The spectrum of city park service scope: case study of Lapangan Puputan Badung and Lapangan Puputan Margarana Denpasar-Bali

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Abstract. This research aims to find the spectrum of a park service scope from two city parks in Denpasar, a densely populated city. The city parks in study are Lapangan Puputan Badung and Lapangan Puputan Margarana as city public facilities of Denpasar – Bali that is said to improve citizen quality of life and environment as well. However, this research focuses to see how city parks in Bali serve their users. This study uses a survey research method. Sample of respondents are chosen using accidental sampling technique with questionnaire as media of data collection. Data series include, users’ age, frequency of visit, activities, and domicile. Research findings are analysed spatially and descriptively as well. Result shows that most visitors are young people who spend time mostly for exercising and other recreational activities. It is also interesting to see that both city park users are regular visitors. They visit the parks at least 1 to 2 time per week and spend 1 to 2 hours in there. The parks users mostly come from densely populated areas. That shows the importance of city parks as complement to a city. However, as a city that going to smart city, ICT has not been recognized much. As conclusion, the spectrum of city parks service scope of Denpasar still ranging in traditional functions of public green open space. A city park serves a man-made nature-like place for people to get refresh within an urban landscape setting.

Keywords: city park, green open space, park service scope, liveable city

1. Introduction

Denpasar is a capital city for Bali province. The city population 914,300 within area of 127.78 km² that gives about 7,155 people/km² [1]. Compare with Surabaya as the capital city for East Java province with area of 350 km² has population density around 8,274 people/km² [2]. Surabaya has about 21 notable city parks according to data that has been published at the city official website. Meanwhile for Denpasar, there are only three prominent city parks that are well known among its citizens. Nonetheless, the focus of this paper is not on the quantity of city parks own by a city but on how city parks can serve the city dwellers in term of social and recreational functions. As capital city of Bali province, Denpasar has similar challenges as other urbanized cities. One of the challenges is providing good living environment for the people. One issue that has been lingered around urban setting is competition use of space. A city like Denpasar has been thrived into urban landscape to accommodate its status as the capital city of Bali.
since 1958. Less green open spaces have been a major problem of the city whilst the need of space for housing has been increased high. A research by Riana et al [3] shows most of land conversion in Denpasar city is turned into residential use. About two-third of converted land was green open space which in this case is farm land. The reason behind land use conversion mostly because a need for housing. The increasing housing demand in Denpasar corresponds with data from a report of Denpasar city that points out the increasing percentage of smaller occupational space per person in a household between 2015 and 2016 [4]. As the consequences, people have less a private green open space if not have none. This premise is supported by Nuarsa [5] in his research using remote sensing imagery and spatial computer program to identify green open space in dwelling areas. His research finding supports an issue commonly face by a city that private gardens have been a luxury for most city dwellers since price of land in the city is raising along with the increasing demand for housing. Nonetheless, open green spaces are still needed in a city to maintain balance between hardscape structures and natural environment. Indonesia government mandates every city to have at least 30% of green open space within its area. At this point, a city park has important role in providing green open space for city dwellers to compensate the lack of private green space in their property.

As Eckbo [6] stated about parks,”... spaces of limited use and flexible form, developed with a minimum of construction and a maximum of natural unprocessed materials.... They are spaces of limited intensity and nonspecific use”. City parks give opportunity for everyone to have time, do positive activities, have contact with nature, and socialize with others in a “garden-like” setting. That notion gets along with Fisher [7] arguments about city park functions when he discusses Central Park as a public space where culture, ecology, economic, and politics matters happen among the users and stakeholders. A city park cannot be seen as merely a rural escape for a city landscape as imagined by Olmsted when he designed the Central Park in the heart of busy New York City. Nowadays, a city park is functioning more in social aspect where citizens can go, socialize, and still have contact not only with other persons but also with plants. Suartika [8] denotes the importance of city parks as public space to accommodate people needs in a city with growing population and decreasing green space. With that in mind, it is interesting see how the Denpasar citizens make use of their public spaces. Moreover, since Denpasar government has promoted the city as a smart city, is there any internet of things that relate to city parks? This study is to find out how a park serves its users by recognizing people activities and connection to the park, instead of looking at the aesthetic value and physical quality aspects of a park. Do city parks in Denpasar serve users in tradisional way as Olmsted picturing a city park function? Is there any other functions of a city park? How those activities and people-park’s connection get along with recent information technology fast invention.

2. Method

This research uses survey research method to collect data from both city park users by using questionnaire as a tool. The data set is taken from 100 respondents from each park. Respondents are visitor of the park by the time questionnaire was given. Samples are taken from visitors on weekdays and weekends as well. The minimum age of a respondent is 15 years old, assuming that he or she has independence to travel without supervision. Fifty questionnaires are distributed in workdays and other fifty during weekends for each park. Total of 200 respondents had contributed to this research data.

Data is analyzed descriptively to give more opportunities to portray park users as the subject of the study. Garret Eckbo proclaimed his view about garden design with people as his stand point [9][10]. His acknowledgement on three dimensional design is to ensure a person enjoying a garden when in it. This premise become the basis of analyzing quantitative data of the study. A descriptive explanation of people responses are used to explain park’s physical condition instead of the opposite way. Subjects’ reaction will be interpreted using physical features within the perimeter of both parks and the demographic of Denpasar city as well. Sztompka [11] stated that human societies is constantly change and it is unavoidable. It happens at all levels of societies, macro – mezzo – micro, through the time that result in what people named tradition. Sztompka stressing on continuity of process for a tradition to survive. It
can happen through two types of mechanisms, first of material or physical and the second is ideal or psychological mechanism. This study tries see and formulate in what extent city parks in Denpasar have served citizens. Two city parks in study are Lapangan Puputan Margarana and Lapangan Puputan Badung. Another matter to be addressed is the information and communication technology (ICT) within Sztompka framework dynamic tradition. Since Denpasar has proclaimed itself as a smart city, it is also necessary to see how internet things have been or can be incorporated in city parks. Government policies, installment of hardware or software, and internet base applications will be used as indicators for ICT involvement in a city park.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1. Age of respondents

Result shows that more than half of respondents are teenagers and young-adults that is around 80% (table 1). Middle-aged adult and adult-aged shares the rest portion of the population. This indicate that city parks still popular among young people in Denpasar. It also a good sign to improve green open space, especially city parks by government to give young people a place to use. Surprisingly, the major category of park users shown in both parks in Denpasar parallel with user age characteristic in Franklin Park - Boston designed by Olmsted [12].

| Age   | Lap. Puputan Margarana (%) | Lap. Puputan Badung (%) |
|-------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 16 – 25 | 47%                       | 47%                     |
| 26 – 35 | 38%                       | 27%                     |
| 36 – 45 | 14%                       | 16%                     |
| 46 – 55 | 1%                        | 4%                      |
| 56 – 65 | 0                         | 2%                      |
| > 66   | 0                         | 4%                      |

A research conducted by Susanti and Natalia [13] on Indonesian young people preference in public space denotes that the millenial generation choice of public space for outdoor is city park as for the opposite indoor is shopping mall. Activities that stand out from the research are taking pictures, strolling, and eating. In this case, taking pictures activity is still in correlation with an intention of uploading those pictures in social media. Accordingly, data of respondents showing that two third of Denpasar city parks visitors are young adult which is a good indication for anybody who concern with future generation of being asocial.

However, there is a pessimistic view on young people attachment to a gadget. In the era of high technology and easy internet access, gadgets have been a significant tool for communication, business, entertainment, source of information, and others as far as human can imagine. People can socialize with others through their gadgets, for texting, talking, and even video calling. The attachment of a man to gadgets is common. Abdel-Aziz et al. [14] state the down-side of social media “The activities and entertainment in physical environment are diminished, because social engagement can easily be achieved through far-distance connections in social media network. …Facebook and others such networks …[make] people live in one place but carry out most of their social engagement in other places.”

Taking those pessimistic and optimistic view of young people and gadgets into account, the millennial attachment to digital technology can be managed at some point. A city park can be designed into to drive the youngster to green open public space by providing a convenient Wi-Fi connection. At the past, Olmsted draws people to city parks by promoting having fresh air for healthy life and having some relaxing time after working days full of stress in daily urban life demand. Today, Olmsted might say “Come to city park for free Wi-Fi connection”. A city park as a tool in a public realm to connect people and also to some extent can drive interaction between people and nature. Lapangan Puputan
Margarana and Lapangan Puputan Badung still be promising spaces for creating a livable urban landscape.

3.2. Frequency and Time Spent on visit

For Denpasar citizens, it seems that visiting city park for 1 – 2 times per week is best suit for them (table 2). It is interesting to know that both parks users visit the place in regular basis. More than a quarter from total responden show an intensive use of park by visiting 3 – 4 times and some other choose more than 5 times visits per week. Would that be an indication that there is a positive engagement — whether active or passive engagement – of park users with the environment?

| Times of visit per week | Lap. Puputan Margarana (%) | Lap. Puputan Badung (%) |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 – 2                  | 71%                        | 64%                     |
| 3 – 4                  | 17%                        | 21%                     |
| >5                     | 12%                        | 15%                     |

The frequency of visit indicates that users feel comfortable with the environment. Feeling comfortable in a place can be physical or psychological. It means, despite some design comment about the park that says need to be upgrade [15], those parks have been successful in providing public open space for Denpasar citizens. The frequency of visit also shows that park visitors are park “users”. As define by Francis [16] “Users are those who frequent public places and rely on them for passive and active engagement.” It indicates that engagement is important for a park to be function as it is. 

One to two hours per visit seems an ideal time spend for visitors of both parks (see Table 3). The time spent confirms with the United Nations report on young people leisure time across the world, which for youth in Asia tend to have leisure time less than two hours compare to their fellow in Europe and United States [17]. It also corresponds with the use of park as a public recreation space. Different groups, type of uses, and time are expected to take place a city park.

| Time spent per visit (hour) | Lap. Puputan Margarana (%) | Lap. Puputan Badung (%) |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 – 2                       | 71%                        | 85%                     |
| 3 – 4                       | 28%                        | 15%                     |
| >5                          | 1%                         | 0%                      |

The frequency and hours of time spend in park indicate users feeling in using parks. There are several reasons for a person to feel comfortable in a certain environment. Carmona, et al [18] stated that “Comfort is a prerequisite of a successful public spaces. The length of time people stay in a public space is a function and an indicator of its comfort.” I believe that the enjoyment of staying within park landscape is individual feeling. Carr, et al. assert that comfort is the basic need [19]. This construction of thinking gives us a way to find similarity features of the comfort. It shall be recognized at some extend that government and citizens have come to “agreement” in terms of fulfilling one of park function goal that is for public. Government as the service provider of public open space has successfully creating a space and Denpasar citizen have been perceptive users.

The data also tells a unique use of both parks in Denpasar that show majority of the users stay in parks between 1 – 2 hours. Compare to respondents in a research conducted by Mark Francis in community park and gardens in Sacramento, where time spend by park users is less than one hour while gardens users is between 1 – 2 hours [20]. Garden users spend more time in the place because they have
gardening activities to do, such as planting, weeding, and so on. It seems that users at Lapangan Puputan Margarana and Lapangan Puputan Badung have “stronger motive” when they come to visit the city parks. The parks are not just a place to go, instead it is a place to go to do something.

3.3. Activities in park
Findings for activities aspects shows an interesting data. Users of Lapangan Puputan Margarana is dominated by citizens who do sports. Meanwhile in Lapangan Puputan Badung, users for physical exercise and recreation activities almost at comparable number (Table 4). This response is coherent with the size of the city parks. Lapangan Puputan Margarana has a size of four times larger than Lapangan Puputan Badung. It also has more lawns than the last (Figure 1). Therefore, it can support more variety of physical exercises, such as football, basketball, volley, wood-ball, baseball, yoga, jogging, and some other sport that use grass field. Even occasionally, you might see some people do juggling and agility sports. Lapangan Puputan Badung does not have enough space those variety of sport, less space can be divide and share among group of people to do physical activities there. However, in this park, chess is the most prominent sport and well-known among citizen. It is a place for chess players to find partners to play.

Figure 1. Size difference between two city parks
Source: Google Map with Modification

Visitors at Puputan Badung city park seem to consider their activities as recreational rather than a serious physical exercise. Maybe it is due to the limitation of space to use for some sports that required certain size of area, thus people who do the sports more likely to consider it as recreation rather than doing serious sports. Social interaction as an activity appears in Lapangan Puputan Badung and none at Lapangan Puputan Margarana. Although the number only 16%, it is interesting to pursue in future research about the topic on social interaction in a city park.
Activities in city parks can be categories in two types that are passive and actives engagements [6][16][19]. The passive type such as watching people or wildlife, reading, enjoying scenes, and chess playing. While, jogging, walking, playing football, playing kites, etc. will be consider as active type of people engagement in a park. The data shows that Lapangan Puputan Margarana can contain more active elements compare to the other one. This correspond to the size of the park which is five times bigger the other. Thus, more group sports activities may take place without conflicting. To name some sports activities that take place in Lapangan Puputan Margarana are football, basket-ball, volley, baseball, wood-ball, jogging, walking, and yoga. Even in almost the same time, two or three groups play football in the grass-field area or a group of people doing yoga and next of them there is a group of people doing gymnastic. Meanwhile, with more limited space and almost similar users enthusiastic in using park, Lapangan Puputan Badung can only provide less space for group sports. Most physical exercises people do in it are jogging, walking, and some small group working on static exercise bikes and another set of exercise equipment had been provided by park management. Other facility for active engagement is a set of children play equipment in the children play ground area, a giant-chess play set, and an area with tile finishing that suit for in-line skate or skateboarding. Interestingly, 16% users in Lapangan Puputan Badung said social interaction is their reason to visit the park. Although not many seatings has been provided within the park, but it can always be seen people suit themselves by sitting on grass-field, planter boxes short wall, and steps.

Parks users seem adjust themselves and their activities to the park size. They create their own “territory” in terms of area and time when using city parks. Territoriality is crucial in defining types of activity engagement. Sharing space in a park can be seen a learning process that can lead to more tolerance and solidarity among citizen. Shaftoe [21] affirms public spaces as one of places that give opportunities for social learning. Accessibility to social arena and possibility to meet people with different background – cultures, norms, ages, behaviors, educations, and so on are valuable things to learn of. The learning point of view may contradictory to more skeptical view to see activity-territory as potential social conflict. The level of space contested can be micro - mezzo [22][7] means users of park “claiming” space for their group activity. Competition in micro level of space happen among groups or people with same interest to claim their arena. At mezzo level, non-users group crash into supposed to be a park arena and claim it for other uses that is semi-public. A city is a macro level of the contested ground of public spaces with other semi-public and private as the competitors [23]. Considering a possibility for a city park to be a contested ground, city authority can partake in creating condition that promote democratic uses of a city park. At micro level, park design can be a solution, at mezzo there can be park use regulation by government agency, and at macro level it can be city ordinance that protect the existence of public green open space.

3.4. Domicile area to park

Considering both parks location is relatively close to each other – about 3 km – and their position are considerably at the “center” area of Denpasar city, result shows a tendency that park users come from area with proximity to a place. See figure 2 for users domicile composition to each parks and figure 3 to a get sense of each park position relative to sub-districts. Users domicile for Lapangan Puputan Margarana show a normal disposition base on park location relative to its prospect users. It corresponds with Eckbo given figure for a community or district park service radius between 1.5 – 2.5 km and with acreage around 101,000 m² [6]. However, for the case of Lapangan Puputan Badung, which is located
at the center of three sub-districts – West Denpasar, North Denpasar, and East Denpasar – the park users’ composition shows an interesting phenomenon. People from South Denpasar sub-district – which is quite far – also go to that park and even take almost the same portion as citizens from West Denpasar. Distance from the closest South Denpasar area to Lapangan Puputan Badung is about 2 km and the size of park only about 35,000 m² which is a size for neighborhood park. But interestingly, the park serves its users like a community or district park. This phenomena can be justified using Mark Francis notion of accessibility as one of public-space dimensions [16]. That park complies with three types of access that are convenient direct physical access, wide-opened social access, and see through visual access. Lapangan Puputan Badung is quite easy to access from every side of its perimeter because there is no distinct entrance gate or designated openings to enter. Compare to Lapangan Puputan Margarana which is surrounded by fence at north side part and planting area on three other sides. People can enter only from certain designated entrances. For second type of access, both parks show same welcoming atmosphere to any social class in Denpasar. The third type access that is visual access, Lapangan Puputan Badung give more sense of secure, since there is almost no visual barrier the park. Shrubs are maintained pretty low ±60 cm that allow people to see inside the park. It is also smaller in dimension, when a person stands at one side of the park, he/she can see to another side clearly. Meanwhile Puputan Margarana has fence barrier, though it is quite see through. Other visual barrier is the undulating park surface and extensive park size that makes people visually not secure [16][24].

![Figure 2. City Parks Users Domicile](image-url)
The data shows that most users come from highly populated area (see Table 5). It corresponds with built space coverage in each of sub-districts area. Users to Lapangan Puputan Margarana dan Lapangan Puputan Badung mostly come from South Denpasar sub-district and West Denpasar sub-district with higher number of built space and less green open space. Compare with less users from sub-district of East Denpasar which still have about 40% green open space for that area, which mostly is categorized as urban rice field. On the other hand, citizen from North Denpasar sub-district seems not using much on both parks in this study. Albeit the population density is relatively high and three-quarter of the area is built space. It might be due to the presence of Lapangan Lumintang, another city park that located in

Figure 3. City Parks Location at Denpasar City
Source: Google Map with Modification
that sub-district. The location is only about 3 km to the north of Lapangan Puputan Badung, so it seems that people from North Denpasar have been serve by that city park.

### Table 5. Population Density, Percentage of Built Space and Green Open Space

| Domicile Area (sub-district) | Population Density (persons/sq.km) | Green Open Space (%) | Built Space (%) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| North Denpasar              | 4028                               | 24%                  | 76%             |
| East Denpasar               | 3116                               | 38%                  | 62%             |
| South Denpasar              | 5855                               | 21%                  | 79%             |
| West Denpasar               | 5291                               | 10%                  | 90%             |

Eckbo [6] recommends space dimension for recreational use is every 4,000 m² to serve 100 to 300 persons, which gives about 40 m² to – 13 m² per person. Based on that formula, assuming that both parks serve the sub-district of West and South Denpasar, it gives a number of 15 m² per person. This calculation is based on an assumption that both parks is located quite close to each other then they can serve the users need of green public open spaces from two sub-districts. J.O Simonds asserted that no community can satisfy all resident’s needs, so does Denpasar city cannot fulfill all citizen’s needs. But an optimum habitat can be created to invoke sense of belonging, sharing, and contributing. A place that users can feel safe, comfort, and sense of well-being [25].

3.5. The spectrum of services

At this point the study result shows that Lapangan Puputan Margarana and Lapangan Puputan Badung have been functioning as public area to citizens of Denpasar. By serving and functioning as such, city parks of Denpasar play significant role to create a live-able urban environment. Both city parks provide connection to nature for urban citizens. This study in not talking about natural rural like setting that Olmsted tried to bring back to urban setting in city of New York or Ebenezer Howards notion of “Garden City” that tries to create an idealized town surrounded by lush urban forest, parks, and agriculture land. McHarg proposition in his book Design with Nature works better with growing condition of today’s Denpasar. The nature of Denpasar city is urban that is area with more built-space. Man-made structures, such as buildings, paved streets, signage, and so on are natural for a city. As consequences, even the green open spaces are also “man-made”. It means that human has significant influence in creating it. Thus, the “naturalness” of a city park is shaped by people who use it. City people may like trees and shrubs that neatly trim or grass field that nicely mowed for them to enjoy visually and functionally as well. Their connection to living creatures is much well-ordered. This study denotes that Denpasar citizens appreciate green public open space such as a city park. It is not merely about a green public open space with natural grow of plants, but about a space where people can do fun things for themselves or with group, interaction with others, or even just silently enjoying the presence of others in a broad sense – human, plants, birds, and so on. This is supported by Sztompka theory of “Species Being” which recognizes relation between human with nature [11]. The nature of Lapangan Puputan Margarana and Lapangan Puputan Badung are “designed” by users of each city parks. According to findings of this study, physical exercise and recreation are strong “colors” for both parks that works interchangeably. As green public space, city parks in Denpasar serve well mostly for active engagement of their users. Interestingly, citizens of Denpasar have tendency to use city parks as physical exercise area. Sport activities have been triumph follow by recreation and socialization. Area size seems to have influence the way a park is used. Considering in both parks, sports have been popular choice of activity by respondents. In Lapangan Puputan Margarana where space is available more, physical exercises such as football, basketball, volleyball, baseball, wood-ball, running, jogging, martial arts and yoga are commonly seen sports in the park. It can fit more groups with sports activities that require “big space” at the same time within acreage space of four times than Lapangan Puputan Badung. Since the last has less space to accommodate users, especially sport lovers, therefore chess is the most popular sport in
that park. Almost at any time, people can see some tables with two persons facing each other in front of checker board and surrounded by some enthusiast onlookers. Other sport that popular is jogging that has been accommodate by jogging track around the city park. Other group sports such as football and volleyball, need to squeeze itself with other recreational and socializing uses of the park. Recreational uses, such as children flying kites, ball playing, tag games, are type of active engagements of users that have most potential to conflict with group sports. However, observing the condition at the park, football players tend to have more flexibility in their playing space. It means they play football more for fun instead of “real” sport. They are willing to share space with children who play kites, kicking balls, and the “indefinite walking game” of toddlers. They imaginatively “marking” much smaller area of football field for themselves. The children and their parents at the same time also will not cross into area of football players. At this point, sense of tolerance has been built among park users. Each person or group define their arena, working on their position, and enjoying what is he/she or are they do. To the context of Denpasar, city parks can be an arena to learn to live with other s in a “short” time when many interests are involved.

The outdoor and freedom to access characteristic has been added values for city people in Denpasar. With growing population and decreasing space available for housing, it pushes people to be efficient in building their house. A person will carefully be dividing his land for rooms he needs and there will be priority consideration for what to build or not. The value of importance of a garden as private open space is the last after bedrooms, bathroom(s), kitchen, and living room. Therefore, city parks can complement the needs of open space for the citizens. Spending some leisure time in a park can fill in the needs of doing things during free time. A range of time when people are not required to do their paid work or household jobs, or to be in school [17]. Realizing that majority of city parks users are the young adults, there is a positive connection of green public open space and young people. The groups of young people now correlate with people who familiar with technology. They work, play, and doing most of things using help or support of technology. Nowadays, the internet of things has been got into every single life of human beings. This group of young people are the most familiar with it. They good with it, they live in it.

In regards to Denpasar as a smart city, there is not yet any ICT application find in those two city parks of study. Most of facilities from both parks are still considered “traditional” and common park elements, such as strolling path, benches, children play equipment, grass area for multi-purpose sports and other recreational activities. Providing free Wi-Fi access can be appealing for young citizens. Meanwhile, having digital media façade can benefit in educating, informing, and engaging park users of things. It might lead from a passive engagement, e.g. listening/absorbing information from display, to a fruitful exciting discussion. So, it is a necessary thing to connect city park as one of urban life element with information and communication technology. The internet through social-medias and other possible channel can be designed to draw more people to city parks. Informing events and other interesting activities that can be done in a park is a way to keep city folks grow with vibrant but humanized environment. Active or passive engagements in recreation and socialization can be the easiest way to connect with information and communication technology things.

The spectra of city parks services in Denpasar is illustrated in diagram (a) at Figure 4. It is strongly indicated that city parks still about relation and interaction between people and nature. The people itself are surrounded by ICT, which has been common need for nowadays globalized world. To keep Denpasar citizens as “species being”, I suggest to shift the ICT boundary as independent element by itself (see illustration (b) - Figure 4).
ICT as an independent element will be easier to adjust itself accordingly based on a city condition. It can move itself close to human needs or nature needs. When it is embedded with people, it becomes personal and serve specifically to a person it attached to. But when ICT be independent, it can be designed accordingly to the needs of a city, whether it designated for group or personal. A tradition of using a city park by integrating ICT shall be created and promoted to adjust with technology invention and urban people life-habits.

4. Conclusions
This study shows Denpasar city parks users of Lapangan Puputan Margarana and Lapangan Puputan Badung still stay in “traditional” uses of a city park. The green public open space is seen as an area where citizens can do active and passive engagements, such as sports, playing games, pleasure walk, and watching people. Both city parks also serve as good place of natural man-made creation of urban setting for incorporating trees, shrubs, and ground covers in a manageable way. They do serve as an outdoor space for citizens to enjoy. Working as a place to get refresh, healthy, and to acquire social skill and maturity. It is also important to note that young people of Denpasar have contributed to the vibrant of parks uses. This is an asset to the city for having healthy community and in turns will affect to good physical and psychological of urban life. However, government has not been recognized the need of integrating ICT within a park setting. The discourse within groups of authority is still dominated by disengaged people from their gadget. The worry of people-gadget attachment and asocial community have been an issue in promoting activities for a city park. Instead of worrying about it, I suggest a new perspective and approach that is integrating ICT in citypark. Free Wi-Fi, on-line social media, interactive apps, etc. can be utilized to draw people to park. Then, let the site, condition, situation, and the park users decide their own level of enjoyment in creating connection between people to people or people to nature with the support of ICT.

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