

City Park Development in Semarang City, Central Java

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Abstract: City parks are part of the urban landscape that cannot be separated from the face of the city, as well as being a vital need for urban society. In the past five years, Semarang City has been trying to fulfill these needs by building and repairing several city parks. In fact, many things don't work according to their functions. The appearance of a city park is often not in accordance with the conditions of the surrounding environment, so that people are less interested in coming to the park. The use of the park becomes less than optimal. This research was conducted with the aim to study the landscape design of city park information so that it can accommodate the activities of its citizens, and can also be a landmark for the city. To achieve these objectives, a qualitative descriptive research method is used that can describe the problem in detail, so that it can determine a plan to overcome the problem and develop the right city park landscape design. The results of the study will be compiled in international scientific journals and are expected to be a reference in for urban landscape management.

1 INTRODUCTION

Open space is land that has not been built or most of it has not been built in urban areas that have functions for recreational purposes, rainwater catchment areas, historical needs, beauty needs, etc. (Kustianingrum, et. Al., 2013). Wahdah (2013) stated that open spaces in residential areas are still considered quite important to date because they can be used as a gathering place and for other activities such as music concerts, exhibitions, ceremonies, and others. The importance of open space was also conveyed by Rahmi, et. al. (2012) which states that open space is an important component that influences the quality of human life, both ecologically and socio-psychologically. Liu (2012) also said that city park is an important part of city space, and it is also indispensable space type. So does what is said by Sadeghian (2013) that city parks are one of the most important components of cities and they have had an evolving role in the life of city residence. Building a landscape as part of an open space can control and balance the urban landscape, so that urban quality leads to a better and aesthetic value (Eckbo, 1964). The city park is an urban landscape buffer that has the power to shape the character of the city and maintain its sustainability. Carr (1992) stated that city parks are part of public space and the place where social life takes place. Even according to

Dewang & Leonardo (2010) the park is said to be a public facility with a very important function of space, namely as a public open space of the city that can be enjoyed and used by everyone. The existence of a city park can add to the visual beauty of the city, and is able to act as a place or place of socialization for urban communities of various ages, as well as providing ecological functions that can maintain the balance of the environment in order to maintain its sustainability. According to Jessel (2006), the image of a city park reflects the state of its people, so the city park is designed not only as an important attribute for orientation, but also fulfills human needs in relaxation, identification, and stimulation. Murtini (2017) stated that city parks can be an attraction, if the placement is adjusted to the surrounding buildings. The city park also has a large contribution in the formation of character, physical and mental for children (Darmawan, 2015). Even according to Alamdari & Farah Habib (2012), beautifying and managing urban space appropriately, and dismantling spaces that are not suitable for children is one way to create a happy living environment. Therefore, the proper management of the city park landscape is needed so that the components in it can be maintained. Components that are in the landscape of the city park according to Hakim (2003) consist of hard material in that are pavement and rock elements,

and soft material such as vegetation can be a constituent element of the landscape. Zahra, et. al. (2014) said that the aspects of comfort and aesthetic aspects become important aspects in the design and maintenance of parks. Urban parks arranged in such a way as to provide beauty, comfort and safety in their use (Susiloarifin, 1994).

In the last five years, Semarang city has been increasingly active in building and repairing city parks. In addition to meeting the target of a minimum of 20% active green open space mandated in the law, the construction of city parks is also at the same time developed as a city landmark and as a means of recreation for residents. Thus, it is expected that the atmosphere of the city of Semarang will be cooler and more comfortable. However, these efforts have not been fully realized because there are still many city parks that use less than the maximum. The existence of a city park gets less attention from the public, so there is no crowded visitors. The appearance of the city park is not in accordance with the conditions of the surrounding environment, thus reducing the attractiveness of the community to visit the park. The use of the park becomes less than optimal. Refaat (2014) said that parks are often scattered about cities, and many cities have too few parks. Based on decades of research findings, parks should be managed as systems, not just for the usual purposes of beauty and recreation, but also to help citizens function at their best. Martini (2014) also said that the park must have a variety of vegetation types that are arranged in a way that can be used for activities by the community and fulfill its function as city conditioning, absorb pollution, and protect the wind and sunlight. This condition is worsened by the lack of maintenance of the constituent elements of the city park landscape. Harijanja and Hesti Lestari (2017) said that the lack of planning, organizing, and good mobilization in the field of human resources led to the management of city park management not running effectively. Whereas according to Booth (1998) cited by Permana (2017), city park design should be able to give different meanings to each human being and provide a separate atmosphere for humans. Based on these problems, the authors are interested in studying the landscape design of city parks in Semarang city, so that it can be known how the development of the city park landscape design is implemented today. The results of the study are expected to be used as a reference of urban landscape design.

2 METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study is to study the landscape design of city parks in the city of Semarang in order to accommodate the activities of its citizens, and can be a landmark for the city. To achieve this purpose is used qualitative descriptive research methods. According to Arikunto (2006), qualitative descriptive is a method used to describe and explain the findings in the field that aim to gather the actual and detailed information, identify problems, make comparisons or evaluations, and determine what others do in dealing with the same problems and learn from their experience to determine plans and decisions in the future. Anita, et. al. (2012) also said that the qualitative descriptive method is an analytical method that describes the state of the object under review by presenting information obtained from observations in the field. In reviewing the landscape design of city parks in Semarang, the stages of the analysis carried out include an analysis of the physical conditions of the city park landscape, an analysis of the landscape design of the city parks. According to Nursanto (2011) there are three study approaches in the use of qualitative descriptive analysis techniques, namely a theoretical approach derived from the results of a literature study, a field approach obtained from observations in the field, and a policy / regulatory review used to analyze existing policies / regulations with the conditions at the study site. The selected locations include Minister Supeno Semarang Park, Pandanaran Semarang Park, Sri Gunung Semarang Park, Pancasila Simpang Lima Semarang Field. These five parks were chosen because they are city parks which are a landmark for Semarang City with their uniqueness which in the last 5 years has continued to make improvements to meet the needs of green open spaces for its people.

Data collection is undertaken through observation, interviews, and documentation. Yin (2011) stated that observation can provide additional information about the topic or theme to be studied. In this study, observations and interviews were conducted to observe the object of research related to the physical conditions of the city parks landscape which includes the availability and conditions of supporting facilities, users, and activities that took place. Interviews were conducted with visitors who happened to be at the research location. Observations and interviews were made in the morning and evening to obtain accurate information. The collected data were then analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis techniques.

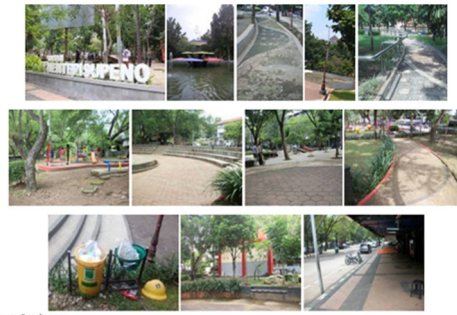
3 DISCUSSION

3.1 Analysis of Physical Condition of City Park Landscapes in Semarang City

3.1.1 Minister Supeno Semarang Park

Minister Supeno Park is one of the parks that is quite popular in Semarang city. This park is visited by many people, both from inside and outside of Semarang city. It is because Minister Supeno Park has quite complete. This is in accordance with what was conveyed by Hariyadi (2015), that is the Minister Supeno Park is one of the city parks that have complete facilities, where the complete facilities can accommodate economic, social, cultural, sports, and recreational activities. Based on observations in the field, it is also known if the conditions of the facilities in Minister Supeno Park are in good condition and well maintained. Lynch (1977) said that good facility conditions can affect the beauty of city parks because they look attractive and can accommodate community activities.

In accordance with the Regulation of the *Permen PU Nomor 5 Tahun 2008 tentang Pedoman Penyediaan dan Pemanfaatan Ruang Terbuka Hijau di Kawasan Perkotaan* that city parks must be equipped with recreational facilities, playgrounds, flower gardens, elderly gardens, and sports facilities. The supporting facilities in Minister Supeno Park include park benches, garden lights, signage, trash bins, pedestrian ways, public bathrooms / toilets, vegetation, parking lots, children's play areas and facilities (swings and slides), area for traders, sports area and facilities (skateboard area), fountain pool, vegetation, sculpture in the form of a statue of a mother and two children. The statue of mother and two children is in the middle of a fountain and is a landmark for Minister Supeno Park, even because the statue, so this park is often called "KB Park". This statue is a landmark for the surrounding environment because it is a visual form that looks most prominent from Minister Supeno Park. Around the pool there is an area that can be used as a gathering and relaxing place. Around the park, there is an area for traders who provide various types of food and drinks. In the afternoon and evening the park is crowded with people who want to enjoy culinary tourism in this place.



Source: Survey Result, 2019.

Figure 1. Supporting Facilities in Minister Supeno Semarang Park

Rochim (2013) said that the right vegetation for public parks is vegetation that is suitable for natural conditions and their use. Vegetation in the Minister Supeno Park is dominated by large trees that make the atmosphere around the park feel cool and shady. The trees function as space-forming vegetation, limiting views, controlling wind and sunlight, and producing shadows with round and irregular canopy shapes. The atmosphere around the park that feels cool, makes this park often used by visitors to sit around or just gather, rest, walk, and recreation during the day. Towards late afternoon until evening there are several street vendors who sell various types of food. At night, this park is often used as a place for performances or events in Semarang city. Unfortunately, visitors pay little attention to maintain the cleanliness of Minister Supeno Park, because there is still a lot of garbage scattered in this park.

3.1.2 Pandanaran Semarang Park

Pandanaran Park is one of the parks that was successfully built by Semarang City Government in 2014 in an effort to meet the target of 20% of public green open space in the urban environment. This park was once a former gas station which was later converted into a city park. Pandanaran Park has a statue of Warag Ngendog which symbolizes the diversity of ethnicity, religion and culture of the citizens of Semarang City as the landmark. Lynch (1975) in Zahnd (1999) states that landmark is a visually attractive symbol with the nature of placement that attracts attention. Supporting facilities at Pandanaran Park consist of ponds and fountains, small plazas for residents interacting rooms, park benches, drinking water taps, bathrooms / toilets that are under the Statue of Warak Ngendog, trash cans, garden lights placed around the park, area sports, pedestrian paths, sculpture, signage and vegetation. The existing vegetation functions as shade, adds to

the beauty of the environment, and provides a comfortable atmosphere. All supporting facilities at Pandanaran Park are in good condition, because maintenance is undertaken every morning by officers. However, there are still some people who are not responsible for maintaining the park's sustainability. Seen some parts of the park that are not functioning properly, for example, drinking water taps that are actually used as trash bins. Based on the results of the interview, it is known that this park is less desirable due to the lack of shade vegetation. Whereas according to Hakim (2003), vegetation not only contains aesthetic value but also serves to improve environmental quality. Similar opinion was expressed by Motloch (2001) cited by Permana (2017), large and medium-sized vegetation can be an effective micro climate modifier and provide shade from the height of the tree canopy and the sun's irradiation angle. For this reason, it is necessary to add vegetation in some areas so that the condition of the city park is more cool.



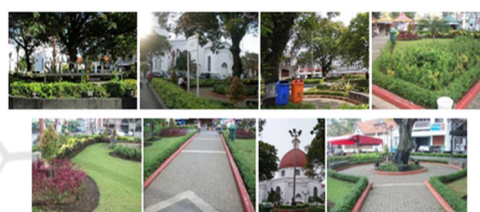
Figure 2. Supporting Facilities in Pandanaran Semarang Park.

3.1.3 Sri Gunting Park

Sri Gunting Park is one of the parks in the city of Semarang which is located in the Old City of Semarang or more precisely located next to the Blendug Church. The park is surrounded by historic ancient buildings. Its location in the historic area makes this park quite crowded. The dominant activity seen in this park is recreational / tourist activities. However, there are also many adults who come just to relax in this park while enjoying the scenery. Children are sometimes seen playing in this park. At certain times, this place is often used for organizing certain events, even this place is often used as a place to take pictures, either just selfies, prewedding photos, or for photos of an event.

At Taman Sri Gunting there are supporting facilities such as pedestrian paths, park benches,

garden lights, vegetation, signage, trash cans, parking lots, area to sell, water tap ready for drinking. Hakim (2003) states that vegetation contains not only aesthetic values but also function to improve environmental quality. Vegetation in the park is in the form of ornamental plants and trees, but the density is still low, so need for additional vegetation in some areas so that the condition of the city park is more cool. Garden lights as street lights at night are placed spread around the park, while the spotlights are in the middle of the park. Trash cans made of plastic material are placed in places that are easily seen and reached by visitors. Pavement that limits or frames vegetation painted in bright colors to enhance the garden. Overall the condition of the supporting facilities in Taman Sri Gunting is quite good and can be used by visitors.



Source: Survey Result, 2017.

Figure 3. Supporting Facilities in Sri Gunting Semarang Park

3.1.4 Pancasila Simpang Lima Semarang Field

Pancasila Simpang Lima Field is an open space which is the central point of Semarang City. Pancasila Field is a landmark of Semarang City in the form of open space used by the people of Semarang for activities. Semarang City is synonymous with Simpang Lima, because the center of activities and crowds is here. This is consistent with the opinion of Lynch (1975) in Zahnd (1999) which states that landmarks are an important element of the form of cities because they help people recognize an area. This place also became one of the tourist destinations. Its strategic location, which is located on the national route can attract the public to visit, both people from inside and outside the city of Semarang who visit this place. On Sundays, Simpang Lima area is used as a CFD (Car Free Day), so that Pancasila Field is often used by the community to exercise, take a walk, ride bicycles, and other social activities. Even many traders sell various types of goods, such as food, drinks, clothing, and others. At night, various kinds of entertainment are available, such as colorful rickshaws and bicycles.

Just before the turn of the year, this field is usually used as a place for fireworks and music concerts.

At Pancasila Simpang Lima Semarang Field there are supporting facilities which are in good condition and can be used directly by visitors. The supporting facilities consist of sports areas and facilities, signage, park benches, trash bins, garden lights, pedestrian paths, public bathrooms / toilets, children's play areas, vegetation, disabled walkways, flagpoles. One of the obstacles when visiting this place is that there is no parking available. To visit this place, visitors must park their vehicle across the road.

In the pedestrian area there are large trees that function as shade and barriers, then inside the field there are tall trees, shrubs as ornamental plants, and grass plants that is grass. Most of the plants in this field are planted directly in the soil, although there are also some plants that are planted in the planting medium. The condition of plants in Semarang Pancasila Simpang Lima Field is quite good, because routine maintenance is carried out by the janitor.



Source: Survey Result, 2017.

Figure 4. Supporting Facilities in Pancasila Simpang Lima Semarang Field.

3.2 Analysis of Landscapes Design in Semarang City

3.2.1 Minister Supeno Semarang Park

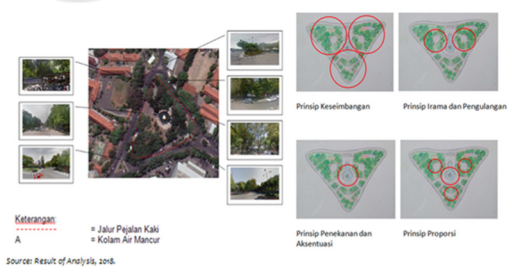
Minister Supeno Semarang Park is connected by Minister Supeno Street and Pedurungan 2 Street which is easily accessible to the public. The park is surrounded by office buildings, schools and shops. In front of the park an area is provided for traders, so visitors do not have to worry about feeling hungry and thirsty when visiting this park. This park is one of the icons of the city of Semarang and is quite crowded with people, especially during holidays.



Sumber: Analisis Results, 2018.

Figure 5. The Boundary of Minister Supeno Semarang Park

Minister Supeno Park has a triangular shape which in the middle there is a fountain and a statue of a mother carrying two children. Such a garden shape shows the principle of balance seen on all three sides. The existence of a statue and a fountain in the middle of the park shows the principle of emphasis and accentuation in this park. The principle of rhythm and repetition in Minister Supeno Park is seen in the repetition of lines in the form of roads and circular spaces. The use of various landscape elements in the design of Minister Supeno Park makes a contrasting impression that gives a visual impression on the design of the park to be not monotonous. The application of simple landscape elements makes the shape more functional. The park also has very good proportions, because it has a balanced ratio of size and number between fields. The line element in Minister Supeno Park is dominated by curved lines applied to pedestrian paths. Inside the park there are many elements of the field that make a circle form which also shows the presence of space. Floor patterns on pedestrian pavements arranged with rocks form a certain pattern showing the presence of texture elements that is a rough and smooth texture.



Source: Result of Analisis, 2018.

Figure 6. Structure of Minister Supeno Semarang Park

3.2.2 Pandanaran Semarang Park

Pandanaran Park is in a traffic-intensive lane and is connected by several roads, namely Pandanaran, Tri

Lomba Juang, Mulberry, MH. Thamrin. The existence of a park that is between commercial buildings and traffic that is busy providing coolness in this region. Shade vegetation is placed on the east, south, and west sides of the park which can be used to relax for visitors, because benches are also provided in this area.



Figure 7. The Boundary of Pandanaran Semarang Park

Arifin (2008) cited by Kartini, et. al. (2018) states that in designing a park, it is necessary to select and arrange in detail the landscape elements as landscape-forming units. Pandanaran Park has a good design by combining design principles and landscape elements appropriately. The principle of balance and proportion can be seen from the park's tread section which is made symmetrical between the two sides so that it forms the proportion of a good garden siteplan. In the middle of the park there is a statue of Warag Ngendog which is a new icon for the city of Semarang. This statue shows the principle of emphasis and accentuation and elements of form that can attract visitors. Ornamental plants around the statue have a contrast effect due to variations in shapes and colors that can add to the beauty of the environment. In the southern part of the park there is a plaza which shows the existence of space elements that can be used for community activities. Floor patterns in pedestrian pavements that are arranged using different colors and sizes indicate the presence of texture and line elements. The element of the field can be seen from the composition of plants and tree composition. Landscape elements are applied simply and form a complementary entity.

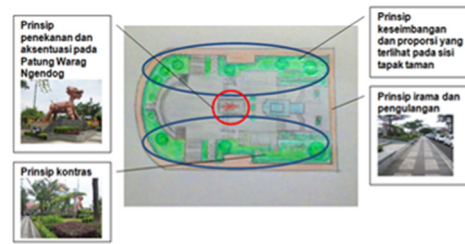


Figure 8. Structure of Pandanaran Semarang Park

3.2.3 Sri Gunting Semarang Park

Sri Gunting Park is one of the places that is often used as a gathering place for various communities in Semarang. Even this park is also one of the tourist destinations that must be visited by tourists. Sri Gunting Park is located between Kedasih Street and Letjend. Suprpto Semarang Street in Old Town Area which has quite crowded traffic. The park is surrounded by historical ancient buildings. On the south side is the Marba Building, in the southwest is Jiwasurya Building, on the west side there is the Blenduk Church, and on the east side there is Kerta Niaga Building. In the east of the park there are also street vendors who sell antiques or better known as klitikan markets. Some traders who sell food and drinks are also seen around the park.



Figure 9. The Boundary of Sri Gunting Semarang Park

The shape of Sri Gunting Park resembles a square shape that is split into four parts with pedestrian path as a dividing path. On each side, there are small gardens that contain ornamental plants and large trees that function as shade. In the middle of the park there is a spotlight that serves to illuminate the garden at night. The lower part of the lamp is surrounded by an

ornamental plant that serves to add to the beauty of the environment and also to protect visitors from the electricity flowing into the lights. Inside the park, there is a park bench that can be used by visitors to relax.

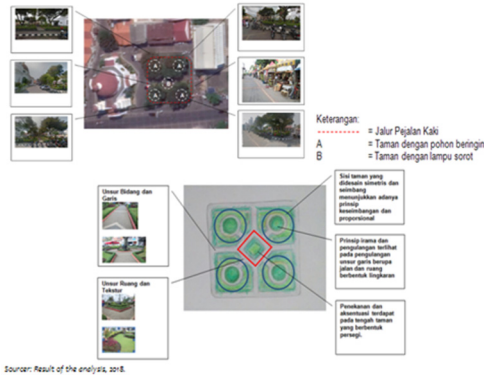


Figure 10. Structure of Sri Gunting Semarang Park

From the shape of a square garden tread, there is a principle of balance between its sides which is designed to be symmetrical and balanced. A balanced comparison of the size and number of fields in Sri Gunting Park also shows that the garden design has a good proportion. The principle of rhythm and repetition can be seen in the repetition of lines through the roads and circular spaces, while the principle of emphasis and accentuation is seen through a central square garden where there are spotlights in it. The use of vegetation that has various types, colors, sizes, and shapes shows the application of the principle of contrast in the park, so that the park does not look monotonous and boring. Overall, the landscape element in Sri Gunting Park has the principle of simplicity and the principle of good unity, so it is created a functional and not boring garden. The line element in Sri Gunting Park is applied to the pedestrian path which is dominated by curved lines and straight lines. The shape of the small gardens in Sri Gunting Park shows the existence of a field element seen through a square and circular shape. The existence of these parks also shows the creation of a space element in Sri Gunting Park. Texture elements can be seen from the arrangement of diverse vegetation with the attractive colors.

3.2.4 Pancasila Simpang Lima Semarang Field

Pancasila Field is in the Semarang Simpang Lima Area which is connected by five main roads. The main roads consist of Pandanaran, Gajahmada, KH. Ahmad Dahlan, Jend. A. Yani, and Pahlawan Road.

Pancasila Field did not fully embrace the single chess concept, because the development of Semarang City had made buildings around the field turned into commercial buildings. However, there are still public buildings that reflect a single chess concept, namely Baiturrahman Mosque in the northwest.

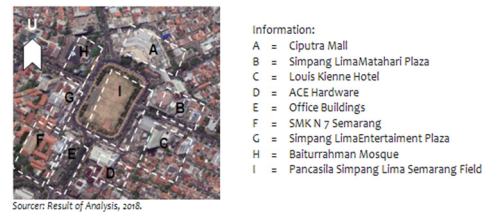


Figure 11. The Boundary of Pancasila Simpang Lima Semarang Field

Pancasila Field has a rectangular shape with the same side showing the principle of balance. Shade trees that surround the field, in addition to providing shade also shows the rhythm and repetition principles. In the south and north of the field, there is a small garden with various types of ornamental plants that add to the beauty of the environment. This park shows the principle of contrast through differences in color, size, and type of plants used. The principle of emphasis and accentuation is seen in the ornament in the form of "Simpang Lima" writing which is often used to take pictures by visitors. The landscape elements used show a simple, yet functional and attractive form, and appear to be complementary to each other. In the west of the field, there is an area for the flag ceremony and in the southeast there is a sports area. The available sports areas include basketball courts, volleyball courts and jogging tracks. The existence of this sports area shows that there are elements of space that can be used for activities, both for recreation and sports. The floor pattern on the pavement of the pedestrian path arranged in such a way shows the presence of line elements and texture.

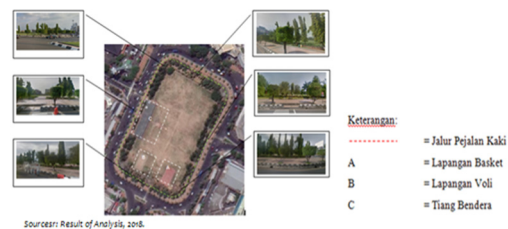


Figure 12. Structure of Pancasila Simpang Lima Semarang Field

3.3 Analysis of the Development of City Park in Semarang City

The existence of a landscape is closely related to the lifestyle of the community which in turn will cause

the landscape to have a distinctive character. With these distinctive characters, we know the potential of each landscape that is being the object of observation as it is mentioned in table 1.

Table 1: Development of Landscape Design in Semarang City

Minister Supeno Semarang Park	
Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lynch (1977) said that good facility conditions can affect the beauty of city parks because they seem attractive and can accommodate community activities. Likewise, what happened to Taman Minister Supeno which has complete supporting facilities with well-maintained conditions. This park is able to attract residents to visit to enjoy the atmosphere in this park. • Observation results indicate that the current Park Supeno Minister's function is as a place to gather and act for citizens (playing, just sitting around, sports, selling, eating). • In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 5 of 2008 that city parks must be equipped with recreational facilities, playgrounds, flower gardens, elderly gardens, sports facilities. Minister Supeno Park is also equipped with facilities such as park benches, garden lights, signage, trash bins, pedestrian paths, public bathrooms / toilets, vegetation, parking lots, children's play areas and facilities (swings and slides), areas for traders, sports area and facilities (skateboard area), fountain pool, vegetation, sculpture (sculpture) in the form of a statue of a mother and two children.
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste problems become more attention, because there is still a lot of garbage scattered, even though it has been provided with trash bins • Some of the supporting facilities are scribbled • There is no facility for elderly
Potency	Can be developed into a public open space tourist spot that can be used for activities for all people in the city center by improving its quality through the addition of city park supporting facilities as a public space, and the need for improvements and maintenance of existing facilities and infrastructure.
Pandanan Semarang Park	
Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support facilities are quite complete • Lynch (1975) states that visually appealing placement of symbols can attract attention. This can be seen in Pandanan Park which has quite prominent landmarks, namely the Warag Ngendog Statue • Located in the city center
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is still a lot of garbage scattered, even though there is a trash bin • Based on observations in the field, there were several supporting facilities that were damaged and not used according to their functions • Based on the results of interviews with visitors in the park, it is known that this park is less desirable due to the lack of shade vegetation. Whereas according to Hakim (2003), vegetation does not only contain aesthetic value but also serves to improve the quality of the environment.
Potency	Pandanan Park has the potential to be developed into a new icon of Semarang City by highlighting the function of public open space, both socially, culturally, aesthetically, and ecologically.
Sri Gunting Semarang Park	
Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located next to the Blendug Church and located in the Old City of Semarang • Support facilities are quite complete • The location is strategic
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no facilities for people with disabilities • Not equipped with playing and sports facilities • Hakim (2003) states that vegetation contains not only aesthetic values but also functions to improve environmental quality. Vegetation in the park is in the form of ornamental plants and trees, but the density is still low, so the need for additional vegetation in some areas so that the condition of the city park is more cool.
Potency	Can be developed into one of the tourist destinations by highlighting its function as a public open space in the Old City Area of Semarang by adding vegetation and improving maintenance of existing facilities and infrastructure.
Pancasila Simpang Lima Semarang Field	
Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location is strategic in the city center. Around the Pancasila Simpang Lima Field, Semarang there are important buildings such as office buildings, mosques, and shopping centers. • Support facilities are quite complete

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The availability of vegetation is sufficient, but the presence of shade trees is still lacking • Pancasila Field is a landmark of the city of Semarang in the form of open spaces used by the people of Semarang for activities. The city of Semarang is synonymous with Simpang Lima, because the center of activities and crowds is here
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area for traders is separated from the field and must go through highways with heavy traffic • Parking lots far enough • Located in busy traffic • There are still many rubbish scattered • Many sludge plants are damaged covered in mud
Potency	This field has the potential to be developed into a public open space as a center of activity, especially social activities with additional facilities and maintenance

Source: Results of Analysis, 2018.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the discussions that have been submitted in the previous subchapters, some conclusions can be drawn from the research that has been conducted. The conclusions are as follows:

1. The existence of a city park landscape is very important to shape the character of the city and its sustainability, as well as a place for activities for the community. The landscape of city parks in the city of Semarang is quite interesting and can be utilized by the community. Facilities that exist in city parks can also support community activities.
2. City park landscape in the city of Semarang is used for community activities, such as sports, recreation, and other social activities. Its location in the city center makes these parks easy to reach by the public for social activities in them.
3. The provision of the city park landscape is one of the government's efforts to meet the public's need for public open spaces that have aesthetic visuals that can be used as city landmarks.
4. The existence of various problems in providing the city park landscape needs to get attention and further handling so that the provision of the city park landscape in Semarang City can function optimally.

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