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IMPACT OF PHYSICAL REVITALIZATION OF TRADITIONAL MARKET FROM USER'S SPATIAL PRACTICE PERSPECTIVE

Nyoman Ratih Prabandari[1*], Tjokorda Gede Dalem Suparsa[1], I Kadek Eka Dananjaya[1],
[1]Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering and Planning, Universitas Warmadewa,
Jalan Terompong No. 24 Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia

*Email correspondence: ratihprabandari@warmadewa.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

Physical revitalization of traditional markets in Bali often fails to match users established daily routines, creating a spatial contradiction between the conceived space built by planners and the perceived space produced by users' spatial practices. This study aims to examine how the physical revitalization of traditional markets with modern facilities in Bali affects the way users inhabit, move through, and experience the market space, viewed through the lens of their spatial practices. The research focuses on the case study of Banyuasri Market, by analyzing using the Spatial Practice perspective. This study discusses how users interact with the revitalized marketplace, observing their movements and behaviors at different times of the day. Data were collected through field observations, interviews with consultants and local government teams, and document studies, by analyzing and comparing spatial practices that are not in accordance with the planner's initial intentions. The research is discussed qualitatively, emphasizing the dynamic nature of traditional market public spaces. The findings reveal a discrepancy between the conceived space and the actual spatial practices of Banyuasri Market users. Economic motives, accessibility, and perceived opportunities shape users' spatial choices, resulting in activity concentration, spatial marginalization, and underutilized areas.

Keywords: Perceived Space, Physical Revitalization, Traditional-Modern Market

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INTRODUCTION

Physical revitalization of traditional markets by integrating modern facilities has become a widespread trend in Bali. This revitalization aims to rejuvenate traditional markets to make them more competitive and attractive to more consumers while maintaining conventional trading systems (Kementerian Perdagangan Republik Indonesia, 2014; Kementerian PUPR, 2021). However, the physical revitalization of traditional market spaces can have a major impact on spatial practices. From a spatial practice perspective, revitalization of traditional markets is not just about improving aesthetics or improving infrastructure, but interventions which influence social behavior, community interactions, and the dynamics of market activities. Spatial practices encompass individual's lived experiences, shaping how they engage with the built environment, interact with others, and fulfill daily routines.

In the context of traditional-modern markets, this physical revitalization has had a significant impact on long-standing cultural practices and modern commercial behavior. Physical revitalization has transformed the appearance of traditional markets, while non-physical revitalization has helped vendors with smooth logistics, yet turnover remains the same as before the revitalization (Paramita, 2013). While the convenience of infrastructure in architectural design has indeed improved, this is accompanied by high fees for stalls/kiosks. Market stalls and kiosks are also devoid of visitors, leaving empty, inactive spaces that appear abandoned by their occupants (Prabandari, Sugihantara, et al., 2024), as is the case in traditional - modern markets in Bali. This situation arises because the physical design changes resulting from revitalization are not matched by changes in the social lives of users. Users' daily activities, routines, and experiences remain unchanged and, in fact, shape their own social space. This gives rise to new activity spaces shaped by the behavioral patterns of their users (Prabandari, Triadi, et al., 2024).

In the context of Production of Space, by Henri Lefebvre, the formation of social spaces based on the behavior and daily activities of users is known as spatial practice. Spatial practice is a perceived space formed by daily routines (*l'espace percu*) (Kanishka Goonewardena, Stefan Kipfer, Richard Milgrom, 2008). This spatial practice is the First Space of socio-physical space, material, actual/concrete space that is seen, produced, and used. This space includes routines, patterns, and material conditions that shape how people navigate and inhabit the environment. Spatial practice involves the everyday use of space—such as traveling, walking in the building, or how urban infrastructure is organized. This space represents the practical, habitual, and functional aspects of space in architectural design. Spatial practices in public architectural design are influenced by how people engage in daily routines, from commuting, socializing, relaxing, or participating in community activities. This aspect is important because the space produced reflects how users physically inhabit and adapt spaces to meet their daily functional needs. The focus is on physical activity and the practical and habitual use of space. This is how space is perceived in its most straightforward and practical form.

In the context of Production of space by Henri Lefebvre, Spatial practices (perceived space) and representational spaces (lived space) in their application are often understood ambiguously and misinterpreted. ‘Perceived' space is the space of everyday social life that reflects individuals in society, while 'lived' space is reflected through symbolic meanings and images of residents in society (Carroll, 2020). From its characteristics, spatial practices or

perceived space are objective, functional, the management of the space is regulated and used in everyday life, and involves physical activity, is practical and tangible. Meanwhile, representational space or lived space is more subjective, focuses on the emotional dimension, and personal experiences of space. Space is a construct of social relationships and interrelations that is always in process, open to future sustainability (Massey, 2005). Space in the context of spatial practices is influenced by the user's personal perception and existential presence in their daily use of space (Seamon & Sowers, 2008). This means that everyone has their own way of behaving in response to the environment, and the individual and the environment influence each other (Budiharjo, 2012).

Spatial practices are closely related to spatial behavior. Spatial practices are manifested in the form of spatial behavior by users, namely how people respond to and use the order in a designed environment. Spatial behavior can be observed directly. The environmental behavioral approach to human behavior shows that a person's behavior is closely related to motivation, what is liked and disliked, what is considered profitable and not, and what is considered important and unimportant (motives, preferences, and priorities). Each person has different competencies, whether physical, social, or cultural. These differences influence a person's perception of an environment, affordances (opportunities/activity offers), and their utilization (Laurens, 2004).

Spatial behavior does not just happen. There is a process of interaction between humans and their environment, concerning individual and social motivations and needs (Lukito, 2018). If an environment offers several opportunities for certain behaviors, that behavior is not necessarily certain to occur. Even if someone has captured an affordance, that person may not be interested in carrying out that activity (Laurens, 2004). Similarly, in the situation in Traditional Markets with modern facilities, it is interesting to study the phenomenon of spatial contradictions that occur in traditional market facilities that are physically revitalized, namely between what is planned or built (conceived space) by the planner (constructor’s space) and the space created by the users themselves (consumer’s space) due to daily spatial behavior after the building is available to use (Prabandari, Triadi, et al., 2024).

This research explores the implications or impacts of physical revitalization in traditional-modern markets from the perspective of the spatial practices of its users, by examining how this revitalization affects the way people inhabit, move, and experience this traditional market space with modern facilities. Researchers intend to reveal broader implications for urban planning, market revitalization strategies, and community dynamics. Furthermore, this study seeks to contribute to the problem of public buildings that fail to meet community needs to contribute to achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs).

METHODS

The study was conducted at Banyuasri Market in Singaraja, Bali, which underwent physical revitalization in 2021. Banyuasri market is selected because of representing one of the biggest traditional-modern market built in Bali and has been operating for more than 5 years. Badung Market, Banyuasri Market, and Gianyar Market are become the big three traditional-modern market in Bali. The researchers didn’t select the pilot project, Badung Market, to assure the object choosen is market object that are built with more advanced design development. In

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doing so that the analysis of the impact of the physical revitalization being studied becomes more convincing. The changes due to physical revitalization are quite extensive, which was originally a simple market building with a compact mass of 1-2 floors, now it has changed into a massive 3-floors building, equipped with modern facilities such as escalators, elevators, and also ramps that go directly from the ground floor to the 3rd floor. Before physical revitalization, Banyuasri market accommodated 1046 traders. Meanwhile, after physical revitalization, Banyuasri market can accommodate 1801 traders distributed across 3 floors of the market building (P. A. P. Wibawa & Suwena, 2025). Banyuasri Market is an interesting study object because its planning concept is designed to be a public space that serves not only as a traditional market but also as a gathering place for the community, especially young people.

This study was conducted using a case study approach. The object of study in this research is a Traditional Market with modern facilities, also known as the Traditional-Modern Market. This Traditional-Modern Market will be studied in more depth from the aspect of spatial practice (perceived space), which is part of the Spatial Triad concept by Henri Lefebvre. This theory is highly relevant for studying social spaces in public facilities. These public markets are dynamic public spaces where social, economic, and cultural activities converge, making them an excellent example to explore Lefebvre's concept of spatial practice.

To answer this research problem the data about information generated from two agents who play an important role in the production of social space in Banyuasri Market is needed. The first agent is a group of space builders who are space planners, decision makers, and stakeholders who construct the building. The researcher interviewed three people from the space builder group which consists of, a person from the Planning Team or Architect, a person from the revitalization implementation team, from the Buleleng Regency Public Works Department, and a person from the Banyuasri Market Management. The researcher chose each person as representative and the person responsible as planner/designer, builder/stakeholder, and building operator. While the second agent is the space consumers, namely the group of building users including sellers/vendors, buyers, or other daily users at Banyuasri Market. The number of users as participants as space consumers is not determined, adjusted to conditions in the field when the observation is carried out.

Data on the impact of the revitalization of Banyuasri Market was obtained through interviews with space constructors, studies of design drawing documents obtained from various sources including space constructors, and observations of the behavior or spatial practices of space consumers. The data also includes how space consumers interact with the space provided and how they move within the space over a certain period, that’s being presented as behavior mapping. The space consumers data was collected by conducting field observations and photographic documentation of user activities at Banyuasri Market on each floor in four time periods, namely Morning (05.00-08.00 WITA), Afternoon (10.00-13.00 WITA), Evening (16.00-19.00 WITA), and Night (19.00-22.00 WITA).

This research adopts a qualitative case study approach. The case study approach is chosen because the research seeks to understand how and why users’ spatial practices change in a real-life context following physical intervention. Data is described through visual analysis, including direct observation, photographic studies, and user behavior mapping of Banyuasri Market, as the case study object. Data analysis was also conducted by comparing space constructor’s plans and how the space was constructed, with the actual space created by user

movement within the space. This research discussion is explained from the perspective of the concept of spatial practice in Henri Lefebvre's spatial triad theory. This study focuses on spatial practice as the analytical lens, while the other two moments are referenced only to contextualize users' practices.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

At Banyuasri Market, the revitalization carried out transformed the traditional market which was originally a single floor marketplace into a vertical marketplace with three floors. This design also includes grouping kiosks based on the type of goods sold, modern facilities (elevators, escalators), and car parking access on the third floor. These are all examples of conceived space designed with the aim of efficiency, modernization, and improving the quality of public facilities. However, Lefebvre argues that these planned spaces often do not fully reflect how they are used by users, because the reality of spatial practice does not correspond to the initial planning.

The revitalization of Banyuasri Market in Singaraja has resulted in changes to the physical space and user behavior. The physical changes primarily affected the development of infrastructure and the space's functionality, as it was required to adhere to the applicable standard, SNI 8152.2 for People's Markets 2015 (Paryatno et al., 2020; Suprapto & Raden, 2022). Broadly speaking, the changes and developments in spatial functions that have occurred include the following.

Lefebvre's concept of spatial practice focuses on the physical and concrete use of space produced and used through the daily activities and social interactions of its users. This concept of spatial practice explains that space will experience new space formation and continuous change through the behavior of individuals and groups, which always try to fulfill their needs. This illustrates Lefebvre's idea that space is not static or fixed, but is continuously produced and reproduced through practice, movement, and use. This designed traditional market space experiences changes as people's behavior and interactions adapt to their needs, which demonstrates the dynamic process of spatial practice.

Based on the results of the analysis, the revitalization of Banyuasri Market transformed the traditional open-air market into a three-story vertical building with a modern design. However, the use of space shows inconsistencies, with activity concentrated only on the ground floor and parking area, while the upper floors tend to be inactive. Facilities such as elevators, escalators, and a food court are not optimally utilized, and the permanent kiosk layout reduces the flexibility of the space. Vendors also modify the circulation area to sell. The implications of physical revitalization on the space formed by user behavior can be seen in Table 1.

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Table 1. Results of the Analysis of Spatial Practices in the Revitalized Banyuasri Market

Design Components	Space formed from the results of Revitalization (*conceived space*)	Space is formed from Practice/Use (in the form of *perceived space*)	Impact / Implications
Building Mass Pattern	Change of trading area, from the one *floor market place* the *vertical marketplace*, from an open building to a closed building. So the Market was made with a single or monolith (3-storey) pattern.	• Buyers more often visit stalls on the 1st floor • Most sellers open stalls on the 1st and 3rd floors (informal car parking areas).	The distribution of activity density intensity in the Banyuasri Market Building vertically (per floor) is uneven and inactive or abandoned spaces appear. There has been a change in the function of the space from car parking to informal *marketplace*
Accessibility and Circulation	The planned access system is divided into two, namely access at Jalan Ahmad Yani and Jalan Samudra. Each access concept is designed with a gate.*in* And *out* different, total access there are 4 accesses	The exit access on Jalan Samudra was closed by management. There are only 3 operational accesses, namely 1 entrance from Jalan Ahmad Yani, 1 exit from Jalan Ahmad Yani, and 1 entrance and exit (combined) from Jalan Samudra.	Inactive or abandoned areas appear around lobby west (closed access)
Parking	Parking area for market users' vehicles (2 wheels) is provided on the 1st floor, while for market visitors with 4 wheels on the 3rd floor. Special parking for market vendors with cars is provided on the 1st floor.	• Users park their two-wheeled vehicles in the parking area on the 1st floor, on the 3rd floor, near the Access Gate from Jalan Samudra. • Users park four-wheeled vehicles in the car parking area on the 1st floor	An informal parking area has appeared near the Access Gate from Jalan Samudra and a motorbike parking area on the 3rd floor.
Lot Layout and Trading Stalls	The layout of the lots is grouped based on the type of goods sold, floor 1 for daily necessities, floor 2 for clothing and other household equipment.	Vendors prefer to sell on the 1st floor lot, the 3rd floor parking area (morning-afternoon), and the Pasar Tumpah area (evening-night).	The 2nd and 3rd floors are quiet with visitors and vendors selling their wares.
Form and Typology of Trading Lots and Kiosks	Changes in the shape and typology of the lot from semi-permanent to permanent, in accordance with the provisions of the SNI Standard for People's Markets	• Vendors install additional tables to display products • Vendors add additional equipment such as seating or storage near the lot table. • Vendors add clothes racks in front of lots and kiosks	• reduce the user circulation area around the lot/kiosk there is a change in function of the space from a circulation area to a product display area
Supporting Functions/Facilities	Addition of other supporting facilities besides the market, including culinary areas or *food court.*	There are no culinary vendors selling at culinary kiosks	The space is inactive, so it was converted by the local government into the Buleleng Public Service Mall (MPP).

Design Components	Space formed from the results of Revitalization (*conceived space*)	Space is formed from Practice/Use (in the form of *perceived space*)	Impact / Implications
Additional Equipment	Addition of modern and disability-friendly supporting equipment, including ramps, lifts/elevators, goods ramps, security CCTV,	The (high) mobility of vendors and buyers means they use escalators more than stairs, because the stairs are hidden and dark.	• Some modern equipment is not activated by the management for efficiency, such as elevators, escalators, and security CCTV. • The stair area has become an abandoned area and there are spots in the stair area that smell of urine.

(Source: Author, 2025)

The results of field observations in the form of trace measures, as shown in figure 1, will be explained in greater detail through the following three research findings.

Impact 1: Distribution of activity density by users is not even on each floor (level)

The impact of the distribution of user activity intensity in the Banyuasri Market Building vertically (per floor) in one day appears uneven. A simple trace measure has been conducted to study the traces of interactions (activity intensity) that occur in the Banyuasri Market building (Image 1). This Trace Measure attempts to indicate inactive or neglected areas, which have the potential to become dead spots or the exclusion. Also, which areas are actively and effectively used by users of the Banyuasri Market building. Through the Trace Measure (Image 1), it is also possible to see the extent of user tendencies (buyers or sellers) in using space or carrying out their spatial practices in the Banyuasri Market.

The highest density and intensity of activity are indicated by dark brown. The lighter the brown color in the diagram (Image 1), the lower the density and intensity of user activity. The dense activity of market users is generally only seen on the ground floor of Banyuasri Market during the morning and afternoon.

From a spatial perspective, user activity is concentrated on the ground floor during the morning and afternoon, and in the *Pasar Tumpah* area (the area outside the building, near the market parking lot) in the afternoon and evening (figure 2). Most vendors open stalls on the ground floor and in the parking area, both on the third floor and outside the building. During the day, some vendors operate in the third-floor parking area. These vendors open stalls on the shaded terraces of the parking area during the day (figure 3). The spacious and shaded third-floor parking area offers vendors the opportunity to open their stalls while waiting for the opening of the *Pasar Tumpah* in the afternoon. Vendors are attracted to these environmental affordances, consistent with their values and motivations, given that their presence is naturally driven by economic motives.

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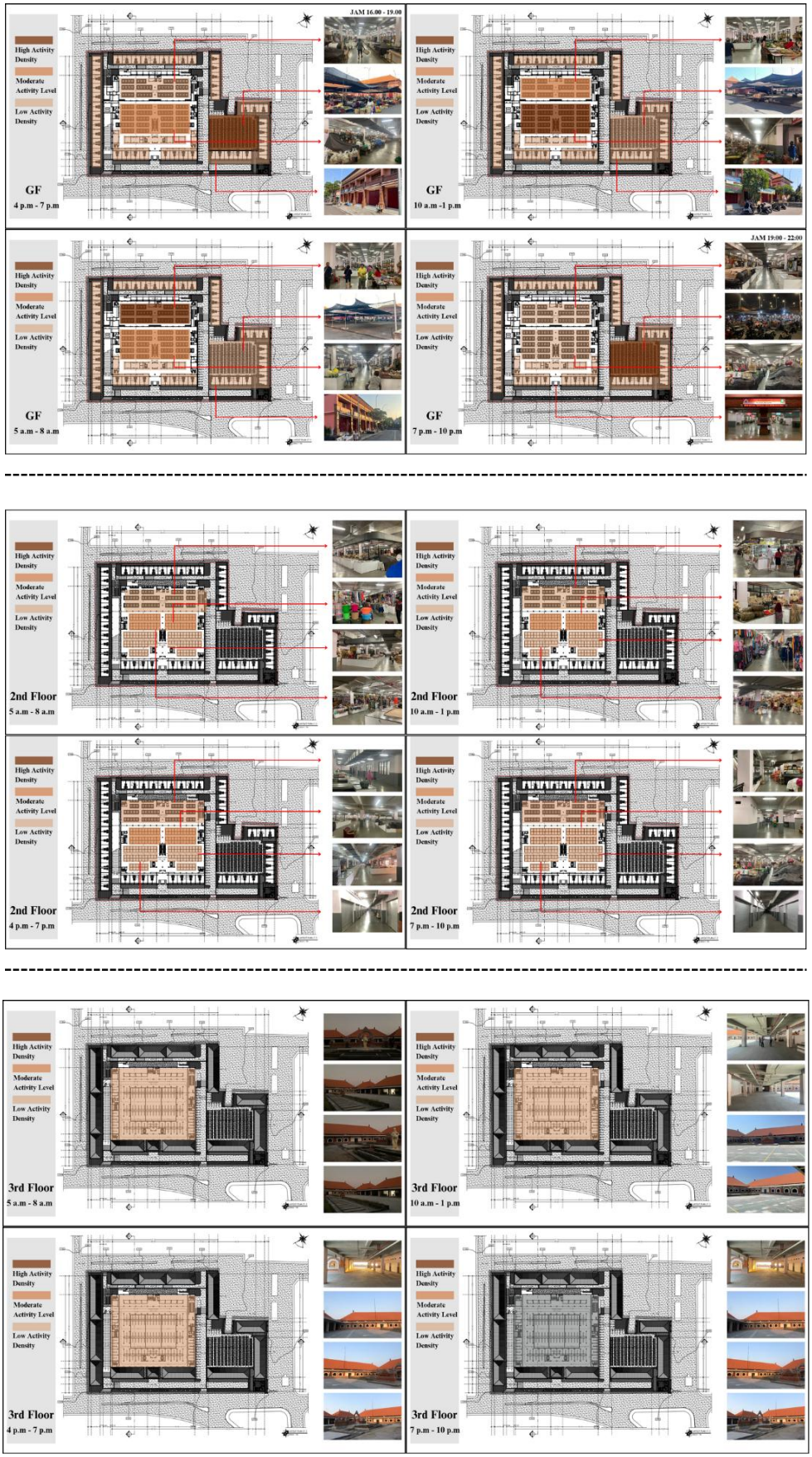

Figure 1. Overview of user activity distribution across floors at the Banyuasri Market building over the course of a day (Source: Author, 2025).



Figure 2. A Comparison of the Conditions of Vendors and Buyers in the Market Building and the Pasar Tumpah in the Banyuasri Market Car Park
(Source: Author, 2025).



Figure 3. Vendors set up their stalls whilst waiting for Tumpah Market to open in the afternoon
(Source: Author, 2025).

From a buyer perspective, they will seek out their regular vendors, making the third-floor area a popular destination for buyers, even though they are aware that the area is intended for culinary and parking, not for selling.

Impact 2: Appearance Informal Spaces and Dead Spots

Appearance Informal Parking area by Users

Banyuasri Market has four entrances and exits to the building area in its planning. However, in practice, the exit on Jalan Samudra is closed by management (show in figure 4). Only three accesses are operational: one entrance from Jalan Ahmad Yani, one exit from Jalan Ahmad Yani, and one combined entrance and exit from Jalan Samudra. This causes the northwest side of the market area to be relatively quiet, low traffic, neglected, and generates a lot of waste. The Banyuasri Market parking area is relatively tidy and does not cause problems such as disrupted circulation due to the relatively low traffic volume. However, there are areas not designated as parking in the plan but instead used by users for motorcycles and carts (figure 5). However, these conditions do not significantly impair accessibility. At Banyuasri Market, the practice of converting circulation areas into informal parking areas (figure 6 & 7) is an example of a new space formed from the routines and habits of users who want to quickly and easily reach their desired lots or kiosks. The mindset of people who come to traditional markets is to fulfill their daily needs, so their motives are only to meet their routine needs. This condition gives the impression of the character of traditional market buyers who tend to want practicality, therefore, the need for a place setting that is as simple and as straightforward as possible and makes it easy to reach the desired trading lots/kiosks should be prioritized. As a

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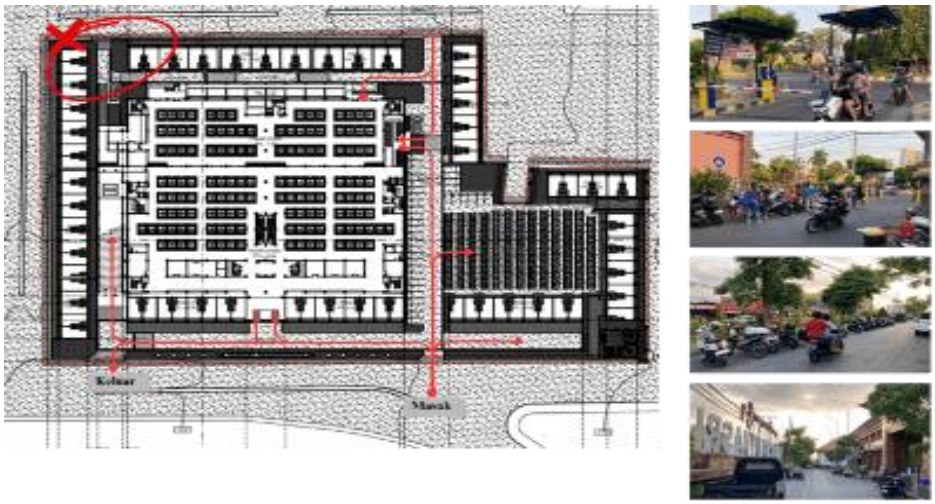

Figure 4. Overview of Vehicle Access and Traffic Flow around the Banyuasri Market Building following its revitalization (Source: Author, 2025).

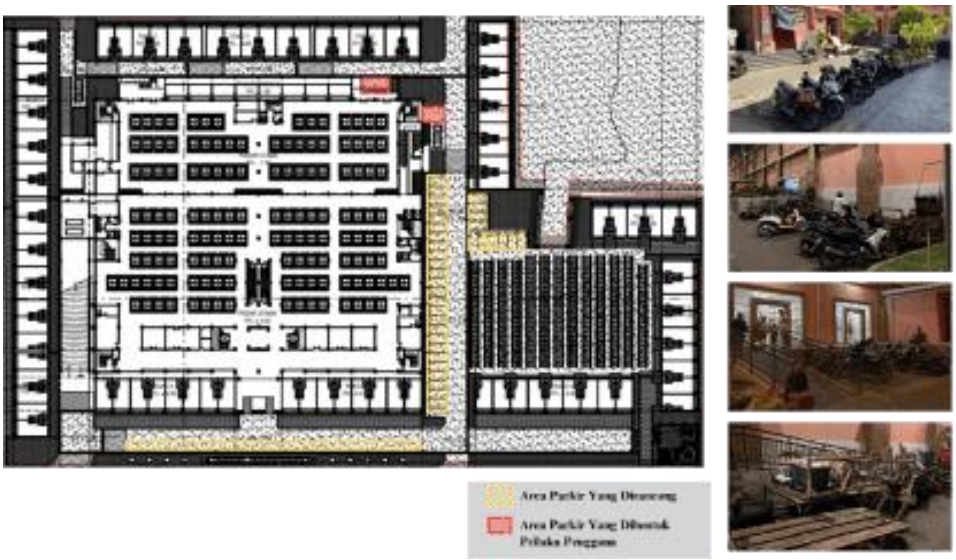

Figure 5. Overview of the car park on the ground floor (level 1) around the Banyuasri Market Building following its revitalization
(Source: Author, 2025).

result, users often park their vehicles close to the entrance of the market building or close to the targeted merchant lots, even though the area is not designated for parking. Practical motivation plays a significant role, meaning the closer to the goal, the more efficient the transaction. This indicates that users are responding to affordance space is not based on the function assigned by the planner, but based on the functional perception that they form themselves in their daily practice.



Figure 6. Visitors can park their vehicles close to their intended parking bay, even though the area is designed for car parking rather than motorbike parking
(Source: Author, 2025).



Figure 7. Motorcyclists who are unwilling to comply with the ban on parking in front of the building
(Source: Author, 2025).

Appearance Informal landed marketplace in several areas of Banyuasri Market by vendors

Spatial conversion frequently occurs in the Banyuasri Market area by users. Some deviations or violations of spatial use occur due to the lack of fulfillment of basic user needs, so they will seek opportunities in other spaces to meet those needs. The emergence of these new landed marketplaces usually occurs in open areas that are easily accessible to buyers. This also serves as evaluation material for space constructors, in this case the government, operators/managers, and architects. They can design affordance that meets basic needs, so that target users can recognize the opportunity for the activity and are willing to participate in it to fulfill their purpose of visiting Banyuasri Market. Seller aims to sell, driven by experience and economic motives, while buyers come to the market to purchase daily necessities from their regular vendors. This differs from the characteristics of modern market buyers who come for recreation or window shopping.

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Figure 8. Informal vendors set up stalls at the entrance and in the car park
(Source: Author, 2025).



Figure 9. The expansion of display areas and stalls by vendors by making use of the wide circulation areas
(Source: Author, 2025).

Appearance Informal display area on lots and kiosks in the Banyuasri Market building by vendors

The circulation space designed for visitor movement has also been transformed into an expanded display area. Economically motivated, vendors naturally strive to increase their revenue, thus increasing the number of products on display for customers to see. Vendors add additional shelves and tables to display their merchandise beyond the designated lot boundaries. This demonstrates that space users do not always adhere to the space's intended function, but rather adapt it to their needs. Vendors view the affordability of a space for selling rather than as a place for visitor circulation within the larger circulation area designed by the architect, resulting in this spatial behavior. This condition also results in a reduction in circulation area due to the need for additional space for vendors' merchandise showcases. The addition of other supporting facilities besides the market, including a culinary area or food court on the 3rd floor. The location is close to the four-wheeled vehicle parking, so a ramp was



Figure 10. An empty food court area that was seen as an opportunity to sell good during the scorching midday heat (before it became an MPP) (left), then converted into the Buleleng MPP Office (right)
(Source: Author, 2025).

built from the 1st floor to the 3rd floor. However, in practice, the culinary area was quiet, so all the culinary stalls on the 3rd floor were empty. Because it was abandoned and rarely supervised, many illegal vendors took advantage of the area to sell during the hot afternoon, because it was impossible to sell in the hot Pasar Tumpah area without shade and was only allowed to open from 5:00 PM to 10:00 PM by the management. Seeing this condition, the government converted the abandoned area into the Buleleng Public Service Mall (MPP). So, the 3rd floor of Banyuasri Market is now specifically for visitors to the Buleleng MPP. Banyuasri Market users naturally tend to use escalators rather than stairs, due to the escalator's design as a focal point, while the stairs are hidden as emergency stairs. Banyuasri Market's user mobility is quite high. This results in frequent escalator breakdowns, prompting management to deactivate the modern equipment provided for energy and cost efficiency. Furthermore, the maintenance costs for this modern equipment are quite high for a traditional market facility.

Therefore, vendors and buyers ascend to the second floor using deactivated escalators. This, of course, makes it even more difficult for visitors to reach the second floor. This space ultimately creates new conflicts and problems, such as the violation of the third-floor space by the vendors, as well as the stairwell and goods ramp areas at Banyuasri Market. In practice, a foul odor of urine is observed in several spots within the exclusion area. This situation naturally creates discomfort for visitors, making them increasingly reluctant to return to or visit the floors above.

Impact 3: The Emergence of Spatial Contradictory between Planning and the Spatial Practices of Its Use

Meanwhile, in the process of using space by sellers and buyers at Banyuasri Market, there is a deviation in the use of space that is not in accordance with its intended function. This occurs planners and users have differing perceptions of the affordances within the available physical space or design. In some cases, there are also users who understand the affordances but choose not to act upon them.

The area designated for a culinary hub on the third floor have no tenants. During the sweltering daylight hours—once the Pasar Tumpah has closed—vendors from Pasar Tumpah move into this empty third-floor space to conduct their business.

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Meanwhile, the area intended as a vehicle parking lot sits empty during the day; visitors prefer to park their vehicles at side of the building, closer to the entrances.
The market was designed as a vertical structure (spanning three floors) with an increased number of stalls and kiosks, intended to create a more organized and tidier environment for vendors. However, the kiosks within the building are not fully occupied; many on the top floor remain vacant.

Sudaryono calls these conditions contradictory space, namely when the planned space (conceived space) does not synchrony what the user perceives (perceived space/spatial practice) (Sudaryono, 2008).

Discussion

Space undergoes a complex social process—reproduced by users based on their respective values, experiences, and motivations. As Lefebvre expressed, space is not only the result of physical design, but also the representations and practices that occur within it (Setiawan, 2017; Zieleniec, 2018) .

The physical revitalization of Banyuasri Market has given a new face to traditional markets in Buleleng, representing the government's effort to create a more hygienic, orderly, and efficient market. However, the physical revitalization has not necessarily changed the way the market is perceived and used by its users. Observations and research have shown that examined in the field, various spatial phenomena emerge that demonstrate the tension between the designed space (conceived space) and the space felt and practiced by users (perceived space / spatial practice).

This usually occurs because planners and users have different perceptions in capturing affordance in the available physical space/design. In some cases, there are also users who understand, but choose not to act on the affordances (Laurens, 2004). A person's attitude in responding to affordance. The environment is closely related to one's motives, preferences, and priorities.

The main concentration of activity in Banyuasri Market Building happened on the ground floor. Visually, this floor is the most active from morning to afternoon. Vendors choose to open their stalls here because the location is easily accessible, passes through by the main flow of visitors, and offers greater economic opportunities. Buyers also have the same tendency—preferring to transact in a visible and easily accessible location(Aisy et al., 2020) .
Meanwhile, the second and third floors appear to attract little interest, resulting in neglected, "dead" zones. On these same floors, some kiosks are entirely inaccessible or unreachable by visitors due to an ineffective layout design (Yulianti & Kintani, 2020). This situation indicates a departure from the original plan.

The informal vendors typically seek space near entrances, wide circulation areas, or areas near vehicle parking areas (Maruyama & Trung, 2010). Economic motives, experience, and perceived profit opportunities encourage vendors to utilize available empty space and engage in this spatial behavior. On the other hand, Informal vendors also operate in close proximity to other informal vendors selling similar goods. This phenomenon aligns with the agglomeration theory described by Montgomery regarding the spatial concentration of economic activity based on proximity (Kuncoro, 2002) .

The most frequently encountered problem related to the physical layout of market spaces is the issue of spatial marginalization (Dewar & Watson, 2018; Sudaryono, 2008) . This layout relates to the visitor distribution within every level in market, which is related to the spatial layout of the stalls or kiosks. Movement/circulation within the market can influence the frequency of visits by potential buyers, thus potentially creating dead spots within the market. This concept of dead space is also referred to as "exclusion," or discarded/ignored space (Sudaryono, 2008).

It doesn't happen in Banyuasri Market only. Badung Market and Gianyar Market, both magnificent buildings in Bali, also suffer from similar conditions(I. P. S. Wibawa et al., 2024). These include the informal market spilling over into the surrounding area, the presence of inactive spaces in several areas, the misuse of space, and so on. These conditions indirectly demonstrate the ineffectiveness of the designed space. Space constructors, namely Architects and local governments, have not yet succeeded in understanding the true motives, preferences and priorities of traditional market users.

Physical revitalization that is not accompanied by a deep understanding of users' spatial practices risks creating contradictory spaces that do not function as intended. Therefore, understanding perceived space and spatial practice not only does it help us to understand what happens after a building is completed, but it also serves as an important foundation for a more participatory and responsive redesign process that addresses realities on the ground. Public spaces or everyday place, such as markets, are inherently socially produced by the community's routine activities(Jordan & Ulimaz, 2019) . Designers and managers cannot rely solely on design logic but must also understand the life logic of the space's users.

CONCLUSION

The physical revitalization of Banyuasri Market, which has transformed into a Modern Traditional Market, has implications for changes that affect the spatial practices of its users. Changes occur starting from the building mass pattern, accessibility, circulation, parking, lot/kiosk layout, lot/kiosk shape and typology, as well as the existence of modern supporting facilities and equipment. Viewed through Lefebvre's conceptualization of space as a social product, the findings show a clear tension between the conceived space envisioned by planners and the perceived space and spatial practices of vendors and buyers. This occurs because planners have not succeeded in understanding the motives, preferences, and priorities of the actual users of traditional markets. It is indeed difficult for planners to predict user responses to affordance. The design of the space, as this depends heavily on how they perceive the building's function. These findings also indicate that market users have their own ways of responding to and interpreting space, based on their daily needs. This means that the design of a space does not always determine how it will be used. Vendors and buyers adapt and modify the space according to their motivations and interests. Therefore, the success of the physical revitalization of traditional and modern markets depends on the extent to which planners and the government understand the spatial practices of users. Otherwise, the designs run the risk of not meeting actual needs on the ground and creating spaces that function poorly, leading to wasteful use.

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This study has several limitations. Future research should adopt mixed methods, combining behavioral mapping and time-based visitor counts with in-depth interviews of vendors, buyers, managers, and officials. Comparative studies across Bali's traditional markets, integration with space syntax or post-occupancy evaluation, and concrete participatory design recommendations would strengthen the findings.

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