

Pengembalian status SPBU Taman menjadi ruang terbuka hijau di Provinsi DKI Jakarta = The Return of gasoline station park status into green open space in DKI Jakarta Province

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Abstrak

Pembangunan stasiun pengisian bahan bakar umum (SPBU) ditahun 1970-an meningkat dratis karena didukung pemerintah melalui Nota Dinas Gubernur DKI Jaya (DKI Jakarta), sehingga banyak taman (ruang terbuka hijau atau RTH) dialihfungsikan menjadi SPBU. Kini untuk memenuhi target RTH (13,94% RTH berdasarkan RTRW DKI Jakarta 2010), kebijakan tersebut berubah melalui Keputusan Gubernur Nomor 728 tahun 2009 dan Instruksi Gubernur Nomor 75 tahun 2009. Tercatat 27 unit SPBU harus dikembalikan fungsi lahannya.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kesesuaian alihfungsi SPBU-Taman menjadi RTH berdasarkan pendekatan site and situation. Penelitian dibatasi pada SPBU-SPBU yang belum sepenuhnya menjadi RTH. Metode yang digunakan adalah kombinasi metode AHP dan metode rangking. Site untuk variabel rawan banjir, luas dan status SPBU, status tanah. Situation untuk variabel ruang publik lain, ketersediaan SPBU lain, pelayanan SPBU, segmen jalan, dan proporsi ruang terbangun. Analisa penelitian menggunakan analisa deskriptif kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tiga dari lima SPBU sesuai dialihfungsikan menjadi taman (RTH).

.....The construction of public refueling stations (gasoline stations) in 1970 increased drastically due to the government support through a Memorandum Office of the Governor of DKI Jaya (DKI Jakarta), which lead to a number of the park (green open space or RTH) converted into a gasoline station. Now, to meet the target of RTH (13.94% RTH based RTRW DKI Jakarta 2010), the policy was replaced by Decree No. 728 of 2009 and Governor Instruction No. 75 of 2009. It was recorded that land function of 27 gasoline stations unit must be returned.

The aim of this study is to determine the suitability of change of function of gasoline stations-Park with green open space using site and situation based approach. The method used is a combination of AHP and ranking method. Site for flood-prone variable, space of the gasoline station, the status of the land. Situation for variables of other public space, the availability of other gasoline stations, service gasoline stations, road segments, and the proportions of the room built. Analysis of the research used quantitative descriptive analysis. The results showed that three of the five gasoline stations were suitably to be converted into a green open space (RTH).