

Penerapan Konsep Walkability Menuju Kota Ramah Pejalan Kaki dan Berkelanjutan (Studi di Area Stasiun Bogor dan Terminal Baranangsiang) = Walkability Concept Implementation Towards Walkable City and Sustainable City (Study in Bogor Station and Baranangsiang Terminal Area)

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Abstrak

Walkability didefinisikan sebagai sejauh mana karakteristik lingkungan binaan dan penggunaan lahan mampu mendukung dan mendorong kegiatan berjalan kaki dengan menyediakan kenyamanan dan keamanan pejalan kaki, menghubungkan penduduk dengan berbagai tujuan dalam waktu dan usaha yang layak. Area Stasiun Bogor dan Terminal Baranangsiang adalah dua kawasan prioritas pengembangan di Kota Bogor yang memiliki karakteristik lingkungan lereng yang datar dan bergelombang. Masalah penelitian adalah tingginya ketergantungan pada kendaraan pribadi bermotor pada area tersebut. Tujuan penelitian adalah menganalisis kondisi jalur pejalan kaki (lingkungan binaan) di Kota Bogor, menganalisis perilaku perjalanan masyarakat Kota Bogor, menganalisis hubungan lingkungan binaan dan perilaku perjalanan masyarakat Kota Bogor, menyusun desain spasial lingkungan binaan untuk mewujudkan ramah pejalan kaki dan kota yang berkelanjutan. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode gabungan berupa analisis deskriptif, analisis statistik, analisis spasial, dan metode PEQI (Pedestrian Environment Quality Index) untuk menilai kualitas trotoar. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kualitas trotoar di wilayah penelitian terdiri dari empat subsegmen kualitas tinggi, sebelas subsegmen kualitas rata-rata, lima subsegmen kualitas minimal, dan satu subsegmen kualitas buruk. Tujuan berjalan kaki masyarakat Kota Bogor didominasi oleh tujuan rekreasional. Terdapat hubungan antara variabel kualitas fisik lingkungan binaan dan perilaku perjalanan masyarakat. Untuk dapat mewujudkan kota yang ramah pejalan kaki dan berkelanjutan, perlu memperhatikan kondisi fisik lingkungan dengan memperhatikan aksesibilitas, kenyamanan, keamanan, dan keselamatan dari jalur dan fasilitas pejalan kaki. Kesimpulan penting untuk mempertimbangkan aspek aksesibilitas, kenyamanan, keamanan, dan keselamatan pejalan kaki untuk mewujudkan kota yang ramah pejalan kaki dan berkelanjutan.

.....Walkability is a concept denoting the capacity of the built environment and land use attributes to facilitate and promote pedestrian activities through the provision of comfort and safety, as well as efficient connections between residents and diverse destinations. This study focuses on the areas of Stasiun Bogor and Terminal Baranangsiang in Bogor City, which have distinctive features of both flat and undulating slopes. The problem investigated herein pertains to the considerable reliance on private motor vehicles within these areas. The primary research objectives encompass an analysis of the pedestrian pathway conditions in Bogor City, an examination of the travel behavior of its residents, an exploration of the interrelation between the built environment and travel behavior of the residents, and the formulation of spatial designs aimed at promoting walkable and sustainable city. To achieve these objectives, a comprehensive approach was adopted, incorporating various methodological tools such as descriptive analysis, statistical analysis, spatial analysis, and the application of Pedestrian Environment Quality Index (PEQI) to evaluate pedestrian pathway quality. The research findings reveal that the study area's pedestrian pathways can be categorized into four segments with high-quality attributes, eleven segments with average

quality, five segments with minimal quality, and one segment characterized by poor quality. The analysis of the walking purposes of Bogor City residents indicates a predominant focus on recreational activities. Additionally, a strong correlation exists between the physical quality variables of the built environment and the travel behavior associated with pedestrian mobility. Consequently, promoting a walkable and sustainable city necessitates a comprehensive consideration of the physical attributes of the environment, encompassing elements of accessibility, comfort, safety, and security of pedestrian pathways and facilities. In conclusion, the integration of various elements, including accessibility, comfort, safety, and security of pedestrians, is essential in achieving a walkable and sustainable city.