

# Analysis of Landscape Visual Aesthetic Potential in Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol Recreation Area, Jakarta with Visual Resources Assessment Procedure Method

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## ABSTRACT

Recreation area The Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol, one of Jakarta's largest aquatic mammal educational recreation areas, is called the largest Oceanarium located in the Taman Impian Jaya Ancol, Jakarta. It has various potentials from natural and artificial resources in its visual landscape. The landscape arrangement in the Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol recreation area has not been used optimally. This study aims to analyze the visual aesthetic aspects of the landscape to find out the visual aesthetic quality in the Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol recreation area and at activity points that visitors often visit. Based on this, it is necessary to analyze the visual aesthetic potential of the landscape in the Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol recreation area through the Visual Resource Assessment Procedure (VRAP) as a method of determining the visual aesthetic value of the landscape by using a variable assessment table at each potential activity point (View Point) with Macro visa assessment approach. The final result of this research study is a value at the point of the activity area that has attractive visual aesthetic potential. So that it can be known what values and elements exist that must be maintained, modified, preserved, or rehabilitated in the area.

**Keywords:** *Aesthetic, Landscape, Visual, Visual Resources Assessment Procedure (VRAP)*

## INTRODUCTION

A recreational area is an area that aims to refresh one's mind and body after releasing the busyness or daily routine. Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol recreation area is one of the education-based recreational areas in Jakarta, especially in the Ancol Dreamland Park area. There is a problem, in fact, now is the underutilization of several activity points (ViewPoint) in this recreation area as a visual aesthetic value. Therefore, it is necessary to reassess the aesthetic value or visual aesthetics in the Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol recreation area to create an education-based recreation area with visual aesthetic potential both inside and outside the ODSA recreation area.

A visual landscape with aesthetic value is one of the drivers of the area or an area that visitors will visit to relieve fatigue from the hustle and bustle in the capital city, especially in Jakarta. The utilization of visual landscapes in the placement of facilities can increase visitors to an area to provide economic value to the area. Assessment is carried out on the visual quality of the landscape using the Assessment Method to reveal and describe the elements of qualitative dimensions of landscape quality. Research on the visual quality of landscapes has developed since the 1970s, intending to evaluate or assess the aesthetic and scenic qualities of landscapes, both natural and man-made, through an objective and quantitative approach (Budiyono & Soelistyari, 2007). 2016; Firmansyah, 2011; Robinson et al. 1976).

Landscape arrangement in the optimal recreation area must be able to place elements of the landscape that are aesthetically and functionally attractive, aiming to add or become one of the supporting factors for the visual landscape. Landscape arrangements with attractive visuals or views can provide or increase visitors to visit a recreation area to add economic value to the manager of the recreation area. According to the sense of sight, visual is something based on observation. Visual quality includes aspects of aesthetic quality, such as proportion, composition, order, and imageability or qualities related to images in the visual system. The easiest characteristic is physical form because the visual impression is easily absorbed by human memory. These visual characteristics are formed by various elements such as shape, line, color, texture, scale, and proportion. (Fauziah, et. Al, 2012; Kartika, et. Al., 2008).

Based on the conditions listed above, it is necessary to assess the visual aesthetic quality of the landscape of the Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol recreation area. The study carried out is to conduct site observations and have several activity points or (viewpoints) that visitors most frequently visit. These activity points can be assessed for their Visual Aesthetic Quality through

the Visual Resort Assessment Procedure (VRAP). VRAP is a visual assessment method at a site and an activity point to know the value at each activity point.

The general objective of this research is to examine the visual aesthetic aspects of the landscape of the Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol recreation area within the Ancol Dreamland Park, Jakarta. The specific objectives of this research are 1.) Determining the activity point or ViewPoint be assessed in the Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol recreation area and 2.) evaluating and assessing the visual aesthetic quality at various predetermined activity points.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a visual assessment method with Krisantia Modification Method Approach from the Visual Resource Assessment Procedure (Smardon et al., 1988; Simonds et al., 2006). At the site and at several activity points that can improve the visual aesthetic quality at each point and activity points that visitor frequently visit. This research consists of several stages: site selection, data analysis, and assessment or review of visual aesthetic values at various activity points. The Visual Renouncement Assessment Procedure (VRAP) method is used in this research. It aims to assess the visual aesthetic quality on a macro basis from the entire zone or site and on a micro basis which is carried out at each activity point. The VRAP method itself uses changes in visual aesthetic resources to assess and assess the visual impact caused by a design development that will be evaluated and studied, including water, land surface forms, vegetation, land use, and user activities according to (Smardon et al. 1988 In, Krisantia, 2014; Krisantia, 2012).

### Time and Location

The study was carried out from November to June or for seven months. The research location is in the Ancol Dreamland Park, which addresses Jl. East Lodan No. 7 Rw. 10 Rw. 10, Ancol, Pademangan District, North Jakarta City, Jakarta at coordinates 6° 7' 30,158" latitude, 106° 50' 15,899" east longitude. ODSA is an area that is one of the thematic recreation areas in the Ancol area.



Figure 1. Peta Denah dan Masterplan Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol  
(Source: PT. Jaya Ancol, 2020)

## Data Collection

Primary data collection was carried out by observing the Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol recreation area and direct visual assessment, both macro visual assessment and micro visual assessment. Secondary data were obtained from scientific sources literature, theoretical basis sources literature and internet sources related to supporting research.

## The Data Analysis Method

Based on the Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol's master plan for the recreation area, the research site is divided into four main parts or zones that will become objects or references for visual aesthetic assessment research using the Visual Resource Assessment procedure (VRAP) method. The assessment results using the VRAP method itself issue a value in the form of a number that will be calculated using a Likert scale with a scale of 1-3 (Minimum, Average, Distinct). With the formulation of KVL: Landscape Visual Quality, X1: Water, X2: Land Surface, X3: Vegetation, X4: Land Use, X5: User Activities, X6: Special Considerations with the existing formula:

$$KVL: X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, X6$$

With information:

KVL: Landscape Visual Quality

X1: Water, X2: landform, X3: Vegetation, X4: land use, X6: Special Consideration

## The Analysis of Macro Assessment Data

No	Variable	Distinct 3	Average 2	Minimal 1	Comment
1	Water ( Air )				
2	Land Form ( muka tanah )				
3	Vegetation ( Tanaman )				
4	Land Use ( penggunaan tanah )				
5	User Activity ( Kegiatan pemakai )				
6	Special Consideration * (pertimbangan khusus )				
	TOTAL Visual Quality				

Figure 2. The Table of Assessment Visual (Macro)

Source: Nisrina Fakhira, 2021

Pertimbangan Khusus	Ya 1	Tidak 0
Apakah zona ini terdapat Landmark Budaya atau Historical?		
Apakah zona ini, atau area dalam, diketahui ada kualitas visual yang berbeda dan atau pengamatan satwa?		
Apakah zona ini bebas dari polusi dan sampah?		
Apakah ada unsur estetika lainnya yang menambah sumber daya ini		
TOTAL Pertimbangan khusus ***		

Figure 3. The Table of Special consideration Assessment

Source: Nisrina Fakhira, 2021

VALUE	WATER	LAND FORM	VEGETATION	LAND USE
<b>3 DISTINCT</b>	5 item sumber daya air (skala danau > 50 ha.) .	5 jenis muka tanah. Kemiringan 60% .	Pola vegetasi Tinggi atau Besar, tua, kayu Keanekaragaman dalam spesies tanaman.,	Terdapat 3 jenis ataulebih aktivitas pengunjung
<b>2 COMMON</b>	3 item sumber daya air. (skala danau 5 sampai 50 hektar)	3 jenis muka tanah (30 - 60%)	Vegetasi besar yang kontinuitas. Pertumbuhan tidak lama atau diversity.	Hanya ada 1 jenis aktivitas pengunjung
<b>1 MINIMAL</b>	<3 Items umber daya air (danau <5 hektar)	<3 jenis muka tanah. (sedikit variasi Tidak ada fitur dominan)	Tutupan vegetasi kontinuitas dengan sedikit atau tanpa pola.	Tidak ada aktivitas pengunjung

Figure 4. The Table of Visual Assessment

Source: Nisrina Fakhira, 2021

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### a. Entrance Zone



Figure 5. The Pictures of Reception Zone ODSA  
(Source: Nisrina Fakhira, 2021)

Above are photos of the atmosphere at the Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol (ODSA) Recreational Reception Zone, Jakarta. It has a Middle Eastern theme characterized by the type of vegetation using the type of palm, and there are pole ornaments with meanings such as

Menhirs or ancient rocks. The receiving zone works as the main route or entrance for visitors to the ODSA recreation area site.

NO	ASPEK PENILAAIN	Distinct 3	Average 2	Minima 1 1	KETERANGAN	Pertimbangan Khusus	
						Ya 1	Tidak 0
1.	Air (Water)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tidak terdapat unsur air</li> </ul>	Apakah zona ini terdapat Landmark Budaya atau Historical?	✓
2.	Muka Tanah (Landform)			✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daratan</li> </ul>	Apakah zona ini, atau area dalam, diketahui ada kualitas visual yang berbeda dan atau pengamatan satwa?	✓
3.	Vegetasi (Vegetation)	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25-50%</li> <li>Jenis beragam</li> </ul>	Apakah zona ini bebas dari polusi dan sampah?	✓
4.	Penggunaan Lahan (Land Use)		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suburban</li> <li>Tipe rekreasi</li> </ul>	Apakah ada unsur estetika lainnya yang menambah sumber daya ini	✓
5.	Aktivitas Pengunjung (User Activity)	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Derajat Tinggi</li> <li>Frekuensi Tinggi</li> </ul>	TOTAL Pertimbangan khusus ***	1 3
6.	Pertimbangan Khusus (Special Consideration)			1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsur estetika perkerasan</li> </ul>		
	Total	6	2	2	10		

Figure 6. The Table of Visual Assessment 1, Entrance Zone

Source: Nisrina Fakhira, 2021

The total visual aesthetic value of Zone 1 (Receiving Zone) gets a value of 10 Points which is included as a Modification area. Seen in the assessment table in zone 1, namely the Receiving Zone, the need for creating the water element with the development of water features to create the impression of an optimal and adequate visual aesthetic quality. According to Dharma et al. (2020), visual quality can be improved through each zone, namely the element of water, diversity of vegetation types, increasing land use and developing more active and passive user activities, and increasing the points of particular consideration. Pay more attention to the arrangement of vegetation in certain areas to maximize the view to the best view and increase the activities that exist in the tourist attraction.

**b. Middle East Zone**



Figure 7. The Pictures of the Middle East Zone ODSA (Source: Nisrina Fakhira, 2021)

The following is a photo of the atmosphere in the Middle East Zone which is characterized by its building facade, pavement and utilities such as park benches in the ODSA Recreation Area. The middle east zone has various educational facilities in it, namely the introduction of aquatic mammals, namely dolphins and there are dolphin performances in it.

NO	ASPEK PENILAIAN	Distinct	Average	Minimal	KETERANGAN	Pertimbangan Khusus	Ya	Tidak
		3	2	1			1	0
1.	Air (Water)			✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kolam Dolphiin</li> <li>• Atraksi satwa</li> </ul>	Apakah zona ini terdapat Landmark Budaya atau Historical?		✓
2.	Muka Tanah (Landform)			✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daratan</li> </ul>	Apakah zona ini, atau area dalam, diketahui ada kualitas visual yang berbeda dan atau pengamatan satwa?	✓	
3.	Vegetasi (Vegetation)	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 – 70 %</li> <li>• Jenis beragam</li> </ul>	Apakah zona ini bebas dari polusi dan sampah?	✓	
4.	Penggunaan Lahan (Land Use)			✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suburban</li> <li>• Rekreasi</li> </ul>	Apakah ada unsur estetika lainnya yang menambah sumber daya ini	✓	
5.	Aktivitas Pengunjung (User Activity)	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tinggi</li> <li>• Tinggi</li> </ul>	TOTAL Pertimbangan khusus ***	3	1
6.	Pertimbangan Khusus (Special Consideration)	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pengamatan satwa</li> <li>• Bebas Polusi sampah</li> <li>• Unsur estetika</li> </ul>			
Total		6	2	3	11			

Figure 8. The Table of Visual Assessment 2, Middle East Zone

Source: Nisrina Fakhira, 2021

The total visual aesthetic value of Zone 2 (Middle East Zone) or the Middle East area scores 11 with management. The visual aesthetic quality of the landscape is a Partially Maintained area. It can be seen from the classification above that Zone A requires the development of water features land surface changes to create optimal visual aesthetics.

**c. Mesir Zone**

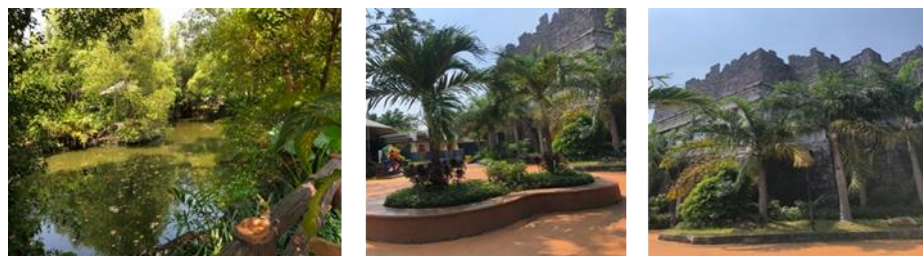


Figure 9. The Pictures of the Egypt Zone ODSA  
(Source: Nisrina Fakhira, 2021)

The image above is a photo taken in the Egypt Zone. The Egyptian Zone theme is characterized by the existing buildings, the use of pavement, and the presence of a water

source, namely a water bird lake. And there is a peacock drum on the edge of the water bird lake. The Egyptian zone has a visual potential that leads directly to an artificial lake. However, the vegetation that is not well organized reduces the quality of the visitor's view of the activity facilities.

NO	ASPEK PENILAAIAN	Distinct 3	Average 2	Minimal 1	KETERANGAN	Pertimbangan Khusus		
						Ya 1	Tidak 0	
1.	Air (Water)				• Tidak terdapat unsur air	Apakah zona ini terdapat Landmark Budaya atau Historical?		✓
2.	Muka Tanah (Landform)			✓	• Daratan	Apakah zona ini, atau area dalam, diketahui ada kualitas visual yang berbeda dan atau pengamatan satwa?		✓
3.	Vegetasi (Vegetation)	✓			• 25 - 50 % • Jenis beragam	Apakah zona ini bebas dari polusi dan sampah?		✓
4.	Penggunaan Lahan (Land Use)		✓		• Suburban • Tipe rekreasi	Apakah ada unsur estetika lainnya yang menambah sumber daya ini	✓	
5.	Aktivitas Pengunjung (User Activity)	✓			• Derajat Tinggi • Frekuensi Tinggi	TOTAL Pertimbangan khusus ***	1	3
6.	Pertimbangan Khusus (Special Consideration)			1	• Unsur estetika perkerasan			
	Total	6	2	2	10			

Figure 10. The Table of Visual Assessment 3, Mesir Zone

Source: Nisrina Fakhira, 2021

Based on the macro assessment in Zone C (Egypt Zone) or the Egypt area, it gets a score of 10 with management. The visual aesthetic quality of the landscape is Modified. It can be seen from the classification above that Zone A requires the development of water features, land surface changes to create optimal visual aesthetics.

#### d. Maya Tribe Zone

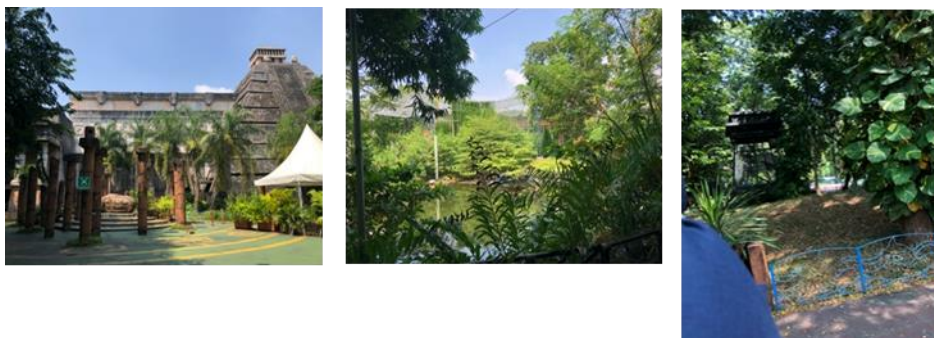


Figure 11. The Pictures of the Maya Zone ODSA

(Source: Nisrina Fakhira, 2021)

The fourth zone that became the research zone is the Maya Zone, which photos were taken during the day. The Maya Zone is characterized by the facade of the building and there are ornaments like those in ancient Egypt such as poles that show like relics, namely Menhirs. The Egyptian zone has a pirate's stage lake with various types of vegetation, which are dominant vegetation such as palms.



NO	ASPEK PENILAIAN	Distinct 3	Average 2	Minimal 1	KETERANGAN	Pertimbangan Khusus		
						Ya 1	Tidak 0	
1.	Air (Water)		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Danau</li> <li>Bentuk Meander</li> <li>Skala kecil</li> </ul>			✓
2.	Muka Tanah (Landform)			✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>daratan</li> </ul>		✓	
3.	Vegetasi (Vegetation)		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 – 75 %</li> <li>Jenis Beragam</li> </ul>		✓	
4.	Penggunaan Lahan (Land Use)			✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suburban</li> <li>Rekreasi</li> </ul>			
5.	Aktivitas Pengunjung (User Activity)		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drrajat Tinggi</li> <li>Frekuensi Tinggi</li> </ul>			
6.	Pertimbangan Khusus (Special Consideration)	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pengamatan satwa</li> <li>estetika</li> </ul>			
	Total	3	8	2	13			
						TOTAL Pertimbangan khusus ***		
						3	1	

Figure 12. The Table of Visual Assessment 4, Maya Tribe Zone

(Source: Nisrina Fakhira, 2021)

Based on the Macro assessment in Zone D (Maya tribe Zone) or the Maya area, it gets a score of 13 with management. The visual aesthetic quality of the landscape is a Partially Maintained area. It can be seen from the classification above that Zone A requires the development of water features, land surface changes to create optimal visual aesthetics.

## CONCLUSION

The value of the visual quality of the landscape on a macro basis is the highest in the Middle East Zone and the Maya Tribal Zone, each of which scores 11 and 13.

- 1) The value of the visual quality of the landscape on a macro basis is the lowest in the Receiving Zone and the Egypt Zone with 10 and 10 points respectively.
- 2) Tread land on Ocean Dream Samudra Ancol or Landform which tends to be relatively flat makes the site seem less attractive so that it is not possible to create a view or visual that leads directly to Ancol Beach.
- 3) Things that can increase the value of the visual aesthetic quality on the site in general are the arrangement of vegetation, the addition of supporting elements or supporting facilities, the game of land forms, and user activities that are intended for users who can have active and passive activities. Adding openings that extend to the Ancol beach with the game of ground level or activities that get the best view need to be created in order to optimize the view or potential scenery.

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