

Research Article

Village Spatial Planning for "Sirah Cai Cipelang" Development as a Regional Tourist Destination - West Java Indonesia

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Abstract.

The development of tourist attractions in Indonesia's villages has significant implications for village dynamics. The presence of natural springs, picturesque farming landscapes, plantations, and local cultural values in Cipamekar village offer great potential for attracting both local and foreign tourists. Furthermore, the proximity of the Cisumdawu exit-toll to Cipamekar village presents an excellent opportunity to capture tourists passing through the area. However, careful planning is crucial for the development of tourist attractions in Cipamekar village. It is essential to anticipate and align development patterns with the existing structure and spatial patterns in the area for the next few years. This will ensure that the tourism development harmoniously coexists with other spatial components in a sustainable manner. The primary data collection methods include direct observation and interviews, while secondary data is obtained from maps of the structure and spatial patterns of Sumedang Regency. Based on the research, it is evident that the development of the Sirah Cai Cipelang attraction requires support from various supporting facilities such as infrastructure, homestays, commercial areas, and parking lots to enhance tourist amenities. Moreover, considering the current limitations in accessing the tourist area, the creation of a new and representative access road is necessary to facilitate the development effectively.

Keywords: village spatial planning, tourism, development, sustainable

1. Introduction

The paradigm regarding rural development needs to be carried out from many perspectives. The OECD has introduced a new paradigm that needs to be changed from rural development, namely from farmer-based rural to multi-sectoral involvement for rural productivity in agriculture, industry, services, tourism and bioenergy [1]. In addition, in terms of financing, rural development has begun to move from a cost center / project base to an investment perspective. The involvement of key actors in rural development

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is directed to shift from dependence on the government to the entry of multistakeholder roles from the world of NGOs and businesses.

Villages with a lot of potential contained in them still need development so that the resources they have are able to improve the welfare of the surrounding community. The most visible potential is beautiful landscapes and natural resources so that they become an attraction for other areas that do not have them. One form of strategic intervention carried out early on is that it is necessary to make a comprehensive plan of planning, organizing, activating and controlling so that all owned resources are able to be mobilized properly for the welfare of the village community and local village government [2]. One of the long-term oriented plans to support the balance of economic, social and environmental activities needs to be prepared village spatial plans, especially in the areas of growth poles that will be created in rural areas [3].

Cipamekar Village is one of the villages in Conggeang District, has the potential for spring resources that are very abundant. Currently, the resulting water has been utilized for clean water sources for 2 villages and for agricultural waters of rice fields in the village. This village has tried to take advantage of the potential of water resources by making ponds used for tourists, but due to limited science so that the form of intervention carried out is still not optimal. By utilizing cooperation with academics, a complete master plan was prepared so that it could become a new growth center that would improve the village economy.

The presence of the cimumdawu toll exit that not far from Cipamekar village provides opportunities and hopes for increased access from outside Sumedang Regency to Cipamekar Village. One of the opportunities that will be created is to present many tourists through increasing the attractiveness of tourism around Conggenang District. This opportunity is used by cipamekar village in attracting tourists to the tourist attraction "sirah cai cipelang". This tourist attraction has a unique charm so that it is considered to be able to increase tourist attraction at the West Java reginal level.

Tourism objects that are not well planned will cause a lot of chaos in the buffer area due to massive changes in land use without good planning [4]. In addition to the positive economic impacts that will be caused by tourism, it will have an impact on the emergence of negative impacts that need to be anticipated, especially social and environmental impacts [5].

The problem of 5-year political and institutional changes that have the potential for inconsistencies in development is expected to be mitigated through 20-year long-term oriented village spatial planning. Therefore, the need for a village spatial planning document in developing *sirah cai cipelang* tourist attractions in Cipamekar Village,

Sumedang Regency, which is able to become a tourist destination on a regional scale in West Java.

2. Method

The stages of spatial work in Cipamekar Village start from analyzing map of spatial structure and spatial patterns. To make a spatial structure map using network system shp data and conduct analysis in the form of Scalogram analysis, weighted centrality index, and spatial policy. Whereas for space pattern maps using land use shp data. The shp data was obtained from secondary data and revisited using google maps and primary surver in the form of observation.

In the first stage of masterplan work, the first stage is to find a precedent related to the tourism of the bai k spring terraces in Indonesia or abroad. The next step is to conduct an external and internal site analysis at the *Sirah Cai Cipelang* location. After the site analysis is carried out, the next step is to start designing the *Sirah Cai Cipelang* tourist area both in two dimensions and then made in three dimensions.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Existing Conditions of Sirah Cai Cipelang

Cipamekar Village has the advantage of natural grace in the form of the spring 'Sirah Cai Cipelang' whose freshness is extraordinary with beautiful views around it in the form of rice fields, rivers and rocks. In addition to being used as a source of clean water supply for the residents of Cipamekar Village and its surroundings, the existence of 'Sirah Cai Cipelang' which is equipped with swimming pool facilities is a mainstay of tourist destinations for the surrounding community. Around '*Sirah Cai Cipelang*' there are several buildings such as gezebo and local community trading places.

3.2. Precedent

The precedent used in the creation of the '*Sirah Cai Cipelang*' masterplan is Terme in Saturnia, Italy. Terme di Saturnia is a collection of hot springs located in the city of Manciano. It is located not far from the village of Saturnia. This hot spring pool is one of the mainstay attractions in Tuscany, Italy. It consists of terraced pools filled with warm

bluish water. The surrounding rural scenery also looks beautiful. Tourists can take a dip while enjoying the panoramic view of the countryside.

The hot spring pools at Terme in Saturnia are sourced from the springs on Mount Amiata that flow all the way to the Maremma. The water contains minerals and sulfur that are famous for health. The hot springs there are believed to cure various skin and respiratory diseases and make the skin youthful. That's why many parents visit this hot spring.



Figure 1: (a) Terme in Saturnia (b) Terme in Saturnia.

3.3. Village Space Structure and Pattern

Spatial planning in the Republic of Indonesia is regulated in Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, where the definition of spatial planning in the law is a process to determine spatial structure and spatial patterns which includes the preparation and determination of spatial plans.

Spatial Structure is the arrangement of settlement centers and a network system of infrastructure and facilities that serve as a support for the socioeconomic activities of communities that hierarchically have functional relationships. For Conggeang District itself is included in the Conggeang PKL. PKL is an urban area that functions to serve district-scale activities or several sub-districts. PKL Conggeang functions include business activity centers, sub-district government service centers, trade, service, and marketing activity centers, provincial-scale socio-economic service centers of several districts, collection activity centers, and agricultural distribution activity centers.

Space Pattern is the distribution of space designation within an area which includes the designation of space for protection functions and the allocation of space for cultivation functions. In planning the Cipamekar Village Space Pattern, Conggeang District includes a space designation for a protected function and a space allotment plan for the Cultivation function, for more details as follows:

TABLE 1: Space Structure Analysis.

Hierarchy	Scalogram	Centrality Index	Spatial Policy of Sumedang regency	Syntesis Results
1	Conggeang Wetan	Conggeang Wetan		Conggeang Wetan
2	Conggeang Kulon; Cibeureuyeuh; Padaasih	Conggeang Kulon; Cibeureuyeuh	Conggeang Kulon (PKL Conggeang)	Conggeang Kulon; Cibeureuyeuh
3	Narimbang; Guava; Cipamekar; Babakan Asem; Ungkal; Cacaban; Karanglayung; Cibubuan	Narimbang; Guava; Cipamekar; Padaasih; Babakan Asem; Ungkal; Cacaban; Karanglayung; Cibubuan	Narimbang; Cacaban (PKL Conggeang)	Narimbang; Guava; Cipamekar; Padaasih; Babakan Asem; Ungkal; Cacaban; Karanglayung; Cibubuan

Source: Analysis Results, 2022.

1. Protected areas are areas that have the main function of protecting environmental sustainability which includes natural resources, artificial resources and historical values as well as the nation’s culture for the benefit of sustainable development. For protected areas located in Cipamekar Village, namely the protected area of the river border.
2. A cultivated area is an area that is established as an area with the main function to be cultivated. There are 4 Cultivation Area Zones in Cipamekar Village, Conggeang District, namely as follows: farming areas, low-density houses, medium-density houses, and green open spaces.

3.4. External and Internal Tread Analysis

External and internal site analysis is used to see the location around the *Sirah Cai Cipelang* tourism planning site. External and internal site analysis on the Sirah Cai Cipelang tourist planning site is as follows:

1. Land use analysis is used to look at land use patterns that are formed as site land use. Based on the existing conditions for land use around Sirah Cai Cipelang tourism, namely residential areas and agricultural areas.
1. Accessibility analysis is carried out to find out how tourists can access Sirah Cai Cipelang tourism easily. Accessibility issues are one of the factors that determine

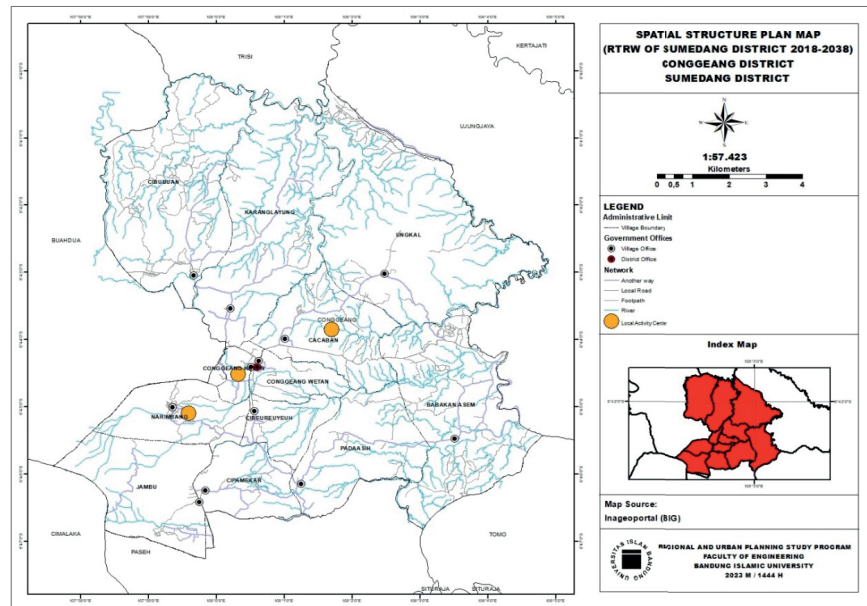


Figure 2: Structure Plan Map of Cipamekar village 2018-2038.

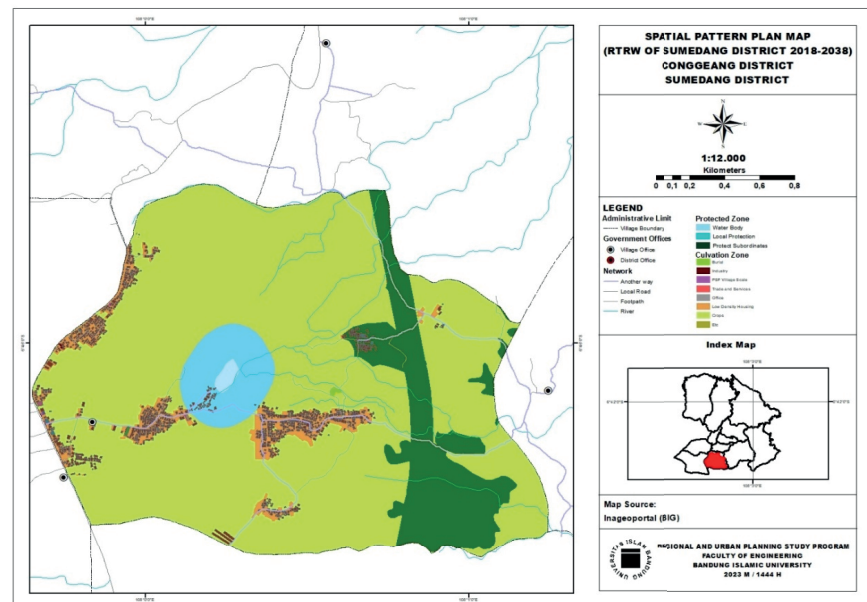


Figure 3: Pattern Plan Map of Cipamekar Village.

the success of an area to be planned. Accessibility for a tourist attraction is very important. From the accessibility of existing conditions to tourist locations, namely springs, it is quite difficult. In this case if it is accessed by the villagers it does not matter because it is in smaller quantities and is used to it. But it will be different for tourists from outside the village, unless there is additional investment for example another vehicle but it is too expensive and the success rate is not necessarily



Figure 4: Land Use Analysis.

good. In the future, there is another access in the form of a toll road, which is the main consensual, is the road from the toll gate to tourist spots.



Figure 5: Accessibility Analysis.

1. Analysis of the view of the surrounding location was carried out to find out the natural beauty around the *Sirah Cai Cipelang* tour. The surrounding natural phenomena also support the beauty and comfort of *Sirah Cai Cipelang* tourist attractions. The natural beauty around *Sirah Cai Cipelang* tourism which is an added value is the terraced rice fields and rivers whose water comes from the eyes of the *Sirah Cai Cipelang* water.
1. Circulation path analysis is an intermediate space that connects different activities in the *Sirah Cai Cipelang* tourist site. In the planning and design of *Sirah Cai Cipelang* tourism for circulation in the site is human circulation for pedestrians and vehicle circulation.

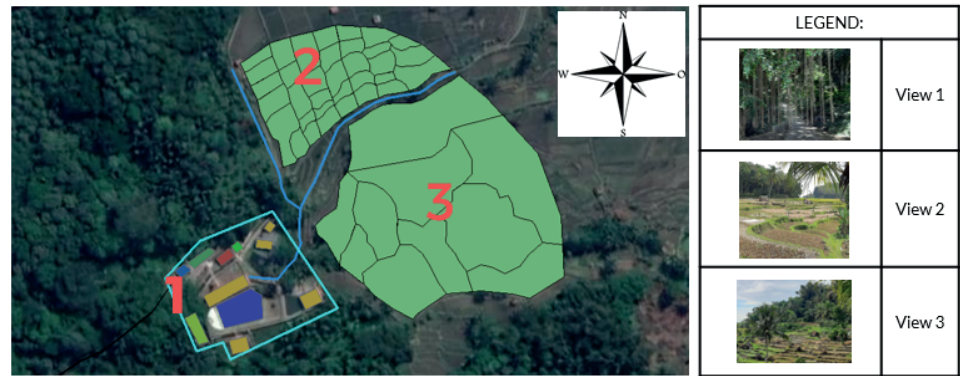


Figure 6: Analysis View.

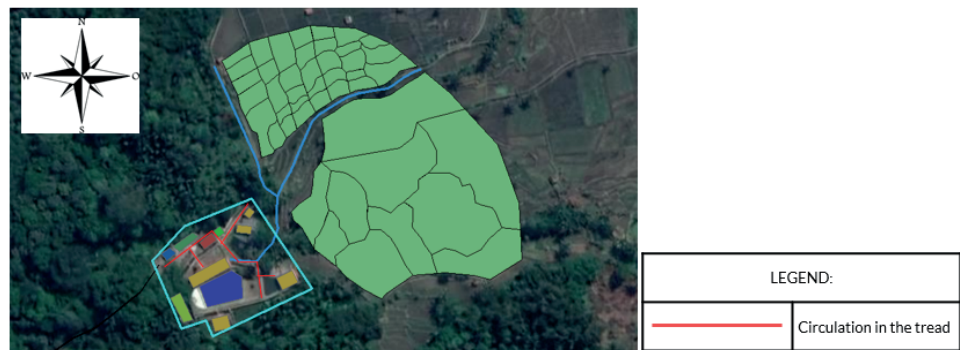


Figure 7: Circulation Analysis.

1. Analysis of the sun's trajectory and wind direction greatly influences the planning of buildings and surrounding spaces. Solar heat hitting buildings is a factor that must be avoided in planning Sirah Cai Cipelang tourism. While sunlight is a factor that can be used for natural lighting. Wind circulation at the Sirah Cai Cipelang tourist site location can be used to reduce heating that occurs in buildings.



Figure 8: Analysis of solar trajectory and wind direction.

1. Noise analysis is carried out to plan the placement of buildings, especially those that enter the private zone which requires a calmer state so that they are not affected by the surrounding noise. To reduce noise at the site of the site can be done by planting certain trees to muffle or reduce the frequency of sound.



Figure 9: Noise Analysis.

3.5. Sirah Cai Cipelang Masterplan

At this stage, from the results of the previous analysis, it will be known what will be planned at the site stage. This stage is a design stage that contains more details in describing the development plan of Sirah Cai Cipelang for the future. The resulting form of activities at this stage is in the form of a written landscape plan and an image in the form of a 3D master plan (masterplan). For more details it can be seen as berikut.

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3.6. Supporting Location Mapping (Area One village)

Based on the existing conditions, accessibility to the location of the Sirah Cai Cipelang tourist destination is relatively steep and very narrow if passed by four-wheeled vehicles. Therefore, the Cimapekar Village government released or bought several plots of land that were proposed to become a new road to the location of the Sirah Cai Cipelang

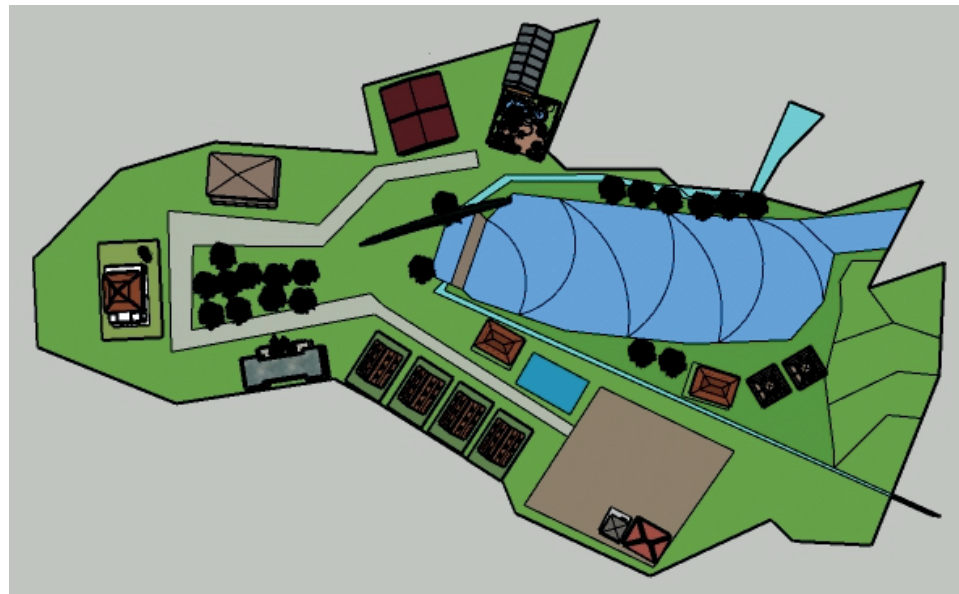


Figure 10: Design Masterplan 2- Dimension.

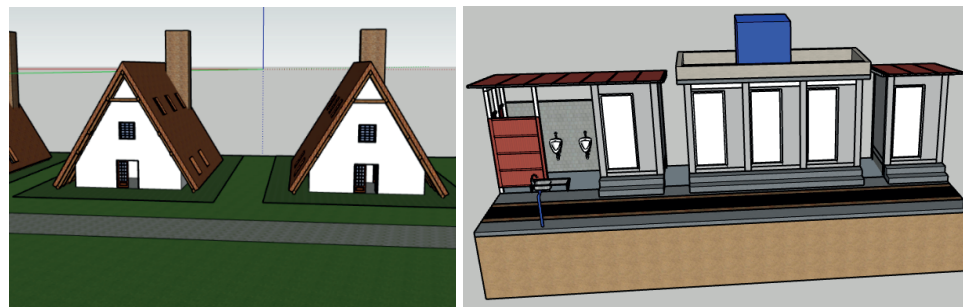


Figure 11: Cottage and Toilets.

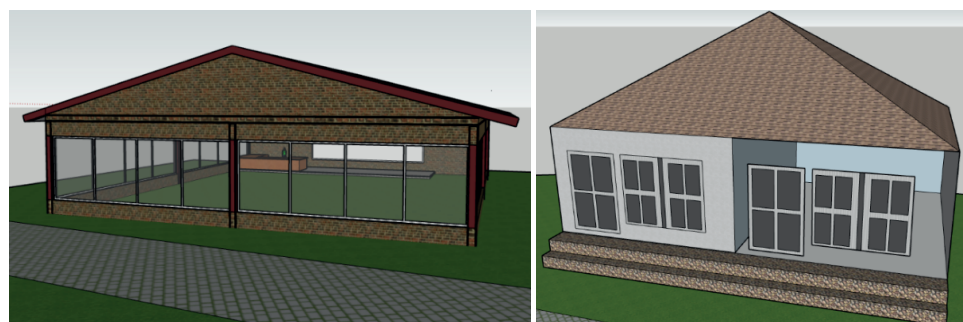


Figure 12: Hall and Offices.

tourist destination. In addition to being constrained by accessibility problems, this Sirah Cai Cipelang tourist destination is also constrained in terms of parking. Where the parking location at the tourist location is still minimal and cannot be occupied by many vehicles. The village government allocated a very large village cash land to be used as a new parking location next to the Cipamekar Village Office.

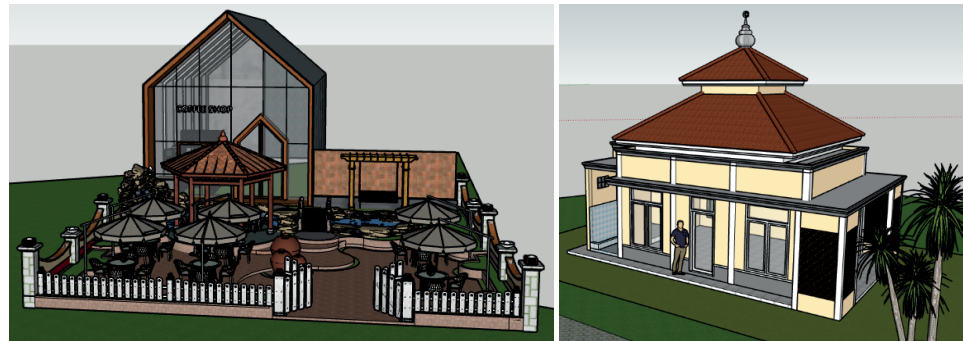


Figure 13: Cafes and Mosques.

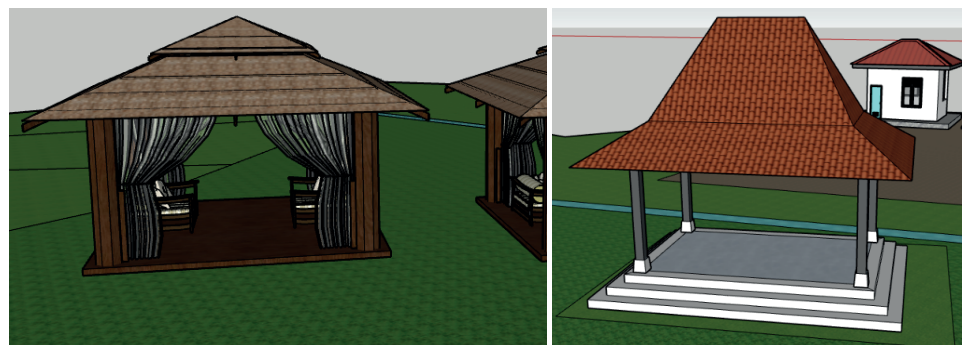


Figure 14: Gazebo.

In the context of the construction of the Cisumdawu Toll Road that crosses part of the Cipamekar Village area, the village government received land exchange changes. The village government owns the village cash land (TKD) right beside the toll road. The village government also owns the village treasury land beside the Legok-Conggeang Highway. This TKD is also inspiring to be used as a *rest area* and restaurant. The two inspirations are reported to increase the promotion of the name of Cipamekar Village while supporting the increase in the tourist attraction of Sirah Cai Cipelang. Here is a map of supporting locations.

4. Conclusion

The development of cipelang cai sirah tourism cannot follow business is usual but must be well planned spatially. The negative impact that will arise can eliminate the function of springs as a source of water for rice fields and clean water for residents. Making it a tourism object is a step forward in improving the village economy, but it needs to be carefully planned for the designation of the spatial structure that will be developed and the spatial pattern that will fill the existing activities in the spring area and around the spring.

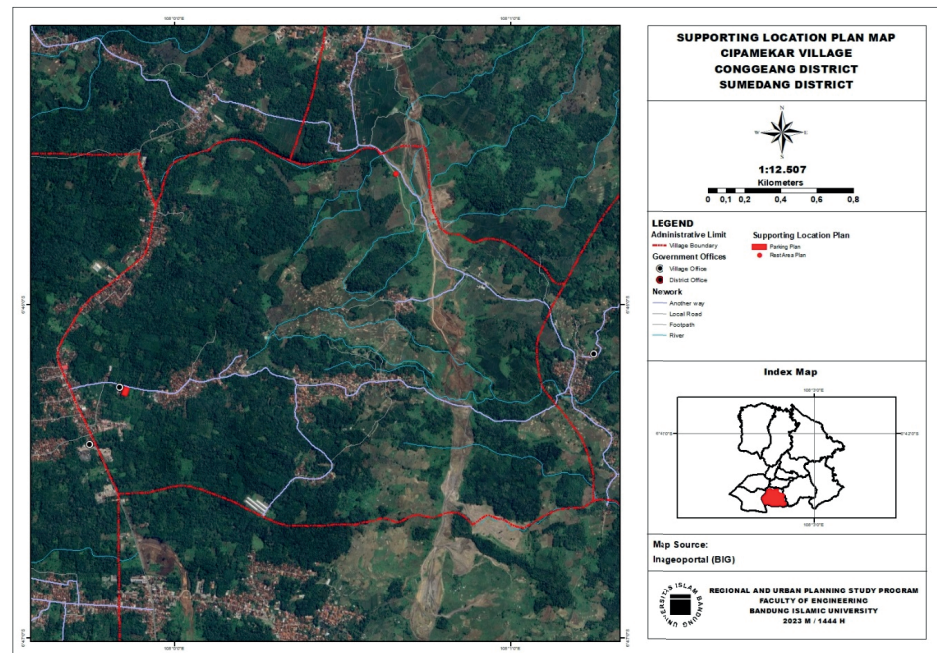


Figure 15: Supporting Location Map.

Spatial planning of *Sirah Cai Cipelang* in welcoming regional scale tourist destinations needs to consider infrastructure readiness in the form of building new roads for access in and out of tourism and needs to develop amenities in the form of commercial areas, parking, home stays, cafes and similar tourist attractions that support *Sirah Cai Cipelang* tourism.

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