Structuring Surabaya’s Waterfront Side Zone of Suramadu Foot Bridge as Ecotourism Area

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Abstract

Suramadu Bridge linking Surabaya and Madura with a length of 5.4 kilometers. The bridge is became one of economy generators in Surabaya and Madura. Development around Surabaya’s waterfront side zone of Suramadu foot Bridge affect the economic development and social condition in the waterfront zone. Development plan area with waterfront cities concept leads more focus on tourism and commercial areas. However, the development plan is offered more emphasis on the economic aspect was dominated by the commercial area and some of the conservation area become buildable area. According to some expert of urban designer, structuring sustainable city need to consider structure that should be focused not only in economic issues but also in issues of ecology and community social. By looking at this phenomenon, there is a solution to the this area arrangement with the ecotourism potential that use of some conservation areas to serve as ecotourism area that is not too much need buildable area. This research studies related to the development of ecotourism potential in Surabaya’s waterfront side zone of Suramadu foot Bridge.

This research was done by using qualitative descriptive analysis. Observation data taken by walkthrough analysis, then it using data triangulation techniques to identify all the related factors in existing condition and review of existing policies Surabaya’s waterfront side zone of Suramadu foot Bridge also some references about ecotourism. There was also obtained from interviews with some people surrounding Surabaya’s waterfront side zone of Suramadu Bridge and related agencies, so as to produce a design criterion that is used as a reference in making the concept of structuring Surabaya’s waterfront side zone of Suramadu foot Bridge as ecotourism area.

The results of this research study into the design concept of ecotourism is not only focused on economic issues, but also consider ecological aspects that can be developed to optimize Surabaya’s waterfront side zone of Suramadu foot Bridge as ecotourism area.

Key words: Ecotourism, Suramadu Bridge, Waterfront