

Accessibility Parameter of City Parks in Denpasar

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Abstract. As an entity of urban space, public space is an integral part of the urban system, and its function is to meet the living needs of communities such as living, working, and leisure. One measure of public open space's success is its ability to accommodate everyone, including people with disabilities. If the public open space cannot accommodate those with disabilities, then it is considered unsuccessful. For this reason, this research wants to ensure that all groups, including people with disabilities, can participate in and enjoy the park. There are problems that we found related to the distribution of target users in the planning and design of urban parks here. Especially when it comes to providing accessible facilities for people with disabilities. This study will focus on an aspect taken into account during the acquisition of public facilities, the accessibility aspect. The research method using the descriptive qualitative method is a research method used to study the condition of natural objects in urban parks, followed by research. It is formulated by design. As a result, technical standards for measuring how friendly the accessibility of various urban parks was developed. The standard serves as a technical reference for design requirements for ideal accessibility in urban park acquisitions.

Keywords: City park, accessibility, friendly, disability, qualitative descriptive

1. Introduction

Accessibility commonly refers to how easily environments, objects, and services might well be accessed and used by people. Physical accessibility and non-physical accessibility are the two categories under which accessibility is classified. Public buildings, public roads, parks, cemeteries, and urban parks are all in the accessible physical category. When creating public spaces that accept people from various backgrounds and conditions, accessibility measures are the important thing (Saputri, 2019).

Public green open spaces and public non-green open spaces are both considered public spaces. An area that is more open and has elements of green space—both naturally grown and purposefully planted—is referred to as a "public green space" (Permen PU No. 12, 2009). An urban park is a publicly accessible green space where people can relax or spend their leisure time. Urban parks will inevitably be filled with people since they are public spaces. They come for a variety of reasons, such as to exercise, read, or simply sit beneath a tree. Others may visit a city park to conduct business. Urban parks serve as social gathering places for the general population (Eva Etiningsih, 2016).

One of the proposals put out by the Denpasar city government to enhance the quality of life of city inhabitants and promote the growth of urban green spaces and non-green spaces is the construction and acquisition of city parks as public facilities. The city park serves as a meeting place for residents of Denpasar, particularly those who reside nearby or even outside of the city. Before the pandemic, the location was constantly crowded with locals wishing to exercise, play sports, or simply unwind. The distribution of target users fairly must be taken into account during the planning and construction of this urban park in order to ensure that all groups,

including those with disabilities, are given the same opportunity to participate. Use city parks to your advantage, especially when it comes to public parks. One of the strategies for participating in activities on sites, either individually or in groups, is accessibility. If we discuss the neighborhood of Denpasar City Park, the neighborhood indirectly contributes to the spatial identity of each location within the land region (Linggasani and Putra, 2017). One neighborhood stands out among the many communities that exist already, with older residents frequenting all of Denpasar's parks and numerous specialized schools utilizing them for their activities. Because they include people with physical and movement restrictions (disabilities), these communities and groups are fascinating (Dewang and Leonardo, 2010).

One of the alternatives suggested to take the place of the word "handicapped," which has a non-discriminatory sense, is "diffable" (different ability). The concept of people with impairments, or those with fewer functional abilities and distinctive physical characteristics, is where the word "diffable" originates. According to statistics for Denpasar, there were 286 individuals with impairments in 2016, up 74 from 2013 (Denpasar in 2016 figures). There aren't enough accommodations for the growing number of people with disabilities. Facilities are defined as the complete or partial integrity of infrastructure and facilities in buildings and their surroundings by the technical requirements on facilities and accessibility in buildings and environments (Permen PU No. 30/PRT/M/2006). Another issue is that there is a distribution gap between regulatory policy and implementation on the ground for public facilities that are already in place. For all communes or groups, having access to all the facilities included in each acquisition of public land should be a positive (Fauzi, 2015). The planning of public open spaces still does not prioritize taking into consideration the accessibility requirements of those with disabilities. Technology and information about accessibility for those with disabilities are still lacking. The advantages of accessibility are still not fully appreciated (Nasrudin, 2014). The lack of properly functioning disabled facilities on the ground makes it difficult for disabled people who use wheelchairs or have limited mobility to navigate a disabled-friendly public space that mostly uses stairs. From these brief explanations, it is clear that several planning standards for public facilities have not been fully followed, which accounts for the stunning arrangement of City Park. The value of user-friendly urban park services for all parties must necessarily be diminished by the impartiality of the design process and its implementation. The elderly and pregnant women can visit city parks more easily because of the increased awareness of the importance of having standard facilities for individuals with disabilities.

According to the description of the situation, research that fills in this gap is necessary for the hope of disseminating knowledge for future planning overviews and solutions. The expropriation of urban parks as public facilities and the unbalanced guidelines for their implementation will help us understand the challenges and solutions provided. This study will focus on the accessibility element that is taken into consideration when acquiring public utilities. Accessibility is a way to make sure that everyone, including the elderly and those with disabilities, has the chance to participate equally in all aspects of their lives and existence. The accessibility of urban parks for people with disabilities who are otherwise capable would be facilitated.

2. Method

This study is a descriptive research using qualitative methods. According to Sugiyono (2016: 9), the qualitative descriptive method is a research method based on post-positivist philosophy to investigate the state of natural objects (as opposed to experiences) in which the researcher is the key to the tool the researcher's data collection techniques. . torture. (embedded), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and qualitative research findings emphasize meaning rather than generalization. Qualitative descriptive research aimed at describing, describing,

explaining, interpreting and responding in more detail to the accessibility problems experienced by individuals as users of urban parks. In qualitative research, using disabled users as a research tool, the results are written in the form of words or statements that correspond to the real situation of accessibility conditions in urban parks. This study explores the concept of accessibility to provide public spaces in the form of urban parks according to the characteristics of urban parks, and develops standards and indicators to measure the level of accessibility. .and the results of the assessment of the level of reception of each city park in Denpasar. In Methods, authors should illustrate the methods used in the study with a very brief literature review to document existing solutions/methods.

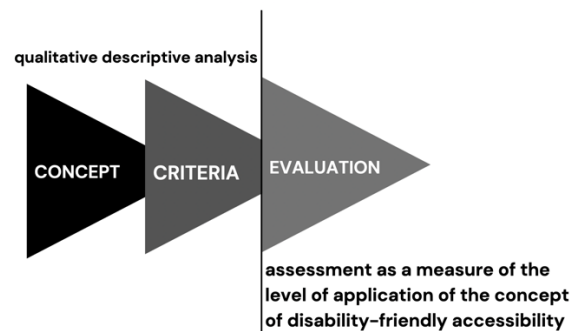


Figure 1. Research design

The analytical method used in this study is described as follows:

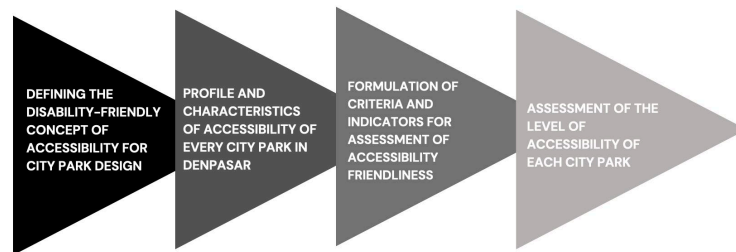


Figure 2. Flowchart of Research Analysis Methods

Define disability-friendly concepts by establishing conceptual and operational definitions of disability-friendly accessibility.

Determination of accessibility features of each Denpasar city park: Identification of accessibility features found in each Denpasar city park

Formulation of accessibility-friendliness evaluation criteria and indicators: use measurement scales to assign values to each variable and evaluate the accessibility-friendliness of people with disabilities according to the percentage achieved by each indicator formulated by different indicators. aspect.

Assessment of accessibility levels in urban parks for people with disabilities: Rating scale: the process of assigning numbers to the objects/variables under study Use an interval rating scale, where each category has an objective distance point in the regularity of the rating category, but the same distance is created between each number.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 City Parks Characteristic

Glancing at the categories of persons with disabilities who are active in the three city parks in Denpasar. There is no visible category of disability that has physical deficiencies, especially the use of a wheelchair. Dominant in the category of disabled who are active are pregnant women, children and the elderly who do not have physical deficiencies, especially in walking activities. This phenomenon raises the question why these three City Parks do not yet have a true inclusiveness value for everyone.



Figure 3. Categories of Disabilities that are dominantly active in the three parks

The following is a variety of comparative documentation on the three city parks. This documentation explains table 5.1 that the three fields have different characteristics, both in terms of facilities and existing conditions. According to the analysis conducted by the three parks, they already have facilities for people with disabilities, but overall the available facilities are not optimal to make this City Park accessible to all people.



Figure 4. Existing Description of Each City Park in Denpasar

3.2 Parameter Indicators for Determining City Park Accessibility Facilities

In accordance with the inventory of data on the three City Parks in Denpasar and referring to the regulations for providing accessibility to City Parks in Denpasar, there are several indicators of providing good accessibility for public spaces in the form of City Parks. the following is the description.

Table 1. Indicators for Provision of Public Facilities for Persons with Disabilities

Facilities	Indicators	Description
CROSSING ZONE	Have a zebra crossing, sign or crossing guide, both audio as well as visuals and crossing buttons.	The passage area has a zebra crossing to cross and an audio device to directly assist disabled and non-disabled passages
PEDESTRIAN	Have a Sidewalk Guiding Block and Ramp	Pedestrians have a minimum height of 150 cm with path furniture paths in the form of garden bumpers, barrier-free up to 200 cm with guide block and warning block
PARKING	Has Special Parking for Disabilities and Has Special Access	Special disabled parking spaces are available near the entrance with a minimum parking area of 230 x 500 cm
RAMP	Has an optimal tilt angle	The slope/slope outside the building has a maximum slope of 5 degrees or a slope of 1:12 with a width of 1:20 Each ramp is equipped with handrails with a maximum height of 70 cm.
SIGNAGE	There is voice guidance; and walking text and signs	Signs/signs must be informative and easily identifiable by all user.
ENTRANCE	Using Ramp and Entrance is not blocked by certain objects that get in the way	Entrances have a minimum size of 150cm with Path furniture paths in the form of garden bumpers, with barrier-free elements up to 200cm. With guide block and warning block.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of data processing and analysis in the “Accessibility Concept of Disability-Friendly City Parks in Denpasar, temporary conclusions can be drawn:

There is no visible disability category with physical disabilities, especially the use of a wheelchair. Dominant in the category of disabilities who are active are pregnant women, children and the elderly who do not have physical deficiencies, especially in walking activities. This phenomenon raises the question why these three City Parks do not yet have the true value of inclusiveness for everyone

Assessment parameters consist of the availability of crossing zones, Pedestrians, Parking, Ramp, Signage and Entrance

The calculation of the parameters for the provision of public facilities for people with disabilities shows that Lumintang Field and Puputan Field have the same high level of friendliness as Renon Field in providing accessibility for people with disabilities. In addition, from the parameters above, none of the indicators has a value of 100 from the three parks. This indicates that in providing accessibility for the disabled, City Parks in Denpasar must improve in providing facilities that are inclusive of all people. Conclusions should answer the objectives of the research. Tells how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear conclusions, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work.

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