions as follows:

Chapter 1 Research Background, this chapter raises facts and phenomena related to the relationship of public space morphology to the level of publicness in Bandung city spaces, then describes as research issues, premises, working thesis, research questions, research objectives to the research flow chart.

Chapter 2 Elaboration of theoretical studies, elaborating theoretical studies and research methods based on the research issue. The results of the elaboration are derived into operational steps. The final result of this chapter is the formulation of a conceptual framework diagram that is used as a basic footing to answer research questions. In addition, it also describes the brief history & morphology of public spaces in each study case and describes field facts including the form and properties of public spaces contained in the study cases.

Chapter 3 Research Methods, this chapter describes carefully and structurally the operational steps taken to answer the research questions. This chapter aims to provide a comprehensive overview so that similar steps can be carried out again in similar research.

Chapter 4 Conceptual Analysis, This chapter analyses the unit of analysis in the form of a conceptual framework of interpretation results into the study case. In this chapter,

the analysis process is sharpened with the results of the triangulation process in the form of distributing questionnaires to open space users, experts, and the government.

Chapter 5 Results and Findings: Interpretation of the relationship between the morphology of public space and the level/grade of its publicness, Interpreting the results of the analysis obtained from the results of comparing the analysis units and study cases. analysis units and study cases. In this chapter, the findings are presented in a systematic and structured.

Chapter 6 Conclusion, this chapter outlines research conclusions, including research contributions, research limitations, and further research development.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter explains the theoretical elaboration of the morphology of public space and the degree level of publicness. The first discussion is about the operational definition of urban public space, the degree level of publicness, and the morphological aspect. Next is a second discussion on the position and novelty of the study. The next sub-chapter is to discuss the theoretical approach and supporting theories of Architecture. The last chapter will be discussed about the historical context of this study.

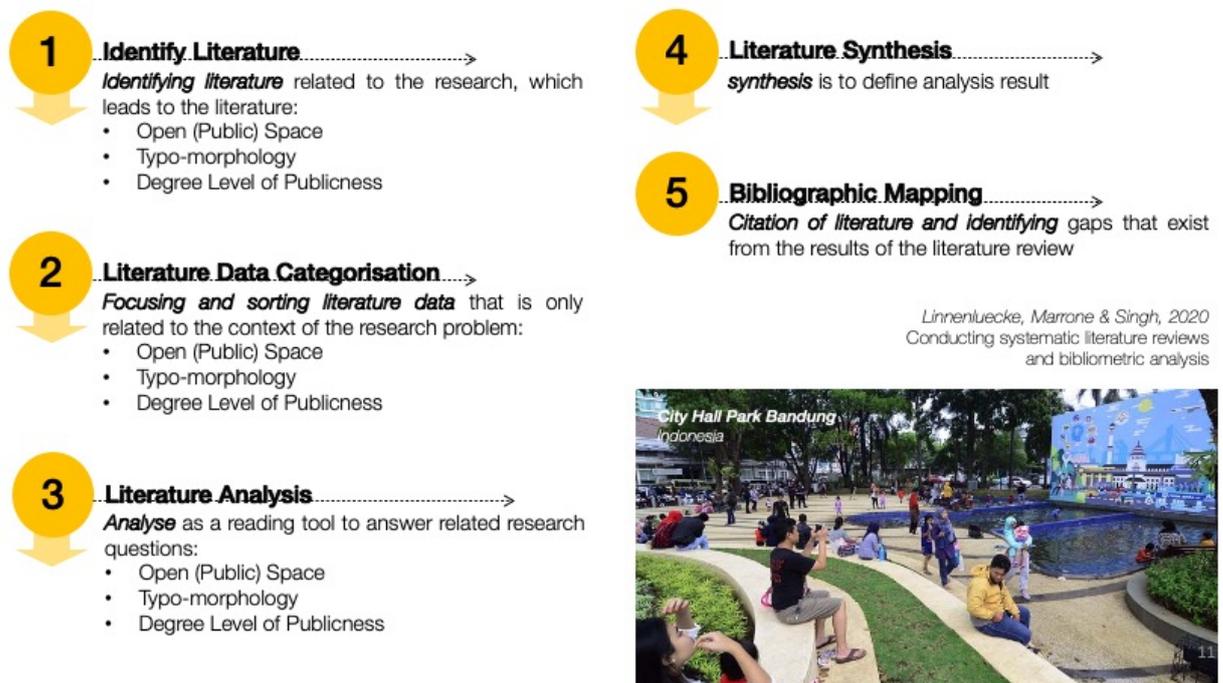


Figure 2.1: Hierarchical thinking process using the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method (*Linnenluecke, Marrone & Singh, 2020*)

2.2 Operational Definition

As described in the introduction, this study focused on the morphology of public space to the degree level of publicness in the city of Bandung. The Operational Definition of city public space, urban morphology, and the degree level of publicness and relations will be described as follows:

2.2.1 Public Space

Space is a very important element in Architecture. Space (space) is derived from Latin, namely spatial which means room or extent (extent). If seen in Greek can be interpreted as a place (topos) or location (choros) is a space that has a three-dimensional expression of quality. According to Aristotle, space is measurable and visible, constrained by physical clarity, a visible enclosure that can be clearly and easily understood. Public space is a space free from oppression, pressure, and domination, a space that makes everyone have the same degree. (Habermas, 1989).

Literally what is meant by spatial is the space used for residences, places of business, places of recreation, places of worship, and other activities, which is a dynamic process of human patterns and activities (Iwan and Rochmin, 2004: 154 in Sukawati, 2008).

2.2.2. Urban Morphology

According to Conzen, urban morphology is the study of the structural forms of cities, which aims to explain the spatial layout and composition of urban organizations and public spaces. He possessed material characteristics

and symbolic meanings, the power to create, expand, diversify, and change forms.

2.2.3. Publicness Degree Level

The degree of perceived publicness in a public space can affect how the activities that occur therein and whether the public space has an open nature for the public or a particular group (Sorkin, 1992).

2.2.4. Relationship

Relationships are defined as relationships, relationships, and relationships with many things/people. Relation in Architecture is a relationship between function and form that describes how very closely, and fundamental relations between aspects of function with aspects of the form. The relation between function and form gives birth to meaning, which has value in studying an architectural object.

2.3 Position and Novelty of Research (State of the Art and Novelty)

Research on the morphology of public space to the degree level of publicness relative has never been done before. The studies on urban public space generally discuss the physical changes of urban space due to the social, cultural, and economic aspects of urban society. Here are some of the important articles and thesis studies that have existed to date.

2.3.1 Position of Research Against Other Research

The dissertation formulated by Damajani (2008) on the third space in the urban public sphere, with an emic approach that shows the current picture of formal spaces that are at times converted into other activities. Ekomadyo in his dissertation formulates the architectural elements surrounding the public sphere and how perceptions are emerging in a society that uses the public space, by the method of mixed method. In her research, Puspitasari (2014) stated the concept of public space that has the intensity of repetitive activity in the same place, with a phenomenological approach.

The dissertation formulated by Wibisono (2001), says that the change of form or function of an Architectural object in the context of a city is related to various aspects of life ranging from social, economic, cultural, and political, including physical and spatial aspects. Changes in the form and function in his research do not see the direct relationship and the meaning contained in the relationship. Siregar's (1990) study reveals that there is a relationship between social change and the reality of physical space, in which the processes of self-adaptation and acculturation take place, he also says that the city as the fabric of mass and space, as a concrete physical-spatial entity, various elements: buildings, trees, power lines, rivers, roads, bridges, and others. Siregar in research has determined that the process of changing the shape and function of the element of the forming of the region will have an impact on its meaning. The dissertation studies related to the meaning of space in the city area were also discussed by Suprihardjo (2004) discussing the spatial values of Ampel's

old urban area in downtown Surabaya. Regional spatial values are identified and analyzed from activities that affect the built environment. Karsono (2013) discusses the relevance of places associated with their meaning in the tourism area in Malaysia. This study focuses on extracting diachronic meaning by keeping it current.

Similar research produced through journals on urban public space has been discussed by Dick, H.W., and Rimmer P.J. (1997), which discusses public space in cities in Southeast Asia. The studies described earlier were arranged in the table below:

Table 2.1: Similar research produced through journals on urban public space

No	Name & Research Title	Focus	Locus	Research Methods	Linkage To Research
1	Damajani, Dhian (2008), <i>Gejala Ruang Ketiga (Thirdspace) di kota Bandung, Paradoks dalam Ruang Publik Urban Kontemporer</i> , Disertasi, ITB.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ruang Ketiga (Thirdspace) di ruang publik. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kota Bandung 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pendekatan emik ▪ Snapshot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ruang Publik di kota Bandung ▪ Metode Snapshot yang memperlihatkan gambaran saat ini.
2	Ekomadyo, Agus (2009), <i>Pengendalian Kualitas Arsitektur Kota Pada Ruang Publik di Kota Pekanbaru</i> , Disertasi, ITB.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elemen-elemen fisik yang terbangunan yang melingkupi suatu ruang publik. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kota Pekanbaru 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mixed Method 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ruang Publik ▪ Arsitektur yg melingkupi ruang publik
3	Puspitasari, Popi (2014), <i>Keterulangan Kehadiran sebagai basis pemanfaatan ruang publik di kampung Luar Batang, Jakarta Utara</i> , Disertasi, UGM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensitas Aktivitas pada Ruang Publik ▪ Konsep Ruang Publik 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kota Jakarta Utara 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fenomenologi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aktivitas pada Ruang Publik ▪ Konsep Ruang Publik
4	Siregar, Sandi Aminuddin (1990). <i>Bandung—The Architecture of a City in Development: Urban Analysis of a Regional Capital as a</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perkembangan arsitektur kota Bandung ▪ Identitas arsitektur kota 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pusat kota Bandung 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Historis ▪ Diakronik & sinkronik ▪ metode <i>tissue analysis</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ kota Bandung ▪ Metode <i>tissue analysis</i> dan Diakronik-Sinkronik

Contribution to the Present Debate on Indonesian Urbanity and Architectural Identity. Dissertation. Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven.

5	Wibisono, Bambang Hari (2001). <i>Transformation of Jalan Malioboro, Yogyakarta: The Morphology and Dynamics of a Javanese Street.</i> Dissertation. Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, The University of Melbourne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transformasi Jalan Malioboro Yogyakarta ▪ Morfologi Ruang Jalan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pusat kota Yogyakarta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Historis ▪ Retrospeksi & prospektif ▪ Morfologi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transformasi Kawasan ▪ Metode Morfologi
6	Supriharjo, Rima Dewi (2004) <i>Developing Land Value Concept in Ampel Heritage Area Surabaya City,</i> Dissertation, UGM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nilai Ruang ▪ Pola Interaksi manusia di area perkotaan ▪ Stratifikasi sosial masyarakat kota 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kota Lama Surabaya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fenomenologi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nilai Ruang ▪ Interaksi Sosial ▪ Stratifikasi sosial
7	Karsono, Bambang (2013), <i>Keterikatan Tempat Pada Promenad Tebing Sungai Di Malaysia,</i> Dissertation, USM, Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keterikatan Tempat ▪ Makna Tempat (Sense Of Place) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promenad Tebing Sungai, Malaysia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mixed method 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Makna Tempat
8	Dick, H.W. and Rimmer P.J. (1997) <i>Beyond The Third World City : The New Urban Geography Of South-East Asia.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perkembangan kota-kota pada negara-negara ketiga mengarah ke globalisasi ▪ Elemen-elemen utama pada kota-kota di Asia Tenggara 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kota-kota di Asia Tenggara 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Historis ▪ Diakronik & sinkronik ▪ metode <i>tissue analysis</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Metode <i>tissue analysis dan</i> Diakronik-sinkronik ▪ Elemen Ruang Publik

The studies were analyzed and then classified based on the focus, loci, and method. The results of this table mapping can be useful as a tool to position the research to be performed. Departing from the research dissertation and journal which have been described before, no research substance specially

explores the relationship between function and form public space to the degree level of publicness in Bandung.

No	Name & Research Title	Focus	Locus	Research Methods	Linkage To Research
1	Damajani, Dihan (2008), Gejala Ruang Ketiga (Thirdspace) di kota Bandung, Paradoks dalam Ruang Publik Urban Kontemporer, Disertasi, ITB.	Ruang Ketiga (Thirdspace) di ruang publik.	Kota Bandung	• Pendekatan emik Snapshot	Ruang Publik di kota Bandung • Metode Snapshot yang memperhatikan gambaran saat ini.
2	Ekomadyo, Agus (2009), Pengendalian Kualitas Arsitektur Kota Pada Ruang Publik di Kota Pekanbaru, Disertasi, ITB.	Elemen-elemen fisik yang terbangunan yang melingkupi suatu ruang publik.	Kota Pekanbaru	• Mixed Method	Ruang Publik Arsitektur yg melingkupi ruang publik.
3	Puspitasari, Popi (2014), Keterulangan Kehadiran sebagai basis pemertanian ruang publik di kampung Luar Batang, Jakarta Utara, Disertasi, UGM.	• Intensitas Aktivitas pada Ruang Publik • Konsep Ruang Publik	Kota Jakarta Utara	• Fenomenologi	Aktivitas pada Ruang Publik • Konsep Ruang Publik
4	Siregar, Sandi Aminuddin (1990), Bandung—The Architecture of a City in Development: Urban Analysis of a Regional Capital as a Contribution to the Present Debate on Indonesian Urbanity and Architectural Identity, Dissertation, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven.	• Perkembangan arsitektur kota Bandung • Identitas arsitektur kota	Pusat Kota Bandung	• Historis • Diakronik & sinkronik metode tissue analysis	kota Bandung • Metode tissue analysis dan Diakronik-Sinkronik
5	Wibisono, Bambang Hari (2001), Transformation of Jalan Maliboro, Yogyakarta: The Morphology and Dynamics of a Javanese Street, Dissertation, Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, The University of Melbourne	• Transformasi Jalan Maliboro Yogyakarta • Morfologi Ruang Jalan	Pusat Kota Yogyakarta	• Historis • Retrospektif & prospektif Morfologi	Transformasi Kawasan Metode Morfologi
6	Supriharjo, Rima Dewi (2004) Developing Land Value Concept in Ampeji Heritage Area Surabaya City, Dissertation, UGM.	• Nilai Ruang • Pola Interaksi manusia di area perkotaan • Stratifikasi sosial masyarakat kota	Kota Lama Surabaya	• Fenomenologi	Nilai Ruang • Interaksi Sosial • Stratifikasi sosial
7	Karsono, Bambang (2013), Keterikatan Tempat Pada Promenad Tebing Sungai Di Malaysia, Dissertation, USM, Malaysia	• Keterikatan Tempat • Makna Tempat (Sense Of Place)	Promenad Tebing Sungai, Malaysia	• Mixed method	Makna Tempat
8	Dick, H.W. and Rimmer P.J. (1997) Beyond The Third World City : The New Urban Geography Of South-East Asia.	• Perkembangan kota-kota pada negara-negara ketiga mengarah ke globalisasi • Elemen-elemen utama pada kota-kota di Asia Tenggara	Kota-kota di Asia Tenggara	• Historis • Diakronik & sinkronik metode tissue analysis	Metode tissue analysis dan Diakronik-sinkronik Elemen Ruang Publik



Figure 2.2: The process of defining research gaps from several related literatures that discuss public space, morphology, tissue analysis, and the zoning hierarchy of public space.

2.3.2 Research Novelty

Referring to the descriptions of existing studies in the preceding sections, the novelty of this study will be based on the following points:

1. New contributions on the substantive side: namely the mapping of the relationship between research functions and forms of public space to the degree level of publicness in the area of Bandung city in the context of morphological aspects. As well as contributing to the elaboration of the architectural theoretical orientation used to map it

2. A new contribution to the methodological side: the elaboration of a theoretical framework complete with its operationalization

2.4 Research Theory

The previous discussion is about the study of relations based on the context of this research and the philosophical approach that became the basis and will be implemented in this research. Next will discuss the theories of architecture that support the approach Structuralist in this study.

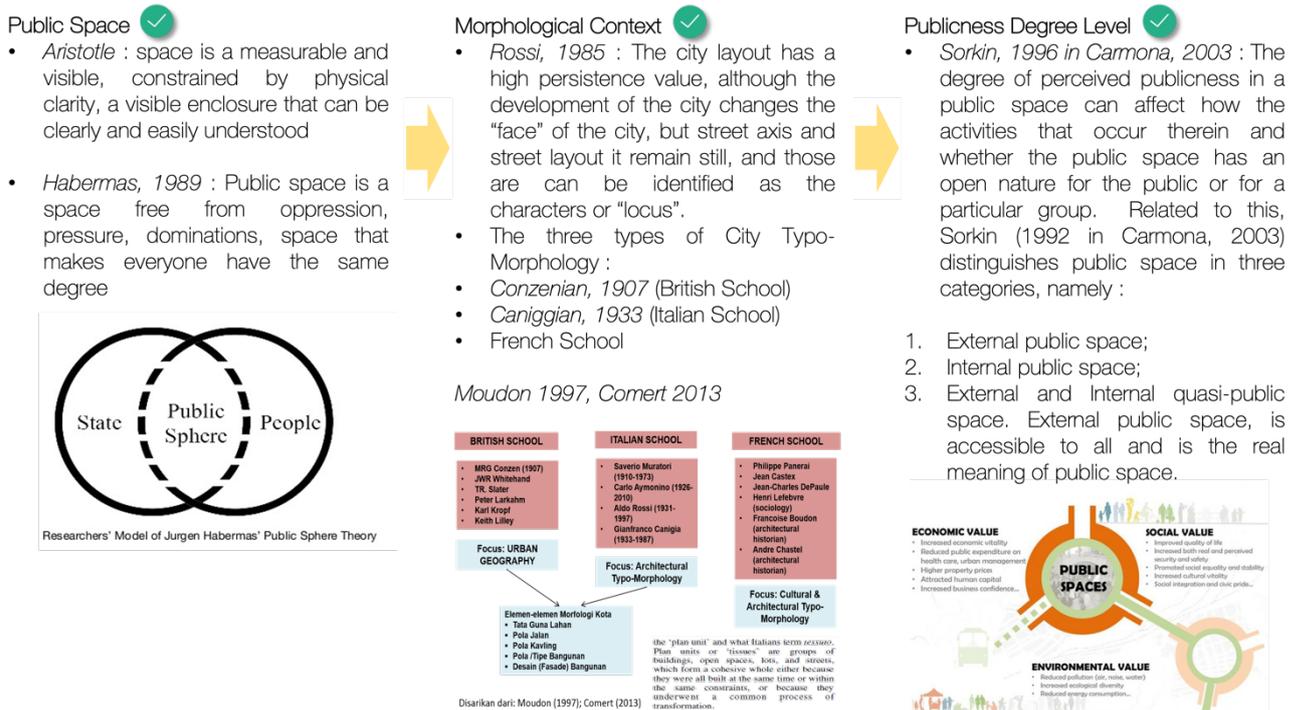


Figure 2.3: Diagram of the thought process in answering the question: What are the dominant aspects that influence the relationship between the morphological aspects of public space and its level of publicness in each case study?

2.4.1. **Public Space Theory**

In the context of social milieu and cultural symbolic public space is seen as the result of a process of social interaction which is then referred to as social space. The social process and the physical environment have a reciprocal dialectical relationship. The types of relationships are 1. the physical environment determines social interaction or vice versa; 2. humans choose the environmental settings they want; 3. Humans and the environment affect each other depending on the situation and conditions. The dynamics of the dialectical relationship are determined by the situation and individual characteristics, climate, character of society, and culture (Jon Lang, 1987; Carmona, 2003 and Haryadi, 2010).

Public space consists of a built environment and a natural environment (Carmona et al., 2008). Public space is a sign of unity between the built environment (physical setting) and the natural environment, then makes the interaction between humans and nature in a shared space. Interactions that occur in public spaces are basic human needs and motivate human behavior in reading the physical environment, and social, and cultural phenomena (behavioral mapping), according to their needs (Sari and Dwiarti, 2018). Needs and values are related to physical space and human behavior. The physical environment is formed to fulfill human needs and values (Rapoport, 1990). Needs are actions to perform activities, and values are ways to perform activities, by considering or reading the physical environment. Different cultural needs and (values) will affect comfort, safety, and well-being (Broadbent, 1990). The development of built environment public spaces is formed in two ways, namely built environment public spaces are developed by

the community gradually, and built environment public spaces are planned by urban designers. The existence of public spaces is carried out by the community in a gradual manner, so it has a close relationship with the development of public culture (Socio-cultural) of the local community (Sherly, 2012).

The public space of the built environment (physical setting) includes aspects of (1) Environment; (2) Site function; (3) Basic form of the site; (4) Surface material; (5) Surface character; and (6) Level of usability. The existence of public spaces (open and closed) as a means to serve the interests of all citizens as users with various activities, namely public and cultural interactions. Another discussion related to the function of Public Space is based on: (1) the intensity of activity and (2) the time of activity that takes place in public spaces. The existence of complete physical elements will support the ideal of public space because it can support the activities of citizens in public spaces will be maximized. Activities in public spaces that are supported by the availability of physical elements, can also be observed in the existence of places/locations that become the center of activity (communal points). At these communal points, there is a fairly effective interaction between humans. The utilization of public spaces (open and closed) in the built environment shows a shift for the sustainability and resilience of residents' activities (Lesmana D et al., 2021).

Public space (Latin: Publicus) is defined as a space belonging to the people, as a political unit, belonging to the state, accessible to the public, where