



# Physical Traces Settings at Waterfront Pontianak

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**Abstract.** The Seng Hie Waterfront area in Pontianak City is an open space area on the banks of the Kapus Pontianak river, located right in the middle of Pontianak City. In the planning, the waterfront does not provide for informal activities such as street vendors, this apparently has its own impact, namely the emergence of street vendors selling along the waterfront. This research aims to determine the physical traces left at the waterfront because this has the potential to cause conflict in the use of public space between waterfront visitors and traders who sell and leave physical traces in the waterfront space/setting. The observation method was carried out using place centered mapping and physical traces, and the results of this research found several groups of physical settings left by street vendors in the form of semi-fixed settings, consisting of sales carts, sales huts and tables and chairs for selling placed along The waterfront follows or is adjacent to the park bench setting and Seng Hie waterfront fence, Pontianak City.

Keywords: Physical Traces, Setting, Waterfront.

## 1. Introduction

The Seng Hie Waterfront area was built in 2016 [1] has been opened and is targeted to become a tourism destination for Pontianak City. Currently it is not only visited by the people of Pontianak City for riverside recreation purposes but is also busy with informal sector actors such as street vendors. The Seng Hie waterfront design in Pontianak City does not yet provide facilities that can be used by street vendors, so this condition causes several things to happen, such as the use of waterfront space settings which should be public for tourist purposes but are actually used for selling. So currently the function of the Waterfront Room which should be used as a tourist function is also used to place equipment/furniture for selling and routine activities of local residents which ultimately leaves traces of the physical setting or what is also known as physical traces. Based on Ratih et al [2] It is stated that the distribution pattern of street vendors at the Pontianak City Waterfront is around park benches, around the plaza, the waterfront fence area, stair railings and stairs. And based on Akbar, et al [3] There are several recommendations that can be given to regulate street vendors at the Seng Hie Waterfront, namely by zoning, regulating circulation, improving visual quality and rearranging the distribution of street vendors at the waterfront.

Based on the conditions that occur in the field, it is interesting to investigate further regarding the physical traces left behind or Physical Traces from the informal activities of street vendors at the Seng Hie Waterfront, Pontianak City, which are currently still ongoing and resulting in a decline in quality. area visuals.

This research is to help provide an idea of how considerations can be made in design so that conflicts do not arise in the use of space. We currently know that the Pontianak City Government is promoting the waterfront area as a tourist destination so the results of this research can help in reorganizing the Kapuas River bank area. to become the face and potential of Waterfront Cultural tourism that can be achieved and continue to support the economic movement of local residents.

For this reason, this research was conducted to find out the physical traces left by street vendors when using the Waterfront Seng Hie public space, Pontianak City.

## **2. Research Methods**

This research uses the Behavior Mapping Place Centered Mapping method combined with Physical Traces. The research was carried out when the street vendors were not active so that it was easy to map the settings used by the street vendors to place their selling equipment which would be observed as Physical Traces. Data analysis was carried out qualitatively between physical setting variables and Physical Traces.

## **3. Result and Discussion**

### **3.1. Waterfront**

Waterfront is the part of the city that is physically close to water [4]. Waterfront is an area or area located near/bordering a water area where there are one or several events and activities in the meeting area. [5]. Waterfront Seng Hie was designed by placing several plaza nodes and one main plaza in Zone A. Waterfront Seng Hie Pontianak is one of the tourist destinations in the city center which has the beauty of the Kapuas River and views of the Kadriyah Palace and Jami Mosque which is currently not only visited by visitors who want to travel but also becomes an economic activity for local residents[1]. When planning an area, attention needs to be paid to avoid conflicts between activities [5] So the Seng Hie waterfront activities need to be reviewed in terms of conditions.

### **3.2. Behavior Setting**

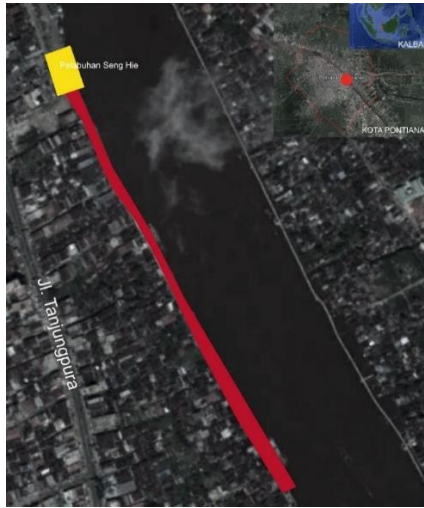
There are basic elements in identifying the type of arrangement or spatial arrangement and setting, according to Hall, 1966 in [6] Lang, 1987, and [7] Rapoport, firstly, elements that are fixed or fixed-feature space, can be solid walls, floors and windows. Secondly, elements

which are semi-fixed or semifixed-feature space, can be table and chair furniture, these elements are easy to change. Thirdly, elements that are open permanently or informal space/non-fixed, are spaces that appear outside of awareness (activity) within a certain period of time. Meanwhile, the setting of one's own behavior according to Barker, 1968, in Lang, 1987 [6], behavior setting consists of a combination of activity and place, so that, the space setting and behavior setting become a unity. The behavior setting itself consists of, firstly, an Activity (A recurrent activity) which can be a repeated activity, or a pattern of behavior (standing pattern of behavior). Secondly, Spatial Setting (A particular layout of the environment), in the form of a specific environmental layout (circumjacent milieu). Thirdly, Time or a specific time period which occurs in a certain time period and forming a common relationship (synorrhea) both of compatibility and interconnectedness.

The existence of spatial settings and behavioral settings lead to human adjustments to environmental conditions or which is known as adaptation [8]. There are three types of adaptation. The first type is adaptation by Adjustment. Adaptation by adjustment is the ability to change behavior according to the environment. The second type is Adaptation by Reaction, in other words, the ability to change the environment according to the desired conditions. The third type is Adaptation by Withdraw which show the inability to adapt or escape/get out of environmental conditions

### **3.3. Identification of Physical Traces Setting**

According to John Zeisel [9] Observation through Physical Traces means systematically looking at the physical conditions of the environment that describe previous activities that have occurred. The following is an overview of the locations of documentation research observations based on Physical Traces. Observations were made from morning to evening when street vendors' selling activities had not yet started. The following is Physical Traces data from the results of street vendor activities at Waterfront Seng Hie Pontianak. Physical Trace is an effective way to see whether an activity has the potential to damage the environment by looking at the physical traces left behind [10].



**Fig 1.** Pontianak Waterfront Location

**Table 1.** Physical Traces Waterfront Seng Hie

Physical Traces / Setting	Picture
<p><b>Sales Cart,</b> There are several sales carts provided by the Pontianak City Government which are located near to the Waterfront, not attached to the fence.</p>	

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Physical Traces /  
Setting

Picture



**Selling tables and chairs on park benches,** It was discovered how many tables and chairs were used for selling by street vendors which were placed attached to the benches in the waterfront park



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Physical Traces/Setting  
**Sales Cottage**, is a  
place to sell that uses a  
roof

Picture



Physical Traces/Setting

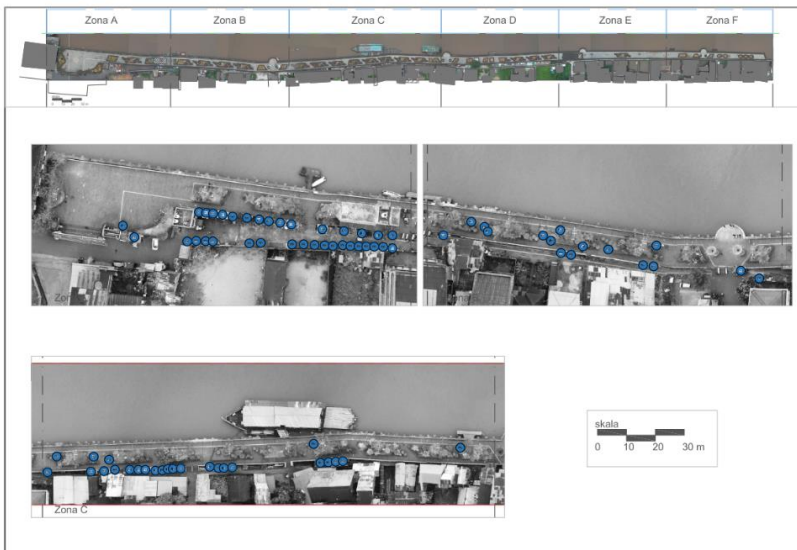
Picture

**Trash in Garden Pots,** there are remnants of rubbish in inappropriate places, such as in garden pots

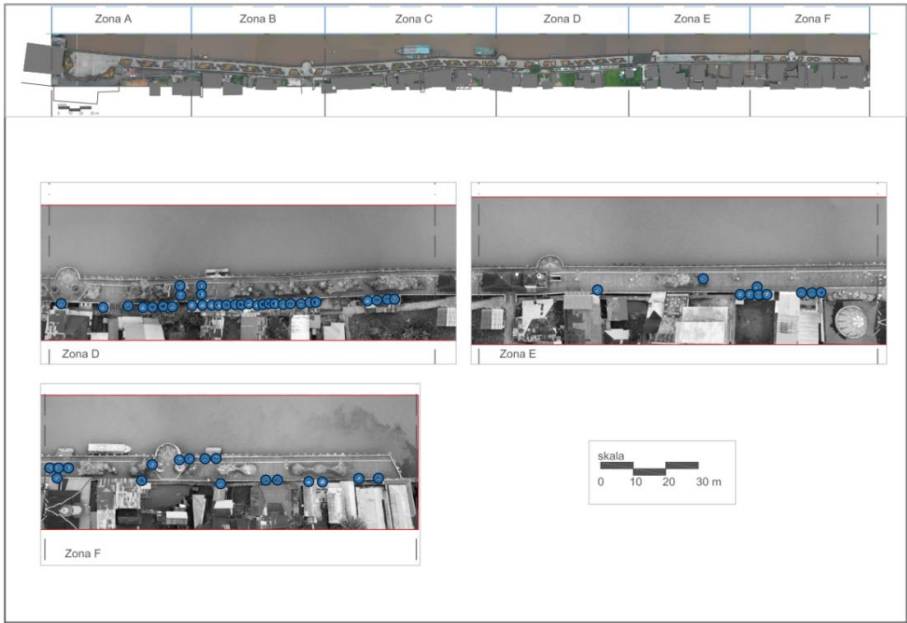


### 3.4. Physical Traces Analysis

Based on the results of observations in the field, the distribution conditions of the Waterfront Seng Hie Physical Traces can be seen in the following image which is divided into six observation zones:



**Fig 2.** Spread Physical Traces Zone A, B, C



**Fig 3.** Spread Physical Traces Zone D, E, F

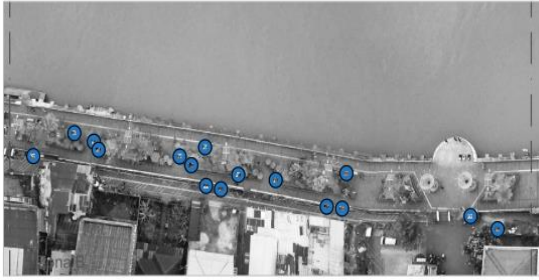
In detail, the following is an analysis of the distribution of Physical Traces for each zone.



**Fig 4.** Physical Traces Zone A

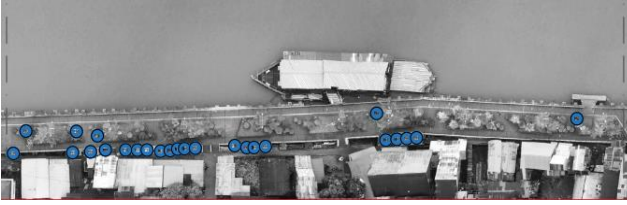
In Zone A, the Physical Traces found were sales carts placed attached to the waterfront fence on the land side.





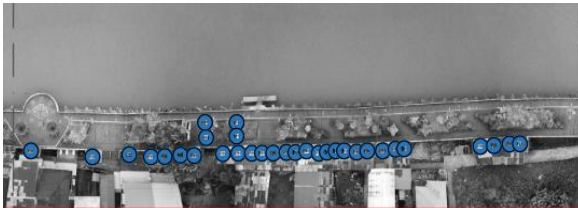
**Fig 5.** Physical Traces Zone B

In Zone B Physical Traces found were sales carts placed attached to the waterfront fence on the land side and also sales tables and chairs attached to waterfront park benches..



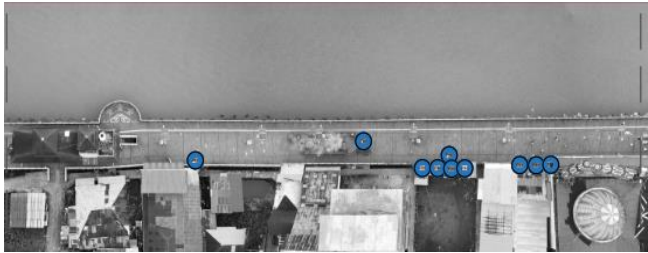
**Fig 6.** Physical Traces Zone C

In Zone C the Physical Traces found were sales carts placed attached to the waterfront fence on the land side and also sales tables and chairs attached to waterfront park benches, this character is similar to those in zone B.



**Fig 7.** Physical Traces Zone D

In Zone D Physical Traces that were found were the sales huts which were placed attached to the fence on the land side of the waterfront and used a roof as well as sales tables and chairs attached to the waterfront park benches.



**Fig 8.** Physical Traces Zone E

In Zone E, the Physical Traces found were sales carts placed attached to the waterfront fence on the land side and also sales tables and chairs attached to waterfront park benches. This character is similar to those in Zone B and Zone C.



**Fig 9.** Physical Traces Zone F

In Zone F, the Physical Traces found were sales carts placed attached to the waterfront fence on the land side and also sales tables and chairs attached to waterfront park benches. This character is similar to those in Zone B, Zone C and Zone E.

**Table 3.** Physical Traces Waterfront Seng Hie

Physical Traces/Setting	Zone A	Zone B	Zone C	Zone D	Zone E	Zone F
The sales cart is attached to the fence	***	**	***	**	**	**
Sales Cottage	-	-	-	***	-	-
Selling tables and chairs on park benches	*	***	**	*	*	**
Trash in Garden Pots	*	*	*	*	-	-

Information: (\*)Exist, (\*\*)More Than One. (\*\*\*)A Huge Amount, (-)Not Found

Based on field data analysis, most sales carts are found in Zones A and C and only a few are found in zones B, D, E, and F. Sales huts are the most dominant setting found in Zone D, namely sales places that use a roof. . Meanwhile, Physical Traces in the form of tables and chairs on park benches were found predominantly in Zone B, some in zones C and F, and a few were found in zones A, D and E. Garbage in garden pots was found but not too much, only in zone A. , B, C, and D.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Based on the research results, the Physical Traces found in the Waterfront Seng Hie Pontianak area are Physical Traces from Informal Economic Activities, namely street vendors who leave their sales settings around the waterfront area such as the waterfront fence area and park benches. The physical traces left behind or appearing are sales carts, sales huts/seles cottage, tables and chairs for selling and the category of settings left behind are semi-fixed settings. It is best when developing a waterfront design to anticipate the presence of street vendors, which is an activity that has the greatest potential to appear in public spaces, so that there is no buildup of physical traces which will later change the appearance of the design with the presence of physical traces left over from selling.

#### **Acknowledgments**

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