
The Potential Of Land Use Objects In The Area Of Sanur Kaja Village As A Tourist Attraction

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Abstract

Green Open Space (RTH) has many functions besides ecological functions as the lungs of regions. Denpasar has at least 1,091.07 Ha of RTH where not all of its potential is utilized optimally for example the RTH in Sanur Kaja Village. The current condition in the green lane area or Green Open Space (RTH) in Sanur Kaja Village is that the green belt area is not organized due to lack of attention and lack of knowledge about the green line. Many semi-permanent buildings can be seen standing irregularly in the green open space on the deeper side of the area. Apart from semi-permanent buildings, there are also many buildings designated for residential houses and other business places such as shops, cafes or restaurants, and so on. The Village Topography, especially in the area of Jl. Hangtuah and Jl. Sedap Malam is a lowland area with an altitude of 0-7 meters ASL with the use of land as a RTH covering an area of approximately 39.4311 hectares following the RTRW document for Denpasar from the year 2011-2031. From the data collection using satellite imagery and field measurements, it was found that there were violations related to the construction of buildings with residential and business designations. The recorded violations cover an area of 11.6529 hectares, leaving approximately 27.7782 hectares of existing RTH that must be saved by carrying out development to later be transformed into a tourist attraction.

Kata kunci: Green Open Space, Ecotourism, Sanur Kaja Village, spatial violation

1. Introduction

The significant increase in population has made urban areas denser, resulting in a greater need for building land (Hidayani dan Warsono, 2017). Denpasar is a city with a heritage concept in the management of its tourism sector. Spatial planning and the physical form of the area are formed from the results of developments that have occurred before and are influenced by various factors where one of the factors is the development of ecotourism which combines 3 important components, namely nature conservation, increasing awareness of the environment, and empowering the surrounding community where the three can reflect the local wisdom of the region. In addition to the Subak Sembung Ecotourism object and Kertalangu Cultural Village, there are other potential tourist attractions as ecotourism destinations that have not been explored in Denpasar City, one of which is the green open space (RTH) along Hang Tuah and Sedap Malam streets located in Sanur Kaja Village.

Green open space (RTH) or The Green Lane itself is a stretch of open land without buildings having a certain size, shape, and geographic boundary with any tenure status, in which there are perennial woody plants, with trees as the main characteristic plants and other plants (shrubs, shrubs, grasses, and other ground cover plants) as complementary plants, as well as other objects which are also complementary and supporting the functions of the relevant RTH (Wuri Setiani, dkk., 2017), so that if the violations that occur are ignored, it is certain that the green lane area will disappear along with the loss of the potential of this space to become a tourist attraction. RTH has an important role in providing freedom of movement for its users because city activities and developments are increasingly developing following the demands and needs of the people who live in it (Krisnawati, 2009).

The current condition in the green lane area or Green Open Space (RTH) in Sanur Kaja Village is that the green belt area is not organized due to lack of attention and lack of knowledge about the green line. Many semi-permanent buildings can be seen standing irregularly in the green open space on the deeper side of the area. Apart from semi-permanent buildings, there are also many buildings designated for residential houses and other business places such as shops, cafes or restaurants, and so on. In the area there are also many stalls selling various types of plants and the area is also known for its centralization for botanical cultivation. Making the area with this potentially vulnerable to spatial violations so that it is currently used as a location for a plant trade business and at some point changed its function as a residence or other business sector. Its existence as a space with an ecological function makes RTH one of the land functions that is often sacrificed in building and developing a city (Putri, 2010).

From these fundamental problems, the community service team is moved to map the existing RTHK and mapping the spatial violations that occur in the area as a basis for education and provision of the importance of an RTHK as well as providing an overview of the potential of the space in the future can be used as a design basis development master plan to be able to provide a value of tourist attraction in the space.



Figure 1. Illustration of RTH in Sanur Kaja Village on Jl. Hang Tuah - Jl. Tuberose Based on RTRW for Denpasar City 2011-2031

The problems that were explored from the partners were :

1. Lack of understanding of the importance of green open space for ecosystem balance.
2. Lack of graphic information on the existing green open space so that the supervision of its condition is very minimal
3. There is a violation of the use of RTH and there is no graphic information that shows the distribution of the violation
4. The absence of a development plan to preserve the existence of green open space while helping the economic and social sectors in Sanur Kaja Village and the surrounding community in general





Figure 2. Illustration of Spatial Violations that Occur in RTH Sanur Kaja Village

From these basic problems, the service team formulated several solutions which are expected to be able to solve these problems, including:

1. A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was held to discuss understanding related to green open space
2. The creation of an infographic similar to the distribution map of the existing RTHK and the percentage of violations, especially in the area of Jalan Hang Tuah and Jalan Sedap Malam so it is hoped that in the future it will be able to assist in monitoring the preservation of green lanes
3. An overview of the development of the Village RTHK area is made which can be used as a reference for future regional development.

2. Method

To achieve the goals that have been formulated, the implementation of this community service is carried out in several steps using qualitative methods with the following steps.

2.1. Problems Identification

At this stage, problems were identified by conducting a survey of the community, government and customary officials in Sanur Kaja Village to explore existing problems related to green open space in the village. At this stage, the community participates in filling out questionnaires distributed, where the questions include individual understanding of green open space, individual knowledge of the boundaries of green open space around it, as well as existing conditions of green open space at this time, expectations about future green open space development, as well as surrounding issues. which causes many spatial violations that occur in RTH.

Furthermore, a boundary survey was carried out using the land measurement method with the help of aerial and satellite imagery. At this stage of collecting field technical data, the community and village officials participated by showing the boundaries and escorting the field technical survey team to carry out tracing boundaries and aerial imagery in the Sanur Kaja Village area, especially Jalan Hang Tuah and Jalan Sedap Malam.

2.2. Data Analysis

At this stage, the boundary survey data are analyzed and compared with the RTRW Map for Denpasar City 2011-2031 to compare the existing areas. From this analysis, it will be possible to obtain the area of the green open space existing along with the area and types of violations that exist in the green open space. By knowing the remaining area of green open space, then an overview of the development of the area can be planned.

2.3. Community Partnership Program Sustainability

After the existing conditions have been mapped, from the number of violations that have occurred to the remaining green open space that is still in Sanur Kaja Village, especially on Jalan Hang Tuah and Sedap Malam, of course the map can be used as a new reference in the process of monitoring the condition of green open space in the future and by providing an overview of the development plan. In the future, green open space is based on the latest green open space conditions, for the next time the community needs assistance in the detailed engineering design (DED) planning process as well as proposing green open space development to related government agencies.

3. Result and Discussion

After the understanding survey with the questionnaire was completed, the Team together with local village officials descended on the field to take measurements and land surveying to record data on the administrative boundaries of the Sanur Kaja Village. Then the data is translated first so that it becomes a basic reference frame for data retrieval through aerial and satellite imagery.



Figure 3. Boundary Survey Activities with the help of Total Station tools

After taking the initial field data in the form of territorial boundaries and super-imposing using the RTRW data for Denpasar City 2011-2031, the remaining green open space in Sanur Kaja Village, especially on Jalan Hang Tuah and Sedap Malam, is around 27.7782 hectares as shown in figure 4.

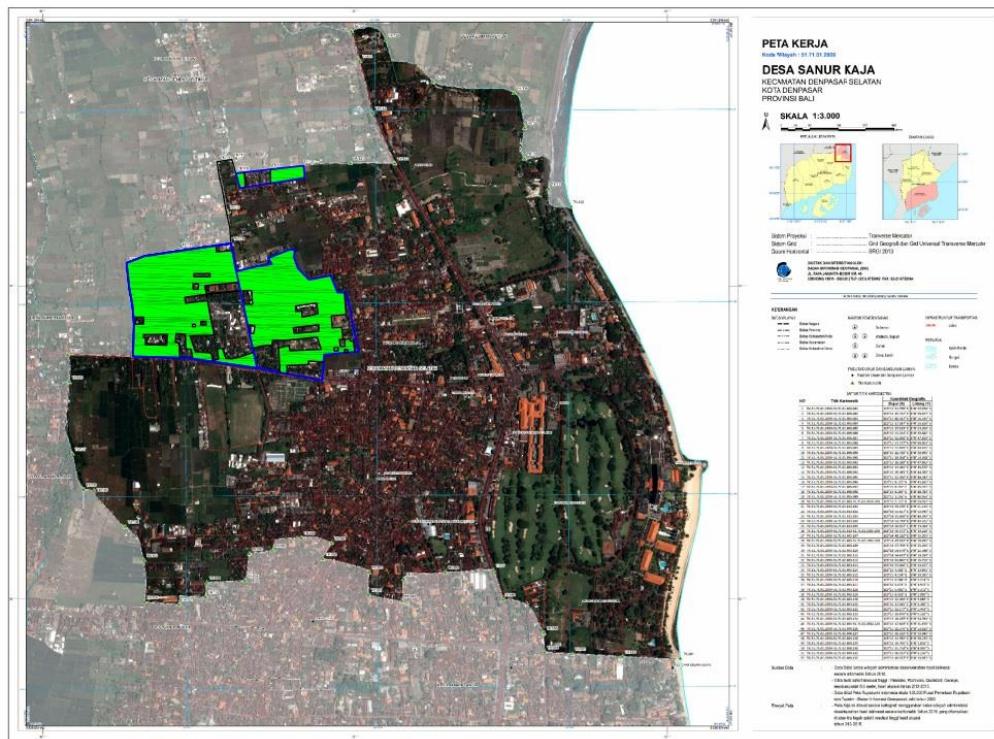


Figure 4. RTH existing Desa Sanur Kaja Jl. Hang Tuah – Jl. Sedap Malam

From Figure 4, it is known that the area with bright green color is the existing green open space in Sanur Kaja Village Jl. Hang Tuah - Jl. Sedap Malam which must be preserved so as not to be damaged by illegal developments that violate the spatial function of the green open space.

4. Conclusion

The conclusions that can be drawn from the implementation of this community service activity are:

1. With the increase in public knowledge regarding the importance of RTH for the balance of the existing ecosystem, it is hoped that awareness will arise to jointly protect the existence of RTH itself.
2. With the addition of an infographic in the form of a map of the latest RTH conditions, as well as existing violations, village officials and the community are able to jointly monitor and maintain orderly use of the space around the green open space so that spatial violations can be anticipated later.
3. With the existence of an overview of the green open space development plan, it is hoped that it can help Sanur Kaja Village maintain the existence of RTH and bring more positive things that can help both communities and villages in the economic and social sectors.

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