

DEVELOPMENT TAMAN PRESTASI SURABAYA AS THEMATIC PARK REVIEWED FROM THE USER BEHAVIOR AND THE NATURE OF SPACE

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ABSTRACT

Taman Prestasi located in the area of Kalimas river banks Surabaya is one of thematic parks that have a lot of potential in it. and can be developed, as a tourist area But as a theme park, this park lacks the character of the theme raised both in terms of activity and also elements of existing garden furniture. The existing activities include: public space, water tourism, PKL center, and playground. From the phenomenon, then to be able to optimize the theme on the park that suits the needs of the site users, it is necessary to reprogram and develop it as an adaptive garden thematic products. The analysis will be conducted by reviewing the suitability of the relationship between the theme raised with the existing park infrastructure as well as reviewing the behavior and needs of park users. The design method used is qualitative descriptive method combined with Bernard Tschumi Design method where the design stage is, diagraming, programing, and imaging. As for the analysis techniques used using walkthrough analysis techniques and also SWOT.

The end result of this research is the concept of design development and application design from the embodiment of the suitability between the theme raised with the existing infrastructure and the character of the park user's behavior. So it can create thematic garden designs that are right on target.

Keywords: *River banks, Thematic Park, Public spaces, Tourism development, Architectural behavior*

A. INTRODUCTION

Because of lack of optimal function of existing activities, it is necessary to overcome this problem by developing the area in accordance with the potential site and the user behavior of the park. The purpose of the development of this park area is as an effort to structuring and improving the quality of the garden environment and surrounding design. The basic principles that must be met in developing a tourist area, among others: Something to see, something to do, something to buy. From the above three principles will be used as a benchmark in the development of this park area, and the discussion on this research is more focused on the development of aspects of activity and accessibility.

B. LITERATURE STUDY

1. Behavioral Architecture

According to Snyder and Catanese (1984), behavior-oriented architecture is an architecture capable of responding to human needs and feelings

that adapt to the human lifestyle in it. According to Clovis Heimsath, AIA (1988), the word "behavior" expresses an awareness of the social structure of people, a dynamic movement together in time. Just by thinking of a person's behavior in space then we can make a design. Behavioral architecture is architecture which in its application always include behavioral considerations in designing behavioral link with architecture design (as physical environment) that architecture design can become facilitator of behavior or vice versa as barrier of behavior (JB Watson, 1878-1958).

2. Public Area

Understanding public space is a public place where people perform routine and functional activities that bind a community, both in the normal routine of everyday life, as well as in periodic celebrations (Carr, 1992). In designing the public space must be in accordance with the context, because every public space design is a good expression of the culture, behavior, habits, needs, history, and psychology of the surrounding community.

3. Theme Park

Park city is one of the areas of study in urban landscape. Urban parks are defined as open spaces, predominantly vegetation and water, and are generally reserved for public use. Another sense of the city park is a park located in an urban environment, which can anticipate the impacts of urban development, and can be enjoyed by all citizens of the city. (IFPRA- The International Federation of Parks and Recreation Administration). While the theme park has a characteristic that created a garden atmosphere must have special features, has a strong branding, different garden facilities, and eclogis plant factors.

4. Riverbanks

According to the Minister of Public Works Decree number 38 of 2011 article 11 concerning the border line of the rivers of the urban areas shall be set at least 3 meters outside the feet of the embankment, while according to Article 8 concerning the determination of the non-bordering River Zone in urban areas based on river criteria that have depth of 3m - 20m, the border line is set at least 15 meters calculated from the riverbank at set time. The regulation on river border line is also regulated in Minister of Public Works Decree no. 380 in 2004. The river border or floodplain exists between the river ecosystem and the terrestrial ecosystem. Based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 32/1990 on the Management of Protected Areas, river basins are defined as areas along the left and right of the river, including artificial river / primary irrigation canals, which have important benefits for maintaining river functions. Because it is located on the banks of the river then in the case of this park need to pay attention to zoning design ecologically sound. The zonation includes core zones, transition zones, buffer zones.

C. METHODOLOGY

The research used in this study used qualitative descriptive method (Groat and Wang, 2002). The aim is to make the description, description or painting systematically, factually and accurately about the facts, properties and relationships between the phenomena studied. The stages of his research as follows:

- Identify potential sites physically and non physically. This process includes site surveys, observation, interviews, and sorting of existing data.
- Formulate design criteria as reference in design development. In formulating the criteria here is used walkthrough analysis analysis that functioned to know all the potential and activities visually visible, and then proceed with SWOT analysis to know the advantages, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats that exist.
- Formulate the design concept of Design and Design of thematic park area. Planning strategies that have been obtained from the SWOT results can be used as criteria that will be drawn the design concept.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The lack of optimism in the use of open spaces in this park is the backdrop of this research, where the facilities that have been provided and the environmental conditions that should be able to support this area, even seem less meaningful to the existence of the theme of the park. The activities that exist on the banks of the river include: PKL centers, public spaces, playgrounds and river tours. The indicators used in this observation, among others, the theme of friends used, infrastructure, types of activities that exist, operating time, and the number of visitors. While for the discussion variables include:

Space Organization

- Attraction
- Amenitas
- Acciliary Service

Land Use

Circulation

- Accesbility

Visual

- Eco-friendly Infrastructure Design based on aspects of Behavioral Architectural

From the analysis that has been done then the results obtained strategy and draft concepts, among others:

Attractions,

The first strategy is to reprogram and develop existing activities and facilities based on the theme taken and the characteristics of the park location.

The first concept is that, given the area of the park is located in the river area, the ecological aspects of park are considered, lays down the commercial activity in the transition zone, puts open space activity, and communal space in the buffer zone, gives shrimp vegetation in the zone buffer as a barrier to the core zone, putting the river as the core zone.

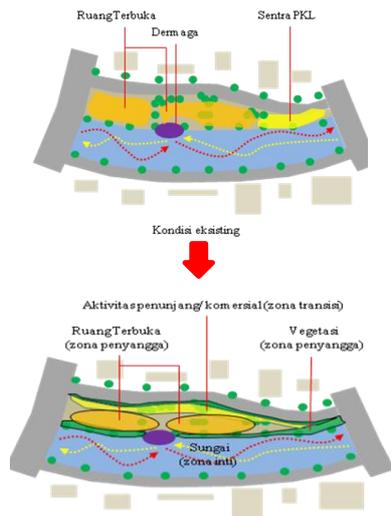


Figure 1. The concept of reprogramming of existing activities

The second strategy is, the concept of open infrastructure and design design that is sensitive to nature, is proposed in order to achieve environmentally friendly design, as well as maximize the view from the site to the surrounding area and vice versa. So hopefully both have a view that will become an attraction for every individual who saw it. The second concept is, All infrastructure is designed with the concept of open and integrated with the environment. And only private zones will be designed with closed conditions.

The third strategy is, Need a marker and the development of attractions that can attract visitors.

Both from the riverbank area and from the river itself. The third concept is, the concept of the park will be developed here is the concept of educational park and out bount. This concept is used in this area to provide a glimpse of ecological concepts, as well as the locality (history) of this area.



Figure 2. Infrastructure Concept

Amenitas and Accilary service

The first strategy, namely the need for a marker or facility that can accommodate all the information. By Designing and establishing a management office in the first destination area, with the aim of being a forum for conveying information from existing tourist rides. The first concept is the concept of gallery and educational facilities designed open and integrated with nature, with the use of materials in accordance with the principle of ecological architecture. (referring to the visual aspects of the discussion).

The second strategy, namely the need for open spaces or communal space together as one container for the occurrence of an event. By integrating between activities, given the limitations of existing land. The second concept is, the concept used in this open space is by combining several activities in one container.

The third strategy, namely the need for a gallery facility as a container of educational delivery, given the concept of ecotourism applied to this site, and also as a container to give people insight into the history and culture of the city of Surabaya. The third concept is, By integrating and combine commercial facilities with other activities it will form a new space program in which consists of various activities.



Figure 3. Diagram of relationships between activities

Land use

From site survey results and when associated with ecological architecture it is known that zoning in this park area can be categorized into 3 parts, including core zone, buffer zone, and transition zone.

The first strategy, the need for a review of existing activities on the concept of design of the river banks that still maintain the ecological park.

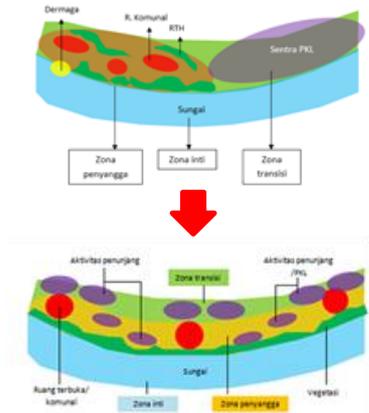


Figure 4. The concept of land use zoning based on the river ecological character

Accessibility

The flow of circulation in this park is, visitors will stop at the periphery pedestrian because they read and interpret the elemn as frontier and bridge. The periphery of the pedestrian is the frontier-the outermost boundary of an area to another area (the inner side of the natural park with the urban outer side of the urban park), but at the same time visitors also feel the link between the two areas is interpreted as a bridge element. the motor will go to this park will also stop at the front line (frontier) this park and memakirnya on the shoulder of the road, and when visitors increase then the shoulders of roads are located across the street also come into the parking lot.

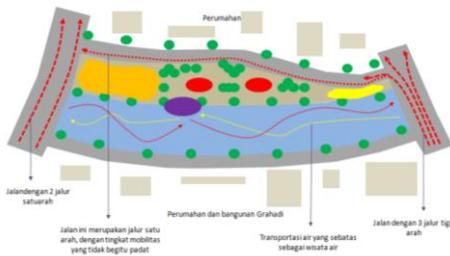


Figure 5. Existing circulation path

There is a need for a design on the clarity of accessibility and circulation systems that can connect internally and externally to the region, and can solve conflicts between the circulation of users and visitors.

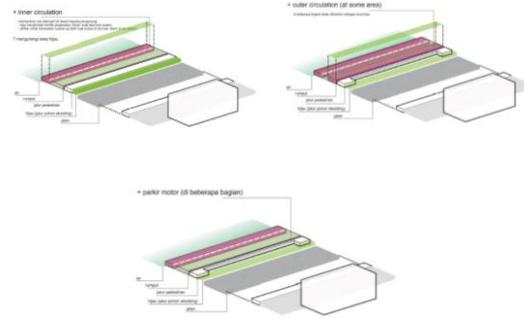


Figure 6. Circulation Concept

Visual

The first strategy, considering the park is located on the banks of the river, then the use of building materials made with a temporal concept. The first concept, the construction of buildings made with steel knomot with the concept of ecological architecture.



Figure 7. BuildingMaterial Concept characteristics (theme) of the park a major point in the design. The second concept, putting a center of education and a commercial as a frontier gate.



Figure 8. Frontier Gate Concept

The third strategy, making the garden furniture in accordance with the theme taken. The third concept, which is making furniture which accomodate a learning that is by making plot-plot area as a discussion event.

E. CONCLUSION

In the development of the design of this park, basically have to pay attention to the potential and existing problems. Less optimal one of the existing activities, it will have a huge impact for other activities. Therefore, in this study, the concept used is the concept of tourism development based on themes on the user behavior of the park. From the analysis and the results of research that has been done to generate the concept proposal as follows:

- Provide proposed draft concept by presenting various kinds of open space facilities to be able to support existing activities.
- Provide proposed concept of infrastructure design on riverbanks with temporal and vertical construction.
- Providing a concept proposal rancangan Public spaces on the banks of the river in which it has mixed used activity, but the theme of the park is held.
- Providing the proposed concept of circulation as a connectivity between activities, and make it float above the existing activities.
- Providing a draft proposal proposal in the form of solutions in dealing with circulatory conflicts that often occur in public spaces.
- Provide the design proposal to the existence of the river to be re-functionalized as water transportation route.

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