



Landscape Architecture of Culinary Tourism Objects In Paddy Field Areas

¹Fariz Harindra Syam*, ²Melly Andriana & ³Syahna Dwi Ardianti

^{1,2,3} Program Studi Arsitektur Lanskap, Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi
Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Medan, Indonesia
farizharindrasyam@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id

Abstract. This study focuses on the landscape architecture of culinary tourism objects in the paddy field area of Desa Kota Pari. The research aims to explore the potential of utilizing the natural and cultural elements of the site to create attractive and sustainable culinary tourism experiences. The study follows a qualitative descriptive approach, starting with an inventory stage to collect data on the existing conditions of the research location. Information about the unique motifs and ornaments of Desa Kota Pari is also gathered for the design and development concepts. The collected data is analyzed, considering physical and environmental, demographic, economic, and cultural aspects. From this analysis, various design and development concepts are formulated. These concepts include spatial zoning, tourist facilities, hardscape and softscape elements reflecting the local culture. Using 2D CAD applications and Photoshop, a site plan is created for the Pematang Sawah area, complemented by 3D visualizations. The research findings emphasize the potential of the paddy field area as a culinary tourism destination. By integrating the natural and cultural elements into the design, a sustainable and engaging experience can be created.

Keywords: *Landscape architecture, culinary tourism, paddy field area, Desa Kota Pari, design concepts, development, cultural elements, sustainable tourism*

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1. Introduction

The landscape architecture of culinary tourism objects in paddy field areas is an emerging field of study that intersects the realms of agriculture, tourism, and environmental design. Paddy fields, or rice terraces, have long been recognized as iconic cultural landscapes in various regions around Indonesia, such as Ubud, Bali. These landscapes are not only integral to agricultural practices but also possess significant cultural and historical value, attracting both domestic and international tourists.

Culinary tourism, on the other hand, has experienced a substantial rise in popularity in recent years. Travelers increasingly seek immersive experiences that encompass local gastronomy[1], traditional cooking methods, and indigenous culinary practices[2]. This trend presents an opportunity to integrate culinary tourism with the unique setting of paddy field areas, offering visitors an authentic and enriching experience.

The landscape architecture of culinary tourism objects in paddy field areas involves the careful design and planning of the physical environment to enhance the tourism experience while preserving the natural and cultural attributes of the site. It encompasses various aspects, including the arrangement and layout of culinary-related facilities, the incorporation of local architectural elements, the preservation of biodiversity, the integration of sustainable agricultural practices, and the engagement of the local community[3], [4].

To date, limited research has been conducted specifically on the landscape architecture of culinary tourism objects in paddy field areas. However, studies on cultural landscape preservation, sustainable tourism development, and landscape design principles provide valuable insights and guidance for this field of study. Additionally, research on the cultural significance of paddy fields, culinary heritage

tourism, and sustainable agriculture practices can contribute to the understanding of the interplay between landscape architecture, culinary tourism, and paddy field environments[5], [6].

2. Method

2.1. Research Method

This method is employed in research with an emphasis on supporting data analysis and subjective meaning processing by the researcher, who is also a landscape planner and designer[7]. The analysis results from this method are then linked with methods or approaches in landscape planning and design to form a cohesive methodology. This is expected to strengthen both the research findings and the resulting design. The use of this descriptive qualitative method is particularly emphasized in the analysis of location and culture, which serve as the essence or soul of the landscape design concept. Gathering information and data related to the potential of culinary tourism objects is obtained through visits to the Paddy Field Area in Kota Pari Village and several reference books[8]–[10].[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

2.2. Landscape Planning and Design Approach

This methodology is frequently employed in the field of landscape architecture for the purpose of planning and designing. It encompasses a series of sequential stages, beginning with the inventorying process and culminating in design and visualization. The design stages presented in this study are visually depicted in Figure 1, illustrating the step-by-step progression of the research methodology.

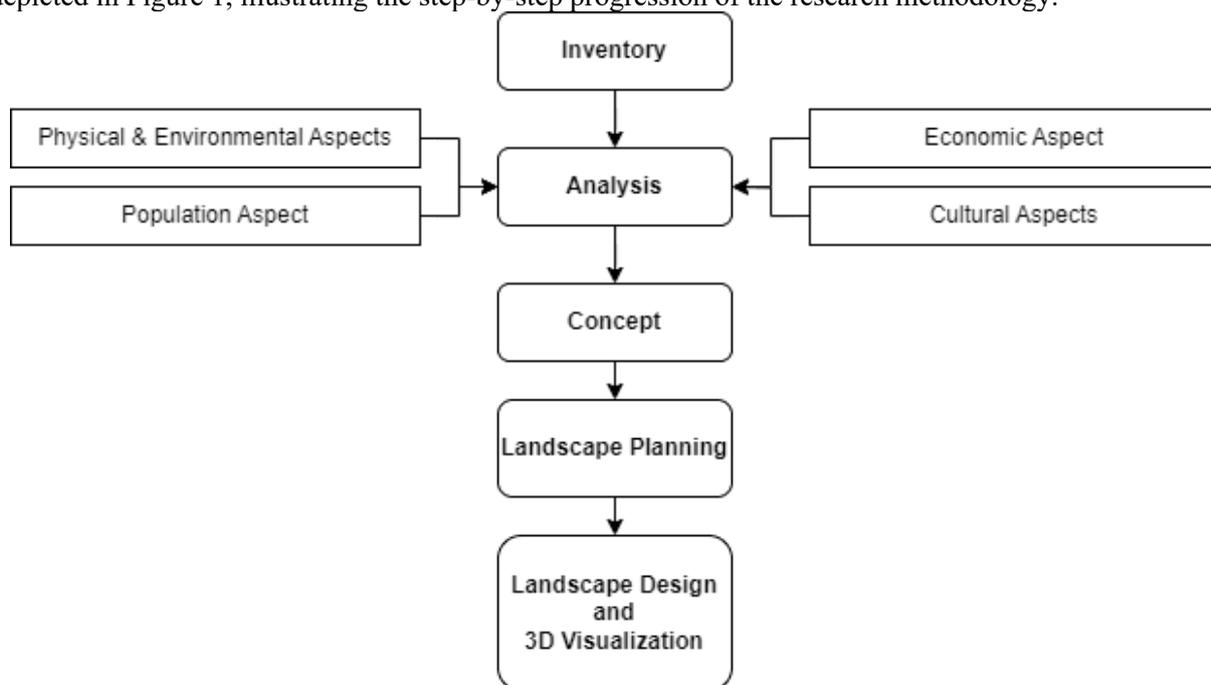


Fig. 1. Design Stage

During the inventory stage, comprehensive data pertaining to the research location, particularly the existing conditions, was gathered. Additionally, information regarding the distinctive motifs or ornaments found in Kota Pari Village was also collected. These motifs and ornaments will be utilized during the design concept and development concept phases.

The collected data from diverse sources during the inventory stage was subsequently processed and subjected to analysis. Four key aspects will be analyzed, namely the physical and environmental aspects, demographic aspects, economic aspects, and cultural aspects.

During the concept stage, the primary concept for site development was formulated. This main concept was further complemented with more detailed design and development concepts. The

development concepts embody the application of fundamental and design concepts. Among these development concepts are the spatial/zoning concept, the concept of tourist facilities and attractions, the concept of hardscape elements in harmony with the culture of Kota Pari Village, and the concept of softscape elements intertwined with the culture of Kota Pari Village.

Once the concepts are formulated, the subsequent step involves designing a site plan for the Pematang Sawah area. The site plan is created utilizing a user-friendly 2D CAD application, followed by refining it with Photoshop for a polished finish. The outcome is a 2D site plan image of the Paddy Field Area, complemented by surrounding views obtained through Google Earth. The crafted site plan serves as a reference for generating landscape design drawings and 3D visualizations. The initial 3D visualization focuses on the contour of the reservoir tourism area. This 3D contour plays a crucial role in illustrating the authentic ambiance as observed in the field, with adjustments aligned with the development plan. The 3D visualizations are created employing CAD, SketchUp, and Lumion applications.

2.3. Location and Time of Research

This research was carried out for four months starting from Januari 2023 to April 2023 At Paddy Field Area of Kota Pari Village, Pantai Cermin, Serdang Bedagai, North Utara. Map of research locations can be seen in Figure 2.

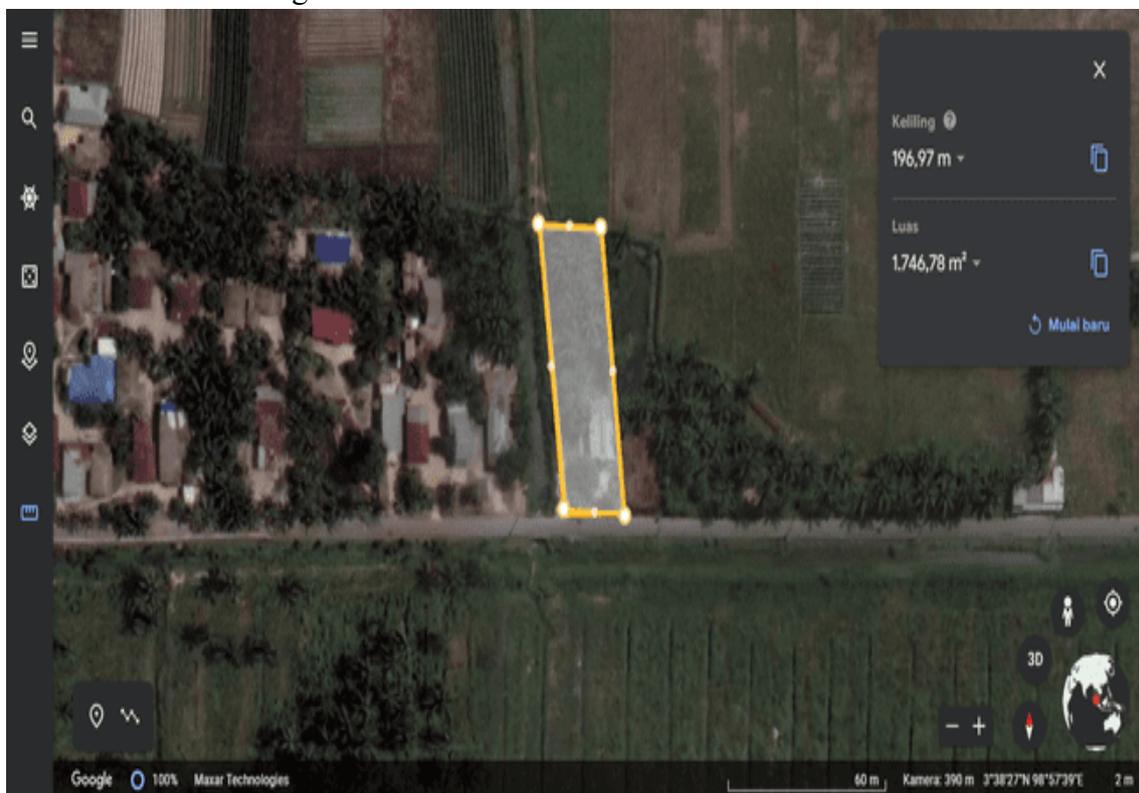


Fig 2. Site Location (source: google earth)

3 Result

3.1. Inventory

Based on the general inventory results, it was identified that the research site consisted of wide and fertile rice field bund areas. These rice fields are the main elements that give unique characteristics to the research site. The existing condition of the site is reviewed in terms of topography, soil quality and existing vegetation. Includes observation of the structure and land use of the site. This involves measuring the area and shape of the site, including irrigation patterns and existing irrigation systems. This information provides a better understanding of the work patterns and organization of the rice fields in Kota Pari Village. Considering the potential for culinary tourism around the rice field bund area. This

includes identifying types of typical food, local culinary delights, available raw materials, as well as stalls or restaurants that may exist in the vicinity of the research site. This information provides insight into opportunities. includes observation of environmental aspects around the site. This includes identifying potential flora and fauna, air and water quality, as well as environmental impacts that may occur as a result of human activities around the rice field bund areas. This information is important to ensure that landscape development is sustainable and environmentally sound. involves observing and interviewing local people to understand the social and cultural aspects that influence the site. This includes the traditions, customs and habits of local people related to rice fields and agricultural activities. This information helps in designing landscape developments that respect and enrich local cultural heritage.

3.2. Analysis

Analysis of Physical & Environmental Aspects. This reflects the general characteristics of lowland agricultural areas that allow for efficient irrigation and watering. The land in the rice field bunds in Kota Pari Village is generally fertile and suitable for agriculture. This good soil quality supports the growth of rice plants and plantation crops such as rubber with satisfactory results. The paddy fields of Kota Pari Village use an adequate irrigation system to maintain soil moisture. This irrigation system includes canals, sluice gates and reservoirs that ensure an adequate supply of water for agricultural crops. The paddy fields of Kota Pari Village are surrounded by distinctive vegetation, especially rice and plantation crops such as oil palm and coconut. This vegetation provides natural beauty to the research site and creates a cool and beautiful environment. The paddy fields of Kota Pari Village also have the potential for biodiversity with the presence of various species of flora and fauna that live around the rice fields. This can provide added value in the development of culinary tourism objects, where visitors can feel the beauty of nature and see the wild life that exists.

Analysis from the Population Aspect, the population in Kota Pari Village is around 3,303 people with the majority of livelihoods as farmers and fishermen. The population density in this village is moderate with an average number of 1,442 people/km² of population which is quite significant. Information on the number of residents can provide an overview of the market potential and needs of local communities regarding culinary tourism objects in the rice field bunds. Population analysis also needs to consider the potential workforce in Kota Pari Village. Are there local workers who can be involved in the development of culinary tourism objects in the rice field bunds, either as business actors, tour guides, or administrative staff. The population of Kota Pari Village is also related to the culture and traditions that exist in the community. It is important to identify local culture that can be integrated in the development of culinary tourism objects, such as traditional culinary or cultural activities that can be an attraction for visitors. Identifying the level of community involvement in the development of culinary tourism objects is an important factor. Do local people have interests and skills that can be developed in the culinary and tourism industries, and is there support from the community for this development

3.3. Concept

The primary idea behind the development of this location revolves around creating a culinary tourism destination. This particular concept aligns with the government's vision for site development, which consequently influences the area's zoning. The design concept will be heavily influenced by the desired tourist attractions and amenities to be offered on the site. In terms of design patterns, a combination of natural and modern elements will be incorporated, such as incorporating the traditional architecture of a Malay stilt house in the form of a culinary saung (Figure 2).

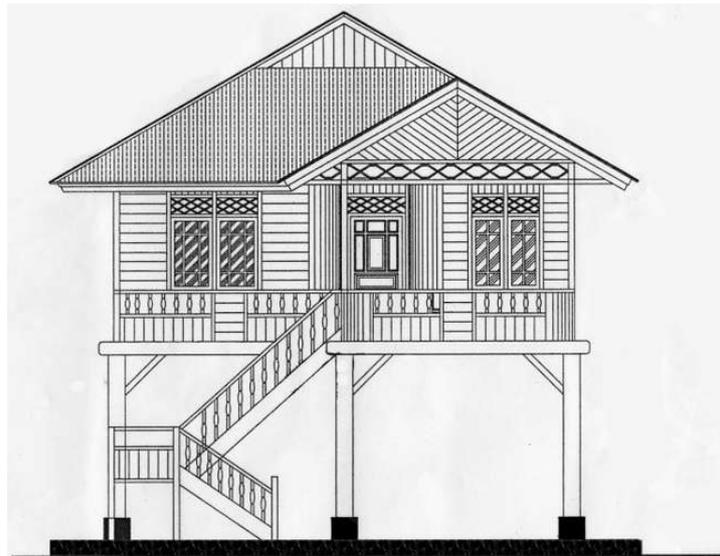


Fig 2. Malay stilt house

3.4 Landing Planning



Fig 3. Site Plan

The picture above is a site plan for the culinary attraction at Paddy Field.

1. Saung Area / Floating Restaurant: This area refers to the designated space where saung-style structures or floating restaurants will be constructed. These saungs will provide a unique dining experience for visitors, allowing them to enjoy their meals while immersed in the picturesque surroundings of the paddy fields. The saung area may include multiple seating arrangements, open-air or covered structures, and scenic views of the surrounding landscape.
2. Kitchen: The kitchen is an essential component of the culinary attraction site plan. It is where food preparation, cooking, and other culinary activities take place. The kitchen should be equipped with modern cooking facilities, storage areas for ingredients, and proper sanitation

measures. It should be designed to accommodate the desired scale of culinary operations and ensure the smooth functioning of food production.

3. Dine Area: The dine area refers to the designated space where visitors can enjoy their meals. This area may include various seating options such as tables and chairs, picnic-style areas, or traditional floor seating arrangements. It should be designed to provide comfort and convenience for visitors while complementing the overall ambiance of the paddy field landscape. The dine area may be strategically positioned to offer panoramic views of the surrounding paddy fields or other attractive features.
4. Parking lot: The parking lot is an essential aspect of the site plan to accommodate the vehicles of visitors. It should be designed to provide sufficient parking spaces, taking into consideration the expected number of visitors and the peak hours of the culinary attraction. The parking lot should be conveniently located near the entrance of the site, well-marked, and properly organized to ensure smooth traffic flow and easy access for visitors.

3.5. Landscape Design and 3D visualization



Fig 4. Side View 1



Fig 5. Side View 2



Fig 6. Top View



Fig 7. Step in Access



Fig 8. Front Side



Fig 9. Dine Area 1



Fig 10. Dining Chairs



Fig 11. Dine Area 2



Fig 12. Floating Restaurant 1



Fig 13. Floating Restaurant 2

4. Conclusion

The inventory analysis revealed that the research site is predominantly characterized by paddy fields, which provide a scenic backdrop for culinary tourism activities. The physical and environmental aspects of the paddy field area were assessed, considering factors such as topography, vegetation, and accessibility.

The demographic analysis shed light on the population of Desa Kota Pari and its potential impact on culinary tourism development. The village's population, social dynamics, and cultural practices were taken into account to ensure that the landscape architecture design aligns with the local community's needs and aspirations.

By incorporating local motifs, ornaments, and cultural elements into the landscape design, the study aims to create an authentic and immersive experience for visitors. The concept development phase emphasized the integration of spatial zoning, tourism facilities, hardscape and softscape elements, and the preservation of local cultural heritage.

The site planning process involved the utilization of CAD and Photoshop applications to generate a 2D site plan, while 3D visualizations were created to illustrate the realistic atmosphere of the reservoir tourism area. These visual representations serve as references for the landscape design and further enhance the understanding of the proposed culinary tourism objects in the paddy field area.

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