

ABSTRAK

Situ Cisanti merupakan sebuah situ atau danau buatan yang merupakan hulu dari sungai terpanjang di Jawa Barat yaitu Sungai Citarum dan berasal dari 7 (tujuh) mata air. Situ Cisanti merupakan salah satu dari saksi sejarah pada masa kerajaan hingga masa penjajahan oleh Belanda. Situ Cisanti juga terletak strategis diantara kawasan perkebunan Teh Kertasari dan sentra peternakan sapi perah Tarumajaya. Kondisi alam yang indah disertai nilai sejarah yang ada memberikan dampak positif bagi daya tarik wisata di Situ Cisanti. Akan tetapi, pada kondisi eksistingnya Situ Cisanti sempat mengalami pencemaran lingkungan yang diakibatkan oleh kurangnya kesadaran masyarakat setempat untuk menjaga kebersihan sungai saat melakukan aktivitas perkebunan sayur mayur dan peternakan sapi. Sarana dan prasarana penunjang kegiatan wisata di Situ Cisanti juga kurang terawat dan kurang memadai. Selain itu, belum adanya integrasi antara Situ Cisanti dengan kawasan sekitarnya terutama dengan perkebunan Teh Kertasari dan sentra peternakan sapi perah Tarumajaya. Kondisi demikian semakin lama akan memicu penurunan daya tarik wisata serta penurunan kualitas lingkungan kawasan Situ Cisanti yang berdampak pada Sungai Citarum dan sekitarnya. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penataan kembali kawasan Situ Cisanti guna meningkatkan daya tarik yang ada serta mengembangkan potensi yang belum dikembangkan dengan tetap memperhatikan kelestarian lingkungannya.

Konsep *integrated ecotourism planning* digunakan sebagai konsep utama berupa perencanaan wisata yang tetap memperhatikan kelestarian alam dan budaya serta memperhatikan integrasi destinasi dalam dan luar kawasan Situ Cisanti. Konsep ini kemudian diterapkan dalam tujuh elemen desain yaitu zonasi, bangunan, aksesibilitas, ruang preservasi, ruang terbuka hijau, penanda dan informasi, ruang pendukung aktivitas ekowisata, dan kelembagaan. Penataan kawasan Situ Cisanti ini menggunakan metode *Soft System Methodology* (SSM) yang menghasilkan *master plan*, rencana detail, dan rencana aktivitas bagi pemberi dan penerima manfaat penataan kawasan tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Ekowisata, Integrasi Destinasi Wisata, Konservasi Alam, Preservasi Budaya

ABSTRACT

Situ Cisanti is a Situ or an artificial lake from the upstream of Citarum River, the longest river in West Java which comes from 7 (seven) springs. Situ Cisanti is one of the witnesses of history, during the period of the monarchy until the colonial period by the Dutch. Situ Cisanti is also strategically located between the Kertasari Tea Plantation Area and the Tarumajaya Dairy Farm Center. The magnificent nature condition that comes along with existing historical values, provide a positive impact for tourist attraction in Situ Cisanti. However, the existing condition of Situ Cisanti had experienced environmental pollution caused by the lack of awareness of local communities to maintain the sanitation of the river during the activities of vegetable plantations and cattle farms. The facilities and infrastructure of tourism activities in Situ Cisanti are also poorly maintained and inadequate. In addition, there is no integration between Situ Cisanti with the surrounding area, especially with the Kertasari Tea Plantation Area and Tarumajaya Dairy Farm Center. Such conditions will further trigger a decline in tourist attraction and degradation in environmental quality of Situ Cisanti area that will impact on the Citarum River and surrounding areas. Therefore, it is necessary to restructure the Situ Cisanti area in order to increase the existing attractiveness as well as to develop the potential that has not been developed by still paying attention to the sustainability of its environment.

The concept of integrated ecotourism planning is used as the main concept in the form of tourism planning, which still pay attention to the preservation of nature and culture and also to the integration of destinations within and outside of Situ Cisanti. This concept is then applied in seven design elements namely zoning, building, accessibility, preservation area, green open space, marker and information, supporting spaces of ecotourism activities, and institutional. The arrangement plan of Situ Cisanti area uses Soft System Methodology (SSM) method which produces master plan, detail plan, and activity plan for the provider and beneficiary of the arrangement plan.

Keywords: Ecotourism, Tourism Destination Integration, Nature Conservation, Cultural Preservation