

City-forming Elements on the Image of the City of Makassar

Armiwaty¹, Mithen², Raeny Tenriola Idrus³

^{1,2,3}Faculty Engineering, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

Email : armiwaty@unm.ac.id¹



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ABSTRACT

A city is formed or can be identified by the presence of its constituent elements, where through these elements the image of a city will appear. Tamalanrea Subdistrict is included in the City Service Center area, and as one of the City Service Center areas, this area must be an area that is quite easy to recognize. This is related to the image of the area which shapes the perception of residents and newcomers to the area. This study aims to identify elements that have the potential to shape the image of Makassar City, especially in the city service center area in Tamalanrea District. The research method is a qualitative method with the object of research namely the Perintis Kemerdekaan corridor which is included in the Tamalanrea District area. The discussion is descriptive with library research, namely the study of literature and other informative media. The results showed that the image of the Tamalanrea sub-district area along the Perintis Kemerdekaan street corridor was strong enough as a center for education and research activities on an international, national and regional scale. However, better integration of city imagery is needed in order to create a more comprehensive city image.

Keywords: City Forming Elements; City Image; Urban Area

INTRODUCTION

A city is formed or can be identified by the presence of its constituent elements, where through these elements the image of a city will appear. City image is a theory that directs views on urban design in a direction that pays attention to the thoughts of the city from the people who live in it (De Carlo et al., 2020; Marcus & Francis, 1997; Mistry et al., 2021; Zhang, 2015).

In Perda number 4 of 2015 concerning the Makassar City Spatial Planning 2015-2034 it is explained that Tamalanrea Sub-District is included in the City Service Center area, namely an economic, social and/or administrative service center that geographically serves the entire city and/or regional area. As one of the City Service Center areas, this area must be an area that is quite easy to recognize. This is related to the image of the area which shapes the perception of residents and newcomers to the area (Fan et al., 2018).

Based on this, the purpose of this paper is to identify city-forming elements that will potentially shape the image of Makassar City, especially in the city service center area in Tamalanrea District.

METHOD

This research is a qualitative research. The data were obtained from direct observation of the research area and other literature observations related to the object of research (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). The data analysis used is descriptive analysis, which describes in depth every identifiable city-forming element that has the potential to shape the image of Makassar City.

The data that has been collected is then analyzed through the stages of data inventory analysis, data comparison analysis, and map overlay analysis. Data Inventory Analysis is an analysis that collects both secondary data and primary data and then describes the data obtained. Comparative Analysis Data is the result of this study analyzed objectively by comparing survey results to literature studies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Area Characteristics

The research study object area is the Perintis Kemerdekaan road corridor with area boundaries starting from the Tello Bridge to the front of the Telkomas Housing gate, precisely at km 8 - 12 and is in the Tamalanrea District, South Sulawesi Province. Based on the Makassar City spatial plan, the research object area is an area with the function of education and research activities. In its development, apart from being a higher education area, it is also a trading, residential and office area. The division of zones in the area is shown in the figure below.

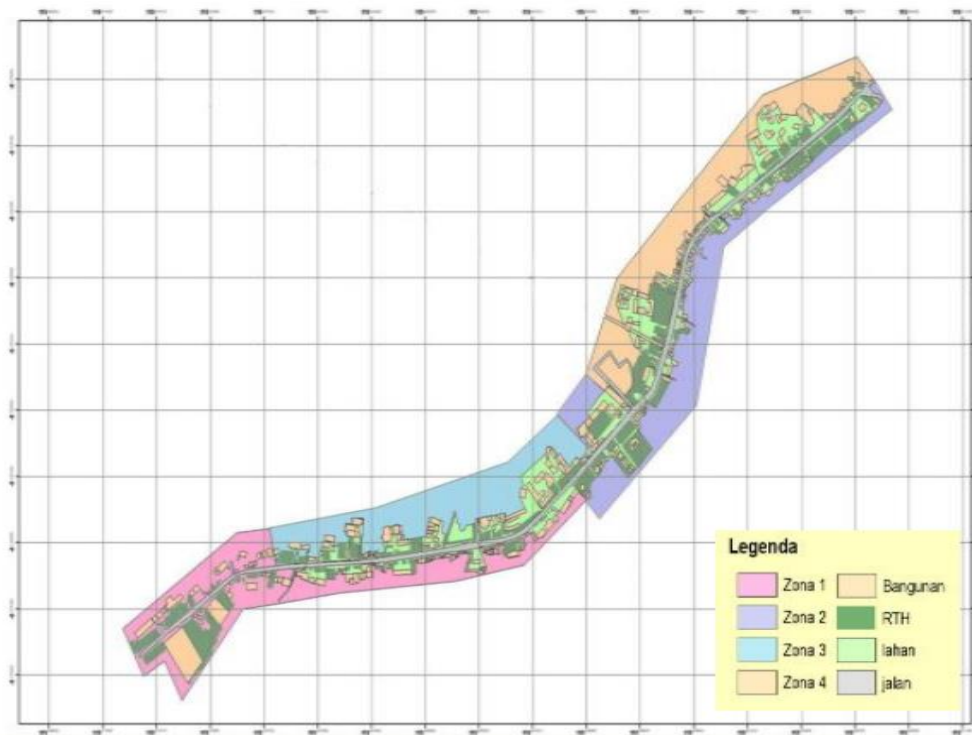


Figure 1. The division of research object zones

Zone 1 is categorized as a trading zone, because along the road starting from Km.8 (Tello Bridge) to the area in front of the Prov. South Sulawesi has a mall building and a row of shophouses and kiosks (permanent, semi-permanent and non-permanent). In a row of shop houses generally consist of 2 -3 floors with a building area of less than 100 m², but 6 of them have an area of more than 100 m². The row of shop houses has a building boundary line of about $\pm 10 - 15$ m, the highest basic building coefficient (KDB) is 144% and the lowest is around 46%. The highest building floor coefficient is 85.7% and the lowest is 31.3%. The position of the building relative to the road is not entirely straight following the road pattern, but some are tilted.

Zone 2 covers the Yonkav Battalion Kodam military area to the Rider Battalion military area which is on the right lane (northeast of Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan) and slightly takes the left side of the lane (southeast of Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan), namely between Pondok Pesantren IMMIM and RSP Unhas which is still the Yonkav Battalion Military Command area. Classified as a military zone because 2/3 of the area of the zone is a military area and 1/3 of the area of the zone is occupied by buildings, either permanent, semi-permanent or non-permanent with trade functions. Permanent buildings in the form of shop houses with varying heights between 2 – 3 floors, have an area of less than 100 m² and some of them have an area of more than 100 m². The position of the shophouses is also not all straight following the road pattern. The highest building base coefficient (KDB) is 150% and the lowest is 12.1%. While the highest floor coefficient (KLB) is 46.9% and the lowest is 12%.

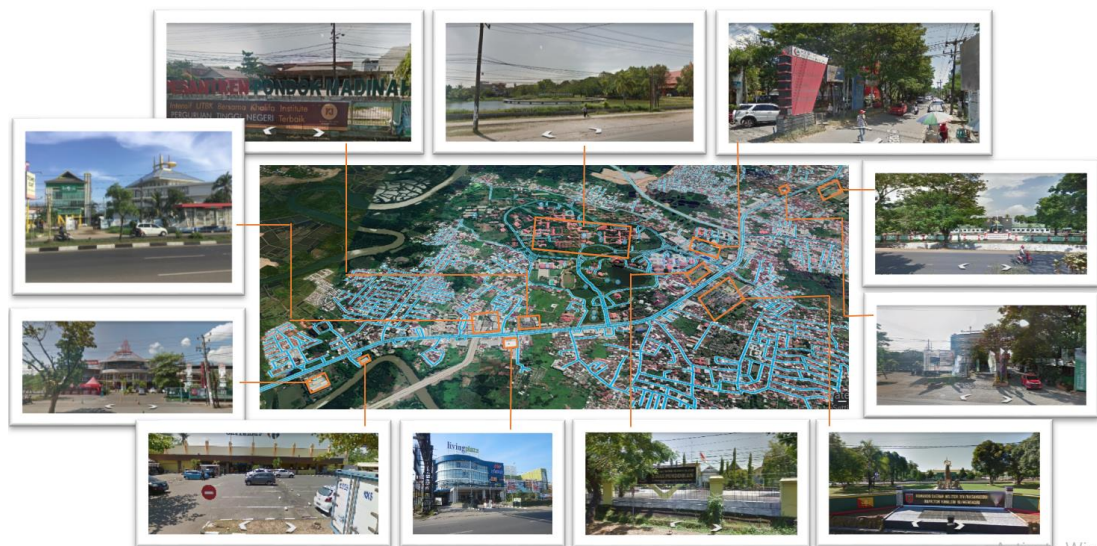
Zone 3 covers the Makassar Islamic University (UIM) campus area to the Phinisi Nusantara Vocational High School (SMK). This zone is an education zone because in this zone there are several educational areas such as the Makassar Islamic University (UIM) campus, the STIMIK Dipanegara campus, the Center for Social Welfare Education and Training (BBPPKS) of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition to the education campus area, in this zone there are also two large shophouse blocks because they have an area of more than 100 m². The shophouses all follow the street pattern and consist of 3 floors. The highest building base coefficient is 142.9% and the lowest is 130.4% and the highest building floor coefficient is 47.6% and the lowest is 43.5%.

Zone 4 covers the Unhas Hospital Hospital, the Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital Complex to the front of the Telkomas Housing gate (southeast of Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan, left side of the road). This zone has the character of an office and service zone, because this zone is dominated by office and service areas such as the Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital, the South Sulawesi Provincial Health Service Office, the Manpower and Transmigration Service Office, the BRI Education Center office area, the Agricultural Quarantine Center office. This zone is dominated by built-up areas and the age of the buildings is long enough so that the buildings in this area are quite orderly. It has the highest building base coefficient of 144% and the lowest 10.3%, as well as the highest building floor coefficient of 72% and the lowest 3.4%.

Discussion

Based on the book *The Image of the City*, Prof. Kevin Lynch found and collected five main or basic elements that people use to build their cognition and mental image of a city. In the urban locations studied, namely along the Corridor Jl. Pioneer of Independence with the boundaries of the Tello Bridge area to the front of the Telkomas Housing gate, precisely at km 8 - 12, these five elements will be discussed in more detail in the following discussion.

1. Land Use (land use). Many developments violate land use regulations. City land use which in several places was designated as green land for water catchment areas, has now changed its function to housing and shops. So that there are three main problems that occur related to the implementation of urban zoning land use systems, namely: (1) there is no diversification of activities within the same zone ("too uniform" causing it to only be crowded at certain times); (2) does not take natural environmental and physical factors into account; (3) the problem of maintenance and repair of urban infrastructure.



Picture2. Land allotment in Perintis Kemerdekaan Street Corridor, Kec. Tamalanrea

2. Building Form & Massing (form and mass of the building). The height of the building does not stand out too much because it is dominated by only 2 and 3 storey buildings. Most of the building orientation faces Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan as the main road. The distance between the main road and buildings ranges from 10 – 15 m, so it does not comply with the established building boundary standards, which is a minimum of 20 m, because Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan is classified as a primary arterial road. The buildings that stood were getting denser and more inhumane. More and more privatizations, especially buildings with trade functions are being built and public areas are secondary.



Shop on the left side of the road



Shop on the right side of the road



Mall M'Tos



Living Plaza Mall

Figure 3. Form of Trade Function Building

3. Circulation & Parking (circulation and parking). Increasingly congested city traffic, jams, and unorganized parking. The main road along the corridor of Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan has been filled with both two-wheeled and four-wheeled vehicles. The increase in the number of motorized vehicles causes the air to be filled with vehicle exhaust pollution, traffic jams during rush hours, especially when going to work, returning from school and returning from work. Another impact that arises is the number of damaged roads and potholes, as well as parking that is not properly organized. In fact, some shopping areas are used as bases for transportation buses. This adds to the density of the road, especially at night when the buses start picking up passengers.



Parking Conditions



Highway Circulation

Figure 4. Circulation and parking on Jl. Freedom Pioneers

4. Open space (public open space). Loss of urban public space that has changed its function to become a shopping center, a place to sell street vendors and other commercial areas. Green and shady parks are now increasingly difficult to find.

5. Pedestrian Ways (foot sales area). Pedestrian path along the corridor of Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan is not available at all on both sides of the road, there is only a pedestrian crossing in front of Makassar Town Square (M'Tos) Mall.



Viewpoint from the Tello bridge



Viewpoint to the Tello Bridge

Figure 5. People's Crossing Bridge in front of M'Tos

6. Activity Support (support activities). Fading activities supporting a city. This is due to the fading of urban culture.

7. Signage (marker/ billboard). Installation of billboards that are increasingly chaotic and unorganized. Many new billboards have appeared without setting the place and shape.



Chaotic billboard layout

Figure 7. Signage/Markers on Jl. Freedom Pioneers

Based on the discussion above, it can be said that in the corridor along Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan, a fairly strong image of the city has been formed. Although integration is still needed, both physical and non-physical, in order to create a more comprehensive city image and can further strengthen the city's physical image. From the description of the elements that form the city's image, it can be seen that the presence of a row of shop houses (shop houses), the Unhas Campus area, the military area and the M'Tos Mall building are things that strengthen the image of Perintis Kemerdekaan Street, especially the area included in the Kec. Tamalanrea. The image formed is in accordance with the City Spatial Plan, namely an area with a function as a center for education and research activities.

Based on the description of the elements that form the city's image, it can be concluded that the presence of a row of shop houses, the Unhas Campus area, the military area, and the M'Tos Mall building contributes significantly to strengthening the image of Perintis Kemerdekaan Street, particularly in the Kecamatan Tamalanrea area. These elements align with the City Spatial Plan, which designates the area as a center for education and research activities. The presence of educational campus buildings and supporting structures further enhances this image.

The row of shop houses along Perintis Kemerdekaan Street plays a crucial role in shaping the street's image. According to (Lin & Kaewkhunok, 2021), shop houses have historical and cultural significance in urban areas, often serving as economic and social hubs. They add architectural charm and character to the street, making it visually appealing to residents and visitors. Furthermore, the economic activities generated by these shop houses contribute to the street's vitality and vibrancy (Corsi et al., 2019; Dettmer, 2005).

The Unhas Campus area is another essential element that strengthens the image of Perintis Kemerdekaan Street as an educational hub. Educational institutions play a pivotal role in urban planning, as highlighted by (Fisher et al., 2020). The presence of the Unhas Campus, a renowned educational institution, enhances the street's reputation and attractiveness. The campus not only provides education but also fosters a learning environment, attracting students, scholars, and researchers to the area.

In addition to the educational aspect, the military area also contributes to the image of Perintis Kemerdekaan Street. The military presence ensures security and stability in the area, which is crucial for its development. Studies by (Aisyah et al., 2022; Edmunds, 2013; Ferreira, 2017; Gomes et al., 2018) emphasize the importance of military establishments in urban areas, highlighting their role in maintaining law and order, thus contributing to a favorable environment for residents and businesses.

The M'Tos Mall building adds another dimension to the image of Perintis Kemerdekaan Street. Shopping malls are recognized as significant elements in urban areas, providing social, recreational, and economic activities (Benevenuto, 2019; Chen, 2019; Corsi et al., 2019; Ibn-mohammed et al., 2021; Lin & Kaewkhunok, 2021; Zhang, 2015; Zhou, 2019). The presence of M'Tos Mall offers residents and

visitors a variety of retail and entertainment options, creating a dynamic and engaging atmosphere along the street.

These elements align with the City Spatial Plan, which designates the Kecamatan Tamalanrea area as a center for education and research activities. The plan recognizes the importance of educational campuses and their supporting facilities in urban development. The presence of educational campus buildings and other supporting structures indicates a deliberate effort to create an environment conducive to education and research (City of Tamalanrea, 2022).

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the elements that form the city's image, it can be concluded that the presence of a row of shop houses (shop houses), the Unhas Campus area, the military area and the M'Tos Mall building are things that strengthen the image of Perintis Kemerdekaan Street, especially the area included in the Kec. Tamalanrea. The image formed is in accordance with the City Spatial Plan, namely an area with a function as a center for education and research activities. This is marked by the presence of educational campus buildings along with buildings that function as support for the activities of these educational activities.

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