

Optimization of Weleri City Park as an Educative and Recreative City Park as an Educative Public Facility

Arjunnaja Thaariq Azizi^{1}, Tari Purwanti¹*

¹ Social Anthropology Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

Abstract. City Park is a public green open space with complex activities. City parks as city public spaces meet quality if they achieve things that follow criteria such as user service, level of activity, level of importance, and ease of access. Weleri City has Weleri City Park with different numbers of visitors. The perception of the use of city parks is one way of optimizing city parks as public facilities. This project aims to determine the quality of a city park as a public space in Weleri City based on user or community perceptions. The method used in this project is a qualitative and descriptive approach. Based on the criteria for city parks, Weleri City Park is the object of study along with SGD as material for the project to be implemented. The results of the analysis of urban park elements with conditions, namely activity level, user service, meaningfulness, and ease of access based on user perceptions, namely Optimization of Weleri City Park as an Educative. Based on the theory, problems, and results of an analysis of city parks from the things that are implemented and implemented and related to the SGDs program where this correlates with sustainable infrastructure development, fostering and making cities inclusive and sustainable.

¹ Corresponding author: Arjunnajathaariq11@gmail.com

1 Introduction

Urban Green Open Space or RTH is an element of several open spaces or open spaces in urban areas that are filled with plants to support ecological, and socio-cultural benefits and can be related to economic benefits for people's welfare. The quality of city parks for public spaces must meet the criteria to be said to be feasible, namely the functional, visual, and environmental aspects. Humans and public space are two interrelated elements where there must be an interaction between users of urban parks which will give a place meaning to the space according to its function and needs. The existence of urban parks has a necessary urgency in terms of operation related to ecological elements and as a means of public space for interaction for urban communities in their social life.

City Parks as educational and recreational facilities can be projected because they are in the SDGs which are sustainable programs where they can be correlated with sustainable infrastructure development, fostering innovation and making cities into inclusive and sustainable settlements contained in points nine and eleven of a total of seventeen goals regarding SDGs in sustainable development. The public's perception of the use of the city park is an aspect to determine the quality of the Weleri City Park which can be optimized in terms of its function and output. The purpose of this study was to determine the quality of the city park as a public space in Weleri City based on public perceptions and the optimization that will be carried out. City park as public space shares space where people carry out their social activities functionally and culturally which are carried out based on community relations as an open thing. Public space is a place for people to carry out personal and group activities. Green open space in Weleri City Park can traditionally be applied openly and publicly. In the current era, urban planning is related to green open space which is a public place at the will of the community from the process of social life interaction. Urban park green open space is a picture as well as a character that visually shows the existence of life and things that are in it, naturally or man-made.

1.1 City Park as Public Space

Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 05/PRT/M/2008 states that Green Open Spaces or RTH as public services or city residents as part of urban areas. City park green open space can be applied by the community with social activities where there are sports facilities,

playgrounds, recreational facilities, open parks, and learning facilities for children and all of these facilities are open to the public. Activities such as festivals and sports activities within the scope of the city area can be implemented as activities that are beneficial to the community. City parks that will be used as educational and recreational facilities should be filled with various kinds of activities as well as facilities to support the functioning of city parks as educational and recreational public spaces. From the theory used regarding urban parks, it can be interpreted that parks are objects of study in development projects where there are community activities as a social system in them.

1.2 Elements of City Park Quality

The existence and application of elements in public spaces, namely city parks, can influence existing interactions [1]. Landscape elements in the city park area are divided into two parts, namely hard and soft elements (Kustianingrum, 2013). The hard element consists of the layout and access roads. Soft elements are the biological parts that are in it, such as plants. Then the supporting elements of the landscape are seats, toilets, trash cans, notice boards, garden lights, educational places for learning, playgrounds or recreation, and statues as a symbolic form of park identity.

The quality of parks as public spaces according to Carr [1] in the book *Public Space* regarding aspects that shape the quality of public spaces includes aspects of needs or rights, aspects of rights or meaning. Aspects of needs or needs include comfort, relaxation, positive and active contribution, comfort, relaxation. Aspects of rights or rights include accessibility and affordability of places, freedom of movement, activities carried out, and claims to places. Aspects of meaning include things that are easily recognized or read and relevant, and complex correlations between individuals, groups, and society.

2 Result and Discussion

This research is discussed based on the quality components of Weleri City Park based on community perceptions. Then at the end of the discussion, it will be explained regarding the relationship between community perceptions and the project to be carried out and what kind of projects are to answer existing issues and problems.

2.1 The Quality of City Parks as Educational and Recreational Public Facilities Based on User Perceptions

User service variables, level of significance, and ease of access. Elements of the park in terms of the quality of trash cans, safety, the presence of all genders and ages, diverse activities, clarity of place, sociability, and bus stops are still lacking in service activities where there are still few trash cans added to the people who care less about waste than there is no separate waste based on type. The existing convenience is also inadequate where the layout is not conducive such as the number of street vendors who use pedestrian access to sell, illegal bus parking, inadequate lighting, slum environment, and the absence of educational and recreational social activities for all age groups.

City parks that are difficult to access for all ages and genders mean that there are no forms of education or recreation that can be used by the community, while the location and function of city parks as public facilities are not properly applied. The urban park quality component regarding meaningfulness also has a deficiency in terms of directions and sociability or ease of interaction. Damaged road access and irregular spatial planning make it difficult for the quality component of urban parks in terms of meaningful contributions. With regard to supporting facilities regarding toilets or MCK, it is also lacking in terms of quantity and quality where toilets are facilities that are often used by the community, but in urban parks, these are still far from the word hygiene standards. The lack of officers as well as the absence of a mechanism for managing public spaces in the old city has led to irregularities in terms of fulfilling needs which will later be related to the health aspect.

2.2 Quality of Weleri City Park as a Public Space

Based on user perceptions, the completeness of the supporting elements of city parks is still lacking in terms of quality and quantity. Some elements such as toilets and bus stops have deficiencies where the cleanliness of the city park environment and user comfort while bus stops and pedestrian access are easy access for users. This element is still not visible from the toilet, more than four are still squatting and not equipped with a sink. Then regarding the bus stop, it is still not comfortable because the road is damaged and the pedestrian access used for selling closes the pedestrian access road in terms of using public space access. This quality is of course an element that can be seen from the quality regarding operational

feasibility and in quantity the number of existing facilities and infrastructure.

2.3 Weleri Berkarya City Park Program

This program is a program where there is a connection with green open space when the function of the park can be applied properly then the park can be applied as a place for the community to express their skills and talents in work festivals in Weleri. This activity requires the involvement of the local community. The development of each park sector is based on the criteria described above which depend on the needs of city parks. Weleri Berkarya City Park activities can be carried out once a month where there is an art stage which will later become a place to channel expressions from the existing community.

Music festivals can work together with local activities or the Weleri people often know them as Sunday Music Fun. In addition to music activities, educational activities can be implemented especially for children when the festival takes place, children and even artists are involved in Weleri Berkarya City Park activities. Small activities such as a reading garden or routine activities such as playing music, painting, drawing, and dancing can become routine activities that can later be involved in Weleri Berkarya City Park activities.

2.4 Revitalization of Weleri City Park

One of the RTH that has started work is Weleri City Park which was marked by the laying of the first stone by Regent Dico M Ganinduto and Deputy Regent of Kendal Windu Suko Basuki on June 8, 2021. Acting Head of the Environment Agency or DLH Kendal Sudaryanto said that Weleri City Park will be equipped with a multipurpose field, children's playground, innovative tribune, and also a jogging track. In addition, space will be provided for street vendors and places of worship. Weleri City Park is estimated to require a budget of IDR 1.8 billion involving several companies and banks. The revitalization is expected to be able to overcome the problems that exist in Weleri City Park, as stated by the Regent of Kendal, Dico M Ganinduto, that green open space is a place for green trees to grow because its main function is air conditioning but needs to be managed so that it can be used optimally. The rearrangement of green open space is also intended to provide a new color for the community with the construction of thematic parks whose purpose is for the educational side, regional landmarks, sports arenas, and other supporting public facilities.

3 Conclusion

Complexly, the quality of Weleri City Park is based on the perception of the user community where the community understands the reality. Aspects of needs, aspects of rights, and aspects of meaning are the main orientation in terms of this research besides the need for involvement from the surrounding community and the contribution of the government as a policy maker which can later provide benefits to the community in terms of Optimizing Weleri City Park as an Educative and Recreative Public Space where this is related to SGDs where there is infrastructure development and fostering innovation and making the city an inclusive settlement. Weleri City Park from the lack of facilities and infrastructure which will later be related to existing interactions and even improve the quality of health and later be able to increase income for the community as a means of art appreciation or art stage. Improving the quality of city parks must be increased as an effort to overcome problems that in the perception of the community are already familiar with the existing elements.

When there is harmony between the community and the development of perceptions about the quality of Weleri City Park with their understanding and involvement from the government, it will have a good impact on the continuity of the city park and efforts are still being carried out by the government with revitalization. The involvement of all parties can later form a good structure and system which is formed where in this research one of the recommendations that can be submitted is for the local government regarding the quality of Weleri City Park, all of its components must be improved and assessed based on the perceptions of users. From this research, several indicators can be identified and for further research, it is expected to be able to discuss urban parks in a complex manner regarding the social dynamics of the community with increased stakeholder involvement.

References

1. Carr, Stephen, Mark Francis, Leane G. Rivlin and Andrew M. Store. (1992). *Public Space*. Australia: Press Syndicate of University of Cambridge
2. Hakim dan Utomo. (2008). *Komponen Desain Arsitektur Lanskap*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
3. Mulyani.T.H. (2006). *Arsitektur Ekologis*. Kanisus, Yogyakarta
4. Azzaki. (2013). *Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Ruang Terbuka Publik di Lapangan Pancasila Simpang Lima Semarang*. Universitas Diponegoro
5. Darmawan, Edy. (2007), *Peranan Ruang Publik Dalam Perancangan Kota*. Pidato Pengukuhan Guru Besar Dalam Ilmu Arsitektur, Fakultas Teknik Universitas Diponegoro.
6. Dwiyanto. (2009). *Kuantitas dan Kualitas Ruang Terbuka Hijau di Lingkungan Perkotaan*.
7. Jateng, O. D. (2018). *Open Data Provinsi Jawa Tengah*. Retrieved from Open Data Provinsi Jawa Tengah Web site: <http://data.jatengprov.go.id/id/dataset/data-rthper-satuan-luas-wilayah-2017/resource/cffc7e-f037-4a32-aec0-ded18b8b69a5>. [diakses pada 14 Desember 2022]
8. Metro, R. J. (2016). *Redaksi Metro Jateng*. Retrieved from Metro Jateng: <https://metrojateng.com/bangun-hutan-kota-pemkot-kendal-siapkan-6-ribuhektar-tanah/> [diakses pada 12 Desember 2020]