

Thematic Park Development Concept in the Singaraja City Area

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Abstract. The research aims to develop the concept of a City Park in the Singaraja City Area into a Thematic Park. For this reason, a population study was carried out for 5 city parks that have been built and 2 parks that are still in the planning stage. Park condition is based on 3 main factors: (1) physical (area, location, facilities), (2) government (management and development), and (3) history (designation). Development of city parks into thematic parks: 'Social-Cultural' Park Themes include I Gusti Ngurah Rai, Bung Karno Park 'Based on History and Ecology', Yuwana Asri Park Theme 'Smart Kids' with 'Traffic Garden', Soenda Ketjil Park 'Culinary' Theme National', the Regent's Office Park theme is 'festival' Ambara Raja Lion Park or Nyoman Rai Srimben Park, the Nirmala Asri Park theme is 'Sports', and the Regent's Office Park theme is 'Sports'. Former BPU 'Education' park with the proposed name 'Reading and Expression Park'.

Keywords: Thematic Parks, Physical Factors, Government Factors, Historical Factors

1. Introduction

The city is an order of life that is characterized by a very rapid pace of development. But in reality, various cities in the world are currently facing the same problems, namely the decline in the quality of cities, high levels of pollution, extreme climate change and floods and landslides. This condition is more felt in cities in developing countries where the implementation of the concept of sustainable development is still lame or unbalanced because they tend to favor financial benefits, namely the economic aspect^{[1][2][3]}. In this regard, a good spatial plan is needed as a balance between the rapid development of a city and the convenience of its people towards the city in question.

Realizing this, a city should have an effort to balance urban areas by designing the ideal layout and area of Green Open Space (RTH), so as to create a balanced urban ecosystem^{[4], [5]}. Therefore, Law no. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, mandates that every city/district be equipped with the provision of green open space whose function is to maintain the existence of urban protected areas, control pollution and damage to land, water and air; protect germplasm and biodiversity; controlled water system; and urban aesthetics. This means that the existence of green open space is a basic need for a city and if it cannot be met then this shows the inability of the city government to improve the quality of city life and ecological balance in the city area concerned.

If guided by article 29 of Law no. 26 of 2007, the proportion of green open space in a city area is at least 30% of the city area. The proportion is divided into two, namely: (1) public green open space (the provision and maintenance of which is the responsibility of the Regency/City Government) which covers 20% of the total area of the city, (2) private green open space. Space (the provision and maintenance of which is the responsibility of private/institutions, individuals and communities controlled through space utilization permits by the Regency/City Government) whose area reaches 10% of the city area. This proportion is a minimum measure to ensure the balance of the city's ecosystem, including the hydrological system, microclimate, other ecology, to increase the availability of clean air needed by the community and increase the aesthetic value of the city.

Furthermore, in the regulation it is also stated that the development of green open space is to fulfill various basic functions of urban protected areas which in general can be grouped into four (4), namely: (1) bio-ecological (physical) function as the main function, (2) function social and cultural functions that are used as a medium of communication between city residents and one another and can also realize local cultural expressions, (3) economic functions, especially for the community, both trade and services, and (4) aesthetic functions, increasing comfort, beautifying the city environment both building parks, street green belts, and so on in urban areas. One form of the public open space is the City Park.

The Regional Government through the Office of Housing, Settlement Areas and Land Affairs (Dinas Perkimta) in order to meet the needs of the community for green open space in the city of Singaraja has gradually started planning to develop several green open spaces. The planned area is around 200,338.269 Ha which consists of RTH for Certain Functions (River Border, Beach Border, Springs Protection), City Park (Ex-Bank Commercial Park on Jln. Gajah Mada and Nirmala Asri Park), City Forest (Forest Banyuasri City), and Residential Parks (Park/Field of Asri Satellite Housing and Front Park of Asri Agung Persada Housing). City Park as a park located in the Singaraja city area is a necessity that can anticipate the impacts caused by urban development and can be enjoyed by all city residents. In addition, the existence of city parks cannot be separated from eight (8) attributes of creating a green city which in the process include: (1) green planning and design, (2) green open space, (3) green community, (4) green building, (5) green energy, (6) green water, (7) green waste, and (8) green transportation^[1].

In line with that, the Buleleng Regency Perkimta Office plans to develop a City Park in the Singaraja City Area into a Thematic Park. This development is not only in the context of creating a green city with its eight attributes, but also to serve as a regional identity and at the same time fulfill the criteria in the Adipura assessment. Singaraja City has five city parks that have been built, namely: (1) I Gusti Ngurah Rai Park (former Ngurah Rai Field), (2) Yuwana Asri Park (in Banyuasri), (3) Bung Karno Park (in Sukasada), (4) Soenda Ketjil Park or National Park (on Jalan Surapati), and (5) Park of the Regent's Office House opposite Laksmi Graha. The city parks that are still being planned are: the ex-public commercial bank (BPU) park and the Nirmala Asri park.

Referring to the function of city parks, efforts are needed to maximize their functions. In addition to developing new city parks, efforts that can be made are to make existing city parks or those that are still being planned into thematic parks so that they have the appeal of

being active parks. Active parks are a form of green open space in urban areas that have several supporting facilities for recreation and sports according to the theme, such as: multi-purpose buildings, pools and various forms of water containers, children's games, gazebos^[6]. The vegetation in the park besides functioning aesthetically and greening, also functions as a protector, shade and guide for existing garden paths. Apart from facilitating community activities, the development of thematic parks is also to increase the happiness index of citizens in order to create a livable city^{[1], [7]}.

Based on its function, the first attempt to develop it for the public in Singaraja City is still general in nature. Singaraja already has city parks spread across several points, but the names are not appropriate and target the main purpose of the park's function as a thematic park. With the concept of a thematic park, of course this is a form of innovation for freshness in city parks and it is hoped that it will become a mascot in the future so that it will influence the interest of demonstrators, both local and cross-city residents, domestic and foreign tourists.

The phenomenon that has become the reality of urban parks as stated above will certainly have an impact on the development of the functions of the relevant urban parks in the future, especially those related to their supporting facilities. In this regard, in order to optimize the function of City Parks in the Singaraja City Area, it is important to study the concept of developing city parks in the Singaraja City Area into thematic parks so that each park can have a theme and be mapped out clearly. In addition, thematic parks are also expected to become the identity of Singaraja City and also in the context of fulfilling the Adipura assessment criteria.

Thematic parks are basically almost the same as city parks in general, the difference lies in the concept, namely each park is given a specific theme^[2]. The development of thematic parks, as stated above, is one of the innovations that can be carried out by the government by giving parks a new feel so that they can become icons/identities of the city concerned and create an attraction for city residents and tourists. Thematic parks that are built are generally a revitalization of existing city parks with locations spread across the city. This distribution is important, because according to Tan and Samsudin^[8] the provision of parks that only focus on one area can trigger disparities between groups.

At present the provision of urban green open space is not only the responsibility of the government but can also be contributed by various stakeholders and other roles with complex management^[9]. Nururrohmah and Suhirman^[10] further explained that collaboration is the main key for providing community needs so that it makes it easier for the government to realize its work programs. The government has an important role even though it is not the only actor that plays a role in the provision of urban green open space. The role of the community is also very much needed because most of these projects are non-profit oriented. The main indicators that significantly affect the performance of urban green spaces are government power, community conditions, implementation, and regulations^[11].

An urban park can be categorized as a thematic park if in its implementation a park can be economically, socially, culturally and environmentally beneficial^[2]. This is evidenced by the existence of community activities and attachment to the park with educational and recreational values such as playing music, reading, or exercising in addition to the use of the

park economically, socially, culturally and environmentally^[1]. From a juridical point of view, there are no technical provisions that specifically regulate the provision of Thematic Parks. Technical provisions refer to general rules such as Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 5 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Area Green Open Spaces. While the Minimum Service Standards for Thematic Parks refer to the Indonesian National Standard 03-1733-2004 concerning Procedures for Planning Housing Environments in Urban Areas. However, several conditions that must be met in the development of thematic parks include: park functions, city park locations, and regional potential so that the boundaries and categories of thematic parks are based on several points, namely the location, quantity, and quality of parks^[4].

With regard to what has been stated, it is important to conduct a more comprehensive study in a development research regarding the development of an urban park in the Singaraja city area into a thematic park. The main objective of conducting a study in the form of research is to produce a concept for the development of a city park to become a thematic friend in the Singaraja city area.

2. Method

This research is designed as research and development (Research and Development), namely a process or steps to develop a new product or perfect an existing product and test its effectiveness, so that it can be accounted for ^{[12]-[14]}. This research and development is not enough to test its effectiveness. Based on the research objectives, the development carried out refers to the modified ADDIE (Analyze, Design, Develop, Implement, and Evaluate) model, with the stages of activities including: (1) Administrative and Technical Preparation of Work; (2) Assessment Implementation: Data Collection (analyze and design); (3) Discussion Forum (implemented with FGD); (4) Compilation of the Final Report Draft (evaluate); (5) Final Report Seminar; and (6) Final Reporting.

The research was conducted using population studies for area subjects, namely in seven City Parks spread across the Singaraja Urban Area, including: (1) I Gusti Ngurah Rai Park (former Ngurah Rai Field), (2) Bungkarno Park (Sukasada), (3) Yuwana Asri Park (Banyuasri), (4) Soenda Ketjil Park (ex. Kampung Tinggi Terminal), (5) Park for the Office of the Regent and Laksmi Graha, (6) Park ex. BPU (plan), and (7) Taman Nirmala Asri (plan). Collection of data/information in the form of primary data using interview guidelines (park designation data with resource persons from the Head of Perkimta Office of Buleleng regency), questionnaires (thematic park development data from park visitors), and observation guidelines (data on the existing condition of city parks in five existing city parks). already exists and two city parks are still in planning). Secondary data was collected using document recording guidelines (data on park area and location). Furthermore, the data collected from the research conducted was analyzed descriptively qualitatively through three stages, namely: (1) Data Reduction, (2) Data Presentation, and (3) Conclusion Drawing. While the development carried out refers to the stage of activities that have been proposed.

3. Result and Discussions

Referring to the objectives of the study, as well as input from the results of the FGD and discussion of the final report draft, the results of the research can be stated as follows.

a. Existing Conditions of City Parks in the Singaraja City Area

Based on the results of observations, interviews, questionnaires, and recording of documents that have been carried out, it can be described the existing condition of City Parks in the Singaraja City Area as shown in the following table.

Table 01. Existing Conditions of City Parks in the Singaraja City Area

No.	City Park Name	Indicator	Research Result
1.	I Gusti Ngurah Rai Park	Physical Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in a strategic location (Jln. Ngurah Rai, Banjar Jawa, Kec. Buleleng, Bali) in the city center which can be accessed easily. • Has a fairly large area of land (17,200 m²/1.72 ha). • The following facilities are supported: (1) Recreational facilities: grass field, fountain, children's playground, pond; (2) Sports facilities: jogging track, rock climbing, reflection stone; (3) Outreach facilities: park benches, free Wifi, and (4) Other supporting facilities: stands, trade stalls, ready-to-drink water, toilets and sinks.
		Government Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is an active type of park where management and development are carried out properly by the Buleleng Regency Government with maintenance officers consisting of 1 supervisor and 15 officers • The management and development of the park has not yet involved the private sector/company.
		Historical Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The former Ngurah Rai field which was designated as a city park (active park) which is general in nature (no theme yet) and also as an area where flag ceremonies are held on national and regional holidays as well as other socio-cultural activities. • The park also serves as a disaster evacuation site.
2.	Bungkarno Park	Physical Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in a strategic location (Jln. Jelantik Gingsir, Kec. Sukasada, Kab. Buleleng, Bali) on the Denpasar-Singaraja line which can be accessed easily. • The park occupies a relatively large area (22,016 m²/2.20 ha) with a climate and soil suitable for plant cultivation. • Supported by facilities consisting of: (1) Recreational facilities: dancing fountain, Bung Karno statue, bird cage; (2) Sports facilities: jogging track; (3) Socialization facilities: park benches, wantilan halls, performance stages; and (4) other supporting

			facilities: prayer room, toilet and sink.
		Government Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including the type of active park which management and development is carried out properly by the Government of Buleleng Regency with maintenance officers consisting of 1 supervisor and 6 officers. • Management and development has not yet involved the private sector/company.
		Historical Factors	It is land that was formerly an agricultural plant nursery which was later developed as a city park (active park) which is general in nature (no theme yet), especially to support Sukarno's heritage and the performance of art-cultural events.
3.	Yuwana Asri Park	Physical Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in a strategic location (Jln. Sudirman, Banyuasri, Kec. Buleleng, Kab. Buleleng, Bali) in the middle of the city so it can be accessed easily. The location of the park is also close to the Banyuasri Modern Market • The park occupies a relatively narrow area (2,472.00 m² / 0.247 ha) • Supported by the following facilities: (1) Recreational facilities: grass field, children's playground; (2) Sports facilities: skateboard area; (3) Outreach facilities: park benches, grass field, performance stage; and (4) other supporting facilities: security post, toilet and sink
		Government Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including the type of active park which management and development is carried out properly by the Government of Buleleng Regency with maintenance officers consisting of 1 supervisor and 2 officers • The private sector/company has not been involved in managing and developing the park
		Historical Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a former BLPP and SMPA which is designated as a city park (active park) which is general in nature (doesn't have a theme yet). • The name Yuwana Asri refers to a youth park, but later developments have turned it into a park with a children's playground icon.
4.	Soenda Ketjil Park	Physical Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has a strategic location (Jln. Surapati, Kp. Baru, Kec. Buleleng, Kab. Buleleng, Bali) which can be reached easily and is also close to the former Port of Buleleng. • Soenda Ketjil Park occupies a relatively small area (3,650.00 m²/0.365 ha) • The following facilities are supported: (1) Recreational facilities: none yet; (2) Sports facilities: Jogging track; (3) Outreach facilities: park benches, performance stage, free wifi; and (4) other supporting facilities: merchant stalls, toilets.
		Government Factors	This includes the type of active park where management and development are carried out properly by the Buleleng Regency

			Government with maintenance officers consisting of 1 supervisor and 2 officers
		Historical Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was built on the land of the former Kampung Tinggi Terminal with pavement dominated by a parking area as well as a place to sell culinary delights. • This park is not yet seen as a Green Open Space (RTH) because it has not been equipped with the functions of a city park, namely ecological and recreational functions.
5.	Regent Office Park	Physical Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has a strategic location, namely at the center of government (Jln. Ngurah Rai, Paket Agung, Kec. Buleleng, Kab. Buleleng, Bali) and adjoining the Ambararaja Lion Statue as a symbol of Buleleng, Buleleng Regent's Office, Buleleng DPRD Building and Laksmi Graha Building. • This park occupies an area of 8,165.00 m²/0.816 ha • Facilities are supported, namely: (1) recreational facilities in the form of bird cages, (2) outreach facilities in the form of park benches, and (3) other supporting facilities in the form of free wifi.
		Government Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including the type of active park where the management and development is carried out specifically by the Buleleng Regency Government with maintenance officers consisting of 1 supervisor and 8 officers. • The private sector/entrepreneurs have not been involved in park management and development
		Historical Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is special because it is in the same area as the office of the Regent and unlike other city parks which are public. • At the celebration of important events can be designated as a festival venue
6.	Nirmala Asri Park	Physical Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a strategic location (Jln. Achmad Yani, Kec. Buleleng, Kab. Buleleng, Bali) with easy access and close to the Banyuasri modern market. • This park is still being planned to occupy a large area (13,705 m²/1,3705 ha). • Supporting facilities consist of: sports facilities in the form of a swimming pool, archery arena, and other supporting facilities in the form of garden lights and toilets.
		Government Factors	It is still in the planning stage so management and development are not as clearly seen as the city parks that have been built.
		Historical Factors	Planning for Nirmala Asri Park started with organizing a provincial-scale sporting event (Porda Bali) which required a swimming pool, so a swimming pool was built in the area where Nirmala Asri Park was located. This shows that judging from the history of this park is indeed to support sports activities.
7.	Ex BPU Park	Physical Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupying land that is not so large (1,542 m²/0.142 ha) is planned to be developed as one of the city parks in the Singaraja

			<p>Urban Area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a strategic location because it can be accessed easily. In addition, the location of the park is in the area of schools (Singaraja 1 Public Middle School, Singaraja 1 State High School, State 4 High School, and Singaraja 1 State Vocational School) and temple (jagatnatha temple). • This park is also adjacent to vacant land on its north side.
		Government Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and development have not been carried out, because it is still in the planning stage. • The land is owned by the Government of Buleleng Regency.
		Historical Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the land of a former General Commercial Bank (BPU). The planning of this land to become a city park is due to the lack of green open space in the urban area of Singaraja. • This park is designated as a garden of reading and expression

Source: Results of primary and secondary data processing, 2021

b. The Potential of City Parks in the Singaraja City Area to be developed into a Thematic Park that becomes a Regional Identity

Based on the existing conditions, it can be stated that the potential of urban parks in the Singaraja City Area can be developed as described below.

(1) I Gusti Ngurah Rai Park

Taking into account physical factors (location, area, and facilities), management and development carried out so far, as well as the history of its designation, I Gusti Ngurah Rai Park has the potential to become an 'icon' of Singaraja City with the theme 'Social Culture'. This designation will continue to maintain its function as a ceremonial field which is also a place for recreation, social activities, and disaster evacuation, as well as an arena for performing arts and cultural events.

(2) Bung Karno Park

If you pay attention to its physiographical conditions, this park in general has more potential to be developed as green open space which plays an ecological role and at the same time as a form of preservation of 'Banten culture'. Materials for ceremonies (banten) can be developed in Bung Karno Park as a form of cultural preservation and at the same time has an ecological function. However, based on history and facilities that are focused on supporting Sukarno Heritage and performing arts and cultural events, this park has two potentials, namely history and culture-based ecology.

(3) Yuwana Asri Park

Taking into account the history, the facilities available, the icons that are currently carried, and the area that is not too large, this park has the potential to be developed with the theme 'Smart Kids'. The function of the park is not only as a place of recreation but also as a vehicle for children's education so that children can play while learning. The limited land occupied by this park as a vehicle for education can only be focused on certain areas, such as the traffic garden.

(4) Soenda Ketjil Park

In this park, the more prominent potential is the economy with its culinary offerings, so that it can be developed more as a culinary themed park. Diversification is not only in the culinary specialties of Buleleng, but can also include the culinary delights of the Soenda Ketjil Region (Nusa Tenggara), so that the designation of a national park can be reflected in the pluralism of culinary offerings. As a park that functions as open space, greening is important in this park

(5) Regent Office Park

The exclusive nature of the Regent's Office Park and taking into account management factors, area and location, this park tends to be used as a 'festival' theme park for important events, both on a local and national scale and as a banquet venue with garden parties for the Regent's important guests. Laksmi Graha can be used as a parking area with an underground tunnel connecting the park which is decorated with ornaments from the history of the struggle of the Buleleng people against the invaders. The proposed name for the Regent's Office Park is 'Taman Singa Ambara Raja' or 'Nyoman Rai Srimben'

(6) Nirmala Asri Park

Taking into account the factors of area, location, and facilities as well as management and designation, Nirmala Asri Park has the potential to become a sports park, taking into account the river border that needs to be beautified and the operation of the Banyuasri Modern Market.

(7) Ex BPU Park

Considering the location of the park which is in the school environment, adjacent to Jagatnatha Temple, the relatively narrow area of the park, the designation of the park, and paying attention to Singaraja City as a city of education, potentially this park can be developed as a space for positive social interaction of city residents, especially for educational goals, namely garden reading and expression. The proposed name for the former BPU as a park is 'Reading and Expression Park'. If the vacant land in the northern part can be utilized as a parking lot, a connecting bridge with the park can be made with a pedestrian bridge whose width is sufficient to accommodate snack traders and book stalls.

c. Thematic Park Development Concept

Based on the existing conditions and potential of each city park in the Singaraja City Area, conceptually thematic parks that can be developed can be stated as shown in Table 02.

Table 02. Thematic Park Development Concepts for Each City Park in the Singaraja City Region

No.	Park Name	Park Theme	Thematic Park Concept	Main Facilities according to Theme
1	I Gusti Ngurah Rai Park	Socio-Cultural	As a place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • Field ceremony • Education • Social activities • Disaster Evacuation • Cultural Show 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture Room • Green field (already exists)
2	Bung Karno Park	History and Culture based ecology	As a place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • History Education • Banten's plant-based ecological functions as Balinese culture • Performances of arts and culture events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media area for Banten plant growth • Performance stage (already available) • Historical diorama of Bung Karno and the women from Paket Agung
3	Yuwana Asri Park	Traffic Garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • Traffic Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic Park • Car and motorcycle traffic demonstration for children
4	Soenda Ketjil Park	National Culinary	As a place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • Culinary vendors typical of Buleleng and Soenda Ketjil • Performances of culinary events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Booths to sell culinary delights • A place to enjoy artistic culinary delights • The area where culinary events are held
5	Regent Office Park	Festival	As a place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buleleng Festival or similar • Garden Party for Official Guest of the Regent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass field • Shady and comfortable trees • Artistic garden lights • Parking lot
	The attractiveness of the park can be done by building an underground tunnel that connects the parking lot (Laksmi Graha) with the park whose walls relief the history of the struggle of the Buleleng people against the invaders.			
6	Nirmala Asri Park	Sport	As a place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • Exercise Fitness • Swimming • Archery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming pool (already existing) • Jogging tracks • Archery arena • Green field

No.	Park Name	Park Theme	Thematic Park Concept	Main Facilities according to Theme
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Games 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflection facility • Water games
7	Ex BPU Park	Education (Reading and Expression Garden)	As a place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • Discussion place for students and students • A place to work on group assignments for students and students • Reading Place • A place for young people to express themselves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking area, park benches with long tables for discussions • Place to read • Toilets and public facilities • Wifi and digital library, • Expression area and information boards • Foodcourt • Bookstore
Expansion of the park area can be done by seeking vacant land in the northern part of the park as a parking area. If it can be pursued, the attractiveness of the park can be increased by making a pedestrian bridge or underground tunnel connecting the two locations which are equipped with a number of facilities for traders.				

Source: Results of analysis of primary and secondary data.

Remarks: City park facilities to fulfill ecological, social, cultural, aesthetic functions, and as a recreation area must be owned by every city park.

4. Conclusion

Based on what has been studied in this study, there are a number of conclusions that can be put forward, namely:

- 1) As a city park, ecological/environmental, social, cultural, economic and aesthetic functions can still characterize a city park in the Singaraja City Area even though it has been developed into a thematic park.
- 2) As a thematic park, a city park in the Singaraja City Area requires main facilities according to the theme and is equipped with supporting facilities that can add to the attractiveness of visitors. In addition, it is hoped that the park's supporting facilities will also pay attention to the needs of persons with disabilities.
- 3) City parks in the Singaraja City area with their respective thematics require synergy between the SKPD that manages park affairs and the related SKPD as thematic park developers.
- 4) The involvement of the private sector/companies is very important in developing a city park in the Singaraja City Area to become a thematic park.

Notes:

- 1) City parks specifically for youth can be developed in Taman Tri Yudha Sakti by utilizing the area to the west which is temporarily functioning as stalls for selling.
- 2) City parks for the needs of the elderly also need to be considered in line with the expansion of green open space in the Singaraja City Area.

- 3) The distribution of urban parks in the Singaraja City Area is expected to be developed in the western and eastern parts of the city.

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