

# Revitalization of the Maccini Sombala Park in Indonesia: An Approach Using the Theory of Placemaking

Nurdiyah Yusuf, Edward Syarif & Nurul Nadjmi

Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Hasanuddin University,  
Gowa, Indonesia.

Corresponding author's email: nurdiyahy6@gmail.com

Received	Reviewed	Revised	Published
13.11.2023	13.12.2023	12.01.2024	31.01.2024

<https://doi.org/10.61275/ISVSej.2024.11.01.03>

## Abstract

Public spaces are very important in improving the quality of life of the people. Therefore, the qualities of public spaces must be enhanced and maintained. However, some public spaces are deteriorating gradually due to environmental degradation, making people hesitant to use these spaces. If allowed to continue, invariably, they turn into dead spaces. One of Makassar's public green open spaces, Maccini Sombala Park, is declining in quality. This has resulted in fading of the identity of the park and lack of public interest in visiting. In fact, it is becoming a dead space.

This study examines the Maccini Sombala Park public space. It uses both qualitative and quantitative methods and employs observations, interviews, questionnaires and behavior mapping as data collection methods. These are followed by qualitative descriptive analysis. Theoretically, it uses four key placemaking attributes for the analysis: sociability, access and linkage, comfort and image and uses and activities. It thus identifies the physical and non-physical elements in order to determine the causes of the decline of the quality of the park. Its intention is to formulate revitalization strategies to improve the quality of the park.

The study reveals that the physical and non-physical elements of the Maccini Sombala park do not produce the four key placemaking attributes. However, they are important in producing the quality of the park. Moreover, the park lacks any sense of place which causes low visitor interest, and low use of space. This indicates that the physical and non-physical elements of the park are insufficient and that there is a need to improve them through a revitalization strategy. This research is a guide for designing or improving the quality of public spaces.

**Keywords:** Environment, Placemaking, Public space, Revitalization  
Space utilization, Space quality analysis

## Introduction

There is an urban problem in Indonesia related to the phenomenon of public spaces. There are many spaces below the standards. Many of them meet the aesthetic requirements only and do not fulfil the aspects of usefulness and quality of public space. Makassar City green open spaces for example has decreased drastically during the past five years (Munsir, 2022). As Martino (2005) points out, the provision of public spaces should take note of three phases in the construction: adequate land, functional spaces, and the maintenance of the quality of the spaces. Indeed, the quality of public spaces must be maintained for them to function sustainably. However, most public spaces initially functionally suitable, often begin to disintegrate causing them to become dead spaces. This can create problems such as insecurity, and slums that make it even more difficult for people to occupy them (Cravalho, 2015).

Maccini Sombala Park is a public green open space in Makassar. This issue is also prevalent in this park, where the environmental quality is deteriorating as evidenced by damage to the facilities and lack of visitors. Unfortunately, it cannot function well and sustainably as a public green open space today. In this context, this study examines the factors that cause the decline of the quality of space of the park. It intends to employ placemaking indicators as a theoretical basis for assessing the quality of the park. It focuses on spatial issues in public spaces, the characteristics of the objects and the revitalization of existing spaces in public spaces. It thus examines aspects that cause the decline in the quality of public spaces, and aspects of placemaking indicators, and user engagement with space to formulate space revitalization strategies in the Maccini Sombala Park. It is based on the theory of Placemaking by Project for Public Spaces. It evaluates the public green open spaces that experience a decline in quality. It intends to add information and variety to research related to space revitalization by using the concept of placemaking to support spatial sustainability in public spaces.

The aim is to facilitate the transformation of the park from a dead space to a lively urban space. Its objectives are:

- 1) To evaluate the quality of the spaces of the park based on placemaking involving user engagement with space, and space utilization patterns.
- 2) To formulate revitalization strategies for the park.

## Theoretical Framework

Green open spaces are part of an urban area filled with vegetation and plants to support ecological, cultural, social, aesthetic and economic benefits. They are spaces that can be used by the community together for free (Rochimah and Demami, 2007). They are also spaces/areas in the city where use is mostly filled by plants such as farmland and parks that are used for the public purposes. The quality of public spaces depends significantly on the relationship between people's activities and the physical structures of the spaces because their interactions give meanings to the spaces and the users (Addini, 2021).

Indicators in evaluating the qualities of public spaces are divided into physical and non-physical elements. Whyte (1980) has formulated seven important aspects that must be achieved by a public space to be good and successful: trees, sitting spaces, water, food, roads and sun. Indeed, public spaces must have a sense of comfort to achieve appealing and enjoyable spatial experiences (Project for Public Spaces, 2016). Needless to say, an 'ideal' public space can attract people to visit and promote a multitude of user activities. The most significant thing is that quality of public space can be achieved if a public space can become a place for the users (Zahnd, 1999).

The difference between 'space' and 'place' lies in the meanings: place is where something happens, allowing events to occur (Sita, 2010). Spaces will turn into places when there are repeated activities by the users of the spaces. Then, the spaces will have meanings (Aguila, Ghavampour and Vale, 2019).

Creating a place by the people is known as placemaking. It is an approach to improve the quality of environments. Urban public spaces could create a community attachment to a place and foster a sense of belonging to a local identity (Muna and Nursanty, 2021). They can

thus create bonds between people and their environments. They can also make good and attractive areas for socialization.

A movement known as 'Project for Public Spaces' (PPP) has developed a placemaking approach articulated through a 'Place Diagram' that can be used as a reference in evaluating a place, and can be used also to assess the quality of public open spaces. It consists of four main attributes: access and linkage, comfort and image, sociability, and uses and activities.

Syafriny (2013) points out that three critical elements of the success of a place consist of perceptions of the user assessment, activity, and the setting in activity. Furthermore, user engagement with a space can influence placemaking based on user perception assessment. These interactions could be measured using indicators of user attachment to places that consists of familiarity, belongingness, identity, dependence, and rootedness (Hammitt, Backlund and Bixler, 2006). Therefore, it has been concluded that the importance of transforming space into place (placemaking) is to give sense of place to places.

### Space and Place

Space has quite a significant difference from place. Space is considered abstract compared to place because it does not yet have a specific utilization value (Tuan, 2001). Sita (2010) defines place as a location where something happens, allowing events to occur. Space and place are different because a place is called a *place* if it is meaningful for a user. It is important to transform space into a place with the goal of giving a place meaning so that it can function well and sustainably. According to Syafriny (2013), the success of placemaking is determined by three factors:

- 1) User perception assessment
- 2) People's activities in a place
- 3) Place setting where the activity takes place

People and the space around them are aspects that play an important role in the process of transforming a space into a place by the user groups. Another aspect of place formation stems from the role of the society in shaping space. Project for Public Spaces formulates the principles of place formation as follows:

- 1) Availability: The character of a place tends to be formed from public activities by the community, and even the values held by various social groups.
- 2) Bottom-up approach: Shaping of public space is a collaborative process. This characteristic explains the empowering potential of the local communities to participate in placemaking by referring to their assets and skills. To determine the direction of appropriate place formation, placemaking is a process that cannot be separated from community involvement.

Placemaking, according to the Project for Public Spaces (PPS), is both a process and a philosophy. Placemaking is the process of transforming space into a place with a focus on social dimension planning that connects meaning and function to space, creating public space that refers to the process of collaboration and user participation in order to identify existing needs, potentials, and talents so that they can have local strength that can maximize existing values. Therefore, placemaking is considered relevant as a revitalization strategy. Project for Public Spaces (PPS) has created a more comprehensive structure of placemaking approach called Place Diagrams, which is divided into two categories: tangible (inner circle) and intangible (outer circle).



**Fig. 1:** Place Diagram

Source: Project for Public Spaces, 2022

The ‘Place Diagram’ is a tool that can be used for evaluating or assessing the quality of public open space that consists of four main attributes: sociability, access and linkage, comfort and image, and uses and activities.

### Quality of Public Spaces

According to Addini (2021), the quality public space is one that is formed not only by its physical arrangement, but also by the order of its activities or functions. Public spaces must be able to provide a conducive environment for social interaction needs, such as opportunities for social contact and communication.

They consist of physical and non-physical elements. Non-physical elements include responsive, democratic, and meaningful aspects (Addini, 2021). Indeed, they must be responsive, which means that they must be able to fulfill the requirements and aspirations of those who use them. The primary needs that must be met in public spaces are comfort, relaxation activities, and the opportunity to learn new things. They must be democratic which means that public spaces must be accessible to all kinds of people with freedom for carrying out any activities. A good public space must be able to accommodate public activities and be more democratic in terms of protecting user rights, which can be evaluated using a number of criteria, including access, signage, access to public spaces for all levels of society, and freedom of movement. Physical elements indicate the identity of a place which is shown through shapes and visual characteristics which will create a regional identity and are influenced by good visual quality.

Cross (2001) says that user engagement with a place is an interaction with the design of physical setting of a place, so the user’s perception significantly impacts what relationship is built in relation to the space (Rubianto, 2018). This interaction can be quantified using the human attachment to place, which includes indicators of familiarity, belongingness, identity, dependence and rootedness (Hammit, Backlund and Bixler, 2006).

According to Carr et al. (1992), there is both passive and active engagement in the use of public space. Social interaction can take the form of passive activities like sitting and enjoying the atmosphere or observing the situation, or it can take the form of active activities like talking with other people or even doing activities together. Public space utilization is effective if users can use the space and when the existing setting (space) becomes a part of their lives, both individually and in groups which can be measured by the amount of time users use the space (Firmansyah, Sutomo and Ali, 2021). In this connection, Muna (2021) says that placemaking is a direct approach to improving the quality of the environment and urban public spaces.

According to Project for Public Spaces (PPS), Placemaking consists of four main attributes as follows.

- 1) Access and linkage related to accessibility, as evidenced by visual and physical connectivity with the surrounding environment.
- 2) Comfort and image linked to the proper arrangement of physical attributes that foster comfort in activities.
- 3) Uses and activities refer to activities and uses that can be carried out in public spaces. Availability of supporting facilities such as seating, toilets, trees for shade, and bicycle parking that support an individual's attachment to a place.
- 4) Sociability, which is the need of a person for social activities such as sightseeing, meeting friends, and interacting with other people. Social activities must be accommodated and encouraged in good public spaces. Sociability in public spaces can be assessed from the management of public spaces, and the diversity of users who visit and the duration of use of public spaces by the users. User interactions can generate the value of sociability in public spaces.

### **Revitalization**

The Big Indonesian Dictionary defines revitalization as a method and process for reviving or reactivating. According to Dewi (2020), it is an effort to bring a dead area back to life in order to increase the vitality of the area and add something new, such as activities or buildings. Revitalization is an effort to upgrade a degraded area through physical and non-physical interventions, specifically social and economic (Atthaillah et al., 2017). Indeed, it is an effort to develop areas that are experiencing degradation and declining quality in order to increase the vitality value through the potential of the area.

According to Danisworo (2000), a revitalization strategy consists of several stages, including physical intervention which includes restoring and enhancing the quality and physical condition of buildings, facilities, green layout, connecting system and signage. Economic rehabilitation includes improvements to areas that can accommodate informal and formal economic activities, whereas social rehabilitation includes improvements to areas that can improve community dynamics and social life (public realms).

### **Review of Literature**

Many have examined the issues of placemaking and public spaces. For example, Atthaillah et al. (2017) have investigated how deindustrialization affect urban space and the activities that contribute to its decline in Lhokseumawe. The four primary placemaking indicators serve as the foundation for examining the issues, opportunities, and prospects of the research site. They also offer a strategy for revitalizing the Cunda Plaza, urban area of Lhokseumawe. According to them Cunda Plaza has a chance to grow into a brand-new urban activity hub that can connect other emerging urban activities by creating elements and new functional activities that contribute to creating the area's vitality as a city attraction and increasing activities They conclude that placemaking can be used to investigate urban area and formulate revitalization strategies for neglected urban areas.

Similarly, Wahyuni (2019) examines the Makassar Chinatown area motivated by the decline in physical quality, and economic and socio-cultural activities in the Makassar Chinatown area which has resulted in the fading of its identity. He also formulates a design strategy to maintain the identity of the Chinatown area as a unique trading area and improve the environmental quality through revitalization. He proposes the formulation of a regional revitalization strategy by re-creating regional identity through a placemaking approach. Revitalization steps and efforts are carried out by identifying and analyzing the physical components, activities and functions, as well as the cultural image of the Chinatown area. He further offers a regional development strategy to provide an overview of the direction for structuring the Makassar Chinatown area.

In contrast, Rubianto, Lidia and Navastarai (2018) have conducted research in the Kampung Tambak Asri area in the Morokrempangan Village, Surabaya,

which is a residential area on the outskirts of Surabaya. Tambak Asri Village shows characteristics of unsustainability in its function as a residential area. They point out that the use of space in Tambak Asri Village is in a neglected condition and therefore people tend not to interpret this space as maintaining environmental quality. They argue that this has an impact on environmental degradation. In fact, there is an undervalued condition in the use of public open spaces which are not actively utilized by the community. They also formulate a transformation scenario for space formation using a placemaking approach. The initial target begins with identifying perceptions of the use of spaces in Kampung Tambak Asri by the users. Employing descriptive statistical methods, they determine the typology of Kampung Tambak Asri spaces based on the perceptions of their use. They formulate placemaking criteria for Kampung Tambak Asri spaces using the method of expert judgment, and develop a spatial transformation scenario using a placemaking approach.

They reveal the characteristics of perceptions of the use of village space including perceptions of adaptation, residential preferences, as well as patterns and progressiveness of village space. The typology of space according to its scope is external public space, internal public space and external and internal "quasi" spaces. The placemaking criteria applied in Tambak Asri Village include circulation, open space, markers, social activities, access and linkage and comfort and image. The spatial transformation scenario for Kampung Tambak Asri using the placemaking approach includes scenario planning that are parallel and explained for every sampling unit

Syafriny (2013) focuses on basic theory, namely the relationship between people and places, which includes the dimension of human closeness to places formulated by Hammit et al in the seaside recreation space of Manado City. He employs a rationalistic paradigm designed in an exploratory qualitative and quantitative manner. The exploratory method was used because the research explored the theory of architectural design in seaside recreation spaces through the theoretical justification of the relationship between people and places. Placemaking criteria is employed in space design. Research variables consist of user perceptions and assessments, human activities in space, and the setting where the activities take place. He concludes three main aspects: the proximity and value of places for city residents, the variety of activities and levels of satisfaction, and the need for space design.

Similarly, Muna and Nursanty (2021) examine the relationship between human activities and places related to understanding the cultural and natural context of the placemaking process. The approach taken is multi-dimensional in terms of planning, design and involving mapping natural and cultural attributes, and mapping activities and places where they take place to understand the relationship between the activities, facilities and places where they take place. They also engage open interviews to understand the selection and use of existing space. They show that the Lake BSB fulfills a philosophical function as an open space.

Indeed, Muna and Nursanty (2021) have found that the part that is considered the most important in planning a public space is identifying the talents and assets that exist in a surrounding community. They have found that among users of the Lake BSB space, it was the utilization of the assets, and inspiration and potential of the local community that contributed to important and highly valued process for those who feel intimately connected to the places. They argue that the most important thing in planning a public space is identifying the talents and assets that exist in the surrounding community. They establish a form of a hierarchical relationship between zones that connect human activities to the places where they carry out the activities.

The hierarchy that occurs in the BSB Lake public space illustrates that a sense of belonging to a place or placemaking can emerge both physically and conceptually by simply enjoying it visually in semi-public places. They have found an important element in the relationship between activities and places, namely the center of balance (COB) which binds the

dynamic interactions between the actors and functional places, as well as the reciprocal relationship between people and Nature as an ecosystem.

These research papers show that non-physical aspects such as user perception assessments and activities that occur influence the quality and sustainability of a place, where this is supported by the availability of adequate physical elements of space. The design of a space must pay attention to the design of physical elements such as seating facilities, street furniture and other supporting facilities that can provide comfort to the users. Apart from that, spatial design, especially public spaces, should be community-based by identifying the talents and assets that exist in the surrounding community so that public spaces can function optimally in terms of spatial, economic and social aspects.

In summary, while the existing research papers explore the concept of transformation in the formation of degraded urban spaces, there is an inadequacy of studies that explore the revitalization of them in detail.

### Research Methods

The research employed a case study method: Within it, it used mixed methods which incorporated the use of secondary and primary data to evaluate the quality of Maccini Sombala Park and to develop a strategy for the revitalization of the Park as a green open space in Makassar City. It employs both qualitative descriptive and quantitative methods. Descriptive research describes an event, circumstance, or anything associated with the research variables and focuses on the actual problem of phenomena as it is done to illustrate the problem being investigated (Hernowo, 2017).

Research methods include data collection through observations, interviews, questionnaires, and behavior mapping. Data analysis was carried out through three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions to describe the circumstance that caused the decline the quality of Maccini Sombala Park.

Park revitalization strategies are formulated based on the findings of space utilization analysis, the findings of analysis of placemaking indicators that are not met and need to be improved as well as the findings of interviews and user questionnaires regarding park quality expectations and recommendations. Techniques for gathering the data include:

- 1) **Site visit and observation:** Observations are carried out to observe and record the physical condition of the park and user behavior in carrying out activities in the park. Observations are accompanied by documentation.
- 2) **Questionnaires:** These are in the form of a questions to users who use the park to determine their perception of the quality of the non-physical elements of the park. In addition, the questionnaire also contains questions to determine the user attachment to the place based on indicators of user attachment to the place by Hammit et al (2006). The criteria for selecting respondents were users who were at least 12 years old, and had previously or were currently using Maccini Sombala Park.
- 3) **Interviews:** Semi-structured interview were conducted concurrently with questionnaire completion to get more precise and illustrative information.
- 4) **Behavior mapping:** It used place-centered mapping method to determine space utilization patterns to identify areas in the park that are actively used and rarely used.

### The Case Study

The research location is a public green open space, namely Maccini Sombala Park located in Jalan Maccini, Maccini Sombala sub-district, Tamalate District, Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province. It can be accessed via Kumala Street or Metro Tanjung Bunga Street. Maccini Sombala Park was designated as a means of developing agricultural activities in the surrounding community by the Makassar City Government.



**Fig. 2:** Location of Maccini Sombala Park  
Source: Google Earth, 2023

It is one of the public green open spaces in Makassar City which functions as a city park and has implemented the concept of garden cultivation since 2014. It is constructed upon the concept of a horticultural park and therefore is consisted of plants used daily such as vegetables, medicinal plants, fruit and flowers. They add to the aesthetics of the park.



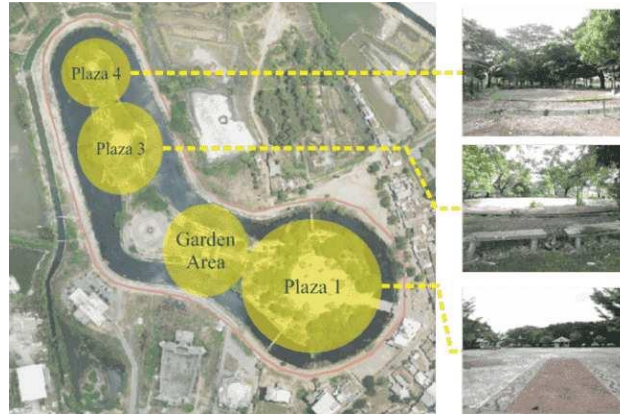
**Fig. 3:** Maccini Sombala Park and It ssurroundings  
Source: Author, 2023

Maccini Sombala Park is surrounded by trees and an artificial canal with a width of 26-35 meters. There are residential areas and seedling houses located North of the park. To the East of the park, there is an empty field, badminton court, and a mosque. Two abandoned structures and government office buildings are located South of the park. Government-owned land is located West of the park as development area by the South Sulawesi Provincial Government. The total area of the park is  $\pm 3.9$  hectares. It has four main plazas: plaza 1 starting



from the entrance, and plaza 4 at the North end of the park. Plaza 1 has an area of 8839m<sup>2</sup> and has six gazebos. Plaza 2 is 2245m<sup>2</sup> which has a fountain feature, Plaza 3 is 880m<sup>2</sup>, and Plaza 4 is 450 m<sup>2</sup> and has four gazebos.

### Findings: Physical Elements Analysis



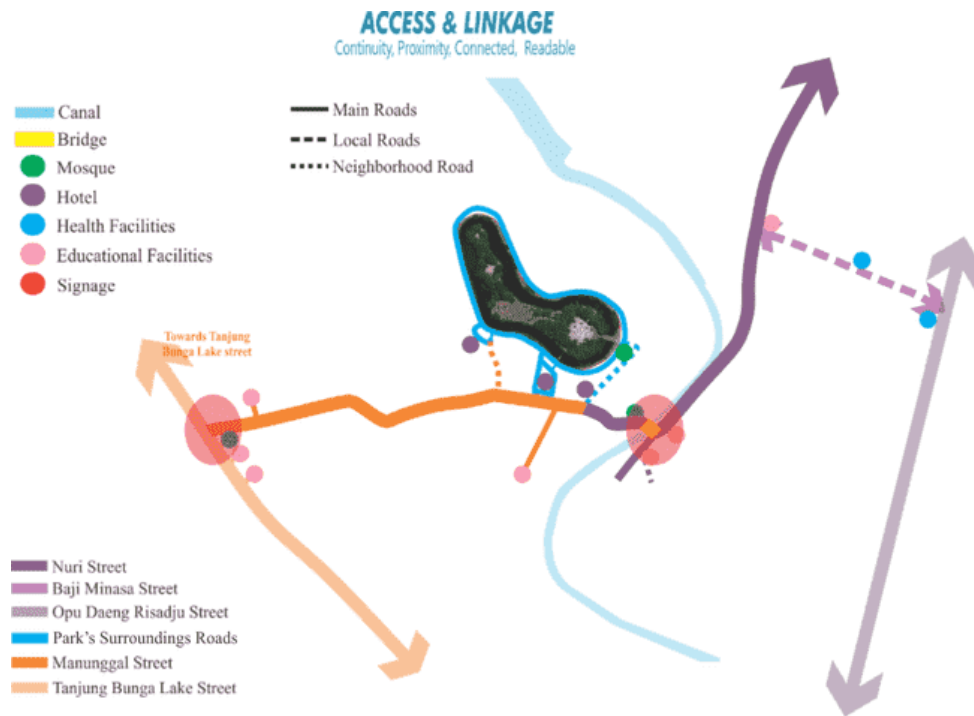
**Fig. 4:** Research Focus Area  
Source: Author, 2023

The research focused on areas in the park that experienced a degradation such as Plaza 1, garden area, Plaza 3, and Plaza 4. According to the preliminary findings, those areas are rarely used by the people, causing them to become a dead space. The jogging path, and pedestrian path is also damaged and inundated during rain. It causes the areas used by park visitors to become muddy. The cycling/jogging path as a pedestrian path is damaged and inundated when it rains. The damage causes the road to become muddy and it cannot thus be used.

**Table 1:** Facility Condition at Maccini Sombala Park  
Source: Author, Observations:2023

Facility	Type	Condition
Seating	Park Bench	Lightly Damaged
Pedestrian Walkway	Pedestrian Path	Unkempt
	Jogging/Cycling Tracks	Unkempt
Utilities	Trashcan	Unkempt
	Toilet	Unkempt
	Water Faucet	Damaged
	Water Reservoirs	Available
Supplementary Facilities	Greenhouse	Unkempt
	Museum	Unkempt
	Information Board	Unkempt
	Guard Post	Unkempt
	Playing Area	Unkempt
	Garden Light	Unavailable
	Spotlight	Unkempt
	Water Fountain	Unavailable
	Parking Area	Available
Bicycle Parking	Unavailable	

## Analysis of the Physical Elements of the Park Based on Placemaking Indicators Access and Linkage



**Fig. 5:** Connected, and Readable Analysis  
Source: Author, 2023

Readable is related to the availability of signage in the park. There are no signage directing visitors to the park's location which could have made it easier for the users to visit the park. However, there is an information board in the park that is damaged and cannot provide information for the users about the park.



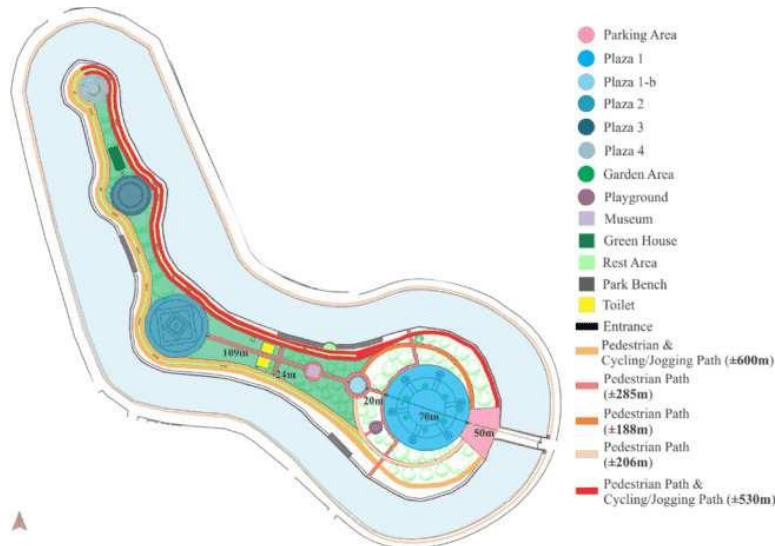
**Fig. 6:** Proximity Analysis  
Source: Author, 2023

The Maccini Sombala Park is not accessible by public transportation. It can only be accessed by private vehicles. Park connectivity from the residential areas is within  $\pm 100\text{m}$ , educational building is within  $\pm 230$  metres from the park, and there are no health facilities close to the park.

Type of Vehicle Used by User  
30 responses



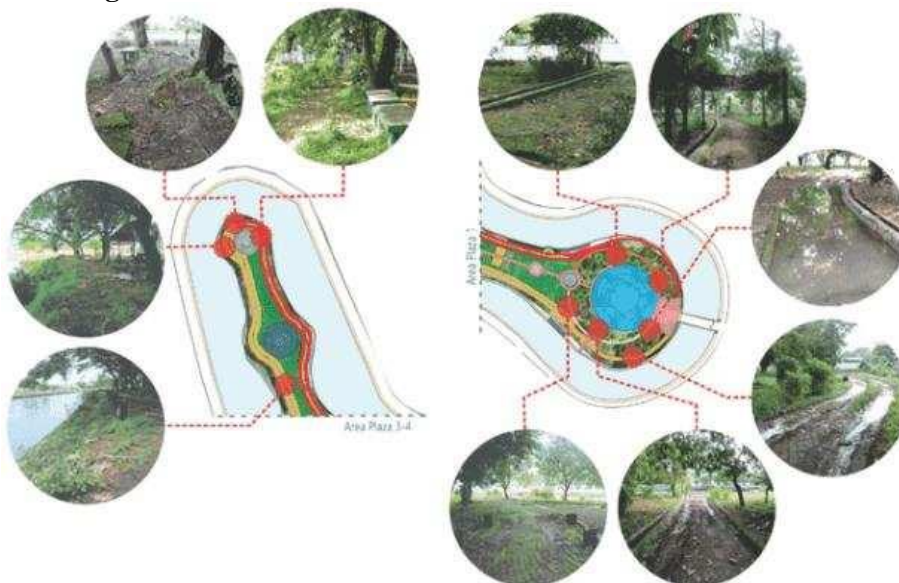
The diagram shows that 73.3% of users visit the park by motorcycle (private transportation).



**Fig. 7: Walkable Facilities Analysis**  
Source: Author, 2023

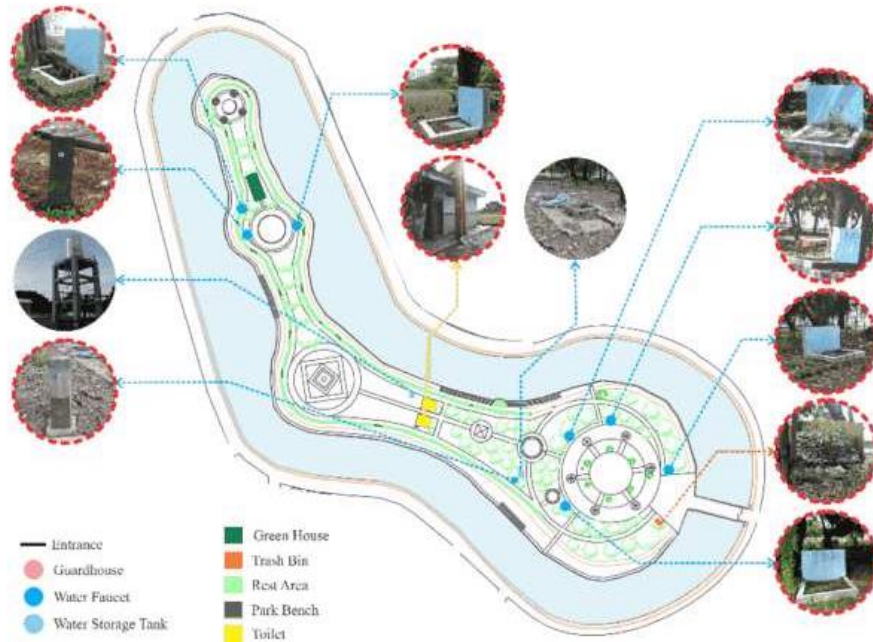
The pedestrian paths in Maccini Sombala Park are all around the park and can be easily accessed to enjoy the entire park area. However, the pedestrian paths are mostly damaged, and unclear parking areas make park visitors use inappropriate areas for parking vehicles, such as in the Plaza 1 and the gazebo area in the park.

**Comfort and Image**



**Fig. 8: Condition of the Pedestrian Paths in the Park**  
Source: Author, 2023

Pedestrian pathways are mostly damaged (red mark). Based on the results of the interviews, the conditions of the pedestrian paths are uncomfortable to walk in causing users only access a portion of the park area. Thus, several areas such as the Plazas 3 and 4 have become unused spaces.



**Fig. 9: Utility Facilities in the Park**  
Source: Author, 2023

Most utility facilities in the park are damaged and unusable. The park is also poorly maintained, with a lot of trash scattered throughout and it gives the park a filthy appearance.



**Fig. 10: Sittable Facilities in the Park**  
Source: Author, 2023

The park has many accessible benches but most of them are damaged, causing the quality of the seating facilities to be poor. They are available only in the rest area and Plaza 4, and gazebos at Plaza 1 and Plaza 4. However, the gazebos are also damaged.

### Uses and Activities

There are facilities that can support activities in the park, such as gazebos, plazas, pedestrian paths and park benches. However, most of these facilities are damaged. In addition, there are numerous activities taking place such as playing football, fishing, playing in the water features, picnic, jogging, and enjoying the sunsets.



**Fig. 11:** Facilities and Activities in the Park  
Source: Author, 2023

The park has a garden area that needs to be maintained as the identity of Maccini Sombala Park as a park with an agro-tourism concept. However, according to the observations, it is not managed properly. There are no stalls/food vendors in the park area because there are restrictions on trading in the park. Snack stalls are present only outside the park.



**Fig. 12:** Damaged Garden Area  
Source: Author, 2023

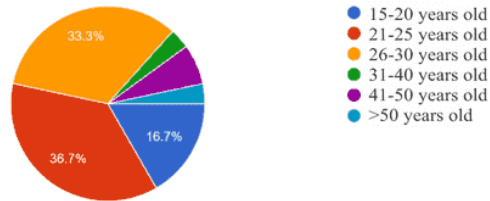
### Non-physical Elements Analysis

#### Sociability

Park users consist of people of various age groups, ranging from children to the elderly, women, and men. Based on the observations, it is noted that the visitors and users of the park are mostly male. In the mornings on weekends, elderly users who do physical exercises

dominate the park. In the afternoons, men, both children, teenagers, and adults dominate. The variety of activities and the users in the park show that there are active and passive engagements in the park. It means Maccini Sombala Park full fill the sociability indicator. Maccini Sombala Park has diversity in terms of users because it consists of various age groups and gender.

Age of Park User  
30 responses



### User Perception Assessment

The questionnaire to assess user perceptions comprise of placemaking indicators used to assess the quality of the non-physical elements in the park. Following table shows the results of the user perception assessment.

**Table 3:** User Perception Assessment  
Source: Author, 2023

No.	Code	Indicators	Percentage (%)	Description
1	A1	Continuity	75.33	Good
2	A2	Parking usage patterns	67.33	Sufficient
3	A3	Readable	56.67	Sufficient
4	A4	Convenient	70.00	Good
5	A5	Walkable	70.67	Good
6	A6	Accessible	68.00	Sufficient
7	C1	Safe	58.67	Sufficient
8	C2	Green	73.33	Good
9	C3	Walkable	70.67	Good
10	C4	Clean	56.00	Sufficient
11	C5	Spiritual	64.67	Sufficient
12	C6	Attractive	70.67	Good
13	U1	Useful	64.67	Sufficient
14	U2	Special	68.00	Sufficient
15	S1	Stewardship	58.67	Sufficient
16	S2	Welcoming	69.33	Good
17	S3	Friendly	64.67	Sufficient
<b>Interpretation of scores based on intervals</b>				
1	20% - 36%		Very bad	
2	36% - 52%		Bad	
3	52% - 68%		Sufficient	
4	68% - 84%		Good	
5	84% - 100%		Very good	

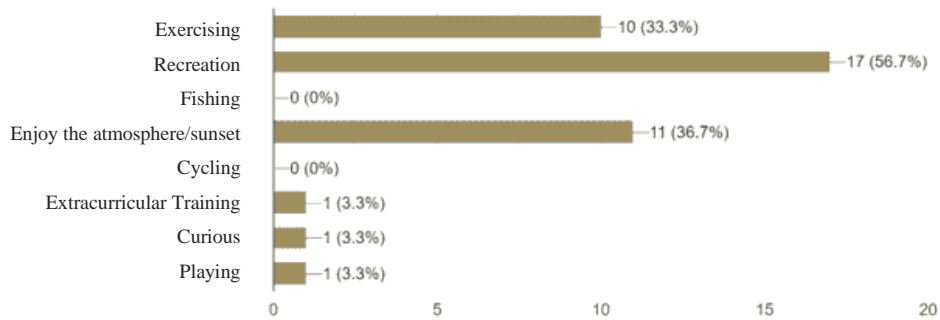
According to the results of the user perception assessment, the indicator with the lowest percentage is readable, safe, clean, and stewardship. These indicators relate to the park's signage availability, cleanliness and security, as well as park management, which makes it difficult for the users to access the entire park area. Indicators that are in the 'sufficient' category are identified as indicators that need to be improved in order to enhance the quality of the Park.

The non-physical quality of the park is also evaluated using indicators of user attachment to places. The assessment outcomes are as follows.

### User Attachment to Place

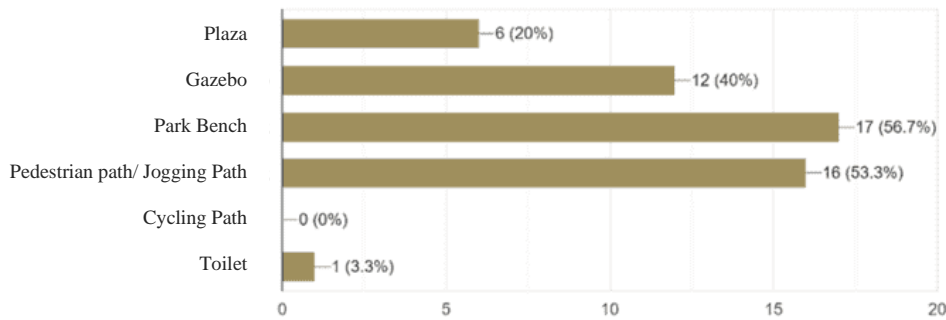
#### Familiarity (user's choice of place or purpose for visiting the park)

Purpose of Visiting the Park



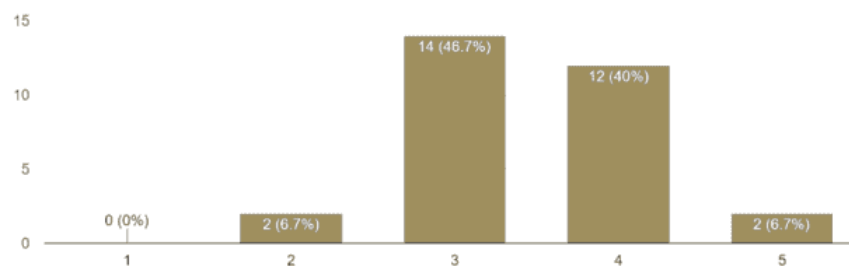
Users visit the park because Maccini Sombala Park has an agro-tourism garden theme and a garden area with trees and green space. This is also indicated by the facilities and spaces that are often used: the sitting area/rest area to relax and enjoy the garden atmosphere.

Frequently Used Facilities



#### Belongingness (satisfaction with the quality of the place)

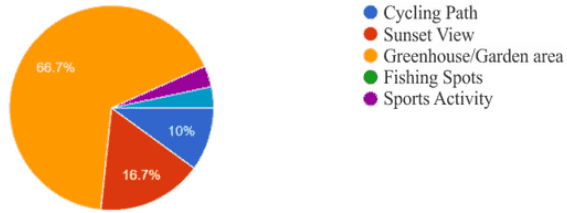
Users Satisfaction With the Quality of the Park



The user perception assessment graphics shows that the users were sufficiently satisfied with the quality of the park.

#### Identity (attractiveness and impression of a place)

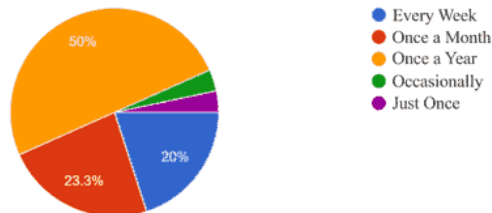
Park Attraction  
30 responses



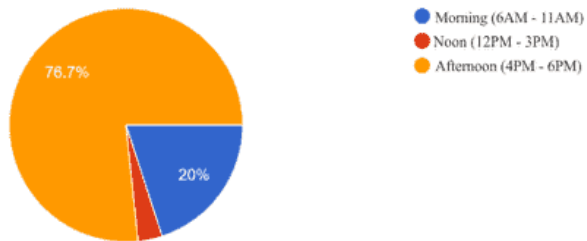
The diagram above shows identity of the park as an agro-tourism park with a garden and plant cultivation.

**Dependence (Frequency of Visits)**

Frequency of Visit  
30 responses



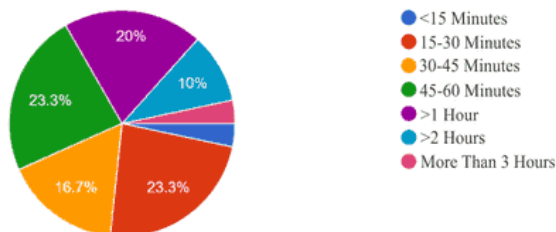
Visiting Hours  
30 responses



The park is visited mostly once a year by the users. Those who visit in the afternoon dominate the visiting time.

**Rootedness (the amount of time spent in the park by user)**

Time Spent in the Park by Users  
30 responses



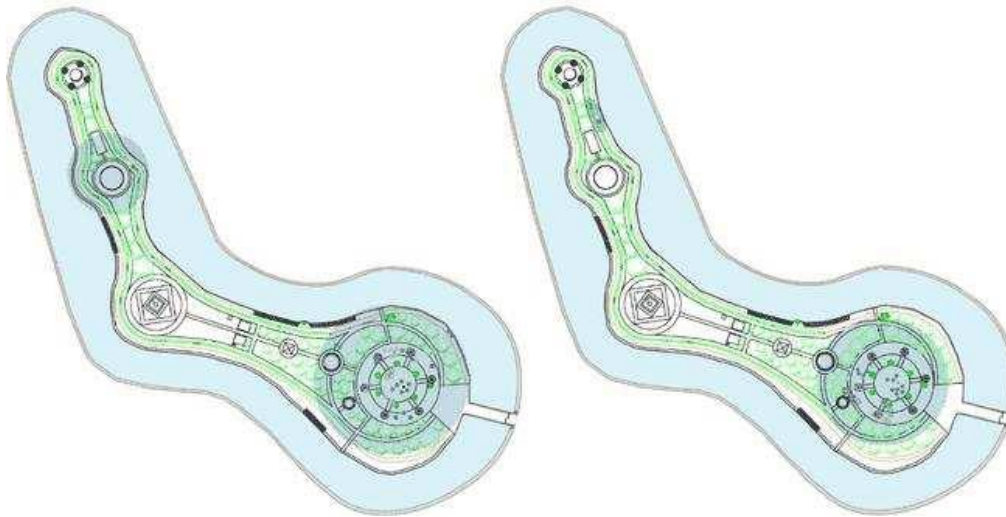


According to the diagram above, the average time spent in the park by a user is 30-60 minutes. The brief amount of time of park use by them indicates that attachment to the park is low.

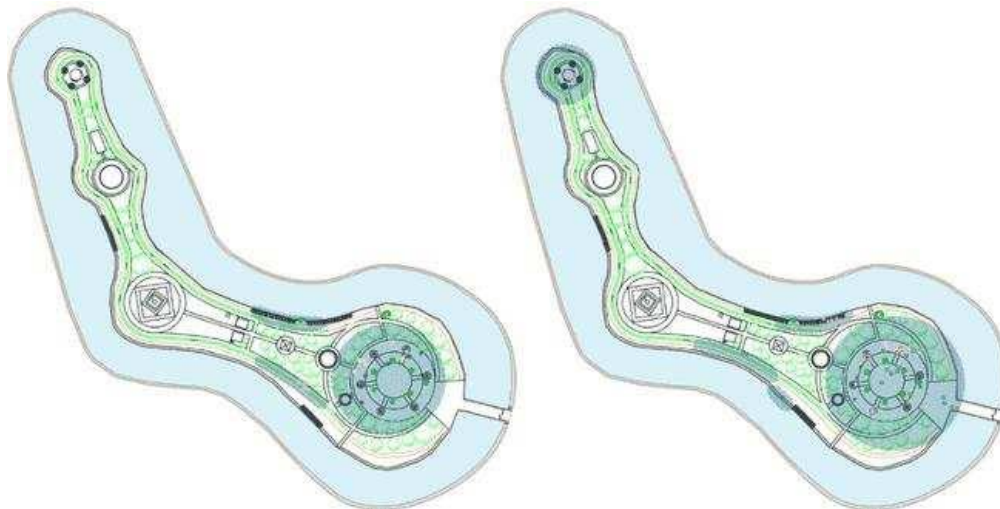
In fact, the users' attachment analysis show that user attachment to the park is low. People can stay longer when they can orient and identify themselves in an environment or when they experience their environment as something meaningful (Syarif et al., 2015). This means that Maccini Sombala Park does not yet have a good sense of place, which has an impact on the low duration of use of the park. They do not repeat the visits which leads to the unused spaces and a decline in the quality of the park.

### Space Utilization Pattern

Space utilization patterns are the results of behavior mapping using place centered mapping method. This mapping is done Monday through Friday between 15.00-18.00 PM. Place centered mapping is also done from Saturday to Sunday from 07.00 AM to 10.00 AM and from 15.00 PM to 18.00 PM. The image's key areas of user activity are indicated by the blue circles.



**Fig. 13:** Space Utilization Pattern in the Morning and Evening (Saturday – Sunday)  
Source: Author, 2023



**Fig. 14:** Space Utilization Pattern in the Evening (Monday – Friday)  
Source: Author, 2023

There are no activities in the park during the day. However, in the evening, its used centers are at Plaza 1, which is close to the park entrance and has a larger area to accommodate more users and activities. Sports, jogging, and playing soccer are frequent activities at Plaza 1. Space usage patterns show that people tend to move according to the space layout. Users who use the Plaza tend to move in a circle, while users who use the pedestrian path move along the park linearly. Plaza 3 and 4 are the least frequently used regions of the park due to the damaged track conditions, which discourage visitors from visiting the other parts of the park.

The physical shape and conditions of Maccini Sombala Park affect the space utilization pattern and user activities. The plaza, an open circle field, has an impact on how the users move because they frequently jog and play ball there. Activities increase in the afternoon, especially on Sunday, with little activities in the morning. The intensity of park usage increases on holidays, and the activities vary. They are such as refreshing activities (picnics), relaxing activities (enjoying the sunset), playing, fishing, and extracurricular training. Based on this explanation, Maccini Sombala Park has fulfilled one of the placemaking indicators, namely fun (there are various activities that can be done in the park).

### Revitalization Strategy

The park revitalization strategy focuses on placemaking indicators that are not met and indicators that need to be improved such as readable, safe, clean, and stewardship. In addition, the findings from questionnaire and user interviews about recommendations, and users expectation concerning the layout and management of the park are employed to ascertain the aspirations of the community as park users.

**Table 5:** Users Expectation and Recommendations  
Source: Author, 2023

Users Expectation	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilities for security and environmental cleanliness have improved</li> <li>- The availability of trash bin</li> <li>- The availability of signage or information board</li> <li>- Improved garden and plant arrangements particularly with regard to aesthetic plants like flowers</li> <li>- Collaboration occurs between community, and related stakeholders such as government and park supervisors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accessibility for disability</li> <li>- Educational facilities</li> <li>- Recreational facilities such a skywalk, and outbound</li> <li>- Sports and health facilities</li> <li>- Weekly activities such a group gymnastics</li> <li>- Area for bazaar or annual celebration</li> <li>- Rides for water tourism</li> <li>- Food/snack stall</li> <li>- Kids zone or playground</li> </ul>

Park revitalization strategies are divided into three: physical intervention, economic rehabilitation and social rehabilitation.

**Table 6:** Maccini Sombala Park's Revitalization Strategy  
Source: Author, 2023

Revitalization Strategy	Description
<b>ACCESS AND LINKAGE</b>	
<b>Physical Intervention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide bus stops or transit hubs in nearby areas of the park</li> <li>- Providing signage or information boards to the park location on main road to provide information to the public and to attract visitors</li> <li>- Improvement of waterways on pedestrian paths in the park</li> </ul>
<b>Economic Rehabilitation</b>	Utilization of empty land outside the park as a parking area
<b>Social Rehabilitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Allocating clearly visible and easily accessible roads as the park's entrance and exit points</li> <li>- Establishing safe, and convenient pedestrian ways</li> </ul>
<b>COMFORT AND IMAGE</b>	
<b>Physical Intervention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of park cleaning facilities</li> <li>- Park bench designs are thematic, interactive, and user-friendly</li> <li>- Arrangement of easily accessible rest areas</li> </ul>

<b>Economic Rehabilitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reactivated guard post by hiring local residents as security guards</li> <li>- Increasing the function off water features (canals) as a park attraction</li> </ul>
<b>Social Rehabilitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved Park management by government</li> <li>- Promoting the park as a public green open space with an edu-agrotourism theme, which can increase the park's attraction and activities</li> <li>- Adding educational features regarding types of vegetables, biopharma, and flowers</li> </ul>
<b>USES AND ACTIVITIES</b>	
<b>Physical Intervention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arrangement of plaza areas and spaces in parks that can accommodate active and passive engagement activities</li> <li>- Arrangement of playground areas by adding interactive and safe facility designs</li> </ul>
<b>Economic Rehabilitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize joint gymnastics activities as a regular activity in the park</li> <li>- Developing a seedling house around the parks by empowering the local community to manage it to increase economic and social activity in the park area</li> </ul>
<b>Social Rehabilitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of snack stalls</li> <li>- Employ the canal for fish farming and to increase fishing activities</li> </ul>
<b>SOCIABILITY</b>	
<b>Physical Intervention</b>	Improvements the facilities such as playground and gazebos
<b>Economic Rehabilitation</b>	Providing facilities/infrastructure to support activities that are accessible to all users
<b>Social Rehabilitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Added features to support recreational activities, such as gondolas for water tourism and skywalks</li> <li>- Improved management of parks by the government</li> </ul>

## Conclusions

According to the results of the placemaking indicator analysis, the factors causing the decline in the quality of space in Maccini Sombala Park are the absence of four placemaking attributes. They are access and linkage, comfort and image, uses and activities, and sociability.

It is concluded that access to the park is inadequate causing visitors to lose interest in returning to the park. Moreover, inadequate supply of security and cleanliness facilities reduces user comfort, and has damaged the park facilities which has prevented various activities from taking place there.

It can also be concluded that the value of user engagement with places is still low in several park areas, implying that users do not have an attachment to space, resulting in uneven use of space. Analysis of the quality of the park reveals that several indicators, such as green, safe, stewardship, and clean, are insufficient.

It thus proposes a revitalization strategy comprised of physical intervention, economic rehabilitation, and social/institutional rehabilitation. Physical intervention could improve the quality of the physical and non-physical elements of the park, whereas economic and social rehabilitation could improve the management of the park and can support economic life of the community, and may increase its appeal that can attract more visitors and can ensure the park functions sustainably.

## References

- Addini, F. (2021). *Kajian Kualitas Ruang Terbuka Publik Di Kecamatan Senapelan Kota Pekanbaru*.
- Aguila, M. Del, Ghavampour, E., & Vale, B. (2019). Theory of place in public space. *Urban Planning, 4*(2 Public Space in the New Urban Agenda Research into Implementation), 249–259. <https://doi.org/10.17645/up.v4i2.1978>
- Atthaillah, Indriannisa, S. R. E., Lisa, N. P., & Karsono, B. (2017). *Revitalisasi Ruang Kota Tidak Termanfaatkan*. October, E133–E140. <https://doi.org/10.32315/ti.6.e133>
- Firmansyah, F., Sutomo, S. T., & Ali, M. (2021). Evaluasi Pengunjung Terhadap Kualitas Pantai Palippis Sebagai Ruang Publik Tepian Air Berbasis Placemaking. *Jurnal Wilayah*

- & *Kota Maritim*, 9(1), 51–59. <https://doi.org/10.20956/jwkm.v9i1.1190>
- Hammitt, W. E., Backlund, E., & Bixler, R. (2006). Place bonding for recreation places: Conceptual and empirical development. *Leisure Studies*, 25(1), 17–41. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02614360500098100>
- Hernowo, E. (2017). Kriteria Pengembangan Ruang Publik Terpadu ramah Anak di Wilayah Jakarta Selatan. In *Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota*.
- Muna, C. F., & Nursanty, E. (2021). *STUDI TENTANG “ LAND - WATERSCAPE .”* 4(1), 46–55.
- Project for Public Spaces. (2016). Placemaking: What If We Built Our Cities Around Places? *Project for Public Space*, 1–24.
- Rochimah, E., & Demami, A. (2007). *Pemanfaatan Ruang Bawah Jalan Layang sebagai Ruang Terbuka Publik di Ciputat , Tangerang Selatan Utilization of Under-the-Flyover as Public Open Spaces in Ciputat , South Tangerang*.
- Rubianto, L. (2018). *Transformasi Ruang Kampung Space Menjadi Place Di Kampung Tambak Asri Surabaya Sebagai Kampung Berkelanjutan*.
- Sita, M. (2010). *Klaim Terhadap Ruang: Studi Kasus pada Rusun Sukaramai Medan*.
- Syarif, E., Titi, E., Darjosanjoto, S., & Antaryama, I. G. N. (2015). *the Coastal Changes and Its Influence on the Spatial Configuration of Mariso Settlement , Indonesia Abstract :* 3(3), 469–482.
- Wahyuni, Sri. (2019). *Placemaking sebagai Strategi Revitalisasi Kawasan Studi Kasus: Kawasan Pecinan Kota Makassar*. LINEARS: Jurnal Ilmu Arsitektur. 103-111.
- Zahnd, Markus. (1999) *Perancangan Kota Secara Terpadu: Teori Perancangan Kota dan Penerapannya*. Soegijapranata Yogyakarta: University Press.