

# Pattern of Utilization of Public Open Space in the Gorontalo Simpang Lima Roundabout Area

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## Abstract

Gorontalo City is a developing city, has several public spaces to support all community activities, such as city parks, street corners, markets, terminals and buildings. As one of the efforts to provide public open space, the Simpang Lima Roundabout Area was built which has a positive impact on the development of regional and surrounding activities, the existence of this area is experiencing congestion caused by several factors, such as traffic density, the emergence of formal activities. The purpose of this study was to determine the pattern of utilization of public open space at the Simpang Lima Roundabout. This study uses a positivistic paradigm with a descriptive qualitative approach supported by survey methods. The results showed that this pattern of open space utilization occurred in a circular or radial manner and linearly followed the circulation path, the use of open space at the intersection of five detected was shopping, meeting and chatting.

**Keywords:** *Public Open Space; Simpang Lima; Utilization Pattern*

## Introduction

Public open space is an unbuilt space in a city that serves to improve the aesthetic quality, environment, and welfare of its citizens. According to (Dewi, 2015) Public space itself is a public space or land, where people can carry out public activities or other side activities, which can bind a community, whether it's a daily or periodic activity. Activities that occur can be in the form of daily routines, activities in a certain season or an event.

Public open space is part of urban space that cannot be separated from the scope of an area, namely urban areas. (Saragih et al., 2021) states that the city system is the fulfillment of the necessities of life for community, which includes residence, space, scope of work, and recreation space.

Many public spaces have changed functions

to accommodate various activities needed as an effort to "solution" to the problem of limited public space in the city. Sidewalks as part of the city's public spaces that function as circulation paths are often also used as places to sell for street vendors and as parking lots.

In general, they sell by moving from place to place (Hantono et al., 2018). There are also many art workers who take advantage of public spaces to show their talents and at the same time depend on their survival in the city's public spaces to expect rewards from their performances (Arifiyani & Setijanti, 2022).

Gorontalo City is one of the developing districts/cities in Gorontalo Province with various forms of public space to support all community activities.

The material forms of public spaces in Gorontalo City include city parks, street corners, markets, terminals and other physical buildings.

As one of the efforts to provide public open space in Gorontalo City, the Gorontalo City Simpang Lima Roundabout is a point of attraction, the Simpang Lima Roundabout

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has a positive impact on the development of regional and surrounding activities. Several points of roads in Gorontalo City have the potential to experience congestion caused by several factors. As on Prof. Dr. Hi. John A. Katili street and Nani Wartabone street.

The shoulder of the road that should be used by pedestrians has now turned into a vehicle parking area which is not utilized properly, as well as 4-wheeled and 3-wheeled vehicles causing traffic jams in the intersection area. Parking is not in place. This is because the Simpang Lima area is the route to densely populated and urban settlements. because it is an office area, a place to eat, a car repair shop, a mini market, education, and there is a State Electricity Company (PLN) on Prof. Dr. Hi. John A. Katili street. The pattern in the Gorontalo intersection area uses a radial pattern. A central space is the reference for the organization of the linear spaces that develop according to the direction of the radius.

Based on the above, a research or study is needed on the Pattern of Utilization of Public Open Space in the Gorontalo Simpang Lima Roundabout Area.

## Literature Review

The definition of space according to (Frastien et al., 2019) concerning Spatial Planning, what is meant by Spatial Planning is a process of spatial planning, space utilization, and space utilization control. Space can be interpreted as a place for human life and other living things as well as natural resources. Space, both as a container and as a natural resource, is limited.

Outdoor public is one of the main elements in a urban areas that must be considered. Enhancement on the effectiveness of public open spaces means that an increase in the quality of the city in it is filled with people dependent on the environment (Pratika et al., 2022)

Public Space, public space is a shared space where the public can carry out various activities and are free of charge to enter the area. Activities that occur can be in the form of daily routines, activities in a certain season or an event.

The comfort of public open spaces is influenced by environmental aspects, among others protection from natural influences such as sunlight, wind, physical comfort in the form of the availability of adequate supporting facilities such as seating, social and psychological comfort (Susanti, 2014).

In a simple definition, public space is an open space outside the building, including: roads, squares, city parks, etc. (Nasution & Zahrah, 2017). Public space can accommodate various community activities individually or in groups (Purwanto, 2014). (Hantono et al., 2018), revealed that public space is a space formed between building masses. In line with that, also explained that public space has a function as a means of human mobility to move from one building to another or one place. to another place, (Rossini & Nervino, 2019).

The emergence of activities in an open space is because there are meetings and relationships with people. (Ghifari & Firdausan, 2020). Public open space is an open space in outside the building that can be used by any people and provide opportunities for the emergence of various activities (Rahmiati, 2017). However, the freedom of time and activities that occur in public spaces with all the existing limitations is a serious problem for urban spaces.

## Methodology

The pattern of Utilization of Public Open Space in the Gorontalo Simpang Lima Roundabout Area uses a positivistic paradigm supported by survey methods. The positivistic paradigm considers the social reality that occurs as something that is empirical and can be observed in real terms and can be scientifically proven. This research approach is qualitative which produces descriptive type data from writing or expressions with observable behavior from humans. This qualitative research can be used to understand social activities and interactions, for example by observing the activities of users of public open spaces.

Sampling was carried out using the Slovin formula

Figure 1. Slovin's formula  
Source : (Supriyanto & Iswandari, 2017)

$$n = \frac{N}{Nd^2 + 1}$$

Where, n : Number of samples  
N : Total Population  
D : Degree of Accuracy (Level of significant)

Gorontalo City duk which is considered as the total population (N) is 1,171,681 people, (Semarang, 2020). In this situation the degree of accuracy taken is 10%, which indicates that the level of accuracy of the study is categorized as accurate for a confidence level of 90%.

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{1.171.681}{1.171.681 \times 0,1^2 + 1} \\ &= \frac{1.171.681}{11.716.81 + 1} \\ &= \frac{1.171.681}{11.717.81} \\ &= 99.99 = 100. \end{aligned}$$

#### Slovin Formula Results

So the number of samples of visitors needed to answer Optimizing the Function of Public Open Spaces in the Gorontalo Simpang Lima Roundabout Area is 100 people who are considered to be able to answer questions from researchers. Has 2 variables, namely vehicle parking activities and street vendor activities in accordance with the Functions and Benefits of Public Open Space. Data collection using observation/survey methods, questionnaires and documentation.

Gorontalo City is the capital of Gorontalo Province. Geographically, it has an area of 79.03 Ha or 0.65 percent of the area of Gorontalo Province. Gorontalo City is divided into 9 sub-districts, consisting of 50 sub-districts. The Gorontalo Simpang Lima roundabout is located in the Tapa sub-district, Sipatana district.

Figure 2. Sipatana sub-district, is one of the sub-districts in Gorontalo

Source: Gorontalokota.bps.go.id 2020



Objects in the Simpang space area are Green Open Space which is on the M. Thayeb Gobel road and Andalas Street, Adipura Park is on the path between Andalas Street and Agussalim Street, and the Simpang Lima Public Open Space is on the path between street Rambutan and street Prof. Dr. H. Katili. The bed.

Figure 3. Research Objects Gorontalo Simpang Lima Roundabout

Source: Google Earth 2021



Table 1. Results of the physical condition of the object of research at the Gorontalo intersection

Object	Items	Condition
Green open space	Vegetation	The results of observations that there are vegetation in the form of trees in table 2. are about 4 meters apart so that the function as shade is not maximized, as for other observations that vegetation such as dry bushes are not maintained so that it reduces the aesthetics of the park.

	Garden lamp	The results of the observation show that the light of the open space park at the intersection of five at night is not functioning because it is seen from the current state of the park that since the beginning of the covid 19 pandemic 2 years ago the open space park of this intersection was closed and not maintained anymore.
	Seat	There are seats that are constructed of concrete as many as 6 pieces spread out in the Simpang Lima open space park.
	Fountain Pool	For now, the fountain pool facility is not functioning properly
	Barrier Iron Fence	There is a guardrail that separates the green open space and the trans road.
	Vehicle Parking	There is no permanent parking space so visitors park their vehicles on the shoulder of the road.
Simpang Lima Open Space	Vegetation	The results of the observation that public open spaces have 2 types of trees as shade or reduce heat, even though there is no special design for the roof shade, this open space is crowded with visitors in the afternoon and evening only.

## Result and Discussion

The analysis of the first research question was carried out based on the results of observations and questionnaires from the Gorontalo Simpang Lima field. The results of observations based on the functions and benefits of Open Space are (Imas Gandasari et al., 2021) see open space as a shared space, where people carry out their functional and ritual activities in a community bond, both in daily life and in periodic celebrations that are designated as open, where people carry out personal and group activities. .

Observations were made on community members in the Simpang Lima area who were in the area object. The results of observations

and field questionnaires or formal activities that are seen based on the functions and benefits seen in the object of the research area are:

### 1. Recreational activities

The number of visitors to the Simpang Lima area of Gorontalo for 7 days starting from November 15 to November 21 are:

Table 2. Data on the Number of Visitors on Monday

No	Time O'clock	Activity Type	Total	Age	Gender		Total
					M	F	
1	Morning: 08.00 – 11.00	Meet	5	3 – 15 th	1	2	3
		Shop	3				
		Chat	3				
		Working	6				
2	Midday: 10.00 – 12.00	Meet	4	3 – 15 th	2	2	4
		Shop	3				
		Chat	4				
		Working	5				
3	After-noon 16.00 – 18.00	Meet	4	3 – 15 th	6	3	9
		Shop	5				
		Chat	4				
		Working	6				
4	Night 18.00 – 20.00	Meet	6	3 – 15 th	2	1	3
		Shop	5				
		Chat	4				
		Working	6				
<b>Total Visitors</b>			<b>72</b>	<b>Total Visitors</b>		<b>73</b>	

Table 3. Data on the Number of Visitors on Tuesday

No	Time O'clock	Activity Type	Total	Age	Gender		Total
					M	F	
1	Morning: 08.00 – 11.00	Meet	5	3 – 15 th	2	1	3
		Shop	5				
		Chat	4				
		Working	6				
2	Midday: 10.00 – 12.00	Meet	5	3 – 15 th	2	2	4
		Shop	4				
		Chat	5				
		Working	4				
3	After-noon 16.00 – 18.00	Meet	6	3 – 15 th	2	3	5
		Shop	5				
		Chat	3				
		Working	3				
4	Night 18.00 – 20.00	Meet	5	3 – 15 th	2	2	4
		Shop	4				
		Chat	3				
		Working	4				
<b>Total Visitors</b>			<b>71</b>	<b>Total Visitors</b>		<b>70</b>	

Table 4. Data on the Number of Visitors on Wednesday

No	Time O'clock	Activity Type	Total	Age	Gender		Total
					M	F	
1	Morning: 08.00 – 11.00	Meet	5	3 – 15 th	1	2	3
		Shop	4				
		Chat	6				
		Working	5				
2	Midday: 10.00 – 12.00	Meet	5	3 – 15 th	1	1	2
		Shop	5				
		Chat	7				
		Working	3				
3	After- noon 16.00 – 18.00	Meet	3	16 – 25 th	1	2	3
		Shop	5				
		Chat	4				
		Working	4				
4	Night 18.00 – 20.00	Meet	5	16 – 25 th	5	4	9
		Shop	6				
		Chat	4				
		Working	7				
<b>Total Visitors</b>			<b>77</b>	<b>Total Visitors</b>		<b>72</b>	

Table 5. Data on the Number of Visitors on Thursday

No	Time O'clock	Activity Type	Total	Age	Gender		Total
					M	F	
1	Morning: 08.00 – 11.00	Meet	3	3 – 15 th	2	4	6
		Shop	6				
		Chat	3				
		Working	8				
2	Midday: 10.00 – 12.00	Meet	4	3 – 15 th	1	1	2
		Shop	6				
		Chat	6				
		Working	8				
3	After- noon 16.00 – 18.00	Meet	2	16 – 25 th	2	2	4
		Shop	5				
		Chat	7				
		Working	5				
4	Night 18.00 – 20.00	Meet	5	26 – 40 th	11	4	15
		Shop	8				
		Chat	5				
		Working	4				
<b>Total Visitors</b>			<b>85</b>	<b>Total Visitors</b>		<b>80</b>	

Table 6. Data on the Number of Visitors on Friday

No	Time O'clock	Activity Type	Total	Age	Gender		Total
					M	F	
1	Morning: 08.00 – 11.00	Meet	7	3 – 15 th	2	1	3
		Shop	5				
		Chat	5				
		Working	8				

2	Midday: 10.00 – 12.00	Meet	5	16 – 25 th	1	3	2
		Shop	4				
		Chat	6				
		Working	6				
3	After- noon 16.00 – 18.00	Meet	8	26 – 40 th	1	1	4
		Shop	2				
		Chat	5				
		Working	7				
4	Night 18.00 – 20.00	Meet	5	3 – 15 th	7	7	14
		Shop	5				
		Chat	6				
		Working	6				
<b>Total Visitors</b>			<b>90</b>	<b>Total Visitors</b>		<b>100</b>	

Table 7. Data on the Number of Visitors on Saturday

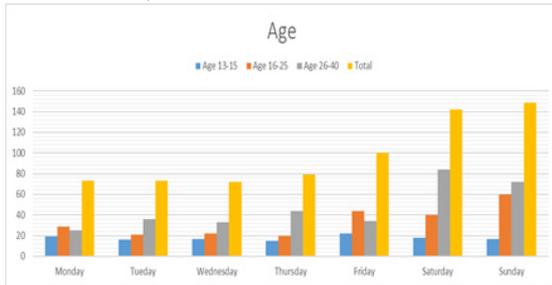
No	Time O'clock	Activity Type	Total	Age	Gender		Total
					M	F	
1	Morning: 08.00 – 11.00	Meet	2	16 – 25 th	1	4	5
		Shop	5				
		Chat	7				
		Working	5				
2	Midday: 10.00 – 12.00	Meet	5	26 – 40 th	1	1	2
		Shop	5				
		Chat	6				
		Working	7				
3	After- noon 16.00 – 18.00	Meet	3	3 – 15 th	2	5	7
		Shop	3				
		Chat	5				
		Working	6				
4	Night 18.00 – 20.00	Meet	5	16 – 25 th	10	3	13
		Shop	5				
		Chat	5				
		Working	7				
<b>Total Visitors</b>			<b>81</b>	<b>Total Visitors</b>		<b>142</b>	

Table 8. Data on the Number of Visitors on Sunday

No	Time O'clock	Activity Type	Total	Age	Gender		Total
					M	F	
1	Morning: 08.00 – 11.00	Meet	2	16 – 25 th	3	4	7
		Shop	5				
		Chat	7				
		Working	5				
2	Midday: 10.00 – 12.00	Meet	8	26 – 40 th	1	1	2
		Shop	2				
		Chat	5				
		Working	7				
3	After- noon 16.00 – 18.00	Meet	5	3 – 15 th	2	9	11
		Shop	5				
		Chat	7				
		Working	5				
<b>Total Visitors</b>			<b>81</b>	<b>Total Visitors</b>		<b>142</b>	

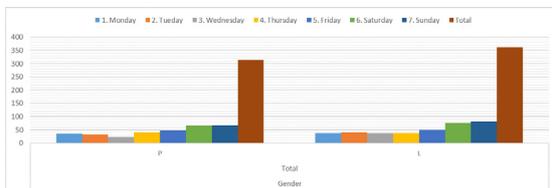
4	Night 18.00 – 20.00	Meet	5	3 – 15 th	-	-	-
		Shop	6	16 – 25 th			
		Chat	5		11	15	26
		Working	6	26 – 40 th	20	14	34
<b>Total Visitors</b>		<b>102</b>	<b>Total Visitors</b>		<b>149</b>		

Figure 4. Number of Visitors by Age  
Source: Author, 2022



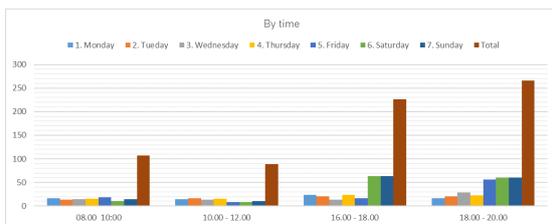
It is seen that visitors are active every day in this area with the most age being 26-40 years. The total number from Monday to Sunday is 686 visitors with jobs dominated by students, employees and local community activities as a meeting point and relax.

Figure 5. Number of Visitors by Gender  
Source: Author, 2022



The number of visitors by gender, who visited the Simpang Lima Roundabout Area, there was no difference between the number of male and female visitors, the number of female visitors was 315 and the number of male visitors was 362.

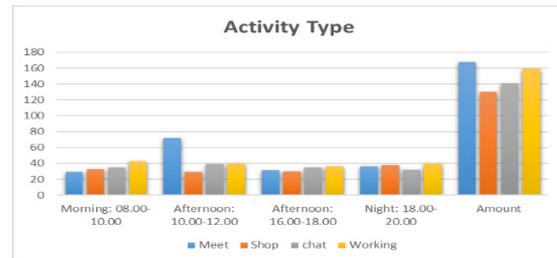
Figure 6. Number of Visitors by Gender  
Source: Author, 2022



The number of visitors based on time in the Simpang Lima Roundabout area is calculated as one week or seven days. The highest number of visitors is on Saturdays as many as 226 and Sundays as many as 266 visitors,

as for the reason they are interested in visiting the Simpang Lima area, namely because it is a meeting point and easy to access, equipped with facilities such as a seating area or courtyard and various kinds of sales. Adipura park spot as a photo object.

Figure 7. Number of Visitors by Activity Type  
Source: Author, 2022



The number of visitors based on the type of activity in the Simpang Lima roundabout area is calculated for one week or seven days. The highest number of activities was meeting with 168 visitors, followed by other activities, namely working with 159 people, chatting with 141 people and the least with shopping activities amounting to 130 people, the highest number occurred on Sunday with a total of 102 visitors.

It is concluded that the most common type of activity is meeting activity, this is because the Simpang Lima area as a meeting point or recreation area is equipped with shops and various kinds of sales where public transportation is easier to reach so that visitors are more interested in this object. The emergence of activities in an open space is because there are meetings and relationships with people. (Ghifari & Firdausan, 2020).

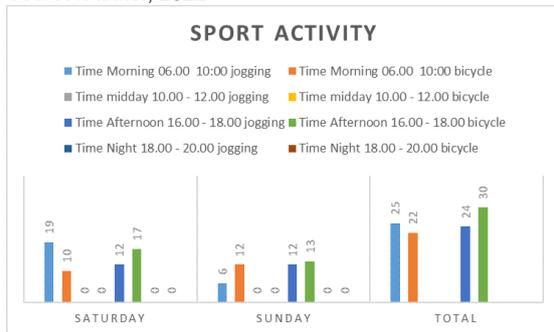
## 2. Sports Activities

The number of visitor activities is obtained from the number of users of Sports Activities in the Simpang Lima area calculated for 1 week, namely:

Table 8. Number of Sports Activity Data

Day	Time							
	Morning		Midday		Afternoon		Night	
	06.00-10.00	10.00 – 12.00	16.00 – 18.00	18.00 – 20.00	Jog-ging	Bicy-cle	Jog-ging	Bicy-cle
Satur-day	19	10	-	-	12	17	-	-
Sunday	6	12	-	-	12	13	-	-

Figure 8. Number of Visitors by Sport Activity  
Source: Author, 2022



Based on Table 8, it is known that sports activities with the number of visitors in data collection are carried out for 1 week or for seven days. Sports activities in the Simpang Lima area of Gorontalo are only seen on Saturdays and Sundays with 25 users jogging and cycling 22 users while on Sundays with 24 users jogging and cycling 30 users. On Saturdays and Sundays user activity is only in the morning at 06.00 – 10.00 and in the afternoon at 16.00-18.00 it can be concluded that this activity is carried out on holidays only.

Figure 9. (a) Sports Activities in Adipura park area (b) Sports Activities in the Green Open Space object area  
Source: Author, 2021



Users of the Simpang Lima Open Space Area as a place for sports activities to take place by utilizing the jogging track area and the entire Simpang Lima road, although there are no sports facilities available in this object area, visitors feel more about the atmosphere of the open space of the Simpang Lima which is able to contribute to a recreational atmosphere. Public open space is an open space in outside the building that can be used by any people and provide opportunities for the emergence of various activities (Rahmiati, 2017)

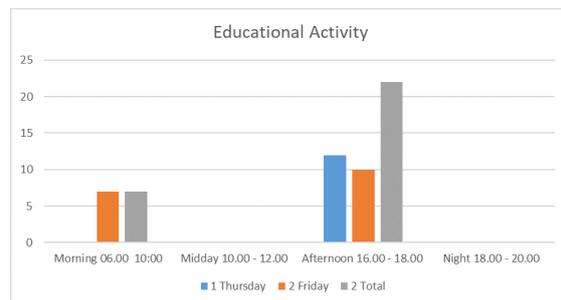
### 3. Educational Activities

The number of visitor activities that carry out activities related to educational activities in the Simpang Lima area is calculated for 5 days, namely:

Table 9. Data on Number of Educational Activities

No	Day	Time			
		Morning	Midday	Afternoon	Night
		06.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-20.00
1	Thursday	-	-	12	-
2	Friday	7	-	10	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>

Figure 10. Educational Activities  
Source: Author, 2022



From the diagram, it is explained that educational activities in the Simpang Lima area of Gorontalo are mostly carried out in the afternoon, namely 22 visitors, while the least visitors are in the morning, namely 7 visitors, based on data obtained on Thursdays from 16.00 to 18.00 and Fridays. at 06.00 to 10.00.

Figure 11. Outdoor learning process in Simpang Lima area of Gorontalo  
Source: Author, 2021



Based on the table on the pattern of utilization of Public Open Space in the Gorontalo Simpang Lima Roundabout area related to the time period and day, it was found that there were similarities in the level of repetitive activity with a tendency to refer to a time period that was not tied to any day. The quality of public space in a city can be seen from the performance of the public space in providing comfort for its users (Octarino & Kristiadi, 2019).

This activity is only seen in the Simpang Lima Open Space object or the courtyard because it is sufficient to accommodate several people with a slightly cool atmosphere with trees as a shade, compared to the Adipura Park object,

the unavailability of seating containers and the Green Open Space currently cannot be used as a shelter. learning activities in the morning and afternoon due to the absence of shade to reduce heat.

Table 10. Output Pattern of Utilization of Public Open Space in the Simpang Lima Roundabout Area

Time/ O'clock	Monday/Friday	Saturday & Sunday
Morning (06.00 10:00)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the morning activities are dominated by men to exercise because there is a jogging track around the green open space park area and just hanging out, interacting, just chatting and meeting.</li> <li>- Outdoor learning activities occur in the courtyard area because there is a ladder-shaped seat provided there is sufficient vegetation for shade</li> </ul>	<p>There is little change in the use of the morning on holidays, dominated by children, adults and teenagers as a meeting point and sports area.</p>
Midday (10.00 - 12.00)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- During the day the tendency of people to still do shopping activities because it is close to settlements and offices is dominated by women.</li> <li>- As for being dominated by men, it is used for activities to earn a living in front of shops to park vehicles while waiting for passengers because the place is quite strategic and crowded.</li> </ul>	<p>There is quite a high utilization, the point of activity shows that the activity is still dominated by women for shopping, as well as men use it for activities to earn a living.</p>
Afternoon (16.00 - 18.00)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There was an increase in activity points in the afternoon because there were many street vendors selling so that it became an attraction for passing visitors, the use of open space was dominated by adults and children by gathering for a walk in the Simpang Lima area spread almost along the edge of the Simpang area. Five</li> </ul>	<p>Changes in activity patterns occur in the afternoon of the week period, where activity points are dominated by adults and children scattered along the roadside as places for sports activities.</p>

- Utilization is carried out by some young school children and students who have returned home using the intersection area as a place to rest or gather.

Night (18.00 - 20.00)	<p>At night, the use of activities in the open space of the intersection is just to chat and gather to enjoy snacks along the edge of the intersection, equipped with sufficient lighting to carry out activities in the area of the intersection.</p>	<p>Not many changes have occurred, except for the addition of activity patterns that have increased on weekend nights, where activities are dominated by teenage boys and children to gather.</p>
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## Conclusion

Simpang Lima Gorontalo as a node for the movement of social activities and economic activities, has open space objects such as green open spaces, Adipura parks and open spaces (courtyards), with a high strategic location with various functions including the formal sector as a place for recreation, sports and education, as a place for political aspirations and campaigns, the informal sector, namely the use of parking and street vendors.

The pattern of utilization of public open space in the Simpang Lima area can be seen in the types of activities, namely as a meeting point area, working, chatting, shopping, resting and as a gathering place. In the Simpang Lima area, the traffic flow of regional facilities will be shared space as a medium of interaction between residents using objects.

Using a radial pattern because in the characteristic area of open space distribution this intersection is oriented to the main road and larger villages or to certain cities, with the circulation spreading from the center to smaller units, the circulation direction is in accordance with the radius of the circle. finger pattern and linear pattern of the area on the edge of a straight road that has a linear mass pattern.

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