

# Development Concept for Tambak Lorok as Tourism Village

(Proposal for Coastal Area Development of Semarang)

Lulut Indrianingrum<sup>1</sup>, Didik Nopianto N.A<sup>2</sup> and M, Ridwan<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Architecture Program, Civil Engineering Department, Engineering Faculty,  
State University of Semarang, INDONESIA

luty\_indria@yahoo.co.id<sup>1</sup>, dna\_nugradi@yahoo.com<sup>2</sup>, mohammadesain22@gmail.com<sup>3</sup>

**Abstract**—Tambak Lorok Area is one of the coastal areas of Semarang located at Tanjungmas District. Most of the people are traditional fisherman which using simple tools and depending on weather for fishing period. This pattern of fishing makes the community's income uncertain but some potentials of the area can increase the economic condition of the community. A concept that suitable for the area is tourism village. Tambak Lorok has some local activities that support the area as tourist village. As a coastal area, Tambak Lorok has already have fish auction which supply most of the fish in Semarang. Tambak Lorok is well-known as the centre of fish curing and shrimp paste. There are many fishpond that mange by the people. These potentials should be developed besides the environment limitations such as tidal flood, arid area, dirty seafront and bad soil characteristics for common soil reinforcement. Based on this environmental condition, the architectural concept developed is eco-friendly architecture which considering environmental impact in the site design. The site development is divided into three zoning, revitalization zone, existing zone and developed zone.

**Keywords**—potentials, Tambak Lorok, tourism, village, Eco-friendly architecture

## I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries that have the longest coastline in the world after Canada, which reaches approximately 104,000 km<sup>2</sup>. And of course by the condition coastal area, long coastline and a large number of islands, Indonesia inherited abundant of natural resource. Many people use the coastal areas as their main livelihood. However, the condition of marine resources in coastal areas in fact is not capable of prospering the society.

Tambak Lorok Area is one of the coastal areas of Semarang located at Tanjungmas District. Most of the people are traditional fisherman which using simple tools and depending on weather for fishing period. This pattern of fishing makes the community's income uncertain but some potentials of the area can increase the economic condition of the community.

Tambak Lorok has a strategic location inside the city of Semarang turnover of economic activities, especially in the maritime sector. The potentials of the settlement area give ideas to facilitate and develop the local activities of Tambak Lorok to become a new tourist destination in the city of Semarang. To facilitate the activities the article

proposed an interesting concept for area as Tourism Village of Tambak Lorok Semarang. One of the operational strategies for the development of rural areas is the implementation of village tourism program in potential areas. Rural tourism provides new motivations to go on cultural, social and economical activities by presenting new economic opportunities [3]

With this idea, it will require a design approach that is in tune with nature through Eco Friendly Architecture. In principle, the construction will be designed holistically or have a relationship with the ecosystem as a whole. Besides, this approach is expected to produce a design concept that minimizing the utilization of air conditioning and lights, maximizing openings in buildings, and using resources that are energy efficient and utilize un-renewable natural resources efficiently.

## II. TOURISM VILLAGE

Tourism village is part of tourism market and could be the source of income and employment. In the late 1970s tourism was promoted as a sector which could generate employment and increase greatly needed foreign earnings for the evolving South Pacific island states. In a situation where links with the global economy faced obstacles of small size, distance from markets and isolation from technological development, income derived from tourism seemed to be an appropriate response to a worsening balance of trade. Moreover, in the small South Pacific states where options for development and wage employment are few, the expansion of the tourist industry seemed to offer one of few viable opportunities [4].

Tourism Village is one expression of human life that be presented as a tourist destination in a village. The tourism village should be able to meet the existing demands both concerning tourist facilities, circulation and managing outdoor space that has a lot of diversity.

There are two main concepts in the tourist village components, there are:

- Accommodation: developed from a portion of the residence of the local population and or units that developed from family residences.
- Tourism activities : developed throughout the daily lives of locals along with the physical setting of the village which allows the integration of tourists

as active participation such as local workshop, language and others are specific.

Physical approach to the development of the village needs to be considered before designing a tourism village. This approach is a solution which is common in developing a village through the tourism sector by using specific standards to control the development and implement conservation activities.

1. Conserve number of homes that have high cultural and architectural value and alter the function of the residence into a museum village to generate costs for the care of the house.
2. Conserve whole villages and provide new land to accommodate the population growth and simultaneously develop the land as a tourism area with tourist facilities. Example of tourism village development approach of this kind is the Tourism Village of Sade, in Lombok.
3. Develop forms of accommodation in the area of the village which is operated by the villagers as a small scale industry.

### III. TAMBAKLOROK OVERVIEW

Tambak Lorok is a residential area located at a coastal area of Tanjungmas District, Semarang City. Located in an area of 323, 763 acres, Tambaklorok land use includes settlements, offices, and ponds. This area is famous for fisherman housing and its live hood.

Overhanging at the sea, the housing areas are suffering from environmental degradation due to land subsidence. Infrastructure facilities are in bad condition. Local roads are collapse in some parts. There is no drainage system. The drain behind the house directly piped into the sea and some to a fish pond. Sewers located in front of the house do not flow due to low maintained. In rainy season, flood is possibly occurred.

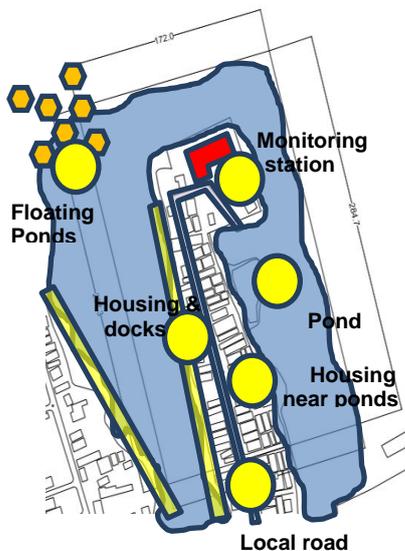


Figure 1. Tambak Lorok Area

The dwelling are very dense with no open space for public, less vegetation for shade, boats in docks are not well managed and rubbish along the shoreline. Shortly, housing facilities are below the minimum standard for residential area.

### IV. POTENTIALS OF TAMBAKLOROK AS TOURISM VILLAGE

Potentials of Tambaklorok should be zoom in to increase the possibility of development in order to promote community-based economics. Tambaklorok is famous for fish products and maritime live hood. Tourism village is suitable to be developed in RT.04 RW.16<sup>1</sup> because most of the citizens are fisherman, good accessibility from main road (passes by 5 public transportation route), and located in commercial, services and housing land use.

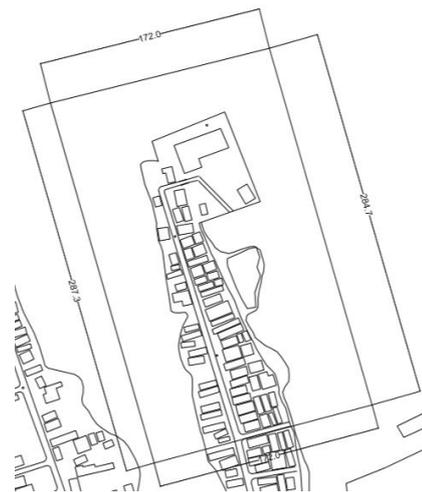


Figure 2. Proposed site of tourism village

Potentials of the site that supported the Tourism Village concepts are :

1. Floating ponds around the neighborhood. These ponds is useful to keep the fish while still utilizing the sea as a medium. These ponds are managed by the community as their main income.



Figure 3. Floating ponds

2. Fish Auction Center. This place is the main fish auction in Semarang which supply most of fishes at the market around Semarang.

<sup>1</sup> RT = neighbourhood group; RW = Community groups



Figure 4. Fish Auction

3. Traditional market located near the proposed site as tourism village. People sell their fish products at the market and this particular products are benefit for tourism village.



Figure 5. Traditional Market

4. Home industry of fish curing and shrimp paste. These fish products are the superior product of Tambaklorok. People produce the fish curing and shrimp paste at their home and yard and still using traditional tools and method.



Figure 6. Floating ponds

5. Docks around the residential areas. The fishermen put their boats at this docks located near the housing area.



Figure 7. Docks behind the housing

6. Gas station for fishermen. This gas station is exclusively built for fishermen boats which sells diesel fuel.



Figure 8. Gas Station

#### V. ECO-FRIENDLY ARCHITECTURAL APPROACH

The idea of eco-friendly concept is based on the condition of the environment which is below minimum standard for residential. Some of the considerations are :

1. Site located at seafront of Semarang
2. Local characteristics are maintained such as natural potentials, economic resources, community's creativity, and settlements.
3. The strategic waterfront area is developed to increase tourism value.

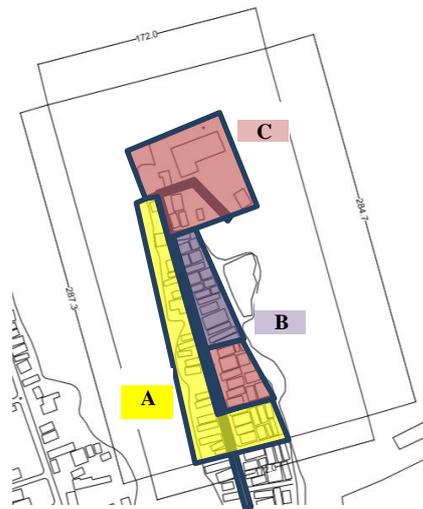
Ecological approach to architecture design is a design concept that emphasizes building awareness and courage to break the concept of building design that respects the importance of the sustainability of ecosystems in nature. Meanwhile, this approach does not specify what should happen in architecture, because there is no binding characteristic as standard, but includes the harmony between man and nature, including the dimension of time, nature, socio-cultural, space and building techniques. This shows that eco-architecture is complex, dense and vital [1].

Eco-friendly principles [2] :

1. Promote the preservation of natural resources and reduce the severe impact of global warming through the understanding of the natural behavior.
2. Manage soil, water and air to ensure the preservation of the ecosystem.
3. The design is done technically and scientifically to create comfort for the occupants through the system in the building.
4. The use of passive systems (natural) that is in harmony with the local climate.
5. The use of local and ecological materials according to climate. Using energy-efficient activities start from the natural resources utilization, the utilization in the building and the possibility of recycling.
6. Minimize the negative impact on nature (waste) and increase the absorption of flue gas using friendly technologies.
7. Promoting sustainable building design.

## VI. SITE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

Tourism Village site development analysis is based on the activities and needs. Hence, the site planning for the tourist village includes residential units, supporting facilities and tourist areas to facilitate the structuring and distribution of activities.



A : Revitalization Zoning B : Existing Zoning  
 C : Development Zoning  
 Figure 9. Proposed zoning for Tourism Village Site

The site is ultimately divided into 3 zones :

- **Revitalization Zoning:** a zone that most of the building is restored, and where activities and building from development zone is relocated. The existing land use is dense residential areas and proposed to be developed into vertical housing.
- **Existing Zoning:** zone which is maintained the building and its activities. The existing land use is dense residential areas.
- **Development Zoning:** zones developed for tourist function. Zoning which activities and buildings is moved to revitalization zone. The existing land use is residential areas.

The zoning then proposed to be developed into tourism function to fulfill the needs of tourism village.

- **Revitalization zoning:** this zone has the function as residential area that accommodates the existing residential and the residential transferred from the development zone. In addition, this zone is also directed to be a parking function for supporting the tourist area. This area is very suitable as a waterfront area because it is on the dock area. This zone has an area of approx. 5850.62m<sup>2</sup> and there are 35 existing houses.
- **Existing Zoning:** this zone is maintained as Tambaklorok native village, and this area will be able to follow the concept of revitalization zones as the adjustments to environmental conditions. This zone has an area of approx. 1718.72 m<sup>2</sup> and there are 15 existing houses.

- **Development Zoning:** the development zone will be developed as a support area for the Tourism Village zones and public areas for citizens of Tambaklorok. This zone has an area of approx. 12.225.76 m<sup>2</sup> and there are 17 existing houses.

The implementation of eco-architecture concept in the site development are :

- **Centered park zone** at the main entrance. The visitors use becak vehicle and walk. Those activities will reduce carbon footprint at the site and pursue a good pedestrian design for a livable neighborhood.
- **Zoning for each landuse** is benefit for the efficiency of facilities and services delivery. For the residential zoning (revitalization zone), there will be communal waste treatment. Also for home industry zoning (development zone), there will be waste treatment facility. Both facilities are established to ensure the preservation of soil, water and air. The ground water will not be polluted by industrial and human waste.
- The use of **passive systems (natural)** that is in harmony with the local climate. Tambaklorok has dry local climate, the building design will minimizing opening directed to sunlight and the arrangement of plafond height. And to create comfortable local climate, there will be lots of vegetation especially at the pedestrian area.
- To meet the needs of ecological materials, the design will use prefabrication components, bamboo and parts of coconut tree. These materials are easy to get and can be recycled.

## VII. CONCLUSION

Tambaklorok development as tourism village is benefit to elevate the environmental quality and the local community's economic and social condition. The potentials of the site should be managed and involve the community participation because the development concept will involve the community's neighbourhood and visitors. Hence, this development planning should be followed by futher research about financial management and community's real demand survey.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Frick, Heinz, Suskiyanto, FX. Bambang, Dasar-dasar Eko-Arsitektur. Yogyakarta: Kanisus, 1998
- [2] Pane, Kesya.A, Suryono, Study on The Principle Eco Friendly Architecture, Case Study : Sidwell Friends Middle School. Vol 1 No.1, 2012, Architecture Journal DASENG UNSRAT Manado.
- [3] Sharpley, R. R. (2001). Rural tourism and the challenge of tourism diversification: the case of Cyprus. *Tourism Management*, 23(3),233-244.
- [4] Sofer, Michael, The Impact of tourism on a Village Community: A case study of Votua Village, Nadroga/Navosa, Fiji, vol. XV, 2012, *Journal of Pasific Studies*, Faculty of Business and Economics, University of South Pasific.