

Analysis of Settlement Planning in the Lantawe Coastal Area, Napano Kusambi District, West Muna Regency

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ABSTRACT

Settlements in the coastal area are one of the unique types of areas that require a special approach in understanding their characteristics, thus this research aims to describe the strengthening of the characteristics of settlements in Lantawe and analyze the concept of planning for the development of settlement areas according to the typology and pattern of coastal settlements. The method used is a qualitative method by explaining the target performance of the area development plan in relation to benefits, by collecting as many in-depth facts as possible. This approach is used by the author because the subject of the research study is in the form of a typology description and a program for handling coastal settlements. The results of the study illustrate that there are 3 building typologies, namely; (1) Typology of Water Buildings, (2), Typology of Stage Buildings and (3) Typology of Land Buildings. The Direction of Residential Area Development is in the form of a program for handling slum areas into areas with unique characteristics as scenario 1, and Scenario 2 describes the planning and design of residential areas for the Affirmation of Regional Residential Identity, by carrying out; (1) identification of healthier residential areas and; and (2) reinforce regional identity.

Keywords: Coastal Area; Settlement; Planning

I. INTRODUCTION

Settlements are part of a residential environment consisting of more than one housing unit that has infrastructure, facilities, public utilities, and has supporting other functional activities in urban areas or rural areas (Law Number 1 of 2011, concerning Housing and Settlements)

In relation to Residential Areas as explained above, coastal settlements are settlements consisting of residences or dwellings as residential areas along with their facilities and infrastructure (Heriyanto, 2019), within this area are also natural areas where fishermen work, namely seas and artificial facilities a place to carry out other economic activities that support or are related to economic activities. The general characteristics of the Coastal Area Settlements demographically are characterized by very fast population growth, occupying illegal land, and often paying little attention to environmental quality. The location where the Coastal Settlement area is located is vulnerable to conflicts of interest from various parties. Coastal settlement areas are located in areas where land and water meet which are prone to erosion, abrasion and sedimentation hazards.

Law Number 1 of 2014 which amends Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning coastal areas stipulates that coastal areas and small islands are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people as mandated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. With The concept is emphasized that the Management of Coastal Zone and Small Islands is in an effort to coordinate planning, utilization, supervision and control of coastal and small island resources, and this is carried out by the Government and Regional Government, in the concept of inter-sectors, between ecosystems. land and sea, as well as between science and management with the aim of improving people's welfare. (Article 1 of Law Number 1 of 2014).

In some literature it is stated that coastal settlements are unique areas that require a special approach in understanding their characteristics. So far, coastal settlements in Indonesia are generally known to have very fast and dynamic developments where one reason is the high rate of cultural shifts in the region which tend to reduce the unique style of settlements

This is in line with the view that the distribution of settlements is strongly influenced by soil conditions, water systems, topography, and the availability of natural resources in the village (David Heryanto 2019)

Fardian (2021) describes the settlement of the Bajo Tribe as those who live on boats and live freely in the vast ocean, so they are known as sea nomads. With the development of the times, the Bajo tribe, who previously lived as nomads, became settled in the surrounding coastal and marine areas. So that they have to live side by side with the mainland people who from the beginning lived around the area. So that many Bajo tribes have spread along the coast and made permanent homes as residences, as is the case in the Lantawe area in West Muna.

Several areas in West Muna have potential and strategic coastal areas to be developed. and one of them is Lantawe in Napano Kusambi District.

Like coastal settlements in general, the Lantawe region has a vital role in economic activity because the integration of settlement and economic functions is an existing culture and characteristic.

The aim of the research is to describe the strengthening of regional identity and to analyze planning and development plans for settlement areas according to the typology of forms and patterns of coastal settlements and potential characteristics.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research in the Lantawe area uses a qualitative method, namely a research method to explain the performance of area development targets in relation to benefits, by collecting as many in-depth facts as possible.

Data is presented in verbal form not in the form of numbers (Muhadjir, 1996). This approach is used by the author because the subject of this research study is to confirm the area and its development scenario.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

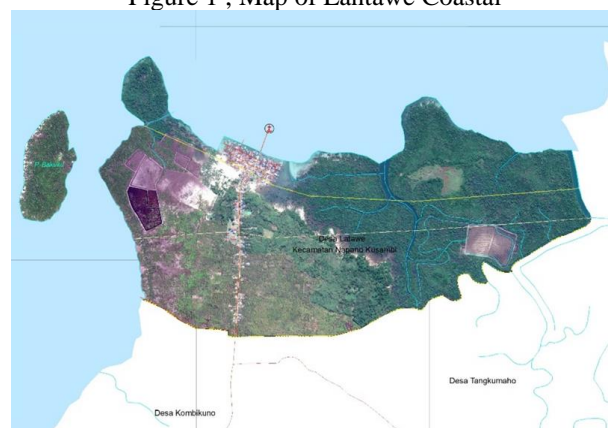
The Lantawe coastal settlement area is in the Napano Kusambi District with an administrative area of 510.71 Ha. The area of the slum area based on the delineation of the slum area is 28 Ha. The area of the coastal settlement area is 21.44 Ha. The population in the coastal settlement area of Latawe Village is 1443 people with a total of 298 household heads, with a low population density of 2 people/Ha/Ha

Table 1 ; Lantawe Village Administration Area

Wilayah Administrasi	Luas (Ha)
Under Village 1	157,09
RT 1	103,68
RT 2	53,41
Under Village 2	353,61
RT 1	149,28
RT 2	204,33
Total	510,71

Data Source: Lantawe Village, 2022

Figure 1 ; Map of Lantawe Coastal



Typology of slum areas, namely coastal slums with characteristics of combination settlements located on the water and in the lowlands. As for the disaster-prone category, the coastal slum area of Latawe Village is classified as low against disasters



Figure 2 ; Latawe Village Settlement Delineation

3.1 Phenomenon of Existing Identity

The physical figure that forms the image of the area is as a waterfront area gradually becoming a land area with simple building conditions. The skyline that is formed in this area is still very horizontal, because most of the dwellings by the water are in the form of single-story stilts, with long support pillars. The shape of the house is quite diverse as can be seen from the shape of the roof, the front of the house (facade) which is usually seen from the outside and this part is one of the most important parts of a house because it is able to give a first impression to anyone who sees it, the materials used, and the color of the building.

The general shape of the roofs of community houses on the coast is in the form of roofs consisting of shields, saddles, and flats, with singular and plural conditions. The dominant form of the roof is gable. Some with additions at the front called serondoi, and cross ornaments on the top of the roof. The majority of roofing materials are zinc without paint. The shape of the facade is related to the building materials used and the construction period. The majority use shutters and swing wood shutters with hinges at the sides. The majority of facade materials are wooden walls. Occupations with plastered and painted adobe/brick walls are more common in areas far from water. The majority of buildings still use wood, and some are covered with zinc. Building colors for wooden buildings are usually limited to certain parts of the building, such as doors, windows and lisplank. For plaster-coated buildings, more colorful paint is used, because now paint materials with various colors are easily available.

In the Lantawe area, the identity as a residential area near the waters is still attached, even though some of it has become land land, but because of its shape in the form of a high platform and connected by a wooden bridge which is also a footbridge, the impression of a waters dwelling is still very much felt.



Figure 3 ; Condition of Research Area

In the contextual thinking of house building, the observations show that the shape of the building does not just happen, but is based on the form and principle of development from a pre-existing condition.

In the context of settlements, it describes a special relationship with its environment, as well as the relationship between a building and its site, which can be seen from its physical form and morphological form. The most likely context is the coastal area in general in the West Muna Regency area.

3.2 Accessibility

The Lantawe coastal settlement has 3 (three) accessibility routes, namely accessibility by land route connecting it with other areas in West Muna Regency and Muna Regency; the second accessibility is through air routes that connect it to other areas; third, accessibility by sea connecting with other small islands.

Land access connects the road network to almost all areas of the village area and the surrounding sub-districts. Air access is in the form of airplane flight routes through Sugimanuru Airport in Kusambi District, which is 30 minutes away by road. Access to the sea through the docks. The majority of people's ports are used for transportation

to villages on other small islands and as a place to moor fishing boats. Currently the condition of the wharf is not well organized.

The spatial physical arrangement is in the form of a building typology that is characteristic of the Latawe coastal settlement area. There are 3 building typologies;

1. Tipology Water Building

Tipology of this building is characterized by a wooden footbridge to the road. This type of building is a wooden construction building with stilt construction in the form of a log frame that stands on the coast and is submerged by the tide. The building takes the piel height of the land surface which is free from flooding, so it has a fairly high under the house but this space is practically unutilized. Construction of a wooden frame in a house building, bearing the floor of the existing building.

Based on its shape and structure, and based on its historical existence, settlement patterns on water can be divided into; (1) Traditional Settlements, namely Settlements which have the following characteristics: (a) Homogeneity in form and space patterns, as well as the function of the house/building, (b) The existence of special traditional values that are adhered to related to the dwelling, such as orientation, ornamentation, construction and others, and (c) The distribution pattern of housing tends to form a cluster based on family closeness or kinship.

(2) Non-Traditional Settlements which are characterized by (a) Heterogeneity or diversity in spatial patterns, as well as the function of houses/buildings, (b) The architecture of the buildings is made with traditional and modern rules, in accordance with the cultural background of each tribe/ethnicity.

Everything is based on practicality and convenience and there are no special traditional values associated with buildings.

2. Tipology Stage Building

This typology is characterized by land-stilt buildings with courtyards connected to the road with the main floor of the activity being on the second floor and the lower floor being under the house which is used for supporting functions. Construction of wooden frames and planks, has a gable roof with wooden frame roof construction and metal roof covering. The house building has stairs from the courtyard under the house to the second floor. The front of the building faces the street.



Figure 4 ; Building Tipology Lantawe Village

3. Land Building Typologi

The land building typology describes the land surface, with building construction in the form of concrete or wood frames. Average single storey building.

3.3 Image of Space Area (Ambience)

The ambient of the Lantawe coastal settlement area is in the form of lowlands which are dominated by waters and land which are affected by sea tides. The existence of green land cover (mangrove) around coastal settlements is an asset that can be developed to improve the spatial image of coastal areas that have not been managed properly. The condition of the infrastructure that is already quite damaged makes the feel of slums even thicker, so that special attention is needed from the government in the development and arrangement of coastal settlement areas.

3.4 Adaptasion The Region (Adaptation)

The coastal settlement area of Latawe Village per cluster pattern with a combination spatial structure. This type of settlement pattern is in the form of a linear and cluster combination, between residential units throughout the settlement and linearly there is the location of activity centers, namely boat berths or docks, drying rooms, markets and so on. Settlement patterns are not formed

3.5 The phenomenon of existing land use

In the coastal settlement area of Latawe Village, land use can be categorized based on its position with respect to water, building function, space cover, type of development, and building height. Landuse, based on its position in relation to water, is divided into residential areas by the coast, residential areas on water, and residential areas on land.

Landuse based on building function; the majority are residences equipped with public facilities. Most public facilities are educational facilities. In addition, there are commercial facilities such as markets and stalls. The facilities that characterize this area as a coastal area are the facilities related to water transportation, namely the wharf. Market

facilities are also supported by the existence of mooring docks that make it easier for fishermen to market their seafood.

Landuse based on space cover can be divided into two types; namely built-up space (on land or water), and open space (in the form of water fields and grassy areas). Built-up space consists of the majority of housing and circulation routes that connect between residential units. The majority of circulation roads are wooden catwalks, although some have been hardened with concrete. Circulation road on land Part of it has been asphalted. The majority of the circulation paths are in damaged condition and some are still in the form of soil. Landuse based on building height, this area is still dominated by horizontal development.

3.6 Land Use Prospects in the Future

Based on the existing phenomena, there appears to be a tendency for the function of dwellings to remain at the water's edge; however, accompanied by the gradual change of water bodies into land, this has resulted in more and more land-type dwellings. Until now, this land area has not been filled with buildings so that water-type dwellings, namely houses on stilts with high pillars, will still dominate this area. This makes this coastal area an area with land use for stilt settlements that cannot be consistently applied to the coastline as stipulated in the law. In the context of environmental utilization, these dwellings tend to be unhealthy and require assistance in order to improve life in the health sector which will also have an impact on the community's economy.

For the leadership role, it can also be environmental management which is also exemplified by Charles (2023) which describes how environmental management is in schools, with a strong leader's role, and the essence of community capacity building as an important pathway for environmental management, which although management is in schools but also closely related to community capacity building in residential areas.

IV. CONCLUSION

4.1 Lantawe Area Settlement Planning

Scenario I

Emphasis on slum alleviation program activities that can change the image of the area, from a slum area to an area with a unique character image.

Improving the slums of the area is carried out progressively to change the image of the area from slum to non-slum, and then radical planning and design (general and forced reform) is needed to improve all settlements on the water's edge so that they are healthier and more orderly. Plant all new land areas with suitable aquatic plants, so that there is no new development, especially within the coastal boundaries.

Scenario II

Carrying out gradual (step by step) interventions for gradual designs, in the form of government policies to start by providing facilities and infrastructure in areas that may be built outside the border line, accompanied by controls not allowing increased development in border areas. At the same time, planting water plants is carried out in coastal areas, so that gradually they will become green areas, while still providing access in several places to reach water bodies.

4.2 Residential Area Development Plan

In accordance with the typology and characteristics of the coastal settlement area of Latawe Village in the form of tidal land, the residential area can be developed as land use for:

- a. Green Open Space (RTH) and Public Space, Mangrove Forest areas can be developed into mangrove tracking tourism areas which can increase PAD while limiting settlement growth.
- b. tidal land, prospect to become Brackish Water Fish Cultivation land.
- c. Regional Identity and Village Gate Considering the accessibility of Latawe Village which can be reached through 3 routes, the people's wharf and land routes have the potential to be developed and given area icons in the form of parks, gates or other landmarks that will become a tourist attraction and increase the value of the area.

4.3 Confirmation of Lantawe Settlement Identity

Scenario I

It is necessary to identify residents who are willing to be fostered to live in stilt dwellings with a healthier and greener way of life. The guidance provided includes training and development of home-based creative industries. Fostering the management of household waste into fertilizer for at the same time for the purposes of developing home plantations; and greening around the house for stilt dwellings, so that the green open space between buildings can be properly maintained, and the environment becomes more beautiful, fresh and healthy.

Scenario II:

It is necessary to identify residents who for the confirmation of residential areas, the efforts that must be put forward are to reinforce the identity of the area as a water settlement area; with rejuvenation that prioritizes environmental aspects, by incorporating the principles of green area planning.

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