

Public Space Design Strategy Based on User Perception Through a Placemaking Approach (Case Study: Jogokariyan Cultural Religious Village, Yogyakarta)

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ABSTRACT

Public spaces are an important element in the social dynamics of society and the formation of urban aesthetics, impacting the surrounding environment. In recent years, the development of urban public spaces globally has been influenced by the concept of placemaking. In Jogokariyan Village, with the Jogokariyan Mosque as the center, many changes have occurred as adaptations to the rapid and massive development of the area as a religious and cultural site. These changes are not only visual but also functional. These pressures and changes present challenges, such as the potential loss of the unique characteristics of Jogokariyan Village. This research aims to formulate a strategy for the arrangement of public spaces in Jogokariyan Village based on the level and conditions of placemaking. The research method used is mixed methods, combining qualitative and quantitative approaches. The results showed that the Jogokariyan Mosque, the streets and pedestrian paths, as well as the fields and courtyards, had a very high level of placemaking, but some variables still require improvement. The Jogokariyan Mosque needs enhancement in the variables of safe, convenient, neighborly, and accessible; street spaces and pedestrian paths in the variables of active, fun, safe, and convenient; and fields and yards in the variables of safe, active, fun, special, neighborly, and convenient. The strategy for arranging public spaces in Jogokariyan Village is expected to strengthen the village's distinctive characteristics, promote sustainability, and meet the needs and perceptions of its users.

Keywords: Public Space; Perception; *Placemaking*; Strategy

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INTRODUCTION

Public space is a forum for community social activities, both individual and group, formed from the pattern and layout of the surrounding buildings (Chen, 2023; Eplényi & Oláh-Christian, 2015; Kerr & Lawson, 2020; Mohammad & Alabdulla, 2022; Nijhuis & de Vries, 2019; Xi & Wang, 2022). This space acts as a means of social interaction and is an integral part of the dynamics of the community's social system. In the context of urban design, public space functions to shape the aesthetics of the city and accommodate a diversity of social behaviors that affect the surrounding environment. However, global challenges such as population growth and declining quality of open spaces threaten the sustainability of public spaces. The concept of placemaking then emerged as a strategic approach that emphasizes improving the quality of space through community participation, strengthening a sense of belonging, and encouraging regional cultural and economic development (Feng et al., 2022; Lorenzo et al., 2023; Nguyen et al., 2021; Praliya & Garg, 2019; Santos et al., 2022; Surya et al., 2021).

Jogokariyan Village in Mantrijeron District, Yogyakarta, exemplifies the application of organic placemaking centered on the Jogokariyan Mosque. This mosque has been a catalyst for the transformation of the region, not only as a center of worship but also as a nationally recognized center of social and economic empowerment since 2016. The high number of visits, especially during Ramadan, encourages the growth of local economic activities and the use of additional space around the mosque as a new public space. Visual and functional changes in

the streets, sidewalks, yards, and fields reflect the application of placemaking arising from the collective needs of the community, making the village an adaptive and inclusive environment responsive to social dynamics.

However, this organic transformation also presents challenges. Irregularities in the use of space have the potential to cause functional imbalance and threaten the sustainability of the environment and local identity of Jogokariyan Village (Costa, 2022). The rapid development of religious tourism in Jogokariyan Village has created significant pressure on existing public spaces, leading to congestion, inadequate infrastructure, and potential conflicts between traditional village functions and modern tourism demands. This situation represents an urgent need for systematic planning to prevent the erosion of local cultural identity while accommodating growing visitor numbers.

Previous research on placemaking in religious and cultural contexts has primarily focused on urban settings in developed countries, with limited attention to organic placemaking processes in traditional Indonesian villages. Studies by Prasetya (2014) examined the mosque's role as public space, while Saputra and Sarwadi (2019) analyzed user perceptions in similar contexts, but none have comprehensively addressed the strategic planning needs for balancing tourism development with cultural preservation in village settings.

This research addresses a significant gap in understanding how traditional villages can manage organic placemaking processes while maintaining their cultural identity. The novelty lies in developing a systematic strategy that integrates community perceptions with placemaking principles specifically for Indonesian cultural-religious villages experiencing rapid tourism growth.

Therefore, this study aims to formulate a placemaking-based public space arrangement strategy that has developed in the area. The research objectives include: (1) identifying the level and conditions of placemaking in Jogokariyan Village's public spaces, (2) analyzing user perceptions and needs across different space types, and (3) developing comprehensive strategies for sustainable public space management. The benefits of this research include providing a planning framework for similar cultural-religious villages, supporting sustainable tourism development, and contributing to the preservation of local identity while accommodating modern needs. This approach is expected to strengthen local character, ensure sustainability, and meet the needs and aspirations of all levels of society in a sustainable manner.

METHOD

This study employed mixed methods, combining qualitative and quantitative research approaches. It used an explanatory sequential strategy, where quantitative data were collected and analyzed first, followed by qualitative data to confirm and deepen the findings. Quantitative data were gathered through questionnaires distributed to users of public spaces in Jogokariyan Village. Qualitative data were collected through interviews and observations to understand the actual conditions and verify the placemaking outcomes in the village.

Data collection methods included questionnaires, observations, and interviews. Questionnaires targeted residents and visitors of Jogokariyan Village using purposive sampling, with a minimum of 100 respondents based on the Lemeshow formula for an unknown population size. Observations focused on physical elements around the Jogokariyan

Mosque, walkways, pedestrian paths, the field, and the courtyard. Structured interviews involved purposively selected resource persons, including village stakeholders and community members closely involved with Jogokariyan.

The research was conducted from February to May 2025, with data collection occurring over two weeks in mid to late March during Ramadan and the Kampung Ramadhan Jogokariyan (KRJ) activities. This period was chosen to capture peak crowd and activity levels for a representative analysis.

Data analysis methods included scoring analysis, ANOVA tests, descriptive statistics, and qualitative descriptive analysis. Scoring analysis evaluated each parameter to determine the level of placemaking in Jogokariyan Village. The ANOVA test compared variances among different public space types, including the mosque, street spaces, pedestrian paths, field, and courtyard. Descriptive statistics summarized the data for clear understanding. Qualitative descriptive analysis summarized observed conditions based on selected placemaking variables. Ten placemaking variables were identified: three related to uses and activities, two related to sociability, three related to comfort and image, and two related to access and linkage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Identify the level and conditions of placemaking in Jogokariyan Village

The results of the study show that the majority of respondents are under 35 years old with a high school and S-1 education background, and work as employees or self-employed. Visitors generally come less than three times, while residents more than ten times, indicating a higher level of familiarity. Most of the visitors come from outside the area (>15 km) with the main purpose of recreation, followed by shopping and worship. This strengthens the position of Jogokariyan Village as a religious tourism destination as well as a social and commercial space that is attractive to various groups.

Table 1. Respondents' Personal Data (Researchers, 2025)

Attribute	Variable	Frequency (n=140)	Attribute	Variable	Frequency (n=140)
Age	< 25 years old	63	Frequency	<3 times	73
	25-34 years old	62		4-6 times	16
	35-44 years old	10		>10 times	51
	> 45 years old	5	Distance	Very Close (< 1km)	32
Final Education	Junior High School/Equivalent	4		Nearby (1 - 5 km)	19
	High School/Equivalent	74		Far (6 - 15 km)	37
	Diploma	4		Very Far (> 15 km)	52
	Bachelor-1 (S1)	52	Purpose of visiting	Residence in Jogokariyan Village	51
Bachelor-2 (S2)	6	Worship		59	
Work	ASN	6		Selling	10
	Teacher/Lecturer	13		Shopping	68
	Housewives	4		Recreation	89
	Employee	41		Squirt	4
	Student	37			
	Self employed	39			

Subject of the Respondent	Visitors	89	Visiting Relatives	1
	Residents of Jogokariyan Village	51		



Figure 1 Placemaking Level of Jogokariyan Village (Researcher, 2025)

Based on the results of the placemaking level above, the Jogokariyan Mosque has a very high placemaking rate, rated by the majority of respondents as very good with an average placemaking score of 35.7. This reflects that this mosque is effectively used as a quality public space, both by visitors and local residents. This mosque is not only a center of religious activities but also plays an important role in the social, economic, and cultural life of the village. The strong integration between the mosque and the local community can be seen from the active participation of residents in mosque activities and support for the policy of road closures and the use of fields for mosque activities. In addition, the Jogokariyan Mosque actively supports education from preschool to adult levels and facilitates economic opportunities for residents through cooperation with the commercial sector. Thus, the role of the mosque in redesigning its function and influencing the surrounding area shows the high effectiveness of placemaking in Jogokariyan Village.

Second, the street spaces and pedestrian paths in Jogokariyan Village have a very high placemaking rate, with an average placemaking score of 35.2. The majority of respondents rated placemaking with a very high score, reaching 67.1%, while the rest gave a high rating of 32.9%. None gave a low score, suggesting that these spaces have been effectively utilized as high-quality public spaces. The closure of roads in Jogokariyan Village for religious activities at the Jogokariyan Mosque is a practice acknowledged by most respondents, with 64% confirming their experience with road closures. This practice is carried out periodically, especially during prayer time, to facilitate religious activities by optimizing the function of public spaces. This shows the very high role of placemaking in redesigning the function of roads and pedestrian paths in the area.

Third, the results of the placemaking scoring assessment for the field and yards in Jogokariyan Village showed a very high level, with an average placemaking score of 35.32. The majority of respondents rated placemaking with a very high score, reaching 67.1%, while 31.4% of respondents gave a high score, and 1.4% of respondents gave a low score. This shows that these grounds and courtyards have been well utilized as quality public spaces. In Jogokariyan Village, two main fields have been repurposed to support mosque activities, with support from landowners who lend land to their heirs. The closure of the courtyard and courtyard for activities

such as the Ramadan market and the grand tabligh also occurred which reflects the very high role of placemaking in redesigning the function of public spaces in the area. The process of transferring field functions and using the courtyard of residents' houses involves systematic coordination, with permission and approval from related parties, including mosque takmir, the government, and villagers. Official permits from the DIY Police are even needed for national-scale events such as Kampung Ramadhan Jogokariyan. Good communication and the principle of mutual agreement are the key to maintaining harmony and effectiveness in the use of public space. Overall, the change in the function of the field and the courtyards of the residents' houses shows the existence of very high placemaking practices in Jogokariyan Village, facilitating community activities effectively and sustainably.

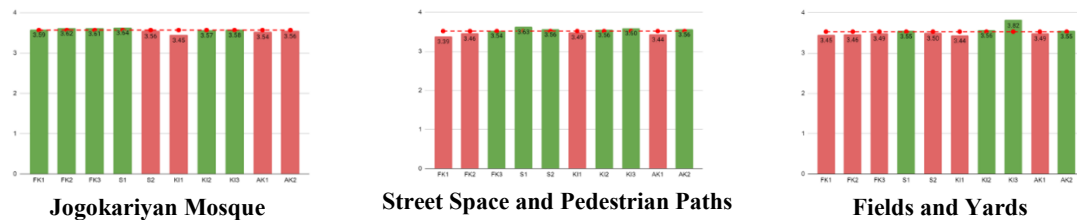


Figure 2 Average Placemaking Rate of Jogokariyan Village by Variable (Researcher, 2025)

First, *the placemaking* assessment at the Jogokariyan Mosque showed a very high level based on the 10 variables used. All variables show that the majority of respondents chose the very high category, with the *welcoming* variable having the highest average. However, the four variables (*safe*, *convenient*, *neighborly*, and *accessible*) still have an average below the total average. This shows the need for a special focus to maximize these aspects to support the improvement of the quality and sustainability of the Jogokariyan Mosque area as an optimal public space. Second, *the placemaking* assessment for the street space and pedestrian paths in Jogokariyan Village showed a very high level based on the 10 variables used. The majority of respondents chose a very high category for all variables, with *the welcoming* and *special* variables having the highest average. However, the four variables (*active*, *fun*, *safe*, and *convenient*) still had a low number of answers compared to the other variables and averaged below the total average. This shows the need for a special focus to maximize these aspects to support the improvement of the quality and sustainability of street spaces and pedestrian paths in Jogokariyan Village as an optimal public space. Third, *the placemaking* assessment for the fields and yards in Jogokariyan Village showed a very high level based on the 10 variables used. The majority of respondents chose a very high category for almost all variables, with *the attractive* variable having the highest number of answers. However, six out of ten variables (*safe*, *active*, *fun*, *special*, *neighborly*, and *convenient*) still had an average answer below the total average. This shows the need for a special focus to maximize these aspects in order to improve the quality and sustainability of the fields and courtyards in Jogokariyan Village as an optimal public space.

The comparison of *placemaking level values* between variables and observation objects was analyzed using *the One-Way ANOVA test* to obtain more measurable and objective results. If you look at the results of $\text{Prob} > F$ for each variable against the observation object, it will be possible to analyze which variables have significant value differences. The things that will be tested in *this ANOVA Test* are as follows:

- H0: There is no significant difference in the value of *the placemaking* variable for each observation object.
- H1: There is a significant difference in the value of *the placemaking* variable for each observation object.

To determine the accepted H0 or H1, the conditions that must be followed are as follows:

1. If the $\text{Prob} > F$ is above 0.05, then H0 will be accepted.
2. If the $\text{Prob} > F$ is below 0.05, then H0 will be rejected.

Table 2. Variable ANOVA Test Values with Observation Objects (Researchers, 2025)

No	Code	Variable	Prob >F
1	FK1	Active	0.0179
2	FK2	Fun	0,0589
3	FK3	Special	0.2138
4	S1	Welcoming	0.3330
5	S2	Neighborly	0.6090
6	KI1	Safe	0.7185
7	KI2	Sittable	0.9765
8	KI3	Attractive	0.001
9	AK1	Convenient	0.3516
10	AK2	Accessible	0.9803

Based on the above results, there are two variables that have a Prob value > F below 0.05 where H0 will be rejected. This can be interpreted that there is a significant difference in the value of the placemaking variable for each observation object. These variables are active which is a derivative of uses and activity and also attractive which is a derivative of comfort and image. Meanwhile, for other variables, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in the value of the placemaking variable for each observation object or tends to give the same placemaking level value/score for each observation object.

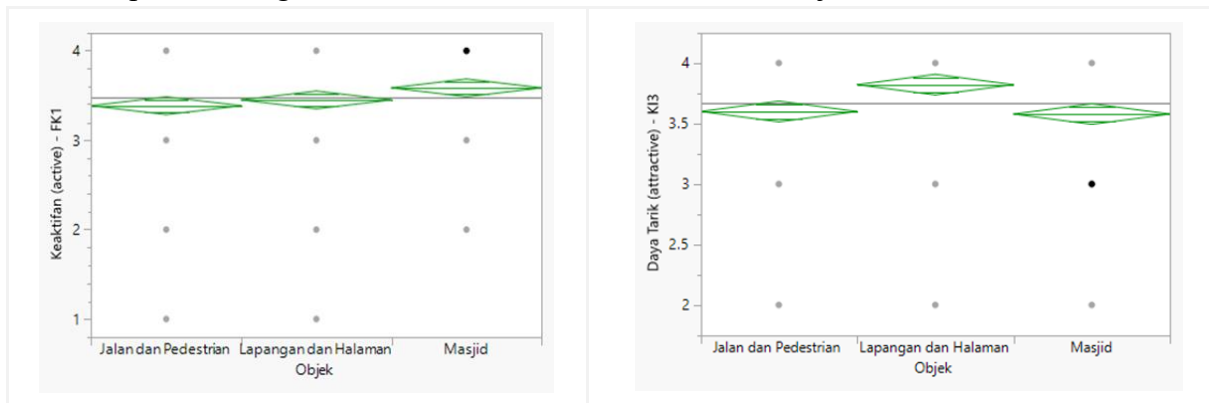


Figure 3 of Active and Attractive Levels of Jogokariyan Village (Researcher, 2025)

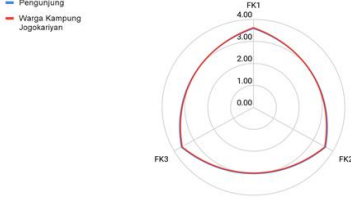
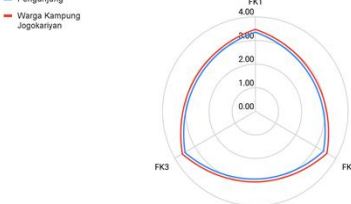
For the FK1 or *active variable*, it can be seen that the value for the Jogokariyan Mosque object is higher than the field and yard objects as well as the road and pedestrian path objects in Jogokariyan Village, because there is a significant difference, it is concluded that the Jogokariyan Mosque has a significantly higher active value than the pedestrian path and the field and courtyards in Jogokariyan Village. Meanwhile, for the KI3 or *attractive variable*, it can be seen that the value for field objects and courtyards is higher than the objects of the Jogokariyan Mosque and the objects of roads and pedestrian paths in Jogokariyan Village, because there are significant differences, it is concluded that the fields and courtyards of houses in Jogokariyan Village have a significantly higher attractive value than the pedestrian path and the Jogokariyan Mosque itself.

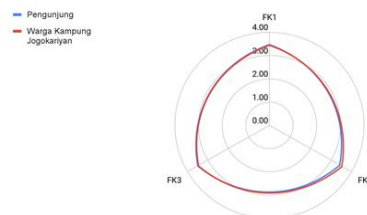
In the next discussion, it will be described based on the research variables used in this study, namely 10 key variables in explaining the quality of public spaces in Jogokariyan Village. The purpose of this discussion is to hope that by describing based on the variables, it will be possible to identify more clearly the variables that contribute to assessing the quality of public spaces as well as as the basis for recommendations and directions for the Jogokariyan Village area.

Uses and Activity

The three variables in the *uses and activity parameters* have a value above three, which means that the three observation objects (Jogokariyan Mosque, street and pedestrian paths, fields and courtyards) have functioned as activity spaces, are able to give the impression of not being boring and fun, and have a special, distinctive, and special position for their users. In addition, there was no difference in answers between the residents of Jogokariyan Village and also visitors, as evidenced by the absence of a Prob>F value that was below 0.05. There are conditions that are found in actual terms regarding the conditions of *uses and activities* in Jogokariyan Village.

Table 3. the conditions of uses and activities in Jogokariyan Village

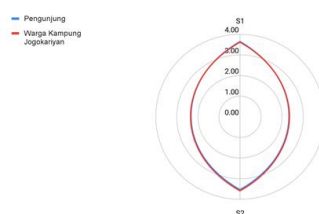
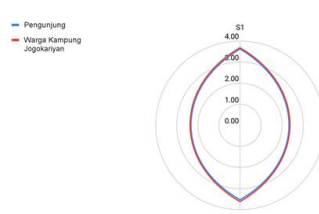
Observation Objects	Active (FK1)	Fun/ <i>Fun</i> (FK2)	Special (FK3)
Jogokariyan Mosque			
 <p>Source: Researcher (2025)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.7060 with a score of 3.59</p> <p>The Jogokariyan Mosque is the center of activities in Jogokariyan Village. (PFK 1)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.5945 with a score of 3.62</p> <p>Fun worship and cultural activity center (PFK 2)</p> <p>Complete facilities at Jogokariyan Mosque support interesting activities. (PFK 3)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.6697 with a score of 3.61</p> <p>The Jogokariyan Mosque is a historical icon with a distinctive attraction and a unique atmosphere for its visitors (PFK 4).</p>
Street Space and Pedestrian Paths			
 <p>Source: Researcher (2025)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.2533 with a score of 3.39</p> <p>Vehicles parked on the side of the road disturb pedestrians and traffic. (MFK 1)</p> <p>The street space and pedestrian paths in Jogokariyan Village are often overcapacity when used. (MFK 2)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.1515 with a score of 3.46</p> <p>Visual atmosphere and positive interaction are the main factors, but poor and steep sidewalk conditions hinder pedestrians and create a negative impression (MFK 3).</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.1751 with a score of 3.54</p> <p>Special activities in the street space can enliven and color the atmosphere of the space (PFK 5).</p>
Fields and Yards			

Observation Objects	Active (FK1)	Fun/ <i>Fun</i> (FK2)	Special (FK3)
 <p>Source: Researcher (2025)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.7834 with a score of 3.45</p> <p>The parking lot should be optimized as an open space for various activities (MFK 4).</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.7834 with a score of 3.46</p> <p>The dominance of parking limits the function of the space; need creative ideas to make them more attractive for daily activities (MFK 5).</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.7432 with a score of 3.49</p> <p>Additional activities and facilities are needed to make the space more attractive and distinctive (MFK 6).</p>

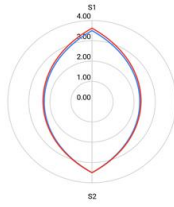
Sociability

The two variables in the *sociability* parameter have a value above three, which means that the three observation objects (Jogokariyan Mosque, street and pedestrian paths, fields and courtyards) have become spaces that are always open for use by anyone and anytime and have allowed close and friendly interaction between users. In addition, there was no difference in answers between the residents of Jogokariyan Village and also visitors, as evidenced by the absence of a Prob>F value that was below 0.05. There are conditions found in actual terms regarding the condition of *sociability* in Jogokariyan Village.

Table 4. the condition of sociability in Jogokariyan Village

Observation Objects	Openness/ <i>Welcoming</i> (S1)	Friendliness/ <i>Neighborly</i> (S2)
Jogokariyan Mosque		
 <p>Source: Researcher (2025)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.8886 with a score of 3.64</p> <p>The Jogokariyan Mosque is open all the time, often used as a stopover for rest, facilities, or worship by outsiders (PS 1)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.6459 with a score of 3.56</p> <p>The Jogokariyan Mosque is not yet fully accessible for people with disabilities due to steep stairs, the absence of a <i>guiding block</i>, and the lack of handles in facilities such as ablution places and toilets. (MS 1)</p>
Street Space and Pedestrian Paths		
 <p>Source: Researcher (2025)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.5085 with a score of 3.63</p> <p>The street space and pedestrian path in Jogokariyan Village can be accessed by anyone for 24 hours because there are no access restrictions (PS 3)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.3294 with a score of 3.56</p> <p>The street space and pedestrian path in Jogokariyan Village serve as a multifunctional space, not only for traffic and pedestrians, but also as an activity space that facilitates friendly interaction. (P.S. 2)</p> <p>Sidewalks are still very inhospitable to people with disabilities. (MS 3)</p>
Fields and Yards		

— Pengunjung
— Warga Kampung Jogokariyan



Source: Researcher (2025)

Prob>F 0.2222 with a score of 3.55

The field and yard in Jogokariyan Village can be accessed 24 hours a day due to security guards for three shifts (PS 4)

Prob>F 0.8830 with a score of 3.50

Open space pavements still use soil and gravel as their surfaces, which reduces the potential for comfortable interaction between users. (MS 2)

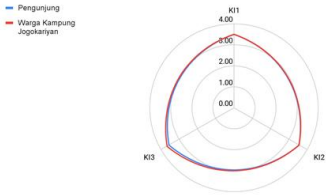
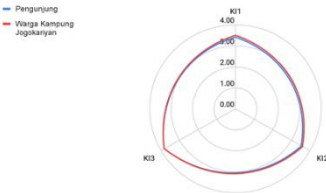
Comfort and Image

The three variables in *the comfort and image* parameters have a value above three, which means that the three observation objects (Jogokariyan Mosque, street and pedestrian paths, fields and courtyards) have adequate security facilities, can be used to sit and rest for any user, and are attractive in increasing the presence and interaction of their users. In addition, there was no difference in answers between the residents of Jogokariyan Village and also visitors, as evidenced by the absence of a Prob>F value that was below 0.05. There are conditions found in actual terms regarding the condition of *comfort and image* in Jogokariyan Village.

Table 5. the condition of comfort and image in Jogokariyan Village

Observation Objects	Safety/Safe (KI1)	Seating and Rest/Sittable (KI2)	Attractiveness (KI3)
Jogokariyan Mosque			
<p>Source: Researcher (2025)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.5646 with a score of 3.45</p> <p>On the second and third floors of the Jogokariyan Mosque there is no CCTV (MKI 1)</p> <p>The number of existing mosque security teams is still very limited and it is quite difficult to maintain all mosques (MKI 2)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.9630 with a score of 3.57</p> <p>The Jogokariyan Mosque has been able to become a comfortable place to relax and rest for anyone who comes there (PKI 1)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.4285 with a score of 3.58</p> <p>The high attractiveness of the Jogokariyan Mosque is supported by its aesthetics, design, strong local cultural identity, and attractive decorations (PKI 2)</p> <p>Non-physical factors such as the atmosphere and activities that occur inside the mosque are also an attraction for visitors (PKI 3)</p>

Street Space and Pedestrian Paths

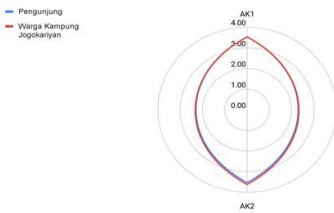
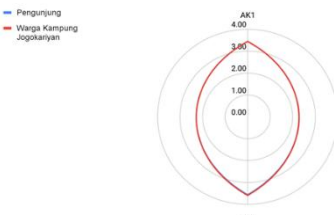
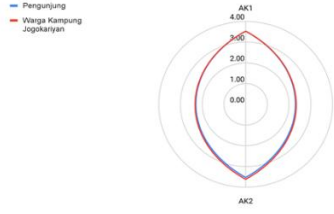
Observation Objects	Safety/Safe (KI1)	Seating and Rest/Sittable (KI2)	Attractiveness (KI3)
 <p>Source: Researcher (2025)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.8031 with a score of 3.49</p> <p>Road markings that are almost invisible (MKI 3)</p> <p>There are no security posts at the entrance monument, and CCTV is only near the mosque (MKI 4)</p> <p>The sidewalk has a very steep slope (MKI 5)</p> <p>The intensity of crossing is highest in front of the mosque, but there is no <i>zebra cross</i> (MKI 6)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.8533 with a score of 3.56</p> <p>Residents often sit and rest on the side of the road and sidewalks due to the lack of seating facilities along Jalan Jogokariyan (MKI 7)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.4537 with a score of 3.60</p> <p>Two monuments entered Jogokariyan Village with a thick cultural concept (PKI 4)</p> <p>The aesthetics of vegetation along the road are still very lacking and minimal (MKI 8)</p> <p>There is street art along Jogokariyan street (PKI 5)</p> <p>Waste disposal still uses plastic bags and is not even (MKI 9)</p>
Fields and Yards			
 <p>Source: Researcher (2025)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.4457 with a score of 3.44</p> <p>Lighting in daily life needs to be added to add safe value (MKI 11)</p> <p>No CCTV in the field (MKI 12)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.4820 with a score of 3.56</p> <p>As a seat for activities but there is no adequate seating facilities available in the field and courtyards (MKI 13)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.9645 with a score of 3.82</p> <p>The potential attraction of the field and yard in Jogokariyan Village needs to be maximized because of the potential for an attractive atmosphere (MKI 10)</p> <p>After activities in the field and yard, there is still garbage scattered (MKI 14)</p> <p>The aesthetics of vegetation in the field are very lacking and minimal (MKI 15)</p>

Access and Linkage

The two variables in *the access and linkage* parameters have a value of above three, which means that the three observation objects (Jogokariyan Mosque, street and pedestrian paths, fields and

courtyards) have provided supporting and protection facilities that increase comfort and have been accessible openly and easily. In addition, there was no difference in answers between the residents of Jogokariyan Village and also visitors, as evidenced by the absence of a Prob>F value that was below 0.05. There are conditions found in actual terms regarding *access and linkage conditions* in Jogokariyan Village.

Table 6. access and linkage conditions in Jogokariyan Village

Observation Objects	Convenient/ <i>Convenient</i> (AK1)	Accessibility (AK2)
Jogokariyan Mosque		
 <p>Source: Researcher (2025)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.9154 with a score of 3.54</p> <p>The Jogokariyan Mosque has good weather protection facilities, adding to the comfort of worshippers (PAK 1).</p> <p>It is necessary to arrange the space for comfort and efficiency to overcome congestion during worship (MAK 1)</p> <p>Ornamental vegetation around the Jogokariyan Mosque is still very minimal (MAK 2)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.3337 with a score of 3.56</p> <p>There is no direct public transportation along Jalan Jogokariyan but it is still affordable for the nearest bus stops (MAK 3)</p> <p>Road closures for worship activities and other events are also the cause of high traffic density to the mosque (MAK 4)</p>
Street Space and Pedestrian Paths		
 <p>Source: Researcher (2025)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.9516 with a score of 3.44</p> <p>Residents and visitors on Jalan Jogokariyan often seek shelter in mosques, shops, or people's homes due to the lack of shade facilities along the road (MAK 5)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.7119 with a score of 3.56</p> <p>Plant pots and car parking that fill the roadside become physical barriers that interfere with the existence and function of the sidewalk (MAK 6)</p> <p>In special activities, pedestrian access is completely inaccessible because there are <i>street vendor (PKL)</i> booths (MAK 7)</p>
Fields and Yards		
 <p>Source: Researcher (2025)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.3785 with a score of 3.49</p> <p>There are no artificial shading facilities in the field or courtyard, so visitors have to find shelter elsewhere (MAK 8)</p> <p>The courtyards of the house have provided a convenient alternative for visitors to take shelter and rest (PAK 2)</p>	<p>Prob>F 0.2222 with a score of 3.55</p> <p>The field is easily accessible and can be used for a variety of activities. Residents' yards and hotels are used as additional parking pockets to increase parking capacity (PAK 3)</p>

Jogokariyan Village's Public Space Arrangement Strategy

This section discusses the strategy for arranging public spaces based on the results of identifying perceptions, levels, and conditions of placemaking in Jogokariyan Village. This strategy is important to create an inclusive and quality public space, while maintaining the distinctive character of the village. Without a targeted strategy, organic placemaking is feared to erode local identity. Therefore, restructuring recommendations were prepared based on the 10-variable placemaking approach and mapping of potential and regional problems, focusing on three main objects, namely the Jogokariyan Mosque, street spaces and pedestrian paths, as well as residents' fields and yards.

Table 7. Jogokariyan Village Planning Strategy (Researcher, 2025)

Jogokariyan Mosque	Street Space and Pedestrian Paths	Fields and Yards
The design of the Jogokariyan Mosque needs to pay attention to the flexibility of the function of the space and the clear zoning division of spaces within the mosque to support the various activities that occur in it. (PFK 1, MAK 1, PFK 2)	Prohibit vehicles from stopping along the Jogokariyan Street space and treat the <i>shared space street circulation system</i> as well as vehicle speed limits according to regulations. (MFK 1)	The addition of facilities and optimization of the function of open space in Jogokariyan Village has become the center of various activities. (MFK 4, MFK 5, MFK 6, MFK 10)
The design of the Jogokariyan Mosque must take into account the development of complete facilities to maintain a diversity of activities and prevent visitors from feeling bored. (PFK 3)	It is necessary to expand the space of Jalan Jogokariyan and use the space optimally to reduce density and increase the efficiency of the use of the space. (MFK 2)	Maintaining access to open space in Jogokariyan Village that can be accessed by anyone and at any time. (PS 4)
Maintaining the shape and style of the building of the Jogokariyan Mosque so that it can maintain its uniqueness and iconography and create an alluring atmosphere for visitors. (PFK 4)	Increasing the length of the sidewalk so that it is evenly distributed along the corridor and improving the quality of the sidewalk that has suffered surface damage to support a pleasant impression. (MFK 3)	Improving the quality of pavement in the open space of Jogokariyan Village by using a more stable and user-friendly surface. (MS 2)
Maintaining the character of the Jogokariyan Mosque as a space that is always open at any time and can be used by anyone. (P.S. 1)	Maintaining the uniqueness of the function of the Jogokariyan Street space and its pedestrian path as an activity space and space that supports positive interaction between locals and visitors. (PFK 5, PS 2)	The addition of lighting points in open spaces is needed to increase the sense of security and safety, as well as improve the functionality of open spaces. (MKI 11)
The design of the Jogokariyan Mosque must pay attention to the friendliness of people with disabilities by repairing stairs that are too steep and difficult to access, providing <i>guiding blocks</i> to help the visually impaired, and equipping facilities such as ablution places and toilets with handles that can support people with disabilities in their use. (MS 1)	Maintain access to the street space and pedestrian paths of Jogokariyan Village which are always open and available for use by anyone and at any time. (P.S. 3)	It is necessary to add and distribute surveillance cameras evenly in the open space of Jogokariyan Village. (MKI 12)
The addition of physical security in the form of surveillance cameras and human surveillance at the Jogokariyan Mosque to increase	Updates to the markings on Jogokariyan Road to ensure an optimal level of safety and visibility, taking into account the	The addition of seating facilities in open spaces in Jogokariyan Village still

Jogokariyan Mosque	Street Space and Pedestrian Paths	Fields and Yards
security and supervision in the area. (MKI 1, MKI 2)	use of more durable and durable paints and carrying out regular maintenance to keep the road markings clear and easily recognizable. (MKI 3)	characterizes the uniqueness of Jogokariyan. (MKI 13)
Maintaining the character and typology of the existing space that has been able to become a place to relax and rest and continue to add a comfortable sitting area to create a friendly and inviting environment. (PKI 1)	The placement of security posts at the entrance to the entrance to the area as a security entrance, as well as the deployment of surveillance cameras more evenly along the corridor of the road space and the pedestrian path of Jogokariyan Village. (MKI 4)	Placement and addition of strong garbage bin points in the open space of Jogokariyan Village. MKI 14)
The design must still maintain the ornaments and local cultural identity of Jogokariyan in the Jogokariyan Mosque. (PKI 2, PKI 3)	Disability-friendly sidewalk design with the provision of <i>guiding blocks</i> and sidewalk slope ramps that are not too steep and standard-compliant. (MKI 5)	Increase in vegetation in the open space of Jogokariyan Village, both ornamental vegetation and shade vegetation. (MKI 15)
It is necessary to increase the availability and quality of existing supporting physical facilities at the Jogokariyan Mosque to support the comfort of activities. (PACK 1)	The addition of <i>zebra crosses</i> and speed reduction signs in the street space in front of the Jogokariyan Mosque is needed to increase the level of security in the street space and pedestrian paths. (MKI 6)	The addition of artificial shading facilities that are also characteristic of the area at strategic points of the open space of Jogokariyan Village. (IS 8)
It is necessary to procure and improve vegetation around the mosque to create a greener and more refreshing atmosphere, improving aesthetics and comfort for worshippers. (MAK 2)	The addition of seats along the corridor of Jalan Jogokariyan still characterizes the uniqueness of Jogokariyan. (MKI 7)	Maintaining the typology and character of the houses in Jogokariyan Village with the characteristics of the front room close to the highway is used as a business space and the back of the house is used as a private living space. (PAK 2)
It is necessary to provide easy-to-understand and easily accessible information regarding alternative transportation options around the Jogokariyan Mosque with the aim of increasing accessibility for visitors who do not use private vehicles. (IS 3)	Maintaining the existence and improving the quality of the monument in Jogokariyan Village while maintaining its thick cultural pattern. (PKI 4)	Maintaining the function of the yard and commercial as a support for the activities of Jogokariyan Village (PAK 3)
More structured planning and better coordination with related parties are needed to reduce the impact of road closures during worship activities or other events at the Jogokariyan Mosque, with the aim of reducing high traffic density and increasing the smooth flow of vehicles to the mosque. (NUMBER 4)	The addition of vegetation along the corridor of Jalan Jogokariyan, both ornamental vegetation and shaded vegetation. (MKI 8) It is necessary to plan an amphitheater space in Jogokariyan Village to provide a place for street art while still maintaining the typical Jogokariyan concept. (PKI 5)	
	Placement and addition of strong garbage bin points along the Jogokariyan Road corridor. (MKI 9)	

Jogokariyan Mosque	Street Space and Pedestrian Paths	Fields and Yards
	It is necessary to procure artificial shading facilities that are also characteristic of the area at strategic points of the Jogokariyan Road corridor. (IS 5)	
	Do not place plant pots along the pedestrian path in Jogokariyan Village. (MAK 6)	
	It is necessary to arrange street vendors in activities held by Jogokariyan Village so that they do not use the pedestrian space. (MAK 7)	

CONCLUSION

This study identified three main objects in Jogokariyan Village, starting from the Jogokariyan Mosque which showed a very high level of placemaking but required additional attention related to facilities and optimization of certain variables. Furthermore, the street space and pedestrian paths are considered to have very high placemaking but also need to be improved in terms of safety and comfort. Finally, the fields and courtyards in this village are also used effectively as public spaces with a very high level of placemaking, although they still need increased activity and fun. Based on this identification, spatial planning strategy points were formulated including improving facilities, security, accessibility, and maintaining the unique characteristics of Jogokariyan Village. The placemaking strategy aims to create public spaces that are comfortable, environmentally friendly, and support a wide range of activities for residents and visitors. However, this study has several weaknesses, including an unbalanced number of questionnaire samples between visitors and residents of Jogokariyan Village, limitations in reviewing conditions outside the month of Ramadan, and lack of an in-depth review related to the social, economic, and cultural characteristics of the community. Suggestions for future research include a more in-depth study of the characteristics of society, the development of participatory methods such as Community Action Plans (CAP) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), the use of analytical tools such as SWOT or AHP, and the development of visual design concepts to better facilitate communication and implementation of strategies.

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