



# Integrated riverside development as urban public spaces: a case study of Bangkinang riverside

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## ABSTRACT

Bangkinang is the capital of Kampar regency, Riau Province. Currently, the city of Bangkinang does not have public space so people do not have a comfortable space for various outdoor activities. The riverside area of Bangkinang city in Bangkinang City village has the potential to be used as a water-based public space. The purpose of this research is to find a formulation of public space development that can improve the quality of the environment and comfortable outdoor space. This research method is a descriptive qualitative method. The initial stage of research is by collecting data through observation and interviews. Furthermore, analysis and conceptualization are carried out. The results of the analysis and conceptual will be used as the basis for decision-making on regional development such as determining zoning, function, and placing facilities. The result of this study is the design of the arrangement of the Bangkinang Riverside area. The concept of this arrangement is Tungku Tigo Sajaringan, Tali Bapilin Tigo.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The river is one of the elements of the city-forming structure that naturally becomes the embryo of the development of the city and its civilization. Traditionally, the Kampar river is the lifeblood of the regional tradition of the Kampar regency. The Kampar River has historically been an integral part of the existence of Bangkinang City as the capital of the Kampar District. Kampar River has long been an asset to local civilization as an element of transportation, fishery economic resources, a place for several cultural and religious events, and as a symbol and identity of the region as a whole. One of the conditions for the city to be able to grow is to form a city structure that can adjust to its natural and social potential. The arrangement of the Bangkinang riverside area has the potential as a city public space that will linearly contribute to improving the quality of life of the community economically and socially, in addition to being able to maintain the environmental sustainability. The development of urban riverbank areas will have a significant impact on mobility and human activities through the arrangement of public spaces, improved accessibility, and public facilities (Zhang Chi, 2019). The development of riverbank areas will give rise to new activities that affect the sustainability of socio-economic and environmental aspects. The impact is given to local communities through the availability of public spaces for some recreational and economic activities (Apriliani & Dewi, 2020). Urban riverside development is a series of processes of restoration and rehabilitation efforts of the

riverside area and transformed into the form of several functions of public spaces, cultural attraction spaces, settlements, and commercial and recreational facilities (Rybka et al., 2019).

Physically, the Bangkinan Riverside area is formed by several elements of infrastructure and urban public facilities such as bridges, independent squares, lower markets, open spaces, offices, settlements, and commercial facilities. From an environmental point of view, the arrangement of the Bangkinang Riverside area will be able to maintain the preservation of the riverbank area through the restoration and rehabilitation process of the function of the river green area. Socially and economically, the arrangement of the Bangkinang Riverside area will be able to become a city public space that accommodates recreational and cultural activities and provides economic contributions by triggering the growth of the community's creative economy. As part of the embryo of urban civilization, the river and the region have a culturally strong history of civilization. The arrangement of the Bangkinang Riverside area will be an attraction as a recreational and tourist destination by adopting natural and cultural potential in its development (Wolski & Jankowski, 2019). The arrangement of a sustainable riverbank area must be able to describe the relationship between the river and the part of the city as a whole (Rybka et al., 2019). Contextually, the existence of cultural and historical values should be the main foundation in the arrangement of riverbank areas, although future-oriented development remains the main focus. The harmoniously integrated arrangement between natural potential and modernity is the most appropriate pattern in the development of urban riverbank areas (Vert et al., 2019).

The purpose of this study is to formulate a pattern of structuring the Bangkinang Riverside area as a city public space that can become a symbol of urban civilization while supporting the sustainability of socio-economic and environmental aspects. The application of urban design principles and criteria is the main tool in the arrangement of the Bangkinang Riverside area. Consideration of the division of spatial zones, the existence, and the potential of existing physical and non-physical elements will determine the direction of regional arrangement (Lussetyowai & Adiyanto, 2020). Green open space is one of the main elements of regional development. Some principles in the development of waterside areas are the determination of green open space structures that can be divided into a recreational corridor, connections of the river area with the city in general, creation of contact zones, and communicative recreational objects (Vadimov & Samoilenko, 2021). Some of the strategies for structuring the riverside area's public space are to maintain the memory of the area as the forerunner of the city, increased the network and experience of the area, maintain the native vegetation of the area, and increase accessibility and connection to the surrounding area (Zhang Chi, 2019). In the development of water bank areas as public spaces, the application of urban design principles must provide a solution to several factors such as accessibility, security, comfort, diversity of uses, and elements of identity. All qualities configure and determine the attractiveness and vitality of a place (Delpino-Chamy & Navarrete, 2020).

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research site is Bangkinang. Bangkinang is the capital of Kampar Regency, Riau Province. Bangkinang city is on the banks of the Kampar river. Kampar River is the largest river and empties into the Siak river in Pekanbaru City. The research site is on the banks of the Kampar river waterfront city bridge Bangkinang Kota village. The current regional functions are not fully integrated. The purpose of this research is to produce a formulation of the arrangement of the Bangkinang Riverside area that functions as a public space.

This research is qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative research is a way to understand a central symptom so that researchers can interview participants by asking common questions (Creswell, 2014). Furthermore, analysis and information will be carried out in the written report. Qualitative descriptive research is considered appropriate to look for value, public perception, and also the ongoing process of change (Groat & Wang, 2002). The analysis of data reading used is synchronic reading which is an attempt to synchronize information and data obtained at the same time (Darjosanjoto, 2012).

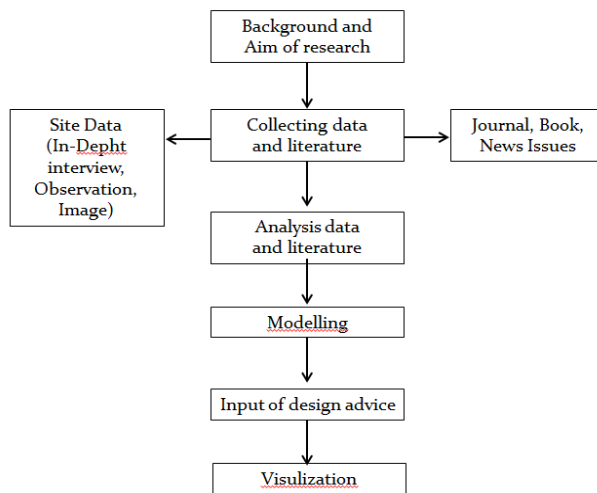


Figure 1. Research frame of mind

The stages of research are conducted as follows (1) formulate the focus of the research problem; (2) data collection in the field; (3) analyze the data; (4) create a design model; (5) Criticism and feedback; (6) Writing. Data processing procedures are the stages of data criticism, data selection, data reduction, and data analysis. The main data collection is obtained through field observation by recording and recording data. While the interview was conducted in an (in-depth interview) with the local government, representatives of the group. The checked information field changed over to vector computerized design by digitizing the product SketchUp with the goal that it is shaped structure outlines and create 3D models of structures (Cahyono & Rafitricia, 2017).

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 3.1 Area Existing Function Analysis

Currently, the development object is an area that already has various functions. This development is an effort to control existing functions and the formation of new functions so that continuity between regional functions is formed. Here's the function of existing in the region.

Table 1. Analysis of existing functions in the Bangkinang Riverside design area

Area	Deskripsi	Analisa
Pasar Bawah	The Pasar Bawah area is owned by Ninik Mamak with a rental system. Currently, the Pasar Bawah area buildings are functioning as Pujasera and shophouses. Visual buildings undergo visual degradation of function.	The action taken in this area is the beautification of the area to unite the function of the market area with Bangkinang Riverside. Beautification and function by opening shophouse access that closes the middle of the market area, re-functioning Pujasera with a new design form, the addition of culinary plaza facilities, and providing an attractive pedestrian way.
Koramil offices and housing	Currently, there are functions of Koramil offices and army housing.	The action that is done is to demoralize this function. This function will be replaced by public spaces such as parking provisions, culinary plazas, pedestrian way curbs, and playground areas.
Musholla	Musholla is on the banks of rivers and old piers.	In general, the design action is to maintain the musholla as a worship facility in the area. Improving the environment around

		the mosque by equipping toilets, ablution, and seating facilities.
Settlement	Settlements on the banks of rivers and independent squares. Typical homes such as old and new homes.	Residential buildings are reimbursed by the government as public spaces for the community. Residential land will be diverted as new functions such as Ferris wheel, Tourism Center, Plaza, and landscape furniture.
Lapangan Merdeka	Merdeka Square has a long history of being part of Indonesia's struggle for independence in the Kampar Regency.	Merdeka Square is maintained as a green open space. It is necessary to arrange the edges (boundaries of independent field areas such as the edge of Prof. M. Yamin road, the manufacture of boulevards, and integration with the Ferris wheel area.
The Central Area of the Bridge	The middle area of the bridge currently serves as an open space, but the existing design has not been maximized.	This area will be used as a plaza with multi-activity spaces such as government activities, customs, culture, and night markets. The proposed design action is the plaza, greening, Bangkinang Riverside landmark as background stage, attractive pedestrian way, riverside design.
Public space	Landmark soldier monuments and public buildings.	This function is maintained. The proposed design action is the localization of the riverside fence so that there is a union of the area with the landmark Bangkinang Riverside area, improvement of land pavement, attractive pedestrian way, and drainage closures.
Shopping area	This area serves as a complex of shops and old houses.	This area is maintained but there are recommendations for repairing the façade of the shophouse, providing an attractive pedestrian way, and lighting the area.
Former Prison Officer (Sita House))	The former prison officer is an old building that has the potential to be a cultural heritage. It currently serves as a government confiscation house	It is necessary to handle the revitalization of buildings and areas.
Al Kiram Mosque	Al Kiram Mosque	The mosque is maintained and the improvement of mosque area as a religious tour by providing improvements to the mosque, gates, facades, plazas, and parking.
Garden	Community gardens will be included in the area as an agrotourism area.	The design proposal set is to establish as a function of Edu park, namely the existence of diverse agriculture so that visitors can learn about agriculture. The provision of landscape furniture completeness.

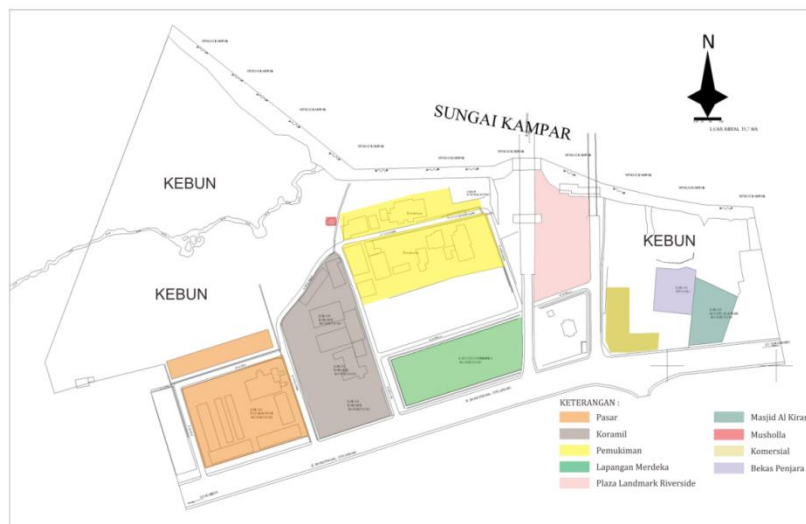


Figure 2. Existing and zoning functions in the Bangkinang Riverside area

### 3.2 Regional Zoning Analysis

The analysis of regional zoning will begin with the reading of the current regional function that has been built. Briefly discussed in the latest regional function study above. In the area, there is Al Kiram Mosque, confiscation house (former prison), public buildings, settlements, Koramil offices, Koramil official houses, shopping complexes, and Pujasera. The buildings that are maintained are Al Kiram Mosque, confiscation house, shopping complex, the old house, Pujasera, Rose street shophouse, and Prof. M street, Yamin. While the buildings recommended in the demolition for the new function are Koramil office, Kormail official house, Nusa Indah street shophouse, and a house by the river.

After conducting an in-depth analysis study on the area that existing areas have different characteristics. But these characters can be packaged to strengthen each other's development of the region. The character in the area there are areas with recreational, historical, and cultural characteristics. Historical characters are found in Merdeka square and former prison buildings. While the cultural character is in the area on the side of the riverbank, namely the tradition of Pacu Sampan and the tradition of Balimau Kasai, and the old house. But between the two there is natural potential that can be used as recreation, namely the promenade and open space.

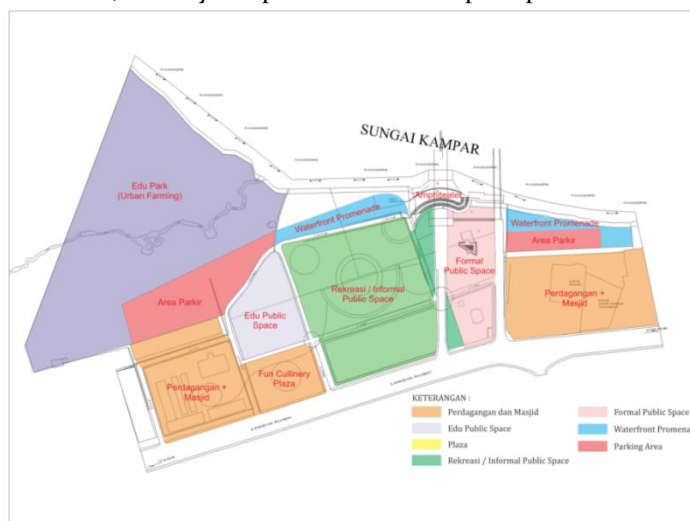


Figure 3. Analysis of zoning plans in the Bangkinang Riverside area

Bangkinang Riverside area of  $\pm 15$  Ha. In this region will be placed a variety of functions. The variety of functions is broadly distributed, commercial/trade, open space, recreation, light sports, information centers, and children's playrooms. In the area, some functions are merged and stand alone. After the analysis of the recommendations of buildings and spaces that are maintained and the transfer of functions, a new function is set with the division of zoning in table 2.

Table 2. Bangkinang Riverside planning area zoning analysis

Zoning Division	Description of Analysis
Trade Zone	<p>In the Bangkinang Riverside area, it has its characteristics. Characteristics have seen the closeness of the relationship between the trade zone and the Mosque. This concept is interesting considering that the social, religious, and cultural values of the people of Kampar Regency are inseparable. Bangkinang Riverside area has the function of a trade zone and mosque on the east-west side. On the eastern side of the area, there is a trade with the type of food and medicine incorporated with Al Kiram Mosque. While the west side there is a clothing trade, daily necessities, culinary that is incorporated with the Great Mosque of Bangkinang.</p> <p>These two points will provide their own poles/angles as a travel attraction in the region. Every visitor can linger in the area without having to worry about not being able to pray. Visitors located on the east side of the area can park vehicles on the east side and pray at the Al Kiram mosque. While visitors who are in the western position can visit the eastern trade and pray at the Great Mosque of Bangkinang. Another thing that is prepared is the connection of the area in the form of internal circulation within the area and pedestrians outside the area on the edge of the collector's road.</p>
Formal Zone of Public Space	<p>This formal zone is placed in the middle area of bridges and public buildings. Currently, the public building area has a fence so that it is separated from the landmark plaza. This separation will lead to limited movement and vista of visitors. In the future, the design recommendations directed at this zone are the unification of the Public Building Area and the Landmark Bangkinang Riverside plaza. Unification is carried out by dismantling fences, removing drainage and roads, and equalizing the level of the road with the two functions just now.</p> <p>The unification of the area is intended for formal public spaces. The purpose of a formal public space is a public space that serves as an accidental container for mass activities such as government, religious, cultural, and social activities. This space is in the form of as much as possible to be flexible so that it can be used for a variety of activities. The design recommendation in this zone is a plaza that is open but has vegetation and garden lighting. The jam has landmarks as a visitor attraction to linger in the area. visitors can move on the plaza either single, in a group, or in massive.</p>
Recreation Zone	<p>The recreation zone is an area that currently occupies the middle area of the area consisting of Merdeka Square and community settlements. To make it a recreation zone, the design recommendation made is to maintain and improve the existence of Merdeka Square as a public space with softscape materials in the form of grass as a ground cover. While the settlement will be changed to a new function for the laying of the Ferris wheel and plaza that combines hardscape and softscape.</p>
Edu Recreation Zone	<p>Edu recreation space occupies the space that currently serves as Koramil's office and Koramil's official home. To achieve the unity of the Bangkinang Riverside area that connects the east and west sides, this area needs to be opened and provide new functions. This area will be used as an Edu recreation space in the form of a playground area, amphitheater, parking, and gazebo.</p>
Fun Culinary	<p>Fun culinary is a part of the area placed in the former Koramil office area. It will be a lounge room and food court. This area is a transitional space</p>

	between the Bangkinang Grand Mosque which is worship so it needs specialty and an active Recreation Zone. So that visitors can lower physical concentration to psychic concentration for worship.
Edu Park	Edu park is a farming zone in the form of gardens, flowers, and rice fields. Naturally is the utilization of existing functions. This function applies the concept of urban farming so that urban communities in the future can learn the typical agriculture of the people of the Kampar Regency. This area is equipped with cottages as a stay facility. Visitors can surround this area as a comfortable natural tour with the completeness of landscape furniture such as pedestrian way, benches, garden lights, architectural elements, and others.

### 3.3 Region Development Function and Link Analysis

Table 3. Bangkinang Riverside planning area zoning analysis

Function of Area	Description of Analysis
Zone 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Al Kiram mosque</li> <li>• Former prison cultural heritage building</li> <li>• Old house cultural heritage building</li> <li>• Culinary area</li> <li>• Parking</li> <li>• Promenade</li> </ul>
Zone 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahmud Marzuki building</li> <li>• Green open space</li> <li>• Plaza</li> <li>• Landmark of Bangkinang Riverside</li> <li>• Dock</li> <li>• Plaza of riverside</li> <li>• Promenade</li> </ul>
Zone 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Merdeka square</li> <li>• Boulevard</li> <li>• Bianglala</li> <li>• Lontiok Bridge</li> <li>• Plaza</li> <li>• Sculpture</li> <li>• Playground</li> <li>• Promenade</li> </ul>
Zone 4 and 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gazebo</li> <li>• Green open space</li> <li>• Amphitheatre</li> <li>• Culinary</li> <li>• Parking</li> <li>• Promenade</li> <li>• Commercial/souvenir store</li> </ul>
Zone 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Riverside Conservation</li> </ul>

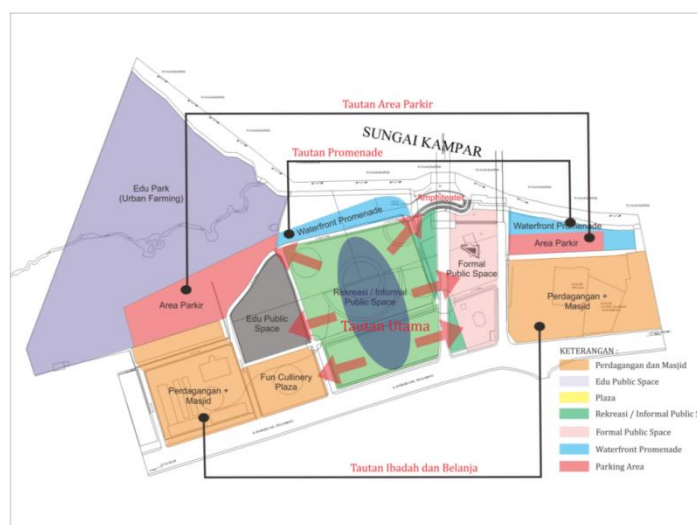


Figure 4. Analysis of function placement in the Bangkinang Riverside area

Each zoning has a derivative of several regional functions, so there must be a link-forming element of each function or zoning for the realization of a unified area. The purpose of this link analysis is to form areas that strengthen each other between functions. The strategy of the link in this area is described in table 4.

Table 4. Bangkinang Riverside design area link analysis

Link of Area	Description of Analysis
Trade and worship area links	This area of worship and shops is always side by side both on the east and west sides of the area. On the east side, there are trade (culinary, medicinal, etc.) and al Kiram mosque. While on the west side there is various trade (culinary, clothing, shoes, medicine, and so on) and the Great Mosque of Bangkinang. Both of these functions will be connected with a network of roads both outside the area in the form of highways, as well as attractive pedestrian way parts of the area.
Promenade Link	A sustainable design should take into account environmental aspects. This area has the potential for environmental degradation such as the Kampar watershed which is prone to landslides and reduced green open space. One of the concepts in maintaining the environment is to change the orientation of the river, namely making the river the terrace and the front of the area. River orientation as a front can educate the social community to guard the river. One of keeping the river at the front is to create a promenade by the river. Visitors can walk and enjoy the open space of the river bank through the promenade. Therefore, the promenade will be the link of the region as a whole. Visitors can reach and move to all sides of the area. The promenade connects the east side and the west side of the area. In the middle of the area, there is a node that connects with the core area, namely the recreation zone.
Parking Link	Visitors will visit the harmony of the area with various movement media such as pedestrians, bicycles, motorcycles, cars, and odong-odong (tourist transportation). In the thorough area, one of the characteristics is the absence of movement centered on one side, but visitors can move throughout without obstacles. This area has been dictated by the promenade and the presence of each corner side so there needs to be a container to stop parking. The parking area is divided between the east side and the west side so that this makes visitors do not need to focus on one point of the area only.

Vista / Skyline Link	Vista link is the unification of the skyline on an area bound by the contents of each region. Vista is formed with the existence of a tall Ferris wheel building and on each side, there are buildings of 2 and 3 feet. As well as open space as a filler.
Sequence by Sequence Link	One way to enjoy space is to form the perception of the observer when traveling. The perception of the observer is known as sequence, which is the appearance of each piece of the region when the observer walks through the region. Bangkinang Riverside area is formed a straight road that connects the east and west sides linearly so that observers will be able to see each area's facilities in detail slowly. Observers who walk will enjoy the change in the atmosphere of each zone according to the passage passed.

### 3.4 Area Circulation and Parking Analysis

The concept of circulation and movement in the region will be divided into two orientations. The first is the orientation of pedestrians by the river and vehicle alienation. This celebration will give a different impression and safety for pedestrians. The pedestrian path is divided into two, namely pedestrians who are in open spaces that use attractive pedestrian ways. In addition, pedestrians can also make movements in a different atmosphere through the promenade. While the vehicle moved to enter the area through Prof. M. Yamin, SH, and Lintas Petapahan road. The movement of vehicles in the area is to park and exit the area through Mawar street.

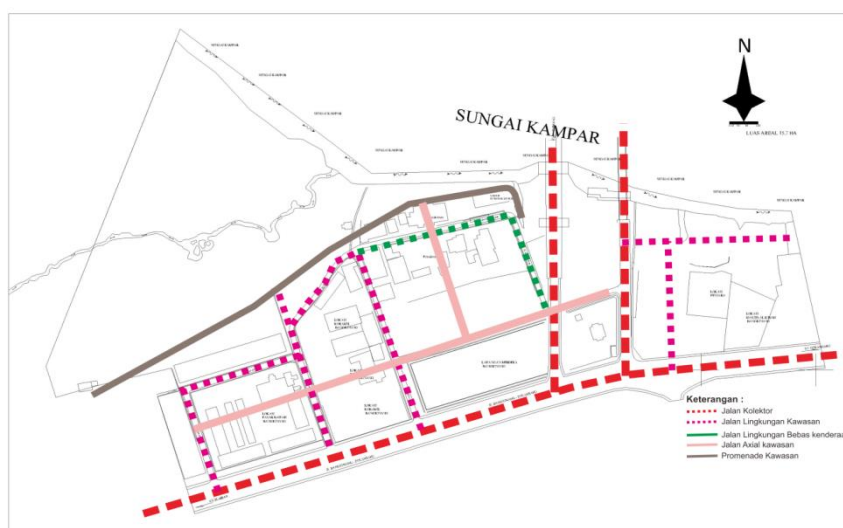


Figure 5. Analysis of function placement in bangkinang Riverside area

Orientation on the edge of the river is formed by providing Promenade or Riverwalks. The road can be passed by pedestrians, bicycles, and difable. This line connects all areas starting from the lower market, parking, recreation area, and Al Kiram mosque. This will be a walking package that causes pleasure in enjoying the panorama of the river and buildings. This concept requires the development of roads followed by the existence of pedestrian paths that meet comfort, clarity, and connectedness. Large and diverse areas will be bound by external circulation pathways. The external circulation lines applied are green corridors and green pedestrian ways. Green corridor in the area by placing pavement lines that can be passed by transportation such as bicycles, skates, difable equipment, and mini transport trains for tourism. This green corridor also reaches all areas in the area. In the green corridor planted vegetation with types of shade, steering, and aesthetics. Internal paths on landscapes and open spaces by providing attractive pedestrian ways. This pedestrian path is shaped organically like a curve with differences in patterns and colors so that visitors know the direction to go.

Vehicle parking is provided with a form of off-street parking. Off-street parking is applied to be a parking center located around the Al Kiram mosque. This off-street parking can serve for the east side area of the area such as visitors from Bangkinang Seberang. While the west side parking is placed around the wooden shophouse. This parking will accept vehicles coming from the west of the area such as Mawar Street. The parking concept applied is a green parking area. Green parking is by reducing massive pavement at ground level. The material used is patterned hole paving. Paving holes are used as a vetiver grass planting medium that is resistant to footing and strong in terms of cultivation. Biopori on paving is also useful to pass surface water into the soil, so that water is stored in the soil that can maintain soil fertility.

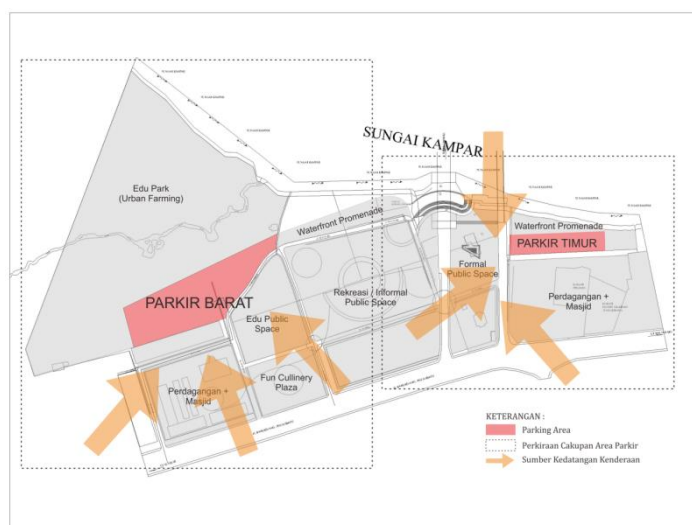


Figure 6. Analysis of function placement in the Bangkinang Riverside area

### 3.5 Regional Development Concept

Based on the potential analysis that the region has a multi-identity namely historical character, cultural character, and recreation. Cultural character in the form of cultural activities such as sampan pacu, Balimau Kasai, Panjat Batang Pinang, etc. While the historical character consists of historical areas in the form of Merdeka squares and old buildings such as former prison buildings and old houses. Another with the character of recreation, the area was created as a public and recreational space for the people of Bangkinang city. Thus, there is a need for the unification of characters into a package of regions. The paradigm of regional development in general with a sustainable development approach based on on-site potential. Sustainable development aims to create a balance between development dimensions such as social, economic, and environmental with the principle of meeting current needs without sacrificing the future. The location of the study is in a body of water so the sustainability that is compiled is sustainable riverside.

With the existence of diverse tourism potential, the recreational element is also an important part to improve the area through recreational activities. So clearly the paradigm that is applied to the area is Sustainable Recreational Riverside. This paradigm has aspects of entertainment, conservation, public space, and waterfront. The entertainment function is associated with all the fun that is derived from enjoying regional content in the form of landscape entertainment, cultural tourism, and history. Conservation by incorporating old buildings into the planning area. Public space is placed on the plaza in the open space of the cultural heritage area. While riverside by providing orientation on rivers such as promenades or riverwalks.



Figure 7. Illustration of the concept of the region

The design concept applied to this area is micro-used is "*Tigo Tungku Sajarangan, Tali Bapilin Tigo*". This concept is a treasure of the concept of living in Kampar people since long ago. This concept shows the existence of multi-elements that work together in regulating the institution of the ministry so that it runs well as expected. The three elements are *Ninik Mamak*, The Government, and religious figures. *Ninik Mamak* is a customary device, the government is in charge of regulating through sovereignly established rules, while religion is led by *alim ulama* who provide views and carry out religious rules. The three elements are three in one that are fused in unity so that they cannot be separated from each other in protecting society. It is like a wait that has a standard rule that it will not be able to use or stand if one of the poles is damaged or broken. If each foot of the furnace is strong and cooperates then it will be able to withstand the load on it. That's how the picture of customary elements, laws/rules, and religions complement each other.

The concept is translated into the regional design by bridging all cultural, religious, and government indigenous activities. Cultural customary activities by providing flexible open spaces for *Panjat Pinang, Pacu Sampan, Balimau Kasai*, and so on. This activity is generally placed on the banks of the river and within the Kampar river. The design response given is the existence of a promenade along the banks of the Kampar river. In addition, there is a stage on the river to watch the activity. The potential integration of Al Kiram mosque and Bangkinang Grand Mosque will provide strengthen religious elements. Visitors do not need to worry about lingering in the area because the area has been integrated with the mosque. Visitors who are on the east side can go to the Al Kiram mosque, while visitors on the west side can go to the Bangkinang Grand Mosque. This will provide the concept of religious tourism or worship and recreation.

The element of government that is seen is the obligation of the government to organize the interests of the crowd. One of the needs of the community is the availability of open space to carry out outdoor space activities. Nowadays people find it difficult to get open space and the impression of cheap tourism. In this case, the government provides regional arrangements that can be used by the people of Kampar to be creative with Ferris wheel facilities, plazas, green open spaces, and so on. Conservation of cultural heritage buildings will be carried out through rehabilitation measures but carried out dynamically in the sense of supporting new functions. The stage that is done is to restore the original form first, then give a touch of the plan to support the new function both physically and environmentally so that the realization of integrity as a whole.

### 3.6. Regional Development Visualization

Bangkinang Riverside area is a vital object in the middle of Bangkinang city which is the capital of Kampar Regency. This area will also provide an image of the city of Bangkinang which has attention to providing public space for the community. In the arrangement of Bangkinang Riverside, it is necessary to pay attention to the need for movement, regional image, provision of parking spaces, spots, pedestrians, and open spaces. This area is designed with a land allocation approach that has character. The characters in question are commercial spaces of worship, public spaces, recreation rooms, and, water banks. The interaction with the Kampar river then the need for sustainable development so as not to damage nature. The existence of various characters was used as a concept of

area, namely Tigo Tungku Sajorangan, Tali Bapilin Tigo. Namely accommodating government activities, society (culture), and security.

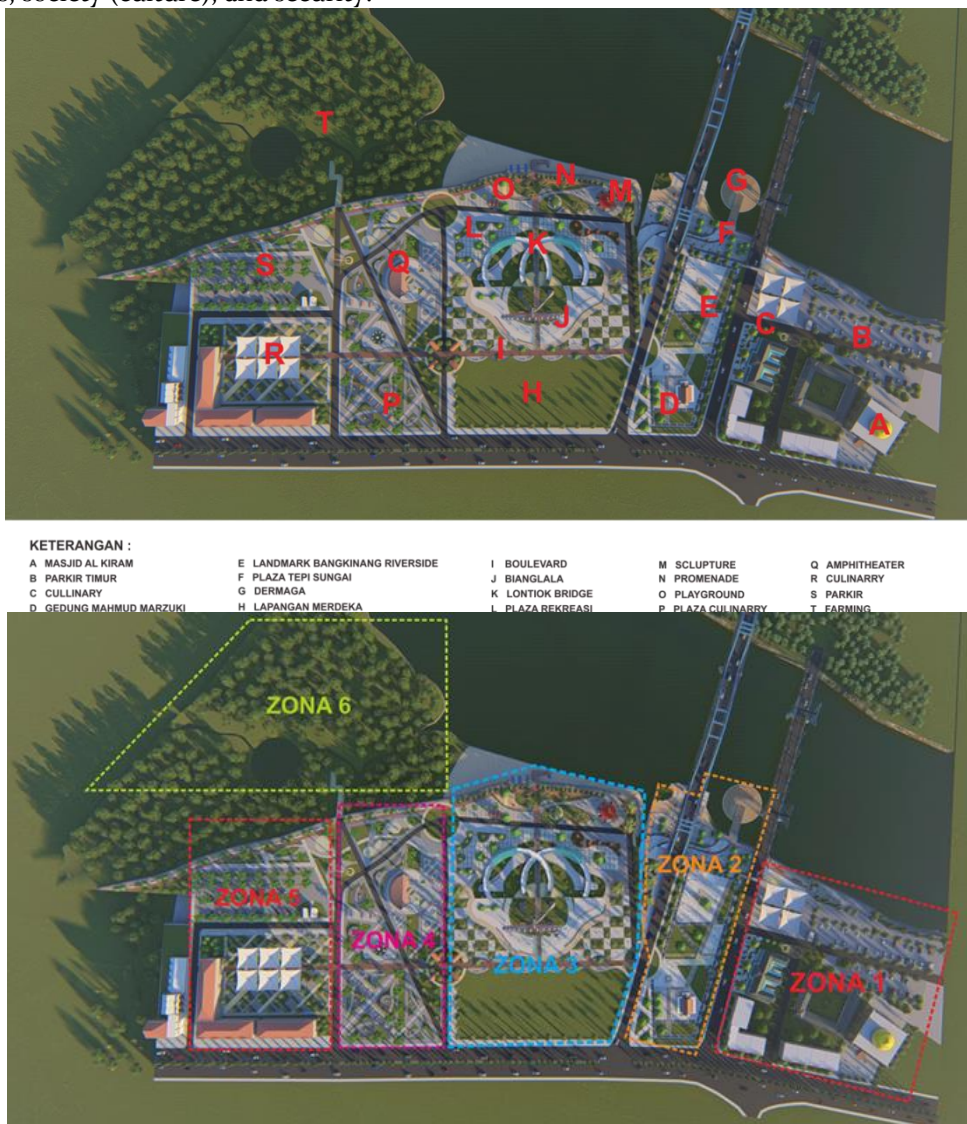


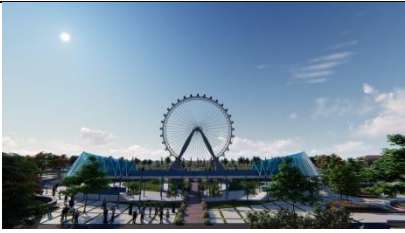



Figure 8. Masterplan and zoning division of Bangkinang Riverside area



Figure 9. Perspective of the Bangkinang Riverside area

Table 5. Bangkinang Riverside design perspective

Function	View Situasi Kawasan
Landmark of Bangkinang Riverside	
Riverside Plaza	
Area of Bianglala and Lontioik Bridge	
Area of culinary, amphitheater, and green open space	

Parking area



#### 4. CONCLUSION

This research shows that the city of Bangkinang needs public space as a multi-functional space. The availability of quality public space can increase the happiness index of the community. The potential of the Kampar Bangkinang riverbank can be integrated into outdoor space. This integration is realized with a riverside approach. Public space is integrated with the potential of the river bank aims to maintain the environmental condition of the river and the provision of public facilities. The concept applied to Bangkinang Riverside is *Tigo Tungku Sajarangan, Tali Bapilin Tigo*. This concept is the idea of the Kampar people. This identity describes the integration between *Ninik Mamak*, the Government, and *Alim Ulama*. The form of the concept is the provision of facilities that represent their respective characters such as cultural spaces, worship, and government activities. In addition, the main function is connected to the functions of recreation and agrotourism. The approach implemented is recreational riverside development. The results of this study are used by the government as a guide for regional development. The development of this region is beneficial for the community to increase the happiness index and add value to the urban economy.

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