

Arsitektur preventif sebagai strategi berlindung dalam non gated community = Preventive architecture as protection strategy in non gated community

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Abstrak

Mencegah dan bertahan merupakan dua bentuk upaya manusia dalam melindungi diri maupun harta benda yang dimiliki. Begitu pula dengan mereka yang tinggal dalam hunian yang berada di dalam non-gated community. Ketiadaan fasilitas pengamanan yang diberikan oleh kawasan membuat hunian dalam nongated community membutuhkan sebuah desain hunian yang tidak hanya mampu mendukung aktivitas penghuninya, namun juga menghadirkan ruang berlindung dari ancaman tindak kejahatan yang sewaktu-waktu mungkin datang. Berdasarkan sebab-sebab yang mendasari kecenderungan pelaku tindak kejahatan dalam memilih target, didapat lima prinsip desain arsitektur yang berfungsi melindungi penghuni yakni menutup kesempatan terjadinya tindak kejahatan. Kelima prinsip tersebut berupa desain dengan penegasan batas teritori secara jelas (territoriality), desain yang menghadirkan upaya pengawasan (surveillance), desain yang menghadirkan pengontrolan akses (control access), desain yang memberikan kesan positif dan terawat melalui pengelolaan area teritori hunian (image and maintenance), serta lokasi hunian terhadap area disekitarnya (milieu/safe area). Kemudian, dalam menghadirkan desain arsitektur preventif yang tepat guna, dibutuhkan pemahaman mengenai permasalahan/titik kelemahan target, karakter masing-masing prinsip desain, dan kemungkinan terjadinya keterbatasan efektivitas desain terhadap waktu.

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Prevent and survive are the two forms of human's effort to protect themselves and their property. So does with the people who live in unprotected residential area (non-gated community). The absence of security facilities (that provided by a residential area manager) makes the residents need more than a design that able to support resident's activities, but also a design that could protect them from the threat of crime. Based on the causes of criminal's tendency in selecting target, there are five principles of architectural protection strategy which have function to block, to prevent residents from the crime opportunity. The five principles are: design with a clear assertion of territorial boundaries (territoriality), design that supports surveillance activity (surveillance), design that creates control of the access (access control), design that creates a positive, a well-maintained image to an outsider through the territoriality maintenance of the building (image and maintenance), and the residential location from its surrounding (milieu/safe area). Thus, in order to get an effective architectural preventive design, it needs a comprehensive understanding of the problem (the cause that creates crime opportunity), the character of each principle, and the possibility of limited design effectiveness due to the environmental changes over time.