

DISTRIBUSI SPASIAL KERENTANAN RUMAH TERHADAP LONGSOR DI SEBAGIAN KALURAHAN SRIMULYO, KAPANEWON PIYUNGAN

Oleh

Fashabilla Alfi

19/445017/GE/09124

INTISARI

Kalurahan Srimulyo terletak di Kapanewon Piyungan, Kabupaten Bantul, Provinsi D.I. Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini mengambil wilayah kajian yaitu sebagian Kalurahan Srimulyo dengan luas 4,18 km² atau 418,430 ha. Sebesar 50,93% luas daerahnya berupa tegalan, 17,66% berupa kebun campuran, dan 11,14% berupa permukiman. Wilayah kajian memiliki kemiringan lereng 15 – 25% (agak terjal) hingga tingkat kemiringan >45% (sangat terjal). Wilayah kajian didominasi oleh topografi berbukit serta kemiringan yang sebagian terjal. Kondisi topografi dan kemiringan ini dapat menyebabkan kejadian longsor.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui kerentanan bangunan rumah terhadap longsor di sebagian Kalurahan Srimulyo. Setelah diketahui kerentanan bangunan rumah yaitu aman dan rentan, kemudian rumah yang rentan dibedakan menjadi kategori rentan longsor dan rentan tertimbun longsor. Pada rumah yang rentan dilakukan pengamatan dan survei berdasarkan material rumah dan lereng disekitar rumah. Rumah yang terletak di pucuk lereng diartikan rentan longsor, sedangkan rumah yang rentan tertimbun longsor terletak sejajar dengan bagian bawah lereng. Aspek yang dinilai pada lereng yaitu tinggi objek (HT), jarak horizontal (HD), sudut inklinasi (INC). Kemudian pada kondisi tertimbun longsor dilakukan pembagian kelas rendah, sedang, dan tinggi.

Terdapat 1.361 unit rumah di sebagian Kalurahan Srimulyo, yaitu 139 unit rumah termasuk dalam kategori rumah rentan dan 1.222 unit rumah termasuk dalam kategori aman. Rumah dengan kategori aman memiliki pondasi yang kokoh dan jarak dari lereng yang jauh atau tidak ada lereng di sekitar rumah. Sedangkan pada rumah dengan kategori rentan memiliki pondasi rumah yang mudah rapuh serta jarak dari lereng yang berdekatan dengan rumah.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, sebanyak 127 unit rumah memiliki kondisi rentan tertimbun longsor namun aman mengalami longsor, kerentanan tersebut terbagi menjadi 76 rumah kelas tinggi, 43 kelas sedang, dan 8 kelas rendah. Kondisi rumah rentan longsor sebanyak 4 rumah, 8 rumah memiliki kondisi rentan tertimbun longsor dan rentan longsor.

Kata kunci: Longsor, Tertimbun, Rumah, Kemiringan, Jarak

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF VULNERABLE BUILDING TOWARDS LANDSLIDES IN PARTS OF SRIMULYO, PIYUNGAN DISTRICT

by

Fashabilla Alfi

19/445017/GE/09124

ABSTRACT

Srimulyo is located in Piyungan District, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Province. This research took the study area, which is part of Srimulyo with an area of 4,18 km² or 418,430 ha. 50,93% of the area is moorland, 17,66% is mixed gardens, and 11,14% is residential. The study area has a slope of 15-25% (moderately steep) to >45% (very steep). The study area is dominated by hilly topography and partly steep slopes. These topographic conditions and slopes can cause landslides.

This study aims to determine the vulnerability of house buildings towards landslides in part of Srimulyo. After knowing the vulnerability of buliding, namely vulnerable category, then vulnerable houses were categorized as lanslide vulnerable and buried by landslide vulnerable. Vulnerable building were observed and surveyed based on the materials of the building and the slope around the building. Building which located at the top of the slope are defined as vulnerable to landslide, while vulnerable buried by landslide are located alongside on the ground of slope. The aspects assessed on the slope are slope height (HT), horizontal length with the building (HD), inclination edge (INC). Then on the condition of vulnerable buried by landslide divided into low, medium, and high grade.

There are 1,361 buildings in parts of Srimulyo, with 139 buildings categorized as vulnerable and 1,222 building categorized as secure. Buildings in the secure category have solid foundations and a long distance from the slope or no slope around the buildings. Meanwhile, buildings in the vulnerable category have a foundation that is easily brittle and the distance from the slope is close to the buildings.

Based on the results of the study, as many as 127 buildings have conditions that are vulnerable to landslides but secure to experience landslides, the vulnerability is divided into 76 building on high grade, 43 building on medium grade, and 8 building on low grade. As many as 4 buildings are vulnerable to landslides, 8 houses have conditions that are vulnerable to landslides and vulnerable buried by landslide.

Key words: *Landslide, Buried, Building, Inclination, Distance*