
NEW URBANISM AND URBAN DESIGN DIMENSION IMPLEMENTATION IN PUBLIC SPACE IN THE SIMPANG LIMA AREA, SEMARANG CITY

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ABSTRACT

New urbanism originally meant a reform movement and then developed into a new paradigm in urban design. However, recently researchers argued that the attractiveness of new urbanism has begun to diminish, so it has lost its significance. The research was conducted to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the Simpang Lima Area and Jalan Pahlawan Semarang when viewed using the theory of Urban dimension and New Urbanism so that it can be an evaluation for related parties. The steps taken in the study used three stages, namely the initial stage of description. At this time, the researcher describes what he saw, heard, and understood. For the first time, researchers get a glimpse of the results of the informants. Reduction stage. In this stage, researchers retrieve all the information from previous meetings to concentrate on one problem. Selection stage. At this stage, the researcher will detail the problem that is the focus, which will then be analyzed in more depth. The research location is at Simpang Lima, called the Pancasila Field, which is one of the Landmarks of Semarang City, in the form of an open space used by Semarang City residents for activities. The City of Semarang is synonymous with Simpang Lima because many significant events are held here; besides that, Simpang Lima is also the centre of the crowd of the City of Semarang. The final research results produce topics using the information to make new knowledge, hypotheses, or even theories.

Keywords: *new urbanism, urban design dimension, simpang lima*

INTRODUCTION

According to Trancik (1986), the urban (regional) design aims to organize the spaces within the City so that order, beauty, and a sense of well-being can be felt. However, the essential elements of the planning process are for analysis, identification, and reorganization, considering the main structure, specific characteristics, and existing

local support. According to Garnham (1985), every City or location has its uniqueness, such as the image of a city and a different identity for each City.

People need space to breathe, move, interact with other residents, socialize, and take a break from the pressures of living in urban areas. Now it has become wisdom that anyone can access public space, either individually or in groups (Gani, 2017). Usually, the purpose of urban development is built because it considers functional aspects. This design aspect is often used in designing large and modern cities (Zahnd, 1999, p. 182). Regional officials, whether large or small, have a vital role in the planning and development of a city (Sujarto, 1991, p. 12).

Public space is a public place that the community can use as a forum for positive activities such as for communities, individuals or special events (Carr, 1992). According to Buihardjo and Sujarto (2005), public space is a gathering place for group activities and joint exercises. The use of urban parks in several developed countries has changed its function, which was initially only a passive public space as a visual beauty; now, it is becoming more active in its use (Setiawan, 2017).

The potential use of public space tends to have few users and is not by its essential function (Puspasari, Ernawati, & Suryasari, 2015). Public space can be said to be good in terms of green open space and can increase the productivity of the population as a whole; the environment must be calm and comfortable with air temperature, air humidity, and noise; these are indicators of the welfare of a park (Prasetya & Hidayati, 2016).

The order of urban public space becomes a guideline for how people should use all types of public space, including roads, parks, gathering places, and basic transportation facilities (Shirvani. H, 1985). To create a well-built environment, all the physical elements of the City must work together with a proportional level of sensitivity to provide a positive response to human activities as users (Dewi, 2006). The four main elements of the city structure are Streets, Blocks, Buildings, and Public Meeting Spaces (Katz, 1994). Changing one element means breaking the next because all the current elements are closely related.

According to Rapoport (1977), the two main requirements for pedestrian space are space for movement and rest. The more active area of motion has walking activities and moves with little or slow intensity. Breakroom stasis includes sitting, eating, cycling, and observing objects. The existence of space for movement and rest areas around the starting point for pedestrians provides a boost due to the effect of comfort, especially for those with less stamina. The following factors affect the duration of pedestrian trips: time, accessibility, transportation and arrangement of public spaces. Pedestrian or pedestrian paths on small-scale city streets function as a link between the functions of one municipality and another, especially for trade, culture and settlement. Pedestrian paths are a critical transportation facility for making cities active (Spreiregen, 1965).

Simpang Lima, or Pancasila Field, is one of the Landmarks of Semarang City, the form of an open space used by Semarang City residents for activities. The City of Semarang is synonymous with Simpang Lima because many significant events are held here; besides that, Simpang Lima is also the centre of the crowd of the City of Semarang. During the day, it is dominated by the City Government Office functions; at night, the activity is mainly found in the gathering area for young people in the City

of Semarang. Jalan Pahlawan has two roads: the eastern part entering the Pleburan Village and the west entering the Mugassari Village.

New urbanism originally meant a reform movement and then developed into a new paradigm in urban design. However, researchers recently argued that the attractiveness of new urbanism has begun to wane, so it has lost its significance. The research was conducted to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the Simpang Lima Area and Jalan Pahlawan Semarang when viewed using the Urban dimension and New Urbanism theories so that it can be evaluated for related parties.

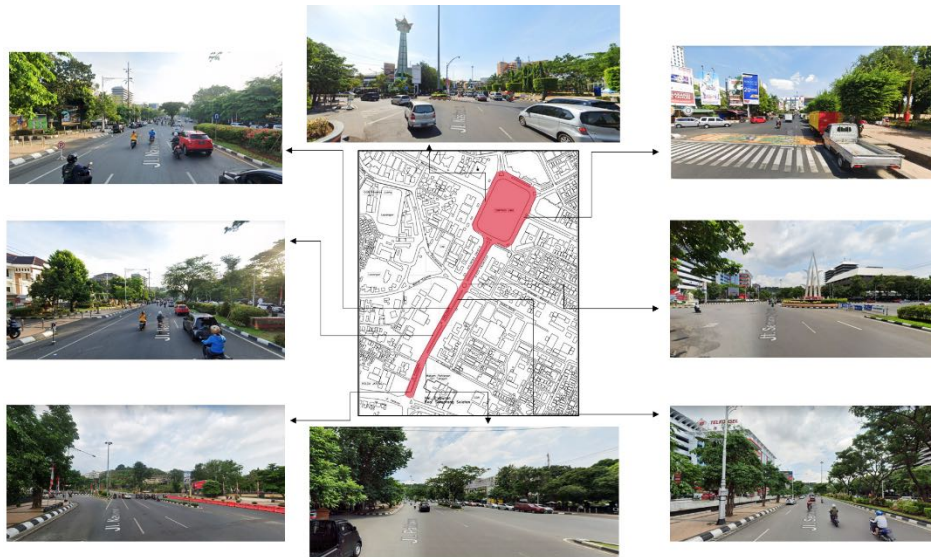


Figure 1. An overview of the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan

Source: personal analysis, 2022

Methods

Research conducted with qualitative steps usually takes place in a more extended environment because each research has the potential for change when the research is carried out. Even so, a study must understand every step of the research. There are three stages of qualitative research (Sugiyono, 2007):

- a. The initial stage of description. At this time, the researcher describes what he saw, heard, and understood. For the first time, researchers get a glimpse of the results of the informants.
- b. Reduction stage. In this stage, researchers retrieve all the information from previous meetings to concentrate on one problem.
- c. Selection stage. At this stage, the researcher will detail the problem that is the focus, which will then be analyzed in more depth. The result is a topic that is built using information that is used to generate some new knowledge, hypotheses, or even theories.

Data collection is an essential task for research because it will show the success or failure of the research. Therefore, data must be collected using collection

techniques. The collection method in this study was carried out in three stages, namely:

- a. The interview is a data collection technique that includes asking questions to respondents then the results obtained can be recorded, described or also recorded (Hasan, 2002, p. 85)
- b. Observation is a technique for collecting data by directly observing the studied object. According to Hasan (2002:86)
- c. Literature Review According to the literature review is carried out to increase knowledge about various concepts that will be used as a basis for consideration or as a guide in the analysis process (Martono, 2011: 97)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study uses two main theories, New Urbanism, a new era that changes the history of design concepts for the better, new urbanism in The Congress Of New Urbanism (1996) and Urban Design Dimensions. Carmona: 2003 explains that six urban dimensions view cities.

Urban Design Dimensions

1. Morphological Dimensions

History of Simpang Lima

The Simpang Lima area in 1914 was originally a swamp, then a world-scale event was held; it grew increasingly and became a square at the suggestion of Ir. Soekarno, in the 1980s, became the centre of Government and the centre of the economy of Semarang City.

History of the Path of the Hero

Jalan Pahlawan is an area that connects Upper Semarang with the city centre. In 1914 Jalan Pahlawan had the name Oei Tiong Ham Weg because Oei Tiong Ham Weg often held expos. From 1950-1960 it changed its name to Jalan Pahlawan. Elements that Affect the Morphology of the City

a. Land Use



Figure 2. An overview of the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan

Source: personal analysis, 2022

The function of buildings in the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan areas is dominated by commercial buildings such as offices, shopping centres and supermarkets.

b. Building Structure

The orientation of the buildings in the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan areas tends to lead directly to the main road. The location of Jalan Pahlawan stretches from the direction of JL. Diponegoro to Simpang Lima. The topography of the Simpang Lima area tends to be flat because it is located in the city centre, which has undergone many changes; the Jalan Pahlawan section between the Central Java Regional Police and the Heroes Cemetery has a higher topography because the road to Siranda is a hill.

c. Plots pattern

If you look at it only from the street, the Pahlawan area tends to have a grid-patterned shape because it has horizontal and vertical shapes when viewed from above. However, when shifting towards the intersection, it has a different type of road network, namely radial, as the Simpang Lima is the centre of all road activity around it.



Figure 3. An overview of the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan

Source: personal analysis, 2022

d. Path Pattern

The Simpang Lima area is the centre of Semarang City, so road access to the Simpang Lima area and Jalan Pahlawan can be reached from almost all roads in this area, along with access schemes to Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan.

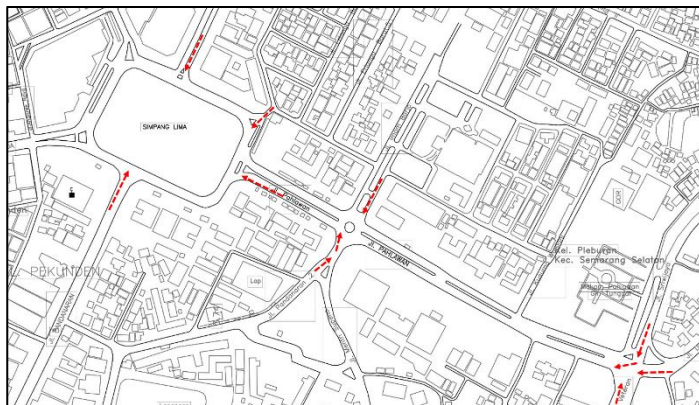


Figure 4. An overview of the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan
Source: personal analysis, 2022

2. Functional Dimensions

Commercial buildings sponsor the function of buildings in the Simpang Lima area and Jalan Pahlawan. The following is an overview of the building's functions:

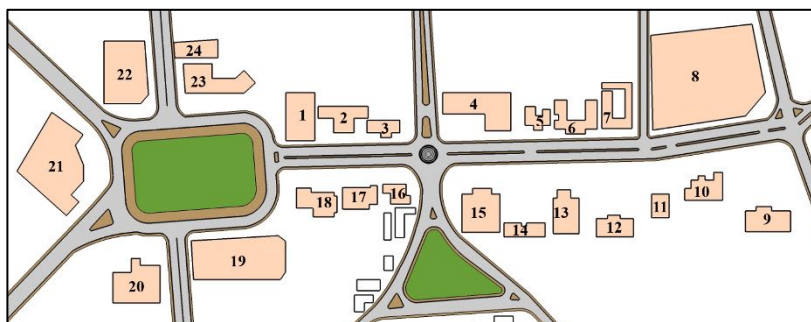


Figure 5. An overview of the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan
Source: personal analysis, 2022

Table 1. table of building names around the area

No.	Tabel 1
1.	Living plaza
2.	Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan
3.	Gedung Pramuka
4.	Kantor Telkomsel
5.	Kantor Dinas Sosial Jawa Tengah
6.	Kejaksaan Tinggi Jawa Tengah
7.	Dinas Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi Jawa Tengah
8.	Pemakaman Pahlawan Giri Tunggul
9.	Polda Jawa Tengah
10.	Pengadilan Tinggi Semarang
11.	Kantor Perhutani Jawa Tengah
12.	Kantor Perhutani Jawa Tengah

No.	Tabel 1
13.	Kantor SKPD Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan
14.	Kantor Gubernur Jawa Tengah
15.	Citibank Indonesia
16.	Bank Mandiri
17.	Bank Mandiri
18.	Kantor Indihome Telkom
19.	E-Plaza
20.	Masjid Baiturahman
21.	Mall dan Hotel Ciputra
22.	Plasa Simpang Lima
23.	Pertokoan
24.	Louis Kienne Simpang Lima

Source: personal analysis, 2022

a. Movement Aspects

Vehicle movement activities in the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan areas are as follows:

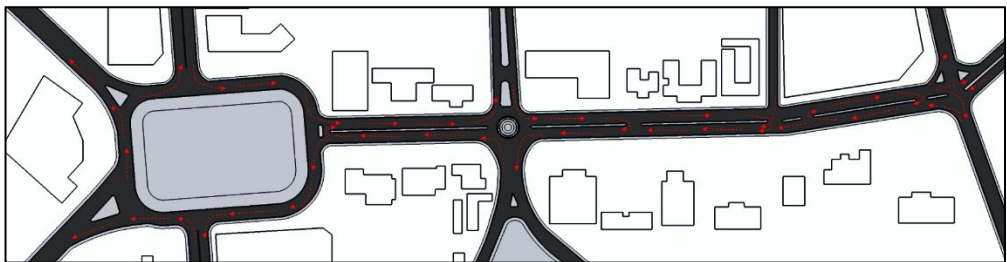


Figure 6. An overview of the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan

Source: personal analysis, 2022

b. Design Aspects of Human Places

The potential of the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan areas is quite significant because of their strategic location and the Government's attention to the image of the City, which is constantly being developed from year to year, making this area quite popular now.

c. Environmental Design Aspects

According to The Weather Channel, the City of Semarang, on November 13 2021, we had temperatures ranging from 31°C - 24°C, with rainfall of 42%, the humidity of 94% and wind speeds of 3 km/hour.

d. Design Aspects for a Healthier Environment

The environment owned in this area is a buoyant vessel for the community because the Government has provided facilities for sports, recreation, easy access, and

shaded pedestrians so that the image of the City given to the community is more positive.

e. Infrastructure Aspect

Infrastructure aspects in the form of drainage, trash cans, evacuation routes and clean and dirty water networks have been well planned by the Semarang City Government. This can be seen from the rarity of visible trash, drainage that does not smell, and evacuation areas in the event of a disaster, but recently the Simpang Lima area has experienced a new problem, namely flooding during heavy rains; this is due to a lack of water catchment areas in the city centre resulting in accumulation water on the ground.

3. Social Dimensions

On Sundays, the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan areas are used for the car-free day from 06.00 – 09.00 WIB. Aspects of the social dimension at Simpang Lima are dominated by recreational activities both during the day and at night; from morning to evening, the users are dominated by sports activities; there will be more visitors at night because there are family recreation facilities offered such as decorative bicycles, roller skates, cars that are many lights on the day so that it attracts visitors. Jalan Pahlawan has different activities during the day and night; during the day, it is dominated by office activities and at night, it is filled with young people hanging out along the street.

a. People and Space

The Simpang Lima area has a close relationship with the community because of the activities in the area; in addition, there are dining centres along the Simpang Lima area that surrounds this area which has been well packaged by the Semarang City Government, adding to the attractiveness of the community.

b. The public realm

There are two open space facilities or public spaces in this area, namely Simpang Lima and Taman Indonesia Kaya, the facilities offered are in the form of sitting areas, sports venues and recreation.

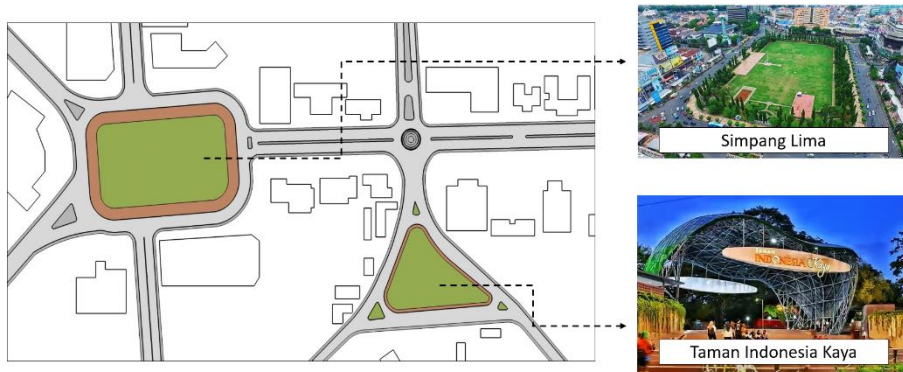


Figure 7. An overview of the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan
 Source: personal analysis, 2022

c. Neighbourhoods

The identity of the City image When some people hear the word Simpang Lima, they will immediately think about family recreation and Car Free Day; for the Jalan Pahlawan area, the image in the eyes of the public is in the form of its night activities which young people mostly dominate to buy some snacks or enjoy the night.

d. Safety and Security

The safety factor in the Simpang Lima area is not good because, at night, this area is used for recreation, such as cyclists, roller skates and decorative bicycles. However, there is no road barrier in the location of Simpang Lima, which is 80 cm higher than the road, which can endanger its users if they fall from the area will be directly on the highway.

e. Accessibility and exclusion

The Simpang Lima Square can be accessed from 4 roads: Jalan Pahlawan, Jalan A Yani, in front of the Ciputra Hotel, and Jalan Pandanaran. There are two forms of road access, namely the form of ramp stairs and stairs only; the following is the scheme and form of access to Simpang Lima Square; the red lines are ramps and stairs, for the blue citizen line, there are only stairs:

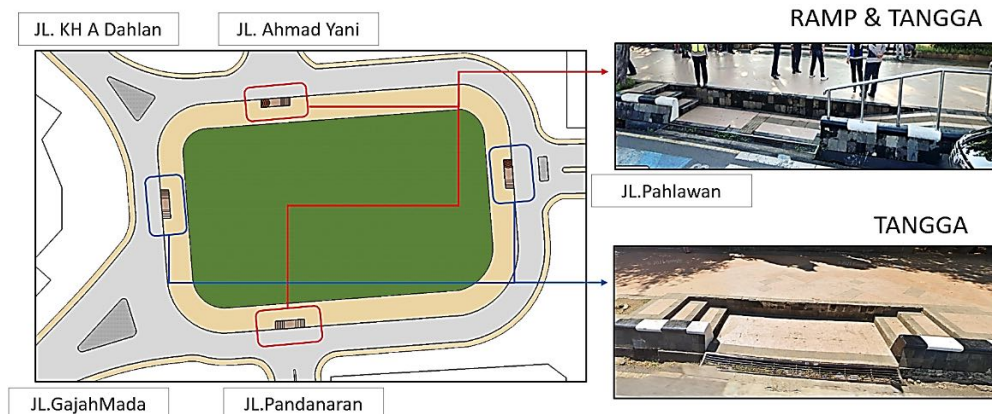


Figure 8. An overview of the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan
 Source: personal analysis, 2022

f. Equitable environments

The Government designed Simpang Lima with a Universal design in the form of an area that everyone and all groups can use. Providing ramp facilities to the Simpang Lima area, there is a guiding block and access to the sports field has a ramp for wheelchair users.

4. Visual Dimensions

Buildings with modern architectural concepts dominate the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan areas. Different building heights create a skyline in its environment, along with the skyline in the area based on the representation of the number of floors:

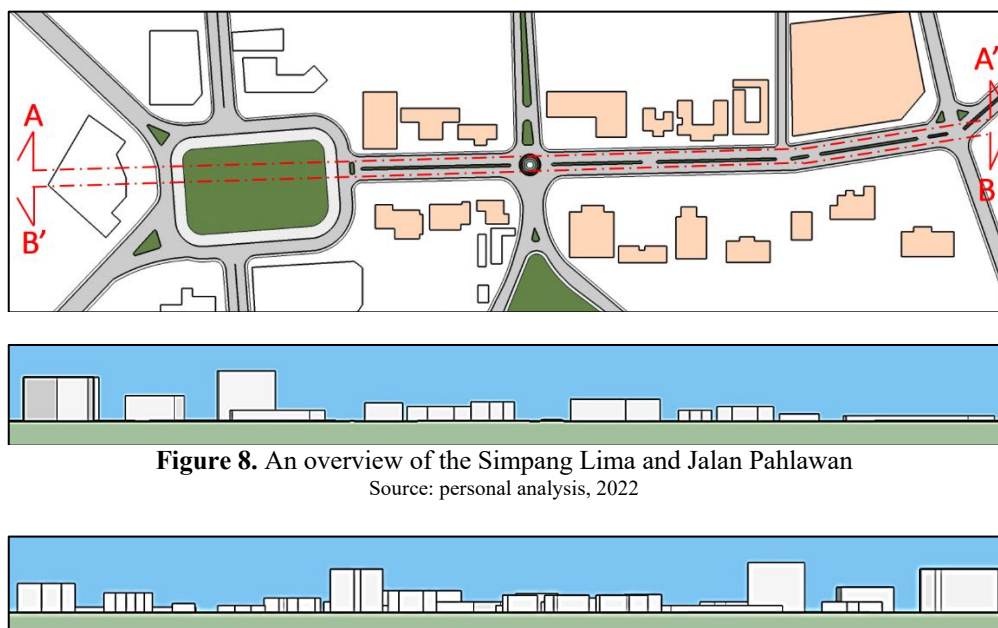


Figure 8. An overview of the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan
 Source: personal analysis, 2022

Figure 9. An overview of the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan

Source: personal analysis, 2022

a. Aesthetic Preferences

The main visual of the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan areas will be directly fixed on the tall buildings around the area; then, you can see the vegetation that is well cared for and designed by the city government.

b. Aesthetic Quality

The feeling of comfort in the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan areas can be felt because the thick vegetation shades the seats in this area so that the attribute aspects for the visitors are fulfilled to create a feeling of comfort for the visitors.

c. City Elements Design

This area has Positive spaces because there are clear restrictions on each of the area's functions, for example, a barrier between the road and the sidewalk, a barrier between the sports area and the field, and a barrier between the disabled and ordinary pedestrians.

d. Soft & Hard Material

Soft material elements in this area are in the form of vegetation that adorns urban areas, such as flowers and trees, then complex material elements in the form of facilities, such as chairs, trash cans, garden lights, roads and many more.

5. The Perceptual Dimension

The results of a short questionnaire that was carried out when they heard about Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan showed their perception would immediately think about night activities because the area tends to be more active at night and on weekends during car-free days so that perception will immediately pop up in people's minds when they think of this area.



Figure 10. Simpang Lima
Source: google.com



Figure 11. Pahlawan Steet
Source: personal documentation, 2022



Figure 12. Simpang Lima
Source: steetmit.com

a. Environmental Perceptions

The environmental perception of Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan towards the experience for their users is dominated by their night recreation, which can create a striking image of a city for each individual.

b. Site Construction

The bond between people and places that the urban design tried to create in the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan areas began to be seen with the development of time because the changes in characteristics in a better direction made sense of place began to become more visible compared to Simpang Lima 10 years ago.

c. Place Difference

The characteristics of the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan areas, mainly by Semarang residents, have their value compared to other areas, starting from essential activities that use this area a lot or night and day activities.

6. Temporal Dimension

The Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan areas are inseparable from the temporal activities of community activities such as trading activities, commemorations of holidays and other additional activities. On weekdays from the morning until late afternoon, the activities often encountered are busy office activities, then pedestrians and main streets tend to be quiet with activity and visitors. The main road will tend to be crowded in the afternoon before going home from work.

The pedestrian area will be more crowded at night; the peak is on Saturday night, with almost all the pedestrian areas on Jalan Pahlawan and Simpang Lima filled with visitors.

Every Sunday morning starting at 06.00 – 09.00, Jalan Pahlawan and Simpang Lima are closed to motorbikes and cars, used as a place for the people of Semarang City to exercise or just for recreation; this area will be filled with people who are jogging, exercising, cycling, buying food, clothing and other equipment.



Figure 13. Sports on the Pancasila Field

Source: pemkotsemarang.com

Time Lapse Simpang Lima



Figure 14. circa 1930
Source: pinterest.com



Figure 15. circa 1960
Source: pinterest.com



Figure 16. Circa 1970
Source: pinterest.com



Figure 17. Circa 1980
Source: pinterest.com



Figure 18. circa 1990
Source: pinterest.com



Figure 19. Circa 2010
Source: jateng.tribunews.com



Figure 20. circa 2016
Source: jateng.tribunews.com



Figure 21. Circa 2021
Source: Youtube.com

Time Lapse Pahlawan Street



Figure 22. circa 1920
Source: semarangtempoedoloe.com



Figure 23. Circa 1930
Source: semarangtempoedoloe.com



Figure 24. circa 1950
Source: semarangtempoedoloe.com



Figure 25. Circa 1950
Source: semarangtempoedoloe.com



Figure 26. circa 1977
Source: semarangtempoedoloe.com



Figure 27. Circa 2011
Source: personal analysis, 2022



Figure 28. circa 2021
Source: youtube.com

New Urbanism

a. Walkability

The concept of walkability in the Jalan Pahlawan area up to Simpang Lima has been implemented by the Semarang City Government; this area is also a strategic area adjacent to the government office centre, Taman Indonesia Kaya, Diponegoro University below, mosques, malls and also places to eat with a 10-minute travel time. - 20 minutes. Pedestrian facilities for ordinary people, such as shade, resting areas, sidewalks and trash cans, are adequate. However, it can be seen that in several places, the sidewalk floors are damaged, so disabled users will be quite disturbed in accessing them.

b. Connectivity

The Simpang Lima area and Jalan Pahlawan are the connecting areas and the centre of all activities in the City of Semarang; Jalan Pahlawan is the link between the Upper Semarang and Lower Semarang areas; this area is also a link with residential areas and surrounding facilities. The Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan areas are wide enough to allow 2-3 cars to pass. At the same time, this area is also a dense area of transportation, making it quite tricky to cross this area, so that it can be an evaluation of this.

c. Mixed Use And Diversity

This area is strategic because of access to several easy-to-reach facilities such as Citra Land Mall, Ciputra Hotel, Baiturrahman Mosque, Simpang Lima Culinary Area, SMK 7 Semarang School, and Government Office Areas. Diversity is related to users, where the Simpang Lima area is dominated by trade while the Jalan Pahlawan area is a government office area.

d. Mixed Housing

Mixed housing in the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan areas has diversity both physically and functionally. There are settlement functions from the lower to the upper class around the area, such as in the Pleburan Area, Taman Indonesia Kaya and the Seroja Area.

e. Quality Of Architecture And Urban Design

Formation of aesthetic characteristics. From a visual and aesthetic point of view, the Simpang Lima area has a beautiful face from year to year because of frequent renovations of building facades. At the same time, the Jalan Pahlawan area has a facade that tends to be less modern because the concept applied and the year the building was built are also factors.

f. Traditional Neighborhood Structure

Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan are the downtown areas of Semarang. This area also has a public area in the middle of the City's bustle, such as in Simpang Lima,

there is a public area in the field and for Jalan Pahlawan, there is Taman Indonesia Kaya; these two public areas also have various facilities such as an area sports, seating area, trash can, shade, and often used for music concerts or the like.

g. Density Increased

The Simpang Lima area and Jalan Pahlawan are in the City Center; the land in the city centre is limited, so it will be used as much as possible and make the area dense with buildings. There are almost no gaps between one building and another.

h. Smart Transportation

The use of Smart Transportation in the City of Semarang has yet to be innovated; the existing transportation is still conventional such as buses, cars, motorbikes, and bicycles. It also does not have a separate lane; it is still one with other transportation, which is also a problem because cyclists are often honked by users other ways and are considered to interfere with their journey.

i. Sustainable

The Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan areas have a high historical value because several buildings are over 50 years old. However, when viewed from an ecological aspect, the buildings do not apply the concept of ecology and lack green open space for water catchment areas, so this area often floods when it rains—high water intensity.

j. Quality Of Life

The quality of life in this area is upward because it is located in the city centre, so the building tax will be higher every year if it is located in an essential area in a city.

CONCLUSIONS

The history of Simpang Lima was originally in the form of a swamp because significant events were often held to develop this area, and President Soekarno decided to become a square so that its development would accelerate—history JL. Heroes began In 1914. Jalan Pahlawan was named Oei Tiong Ham Weg because Oei Tiong Ham Weg often held expos or exhibitions. However, from 1950 to 1960, the name of this area changed to Jalan Pahlawan.

The Simpang Lima area and Jalan Pahlawan primarily function as a place for commercial buildings; because of their strategic and busy location, the Semarang City government provides several favourable facilities for the community. The social aspect of the Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan areas arises because of a culinary centre around Simpang Lima and activities in the Simpang Lima field. A car-free day also influences social interaction. Commercial activities that exist in this area do not have an impact on aspects of social interaction.

The visual aspects in this area give a positive perception because the city area is clean, there is no pungent smell, the noise is still reasonable, and the vegetation is

arranged so that the visuals produced give a good impression. The results of a short questionnaire that has been carried out when people hear about Simpang Lima and Jalan Pahlawan will immediately think about night activities because these areas tend to be more active at night, at weekends and during car-free days.

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