

TEMPORARY PUBLIC SPACE ARCHITECTURE: MUSI 2 PERIODIC MARKET, PALEMBANG

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Received: March 2026; Accepted: May 2026; Published: June 2026

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the architectural configuration of the Musi 2 Periodic Market in Palembang as a form of temporary public space that utilizes a public roadway and operates periodically. Temporary public spaces such as periodic markets are common in urban environments, yet their spatial and architectural configurations remain underexplored, as most studies focus on social and economic aspects. Although materially non-permanent, preliminary observations indicate a consistent spatial order across operational periods. A quantitative-descriptive approach was employed through direct measurements, structured visual observations, and on-site plan mapping across three operational cycles. The analyzed parameters include stall module dimensions (length, width, and canopy height), temporary structural systems (frame type and covering material), and spatial organization (layout pattern, corridor width, number of nodes, and solid-void ratio). The results show that stall dimensions range from 1.20–3.20 m in length and 1.20–2.40 m in width, with canopy heights of approximately 2.10–2.30 m, remaining stable across periods. The structure is dominated by portable wooden frames ($\pm 70\%$) and lightweight steel pipes ($\pm 30\%$), with flexible tarpaulin coverings ($\pm 95\%$). A consistent double-sided linear pattern forms a central corridor ($\pm 1.20\text{--}2.10\text{ m}$), with four relatively fixed nodes and a solid-void ratio of $\pm 65\text{--}35\%$. These findings demonstrate that temporality produces stable spatial morphology through modular repetition, contributing to understanding temporary public space as a measurable and reproducible architectural system

Keywords: *periodic market; periodic public space; temporary architecture*

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INTRODUCTION

Periodic markets are a form of market that operates on specific days and within limited durations, utilizing public space as the primary setting for commercial activities (Brelsford et al., 2022); Masaru & Badenoch, 2013). Unlike permanent markets, which are characterized by fixed buildings, periodic markets generate space through temporary structures that are assembled and dismantled within a single operational cycle (Villalonga Munar & Padrão Fernandes, 2024). The spatial configuration emerges from the arrangement of stall modules, the use of lightweight shading structures, and collectively organized circulation patterns established within a short time frame (Aulia Widyaevan, 2022).

In Indonesia, periodic markets have developed as part of an informal economic system that adapts to dense settlements and the limited availability of permanent market facilities (Dovey & Recio, 2024). Previous studies indicate that such markets produce recurring and relatively stable patterns of public space occupation (Sánchez Palmeros et al., 2025)

However, studies that specifically examine periodic markets from an architectural perspective—particularly through the measurement of stall dimensions, spatial arrangements, and organizational structures—remain limited. Most existing research tends to emphasize social and economic aspects rather than the spatial structures that are formed (Auliya Rafifah & Widiанти Natalia, 2022).

The city of Palembang presents a relevant case within this context. Markets in this city frequently utilize roadways as operational spaces, resulting in periodic transformations of spatial function (Lusetyowati et al., 2023). This phenomenon aligns with the concept of temporary urbanism, where urban spaces are flexibly used for economic and social activities within limited timeframes (Dien Haqslah et al., 2020). Streets that normally function as vehicular circulation spaces are transformed into areas of transaction and social interaction during market operations (Arifuddin, 2022). The Musi 2 Periodic Market in Palembang represents a particularly illustrative example, characterized by relatively uniform stall configurations, a bilateral arrangement forming circulation corridors, and the consistent use of lightweight structures.

Preliminary observations reveal, a degree of uniformity in stall dimensions, regularity in spatial arrangement patterns, and variations in spatial density between non-operational and operational conditions. Despite its temporary nature, the spatial configuration demonstrates recurring patterns across each market cycle. This indicates that temporary public spaces are capable of forming relatively stable spatial structures through periodic repetition (Hamidah & Ellisa, 2023 ; Wardiningsih et al., 2025).

Based on these conditions, this study aims to identify and measure the architectural configuration of the Musi 2 Periodic Market in Palembang as a form of temporary public space. The research focuses on three primary aspects: stall modules, temporary structures, and spatial organization, including arrangement patterns, corridor width, the number of interaction nodes, and the solid–void ratio. Through measurements conducted across three operational cycles, this study evaluates the consistency of spatial configurations as an

indicator of spatial order within the context of non-permanent architecture. This study contributes by proposing a structured spatial measurement system for examining the architectural order of temporary public spaces. Using a quantitative-descriptive approach, it demonstrates that temporary spaces can be systematically analyzed as architectural systems with consistent patterns, dimensions, and spatial organization.

METHODS

This study employs a quantitative-descriptive case study approach, focusing on the architectural and spatial structure analysis of temporary public space. This approach was selected to systematically measure how the architectural configuration of the Musi 2 Periodic Market in Palembang is formed during its operational period, in line with quantitative research strategies that emphasize measurement and structured analysis of observable variables (Creswell, 2009). The research object is the Musi 2 Periodic Market in Palembang, which occupies roadway space as public space and operates on a periodic basis.

The unit of analysis is divided into three primary architectural aspects. First, stall modules are measured through physical dimensional parameters, including stall length, stall width, and canopy height, expressed in meters (m). Measurements were conducted directly on-site to obtain precise quantitative data. Second, temporary structures are analyzed based on the lightweight construction systems employed, including the type of structural frame (wood, steel, pipe, and similar materials) and the type of covering material. Identification was carried out through structured visual observation to classify the spatial characteristics of the temporary built environment. Third, spatial organization is examined through the stall arrangement pattern (linear, double-sided, or clustered) based on actual plan mapping, measurement of circulation corridor width in meters, and identification of the number of intersection nodes as points of interaction intensity. In addition, the solid-void ratio is calculated using the formula $(\text{built area} / \text{total area}) \times 100\%$ to determine the degree of temporary structural dominance over open space.

Data were collected through direct measurement and actual plan mapping across three different operational cycles to ensure the consistency of spatial configuration. The numerical data were processed quantitatively to obtain average module dimensions, classification of arrangement patterns, node distribution, and solid-void ratio values. Measurement results were translated into proportionally scaled architectural drawings to enable accurate analysis of spatial form and regularity.

The analysis was conducted in two stages. The first stage involved quantitative analysis to identify tendencies in dimensions, patterns, and spatial intensity. The second stage consisted of architectural analysis to interpret modular rhythm, the regularity of temporary structures, and the relationship between stall configuration and the circulation system. Comparisons across operational cycles were used to assess the stability of spatial organization as an indicator of the repetitive architectural structure within temporary public space. The overall research methodology and analytical framework are illustrated in Figure 1, which presents the sequential process of data collection, quantitative analysis, and architectural interpretation applied in this study.

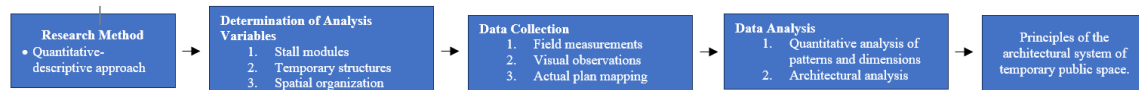


Figure 1. Research Process Diagram
(Source: Author, 2026).

Through this approach, the study systematically examines how modular elements, lightweight structures, and spatial organization collectively form a consistent architectural system despite its temporary nature. The field measurement variables and observational indicators used in the study are summarized in Table 1, which outlines the parameters applied to evaluate dimensional consistency, structural characteristics, and spatial organization within the temporary market environment.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research site is located at the Musi 2 Periodic Market on Jalan Musi 2, Gandus District, Palembang City, South Sumatra, Indonesia. The market operates periodically on Wednesdays and Sundays, utilizing the neighborhood roadway as a space for commercial activities. Spatial wise, the operational area extends approximately ± 280 meters along the Jalan Musi 2 corridor, situated within a densely populated residential area. The location and spatial extent of the research site are illustrated in Figure 2, which shows the position of the Musi 2 Periodic Market within the urban context of Palembang City.

Field measurements and actual plan mapping conducted across three operational cycles indicate that the Musi 2 Periodic Market forms a relatively consistent architectural configuration despite its temporary nature. This stability is evident not only in the uniformity of stall dimensions but also in the regularity of the arrangement pattern and the proportional relationship between built space and circulation space.

Table 1. Field Measurement Parameters

No.	Architectural Aspect	Variable	Measurable Parameter	Unit	Data Collection Technique
1	Stall Module	Stall Dimensions	Stall length	meter (m)	Direct measurement
			Stall width	meter (m)	Direct measurement
			Canopy height	meter (m)	Direct measurement
2	Temporary Structure	Construction System	Type of structural frame	Category (wood/steel/pipe, etc.)	Visual observation
			Type of covering material	Category	Visual observation
3	Spatial Organization	Arrangement Pattern	Pattern type (linear, double-sided, clustered)	Classification	Plan mapping
			Corridor width	meter (m)	Direct measurement
		Circulation Corridor	Number of intersection nodes	number of points	Mapping
		Solid-Void Ratio	(Built area / total area) $\times 100\%$	percent (%)	Analytical calculation

(Source: Author, 2026).

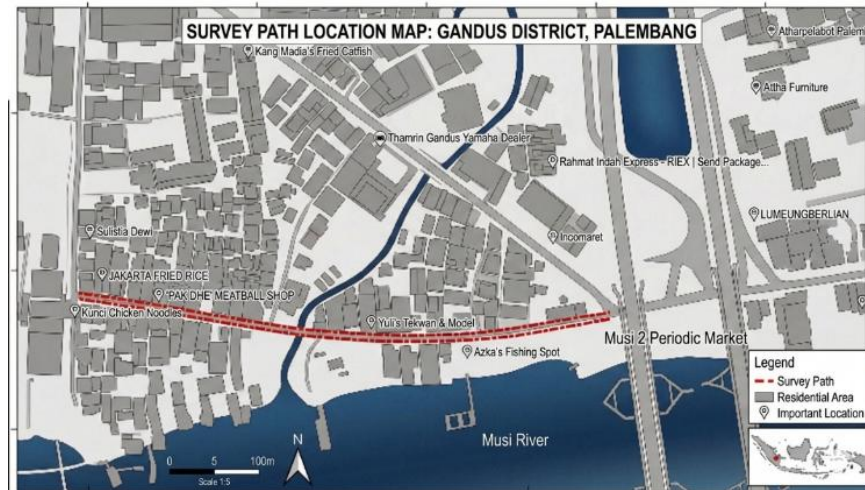


Figure 2. Site Location
(Source: Author, 2026).

The consistency observed across operational periods suggests that spatial formation occurs through a mechanism of repeated spatial reproduction, preventing the structure from developing randomly. These findings demonstrate that temporary public space can generate a measurable architectural system characterized by modularity, lightweight structural elements, and stable spatial organization.

Stall Modules

Direct field measurements indicate that stall lengths range from approximately 1.2 to 3 meters, while widths vary between approximately 1.2 and 2.5 meters. The average canopy height is approximately 2.1 meters. These dimensional variations are individually determined and are influenced by the type of goods being sold. The physical characteristics and dimensional configuration of the temporary stalls used by vendors are illustrated in Figure 3, which shows the typical form and spatial scale of the modular market structures. Architecturally, the consistency of these dimensions generates a clear linear rhythm along the roadway. The repetition of modules produces a continuous spatial sequence that forms an edge on both sides of the circulation corridor (Benito, 2023). This edge functions as a spatial boundary that defines the corridor as the primary zone of activity (Putu Nila Kusuma Sari & Ketut Agusintadewi, 2025). With a relatively uniform canopy height, the upper enclosure is also consistently established, giving the market corridor a semi-enclosed character despite the absence of permanent architectural elements. The variation of vendor stall configurations, including stalls with and without tables, is illustrated in Figure 4, showing how different stall typologies remain visually integrated within the overall linear spatial arrangement.

The stall dimensions generally within a two-meter scale indicate compatibility with human bodily reach and direct transactional space. This scale enables close-range interaction between vendors and buyers without requiring extensive additional space. Thus, stall modularity functions not only as an economic unit but also as a spatial unit that regulates the intensity and proximity of interaction.



Figure 3. Temporary stall used by vendors
(Source: Author, 2026).

The consistent repetition of dimensions across three operational cycles suggests that modularity serves as the principal mechanism for spatial structure formation. The resulting linear rhythm is not merely the outcome of sequential stall placement; rather, it produces spatial legibility that facilitates visitor orientation and movement. In this context, modularity operates as a spatial organizing system that establishes visual order, corridor boundaries, and morphological continuity. Variations in vendor stall configurations and table heights are illustrated in Figure 5, demonstrating how modular differences remain integrated within the overall spatial rhythm of the market environment.

These findings indicate that within the architecture of temporary public space, stability does not depend on material permanence but rather on the consistency of modules reproduced periodically. The stall module functions as the fundamental morphological element, where dimensional repetition generates a stable spatial structure despite its capacity to be dismantled and reassembled physically. The characteristics and dimensions of the recurring stall modules identified through field observation are presented in Table 2, illustrating the modular consistency that forms the basis of the market's spatial organization.



Figure 4. Vendor Stall Types With Tables and Without Tables
(Source: Author, 2026).



Figure 5. Vendor Stall Types with Different Table Heights (Source: Author, 2026).

Temporary Structures

Based on the observations conducted across three operational cycles reveal the dominance of lightweight steel pipe and wooden frames employing simple jointing systems. The covering materials are relatively homogeneous, consisting primarily of tarpaulin or flexible plastic sheets. This material composition remained consistent throughout each observation period, with no significant variation in frame type or covering material.

Such uniformity indicates the emergence of an informal construction standard shaped through the collective practices of vendors. Although not formally regulated, the structural systems demonstrate relatively consistent technical patterns in terms of frame dimensions, jointing methods, and canopy installation techniques. This consistency suggests that the temporary structure is not merely an ad hoc practical solution, but rather an integral component of a spatial-forming system that is periodically reproduced. The structural characteristics and material applications observed in the vendor stalls are illustrated in Figure 6, highlighting the recurring construction patterns that contribute to the market’s spatial continuity and visual coherence.

Table 2. Stall Modules Based on Field Observation

No.	Measurable Parameter	Unit	Survey Results (Average / Range)	Inter-Period Consistency	Key Findings
1	Stall length	meter (m)	1.20 – 3.20 m	Stable	Relatively uniform modular dimensions
2	Stall width	meter (m)	1.20 – 2.40 m	Stable	Forms a continuous linear sequence
3	Canopy height	meter (m)	2.10 – 2.30 m	Stable	Creates a semi-enclosed spatial character

(Source: Author, 2026).



Figure 6. Stall structure and materials used by vendors
(Source: Author, 2026).

Architecturally, the use of lightweight frames with flexible materials produces an open and adaptive visual expression (Ramadiansyah et al., 2023). Partial transparency along the sides of the stalls allows visual connectivity between individual units as well as between the stalls and the circulation corridor (Abdillah et al., 2025). The structure does not form solid walls; instead, it creates semi-permeable boundaries that reinforce the market's character as an interactive space (Sosa & Ortiz Cruz, 2022). In this context, temporary structures function as devices that generate lightweight enclosure while maintaining visual continuity. The structural configuration and material application of the vendor stalls are illustrated in Figure 7, which demonstrates how lightweight construction elements create adaptive and visually connected market spaces.

The lightweight and easily dismantled construction system also contributes to spatial flexibility. Because the construction system is non-permanent, stall configurations can be reassembled following the same pattern during each operational cycle. The consistent repetition of structural assembly reinforces morphological stability on a periodic basis. Thus, the recurrence of the construction system becomes a key factor in maintaining spatial order across different periods.



Figure 7. Stall structure and materials used by vendors
(Source: Author, 2026)



Figure 8. Stall structure and materials used by vendors
(Source: Author, 2026).

In addition, material homogeneity produces a recognizable architectural language. The dominance of steel pipes, lightweight timber, and tarpaulin forms a collective visual identity that distinguishes periodic markets from the surrounding permanent buildings. This lightweight, modular, and functional expression creates a distinctive spatial character without relying on monumental elements or complex structural systems. The structural composition and material characteristics used by vendors are illustrated in Figure 8, which shows the dominant lightweight construction elements that shape the visual identity of the market environment.

These findings indicate that temporality in the structural context does not produce technical or visual irregularity. Instead, the consistent use of lightweight construction systems generates stable and reproducible structural patterns. Temporary structures function as effective architectural elements that define spatial boundaries, protect commercial activities, and maintain the morphological continuity of the market throughout each operational cycle. The characteristics and application of these temporary structural systems based on field observations are presented in Table 3, which summarizes the structural elements and their spatial functions within the market environment.

Table 3. Temporary Structure Based On Field Observation

No.	Measurable Parameter	Unit	Survey Results	Dominance	Key Findings
1	Frame type	Category	Lightweight steel pipe / portable wood	Steel pipe $\pm 30\%$, Wood $\pm 70\%$	Lightweight structures dominate
2	Covering material	Category	Tarpaulin / flexible plastic	Tarpaulin $\pm 95\%$	Flexible and non-massive covering

(Source: Author, 2026).



Figure 9. Linear pattern of vendor stalls in the area
(Source: Author, 2026).

Spatial Organization

Actual plan mapping across three operational cycles indicates that the stall arrangement tends to follow a double-sided linear pattern along the roadway. This configuration forms a central circulation corridor with rows of stalls acting as boundaries on both sides. The pattern remains consistent across different periods, with no significant changes in orientation or direction of arrangement. This regularity suggests that the market's spatial organization does not evolve randomly but instead follows a recurring spatial logic. The linear configuration and repetitive arrangement of vendor stalls are illustrated in Figure 9, showing the continuity of the spatial pattern throughout the market area.

The average width of the circulation corridor ranges from approximately 1.2 to 2.1 meters and remains relatively stable across the three observation periods. This dimension allows simultaneous two-way movement while providing space for transaction activities along the edges of the stalls. The stability of the corridor width indicates the presence of a functional spatial threshold that supports smooth movement and interaction. Thus, the corridor functions not only as a circulation space but also as the primary activity space that integrates mobility and commercial exchange. The circulation pattern and spatial characteristics of the corridor are illustrated in Figure 10, which demonstrates how movement paths are organized within the temporary market structure.



Figure 10. Circulation within the market
(Source: Author, 2026).



Figure 11. Nodes within the area

(Source: Author, 2026).

The identification of meeting nodes indicates the presence of four activity concentration points in each operational cycle. These nodes are generally located in open spaces that function as parking areas and docking areas where vendors unload and transport goods. Morphologically, the presence of these nodes introduces rhythmic variation within the market's linear structure, preventing the spatial organization from becoming monotonous. The nodes function as spatial reinforcement points that establish an informal hierarchy within the market's configuration. The distribution and spatial position of these activity concentration points are illustrated in Figure 11, which shows the nodes within the market area and their relationship to the overall circulation structure.

The calculation of the solid–void ratio indicates that built areas (stalls and canopy structures) account for approximately 65% of the total operational area, while the remaining 35% consists of circulation space and open areas. Overall, the spatial organization of the Musi 2 Periodic Market forms three interrelated elements: rows of stalls that create the spatial edge, corridors that function as the primary void space, and nodes that act as points of spatial concentration. The relationship among these elements generates a structured spatial configuration that can be mapped architecturally. The double-sided linear pattern establishes morphological continuity, while the nodes introduce variations in spatial intensity within the structure (Netto et al., 2025). The spatial composition between solid and void elements within the market area is illustrated in Figure 12, showing the dominance of built masses alongside the circulation voids that organize movement and interaction within the temporary public space.

As shown in Table 4, these findings indicate that road-based temporary public spaces can develop an organized spatial system through the consistency of arrangement patterns, the stability of circulation dimensions, and a maintained solid void proportion. Spatial organization is determined not only by functional requirements but also produces a morphological structure that is reproduced in each operational cycle. Thus, temporality in the context of spatial organization does not eliminate order; rather, it generates spatial patterns that are adaptive while remaining structurally consistent.



Figure 12. Solid and void in the area (Source: Author, 2026).

The findings from the three aspects indicate that the Musi 2 Periodic Market forms a consistent spatial system through the repetition of stall modules, the uniformity of lightweight structures, and a double-sided linear spatial organization. The consistency of dimensions, the stability of the solid–void ratio, and the recurrence of meeting nodes demonstrate that the spatial configuration does not evolve randomly but instead follows a stable and predictable spatial pattern across operational periods.

Architecturally, temporary structures function as effective spatial-forming devices. Although not physically permanent, the modular system and the recurring spatial organization generate a public-space morphology characterized by measurable order, rhythm, and spatial intensity (Elmeligy et al., 2024). In this context, temporality does not represent instability; rather, it operates as a mechanism for reproducing a spatial structure that is both adaptive and consistent (Juo Yen et al., 2022). The application of these spatial and architectural principles within the study area is summarized in Table 5 and Figure 13, which presents the translation of temporary market characteristics into architectural design strategies.

Table 4. Spatial Organization Based On Field Observation

No.	Measurable Parameter	Unit	Survey Results	Consistency	Key Findings
1	Arrangement pattern type	Classification	Double-sided linear	Consistent	Forms the main corridor
2	Corridor width	meter (m)	±1.2 – 2.10 m	Stable	Supports two-way mobility
3	Number of meetings nodes	number of points	4 points	Relatively constant	Points of activity intensification
4	Solid–void ratio	percent (%)	±65% solid – ±35% void	Deviation <5%	Controlled spatial intensification

(Source: Author, 2026).

Table 5. Application For Architectural Design

Architectural Aspect	Empirical Findings from Survey	Application of Principles in Temporary Design
Stall Modules	Stall dimensions are relatively uniform ($\pm 1.20\text{--}3.20$ m length; $\pm 1.20\text{--}2.40$ m width; height ± 2.30 m) and stable across periods	Implement standardized modular systems to create linear rhythm and spatial order that can be easily reproduced
Temporary Structure	Dominance of lightweight frames (pipes/wood) with flexible coverings (tarpaulin/plastic)	Develop lightweight knock-down construction systems that can be easily dismantled, relocated, and reassembled without permanent foundations
Spatial Organization	Consistent double-sided linear pattern; central corridor ± 2.10 m stable; 4 nodes; solid-void ratio $\pm 65\%\text{--}35\%$	Design a double-sided linear configuration with a minimum corridor width of 2.70 m and widened areas at nodes to maintain mobility and activity intensity

(Source: Author, 2026).

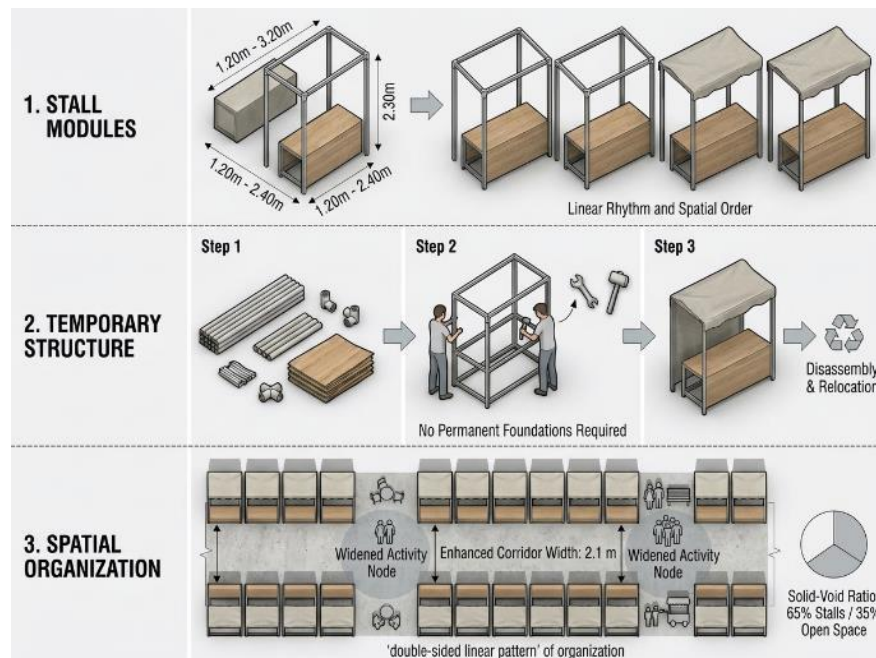


Figure 13. Application of Principles in Temporary Design
(Source: Author, 2026).

CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that the Musi 2 Periodic Market in Palembang forms a consistent architectural system of public space despite its temporary nature. The consistency of modular dimensions, the uniformity of lightweight structures, and the stability of spatial organization across operational cycles suggest that spatial formation occurs through a structured mechanism of repetition rather than randomly. These findings demonstrate that temporality is not synonymous with morphological disorder. On the contrary, through modularity and a double-sided linear organization, road-based public spaces can develop spatial patterns that are stable and architecturally legible. Lightweight structures function not only as technical devices but also as spatial-forming elements that define edges, corridors, and nodes, generating a consistent spatial configuration.

The quantitative–descriptive approach employed in this study demonstrates that non-permanent public spaces can be analyzed through measurable parameters such as modular dimensions, solid–void ratios, and the distribution of spatial intensity. In this regard, periodic markets can be understood as temporary architectural systems characterized by reproducible spatial order and rhythm. This study contributes to the broader understanding of public-space architecture by showing that morphological stability does not always depend on material permanence; rather, it can emerge through periodic repetition and consistent spatial organization.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to all parties who contributed to the completion of this research. Special appreciation is extended to Universitas Sriwijaya for institutional support, as well as to colleagues and students who assisted in the field observations and data collection. The authors also acknowledge the local community and vendors of the Musi 2 Periodic Market in Palembang for their openness and cooperation during the research process. Their participation has been invaluable in providing insights into the spatial and social dynamics of the market.

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