

Dynamics of Function and Activity of Organic Public Space at Nunbaun Sabu Beach, Kupang City

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Abstract : Public open spaces (POS) in coastal areas often develop organically without formal planning, yet play a critical role in the social life of urban communities. This study examines the transformation of the organic public open space at Nunbaun Sabu Beach, Kupang City, Indonesia. The aim of this research is to identify the factors driving the functional transformation of this coastal space and the patterns of social activities occurring within it. A qualitative approach was adopted, using case study methodology, including field observations and in-depth interviews. The findings indicate that the space has shifted from parking lot for churchgoers to a public social space for recreation and social interactions. The transformation is largely driven by the construction of a coastal defense wall (500 meters long), which provided a sense of safety and enhanced the area's attractiveness for social activities. The beautiful sunset view further entices visitors to engage in activities such as resting, gathering, and enjoying the natural scenery. This study also emphasizes how physical infrastructure, such as the coastal defense wall and the sunset view, plays a critical role in the transformation of this organic public open space, as framed by Michel de Certeau's theory of space manipulation and Lefebvre's theory of the production of space. The findings offer valuable insights for urban planning that is more responsive to organically developed public spaces.

Keywords: Organic Public Space, Coastal Space, Functional Transformation, Social Activity, Nunbaun Sabu

INTRODUCTION

In life urban, space open public play role crucial Not only functioning as place recreation but also as a container that facilitates existence connection social between individual (Yulia Pratiwi, 2016). Next the same statement also Open Space public is a place that can utilized by the community for various activity social and recreational, as well as play a role important in determine life social society (Salshabila et al., 2021). In various city coast including Kupang, space open often not utilized optimally, and more Lots functioning for need practical like land parking or use commercial others. In fact, the area coast own potential big for develop become room supportive social quality life public through activity recreational and social (Ugrasena, et al., 2020).

One of example real from transformation function room can see on the Nunbaun Sabu Coast, Kupang. The previous space only used For parking church now transform in a way

organic become room active social, especially in the afternoon until Evening Day. Change This happen after construction wall retainer waves in 2010, which were initially intended for protect road from the crashing of the sea water. The presence of a sunset view at the location This the more interesting visitors for gather, rest, and enjoy view nature.

Phenomenon This show How room open coast, although no planned for function social, can develop become important space for public along with activity social issues that appear in it, though no designed formally, changes function room This reflect How room open coast can transform with follow need social and interaction community. Habraken give his views that all activities carried out by humans own deep meaning and things can also be become agreement from groups certain. This section also includes inside it how they get, maintain as well as adapt room the in a way physique as well as psychological (Habraken, 2000).

Based on Jan Gehl's theory (2010) in "*Life Between Buildings*", space open the ideal public should be support interaction natural social, which is reflected in the Nunbaun Sabu Coast, where the space the changed become place gather and interact (Henri Lefebvre, 1991) in "*The Production of Space*" also emphasizes that room is not static, but rather product social influenced by dynamics society and conditions physical surroundings room said (William H. Whyte, 1980), further emphasized that physical elements such as accessibility and views play a significant role in supporting social activities. Therefore, this study aims to delve deeper into the changing spatial functions and social activities developing on the Nunbaun Sabu Coast, as well as the factors supporting this transformation.

RESEARCH METHOD

Study This use approach qualitative with design studies case For analyze change function room open and activity social on the Nunbaun Sabu Coast, Kupang City . This area chosen Because show change significant functional, from land parking church become room social open used For various activity social community, especially in the afternoon until Evening day . Research This aiming For identify driving factors transformation function room as well as pattern activity social development in space.

Data collection was carried out through observation field and interview in depth . Observation field done For take notes condition physique space and pattern use space at different times, with focus on the afternoon until Evening day, when room this is the most used by the community For gather and enjoy view. In addition, the interview deep done with visitors, street vendors, and residents around For dig understanding about perception they to

change function space and how they utilise room the For activity social . Secondary data like document planning and archiving related also used For give context more carry on about policies that affect room.

Data collected analyzed with use method analysis thematic. Analysis process This involving organizing data based on themes the main thing that appears, such as function space, activity social, and influence infrastructure to use space. Data triangulation was performed For ensure accuracy results study with compare findings from observation, interviews, and secondary data. With approach this, research aiming For give a better picture clear about How room open the coast that is not planned For objective social can develop become room active social, as well as How infrastructure physique play a role in support change.

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Study This adopt a number of theory main For understand How room open public, especially on the Nunbaun Sabu Coast, is developing in a way organic and changing its function based on need social and conditions existing physical (Jan Gehl, 2010) in his work *"Life Between Buildings"* to argue that room open public No only just element physical in the city, but must can support interaction natural social. Open space good public should capable accommodate various activity humans, such as walking, talking, and resting together. Activities This, according to Gehl, encourages creation interaction sustainable social. In the context of Nunbaun Sabu Coast, Gehl's theory explains How area the coast that was originally only functioning as place parking now transform become room more social dynamic. Visitors who come For enjoy the sunset and the view sea often involved in conversation light and interactive One each other, creating activity more social intensive, especially in the afternoon until Evening day.

Henri Lefebvre, 1991 in *"The Production of Space"* explain that room is product social that continues develop and are influenced by interactions public with condition physical surroundings. Lefebvre argues that room is not static, but rather dynamic and changing in accordance with practice existing social. In this case This, Nunbaun Sabu Beach Coastline is transformed from the space that was originally only used For parking become room social living public, thanks to change infrastructure - driven social existing physical, such as wall retainer waves and views interesting nature. Changes function This reflect How room open can develop in a way organic along with need social society that continues develop .

William H. Whyte's theory (1980) in *The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces* emphasizes the importance of physical elements such as accessibility, shade, and views in supporting social activities in open spaces. Whyte argued that the design of open spaces can facilitate natural social interactions, encouraging visitors to stay longer and engage with each other. On the coast of Nunbaun Sabu Beach, although the space tends to be underused during the midday heat, the presence of the wave-retaining embankment, which serves as seating, and the view of the sunset become important elements that support social interaction in the afternoon. Pathway lighting, which illuminates the area from the afternoon until evening, also plays a significant role in extending the time the space is used, increasing the sense of security, and enabling visitors to remain in the area for longer.

In addition, Michel de Certeau's theory (1984) in *The Practice of Everyday Life* highlights the importance of users' roles in manipulating spaces according to their social needs. Although the coast of Nunbaun Sabu Beach was not originally designed for social purposes, the community has, in a spontaneous manner, adapted the space for social activities. They make use of the wave-retaining embankment as seating for gathering, talking, and resting, which makes the space more dynamic and integrated with their social life.

These theories provide a comprehensive framework for understanding how an open space, initially not intended for social purposes, can evolve into an active social space. This transformation is influenced by the interaction between the public and the existing physical infrastructure, as well as by time and the changing social needs over time.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results and Findings

The research location is situated on Jalan M. Praja, which connects the main route between Tenau and Kupang City Center, offering good accessibility. This road divides two areas: to the north, facing the sea coast, and to the south, the GMIT Bait El Nunhila Church. Before the construction of the wave-retaining wall in 2010, the coastal area was often submerged during the rainy season or strong winds. After the development of the wall, the area became safer and has since evolved into an open social space. Initially used as a parking lot for the church, this area now functions as a gathering place for enjoying the sunset, especially in the afternoons and evenings.

The selection of this location for the study is based on the organic changes in the function of the space. Although it was not initially planned as an open public space, it has now become a living social space, exhibiting dynamic social interactions, particularly related to the influence of time on social activities that take place there.



Figure 1. Research Area Map Coast Front Church Baitel Nunhila

From the results observations at the location, then the research results are divided into important points, namely:

Conditions Physical and Spatial Infrastructure

The research location is situated on Jalan M. Praja, which has good accessibility and is easily reachable by general vehicles. Located along the coastline, this area is prone to sea water splashes and flooding during the rainy season or strong winds. In 2010, a 500-meter wave-retaining wall was constructed to protect road users. In addition to serving as a physical protector, this wall is also used as a parking area for the congregation of GMIT Bait El Nunhila Church. Currently, this area has become a favorite spot for visitors, especially in the afternoons and evenings, where people take advantage of the embankment as seating to enjoy the sea view and sunset.

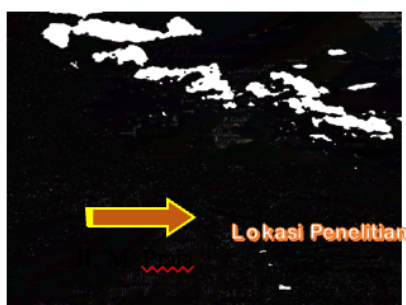


Figure 2. There are 3 points street lights (Lighting)



Figure 3. Location directly adjacent to Jl. M. Praja



Figure 4. As a parking lot of the GMIT Bait El Church



Figure 5. The breakwater is used as a place to sit and relax.



Figure 6. Sunset view at the location

Table 1. Conditions Physical and Spatial Infrastructure on the coast of Nunbaun Sabu Beach

Element Physique	Description	Impact to Use of Space
Road Access	Jl. M. Praja is road main crossing exactly side by side with location object	1. Kupang City Road – Tenau 2. Direct access to location study
Wall Retainer Wave	Construction of the wall retainer wave 500 meters long	1. Give protection physique against sea water and waves 2. As comfortable seating for visitors .
Street lights	Light road there are 3 points lights available on site	Give lighting for visitors who are alive from 17.00 to morning day .
View (Sun Set and Sea view)	View beautiful sea and sunset from throughout coast .	Become Power pull main for visitors For visiting and doing activities social in space open .
Facility Street Vendor	n't any facility official, but street vendors start selling along area coast .	Turning on room with activity economy, such as sell buy food and drink, as well as enrich dynamics social events that occur .

Use of Space Based on Time

Observations on the Nunbaun Sabu Coast show that the use of the space is highly dependent on time. In the morning until the afternoon (06:00–15:00), the area tends to be quiet, with visitors mostly stopping briefly or parking. On Sundays or during certain events, the area becomes more active.



Figure 7. Research location from 06:00 to 15:00.



Figure 8. Research location from 05:00 to 18:00.



Figure 9. Research location from 18:00 to 22:00.

Initially, the area was used as a parking lot for the church congregation. However, starting at 15:00, the coastal area transforms into a busy social space, with visitors coming to enjoy the sunset. Social activities such as gathering, talking, and resting become more dominant until the evening (22:00), with visitors utilizing the embankment as seating to enjoy the atmosphere. Time is the main factor influencing the space usage pattern, with peak usage occurring in the afternoon and evening.



Figure 10. Condition of the research location which functions as a church parking lot.

Activities Social Events That Happened

Field observations show that social activities on the Nunbaun Sabu Coast have developed beyond its original function as a parking space. Visitors often gather, talk, and rest while enjoying the sunset and the sea view. Additionally, this area has also started to be utilized by street vendors who sell food and drinks, especially in the afternoon and evening, coinciding with the increasing number of visitors. These social activities not only involve interactions between individuals but also include economic activities, such as selling, which support the sustainability and development of social activity in this open coastal space.

Table 2 Activities Social Events that Occur on the Coast of Nunbaun Sabu Beach

Activity Type	Frequency Activity	Peak Time Activity	Information
Get Together and Talk	Tall	Afternoon to evening (15:00-22:00)	Visitors gather along embankment and some standing For rest, talk, and enjoy atmosphere .
Enjoying the Sunset	Tall	Afternoon (15:00-18:00)	Most frequent activities done is enjoy sunset view along coast .
Rest	Currently	Afternoon to evening (15:00-22:00)	Many visitors come For rest on the embankment and enjoy view .
Selling (Street Vendor)	Currently	Afternoon to evening (15:00-22:00)	Street vendors selling food and Drink to visitors who come For enjoy atmosphere .

Public Response to Change Function of Space

The observation results show that social activities on the Nunbaun Sabu Coast are most intense in the afternoon, especially between 15:00 and 18:00, when visitors come to enjoy

the sunset and the sea view. Visitors feel safer due to the presence of the wave-retaining wall, which enhances accessibility and convenience for gathering. Street vendors also experience a positive impact, with an increase in the number of visitors supporting buying and selling activities. Local residents feel more connected to this space, which is now functioning not only as a recreational area but also as a social space that supports the local economy.

Table 3. Public Response to Change Function of Space

Participant	Response Change Function of Space	Benefits Felt	Information
Visitors	Positive	More safe and comfortable enjoy the view, especially the sunset.	Visitors feel room social open This more accessible and comfortable .
Street Vendor	Positive	Increase income Because increasing visitors .	Trader feel more easy selling Because many people gathered .
Local people	Positive	More access good and more connected with room social .	Residents feel room Coast now more accompanied and giving opportunity interaction social

Table 4. Level of Public Satisfaction with Change Function of Space

Participant	Satisfaction Level	Reason
Visitors	Very satisfied	More space safe, comfortable and accessible with view beautiful .
Street Vendor	Satisfied	Amount visitors increase, income increase .
Local people	Satisfied	More easy access space and enjoy interaction more social Good .

Interaction Social in Coastal Open Spaces

Social interactions on the Nunbaun Sabu Coast occur spontaneously. Visitors often engage in light conversations, whether with family, friends, or strangers, especially while enjoying the view. The embankment, used as seating, makes this space a social hub that supports social cohesion. Although lacking formal facilities, this area has developed into an important gathering place, thanks to its accessibility and the beautiful views that encourage social interaction within the community.

Table 5. Type of Activity Social Based on Interaction

Activity Type Social	Participant Involved	Frequency	Peak Time	Information
Get Together and Talk	Visitors, family, friends	Tall	Afternoon to evening (15:00-22:00)	The most common activities, occur throughout embankment .
Enjoying the Sunset	Visitors, family, friends	Very high	Afternoon (15:00-18:00)	Most favorite activity, used For enjoy view .

Activity Type Social	Participant Involved	Frequency	Peak Time	Information
Rest	Visitors, family	Currently	Afternoon to evening (15:00-22:00)	Many visitors come to sit back and relax .
Selling (Street Vendor)	Street vendors, visitors	Currently	Afternoon to evening (15:00-22:00)	Activity economy develop side by side with interaction social .

RESEARCH DISCUSSION

Based on results observations and findings study This analyzed use relevant theories with objective research, which is divided in three points main, namely :

Public Open Space Theory and Dynamics Use of Space

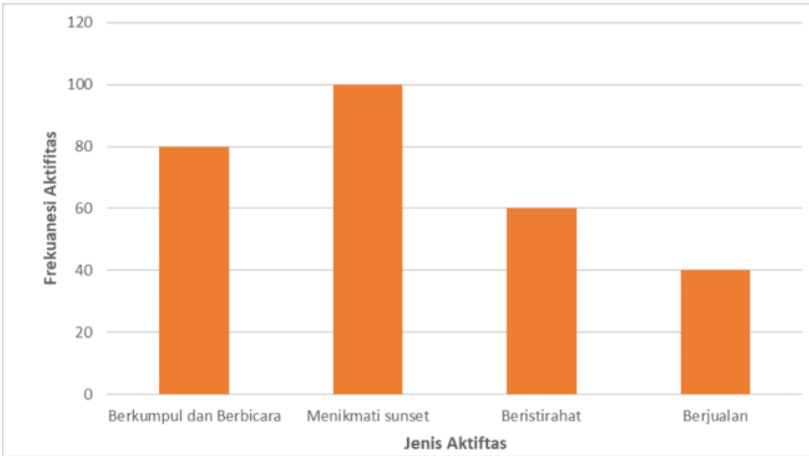
Public open spaces play an important role in urban and coastal public life, not only as recreational areas but also as spaces that support social interaction between individuals and various social activities. An interesting phenomenon occurs when spaces that were originally not designed for social purposes develop organically to fulfill the community's needs. The coast of Nunbaun Sabu Beach is an example of how a space that was initially used for church parking has now transformed into an active public social space, especially in the afternoon and evening.

According to Jan Gehl's theory (2010), in *Life Between Buildings*, Gehl states that public open spaces must be more than just physical elements; they must support sustainable social activities. A good space accommodates activities such as walking, talking, and resting together, which naturally encourages social interaction. In the context of Nunbaun Sabu Beach, this theory explains how a space originally used for parking has now evolved into a social area where people gather, rest, and enjoy the sunset, fostering deeper social interactions between visitors.

Table 6. Types of Social Activities Based on Space Use

Activity Type	Activity Frequency	Peak Activity Times	Analysis Results
Get Together and Talk	Tall	Afternoon to evening (15:00-22:00)	The most common activity occurs along the embankment.
Enjoying the Sunset	Very high	Afternoon (15:00-18:00)	The most popular activity, used to enjoy the view.

Activity Type	Activity Frequency	Peak Activity Times	Analysis Results
Rest	Currently	Afternoon to evening (15:00-22:00)	Many visitors come to rest on the embankment and enjoy the view.
Selling Vendor) (Street	Currently	Afternoon to evening (15:00-22:00)	Economic activity develops in line with social interaction.



Graph 1. Types of Social Activities Based on Peak Time

Henri Lefebvre (1991), in *The Production of Space*, states that space is a product of social growth through social interaction and practices. He argues that open coastal spaces can change functions according to the evolving social needs. On the Nunbaun Sabu Coast, the space that was originally used for church parking has transformed into a dynamic social space at certain times (15:00 to 22:00), with the potential of sunset views and better accessibility, which encourages the public to gather and interact.

Table 7. Changes Function of Space on the Coast of Nunbaun Sabu Beach

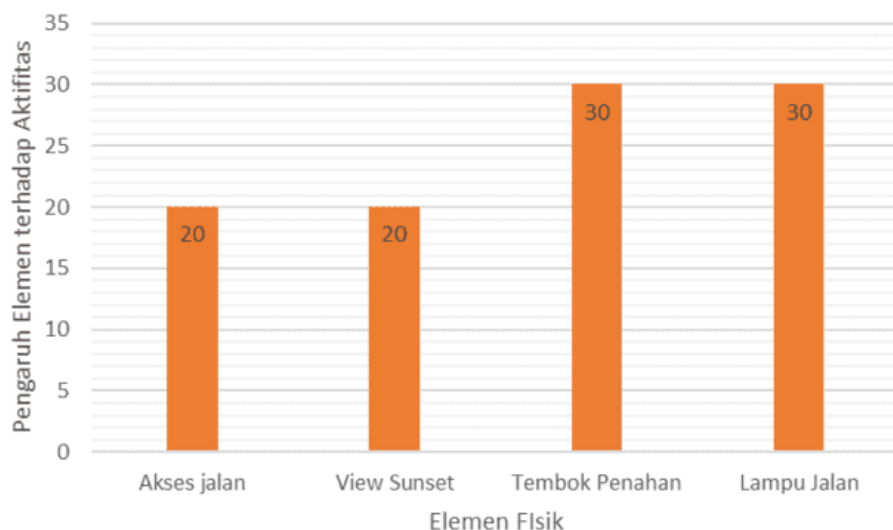
Function of Space	Time	Activity	Changes That Occur
Parking Lot	Sunday, activities GMT Bait Eil Nunhila Church	Vehicle parking congregation church	Limited space For parking, no used For interaction social .
Open Social Space	15.00 to at 22.00	Gather, rest, enjoy the sunset	Visitors start utilise embankment to sit back and enjoy Scenery . Activities social develop .

William H. Whyte (1980), in *The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces*, states that physical elements such as accessibility, shade, and views are crucial for supporting social activities

in open spaces. According to Whyte, spaces designed with elements like seating facilitate longer interactions among visitors. In the study location, although the Nunbaun Sabu Beach coastline was not specifically designed as an open space, its easy accessibility via Jalan M. Praja makes it reachable by both public and private vehicles. This location does not provide physical elements like shade or seating facilities, but the wave-retaining embankment has been repurposed as seating. Additionally, the beautiful sunset view creates a comfortable space for social interaction. Furthermore, the security provided by the wave-retaining wall and pathway lighting, which illuminates the area from the afternoon until the evening, extends social activity time, allowing visitors to interact until late in the day.

Table 8. Influence Element Physique to Social Activities

Element Physique	Description	Impact to Social Activities
Road Access	The main road connecting area Coast with Jalan M. Praja and the surrounding area .	Make it easier accessibility to room coast, which increases frequency visits and activities social in space open .
Sunset View	View beautiful sea and sunset along the way coast .	Become Power pull the main driving force interaction social with give a delightful visual experience for visitors .
Wall Retainer Wave	Wall retainer wave throughout 500 meters built For protect area coast .	Give protection physique to wave sea and increase the sense of security for visitors, allowing they doing activities without worry caught waves and hold on longer on site .
Street lights	Light the lit road start at 18.00	Give sufficient lighting, allowing visitors endure longer until at 22.00.

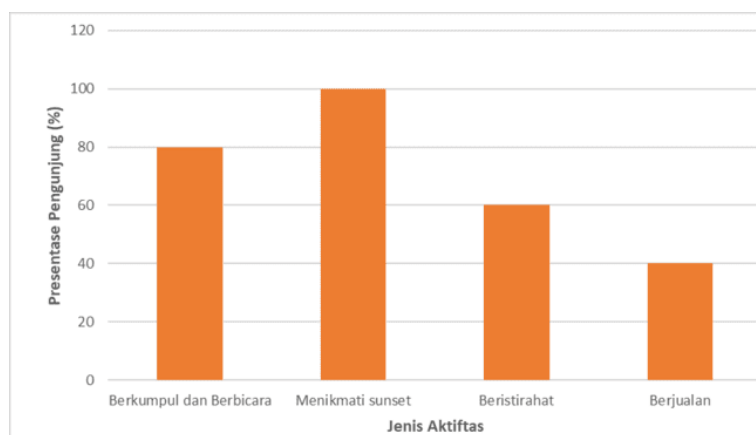


Graph 2. Influence Element Physique To Activities

Discussion Infrastructure and Its Impact to Social Activities

Physical infrastructure has a significant impact on the use of open spaces by the community. On the Nunbaun Sabu Coast, physical elements such as the wave-retaining wall, embankments, and road lighting not only serve as protection from natural threats but also create an open social space that supports various social activities. A space that was initially used as a parking area for the church has transformed into a dynamic social space, where the community gathers, talks, and enjoys the sunset at specific times. To understand how infrastructure influences social activities in this area, this research adopts two complementary yet conflicting theories: Michel de Certeau's theory (1984) on space manipulation by users and Rojas' (2009) theory on infrastructure as protection.

Certeau's theory (1984), in *The Practice of Everyday Life*, explains that users of a space not only interact with the existing environment but also manipulate it to meet their social needs. Although the Nunbaun Sabu Beach was not originally designed as an open space for relaxation, the community has begun using the wave-retaining embankment as seating to gather, talk, and enjoy the sunset view. The presence of pathway lighting, which illuminates the area from the afternoon until the evening, also facilitates longer interactions, extending social activities into the evening. According to the data graph below, the most frequent activity observed is enjoying the evening sunset by visitors.



Graph 3. Percentage Visitors in Utilise Space for Activities Social

Rojas (2009), in *Urban Planning for Coastal Cities*, states that coastal areas have great potential as social and recreational spaces, especially if protective infrastructure can respond to changing social needs. The wave-retaining wall, originally built to protect against sea waves and flooding, also supports social activities. Nunbaun Sabu Beach, which was initially used as a parking area for the church, has now developed into an open social space, thanks

to the protective infrastructure that provides a sense of security. The pathway lighting, which illuminates the area from the afternoon until evening, also extends the duration of social activities, enabling visitors to enjoy the open space more comfortably. Rojas' theory suggests that protective infrastructure not only safeguards the physical environment but also creates a more dynamic and safe social space.

Table 9. Influence Infrastructure Protector to Activity Social

Element Infrastructure	Description	Impact to Use of Space and Activities Social
Wall Retainer Wave	Built For protect area Coast from threat wave sea and flood .	Provides a sense of security, allows visitors For gather and rest without worry caught flood or wave .
Street lights	Light the lit road start 6 pm to Morning day, giving sufficient lighting .	Extend time use room until Evening day, increase activity social at night day .
Road Access	Easy road access going to area Coast via Jalan M. Praja .	Increase accessibility, allowing more Lots visitors For come and interact in the space open .



Figure 10. Accessibility (access to the location)



Figure 11. Infrastructure Condition

Evolving Activity Patterns Based on Time and Space

Henri Lefebvre (1991), in *The Production of Space*, states that the use of space is greatly influenced by time and the social rhythm of society. Space, according to Lefebvre, is a product of social growth through the interaction between users and time. On the Nunbaun Sabu Coast, this theory explains how the pattern of space usage is influenced by time. Observations show that the peak usage of the space occurs in the afternoon and evening, from 15:00 to 22:00, with social activities such as gathering, talking, resting, and enjoying the sunset.

In the morning until the afternoon (06:00–15:00), the coast is relatively quiet, with no significant activities taking place. However, in the afternoon and evening (15:00–22:00), the space becomes an active social area, driven by the cooler weather and the attractive sunset view. There are also trade activities, with vendors offering snacks like grilled corn and banana, as well as various drinks. The pathway lighting, which stays on until evening,

extends the time the space is used and supports social interactions well into the night. Based on Lefebvre's theory, time significantly influences social activity patterns, with more intensive social interactions occurring in the afternoon and evening.

Table 10. Effect of Time in Use of Space

Time	Activity Type	Frequency Use of Space	Information
Morning (06:00-12:00)	n't any activity social	10%	Minimal visitors, more Lots used For parking .
Afternoon (12:00-15:00)	n't any activity social	20%	More space Lots used For parking vehicle church .
Afternoon (15:00-18:00)	Gather, enjoy the sunset, rest	50%	Peak visitors who come For interact social and enjoy view .
Evening (18:00-22:00)	Selling, gathering, resting	80%	Activity social in progress longer because existence light the path that extends time use room .

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the research results and the discussion conducted, it can be concluded that open space, in this context, refers to spaces that develop organically without formal planning or a clear design but evolve spontaneously to meet the social needs and interactions of society. In the case of Nunbaun Sabu Beach, the area was initially used for church parking and other practical functions. However, over time, and with the addition of protective infrastructure such as the wave-retaining wall, this space has transformed into an open social area where people gather, rest, and enjoy the sunset.

This transformation occurred due to the interaction between visitors and the physical conditions of the space, such as its easy accessibility and the beautiful views it offers. The pathway lighting, which illuminates the area from the afternoon until the night, also extends the space's usage duration, further supporting its role as a social space.

Thus, the Nunbaun Sabu Coastline has evolved into an organic open space because its function and usage changed organically, without formal planning, driven by the social needs of the community and the existing physical conditions. This study shows that an open space, initially not planned for social interaction, can develop into a dynamic and active space, in line with the concept of organic open spaces.

The main factors supporting the change in the space's function include:

1. Protective infrastructure, such as the wave-retaining wall, which provides a sense of security and comfort for visitors, allowing them to engage in activities without

worrying about natural threats.

2. The sunset view, which has become a major attraction for the public, drawing them to interact in the open space.
3. Pathway lighting that facilitates the use of the space during the evening, extending social activity durations.
4. The easy accessibility of the coastline, which supports the increased frequency of space use and encourages more people to come and interact in the area.

In line with Lefebvre's (1991) theory of space as a product of dynamic social processes, this space continues to develop in accordance with the social needs of society. Lefebvre's theory suggests that space is constantly evolving based on social interactions. Certeau's (1984) theory also shows how users manipulate open spaces to fulfill their social needs, such as gathering and resting.

The usage patterns of this space are highly dependent on time, with peak social activity occurring in the afternoon and evening. This illustrates how time and social rhythm significantly influence the use of space, as expressed by Lefebvre.

Suggestion

1. More Structured Social Space Planning:

To enhance the function of Nunbaun Sabu Beach as an open social space, it is recommended that space planning take into account the social needs of the community. One approach is to provide supporting facilities for social activities, such as additional seating, open green spaces, and essential amenities like public toilets and trash bins to maintain cleanliness.

2. Improvement of Infrastructure for Evening Activities:

Although the pathway lighting already provides sufficient illumination at night, it is recommended to increase lighting at strategic points along the coastline to support more social activities during the evening. This would encourage more visitors to visit and interact, promoting safer social activities late into the night.

3. Development of Facilities for Street Vendors:

With the increase in social activity, the number of street vendors along the coast is also growing. It is suggested that dedicated facilities be provided for vendors so they can operate comfortably without disturbing other visitors. Establishing specific areas for

vendors can enhance social interaction and provide economic benefits for the local community.

4. Monitoring and Management of Visitors:

To ensure safety and comfort, especially during peak visiting hours in the afternoon and evening, it is recommended to implement visitor monitoring and management. This will help organize activities in the open coastal space, ensuring a conducive environment for all visitors.

5. Continued Study:

Further studies should be conducted to evaluate the long-term impact of the space's functional transformation on the social and economic well-being of the community. This research could help identify ways to optimize the open space along the coastline to improve the quality of life for local residents.

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