SUMMARY

FEBRIANA WIDIASTUTI. An Analysis of Greenery Open Space (GOS) and Its Adequacy Based on Population in the Bekasi City. Supervised by SANTUN R.P SITORUS and DYAH RETNO PANUJU.

Greenery Open Space (RTH) is a major element of urban spatial structure. It should exist among buildings as a buffer of the environment. Government in Indonesia generally have difficulties to increase the greenery open space and they just try to maintaining the area, even the acreage target in some cities is reduced. Bekasi City is part of the Jabodetabek area which develop rapidly. As a fast developing city, built up area such as housing, offices, and industrial occupied the land. The purpose of this study are 1) to determine the change rate of greenery open space and its adequacy based on population of Bekasi City, 2) to examine the rate of population growth and development of urban areas in Bekasi City, 3) to understand factors affecting the changes of greenery open space in Bekasi City, 4) to identify potential area for greenery open space area expansion and to analyze its adequacy based on population, and 5) to formulate efforts increasing the green open space area in Bekasi City.

In the period 2003 to 2010, greenery open space decreased slightly in Bekasi City. It was characterized by negative rate at -2% per annum. The population of Bekasi City increased continually with average growth at 3.8% and average density growth at 4% annually. Hierarchy of Bekasi City in 2003 and 2006 was shifting in structure. It was characterized by increasing of hierarchy 2 and decreasing of hierarchy 3. Greenery open space was converted significantly in hierarchy 1 and the largest change was taken place in hierarchy 3. In 2010, Bekasi City can not fulfill minimum acreage of greenery open space based on population. The existing of green open space in 2010 is 2547.59 ha, but the greenery open space required is 4672.98 ha. Potential area to expand greenery open space are vacant land (541,686 ha). Nonetheless, it is not sufficient. Factors that affecting the change of greenery open space were distance to the district, initial greenery open space area (in 2003), distance to social facilities, growth of built up land, vacant land area in 2003, distance to educational facilities, and increasing economic facilities. The efforts to enlarge greenery open space area can be, 1) optimizing the performance of greenery open space management with explicit coordination, 2) increasing cooperation between government and third-parties, 3) optimizing the Southern of Bekasi City which is potential for greenery open space enlargement and optimizing the Northern area with vertical development, 4) taking strict policy about occupation of illegal settlements, 5) optimizing the cooperation with third parties to increase the funds to develop RTH, 6) developing vertical greenery to increase greenery open space, empowering local communities to maintain greenery open space, 8) optimizing incentive and disincentives program, 9) optimizing the area around city utilities system for greenery open space, 10) optimizing RTRW functions as a reference control for RTH, 11) optimizing control of development activities, 12) formulating special budget for RTH.

Keywords : Greenery Open Space, Conversion, Population.