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### RESEARCH ARTICLE

#### STUDY OF ARRANGEMENT DEVELOPMENT IN KENJERAN BEACH SURABAYA AS 'WATERFRONT TOURISM VILLAGE. CASE STUDY BEACH AMUSEMENT PARK AND ITS SURROUNDING AREA.

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#### Abstract

Waterfront area according to Breen, Ann and Rigby, Dick (1994), is a dynamic area in a large or small city where land and water meet. In the history of waterfront development in Indonesia, Soekanto in Tahir (2005) gave a statement that local social change could occur due to changes in the culture of the waterfront area. Basically, the development of waterfront area can be carried out according to local conditions. Every region, especially the waterfront area, has specificities that occur because of the nature and nature of the community to survive in life. So, the development of a good water edge area will not release the loci (spirit of place) genius that is the character of the region. In the problems in the Kenjeran area where there is a discrepancy between the vision of the city government and the community, it is necessary to adjust the development based on the activity and loci genius of the region so that it is expected to be able to resolve the interests of the three parties, namely the residents of the area, tourists and the government. The study was conducted using qualitative and descriptive research. Analysis and discussion are carried out with observations, interviews and discussions. The results obtained are the need to regulate and manage 8 aspects of the development of Waterfront Tourism Village.

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#### Introduction:-

Waterfront area according to Breen, Ann and Rigby, Dick (1994), is a dynamic area in a large or small city where land and water meet. In the history of waterfront development in Indonesia, Soekanto in Tahir (2005) gave a statement that local social change could occur due to changes in the culture of the waterfront area. A lot of shifts occur from people who live as fishermen turn into traders. From the government side as City manager, the waterfront area is often directed as a natural tourist area.

This has been observed in the spatial planning of Surabaya City. One of the coastal areas in Surabaya is the Kenjeran area. Major changes that have occurred with the construction of several tourist facilities. These changes have not been fully accepted by the people in the Kenjeran villages.

Basically, the development of waterfront area can be carried out according to local conditions. Every region, especially the waterfront area, has specificities that occur because of the nature and nature of the community to survive in life. So, the development of a good water edge area will not release the loci (spirit of place) genius that is

the character of the region. The important character (*genius loci*) that can be the basis of regional development is a mutually binding relationship between community activities and the location or place of life of the community. So that the red thread of the *genius loci* in the past was developed in accordance with the development of the region in the present.

In the concept of developing the waterfront or waterfront area can be used in accordance with the type of regional activity. Many types of waterfront specifically able to optimize the potential and character of the region such as cultural waterfront, environmental waterfront, historical waterfront, recreational waterfront, residential waterfront, working waterfront, mixed waterfront. In the problems in the Kenjeran area where there is a discrepancy between the vision of the city government and the community, it is necessary to adjust the development based on the activity and *loci genius* of the region so that it is expected to be able to resolve the interests of the three parties, namely the residents of the area, tourists and the government.

This study is intended to find a design solution that can accommodate two interests, namely the tourism area, especially in the Beach Amusement Park (THP) Kenjeran and the residential area of the community that functions as a residence, production house and its processed products independently united in one form waterfront tourism village.

### Research Method

The study was conducted using qualitative and descriptive research. Primary data collection was carried out by survey through observations and questionnaires. Literature study was conducted as secondary data. Research flow diagram as in Figure 1 below:

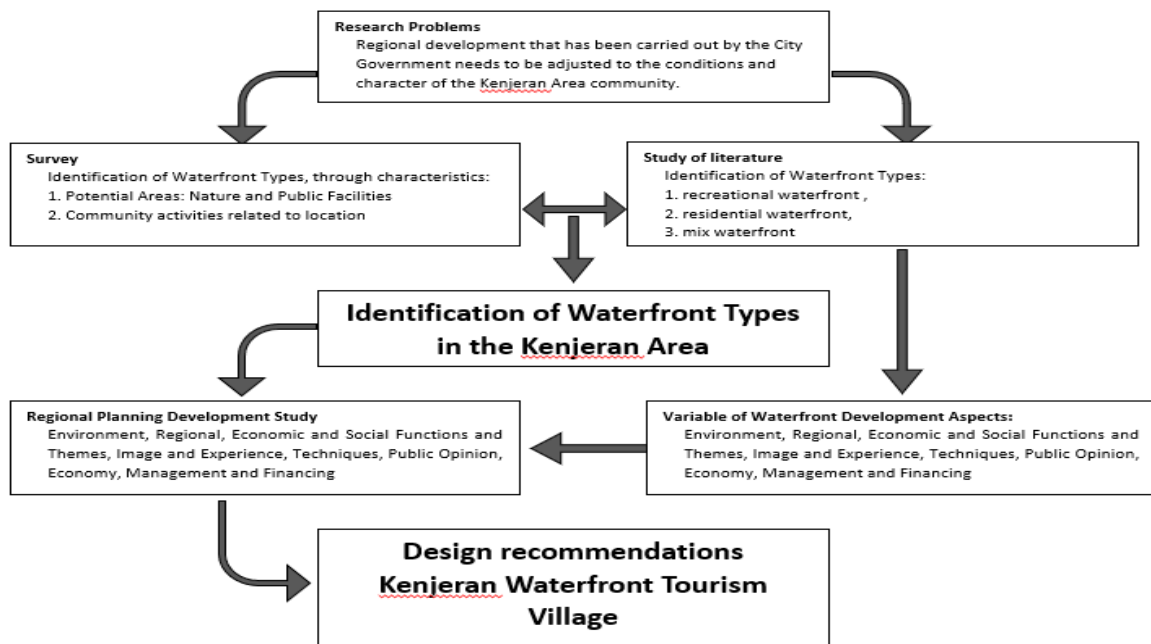


Figure 1:-Flow Diagram of Research Method

### Results and Discussion:-

Surabaya is a coastal city. The two sides of the delineation are bordered by the sea, namely the East side and the North side. The Surabaya City Government paid attention to this matter and has poured in the Surabaya City Spatial Plan in 2014. Throughout the coastline it is divided into 4 Development Zones and Functions of the Sea Area, where the development has been tried to be adapted to the potential of the region. Some become industrial estates, some become residential areas, and some become mangrove conservation areas. One of the coastal areas that will be specifically discussed here is the South Sumatra Region. Kenjeran area is included as Zone III, which is the sea area located in the Northeast, with the scope of the area being Tambak Wedi and Kenjeran. In the Surabaya City Spatial Plan in 2014, this zone functions primarily as marine / marine tourism, fishing and aquaculture cultivation areas and fishing boat cruise lines.

In the last few years, even before the RTRW was officially legalized in 2014, in 2012 the building was inaugurated as a local trade center facility, the Sentra Ikan Bulak (SIB). The effort continued by beautifying the Kenjeran Beach Amusement Park (THP) by building the Suroboyo Bridge as a way to unravel the congestion on the Kenjeran road. The beauty and accuracy of the position of the bridge off the coast has made the Kenjeran area get a new icon. Followed by the construction of an icon that attracts more attention is the Dancing Fountain Park in the same location as the Suroboyo Bridge. Then Suroboyo Park was built as a public open space that was built at the location of the Sentra Ikan Bulak (SIB) and the beach from the Kenjeran Beach Amusement Park (THP) to the Sentra Ikan Bulak (SIB).

Basically, the spatial plan that is valid until 2034 does not differ from the existing conditions at this time, where is the settlement area or fishing village alternating with recreation area. As can be seen in Figure 2 as follows:

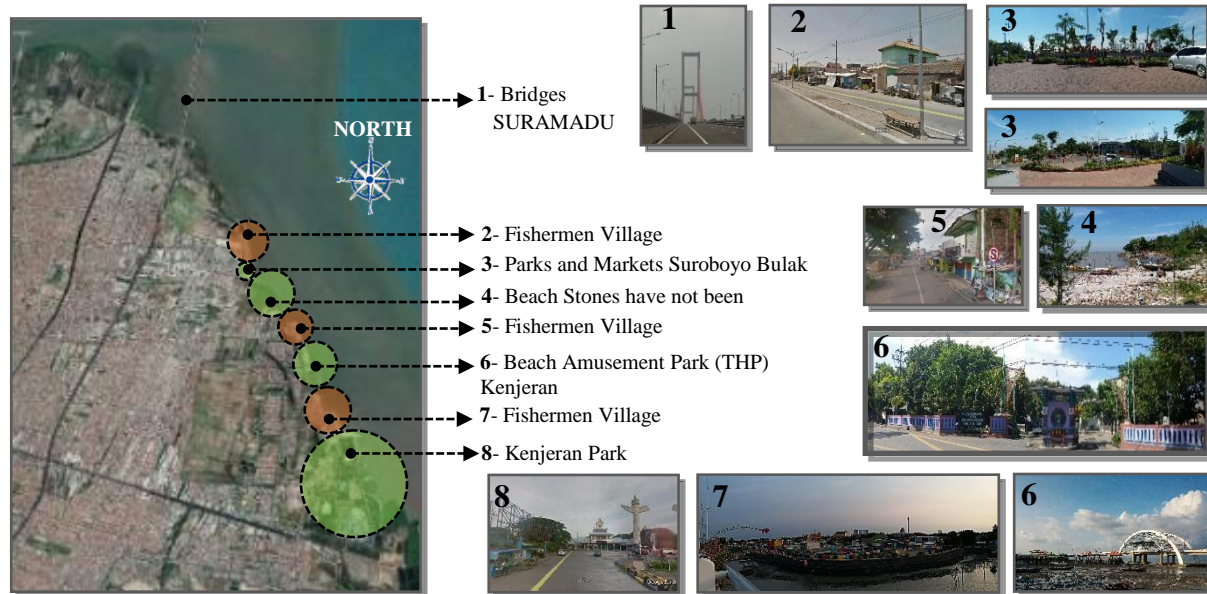


Figure 2 Existing Condition of Land Function Kenjeran Coast Region

Some tourism facilities that have been built by the government cannot affect the activities of the surrounding community. Several new icons in the Kenjeran area that have become the new icon of Surabaya City have been able to attract several times the number of tourists, both domestic / local, national and international. The crowding of tourists is automatically responded by people who earn as small traders / street vendors / hawkers, so that the Kenjeran area becomes more dynamic by new activities.

### Discussion:-

According to Norbeg (1980), area *Genuis Loci* occurs by the relationship between topography, cosmology and symbolic meaning and the existence that is inherent in culture which is the basis for living a society in the region. The manifestation of the living element makes a harmony that will give a special identity to an environment and architectural work built in the environment. In the Kenjeran Beach Area, this can be observed in conditions that have been going on since the area was built until now.

The results of the discussion of discussion 1 obtained the results of the identification of the type of Waterfront in the Kenjeran beach area related to the *genuis loci* that want to be maintained are as follows:

1. There is a mutualism symbiotic relationship between the fishing village community and tourists in recreational / tourist facilities. The community not only enjoys the sea view but also buys marine processed products produced by the fishing community in the fishing village directly.
2. The linkage between the activities of village communities and tourists in recreational / tourism facilities by the sea is:
  - a) Fishermen's villages look for fish as a livelihood in the sea.
  - b) Tourists enjoy the scenery and atmosphere of the sea as well as the facilities / facilities built for this at the seafront.

### Conclusion:-

there are three dominant and unique things that synergize with each other, namely (1) residential fishing villages (2) recreational / tourist places / parks (3) production and trade processes. Then the Kenjeran beach area has the potential as Waterfront Tourism Village area.

### Discussion :-

According to Torre in Tahir (2005) and the results of discussions with the local community, aspects that need to be considered from the existing conditions of waterfront development in the Kenjeran area are as follows:

### Aspects of Functions and Area Themes

In accordance with the Surabaya City Spatial Plan, the Kenjeran Beach Area is included in Zone III, which functions primarily as marine / marine tourism, fishing and aquaculture cultivation areas and fishing boat cruise lines.

The theme of the area is the Modern Beach Tourism Area, this is indicated by the new icons that have been built namely Suroboyo Bridge and Dancing Fountain, as in Figure 3 below



Figure 3 Bridge Suroboyo (1) and Dancing Fountain (2)

### Aspects of Environment

In accordance with its function as a fishing vessel shipping area, the Kenjeran beach area is not covered with mangroves and is clean from the barrier of fishing vessels to enter the waterfront area.

Kenjeran Beach area is often muddy. This makes it difficult for fishermen to get fish. That is the cause of the small amount of fish that is obtained by the fishermen of the coastal kenjeran, so they process their own catch and do not sell it at the Fish Auction Place (TPI).

Processing of seafood by the people in the house makes the house a production house independently. Thus the processing carried out does not provide waste treatment specifically. People use city channels as a means of waste disposal. Likewise, in the process of drying marine products which are carried out simply and naturally. The air becomes polluted by the stench and fishy smell of the seafood being dried. Images that are able to explain this are in Figure 4 below:



Figure 4 Condition of Muddy Beach (1) and Seafood Processing results before the house (2)

### Aspects of Economic and Social

Communities on the Kenjeran beach are dominated by residents with productive age who are looking for fishermen. The fishing village in the Kenjeran area has its own uniqueness. Because the catch is not too much, it is not enough to sell at the fish auction place, so most fishermen choose to produce it themselves by processing it into processed food. The fishermen not only catch fish in the sea but at the same time act as a marine product processor and at the



same time as a seller. Processed products vary, from crackers and fish chips, dried fish and also in the form of direct consumption food such as “lontong kupang”. Because all activities are carried out by themselves, their home becomes flexible as a house, a production place as well as a trading area or shop. The condition of the house and settlement can be seen in Figure 5 below:



Figure 5 Conditions of House in Fishermen Village

On the other hand, the building of the Sentra Ikan Bulak (SIB) has caused unrest among the surrounding community. Most traders who trade at Sentra Ikan Bulak (SIB) say they want to go back to trading at home, with several reasons such as (1) the quiet of buyers at Sentra Ikan Bulak (SIB), (2) quite far from the location of the house, (3) if at home a lot of work can be done while waiting for merchandise. Changing old habits to have to follow the flow of new activities by the community has not been able to do.

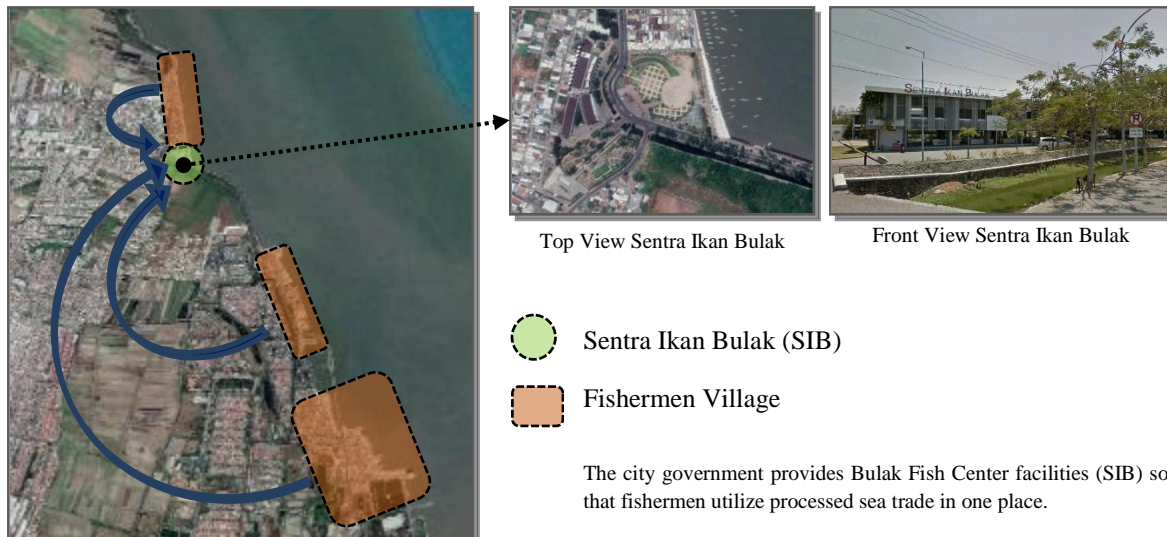


Figure 6 position to position Sentra Ikan Bulak (SIB) / Fishermen Village

### Aspects of Image and Experience

The experience of water in the Kenjeran Beach Area is not attractive. This is due to the poor quality of the beach which tends to be muddy. Aspects of experience by tourists are obtained not related to the water body but by the beauty of the calm sea panorama. The experience of more tourists to the beach facilities provided is the Dancing Fountain.

Image aspect on kenjeran beach at this time is a tourist area with the icon of Dancing Fountain and Suroboyo Bridge.

Sea views from the beach amusement park have been replaced by views of the Suroboyo Bridge. So at this time, if you want to enjoy the view of the high seas you can get it from the Suroboyo Bridge.

### Aspects of Technology

Bridges, water fountains dancing and water conditioning and docks have been built using the latest technology. Technology has not been used to regulate waste produced by people who process their own marine products.

**Aspects of Public Opinion**

Basically, the community accepts all the development and development of tourist areas carried out by the city government. Including changes in behavior that they must do in connection with the unification of the marine processed trade area to the Sentra Ikan Bulak (SIB) in a location quite far from their homes. This has resulted in the failure of the Sentra Ikan Bulak (SIB) to become an icon of the Kenjeran Area seafood trade.

**Aspects of Management, Financing**

The management and financing of the Kenjeran Beach Area is carried out in accordance with the legality and ownership of the land. Kenjeran Beach Amusement Park (THP) is managed by the City Government. Likewise city infrastructure, whereas the settlement / village area is managed by the community in mutual cooperation, some land that is not owned by the city government is managed by the private sector.

From the results of the discussion on the identification of the existing conditions of the Kenjeran Beach Area above, the analysis and response to the existing conditions related to the development of the Waterfront Tourism Village are as follows:

**Aspects of Functions and Area Themes**

In accordance with the function of the area that has been established in the Surabaya City Spatial Plan in 2014, the potential and character of the Kenjeran Beach area should be summarized in one type of area into the Waterfront Tourism Village.

**Aspects of Environment**

Determination of the function of the area as a maritime / marine tourism area, fishing area and aquaculture as well as the shipping line of fishing vessels should be followed by environmental safeguards, including the procurement of domestic industrial waste treatment systems in processing marine products, garbage picking and securing meeting edges. sea with beach. The system must be able to reach all the interests of fishermen's homes which process processed seafood products.

**Aspects of Economic and Social**

Sources of community life along the Kenjeran coast are two things, namely as fishermen and as producers and traders of processed seafood, where it is intended to serve the needs of consumers who are tourists of the Kenjeran beach. The impact of economic and social aspects is on the suitability of the Kenjeran coastal area arrangement design for the activities of the actors in the region. The limitations of the fishing community in their activities and also the limitations of the land they occupy make the area potentially become slums. So that the Kenjeran Beach Area becomes beautiful on the outside and slums in the interior of fishing villages.

These conditions can be overcome by bringing tourists into the village. The village is beautified and managed as a tourism asset. Kenjeran Beach Amusement Park (THP) which already exists can be used as a transition and unifying space for tourism spaces and fishing villages around it. Its strategic position, which is located on the edge of the water and land, benefits its existence as the midpoint of Waterfront Tourism Village. The City Government can provide assistance to improve zoning in their homes so that it can be more suitable to be occupied as a seafood processing production house. With the renewal of the zoning of fishermen's houses, the optimization of production becomes more efficient.

**Aspects of Image and Experience**

The area image as a coastal tourist area to become a coastal tourism area plus tourist village in Waterfront Tourism Village needs to be emphasized with several facilities and facilities that support activities on land, in water and in trade activities. In this case, Kenjeran Beach Amusement Park (THP) can be the beginning and the end, from and to the beach and tourist destinations.

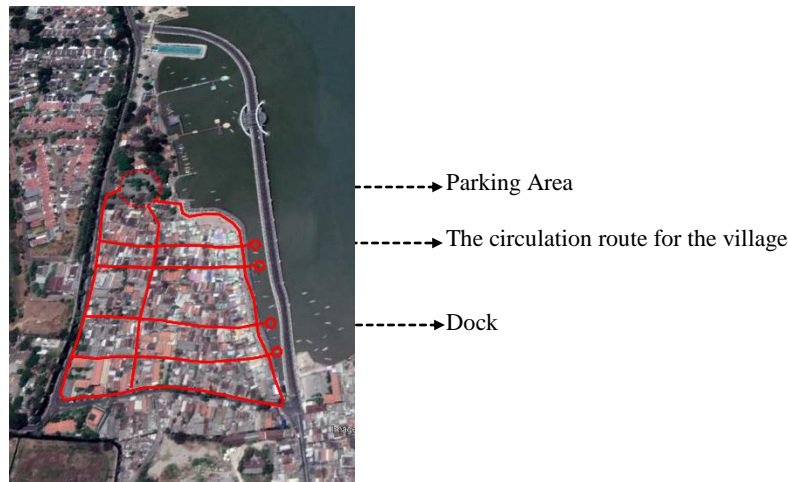


Figure 7 Circulation System Recommendations

### Aspects of Technology

To support the successful development of the Waterfront Tourism Village, technology support is needed. This is needed to support the effectiveness and efficiency of development and the success and continuity of tourism facilities in the future.

### Aspects of Public Opinion

With the provision of village facilities as a tourist village, it is hoped that the village community can make a positive contribution to the sustainability of their own villages in the future. Maintenance of facilities in the village is expected to be carried out independently.

### Aspects of Management, Financing

Management aspects and financing of city government facilities can be done optimally while still making a positive contribution to the community. Self-financing and management of fishing village facilities can be carried out by fishermen and with guidance and assistance from related parties.

### Closing and Recommendation

According Purnamasari (2011) there are three criteria-based tourist village supporting community management. In this Kenjeran Coastal Area structuring the development of coastal areas as 'Waterfront Tourism Village' in the Beach Amusement Park (THP) Kenjeran and surrounding area has been sustained and meets the following aspects:

#### Aspect 1 Economic

1. Opening opportunities and new jobs
2. Does not eliminate the economic activity previously existed
3. Improve people's lives
4. Contribute to community activities
5. Providing the market as an alternative trading activism

#### Aspects 2 Social and Cultural

1. Involving the community in the planning stages with regard to their residential areas.
2. Creating educational and training opportunities to support their role in furthering the activities and sustainability of their lives.
3. Support the role of community institutions that contribute as community workers, so an understanding of society as a principal position in the tourist village activity can be maintained and sustained.
4. Increase the value of local cultural and traditional communities in Kenjeran Village well as fishing or tourism activities of other actors.

#### Aspects 3 Environmental

1. Utilize natural resources in a sustainable manner
2. Minimize the adverse environmental impacts

3. Improving the results of monitoring to ensure the sustainability and environmental balance.

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