Pola distribusi spasial fasilitas wisata kawasan Banten Lama Kota Serang = Spatial distribution pattern of tourism facilities Banten Lama Region Serang City

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Abstrak

Kota Serang memiliki destinasi wisata utama Kawasan Banten Lama yang merupakan cagar budaya perkotaan dengan sebutan urban heritage. Tingginya jumlah wisatawan yang datang mendorong pembangunan fasilitas penunjang wisata. Keberadaan fasilitas menyesuaikan tempat yang mungkin banyak dikunjungi wisatawan dan berdampingan dengan fasilitas lain. Hal ini akan menimbulkan pengelompokan dari masing-masing jenis fasilitas wisata. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pola distribusi spasial fasilitas wisata yang terbentuk di sekitar Kawasan Banten Lama serta menganalisis keterkaitan pola distribusi spasial fasilitas wisata terhadap jaringan jalan dan penggunaan lahan di Kawasan Banten Lama, Kota Serang, tepatnya di Masjid Agung Banten, Keraton Surosowan, dan Benteng Speelwijk. Metode analisis yang digunakan Nearest Neighbor Analysis dan analisis deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pola distribusi spasial fasilitas wisata di Masjid Agung Banten, Keraton Surosowan, dan Benteng Speelwijk berpola clustered. Adapun jenis fasilitas yang tersebar mengelompok tersebut berupa fasilitas primer, sekunder, dan kondisional. Diketahui pula bahwa fasilitas wisata cenderung memanjang mengikuti jaringan jalan dan dominasi fasilitas primer berada di penggunaan lahan cagar budaya, sedangkan dominasi fasilitas sekunder dan kondisional berada di penggunaan lahan pemukiman, perdagangan dan jasa serta sarana prasarana.

......Serang City has a main tourist destination in the Banten Lama region which is an urban cultural heritage known as urban heritage. The high number of tourists who come encourages the construction of tourism supporting facilities. The existence of facilities adjusts to places that may be visited by many tourists and side by side with other facilities. This will lead to a grouping of each type of tourist facilities. This study aims to analyze the spatial distribution pattern of tourist facilities formed around the Banten Lama region and analyze the relationship between the spatial distribution pattern of tourist facilities on the road network and land use in the Banten Lama region, Serang City, to be precise at the Banten Grand Mosque, Surosowan Palace, and Benteng Speelwijk. The analytical method used is Nearest Neighbor Analysis and descriptive analysis. The results showed the spatial distribution pattern of tourist facilities at the Great Mosque of Banten, Surosowan Palace, and Speelwijk Fort with a clustered pattern. The types of facilities that are spread out in groups are primary, secondary, and conditional facilities. It is also known that tourist facilities tend to extend following the road network and the dominance of primary facilities is in the use of cultural heritage land, while the dominance of secondary and conditional facilities is in the use of residential land, trade and services and infrastructure.