

KONDISI FISIK RUANG PADAT (DESA GEULANGGANG GAMPONG, KEC. KOTA JUANG, KAB. BIREUEN)

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ABSTRAK

Perkembangan permukiman yang berlangsung secara organik seringkali menimbulkan permasalahan berupa tingginya kepadatan bangunan, keterbatasan sirkulasi, serta minimnya ketersediaan ruang terbuka publik. Kondisi tersebut tidak hanya memengaruhi kualitas fisik lingkungan, tetapi juga berdampak pada persepsi dan kenyamanan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara kondisi fisik ruang permukiman dengan tanggapan masyarakat di Desa Geulanggang Gampong, Kecamatan Kota Juang, Kabupaten Bireuen. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *mixed methods* dengan mengombinasikan metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Data kuantitatif diperoleh melalui pengukuran langsung terhadap kondisi fisik lingkungan, meliputi kepadatan bangunan, jarak antar bangunan, lebar jalan, serta ketersediaan ruang terbuka. Sementara itu, data kualitatif diperoleh melalui penyebaran kuesioner kepada 50 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* dan tersebar di empat dusun, yaitu Cureh Timur, Cureh Barat, BTN Kupula Indah, dan Cureh Selatan. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif serta diperkuat dengan teknik triangulasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kondisi fisik permukiman didominasi oleh kepadatan bangunan sedang hingga tinggi, dengan jarak antar bangunan yang relatif sempit dan lebar jalan yang terbatas. Ketersediaan ruang terbuka publik juga masih tergolong kurang memadai. Tanggapan masyarakat menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden menilai kondisi lingkungan berada pada kategori cukup padat, cukup lebar, dan cukup tersedia, meskipun masih terdapat keterbatasan dalam aspek kenyamanan dan aksesibilitas. Hasil triangulasi menunjukkan adanya kesesuaian antara kondisi fisik dan persepsi masyarakat, yang menegaskan bahwa kepadatan bangunan dan keterbatasan ruang berpengaruh terhadap mobilitas, kenyamanan, serta aktivitas sosial masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Permukiman Padat, Kondisi Fisik Ruang, Tanggapan Masyarakat, Mixed Methods, Ruang Publik.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF DENSE SPATIAL AREAS
(GEULANGGANG GAMPONG VILLAGE, KOTA JUANG
DISTRICT, BIREUEN REGENCY)**

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ABSTRACT

The organic development of residential areas often leads to various problems, such as high building density, limited circulation, and inadequate availability of public open spaces. These conditions not only affect the physical quality of the environment but also influence community perceptions and overall comfort. This study aims to analyze the relationship between the physical conditions of residential spaces and community responses in Geulanggong Gampong Village, Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency. This research employs a mixed methods approach by combining quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative data were obtained through direct measurements of physical environmental conditions, including building density, building spacing, road width, and the availability of open spaces. Meanwhile, qualitative data were collected through questionnaires distributed to 50 respondents selected using purposive sampling, covering four hamlets: Cureh Timur, Cureh Barat, BTN Kupula Indah, and Cureh Selatan. Data were analyzed descriptively and strengthened through triangulation techniques. The results indicate that the physical condition of the settlement is dominated by moderate to high building density, relatively narrow building spacing, and limited road width. The availability of public open spaces is also considered insufficient. Community responses show that most respondents perceive the environment as moderately dense, sufficiently accessible, and fairly adequate, although limitations in comfort and accessibility still exist. The triangulation results reveal a consistency between physical conditions and community perceptions, confirming that building density and spatial limitations significantly influence mobility, comfort, and social activities within the settlement.

Keywords: *Dense Settlements, Physical Spatial Conditions, Community Perception, Mixed Methods, Public Space*