

Development Factors of Public Facilities in Coastal Reclamation Land of Lamongan Regency Case Study of Syech Maulana Ishaq Tomb Area Kemantren Village, Lamongan

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Abstract

The northern coastal area of Lamongan Regency is a priority area for the development of Regency development and is one of the minapolitan areas in Indonesia [1]. The coastal area of Lamongan Regency from year to year experiences rapid growth and development in various sectors that can cause damage to the coastal environment and marine ecosystems [2]. In addition to the fisheries sector, economic improvement in Lamongan is also driven by the tourism sector, especially religious tourism in Kemantren village where the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq is located. one of them is the development of public facility development along the coast of Lamongan regency which chooses reclaimed land as land for the development of public facilities [3]. Therefore, it is important to conduct research to determine the development factors of public facilities that use reclaimed land as land for public facility development. The method used in this research uses a qualitative method by using data search methods obtained from interviews and direct observation in real life which will be described descriptively. Based on the results of the study, it shows that there are several factors that influence the development of public facility development on reclaimed land, one of which is from an architectural point of view, the building will be easily recognised and remembered because of its iconic design and has a panoramic beauty value that can increase the attractiveness of visitors, from an economic point of view, the increasing attractiveness of visitors to visit will be able to increase the economic income of the public facility further.

Keywords: Resilience, Architecture, Public Facilities, Lamongan Regency, Reclamation

Introduction

The northern coastal area of Lamongan Regency is a priority area for the development of Regency development and is one of the metropolitan areas in Indonesia [1]. The coastal area of Lamongan Regency from year to year experiences rapid growth and development in various sectors that can cause damage to the coastal environment and marine ecosystems [2]. In addition to the fisheries sector, economic improvement in Lamongan is also driven by the tourism sector, especially religious tourism in Kemantren village. The existence of the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq who was the father of Raden Ainul Yaqin or better known as Sunan Giri, one of the Wali Songo figures. Located not far from the tomb of Sunan Drajat and Sunan Sendang duwur, the tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq is visited by pilgrims [4]. Related to the ideal religious tourism area is a combination of attractions / attractions, community participation, accessibility, as well as facilities and infrastructure supporting religious tourism village activities [5]. The increase in the number of visitors each year allows the need for public facilities in Kemantren village such as road infrastructure that can accommodate visitors or pilgrims who come, the existence of toilets and bathrooms, food stalls and parking spaces. The problem faced by Kemantren village is the density of settlements so that there is no land for the use of public facilities. In this regard, the solution used is reclamation for land expansion. But in the process, reclamation has positive and negative impacts.

(Khusna, 2019) in his research related to the results of reclamation on the North Coast of Lamongan in the tomb area of Syech Maulana Ishaq is as a parking lot and opportunities for business stalls and means of increasing profits for the surrounding community there is compatibility or mutual benefit between the community, both fishermen and ordinary people with reclamation developers [3].

(Cahyono, Ruswaji, & Selaeman, 2023) describes the efforts of religious tourism in building socio-economic life for the community around the religious tourism object of the Tomb of Syeh Maulana Ishaq in Kemantren Village, Paciran District, Lamongan Regency, in its practices and efforts, the administrators and managers concerned with the Lamongan district government should continue to strive to increase tourist visits both local and foreign so that tourism can develop well as well as can make the visitors who come can enjoy the comfort of the tour [6].

(Ilhami, 2019) in his research related to the positive and negative impacts of reclamation for the community in Lamongan Regency explained that if only problems can be solved through reclamation, then reclamation must be carried out properly and correctly by paying attention to environmental readiness and the impacts that occur after the reclamation process. In essence, the purpose of reclamation is to increase the benefits of land resources from an environmental and socio-economic point of view through dredging, land draining, and drainage [7].

Based on the research studies above related to the significance and novelty of research with the object of the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq, many topics are studied, as follows: The area of the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq presents opportunities for economic improvement; the impact of reclamation; and the need for reclamation.

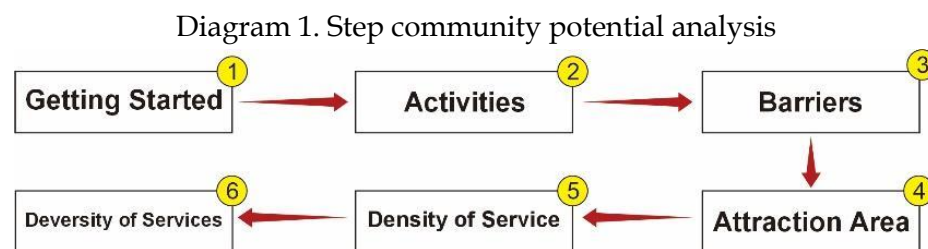
Therefore, it is important to conduct research to determine the development factors of public facilities that use reclaimed land as land for the construction of public facilities in Kemantren Village in the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq Area.

Methodology

The methodology used in this research uses a qualitative method by searching for observational data that is described descriptively.

Data processing was carried out with the following steps:

1. Qualitative data collection on the condition of physical infrastructure and public facilities on reclaimed land.
2. Data analysis based on (Rómice, O., Porta, S., & Feliciotti, A. 2020) in the book *Masterplanning for Change: Designing the Resilient City* related to community potential analysis, with the following steps [8]:



Source: Author (2024)

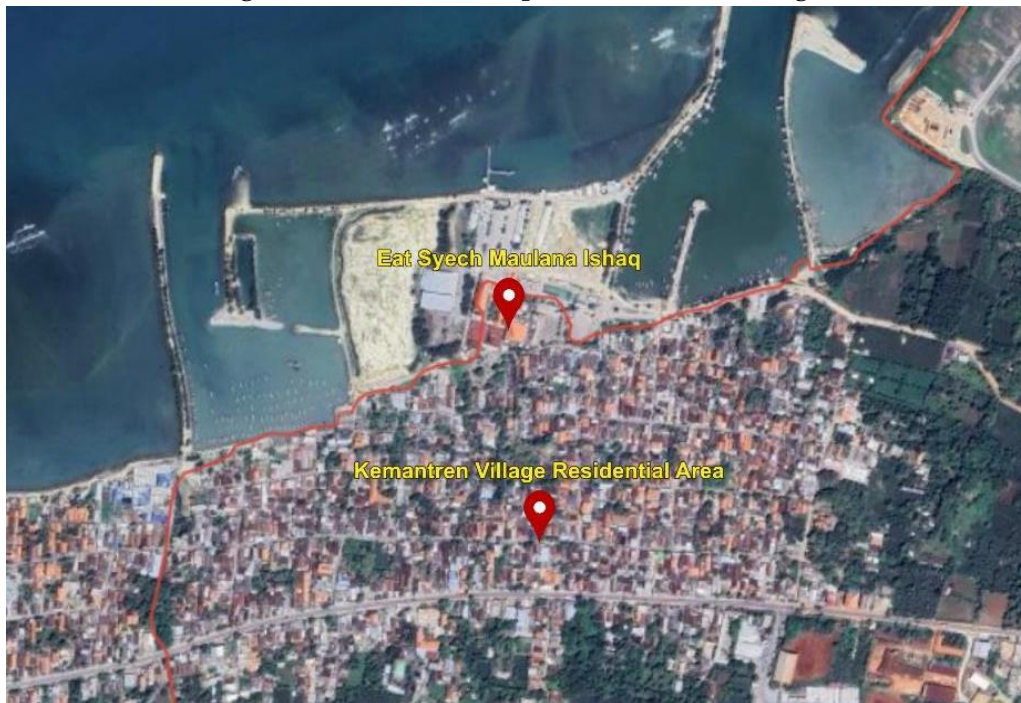
3. Results of the analysis, in the form of identification of public facilities and development factors of public facilities on reclaimed land.
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Results and Discussion

Overview

Kemantren Village is located in East Java Province, in the Paciran sub-district of Lamongan Regency and is located on the north coast of the Java Sea. The area of Kemantren Village is 104.802 hectares, which consists of residential areas and rice fields. This village is directly adjacent to Solokuro Sub-district. The boundaries of Kemantren Village include: the north is directly adjacent to the north sea of Java, the west is adjacent to Banjarwati Village, Paciran Subdistrict, the east is adjacent to Sidokelar Village, Paciran Subdistrict, and the south is adjacent to Dagan Village, Solokuro Subdistrict. Access from the village to various places is relatively not far and is affordable for residents to various destinations. The distance from Kemantren Village to Paciran Sub-district is 7 kilometres, the distance to Lamongan Regency is 45 kilometres, and the distance to the capital of East Java Province is 65 kilometres [3].

Figure 1. Settlement map of Kemantren Village



Source: Google earth (2024)

The population in Kemantren Village is quite large with the majority of the population earning a living as fishermen and farmers. Based on population census data for Kemantren Village, Paciran District, Lamongan Regency, as follows:

Table 1. Total Population of Kemantren Village

No	Gender	Total Population
1	Male	2,886 people
2	Famale	2.721 people
Total Population		5.607 people

Source: Monographic Data of Kemantren Village in 2022

Kemantren Village, Paciran Subdistrict, Lamongan Regency has religious tourism in the area of the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq, which is one of the religious tours that drives the development of tourism and the economy of Lamongan Regency. The number of visitors who visit religious tourism makes the increasing need for public facilities to support and support these tours which can provide comfort for religious tourism visitors. There are several public facilities in Kemantren Village that support the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq, namely: Access roads, parking lots, food courts, food stalls, rest areas, mosques, public toilets and bathrooms, meeting rooms, and fields.

The condition of these public facilities is quite adequate, which are scattered in the north of the religious tourism of the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq, which is on reclaimed land with an area of land used as public facilities of approximately 5 ha.

Community Potential Analysis

Community Potential Analysis was used as an in-depth analysis to determine the developmental factors of public facility development. This analysis includes public facilities generated from residents' activities, study area centres and barriers, density of public facilities and diversity of public facilities for users.

1. Studies Area

The study area is located in Kemantren Village with the majority of settlements in it and has a religious tourism area, namely the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq. The existence of public facilities in the study area is influenced by the intensity of resident activities and also visitors to religious tourism areas, until 2022 the number of residents in Kemantren Village reached 5,607 residents and religious tourism visitors reached a total of 1,389,021 visitors. From this number, the need for public facilities in Kemantren Village is increasing, such as access roads, parking lots, public toilets and bathrooms, food stalls, rest areas, and so on.

Figure 2. Map area studies



Source: Author (2024)

2. Activity

The classification of public facilities in the study area includes: Shops and Services, Health, Education, recreation / Entertainment, Public Transportation, Restaurant and Stall, lodge / HotelMosque / Prayer room.

Figure 3. Map of public facility clustering points



Source: The author from the observation (2024)

The grouping in the classification of public facilities is that there are 30 shops or service facilities and 20 restaurant facilities or food stalls, the majority of which are managed by the Kemantren Village community, 6 educational facilities ranging from pre-school to high school education, 3 entertainment and recreation facilities managed by the government and the private sector which are intended for the general public, 11 lodging facilities both in the form of boarding houses, homestays, and hotels which are intended for the public not only religious tourism visitors, 4 worship facilities in the form of mosques and musholla, 2 health facilities and 3 transportation facilities that can be accessed by the community but their existence is outside the Kemantren Village area.

3. Attraction areas

The livelihoods of the majority of Kemantren Village residents are fishermen and farmers, so their daily activities are carried out at sea and in the fields, so the dominance of the study area is people's homes. Public facilities include daily needs for residents, such as grocery stores or laundry services. Some shops sell necessities that support residents' occupations such as agricultural and fishing needs. The main attraction that creates a high concentration in the study area is the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq. Therefore, this area is determined as the centre of attention in the study area.

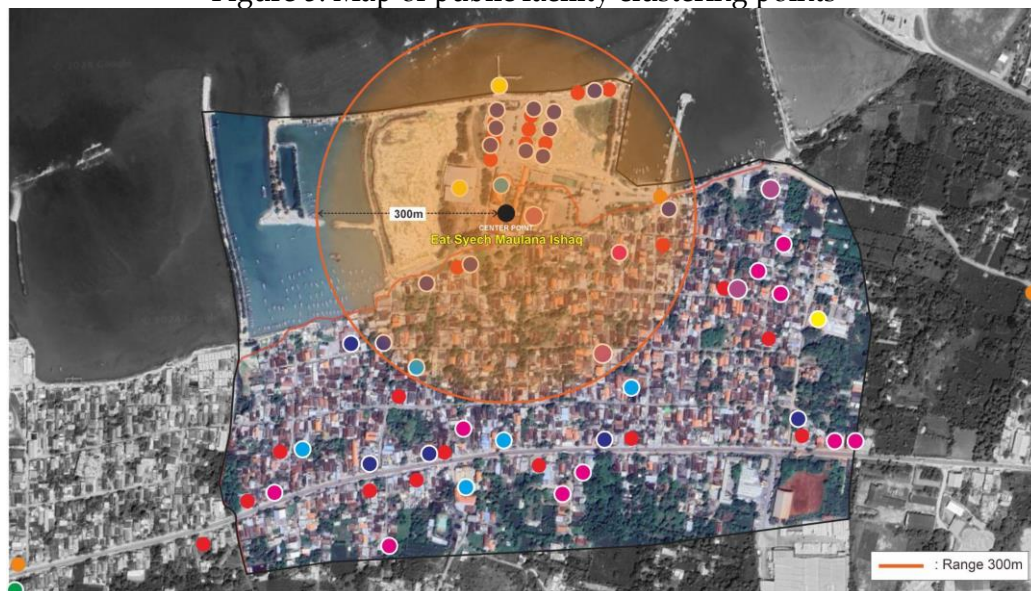
Figure 4. Visitor Activity



Source: The author from the observation (2024)

The Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq is a religious tourism area that has an increasing level of visitors. The density of visitors changes the activities of the local community of Kemantren Village, which initially only worked as fishermen and farmers, now they can work as traders in the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq. Outsiders visiting the Sheikh Maulana Ishaq Religious Tourism Area are mostly from out of town who come in groups using bus-type vehicles. The pattern of activity that occurs is that visitors come to the area of the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq directly to the public facilities supporting the main objectives such as: public toilets, food stalls, and rest areas before heading to the main purpose of the tomb. As for the opposite, visitors come directly to the main goal after that only to the public facilities supporting the main goal such as public toilets, food stalls, rest areas. The activities of the community and visitors while in the Sheikh Maulana Ishaq Tomb Area to fulfil their needs for public facilities tend to choose those that are not far from the Sheikh Maulana Ishaq Tomb Area. The tendency of the community/visitors is willing to walk approximately 300 m by using a good access road.

Figure 5. Map of public facility clustering points



Source: The author from the observation (2024)

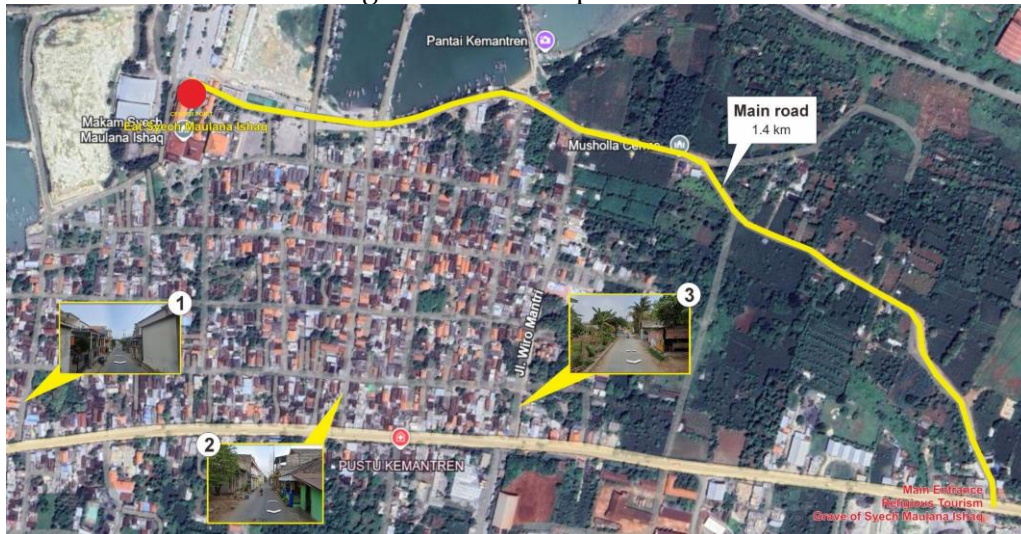
Based on (Rómice, O., Porta, S., & Feliciotti, A. 2020) [8] People have a tendency to move in areas of public facilities that have a high concentration, density and denser movement. Activities in fulfilling needs and comfort when visiting Religious Tourism in Kemantren Village are more likely to approach the area as the centre of attention.

4. Barriers

Visitors to the cemetery can reach the surrounding area for approximately 300 m. Through the results of the observation, it is known that obstacles in the form of settlements are quite dense, road access is narrow between 2-4m and is not friendly for medium vehicles to pass, there are no pedestrian sidewalks, and the main road access is quite far from public

facilities. through this, there have been road developments that can access directly to the Religious Tourism Area without having to pass through residential areas but the distance is still too far to reach public facilities outside the area of the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq.

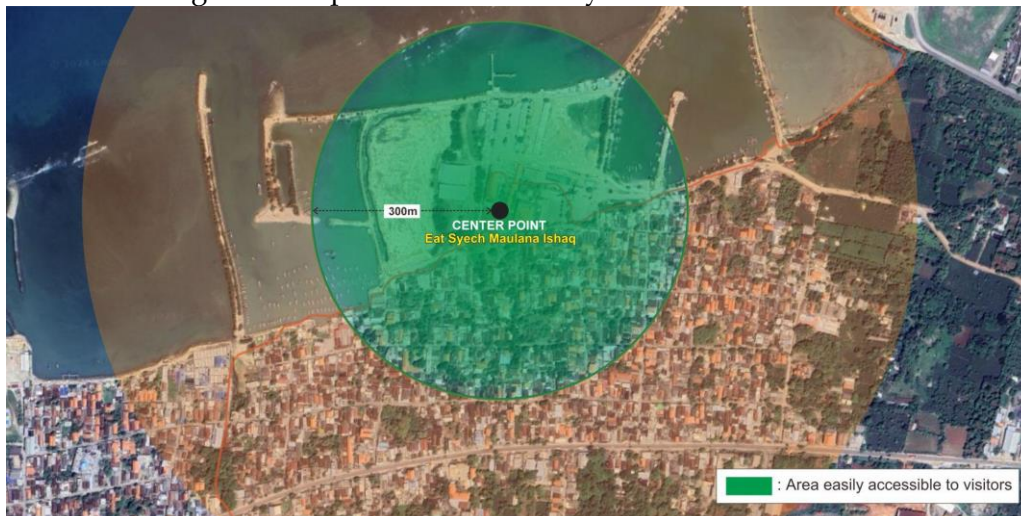
Figure 6. Point map barriers



Source: The author from the observation (2024)

5. Density of Services

Figure 7. Map of the area is easily accessible to visitors



Source: The author from the observation (2024)

Based on a good principle, an urban space should provide facilities and infrastructure that are well accessible on foot (Rómice, O., Porta, S., & Feliciotti, A. 2020) [8]. Through the observations made in Kemantren Village, the density of public facilities is highly concentrated in the Religious Tourism Area of the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq. Public facilities in Kemantren Village tend to be scattered with uneven numbers. This is also influenced by public facilities that tend to be for residents of Kemantren Village. Based on the variety of activities of visitors to the religious tourism area, there is a need for public facilities that

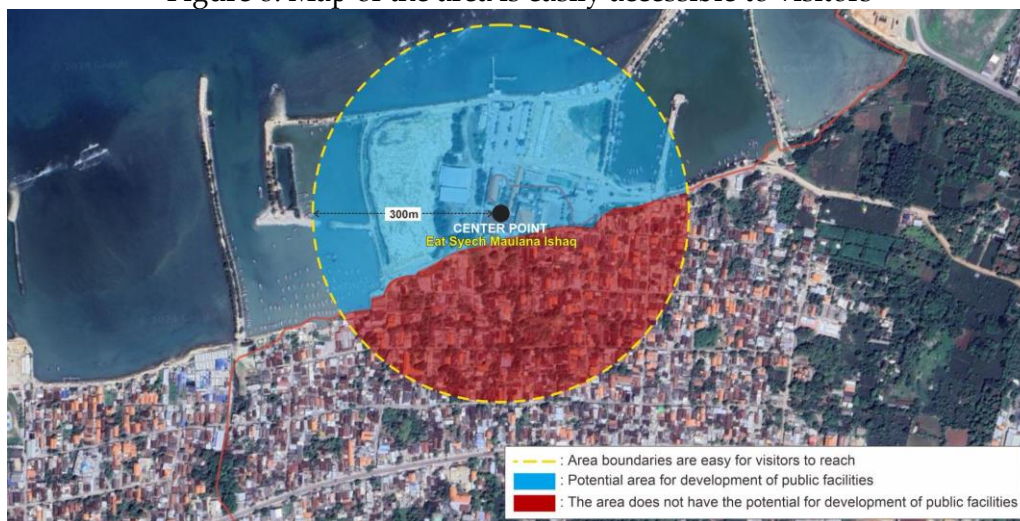
accommodate the needs of visitors. Land limitations encourage the need for reclamation as a fulfilment of public facility needs for visitors to the Religious Tourism Area.

6. Diversity of Services

The diversity of public facilities in Kemantren Village is basically sufficient to cover the entire village, including the religious tourism area. However, from the existing obstacles and the tendency of visitors to not be able to reach existing public facilities. The shift in livelihoods is an opportunity for residents to improve the local economy with new public facilities located on reclaimed land.

Thus, a balance in the diversity of public facilities is achieved by giving each facility its own meaning, resident designation and visitor designation. The existence of reclaimed land makes the area have an iconic design and has a panoramic beauty value that can increase the attractiveness of visitors.

Figure 8. Map of the area is easily accessible to visitors



Source: The author from the observation (2024)

Factors in the Development of Public Facilities on Reclaimed Land

Based on the analyses carried out in Kemantren Village, the factors for the development of public facilities on reclaimed land are as follows:

1. The development of Public Facilities is triggered by the needs of visitors due to the existence of the Religious Tourism Area of the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq.
2. The existing public facilities in Kemantren Village are not sufficient to accommodate the needs of visitors to the religious tourism area.
3. The distribution of existing public facilities is scattered so that it is not easy to be found by visitors to Religious Tourism.
4. The tendency of visitors who only want to access the area around the tomb because it is in a less familiar area.

5. Due to the density of residential land, expansion can only be done by reclamation in the north of Kemantren Village.
6. Reclaimed land provides new public facilities that can improve the economy in the form of new livelihoods for Kemantren villagers and also improve village infrastructure and facilities that can be used directly by visitors to the Religious Tourism Area.
7. The existence of public facilities on reclaimed land produces buildings with iconic architecture and has a panoramic beauty value that attracts visitors to the Religious Tourism Area of the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq.

Conclusion

The development of public facilities is triggered by the needs of visitors due to the existence of the Religious Tourism Area of the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq. The need for public facilities that can only develop in the area of the Tomb of Sheikh Maulana Ishaq eats the development of development using reclaimed land which can lead to increased reclamation activities and have positive and negative impacts. Positive impacts include improving the economy of the Kemantren Village community in the field of Tourism. The negative impact that affects the environment and its people is the destruction of the marine ecosystem and the main income of people who make a living as fishermen.

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