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Urban Esthetic Analysis of Bandung City

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Abstract

The growth and development of the population has caused urbanization phenomena that imply some problems such as congestion, dusty settlements, lack of open green spaces, floods, air pollution, which of course can reduce the comfort and aesthetics that exist in Bandung City. Efforts to improve the aesthetics of the city of Bandung, are currently limited to attempts to set up pavements and parks, as well as underground cable planting systems. (ducting kabel). The aesthetics of a city and its layout can influence the way people see and feel the city, as well as how they interact with its surroundings. Therefore, in order to make an effort to improve the aesthetics of a more targeted city, it is necessary to assess the quality of aesthesia of the city first. Thus, the purpose of this research is to evaluate the aesthetic quality and the efforts to improve the quality of the esthetics of the city in Bandung. The evaluation of the city's aesthetic quality was analysed using the Scenic Beauty Estimation (SBE) method, which assessed 25 vantage points in Bandung. From the results of the SBE assessment , the vantage point with the lowest SBE score is found in the densely populated area of Tamansari (A1) with a score of 0.00 and the highest is the area of Mesjid Al Jabbar (F2) with the score of 227.56.

Keywords: Landscape; Urban Esthetic; Scenic Beauty Estimation (SBE)

Introduction

Urban planning in many countries nowadays is an important tool for the process of guidance, optimization, up to the existence of the physical environment of the city area through the activities of Urban Design (Pawitro, 2015). Through the Urban Planning, the City Government can carry out the process of development activities that focus on the ecological physical environment and the visual-esthetic environment. The urban aesthetic aspect is one of the important aspects that needs to be recognized and understood especially in relation to urban design activities.

The growth and development of the population has caused urbanization phenomena that imply some problems such as congestion, dusty settlements, lack of open green spaces, floods, air pollution, which of course can reduce the comfort and aesthetics that exist in Bandung City. Efforts to improve the aesthetics of the city of Bandung, are currently limited to attempts to set up pavements and parks, as well as underground cable planting systems. While, Bandung City is a city that has many types of landscapes that can be visually arranged. Visual improvements are also needed to attract tourists further (Aji & Faniza, 2021). Therefore, the purpose of this research is to evaluate the aesthetic quality of the city as an initial effort in the improvement of the quality of esthetics in the city of Bandung.

In major cities and metropolitan cities, Urban Design is aimed at efforts to improve, refine and improve the quality of the physical environment of the urban area including its visual-esthetic aspects. The aspect that supports the visual of the city space is aesthetics. This aspect of aesthesia is comprehensively present in the aspect of the esthetic quality. In this quality of anesthetic there are aspects that need to be taken into consideration, such as the integrity, proportion, scale, balance of rhythms, colors, scenery of landscapes (Risdian et al., 2020). Lynch (Lynch, 1960) explains that the aesthetics of a city and its layout can influence the way people see and feel the city, as well as how they interact with its surroundings. In other words, aesthetics is an important aspect of the ordering and visual design of the city's faces. It can even affect the mental health of people in the city (Weishaguna et al., 2022). A characteristic area can be recognized by its distinct physical signs and can be understood and perceived by those who see it (Sadana et al., 2023) . In connection with the improvement and development of urban activities, the study of the beauty aspects of the city or "the urban aesthetic" becomes important to be discussed and applied within the framework of the visual-aesthetics of urban areas.

There are several analyses used to assess the aesthetic quality of a city, one of which is the Scenic Beauty Estimation (SBE) method. SBE is a method of prediction through comparison. The SBE concept is an interactive concept and evaluation covers the perceived condition of an object and the criteria of evaluation of the evaluator (Daniel & Boster, 1976). Research on the aesthetic evaluation of the city in Bandung City was conducted by Pawitro, 2015. However, it is only studied in the Central District of Bandung with different approaches to this research, i.e. using descriptive methods topically. It is necessary to do a study on the aesthetic assessment of Bandung in the latest 2024 conditions, given that there have been many physical and visual changes in Bandung compared to 2015, the approach used is also different from 2015 using the Scenic Beauty Estimation approach (SBE).

Research Method

In order to the goal of the research, namely to evaluate the aesthetic quality of the city of Bandung, a quantitative approach is used in the analysis method Scenic Beauty Estimation (SBE). Scenic Beauty Estimation (SBE) is a statistical test used to assess and analyze the quality of a scenic beauty (view) on a landscape (Hidayat, 2009). The evaluation of the aesthetic quality of the city is analyzed using the Scenic Beauty Estimation (SBE) method. The SBE method has three main steps, namely the taking of landscape photos, slide presentation or landscaping photo presentation, and the analysis phase (Daniel & Boster, 1976). This SBE method is measured using public preferences with assessment through a rating system based on a scale of 1 to 10 on the presented photo slide. Therefore, this SBE technique requires a questionnaire to know the public's preferences towards a particular landscape. Measurement of public preferences for different types of landscapes is done by giving an assessment through the rating system of photo slides (Daniel & Boster, 1976), because human judgment of the landscape through photography is just as good as judging the scene in person (Kaplan, 1992).

Data from each landscape is grouped on an assessment scale from 1 to 10 and for each scale the number of frequencies (f), the cumulative frequency (cf), the kumulative probability (cp), and the z value for each assessment is calculated. Then search for the square z of each photo to obtain the SBE value (Daniel & Boster, 1976). The SBE value is formulated as follows:

$$SBEx = (ZLx - ZLs)\ x\ 100$$

Description:
SBEx : Landscape SBE value to x
ZLx : Average value of Z landscape to x
ZLs : Standard landscapes Z average value

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Based on the SBE values obtained through the formula, each object assessed is grouped into three aesthetic quality assessments, namely, high, medium, and low esthetic qualities using the quarterly method. Where the data is sorted from the smallest to the largest values with the median of the Q2 data, the least data quarter = Q1 and the largest data quartile Q3.

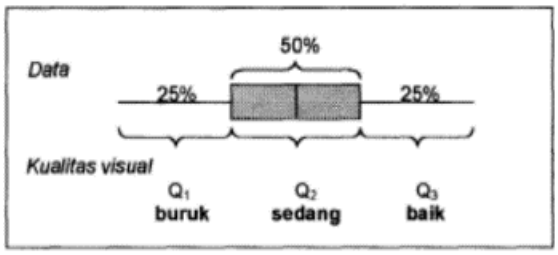

Figure 1. Determining Visual Quality Standards Through Quarter Data

Results & Discussion

Identify Landscape Elements on Vantage Point

Vantage points are points that represent the visual quality of the landscape elements of Bandung. The shooting point can be performed for the next stage, if the vantage point is already specified. Screening points are determined based on sampling at each location. The tools used in landscape imaging are HP cameras in JPEG format to generate color photos that are then presented to respondents. The shooting was done twice at each point, and formed a 45^0 angle on the landscape. The height of the shooting is as high as the human eye and equal to normal eye vision, as well as at a location frequently visited by the people of Bandung. There are 25 vantage points representing several types of landscape (residential, commercial, green open space, city landmarks, streets, mosques and rivers).

Visual Aesthetics Quality Using Scenic Beauty Estimation

After a field observation is done to obtain a vantage point, the next step is to perform computerized editing using software to produce the same image quality on each photo before presenting to the respondent to avoid errors when the respondents make the assessment. The photo slide will then be presented and evaluated by the respondent on a Scenic beauty scale of 1 to 10 (1 is the least preferred value and 10 is the most preferred). The sample number of respondents is calculated using the Slovin sample calculation method, a total of 100 respondents. Every picture presented to the respondent was not given the name of the place. The resulting value will be processed by calculating the average of the z value on each photo, which will then be entered into the formula to calculate the SBE value. As for SBE values for 25 locations representing different types of Bandung City landscape are as follows. Each landscape calculates the number of effectiveness (f), the cumulative frequency (cf), the kumulative probability (cp), the Z value for each scale rating and the Z average for each landscapes. For the value cp = 1,00 use cp=1 – (1/(2n)) and for the value Cp = 0 (z = + ∞) use the formula cp=2n, with n being the number of respondents (Daniel & Boster, 1976).

Table 1
SBE values from 25 locations representing the type of landscape of the city of Bandung

A1. Density Settlements of Tamansari

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	32	100	1	
2	18	68	0,68	0,47
3	19	50	0,5	0,00
4	10	31	0,31	-0,50
5	6	21	0,21	-0,81
6	5	15	0,15	-1,04
7	3	10	0,1	-1,28
8	3	7	0,07	-1,48
9	2	4	0,04	-1,75
10	2	2	0,02	-2,05
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**-8,43**
			Mean z:	**-1,11**

SBE A1 = (-1,11 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 0,00

A2. Grand Sharon Residence

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	0	100	1	
3	1	100	1	
4	1	99	0,99	2,33
5	5	98	0,98	2,05
6	6	93	0,93	1,48
7	14	87	0,87	1,13
8	31	73	0,73	0,61
9	18	42	0,42	-0,20
10	24	24	0,24	-0,71
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**6,69**
			Mean z:	**0,96**

SBE A2 = (0,96 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 206,78

B1. Cihaurgeulis Market

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	12	100	1	
2	9	88	0,88	1,17
3	31	79	0,79	0,81
4	16	48	0,48	-0,05
5	17	32	0,32	-0,47
6	6	15	0,15	-1,04
7	6	9	0,09	-1,34
8	3	3	0,03	-1,88
9	0	0	0	-2,13
10	0	0	0	-2,13
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**-7,05**
			Mean z:	**-0,78**

SBE B1 = (-0,78 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 32,87

B2. Kosambi Market

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	12	100	1	
2	16	88	0,88	1,17
3	22	72	0,72	0,58
4	20	50	0,5	0,00
5	17	30	0,3	-0,52
6	2	13	0,13	-1,13
7	7	11	0,11	-1,23
8	3	4	0,04	-1,75
9	1	1	0,01	-2,33
10	0	0	0	-2,13
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**-7,33**
			Mean z:	**-0,81**

SBE B2 = (-0,81 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 29,85

B3. The Hallway Space

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	1	100	1	
2	3	99	0,99	2,33
3	2	96	0,96	1,75
4	2	94	0,94	1,55
5	7	92	0,92	1,41
6	13	85	0,85	1,04
7	18	72	0,72	0,58
8	35	54	0,54	0,10
9	10	19	0,19	-0,88
10	9	9	0,09	-1,34
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**6,54**
			Mean z:	**0,73**

SBE B3 = (0,73 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 183,90

B4. Ancient Market of Cikapundung

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	1	100	1	
2	1	99	0,99	2,33
3	0	98	0,98	2,05
4	3	98	0,98	2,05
5	6	95	0,95	1,64
6	19	89	0,89	1,23
7	25	70	0,7	0,52
8	22	45	0,45	-0,13
9	14	23	0,23	-0,74
10	9	9	0,09	-1,34
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**7,62**
			Mean z:	**0,85**

SBE B4 = (0,85 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 195,97

C1. Maluku Park

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	1	100	1	
3	3	99	0,99	2,33
4	3	96	0,96	1,75
5	9	93	0,93	1,48
6	13	84	0,84	0,99
7	19	71	0,71	0,55
8	29	52	0,52	0,05
9	13	23	0,23	-0,74
10	10	10	0,1	-1,28
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**5,13**
			Mean z:	**0,64**

SBE C1 = (0,64 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 175,39

C2. Old man's Park (Taman Lansia)

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	0	100	1	
3	1	100	1	
4	1	99	0,99	2,33
5	6	98	0,98	2,05
6	8	92	0,92	1,41
7	21	84	0,84	0,99
8	27	63	0,63	0,33
9	21	36	0,36	-0,36
10	15	15	0,15	-1,04
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**5,72**
			Mean z:	**0,82**

SBE C2 = (0,82 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 192,92

C3. Photo Park

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	0	100	1	
3	0	100	1	
4	2	100	1	
5	4	98	0,98	2,05
6	9	94	0,94	1,55
7	25	85	0,85	1,04
8	25	60	0,6	0,25
9	15	35	0,35	-0,39
10	20	20	0,2	-0,84
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**3,67**
			Mean z:	**0,61**

SBE C3 = (0,61 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 172,45

C4. Babakan Siliwangi City Forest

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	0	100	1	
3	1	100	1	
4	1	99	0,99	2,33
5	6	98	0,98	2,05
6	7	92	0,92	1,41
7	17	85	0,85	1,04
8	29	68	0,68	0,47
9	22	39	0,39	-0,28
10	17	17	0,17	-0,95
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**6,06**
			Mean z:	**0,87**

SBE C4 = (0,87 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 197,77

D1. Monumen Perjuangan

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	0	100	1	
3	0	100	1	
4	0	100	1	
5	5	100	1	
6	3	95	0,95	1,64
7	13	92	0,92	1,41
8	27	79	0,79	0,81
9	34	52	0,52	0,05
10	18	18	0,18	-0,92
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**2,99**
			Mean z:	**0,60**

SBE D1 = (0,60 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 171,08

D2. Teras Cikapundung

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	0	100	1	
3	0	100	1	
4	2	100	1	
5	1	98	0,98	2,05
6	7	97	0,97	1,88
7	20	90	0,9	1,28
8	40	70	0,7	0,52
9	19	30	0,3	-0,52
10	11	11	0,11	-1,23
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**3,99**
			Mean z:	**0,66**

SBE D2 = (0,66 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 177,75

D3. Balai Kota Bandung

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	0	100	1	
3	1	100	1	
4	2	99	0,99	2,33
5	2	97	0,97	1,88
6	11	95	0,95	1,64
7	24	84	0,84	0,99
8	30	60	0,6	0,25
9	22	30	0,3	-0,52
10	8	8	0,08	-1,41
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**5,17**
			Mean z:	**0,74**

SBE D3 = (0,74 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 185,12

D4. Gedung Sate

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	0	100	1	
3	0	100	1	
4	0	100	1	
5	1	100	1	
6	2	99	0,99	2,33
7	6	97	0,97	1,88
8	26	91	0,91	1,34
9	23	65	0,65	0,39
10	42	42	0,42	-2,13
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**3,80**
			Mean z:	**0,76**

SBE D4 = (0,76 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 187,32

E1. Cihampelas Street

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	3	100	1	
2	0	97	0,97	1,88
3	4	97	0,97	1,88
4	5	93	0,93	1,48
5	21	88	0,88	1,17
6	15	67	0,67	0,44
7	23	52	0,52	0,05
8	17	29	0,29	-0,55
9	8	12	0,12	-1,17
10	4	4	0,04	-1,75
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**3,42**
			Mean z:	**0,19**

SBE E1 = (0,19 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 130,54

E2. Cipaganti Street

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	0	100	1	
3	0	100	1	
4	1	100	1	
5	5	99	0,99	2,33
6	6	94	0,94	1,55
7	17	88	0,88	1,17
8	17	71	0,71	0,55
9	33	54	0,54	0,10
10	21	21	0,21	-0,81
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**4,90**
			Mean z:	**0,82**

SBE E2 = (0,82 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 192,98

E3. Asia Afrika Street

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	0	100	1	
3	1	100	1	
4	1	99	0,99	2,33
5	7	98	0,98	2,05
6	6	91	0,91	1,34
7	21	85	0,85	1,04
8	36	64	0,64	0,36
9	19	28	0,28	-0,58
10	9	9	0,09	-2,13
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**4,40**
			Mean z:	**0,63**

SBE E3 = (0,63 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 174,15

E4. ABC Street

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	0	100	1	
3	1	100	1	
4	3	99	0,99	2,33
5	5	96	0,96	1,75
6	15	91	0,91	1,34
7	26	76	0,76	0,71
8	25	50	0,5	0,00
9	15	25	0,25	-0,67
10	10	10	0,1	-1,28
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**4,17**
			Mean z:	**0,60**

SBE E4 = (0,60 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 170,80

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E5. Dago Street

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	0	100	1	
3	2	100	1	
4	6	98	0,98	2,05
5	6	92	0,92	1,41
6	8	86	0,86	1,08
7	23	78	0,78	0,77
8	29	55	0,55	0,13
9	11	26	0,26	-0,64
10	15	15	0,15	-1,04
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**3,76**
			Mean z:	**0,54**

SBE E5 = (0,54 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 164,93

E6. Braga Street

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	1	100	1	
3	0	99	0,99	2,33
4	1	99	0,99	2,33
5	2	98	0,98	2,05
6	13	96	0,96	1,75
7	15	83	0,83	0,95
8	32	68	0,68	0,47
9	21	36	0,36	-0,36
10	15	15	0,15	-1,04
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**8,48**
			Mean z:	**1,06**

SBE E6 = (1,06 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 217,31

E7. Otista Street

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	3	100	1	
2	2	97	0,97	
3	8	95	0,95	
4	7	87	0,87	1,13
5	22	80	0,8	0,84
6	25	58	0,58	0,20
7	25	33	0,33	-0,44
8	8	8	0,08	-1,41
9	0	0	0	-2,13
10	0	0	0	-2,13
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**-3,94**
			Mean z:	**-0,56**

SBE E5 = (-0,56 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 55,04

F1. Pusdai Mosque

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	0	100	1	
3	0	100	1	
4	0	100	1	
5	8	100	1	
6	10	92	0,92	1,41
7	16	82	0,82	0,92
8	37	66	0,66	0,41
9	15	29	0,29	-0,55
10	14	14	0,14	-1,08
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**1,10**
			Mean z:	**0,22**

SBE E6 = (0,22 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 133,24

F2. Al Jabbar Mosque

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	0	100	1	
3	0	100	1	
4	1	100	1	
5	2	99	0,99	2,33
6	2	97	0,97	1,88
7	8	95	0,95	1,64
8	20	87	0,87	1,13
9	34	67	0,67	0,44
10	33	33	0,33	-0,44
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**6,98**
			Mean z:	**1,16**

SBE F2 = (1,16 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 227,56

F3. Great Mosque

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	0	100	1	
3	1	100	1	
4	1	99	0,99	2,33
5	4	98	0,98	2,05
6	10	94	0,94	1,55
7	27	84	0,84	0,99
8	25	57	0,57	0,18
9	18	32	0,32	-0,47
10	14	14	0,14	-1,08
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**5,56**
			Mean z:	**0,79**

SBE F3 = (0,79 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 190,56

G1. Cikapundung River

Value	f	cf	cp	z
1	0	100	1	
2	2	100	1	
3	6	98	0,98	2,05
4	4	92	0,92	1,41
5	17	88	0,88	1,17
6	20	71	0,71	0,55
7	29	51	0,51	0,03
8	11	22	0,22	-0,77
9	7	11	0,11	-1,23
10	4	4	0,04	-1,75
Σ	**100**		**Σz**	**1,46**
			Mean z:	**0,18**

SBE E6 = (0,18 - (-1,11)) x 100 = 129,54

Based on the results of the assessment with the respondents of the town of Bandung, obtained SBE scores between 0 and 227,56. From the SBE survey results, the landscape with the lowest SBE score (0,00) is found in a densely populated settlement area in Tamansari (A1). The landscapes with the lower SBE rating (A1) mean that the scenery shows low visual quality and is least preferred by respondents. Respondents felt the area wasn't beautiful, very dense, dull and uneven. The distance between the houses is no longer visible. Due to the lack of vegetation around the building and the less attractive facade of the building, the view of the respondents is low-rated.

If a person sees an object and feels satisfied then he will judge it good or beautiful (Nasar, 1988). Respondents were satisfied with the landscape (F2) of Al Jabbar Mosque, so they rated the area as an area with the highest SBE rating of 227.56. Al Jabbar's Great Mosque has some special features, one of which is iconic architecture. The architecture of the Al Jabbar Grand Mosque is different from the architecture that is commonly found on a daily basis. It's shaped like a half-gigantic ball of 99 x 99 meters with a height of 40 meters. The same shape and consistency on either side makes this mosque's architecture iconic. When viewed from a distance, the building of the mosque will appear floating on the water. The reflection of the perfect mosque shape in the lake water also supports the beautiful impression.

Based on the results of the study, the aesthetic quality of the landscape is divided into three categories, namely low, medium and high quality landscapes. Low-quality landscaps have a SBE rating < 75.85, moderate quality landscape have SBE ratings between 75.85 and 151.70 and high-qualitative landscappes have a score of SBE > 151.70.

Table 2
SBE Value Classification

Number	Landscape Types	Code	Vantage Point	SBE	Classification
A	Settlements	A1	Density Settlements of Tamansari	0,00	Low
		A2	Grand Sharon Residence	206,78	High
B	Commercial	B1	Cihaurgeulis Market	32,87	Low
		B2	Kosambi Market	29,85	Low
		B3	The Hallway Space	183,90	High
		B4	Ancient Market of Cikapundung	195,97	High
C	Green Open Space	C1	Maluku Park	175,39	High
		C2	Old man's Park	192,92	High
		C3	Photo Park	172,45	High
		C4	Babakan Siliwangi City Forest	197,77	High
D	City Landmark	D1	Monumen Perjuangan	171,08	High
		D2	Teras Cikapundung	177,75	High
		D3	Balai Kota Bandung	185,12	High
		D4	Gedung Sate	187,32	High
E	Street	E1	Cihampelas Street	130,54	Moderate
		E2	Cipaganti Street	192,98	High
		E3	Asia Afrika Street	174,15	High
		E4	ABC Street	170,80	High
		E5	Dago Street	164,93	High
		E6	Braga Street	217,31	High
		E7	Otista Street	55,04	Low
F	Mosque	F1	Pusda'I Mosque	133,24	Moderate
		F2	Al Jabbar Mosque	227,56	High
		F3	Great Mosque	190,65	High
G	River	G1	Cikapundung River	129,54	Moderate

Source: Analysis, 2024

Table 3
Vantage Point with Low SBE Value

Number	Code	Vantage Point	SBE	Landscape Characteristics
A	Settlements			
	A1	Density Settlements of Tamansari 	0,00 (Low)	The density of settlements in the urban landscape has a very low visual value. There's no distance between houses. Plants are also not visible in this area.
B	Commercial			
	B1	Cihaurgeulis Market 	32,87 (Low)	The scenery on this landscape is more dominated by buildings of kiosks or markets that look dirty, muddy, and the arrangement is uneven, there is no vegetation so it has a bad impact on visual quality.
	B2	Kosambi Market	29,85 (Low)	

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Number	Code	Vantage Point	SBE	Landscape Characteristics
				
E	Street			
		Otista Street		
	E7		55,04 (Low)	The physical quality of the building on this road corridor does not meet most visual indicators of the landscape element. There is also no vegetation around it that is increasingly reducing the visual quality of the area.

Source: Analysis, 2024

Table 4
Vantage Point with Moderate SBE Value

Number.	Code	Vantage Point	SBE	Landscape Characteristics
E	Street			
		Cihampelas Street		
	E1		130,54 (Moderate)	There is a row of Teras Cihampelas columns with a diameter of 1 meter giving a narrow impression of the open space in the corridors of the Cihampelas Street horizontally. The lower threshold of the floor surface of the Terass Cihampelas, as high as 4.6 meters from the surface of Cihampelas Street, gives a short impression of the open space in the corridors of Cihampelas Street vertically.
F	Mosque			
		Pusda'I Mosque		
	F1		133,24 (Moderate)	This photo shows the vantage point of Pusdai Mosque dominated by building elements, towers, and mosque parking facilities. The vegetation element is not very dominant in this area.
G	River			
		Cikapundung River		
	G1		129,54 (Moderate)	Tapsel (1995) in (Hidayat, 2009) argued that respondents preferred natural river landscape characters. The presence of buildings on the banks of the river reduces the natural value. However, at this vantage point, the water element (the river) is mixed with vegetation that is visually better quality and rated moderate by respondents.

Source: Analysis, 2024

Table 5
Vantage Point with High SBE Value

Number	Code	Vantage Point	SBE	Landscape Characteristics
A	Settlements			
	A2	Grand Sharon Residence 	206,78 (High)	Modern minimalist building facades with uniform building shapes. Also equipped with the Berupa vegetation element of the middle street garden which is planted with the Red Pucuk vegetation. Distance between trees is about 2 m.
B	Commercial			
	B3	The Hallway Space 	183,90 (High)	Creative space with minimalist modern design. There are aesthetic photo spots in every corner. There's no vegetation in it. However, the visual area is very attractive because of the interior design in it.
	B4	Ancient Market of Cikapundung 	195,97 (High)	This place has become a destination for the hunters of old or antique things that have an attraction. Not only antiques, but buildings and markets take visitors to past time corridors that bring their own memories.
C	Green Open Space			
	C1	Maluku Park 	175,39 (High)	The atmosphere is so sensitive in the park area. The tall trees that grow side by side soften the atmosphere of the park. The layout of the park in this area is quite preserved so it is still aesthetically valuable and considered fairly clean and wellined.
	C2	Old man's Park 	192,92 (High)	Lansia's park is filled with large trees that give the impression of cool, shady and calm, plus the water element of a small lake. The presence of a red bridge with contrasting colors makes the impression visually dynamic.
	C3	Photo Park 	172,45 (High)	Photo park is filled with large trees that give the impression of cool, shady and calm, plus the water element of a small lake. The presence of a signage with contrasting colors makes the impression visually dynamic.
	C4	Babakan Siliwangi City Forest 	197,77 (High)	The city's forests are dominated by vegetation elements that have a wide variety of plants ranging from beautiful ornamental plants (flower color, leaf shape, plant structure, and so on) to large trees. Equipped with a circuit-like attachment element – a skywalk circuit with a green fence, adding a beautiful visual compatibility.

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Number	Code	Vantage Point	SBE	Landscape Characteristics
D	City Landmark			
	D1	Monumen Perjuangan 	171,08 (High)	The new face of the park uses a bamboo-shaped building model that is embroidered with a modern architectural style so it has a high aesthetic value.
	D2	Teras Cikapundung 	177,75 (High)	This park has a beautiful and well-maintained landscape. Pine trees, colorful flowers, elegant natural landscapes, rocks, and water elements. (Cikapundung river).
	D3	Balai Kota Bandung 	185,12 (High)	Vantage point is an area of historical park located in the town hall of Bandung. At this point, the media is dominated by educational media that are made in the form of murals and reliefs so that they have an attractive visual
	D4	Gedung Sate 	187,32 (High)	The beauty of the Sate building, having the uniqueness of the facade part, seen from its architecture shows the magnificence of the design of Sate, plus the presence of vegetation around it.
E	Street			
	E2	Cipaganti Street 	192,98 (High)	The landscape provides a visual effect of the shadow of trees structurally providing a comfortable and shaded space especially for road users. The quality of the landscapes of the main highway corridors is supported by the main lines of the asphalt pavement and other landmark elements such as the surrounding buildings.
	E3	Asia Afrika Street 	174,15 (High)	View on this vantage point is dominated by building elements and hardening. What makes the visual area interesting and highly rated by respondents is the presence of murals on walls in the street corridors.
	E4	ABC Street 	170,80 (High)	The visual area is almost similar to the Otista Street (low SBE) which is dominated by building elements. However, on ABC Street it appears that rows of buildings have a more attractive visual due to the varied addition of colors.

Number	Code	Vantage Point	SBE	Landscape Characteristics
	E5	Dago Street 	164,93 (High)	The landscape provides a visual effect of the shadow of trees structurally providing a comfortable and shaded space especially for road users. The quality of the main highway corridors is supported by the main lines of granite stone forging and other landscaping elements such as street furniture and the heritage buildings that exist around it.
	E6	Braga Street 	217,31 (High)	The landscape provides a visual effect of the shadow of trees structurally providing a comfortable and shaded space especially for road users. The quality of the main highway corridors is supported by the main lines of granite stone forging and other landscaping elements such as street furniture and the heritage buildings that exist around it.
F	Mosque			
	F2	Al Jabbar Mosque 	227,56 (High)	Al Jabbar's Great Mosque has some special features, one of which is iconic architecture. The architecture of the Al Jabbar Grand Mosque is different from the architecture that is commonly found on a daily basis. It's shaped like a half-gigantic ball of 99 x 99 meters with a height of 40 meters. The same shape and consistency on either side makes this mosque's architecture iconic. When viewed from a distance, the building of the mosque will appear floating on the water. The reflection of the perfect mosque shape in the lake water also supports the beautiful impression.
	F3	Great Mosque 	190,65 (High)	The Grand Mosque of Bandung with its view of the building of the mosque which is fitted with two towers, the aesthetic lawn spreads in front of it, as well as the trees that rise give a magnificent, majestic impression.

According to Smardon (1986) in (Nugroho et al., 2021) describes that the visual value of an area is directed by the existence of the quality of being created by the presence of bonds or interrelationships between the basic visual elements of a city landscape. The basic elements are patterns, shapes, textures, scales, lines, and vents. Based on aesthetic quality assessment through this SBE, it is proven that vegetation is one of the important physical elements in the design and management of the environment. Vegetation has three main functions, that is, structural functions can act as shapers and regulators of space, embellish the scenery, and influence the direction of movement (Booth, 1983). Vegetation as an environmental element can improve air quality, control erosion, affect water quality, and modify the climate (Damayanti, 2019). Generally, people like green arrangements and good landscapes because both can provide a comfortable and pleasant mood (Fardani et al., 2023). While vegetation as a visual element can be used as a dominant focal point or a visual connector, using plant characteristics such as size, color, and texture. Besides, the visual aspect of an architectural design of an area is something important because this aspect will be directly captured by the eye when you first see an object. This perception can arise from the similarity of elements, repetition or pattern, proportion between elements, scale, or equilibrium of elements that produces a unique character corresponding to the theme of the area (Ginting & Danu Priatna, 2019). This is what the respondent caught in the assessment of Al Jabbar Mosque, thus gaining the highest score in the SBE assessment.

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Conclusions

Based on the results of the analysis already done using the Scenic Beauty Estimation (SBE) method, it is possible to know the visual quality of Bandung's landscape evaluated according to the vantage point is divided into three categories, namely the "low" category, the "moderate" category and the "high" category. In the lower category there are 4 vantage points according to respondents with a score SBE < 75.85; namely Density Settlements of Tamansari, Cihaurgeulis Market, Kosambi Market, and Otista Street. Recommendation is given to the vantage point that goes into the low category improved visual quality of the landscape.

In the moderate category there are 3 vantage points according to the respondents namely with a score of 75.85 < SBE < 151.70; namely Cihampelas Street, Pusda'I Mosque, and Cikapundung River. Whereas in the high category there are 18 vantage points according to the respondents with a rating of SBE > 151.70; namely Grand Sharon Residence, The Hallway Space, Ancient Market of Cikapundung, Maluku Park, Old man's Park, Photo Park, Babakan Siliwangi City Forest, Monuments of Struggle, Teras Cikapondung, Bandung City Hall, Sate Building, Cipaganti Street, Asia Africa Street, ABC Street, Dago Street, Braga Street, Al Jabbar Mosque, and Great Mosque. From the results of the SBE assessment, the vantage point with the lowest SBE score is found in the densely populated area of Tamansari (A1) with a score of 0.00 and the highest is the area of Mesjid Al Jabbar (F2) with the score of 227.56.

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