



## Revitalization of the Way Halim Sports Activity Center through the SDGs Indicator Approach, Sustainable City Development (Goal Number 11)

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### ABSTRACT

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PKOR Way Halim has several supporting facilities including sports activities including the Youth Pledge Football Stadium, archery fields and mess fields, softball fields, jogging tracks, and others. Meanwhile, to support arts activities and cultural tourism, there are pavilions or replicas of traditional houses from districts/cities throughout Lampung Province, art markets, and others. However, as a public space, Way Halim PKOR has not fully fulfilled these aspects including accessibility for all, the unavailability of friendly facilities for women, children, the elderly, and disabilities, the arrangement of green open spaces that have not been maximized, and street vendors (PKL). that are less organized and uncontrolled, resulting in a decrease in environmental quality. This research is a type of field research, namely research that focuses on the results of collecting data from predetermined informants or sources. Data collection techniques used in the form of observation and documentation.

The results of the study indicate that there are several opportunities in the Way Halim PKOR revitalization effort through the SDG's goal approach number 11 including the accessibility of PKOR which is in regional circulation which can be an opportunity to introduce the area, as a regional scale trade and service area can create a complementary PKOR area, the existence of a program to improve the quality and quantity of athletes in Lampung Province can make PKOR a supporting facility, the lack of public space can make PKOR a significant public space for the City of Bandar Lampung, Lampung Province Regional Regulation which is strengthened by the Lampung Governor Regulation on the Architecture of Ornate Buildings Lampung can improve the visual and aesthetic quality of the PKOR building and environment.

### 1. Introduction

According to Carr (1992) public space is a space or place where people can carry out public activities/activities that are accessible to all and are not exclusive. Public space as a place for social interaction to occur, its existence cannot be separated from social dynamics and provides added value to the environment in terms of aesthetics, controlling air pollution, and as an image of a city. Aspects that need to be met for an area to be considered a public space are to fulfill accessibility for all (Name, 2019) and to consider meeting the needs of all levels of society, especially children, women, the elderly and people with disabilities (Purwanto: 2008). The criteria for a successful public space is to consider aspects of accessibility, compatible, view, identity, sense, and comfort (Shirvani in Samosir: 2016).

As a public space in Lampung Province, in the Lampung Province Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) 2009-2029 the Way

Halim Cultural and Sports Center (PKOR) has become one of the strategic public spaces for environmental and social interests. Meanwhile, based on the RTRW of Bandar Lampung in 2011-2030, PKOR Way Halim is designated as a Non-Green Open Space (RTNH) with a Plasa typology which will have a function for socializing and in an emergency it can be used as a natural disaster evacuation room.

PKOR Way Halim is located on Jalan Sultan Agung, Way Halim, Bandar Lampung. It has an area of 209,970 m<sup>2</sup> (20,997 hectares) with a peak number of visitors on Sundays ranging from 2500 to 3000 people. Apart from being a sports center, people visit PKOR Way Halim to carry out social activities by spending time with family and friends, as a place for art and cultural tourism, as well as economic activities.

To support sports activities, PKOR Way Halim has several supporting facilities including the Youth Pledge Football Stadium, archery fields and mess, softball fields, jogging tracks,

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and others. Meanwhile, to support arts activities and cultural tourism (Martinus, 2021), there are pavilions or replicas of traditional houses from districts/cities throughout Lampung Province, the Lampung Arts Council Room, and an art market. As a social space, PKOR Way Halim is often visited by families to spend weekends, by utilizing green open spaces, namely the Way Halim City Forest Park which is equipped with a pond/infiltration pond, and a meeting room/hall. To support economic activity, there are places for economic activities for the MSME sector (small and micro-enterprises), namely trade/culinary facilities and agate centers.

However, as a successful public space, Way Halim PKOR has not fully fulfilled these aspects, including accessibility for all and convenience. As a center for sports activities, facilities and infrastructure are not sufficient so that the utilization of facilities and infrastructure is carried out during certain events that require these facilities. The variety of activity facilities is also still a bit unable to accommodate the current trend of sports development for the youth segment such as skating, wall climbing, biking, and so on.

In supporting social activities for gathering, meeting, and recreation, based on visitor satisfaction studies on the sports activity center (Way Halima) as a public space, the facilities and infrastructure are also not adequate to accommodate the needs related to the number of visitors and facilities that are friendly to women, children, elderly, and disabled. These facilities include public toilets which only consist of 2 male toilets and 2 female toilets, there are no religious facilities, as well as limited parking spaces and parks. Public toilet facilities have not considered accessibility and comfort, toilets have not been accessible to all, especially women, children, the elderly, and the disabled, the toilet ratio is not sufficient for the number of visitors who come, the toilet door is not accessible to wheelchair users, and there is no portable toilet (still using squat toilets), the unavailability of hand rails for persons with disabilities, and toilets that are not equipped with braille. PKOR Way Halim also does not have roads that are accessible to persons with disabilities such as guiding blocks and ramps. In this area, there are no functional and characteristic street furniture elements that characterize this area. In addition, other facilities that are not yet friendly to women and children are the absence of lactation rooms and children's play areas.

Green open space is also still very minimally arranged, especially in supporting community activities during the day that require cool air. Most of the plants in this area are in the form of guide plants with palm and shade plants. However, this type of shade plant does not have a wide canopy so it is less effective in providing a shady effect. For shrubs and ornamental plants are also still very minimal. On the western side of the area there are still many areas that are unorganized and filled with wild bush plants. Meanwhile, for grass plants as soil surface coatings, there is still minimal maintenance. In support of comfort and beauty, the available trash cans are also very minimal, so that waste is managed by dumping it in the north side of the area which has an adverse effect on the area in the form of an uncomfortable smell and view. Meanwhile, at some points there are hawker stalls (PKL) with permanent building conditions. Some roads do not yet have a structured and integrated drainage network.

The infrastructure network in the PKOR area includes electricity network (with poles), street lighting and telephone network. This network is installed using poles (above the ground). This condition gives a less aesthetic visual effect.

Apart from being a center for sports and social activities, PKOR is also directed as a center for improving the quality of

Lampung arts and culture with the establishment of the Lampung Arts Council room, traditional house pavilion, and an art market. This area is also periodically used for exhibition activities such as the Lampung Fair. However, Lampung arts and culture are still felt to be very poorly developed and have not become a leading tourist destination for Lampung Province (Muhammad, 2012).

As a means of recreation and sport, Way Halim PKOR encourages economic activity, marked by the presence of several street vendors (PKL) kiosks. Street vendors are actually also a generator that causes this area to be visited by the people of Lampung. The types of goods and merchandise offered by street vendors are very affordable and become entertainment for the lower middle class community. However, the development of street vendors in the PKOR Way Halim area is not well organized and uncontrolled, resulting in a decrease in environmental quality, causing the area to have poor visual quality and tend to be slums.

Based on the background and problems above, the Way Halim PKOR area as a public space in Lampung Province requires improving the quality of facilities and infrastructure as well as developing public spaces that are comfortable, friendly and easily accessible to all, especially women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1 Overview of Green Open Space

Extreme poverty is often concentrated in urban areas, and national and municipal governments are struggling to accommodate the growing population in these areas. Creating a safe and sustainable city means ensuring access to safe and affordable housing (Zulmiftahul, 2020), as well as improving slum settlements. It also involves investing in public transport, creating green spaces for the public, and improving urban planning and governance that is inclusive and inclusive.

Sustainable urban living is one of the 17 Global Goals set out in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. And an integrated approach is essential for progress across all goals (Nugroho, 2009)

### 2.2 Overview of the Sustainable Development Goals Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements)

The characteristics of Sustainable Cities and Settlements based on the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (Kamalia, 2021) are as follows:

1. Ensure access for all to decent, safe, affordable housing and basic services, and manage slum areas.
2. Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improve traffic safety, in particular by expanding the reach of public transport, paying special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and persons old.
3. Strengthen inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, sustainable and integrated settlement management planning in all countries.
4. Promote and maintain world cultural heritage and world natural heritage.
5. Significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected, and substantially reduce the economic

loss relative to global GDP caused by disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

6. Reduce per capita adverse urban environmental impacts, including by paying special attention to air quality, including the handling of municipal waste.
7. Provide public spaces and green open spaces that are safe, inclusive and easily accessible, especially for women and children, the elderly and people with disabilities.
8. Support economic, social and environmental links between urban, suburban and rural areas by strengthening national and local development planning.
9. Substantially increase the number of cities and settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and planning on inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, as well as developing and implementing holistic disaster risk management on all fronts, in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
10. Provide support to least developed countries, through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings, using local materials.

### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Locations and Samples

The location of the research was carried out at PKOR Way Halim located on Jalan Sultan Agung, Way Halim, Bandar Lampung.

#### 3.2 Types of Research and Nature of Research

This research is a type of field research, namely research that focuses on the results of collecting data from predetermined informants or sources.

#### 3.3 Method of collecting data

Data collection techniques in the field that will be carried out are as follows:

##### 1. Observation

Observation is a data collection technique that has specific characteristics when compared to other techniques, namely interviews and questionnaires.

##### 2. Documentation

Documentation is a technique of collecting data through archives and including books related to research problems. This documentation method is used to collect data sourced from documents that are within the scope of the Lampung Provincial Government and Bandar Lampung City Government.

### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Some that have been successfully mapped will become strengths in the effort to revitalize PKOR Way Halim including the following:

- a. There is already a government policy to provide public space, the planning already exists and has been included in the regional planning document (clear legal standing);

- b. PKOR area in the RTRW of Lampung Province 2009-2029 and RTRW of Bandar Lampung City 2011-2030;
- c. The location of the PKOR area is very strategic in terms of access and achievement;
- d. The intensity of land use is still low, thus opening up opportunities for various structuring concepts;
- e. The land use of the area is still in accordance with the main designation of the area, namely as a center for sports activities, arts and culture and public spaces.

Meanwhile, the weaknesses in the Way Halim PKOR revitalization effort include the following:

- a. Green management in areas that are not well managed;
- b. The condition of the circulation spaces that have not integrated the interconnection, typology and quality of the pavement;
- c. The visual and aesthetics of building and environmental elements are still minimal, so that the characteristics are not yet visible;
- d. The variety of activity facilities that are still small, has not accommodated the development trend of other sports such as sports games for the current youth segment (skating, wall climbing, biking, jogging, etc.);
- e. Inadequate supporting facilities for culinary tourism, both the variety of food and the quality of the space;
- f. The emergence of street vendors who are not controlled and well organized, causing the area to have poor visual quality and tend to be slums;
- g. Insufficient solid waste management has resulted in the occurrence of waste accumulation spots in the area's lost space.

Opportunities in the effort to revitalize PKOR Way Halim include the following:

- a. Participation of other stakeholders (business world, community, community);
- b. Regional circulation that crosses the PKOR area can be an opportunity to introduce the area;
- c. The policy of the Bandar Lampung City Government which stipulates the area around the PKOR as a regional-scale trade and service area can create a complementary PKOR area with this;
- d. Programs to improve the quality and quantity of athletes in Lampung Province can make PKOR a supporting facility;
- e. The development of Lampung's arts and culture through performing arts can make PKOR a forum for the development of Lampung arts and culture, becoming one of Lampung's tourist destinations;
- f. The lack of public space in Bandar Lampung City can make PKOR one of the significant public spaces for Bandar Lampung City;
- g. The Lampung Provincial Regulation which is strengthened by the Lampung Governor's Regulation on the Lampung Ornate Building Architecture can improve the visual and aesthetic quality of the PKOR building and environment.

The challenges in the effort to revitalize PKOR Way Halim include the following:

- a. Only enjoyed by a group of people;
- b. existing functions in the area must be able to accommodate needs on a wider scale, not just meeting the needs of the city of Bandar Lampung;

- c. Regional structuring policy by the Bandar Lampung City Government which does not consider the role of Way Halim PKOR in the development of the city;
- d. On the other hand, the development of trade and service functions can put pressure on the region due to the higher economic value of land;
- e. The location of PKOR which is on a regional route and has a high level of accessibility can cause over activity and over capacity in the area;
- f. Increased PKOR activity can affect the function of settlements on the eastern side of the area. The role of the Provincial Government in the joint management of PKOR Way Halim.

The steps taken in revitalizing Way Halim PKOR by taking into account the following:

1. Changing institutional mindsets about inclusive public spaces;
2. Produce an innovation in the management of inclusive public spaces;
3. Produce a pattern of collaboration in the management of inclusive public spaces.

A. The Role of the Lampung Provincial Government in the Way Halim PKOR Co-Management:

- Preparation of program proposals to the center;
- Dissemination and training at the provincial level;
- Preparation of provincial fund sharing;
- Implementation of physical activities;
- Implementation of coordination and supervision at the provincial level;
- Action plans to districts/cities;
- Monitoring and evaluation of programs and benefits at the provincial level.

The related Local Government Offices are:

- Provincial Planning and Development Agency
- City Planning and Development Agency
- Provincial Irrigation and Settlement Service
- Provincial Highways Office
- City Public Works Department
- City Transportation Service
- City Planning Office
- Department of Hygiene and Landscaping
- Department of culture and tourism
- Disaster management Agency
- Lampung Province Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service
- Provincial Office of Cooperatives and SMEs
- Lampung Province Youth and Sports Office

B. The Role of the City Government of Bandar Lampung in the Joint Management of Way Halim PKOR:

- Identification related to compliance with spatial planning and related permits.
- PKOR Way Halim is an area that belongs to the Lampung Provincial Government.

C. The Role of the Community in the Way Halim PKOR Co-Management:

- The community can make suggestions in determining the location and technical assistance in the use of space.
- The community can maintain, maintain and improve the sustainability of the area's environmental functions.

- The community can supervise the utilization of regional space, including providing information or reports on the implementation of the use of regional space
  - The community can provide thought assistance or considerations for controlling the use of regional space and improving the quality of regional space utilization
- The Role of the Private in the Joint Management of PKOR Way Halim

- D. The business world participates in land provision, funding assistance, planning, implementation and management of the area.

## 5. Conclusion

PKOR as a public space where all Lampung people carry out social, artistic and cultural activities, as well as sports requires facilities that pay attention to accessibility for all and are friendly to women, children, the elderly, and disabilities. The development of facilities and infrastructure needs to pay attention to the special needs of women, children, the elderly and disabled, such as the provision of roads, toilets, lactation rooms, playgrounds, ramps, guiding blocks, and others.

Furthermore, as a place for developing MSMEs (most of the actors in the informal employment sector are women) that can increase women's contribution to the economy, in addition to the existence of a forum for community activities, it can expand women's access in the arts, culture, creative economy, sports, and policy making sectors. With the revitalization successfully carried out, it is expected that:

1. Changes in the perspective of local governments in realizing inclusive public spaces;
2. Compilation of alternative collaborations in the use of the public sector;
3. The creation of collaboration in the management of inclusive public spaces.

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