

THE TYPOLOGY OF PERI – URBAN LAND – USE IN ULEE LHEUE BANDA ACEH CITY

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Submit 7 January 2021; Revision 12 March 2021; Online 25 March 2021

ABSTRACT

The suburban area is known as the peri-urban area which is a zone in which there is a mixture of rural and urban land structures. The development of peri-urban areas in Indonesia has spread to almost all cities, which are generally large cities. Urban areas that are not able to balance the needs for residential or commercial space will always take up space in the suburban areas, this is also the case in the Peri Urban Ulee Lheue area of Banda Aceh City. The purpose of this study is to identify how the typology of using land in peri urban areas in Ulee Lheue is to know what typology of land use is happening and how a government program has transformed Ulee Lheue as a strategic location for developing tourism areas and public spaces. The method used in this research is direct field observation method or survey and literature study both theory and supporting documents in the research which then performs data analysis by interpreting the data obtained on the basis of the prevailing theory and policies. The results of this study identify that the typology of land use in peri urban areas in Ulee Lheue is dominated by commercial areas and there are unplanned or informal settlements, besides this research is expected to be able to provide knowledge about the typology of land use in a peri urban area.

Keywords: *peri urban, public space, typology*

INTRODUCTION

Every city will always experience its development from time to time, its development, from all aspects from the political, social, cultural, technological, economic and physical aspects of the city such as facilities and infrastructure. The development of these aspects, accompanied by an increase in population, has resulted in an increase in population activities in a city and the activities of city residents automatically increase the need for large urban spaces as well. Urban areas that are not able to balance the needs of residential and commercial space will always take up space in suburban areas [1]. The movement of population from the city center to the suburbs decreases the environmental quality of the living areas in the city center and increases the standard of living of the population. Apart from being based on the comfort factor in the place of residence, the land price factor also affects the growth of the area to the periphery.

The sub urban area is known as the peri urban area which is a zone in which there is a mixture of rural land structures and urban lands. The peri-urban area is a zone of transitional land use, shifting social characteristics and shifting demographic characteristics [2]. The development of peri-urban areas in Indonesia has spread to almost all cities, which are generally large cities and one of them is the city of Banda Aceh. In the national urban system, the city of Banda Aceh is designated as the Regional Activity Center as stated in the National Spatial Plan which has been stipulated as Government Regulation No. 26/2008, which was compiled based on Law No. 26/2007. which underlies the formulation of the goals, policies and spatial planning strategies of Banda Aceh for the next 20 years, the Banda Aceh City hierarchy is proposed to be promoted and designated as the National Activity Center. Thus, Ulee Lheue, which is one of the coastal areas located in Meuraxa sub-district, Banda Aceh city, Aceh province, is included as one of the strategic locations for developing tourism areas and public spaces [3].

One of the peri-urban areas in Banda Aceh is Ulee Lheue, which is located at the western end of the city of Banda Aceh and directly adjacent to the Indian Ocean, the Ulee Lheue area itself is one of the worst-hit areas and was destroyed during the tsunami on December 26, 2004. the Aceh tsunami as a global extreme event is a natural event of the earth process which is estimated to repeat 150 - 400 years, is a form of disaster caused by the earthquake due to the collision of the movement of the Eurasian and Australian plates in the Indian Ocean [4]. Its position adjacent to the sea was the main factor that caused the area to be destroyed and the buildings flattened to the ground and fishing boats landed and of course the casualties of approximately 167,000 people and less than 500,000 people lost their homes. Post-Tsunami, the reconstruction and rehabilitation process of the Ulee Lheue area did not have a new spatial plan reference so that many buildings stood back in their previous locations where these locations were identified as prone to tsunami disasters. Although in 2007 a Detailed Urban Spatial Plan for the City of Banda Aceh was published, these buildings have been up to the present.

After the tsunami disaster, especially in Banda Aceh City, the existing conditions that occurred in the Ulee Lheue area changed completely, there was an uneven change in land use and on the other hand the emergence of commercial government buildings which of course will affect the characteristics of the area. Based on the conditions of the Ulee Lheue area, this study aims to identify how the typology of land use in the peri-urban area in Ulee Lheue so that the typology of land use in Ulee Lheue can be seen and how it relates to government programs that have designated Ulee Lheue as a strategic location for the development of tourism and space areas. public. In addition, this research is expected to be able to provide knowledge about the typology of land use in peri-urban areas in Ulee Lheue, Banda Aceh City and can also be taken into consideration in determining policies for development programs in the Ulee Lheue area.

METHODS

To solve the research problem of land use typology in the peri-urban area in Ulee Lheue, Banda Aceh City, direct field observation methods or surveys and literature studies can be used either theory or supporting documents in this study in the form of maps, pictures, photos, letters. news and so on. Therefore, the appropriate type of research is to use a qualitative descriptive method by describing situations and conditions or phenomena more deeply [5], in the existing urban area of Ulee Lheue and analyzing it based on theories related to research.

The data collection method in this study is based on the following variables: (1) Analyzing the existing conditions of the peri-urban Ulee Lheue area, it is necessary (a) The RTRW map of the Ulee Lheue area is collected by means of an agency survey such as visiting related agencies or accessing the official e-platform. , (b) 2 Dimensional satellite images or photos of the urban area of Ulee Lheue collected by using Google Earth and Google Maps software; (2) Identifying the typology of land use in the peri-urban area in Ulee Lheue, (a) photos or pictures of existing conditions and information about the peri-urban area of Ulee Lheue are collected by conducting direct observations in the field, shooting documentation and also interviews with resource persons. The selected.

In analyzing problems in the typology of land use in peri urban areas in Ulee Lheue, researchers generally interpreted the data obtained which were then linked to theoretical or policy foundations. Data analysis is basically a process of simplifying data into a form that is easier to read and interpret. After the data is analyzed and simpler information is obtained, the results are interpreted to look for broader meaning and implications of the research results [6]. The data analysis methods in this study are as follows: (1) Analyzing the data that has been collected regarding the existing conditions of the peri-urban Ulee Lheue area based on theoretical and policy foundations in the area; (2) Analyze the data that has been collected regarding the typology of land use in the peri-urban area in Ulee

Lheue based on the theoretical and policy foundations that apply in the area.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The location of this research is in the Ulee Lheue area, Meuraxa District, the western seaside area of Banda Aceh City, with an area of 67.5 hectares and a population of 775 people [7]. Geographical location includes the north and west bordering the Indian Ocean, east by Gampong Deah Glumpang, in the south by Gampong Pie. Ulee Lheue is also a tourism development area and public space based on the decision of the Banda Aceh city government in RTRW 2029 and makes the Ulee Lheue area a strategic area for the development of the Banda Aceh City Tsunami Tourism area [8].

The development of the city of Banda Aceh which has limited land in the end forced the growth of development towards the peri-urban area of Ulee Lheue which urged changes in land functions which were previously characterized by the rural sector and with a range of development only to a certain extent, finally making this area experience a transition from village to city. . The beginning of the rebuilding of the Ulee Lheue area occurred after the tsunami hit, the area again grew and developed very rapidly. The typology of land use in the peri-urban area of Ulee Lheue itself has its respective categories when viewed from the land designation of the area.

Basically, typology will classify the type of an object that has its own characteristics or its own characteristics, classify the object as a model through an analysis of the similarity of form, function and structure. In addition, typology serves to classify and categorize so as to produce a new type of grouping which at the same time can be seen its diversity and uniformity [9]. Land use in the peri urban area of Ulee Lheue consists of several categories which can be seen in Picture 1 below.



Picture 1. Study of Land Use Patterns in the Ulee Lheue Peri Urban Area (Source : Google Maps)

In Picture 1, in the commercial growth area, there are several points of public space that serve as recreational areas for people from both Banda Aceh and outside Banda Aceh City. Public space itself is a place or space that is formed because of the need for a place to meet or communicate and basically this public space is also a place that can accommodate certain activities of humans both individually and in groups of individuals [10].

On the other hand, there are unplanned settlement areas, these settlements arise because of the need for housing that continues to grow as well as financial influences such as the high market value of formal real estate which affects the growth of unplanned settlements [11] and the most prominent characteristics of unplanned settlements. planned is the low quality of houses that do not have adequate infrastructure and social facilities [12]. Furthermore, in Picture 2, we can see in more detail the points of commercial areas and buildings in the peri-urban area of Ulee Lheue.



Picture 2. Identification of Commercial Areas of Land Use in the peri-urban area of Ulee Lheue
Source : Google Maps



Picture 3. Study of Human Activity Patterns on Buildings and Public Spaces Ulee Lheue
Source : Google Maps

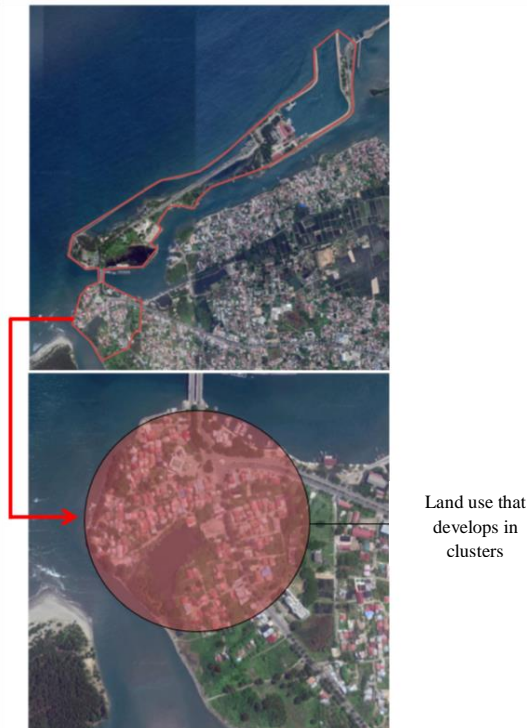
Development and growth factors that work in a city can develop and grow the city in a certain direction and there are three main factors that greatly influence the pattern of urban development and growth [13]: (1) Human factors, which involve aspects of population development. city either by birth or because of migration to the city. Aspects of workforce development, development of social status and development of knowledge and technology capabilities; (2) Human Activity Factors, namely concerning aspects of work activities, functional activities, urban economic activities and wider regional relations activities; (3) Movement Pattern Factors, namely as a result of developments caused by the two factors of population development accompanied by the development of the function of their activities will require a pattern of communication between these activity centers.

The peri-urban area of Ulee Lheue itself has a land use pattern dominated by commercial buildings and public spaces, which means that human activity factors in the form of work activities, functional activities and urban economic activities in the area occur very rapidly. This is also due to the position of the peri-urban area of Ulee Lheue close to the center of Banda Aceh City. Picture 3 shows the point level of the activity pattern of human movement towards commercial buildings and public spaces in Ulee Lheue.

In picture 3, the existence of the Ulee Lheue Ferry port has always existed and operated long before the tsunami hit Aceh, this port was very influential for the city of Sabang as a means of economic distribution for the city, besides this port also serves regional, national and even passenger shipping. international [14].

In addition, the residential growth area of Ulee Lheue is an old settlement area that grew and developed again after the Tsunami overflowed in Aceh. However, the growth of population settlements was not planned, especially since the area becomes a vulnerable area if the tsunami hit again, this happened because when the community rebuilt their houses, the Banda Aceh City government did not yet have a City Spatial Planning map.

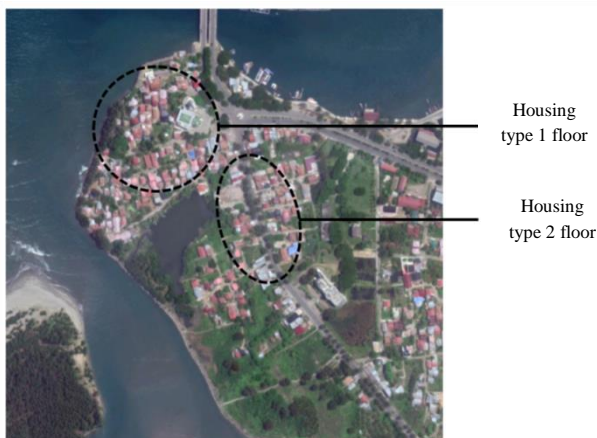
In line with the increase in population and activities, the need for urban space is increasing, with the limited space in the city, the increased space requirements for housing and urban economic activities take up space extending outward, even to the outskirts of the city. This spreading phenomenon or spreading of the city area is known as invasion and the process of spreading its physical features to the outside is known as urban sprawl [15]. The residential growth area of Ulee Lheue can be seen in picture 4.



Land use that develops in clusters

Picture 4. Study of Land Use Patterns in Buildings in the Ulee Lheue Urban Fairy Area
(Source : Google Maps)

In picture 4, in the area of population growth, land use is developing in a cluster manner, where the buildings in this area are houses for the 2004 tsunami disaster, in general the houses are identified as having the same shape and color characteristics, although there are several houses that have modified. The house buildings are also divided into two types of buildings, namely a 1-story building and a 2-storey building. In picture 5, you can see the distribution of the houses.



Picture 5. Study of Clustered Land Use Patterns in the Peri Urban Area of Ulee Lheue

Source : Google Maps

Basically, the cluster pattern tends to appear with spaces that are not the same size or different, such as shapes and functions that are not the same but are related to one another. Because the pattern does not originate from a rigid geometric concept, this cluster pattern is flexible and can accept growth and change directly without affecting its character. In picture 6, you can see the shape of the buildings in residential areas in the peri-urban area of Ulee Lheue.



Picture 6. Forms and Types of Houses in the Ulee Lheue Urban Fairy Area
Source : Google Maps

CONCLUSION

The peri-urban area of Ulee Lheue when referring to the Banda Aceh City government regulation regarding the Banda Aceh City Spatial Plan 2009-2029, the Ulee Lheue area is the designation of the Tsunami Tourism Area and Public Space, Typology of land use in the peri-urban area of Ulee Lheue is also

dominated by commercial government buildings and public areas as well as many tourist attractions, this is a program of the City of Banda Aceh itself to improve its tourism industry sector. In addition there is a growth in population settlements that are not planned by the Banda Aceh City government, this is because when the community rebuilt their

settlements after the 2004 tsunami disaster, the government did not yet have a map of the Banda Aceh City Spatial Planning, so the settlement was born with the pattern of land use has developed in a cluster up to now.

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