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# Proceeding

Scientific Meeting,  
Welcoming 26<sup>th</sup> South-East Asian Games



The International Conference

# SOLIDARITY FOR UNITY THROUGH SPORTS

Jakarta, 8 November 2011



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# Preface

*Assalamu'alaikum warrahmatullahi wabarakatuh*

May we first made our highest praise and thank to Allah swt, for His bless we able to gathered here on the prestigious occasion of the Scientific Meeting for Welcoming the 26<sup>th</sup> Southeast Asian Games with general theme "Solidarity for Unity Through Sports" to share our knowledge and ideas with so much warmness and friendship from Southeast Asian sports community.

This conference serves as a platform which allows scholars, professionals, researchers and sport technocrats to share and discuss the latest knowledge and findings with the purpose of transforming a revitalization and rethinking in sport. The results from this conference are able to revitalize and uphold the spirit of Olympism in every sport practice including in the 26<sup>th</sup> Southeast Asian Games. In line with the commitment to enhance the communication bridge built through the cooperation between sport scientists, academics, practitioners and technocrats from all the Southeast Asia Nations.

I would like to deliver our highest respect and appreciation to Minister of Youth and Sport of Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Andi Alfian Mallarangeng, Ph.D., and it is my great pleasant to express my deep gratitude to Mr. Wayne Clews, the Director of Sport from ASPIRE Academy of Sport and Excellence Doha Qatar as our expert Scholar to sharing the latest issues we are concern. I really expect that this conference will be beneficial for all of us and have direct to the development of the sports.

Allow me to express my thank to the audiences from Indonesia and other foreign countries who are enthusiastic to attending this precious conference. I do hope that all audiences will gain important values and collaborate it into our own fields and make crucials changes in the future. Beside that, I also convey thank to all of scientific conference committes who has gave their outstanding commitment for presenting this International scientific conference.

Listed by the spirits of Olympism and the importance of bringing solidarity and unity through sports, let's join and blend together in the Scientific Conference for Welcoming the 26<sup>th</sup> Southeast Asian Games in Indonesia.

*Wassalamu'alaikum warrahmatullahi wabarakatuh*

Sincerely yours

Dr. (HC) RITA SUBOWO

# CONTENTS

Part 1 of 5

<b>FOOTBALL, SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS, AND SOCIAL IDENTITY: A CASE OF SPECTATORS' VIOLENCE IN SURABAYA, INDONESIA</b> T. Cholik Mutohir, Ali Maksum, State University of Surabaya.....	1
<b>SPORTS PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT</b> Moch Asmawi, Jakarta State University .....	13
<b>SPORT AS A KEY ELEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH</b> Suharjana, Yogyakarta State University.....	32
<b>STATUS OF NUTRITION, SPORTS ACTIVITIES AND THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE IN ADOLESCENT (CASE STUDY IN SCHOOLGIRL SMPN PLUMBON CIREBON)</b> Oktia Woro Kasmini H, Semarang State University.....	45
<b>LONG TERM ATHLETICS DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE PLAN OF INDONESIA</b> Ria Lumintuarso, Yogyakarta State University.....	57
<b>NATIONAL SPORTS DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS INDONESIA GOLD</b> Sabaruddin Yunis Bangun, State University of Medan.....	70
<b>IDENTIFYING OF OPEN SPACE FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES ON YOGYAKARTA</b> Ermawan Susanto, Yogyakarta State University.....	80
<b>FLEXIBILITY TRAINING FOR BUTTERFLY SWIMMERS</b> Kaswarganti Rahayu, Semarang State University.....	96
<b>THE EFFECT OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING AND INDIVIDUAL LEARNING IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION TO DEVELOPT STUDENTS' EMPATHYAT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL YOGYAKARTA</b> Sri Winarni, Yogyakarta State University.....	108
<b>RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LENGTH LEG, MUSCLE LEG STRENGTH AND POWERMUSCLE WITH TH ABILITY 100 METER RUN TO STUDENT SCIENCE DEPARTMENT TH SPORTS CLASS YEAR 2007</b> Siti Nurrochmah, Malang State University.....	123

## IDENTIFYING OF OPEN SPACE FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES ON YOGYAKARTA

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### ABSTRACT

Background: Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives. Open space is defined as land laid out as a public garden, or used for the purposes of public recreation, or land which is a disused burial ground. Open space should be taken to mean all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can also act as a visual amenity. Objectives: This research aim to identifying open space for sport and recreation according large of district, number of citizen, and the characteristic of people in Kota Yogyakarta. Methods: This research using naturalistic qualitative method. There are three instruments interview guide, observation, and documentation. Interview doing with Head Officer of Tata Pemerintahan and Head Officer of Bappeda Kota Yogyakarta. Observation and documentation doing in 14 districts in Kota Yogyakarta. Results: (1) there are any 24 from 45 districts open space for sport and recreation in Kota Yogyakarta, (2) there are any 14 kind of field sport in each districts, (3) badminton field it has most of number with 319 field, (4) there are 22 sport clubs in Kota Yogyakarta with badminton club as has most of number of sport clubs with 197 clubs. Conclusion: The open space for sport and recreation is important thing for development in Yogyakarta. There is any 24 for 45 district open space for sport in Yogyakarta. Open space for sports and recreation facilities that are of high quality or of particular value to a local community, should be recognized and given protection by local authorities through appropriate policies in plans.

**Key-words:** open space, sport, recreation facilities

### INTRODUCTION

Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives. These include: supporting an urban renaissance - local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open

spaces, sports and recreational facilities help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe. Green spaces in urban areas perform vital functions as areas for nature conservation and biodiversity and by acting as 'green lungs' can assist in meeting objectives to improve air quality. Supporting a rural renewal - the countryside can provide opportunities for recreation and visitors can play an important role in the regeneration of the economies of rural areas. Open spaces within rural settlements and accessibility to local sports and recreational facilities contribute to the quality of life and well being of people who live in rural areas.

Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion - well planned and maintained open spaces and good quality sports and recreational facilities can play a major part in improving people's sense of well being in the place they live. As a focal point for community activities, they can bring together members of deprived communities and provide opportunities for people for social interaction. Health and well being - open spaces, sports and recreational facilities have a vital role to play in promoting healthy living and preventing illness, and in the social development of children of all ages through play, sporting activities and interaction with others. Promoting more sustainable development - by ensuring that open space, sports and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling and that more heavily used or intensive sports and recreational facilities are planned for locations well served by public transport. Open space is defined in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as land laid out as a public garden, or used for the purposes of public recreation, or land which is a disused burial ground. Open space should be taken to mean all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can also act as a visual amenity.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Assessments of needs and opportunities**

According Jim Daly (1995), *Assessment is an integral part of instruction and learning. When assessment is located in the classroom, it has most immediate value. This is why assessment cannot be separated from instruction. With good assessment we can improve instruction, and with good instruction we can improve the achievement of all students.* Assessments and audits will allow local authorities to identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in their areas. They form the starting point for establishing an effective strategy for open space, sport and recreation at the local level and for effective planning through the development of appropriate policies in plans.

To ensure effective planning for open space, sport and recreation it is essential that the needs of local communities are known. Local authorities should undertake robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities for open space, sports and recreational facilities. Assessments will normally be undertaken at district level, although assessments of strategic facilities should be undertaken at regional or sub-regional levels. As a minimum, assessments of need should cover the differing and distinctive needs of the population for open space and built sports and recreational facilities. The needs of those working in and visiting areas, as well as residents should also be included. Local authorities should also undertake audits of existing open space, sports and recreational facilities, the use made of existing facilities, access in terms of location and costs (such as charges) and opportunities for new open space and facilities. Audits should consider both the quantitative and the qualitative elements of open space, sports and recreational facilities. Audits of quality will be particularly important as they will allow local authorities to identify potential for increased use through better design, management and maintenance.

Good quality assessments and audits, leading to clear strategies supported by effective planning policies, will provide vital tools for resolving the potential conflicts that arise between different uses and users of open space, sports and recreational facilities. The Government expects all local authorities to carry out assessments of needs and audits of open space and sports and recreational facilities in accordance with the paragraphs above.

#### Maintaining an Adequate Supply of Open Space and Sports and Recreational Facilities

Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space or the buildings and land to be surplus to requirements. For open space, 'surplus to requirements' should include consideration of all the functions that open space can perform. Not all open space, sport and recreational land and buildings are of equal merit and some may be available for alternative uses. In the absence of a robust and up-to-date assessment by a local authority, an applicant for planning permission may seek to demonstrate through an independent assessment that the land or buildings are surplus to requirements.

Open space and sports and recreational facilities that are of high quality or of particular value to a local community, should be recognized and given protection by local authorities through appropriate policies in plans. Areas of particular quality may include:

- a) small areas of open space in urban areas that provide an important local amenity and offer recreational and play opportunities;

- b) Areas of open space that provide a community Source and can be used for informal or formal events such as religious and cultural festivals, agricultural shows and travelling fairs. Travelling fairs may also require suitable winter quarters; and
- c) Areas of open space that particularly benefit wildlife and biodiversity.

Development of open space, sports or recreational facilities may provide an opportunity for local authorities to remedy deficiencies in provision. For example, where a local authority has identified a surplus in one type of open space or sports and recreational facility but a deficit in another type, planning conditions or obligations may be used to secure part of the development site for the type of open space or sports and recreational facility that is in deficit. Equally, development may provide the opportunity to exchange the use of one site for another to substitute for any loss of open space, or sports or recreational facility. The new land and facility should be at least as accessible to current and potential new users, and at least equivalent in terms of size, usefulness, attractiveness and quality.

Wherever possible, the aim should be to achieve qualitative improvements to open spaces, sports and recreational facilities. Local authorities should use planning obligations or conditions to secure the exchange land, ensure any necessary works are undertaken and that the new facilities are capable of being maintained adequately through management and maintenance agreements. Parks, recreation grounds, playing fields and allotments must not be regarded as 'previously-developed land'. Even where land does fall within the definition of 'previously-developed', its existing and potential value for recreation and other purposes should be properly assessed before development is considered.

In advance of an assessment of need, local authorities should give very careful consideration to any planning applications involving development on playing fields. Where a robust assessment of need in accordance with this guidance has not been undertaken, planning permission for such developments should not be allowed unless: (a) the proposed development is ancillary to the use of the site as a playing field (e.g. new changing rooms) and does not adversely affect the quantity or quality of pitches and their use; (b) the proposed development only affects land which is incapable of forming a playing pitch (or part of one); (c) the playing fields that would be lost as a result of the proposed development would be replaced by a playing field or fields of equivalent or better quantity and quality and in a suitable location; or the proposed development is for an outdoor or indoor sports facility of sufficient benefit to the development of sport to outweigh the loss of the playing field.

Planning obligations should be used as a means to remedy local deficiencies in the quantity or quality of open space, sports and recreational provision. Local authorities will be



justified in seeking planning obligations where the quantity or quality of provision is inadequate or under threat, or where new development increases local needs. It is essential that local authorities have undertaken detailed assessments of needs and audits of existing facilities, and set appropriate local standards in order to justify planning obligations. Further advice to authorities on seeking planning obligations for open space, sports and recreational facilities is contained in the good practice guide associated with this guidance.

Local authorities should also recognize that most areas of open space can perform multiple functions. The new land and facility should be at least as accessible to current and potential new users, and at least equivalent in terms of size, usefulness, attractiveness and quality. They should take account of the various functions of open space when applying the policies in this document. These include:

- a) strategic functions: defining and separating urban areas; better linking of town and country; and providing for recreational needs over a wide area;
- b) urban quality: helping to support regeneration and improving quality of life for communities by providing visually attractive green spaces close to where people live;
- c) promoting health and well-being: providing opportunities to people of all ages for informal recreation, or to walk, cycle or ride within parks and open spaces or along paths, bridleways and canal banks. Allotments may provide physical exercise and other health benefits;
- d) havens and habitats for flora and fauna: sites may also have potential to be corridors or stepping stones from one habitat to another and may contribute towards achieving objectives set out in local biodiversity action plans;
- e) as a community Source: as a place for congregating and for holding community events, religious festivals, fêtes and travelling fairs; and,
- f) as a visual amenity: even without public access, people enjoy having open space near to them to provide an outlook, variety in the urban scene, or as a positive element in the landscape.

## **METHODS**

This research using naturalistic qualitative method. There are three instruments interview guide, observation, and documentation. Interview doing with Head Officer of Tata Pemerintahan and Head Officer of Bappeda Kota Yogyakarta. Observation and documentation doing in 14 districts in Kota Yogyakarta.

## RESULTS

The Government believes that open space standards are best set locally. National standards cannot cater for local circumstances, such as differing demographic profiles and the extent of existing built development in an area. Local authorities should use the information gained from their assessments of needs and opportunities to set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities in their areas. Setting robust local standards based on assessments of need and audits of existing facilities will form the basis for redressing quantitative and qualitative deficiencies through the planning process. Standards should be included in development plans.

Where recreational land and facilities are of poor quality or under-used, this should not be taken as necessarily indicating an absence of need in the area. Local authorities should seek opportunities to improve the value of existing facilities. Usage might be improved by better management or by capital investment to secure improvements. Planning obligations may be used where improvements are required to meet identified needs. In looking to improve existing open space and facilities, local authorities should:

- a) Promote the compatibility of the uses made of open spaces and sport and recreational facilities with adjoining land uses;
- b) Encourage better accessibility of existing open spaces and sports and recreational facilities, taking account of the mobility needs in the local population; and
- c) Promote better use of open spaces and sports and recreational facilities, by the use of good design to reduce crime.

In considering applications for floodlighting, local authorities should ensure that local amenity is protected. The impact on the openness of the Green Belt, or on the character of the countryside, of floodlight towers or pylons should be a key factor in determining whether planning permission should be granted.

Table 1. Name of district with large, male, and female, in Kota Yogyakarta

NO	KECAMATAN	LUAS (Km2)	LAKI- LAKI	PEREMPUAN	JUML TOTAL	KEPADATAN
1	TEGALREJO	2.91	20,244	20,792	41,036	14,102
2	JETIS	1.7	15,019	15,442	30,461	17,918

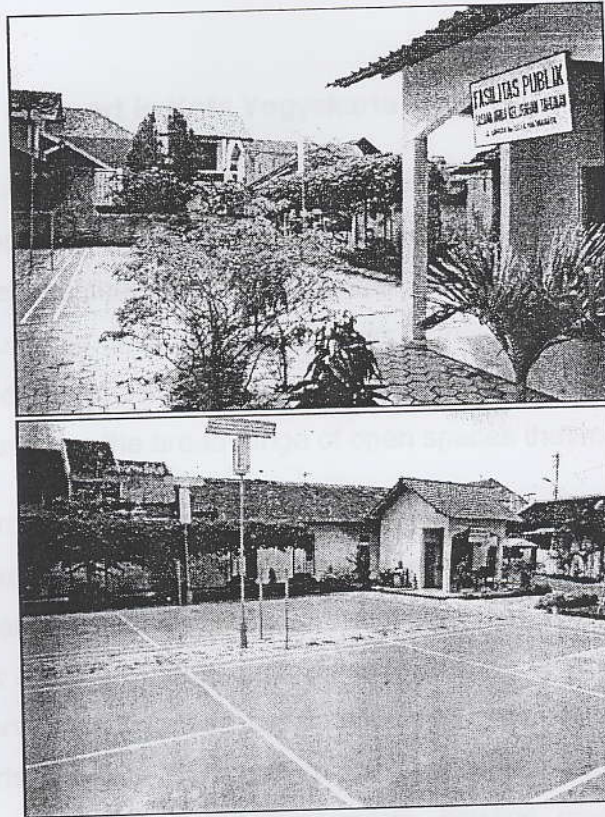
3	GONDOKUSUMAN	3.99	27,062	28,648	55,710	13,962
4	DANUREJAN	1.1	10,999	11,683	22,682	20,620
5	GEDONGTENGEN	0.96	9,708	10,714	20,422	21,273
6	NGAMPILAN	0.82	9,537	10,695	20,232	24,673
7	WIROBRAJAN	1.76	15,856	15,248	31,104	17,673
8	MANTRIJERON	2.61	18,398	19,044	37,442	14,346
9	KRATON	1.4	10,612	11,908	22,520	16,086
10	GONDONANAN	1.12	7,398	8,595	15,993	14,279
11	PAKUALAMAN	0.63	5,754	6,014	11,768	18,679
12	MERGANGSAN	2.31	17,352	18,569	35,921	15,550
13	UMBULHARJO	8.12	39,191	40,129	79,320	9,768
14	KOTADEGE	3.07	16,097	16,207	32,304	10,522
JUMLAH		31,38	223,227	233,688	456,915	14,059

Source: BPS Kota Yogyakarta Th 2009

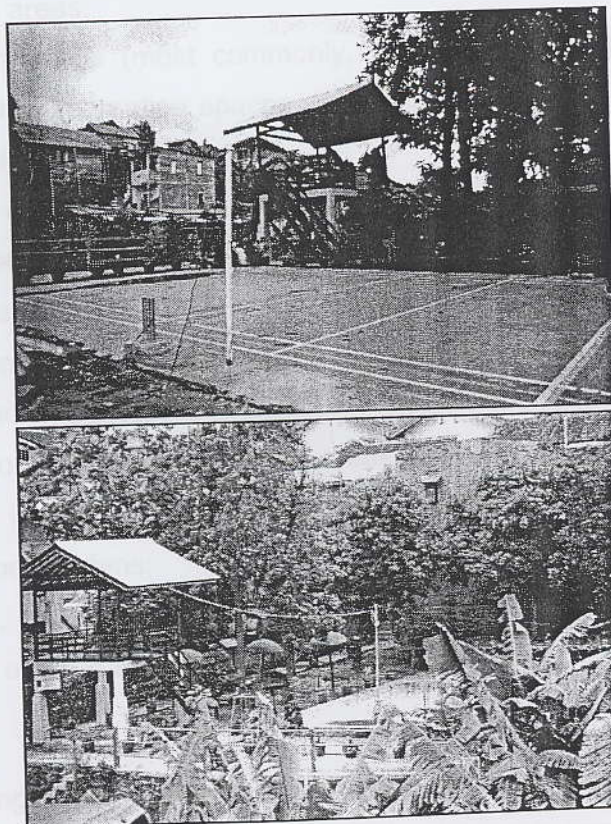
### Developments within open spaces

According interview result with the Head Officer of Tata Pemerintahan Kota Yogyakarta Mr. Prihanta, S.H., knowing that the government was giving the policy for open space in each village. The recreational quality of open spaces can be eroded by insensitive development or incremental loss of the site. In considering planning applications - either within or adjoining open space - local authorities should weigh any benefits being offered to the community against the loss of open space that will occur. Planning authorities may wish to allow small scale structures where these would support the existing recreational uses (for example, interpretation centers, toilets, and refreshment facilities), or would provide facilities for new recreational uses. They should seek to ensure that all proposed development takes account of, and is sensitive to, the local context.

This is example for open space for sport and recreation picture in Kelurahan Tahunan and Cokrodingratan which is badminton field, garden, light, and rest room.



Picture 2. Open Space for Sport of Kelurahan Tahunan Kec. Umbulharjo Kota Yogyakarta



Picture 3. Open Space for Sport of Kelurahan Cokrodingratan Kec. Jetis Kota Yogyakarta

### **Kind of open space for sport in Kota Yogyakarta**

Open space is defined in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as land laid out as a public garden, or used for the purposes of public recreation, or land which is a disused burial ground. Open space should be taken to mean all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can also act as a visual amenity. The following typology illustrates the broad range of open spaces that may be of public value:

- a) parks and gardens - including urban parks, country parks and formal gardens;
- b) natural and semi-natural urban green spaces including woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands, wetlands, open and running water, wastelands and derelict open land and rock areas (e.g. cliffs, quarries and pits);
- c) green corridors - including river and canal banks, cycle ways, and rights of way;
- d) outdoor sports facilities (with natural or artificial surfaces and either publicly or privately owned) - including tennis courts, bowling greens, sports pitches, golf courses, athletics tracks, school and other institutional playing fields, and other outdoor sports areas;
- e) amenity green space (most commonly, but not exclusively in housing areas) - including informal recreation spaces, green space in and around housing, domestic gardens and village greens;
- f) provision for children and teenagers - including play areas, skateboard parks, outdoor basketball hoops, and other more informal areas (e.g. 'hanging out' areas, teenage shelters);
- g) allotments, community gardens, and city (urban) farms;
- h) cemeteries and churchyards;
- i) accessible countryside in urban fringe areas; and
- j) civic spaces, including civic and market squares, and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians;
- k) This typology, or variations of it, should be used by local authorities when preparing assessments of need and audits of existing open space and recreational facilities.

Many sporting and recreational facilities will be similar in their land use characteristics to some forms of leisure - by making intensive use of land and attracting a large number of visits. Indeed, some will be mixed with significant elements of entertainment, retail or leisure uses and will function for many hours of the day. Planning permission for

such developments should only be granted where they are to be located in highly accessible locations in or adjacent to town centre, or in district or neighborhood centre. Planning permission should not be granted for a location outside such a town centre if the resulting development would undermine the centre. Sites in central locations should be allocated where there is a high level of demand for such mixed use facilities. The guidance in PPG explains the principles that should be applied to the location of town centre uses.

Table 2. Kind of field of sport in each district of Kota Yogyakarta

No	KECAMATAN	SEPAK BOLA	BASKET BALL	VOLLEY	BULU TGKS	TENIS MEJA	TENNIS	ATLETIK	RENANG	SGGAR SENAM	BILRD	JUML
1	TEGALREJO	1	5	8	41	41	5	0	1	2	1	105
2	JETIS	3	6	14	26	23	3	0	2	1	0	78
3	GONDOKUSUMAN	5	16	22	44	32	9	2	2	4	6	142
4	DANUREJAN	1	4	7	22	28	5	0	3	3	1	74
5	GEDONGTENGEN	0	5	5	13	15	2	0	2	2	1	45
6	NGAMPILAN	0	2	5	15	6	0	0	0	1	0	29
7	WIROBRAJAN	2	1	7	31	30	0	0	0	2	0	73
8	MANTRIJERON	2	2	14	29	15	8	0	1	3	1	75
9	KRATON	1	1	5	20	16	2	0	0	2	0	47
10	GONDOMANAN	4	4	9	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	37
11	PAKUALAMAN	0	0	2	8	14	2	0	0	2	1	29
12	MERGANGSAN	0	3	11	23	42	5	0	0	2	0	86
13	UMBULHARJO	4	23	22	54	46	11	0	1	9	1	171
14	KOTAGEDE	1	3	11	44	29	3	0	0	4	0	95
JUMLAH		20	64	120	312	284	47	2	9	34	11	

Source: *Monografi Kelurahan Kota Yogyakarta, 2009.*

### Sport club of Kota Yogyakarta

Sport and recreation is not formally defined the purposes. With the exception of limited cases where the policies are specific to sporting activities (e.g. those for location of stadia), policies are generic and should be applied to all forms of sport and recreational activities. For the purposes of assessments of need and audits of existing built facilities for sport and recreation, local authorities should use a typology which includes swimming pools,

indoor sports halls and leisure centre, indoor bowls centre, indoor tennis centre, ice rinks, community centre, and village halls.

In planning for new open spaces and in assessing planning applications for development, local authorities should seek opportunities to improve the local open space network, to create public open space from vacant land, and to incorporate open space within new development on previously-used land. They should also consider whether use can be made of land which is otherwise unsuitable for development, or procure public use of privately owned areas of land or sports facilities. This is so many sport organizations in each district of Kota Yogyakarta:

Table 3. Sport clubs in each of districts of Kota Yogyakarta

NO	KECAMATAN	SEPAK		BOLA	BULU	TENIS	TINJU	PNCK	KARATE	TENNIS	RENANG	
		BOLA	BASKET	VOLI	TGKIS	ATLK	MEJA					SILAT
		KLUB	KLUB	KLUB	KLUB	KLUB	KLUB	SSNA				KLUB
1	TEGALREJO	5	5	10	34	6	18	0	1	1	0	0
2	JETIS	6	10	15	16	1	14	1	1	1	3	0
3	GONDOKUSUMAN	12	13	20	23	1	17	0	2	2	8	1
4	DANUREJAN	2	1	1	8	0	8	0	0	0	1	0
5	GEDONGTENGEN	2	2	3	5	5	15	0	0	0	4	7
6	NGAMPILAN	1	1	5	11	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
7	WIROBRAJAN	5	1	2	14	14	9	0	0	0	1	0
8	MANTRIJERON	1	3	12	19	0	9	1	10	0	1	0
9	KRATON	8	1	11	22	0	16	0	1	2	1	0
10	GANDOMANAN	5	4	6	8	0	10	1	2	0	0	0
11	PAKUALAMAN	1	0	3	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
12	MERGANGSAN	2	4	12	12	0	29	0	2	0	6	2
13	UMBULHARJO	9	10	29	39	0	31	0	3	1	5	0
14	KOTAGEDE	3	3	11	29	1	15	0	4	3	2	0
	JUMLAH	51	43	115	197	21	171	2	24	8	29	10

Source: *Monografi Kelurahan Kota Yogyakarta Semester II, 2009.*

Table 4. Sport clubs in each of districts of Kota Yogyakarta

NO	KECAMATAN	BOWL	FITNES/ CLUB SENAM	BIL YRD	GOLF	SPK TRW	YUDO	GULAT	KEMPO	PCNTA ALAM	JNTNG SEHAT	SPTU RODA
		KLUB	KLUB	KLUB	KLUB	KLUB	KLUB	KLUB	KLUB	KLUB	KLUB	KLUB
		1	TEGALREJO	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	JETIS	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	1
3	GONDOKUSUMAN	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	18	1
4	DANUREJAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
5	GEDONGTENGEN	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
6	NGAMPILAN	0	1	0	0	6	1	0	1	2	3	0
7	WIROBRAJAN	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
8	MANTRIJERON	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
9	KRATON	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
10	GONDOMANAN	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
11	PAKUALAMAN	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	MERGANGSAN	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
13	UMBULHARJO	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0
14	KOTAGEDE	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	JUMLAH	0	68	13	0	8	1	0	1	18	61	5

Source: Monografi Kelurahan Kota Yogyakarta Semester II, 2009.

## ANALYSIS

### Planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities

Planning permission for stadia and major sports developments which will accommodate large numbers of spectators, or which will also function as a facility for community based sports and recreation, should only be granted when they are to be located in areas with good access to public transport. Planning permission for additional facilities (such as retail and leisure uses) should not be granted for any out-of-centre developments unless they comply with the policy set out.



Local authorities should ensure that provision is made for local sports and recreational facilities (either through an increase in the number of facilities or through improvements to existing facilities) where planning permission is granted for new developments (especially housing). Planning obligations should be used where appropriate to seek increased provision of open spaces and local sports and recreational facilities, and the enhancement of existing facilities. Where local facilities will attract people from a wider catchment, especially in urban areas, planning permission should not be granted unless they are located where they will be well served by public transport.

In planning for new open spaces and in assessing planning applications for development, local authorities should seek opportunities to improve the local open space network, to create public open space from vacant land, and to incorporate open space within new development on previously-used land. They should also consider whether use can be made of land which is otherwise unsuitable for development, or procure public use of privately owned areas of land or sports facilities.

The countryside around towns provides a valuable Source for the provision of sport and recreation, particularly in situations where there is an absence of land in urban areas to meet provision. Local authorities should encourage the creation of sports and recreational facilities in such areas and the development of areas of managed countryside, such as country parks, community forests, and agricultural showground. Where planning permission is to be granted for such land uses, local planning authorities should ensure that facilities are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport as alternatives to the use of the car.

In rural areas those sports and recreational facilities which are likely to attract significant numbers of participants or spectators should be located in, or on the edge of, country towns. Smaller scale facilities will be acceptable where they are located in, or adjacent to villages to meet the needs of the local community. Developments will require special justification if they are to be located in open countryside, although proposals for farm diversification involving sports and recreational activities should be given favourable consideration. All development in rural areas should be designed and sited with great care and sensitivity to its rural location.

Some activities (e.g. climbing, potholing) rely on particular natural features. Where these features exist, local authorities should recognize their actual and potential recreational value, possibly to more than the local population. Planning permission should be granted but only where the impact of sports and recreational activities on natural features can be minimized. Facilities should be planned carefully to ensure that conflicts between sport and recreational activities and other interests do not arise. In considering planning applications

for development near water, local authorities should ensure that access for sport and recreation purposes is not restricted and should, where possible, be enhanced. The visual amenity, heritage and nature conservation value of water Sources should also be protected. Rights of way are an important recreational facility, which local authorities should protect and enhance. Local authorities should seek opportunities to provide better facilities for walkers, cyclists and horse-riders, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks.

Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives. These include: supporting an urban renaissance - local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe. Green spaces in urban areas perform vital functions as areas for nature conservation and biodiversity and by acting as 'green lungs' can assist in meeting objectives to improve air quality. Supporting a rural renewal - the countryside can provide opportunities for recreation and visitors can play an important role in the regeneration of the economies of rural areas.

Table 5. Open space for sport status according Permen PU Nomor 05/PRT/M/2008

NO	KECAMATAN	Jiwa	Standar Luas Minimal/Kapita (m2)	Luas Minimal/Kapita (m2)	Kategori
1	TEGALREJO	41,036		0,41	Lebih
2	JETIS	30,461		0,30	Ideal
3	GONDOKUSUMAN	55,710		0,55	Lebih
4	DANUREJAN	22,682		0,22	Kurang
5	GEDONGTENGEN	20,422		0,20	Kurang
6	NGAMPILAN	20,232		0,20	Kurang
7	WIROBRAJAN	31,104		0,31	Ideal
8	MANTRIJERON	37,442		0,37	Ideal
9	KRATON	22,520		0,22	Kurang

10	GONDOMANAN	15,993	0,3 m <sup>2</sup>	0,15	Kurang
11	PAKUALAMAN	11,768		0,11	Kurang
12	MERGANGSAN	35,921		0,35	Ideal
13	UMBULHARJO	79,320		0,79	Lebih
14	KOTADEGE	32,304		0,32	Ideal

Source: Research database

## CONCLUSION

The open space for sport and recreation is important thing for development in Yogyakarta. There is any 24 for 45 district open space for sport in Yogyakarta. Open space for sports and recreation facilities that are of high quality or of particular value to a local community, should be recognized and given protection by local authorities through appropriate policies in plans.

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