

Thematic Lighting Design as a Medium for Community Empowerment in Kampung Susun Kunir's Night Tourism

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Abstract

Kampung Susun Kunir, situated in Ancol, North Jakarta, represents a community-led vertical settlement that emerged from residents' collective struggle following their 2015 relocation. Currently home to thirty-three households, the community seeks to restore its socio-economic and cultural vitality through the development of local culture-based night tourism. This study aims to formulate a community empowerment model that integrates thematic lighting design as a socio-cultural and economic catalyst for residents' well-being. Adopting a Design-Driven Empowerment framework, the research positions design as a collaborative and reflective medium connecting academic expertise with community participation. Conducted between June and October 2025, the study engaged forty active respondents selected through purposive sampling. Data were gathered through observation, interviews, focus group discussions, visual documentation, and questionnaire surveys structured around two constructs: the Interiority Perception Index (IPI) and the Community Engagement Index. The results reveal highly positive perceptions of the nighttime environment (mean IPI = 4.31; SD < 0.8) and strong community participation (mean engagement = 4.29). Reliability testing confirmed robust internal consistency with Cronbach's Alpha values of 0.709 (spatial) and 0.792 (social). The findings indicate that thematic lighting design enhances not only the aesthetic quality of urban nightscapes but also fosters social cohesion, perceived safety, and collective identity among residents. Through participatory design, the night tourism initiative in Kampung Susun Kunir demonstrates how creative illumination can serve as a sustainable instrument for urban community empowerment.

Keywords: *Community Empowerment; Night Tourism; Thematic Lighting Design; Local Culture: Kampung Susun Kunir*

Introduction

Major cities in Indonesia are increasingly confronted with complex challenges arising from rapid urbanization (Mardiansjah, Rahayu, & Rukmana, 2021; Pravitasari et al., 2024). While large-scale infrastructure development has generated new economic opportunities and improved living standards, it has also produced profound social consequences, including the loss of communal spaces, declining social interaction, and the gradual erosion of local identity. Processes of relocation and urban redevelopment frequently leave enduring traces of displacement—manifested not only in the loss of physical dwellings but also in the disappearance of shared meanings, collective memory, and a sense of belonging once deeply embedded in those spaces. In this regard, urban development must be redefined beyond physical transformation to encompass social and cultural regeneration, wherein residents' sense of solidarity, participation, and attachment to place can be reconstructed (Maghsoodi Tilaki & Farhad, 2025).

One promising framework to address these challenges is Community-Based Tourism (CBT), which positions local residents as the primary agents in managing spatial and cultural resources. CBT seeks to balance economic empowerment with the preservation of social cohesion and

cultural integrity (Alves et al., 2024; Pramono & Juliana, 2025; Suyatna et al., 2024). Despite its success in rural contexts, its implementation in urban environments remains limited, particularly regarding the integration of spatial design and aesthetic experience as core drivers of community activation. Yet, the urban nightscape holds untapped potential: well-conceived lighting design can stimulate social interaction, improve perceived safety, and shape a distinctive visual and emotional identity for neighborhoods (Gao & Zhu, 2025; Aulia et al., 2025; He, 2011).

In this context, night tourism rooted in local culture through thematic lighting design presents an innovative strategy for revitalizing the social and economic dynamics of urban kampung communities. Here, lighting transcends its functional role as illumination—it becomes a symbolic and cultural medium, embodying shared values, warmth, and collective identity. Purposeful lighting design can transform underutilized nighttime environments into vibrant social arenas where residents and visitors interact within bright, safe, and aesthetically engaging atmospheres (Gao & Zhu, 2025b; Lotfabadi, 2025; Zielinska-Dabkowska & Bobkowska, 2022). Moreover, the participatory process of creating and managing thematic lighting fosters community involvement, extending from design and fabrication to performance and maintenance, thereby reinforcing residents’ ownership and agency.

Kampung Susun Kunir, located in Ancol, North Jakarta, exemplifies this form of community-driven transformation (Fig. 1). Unlike state-subsidized rusunawa apartments, it represents a community-based vertical kampung—a living manifestation of collective resilience following the 2015 eviction. Geographically, it lies within walking distance of Kota Tua Jakarta, the city’s historic quarter characterized by colonial architecture and a vibrant night economy. This proximity offers strategic potential for Kampung Susun Kunir to integrate into Jakarta’s broader cultural tourism network, connecting heritage zones, culinary corridors, and creative urban clusters in the city’s northern districts (Dandy, Ekomadyo, & Putra, 2022). Through this positioning, the kampung contributes to shifting the narrative of heritage tourism from static monument preservation toward a living cultural experience.

Since the community’s resettlement in 2021, thirty-three households have worked collectively to rebuild their social life through localized traditions—such as rujak gatherings, evening communal activities, and neighborhood performances. These small-scale practices signify the enduring vitality and adaptability of urban kampung life amid spatial constraints. This cultural resilience underpins the Kampung Susun Kunir Night Tourism Initiative, envisioned not merely as a visual spectacle but as a platform for social empowerment where design becomes a medium of participation, identity, and inclusive urban regeneration.



Figure 1. Facade of Kampung Susun Kunir

Guided by the Design-Driven Empowerment approach, this research positions thematic lighting design as a social medium linking residents, academics, and their environment. The lighting becomes a symbol of collective learning in which the community is not a passive recipient but an active creator of change. The process emphasizes collaboration—beginning from cultural exploration and co-design to implementation and reflection—strengthening residents’ capacity to manage spatial and tourism activities independently.

This study aims to formulate a community empowerment model for developing local culture-based night tourism in Kampung Susun Kunir through thematic lighting design. Specifically, it seeks to examine the relationship between residents’ spatial perception of the nighttime environment (Interiority Perception Index) and their level of social engagement (Community Engagement Index). By combining quantitative analysis with field observation, the research explores how thematic lighting design can serve as a social catalyst that fosters safety, togetherness, and collective responsibility within public spaces.

Conceptually, this research reinforces the idea that participatory night-space design can create a balance between physical and social dimensions—between visual comfort and community engagement. Practically, the study establishes the groundwork for a design-driven empowerment model that ensures the sustainability of Kampung Susun Kunir’s night tourism through enhanced lighting hierarchy, visual identity, community management, and digital promotion strategies that harmonize social and economic transformation.

Methodology

This study is part of a Community Service Program (PkM) conducted by President University, funded through the Directorate General of Higher Education, Science, and Technology (Kemdiktisaintek) under the PkM Grant Scheme and officially registered in the BIMA system. The program focuses on design-based community empowerment to support sustainable development in urban environments.



Figure 2. Thematic Lamp Design and Final Results

The research employs a Design-Driven Empowerment approach, a strategy that utilizes the

design process as a medium for collaboration, education, and social reflection between academics and the local community. In this framework, design is not merely regarded as a final product but as an ongoing process that enhances creative capacity, independence, and a sense of ownership among residents toward their environment.

The study was conducted in Kampung Susun Kunir, located in Ancol Subdistrict, Pademangan District, North Jakarta. The site represents a vertical kampung community born from urban revitalization and inhabited by thirty-three households who continue to preserve strong Betawi cultural traditions. A total of forty respondents were selected using purposive sampling based on their active involvement in night tourism activities and community empowerment programs.

The research was implemented over a four-month period, from June to October 2025, following four major phases within the Design-Driven Empowerment framework. The first phase, exploration, was conducted in June–July 2025 through field observations and focus group discussions to identify local cultural values, social habits, and spatial characteristics of the night environment. The second phase, co-design, took place in August–September 2025 through participatory workshops to formulate thematic lighting concepts and management plans for night tourism (Fig. 2). The third phase, implementation, was held on October 11, 2025, involving a hands-on workshop for creating solar-powered thematic lamp prototypes and field testing (Fig. 3). The final phase, reflection and sustainability, focused on social validation, collective evaluation, and the establishment of a Night Tourism Working Group (Pokja) as a local institution responsible for managing future activities.



Figure 3. The Implementation of PkM

Data were collected through direct observation, semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, visual documentation, and five-point Likert-scale questionnaires. The instruments were developed based on two main constructs: the Interiority Perception Index (IPI), which measures residents' perceptions of comfort, legibility, and lighting quality in night spaces (Cafuta, 2024); and the Community Engagement Index, which assesses levels of social participation, safety, togetherness, and collective responsibility toward the night tourism program (Roy & Chowdhury, 2024).

Data analysis combined descriptive, correlational, and thematic approaches. Descriptive analysis was used to identify general trends in residents' perceptions of night-space quality and social engagement. Correlational analysis mapped interrelations among indicators in both constructs, visualized through correlation heatmaps to illustrate spatial–social linkages. Instrument reliability was ensured through expert validation by scholars in environmental design and urban sociology, followed by internal consistency testing using Cronbach's Alpha with a minimum acceptable value of 0.70.

In addition to quantitative analysis, thematic interpretation was applied to qualitative data obtained from interviews, observations, and group discussions, emphasizing local cultural values, spatial perception, and emerging social dynamics during the empowerment process. Methodological and data triangulation were used to ensure validity and enrich interpretation, allowing a comprehensive understanding of the socio-spatial context of Kampung Susun Kunir.

Research Results

Overview of Respondents and Data

This research is part of a community empowerment initiative carried out in Kampung Susun Kunir, a post-relocation neighborhood in North Jakarta that is currently transforming through the development of local culture-based night tourism. As described earlier, the idea grew from residents' everyday habits of gathering in the evening, sharing traditional snacks such as *rujak*, and socializing in open communal spaces. The night tourism program introduces thematic lighting not only as a way to beautify the area but also as a catalyst to revive social and economic activity within the community.

The survey conducted in this study aimed to capture how residents perceive the quality of their nighttime environment, represented by the Interiority Perception Index (IPI), and how the program influences their sense of togetherness and social responsibility, represented by the Community Engagement Index. Forty residents took part in the survey. They were selected based on their active participation in the night tourism activities and community events, representing different age groups and social roles in the kampung.

Most respondents were between 26 and 35 years old, a productive age group that plays a central role in various community and economic initiatives. Younger participants aged 18 to 25, as well as older residents over 50, were also represented in the sample, showing that the program successfully brought together people from different generations. This intergenerational participation suggests that the night tourism activities have become a shared platform for rebuilding social interaction that had faded after the relocation process.

Table 1. Respondents' Profile

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age 18–25 years	12	30

Age 26–35 years	16	40
Age 36–50 years	10	25
Age >50 years	2	5
Total	40	100

The next part of the analysis focuses on how residents perceive the spatial quality of the night environment. The Interiority Perception Index consists of eight indicators that assess aspects such as brightness, safety, clarity of space, and overall comfort. These indicators reflect both functional and experiential qualities of the kampung at night, combining how lighting supports wayfinding with how it creates a pleasant and welcoming atmosphere.

Table 2. Interiority Perception Index (IPI)

Item	Indicator
IPI-1	The area feels bright and safe at night
IPI-2	Spatial boundaries are clear
IPI-3	The atmosphere feels warm and friendly
IPI-4	It is comfortable to walk around at night
IPI-5	The lighting layout feels orderly and well-planned
IPI-6	The illuminated areas appear visually connected
IPI-7	Pathways are easy to understand and follow
IPI-8	Landmarks and visual markers are easy to recognize

In addition to spatial aspects, the social dimension plays an equally important role in understanding how night tourism strengthens community life. The Community Engagement Index includes five indicators that explore residents’ sense of belonging, comfort, safety, and collective responsibility. These indicators describe how residents perceive their role in creating and maintaining the night environment as a shared social space.

Table 3. Community Engagement Index

Item	Indicator
W-1	I feel that I contribute to creating the atmosphere of the area
W-2	I feel comfortable spending time in the night tourism area
W-3	I feel safe doing activities at night
W-4	The activity helps to strengthen togetherness among residents
W-5	I am willing to take part in maintaining the installations and facilities

Together, these two indices capture the dual dimensions of the study: spatial perception and social interaction. Both reveal how design-driven interventions through thematic lighting can shape the nighttime environment into a shared experience that combines comfort, identity, and empowerment for the residents of Kampung Susun Kunir.

Interiority Perception Index (IPI): Residents' Perceptions of Nighttime Space

As summarized in Table 4, the eight indicators constituting the Interiority Perception Index (IPI) recorded mean scores ranging from 4.13 to 4.48, with an overall mean of 4.31. These results indicate that residents hold highly positive perceptions of the nighttime spatial quality created through the integration of lighting, circulation, and spatial composition within Kampung Susun Kunir. The highest score was observed for the statement “The area feels bright and safe at night” (mean = 4.48, SD = 0.55), underscoring the effectiveness of thematic lighting in enhancing residents’ sense of safety and spatial visibility. This finding corroborates Kevin Lynch’s (1960) concept of imageability, which highlights the extent to which users can recognize, navigate, and emotionally connect with an environment through distinct and memorable visual cues. Overall, the data suggest that strategically designed lighting not only improves the aesthetic coherence of nighttime spaces but also strengthens environmental legibility—allowing residents to interpret and inhabit their surroundings with greater confidence and comfort. These perceptual improvements reflect the potential of design-led interventions to enhance both the physical and psychological dimensions of urban nightscapes.

Table 4. Interiority Perception Index (IPI)

Item	Mean	SD
IPI-1	4.48	0.55
IPI-2	4.43	0.55
IPI-3	4.30	0.65
IPI-4	4.33	0.66
IPI-5	4.38	0.63
IPI-6	4.13	0.72
IPI-7	4.35	0.70
IPI-8	4.15	0.74
Average	4.31	

The lowest mean score was found in the item “*Landmarks and visual markers are easy to recognize*” (mean = 4.15; SD = 0.74). Although this still falls within the high range, it suggests that elements related to wayfinding, such as signage, symbols, or distinctive lighting features, could be developed further. Strengthening these aspects would help visitors navigate more intuitively and contribute to a more cohesive visual identity for the night tourism area.

The relatively small variations in the data (SD < 0.8) indicate that residents share a consistent perception of their environment. Regardless of age or background, they experience similar levels of comfort and visual satisfaction in their nighttime surroundings. This uniformity reflects the success of an inclusive design approach, where public spaces are perceived equally

and positively by the entire community.

In addition to spatial perception, the study also explored the social dimension through the Community Engagement Index. This construct focuses on how night tourism contributes to social bonding, collective identity, and shared responsibility among residents. As presented in Table 5, all indicators received mean scores above 4.1, with an overall average of 4.29, which signifies strong community engagement and positive social impact.

Table 5. Community Engagement Index

Item	Mean	SD
Warga-1	4.33	0.62
Warga-2	4.40	0.63
Warga-3	4.33	0.62
Warga-4	4.25	0.71
Warga-5	4.15	0.62
Average	4.29	

The highest score was recorded for *“I feel comfortable spending time in the night tourism area”* (mean = 4.40). This shows that the night environment has become more than just a physical space; it has evolved into a social arena where residents can relax, interact, and reconnect. It reflects a growing sense of emotional attachment to place, an aspect often described as *place attachment* in environmental psychology.

Meanwhile, the lowest mean value was found in *“I am willing to take part in maintaining installations and facilities”* (mean = 4.15). Although still relatively high, it points to the limits of voluntary participation, especially in the maintenance phase. This finding reveals the need for structured community management practices, such as rotating maintenance duties or organized “care days” that keep residents engaged while ensuring the long-term sustainability of the installations.

Taken together, these results highlight the close relationship between spatial perception and social participation. Residents who perceive their environment as bright, comfortable, and visually coherent are also more likely to participate in collective activities and contribute to maintaining shared spaces. This relationship underlines the central idea of this study: that good spatial design can nurture social cohesion and that social engagement, in turn, reinforces the meaning and vitality of space.

In Kampung Susun Kunir, thematic lighting has become more than an aesthetic intervention. It has reshaped the nighttime atmosphere, strengthened residents’ sense of safety and belonged, and redefined how the community interacts after dark. Through design as a shared process, the night has turned into a stage for collective life, creativity, and identity.

Correlation and Dimensional Relationship Analysis

The correlation analysis reveals a strong and meaningful connection between residents’ perception of the nighttime environment, represented by the Interiority Perception Index (IPI), and their level of social engagement, represented by the Community Engagement Index. This relationship supports the central idea of this study: that the quality of spatial design at night

influences not only aesthetic appreciation but also social dynamics, safety, and collective well-being. In the context of Kampung Susun Kunir, which has undergone a long process of relocation and adaptation, the night space has become a social arena where residents reconnect with one another and rediscover their sense of belonging.

The heatmap analysis of the IPI shows internal correlations ranging from 0.60 to 0.85, indicating strong consistency among the eight spatial indicators. The highest correlation appears between the items “The lighting layout feels orderly and well-planned” and “The area feels bright and safe at night.” This suggests that structured and harmonious lighting is a key element in shaping how residents feel safe and comfortable in their surroundings. In contrast, the lowest relationship is found in the item “Landmarks and visual markers are easy to recognize.” This result points to the need for clearer visual cues and signage to improve orientation and enhance the overall spatial experience of visitors.

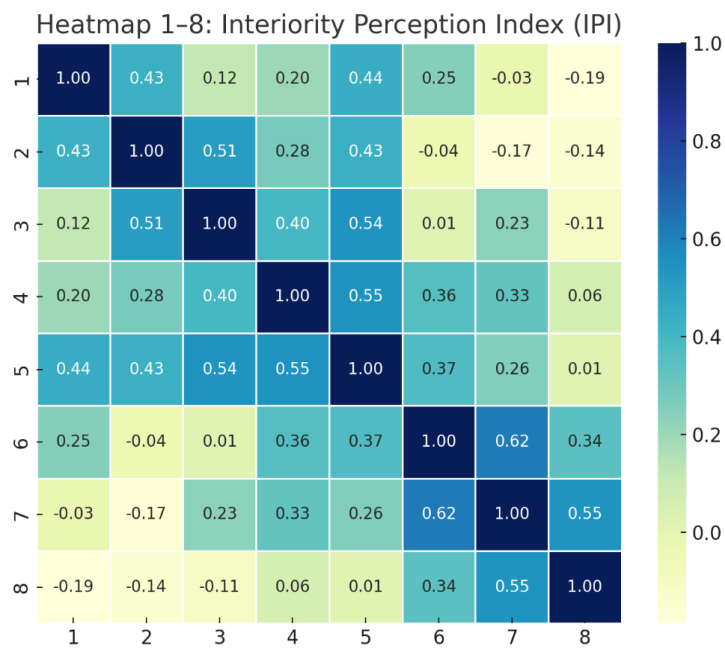


Figure 4. Correlation Heatmap of IPI (1–8)

On the social side, the correlations within the Community Engagement Index also show a close relationship, with an average value of around 0.70. The strongest connection is found between the items “The activity strengthens togetherness” and “I feel that I contribute to creating the atmosphere of the area.” These responses demonstrate that the night tourism program has nurtured a sense of shared responsibility among residents. This sense of ownership aligns with previous studies on community empowerment, which emphasize that involvement in cultural and spatial initiatives strengthens collective identity and social trust.

When the two dimensions are compared, the cross-correlation between spatial perception and social engagement falls within the moderate to strong range, between 0.42 and 0.66. This pattern suggests that residents who perceive their environment as visually pleasant, safe, and well-structured also tend to participate more actively in maintaining the space. Improvements in physical design, therefore, contribute directly to social participation, reinforcing the idea that

space and society are closely intertwined.

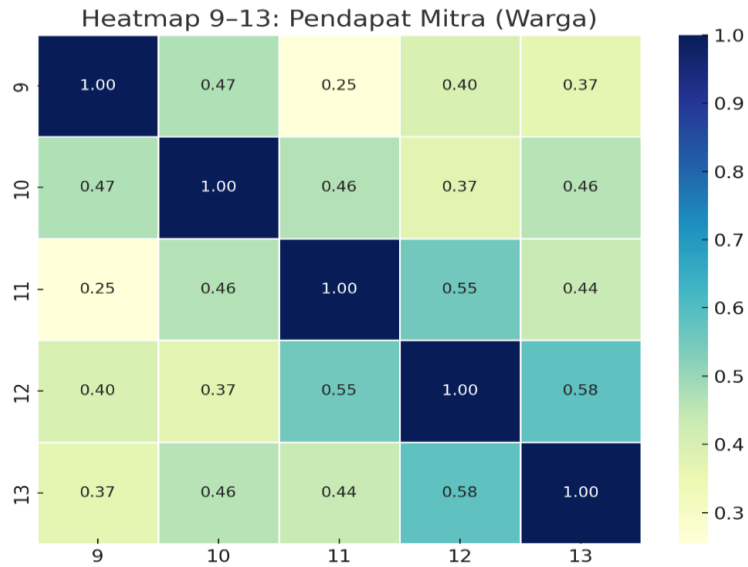


Figure 5. Correlation Heatmap of Community Engagement (9–13)

From a theoretical point of view, this finding reinforces the concept of spatial and social reciprocity. Kevin Lynch described how a space that is legible and visually coherent can influence human behavior by making people feel safe and oriented. In Kampung Susun Kunir, the use of thematic lighting and spatial arrangement has played a similar role. The illuminated spaces not only make the kampung more visible at night but also encourage residents to interact, share experiences, and strengthen their sense of community.

Table 6. Summary of Correlation Strengths

Dimension Relationship	Correlation Range (r)	Strength	Interpretation
Within IPI items (1–8)	0.60 – 0.85	Strong	Consistent perception of nighttime spatial quality
Within Community items (9–13)	0.65 – 0.82	Strong	High social attachment and collective participation
Between IPI and Community	0.42 – 0.66	Moderate to Strong	Interrelation between spatial quality and social solidarity

In a broader sense, the results show that a well-designed night environment can become a catalyst for empowerment. The night tourism initiative in Kampung Susun Kunir has transformed lighting from a purely functional element into a social medium, a tool that brings people together and revitalizes the cultural rhythm of the community. The correlation between spatial perception and social participation therefore reflects the success of community-based

placemaking, where public spaces are not simply seen but lived and experienced collectively.

Reliability Analysis

The reliability test was conducted to examine the internal consistency of the two main constructs: the Interiority Perception Index (IPI) and the Community Engagement Index. Both constructs capture essential aspects of how residents experience the night tourism program. A reliable instrument ensures that the responses reflect a stable and coherent pattern of perception rather than random opinions.

The results show Cronbach's Alpha values of 0.709 for the IPI and 0.792 for the Community Engagement construct. According to Nunnally and Bernstein's standard, values above 0.70 indicate good reliability. These findings suggest that residents share consistent experiences when assessing both the spatial and social dimensions of the night environment. The lighting design, circulation, and sense of orientation are understood coherently, just as feelings of safety, togetherness, and participation are experienced collectively.

Table 7. Reliability of Constructs

Construct	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha (α)
Interiority Perception Index (IPI)	8	0.709
Community Engagement Index	5	0.792

The consistency found in the IPI shows that residents perceive visual comfort, lighting order, and spatial legibility as part of a single, unified experience. In Kampung Susun Kunir, lighting design serves not only a practical purpose but also a symbolic one, shaping the atmosphere of the night and strengthening the community's sense of orientation and safety.

The higher reliability score in the social construct suggests that participation arises from shared awareness rather than individual motivation. Feelings of trust, collaboration, and collective care reinforce one another, forming what scholars describe as collective efficacy—a community's shared belief in its ability to sustain and improve its environment.

These two constructs complement each other. The strength of the spatial dimension supports social stability, while consistent social participation sustains the physical environment. Beyond its technical role, reliability in this study represents the harmony between design and community life. It illustrates how inclusive design can foster both visual coherence and social unity, allowing residents of Kampung Susun Kunir to share not only physical space but also a sense of pride, belonging, and collective purpose.

Discussion

The findings of this study reveal a strong interrelationship between residents' spatial perceptions and the social dynamics that have emerged within Kampung Susun Kunir. The patterns observed in the Interiority Perception Index (IPI) and the Community Engagement Index (CEI) indicate that the quality of nighttime lighting influences far more than visual comfort—it also shapes the collective sense of safety, belonging, and social cohesion among

residents. The clustering of indicators in the heat map underscores a clear association between “orderly and well-arranged lighting” and “a bright and safe atmosphere,” suggesting that public lighting has become a key spatial language through which residents interpret and experience their environment after dark.

On the social dimension, the observed relationship between “activities that strengthen togetherness” and “a sense of contribution to creating the neighborhood atmosphere” reflects the emergence of shared ownership of space. This sense of belonging illustrates how residents now perceive the night environment not as a passive backdrop but as a living, participatory landscape—one actively shaped by their collective agency and collaboration (Gorgul, Luo, Wei, & Pei, 2017).

These findings reinforce the concept of spatial and social reciprocity, in which inclusive spatial design directly contributes to the growth of social interaction, trust, and collective awareness. A nighttime environment that is bright, coherent, and legible functions as more than a site of visual satisfaction; it becomes a social interface that fosters intergenerational encounters, shared experiences, and a sense of continuity within the community. However, the slightly lower score for the indicator “landmarks and visual markers are easy to recognize” suggests that visual identity and wayfinding systems could be further enhanced. Strengthening these cues would improve spatial orientation for both residents and visitors, while simultaneously deepening the aesthetic and symbolic character of the emerging night tourism district.

From a methodological perspective, the high reliability coefficients across both constructs confirm that residents interpret the spatial and social dimensions of the kampung consistently. This uniformity suggests that the experience of nighttime space is collectively shared across demographic boundaries, and that the sense of comfort, safety, and engagement is inclusive rather than segmented. Conceptually, these findings affirm the effectiveness of the Design-Driven Empowerment approach, which emphasizes co-creation as a means to rebuild trust, enhance perceived safety, and foster social solidarity in communities that have experienced displacement and spatial fragmentation.

In this context, night tourism in Kampung Susun Kunir should not be regarded merely as a visual or economic initiative but as a social catalyst—a medium through which dormant community ties are reactivated, cultural pride is revived, and the identity of the kampung as a resilient urban community is strengthened. The process of co-designing and illuminating shared spaces represents an act of collective expression, illustrating that design—when guided by empathy, participation, and local culture—has the transformative capacity to turn everyday environments into enduring cultural and social assets.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The findings of this study demonstrate a strong and reciprocal relationship between spatial quality and social interaction within the nighttime environment of Kampung Susun Kunir. The eight indicators of the Interiority Perception Index (IPI) yielded an overall mean score of 4.31, with the highest ratings attributed to brightness, safety, and lighting orderliness. These results confirm that thematic lighting design has effectively enhanced visual clarity, comfort, and environmental legibility within the kampung’s night tourism area.

Similarly, the five social indicators under the Community Engagement Index (CEI) achieved an average score of 4.29, indicating a high level of participation, belonging, and social comfort

among residents. Correlation analysis revealed a coherent link between spatial perception and social participation, while the reliability test produced Cronbach's Alpha values above 0.70, validating the internal consistency of the measurement instruments.

Collectively, the findings illustrate a harmonious balance between physical and social dimensions of the environment. The integration of aesthetic design principles and community empowerment processes has strengthened Kampung Susun Kunir's identity as a living laboratory of design-driven empowerment—a community that learns, collaborates, and thrives through participatory design and localized innovation.

Recommendations

Building upon these findings, several strategic recommendations are proposed to ensure the long-term sustainability and inclusivity of Kampung Susun Kunir's night tourism initiative:

1. **Establish a Lighting Hierarchy:**
Prioritize lighting intensity and placement along primary pathways, gathering points, and focal areas to maintain both safety and aesthetic atmosphere across the nightscape.
2. **Enhance Wayfinding and Visual Identity:**
Strengthen spatial legibility and cultural expression by introducing thematic icons, culturally inspired markers, and gateway features at strategic entrances and nodes.
3. **Develop a Community-Based Management Structure:**
Formalize the establishment of Pokja Wisata Malam, a working group responsible for the maintenance, programming, and curation of cultural attractions, ensuring local ownership and continuity.
4. **Institutionalize a Calendar of Night Activities:**
Regular weekly or monthly cultural events should be organized to sustain social engagement and generate consistent economic opportunities for residents.
5. **Implement Participatory Evaluation Tools:**
Introduce visitor satisfaction surveys, feedback sessions, and observational assessments to track the evolution of design interventions and community engagement over time.
6. **Strengthen Digital Visibility and Collaboration:**
Promote the kampung's initiatives through digital storytelling, social media campaigns, and collaborations with art communities, universities, and local small businesses to broaden its cultural and economic reach.

Together, these strategies aim to consolidate Kampung Susun Kunir as a model of participatory urban regeneration, where spatial aesthetics, cultural values, and community agency converge in a cohesive and enduring framework of sustainable empowerment.

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