The Influence of Spatial Patterns on Licensing and Development in Langkat Regency

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Abstract

This research aims to examine the influence of spatial patterns on licensing and development in Langkat Regency. The study is descriptive with a qualitative approach, utilizing both primary and secondary data. Primary data collection was conducted through interviews, while secondary data was gathered from various literature sources, including legislation, books, scholarly works, papers, articles, lecture materials, mass media, and other sources. The data analysis technique follows the steps outlined [1] which include Data Collection, Data Reduction, Data Presentation, Verification, and Conclusion Drawing. The study's findings indicate that development activities related to spatial patterns and licensing must be balanced by government roles in regulating and controlling spatial use through various policies and regional spatial planning guidelines. The limited availability of space and the evolving public understanding of the importance of spatial planning necessitate a transparent, effective, and participatory spatial planning process. Maintaining a healthy and well-preserved ecosystem is a shared responsibility of both the public and the state. Public involvement in enhancing environmental resilience is highly encouraged. Therefore, development must be undertaken wisely, with an environmental perspective to ensure sustainability for the well-being of current and future generations. Controlling spatial use is a crucial activity in the implementation of regional spatial planning.

Keywords: Spatial Patterns, Licensing, Development in Langkat Regency

Introduction

Spatial planning is the arrangement of a place with dimensions of area and content, considering the structural patterns of that location based on available natural and artificial resources, as well as administrative and functional aspects, to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of current and future generations. According to the mandate of Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning, the planning concept must take into account the potential, conditions, social and cultural issues, and disaster-prone areas as the basis for the development and management of a region. Therefore, to realize sustainable development, efforts in spatial planning are required. Spatial planning encompasses all aspects of life, and thus, the community needs to have access to the planning process.

Spatial planning is a systematic process involving spatial planning, land use, and control of land use. The activities in spatial planning aim to regulate space and create places that are valuable and distinctive, taking into account the physical conditions of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), which is vulnerable to disasters. Potential resources, economic conditions, socio-cultural, political, legal, defense, security, environmental, as well as science and technology are all interrelated components, along with geostrategy, geopolitics, and geo-economics. This aligns with the mandate of Law No. 26 of 2007 and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 86 of 2017, which states that the preparation of Regional Regulations regarding the Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJMD) must be guided by the Regional Regulation on Spatial Planning (RTRW).

Aspects influencing spatial planning include technical, economic, social, cultural, legal, institutional, and environmental factors. The rapid economic activities of a region will significantly impact the level of environmental degradation. Producers generally exploit natural resources, particularly land and water, in developing their businesses. To address these issues, economic actors are expected to create more environmentally friendly products, and in developing their businesses, producers must consider the land use planning of the local area [2].

Spatial planning documents, as the product of spatial planning activities, function to optimize land use and prevent conflicts among functions in the process of land utilization. Additionally, they aim to protect the community as land users from potential environmental hazards that may arise from the development of land functions in unsuitable locations.

Regarding environmental permits, based on Government Regulation No. 27 of 2012 on Environmental Permits, Article 4, paragraph 2, environmental documents will be processed if the

proposed activities comply with spatial planning. If not compliant, those activities must be rejected. Compliance with spatial planning is just one factor that facilitates environmental planning and management. Even if an activity complies with spatial planning, it can still pose environmental issues if proper management and monitoring are not conducted. Every development activity should begin with an environmental document. This document can reveal potential effects. If it does not comply with the RTRW, it will be returned. This is implemented based on Government Regulation No. 27 of 2012 on Environmental Permits, Article 4, paragraph 3. Spatial planning must take precedence in the implementation of development programs. Spatial planning is crucial for permits before carrying out development and conducting activities/businesses to avoid various problems in the future. It is hoped that investors and business actors will proactively engage in the permitting process in accordance with applicable regulations before development takes place, ensuring that land use aligns with the designated spatial planning. This is essential for the smooth conduct of activities aimed at sustainable development.

The purpose of the spatial planning for the urban area of Langkat Regency is to realize this area as a historical, commercial, and advanced settlement that is prosperous and environmentally aware. The importance of balanced spatial planning between protective functions and cultivation is emphasized. The spatial pattern plan for this area includes various zones such as Local Protection Zones (PS), Green Open Spaces (RTH), Cultural Heritage Sites (CB), Water Bodies (BA), Agriculture (P), Housing (R), Public Service Facilities (SPU), Mixed Use (C), Trade and Services (K), Office Areas (KT), Transportation (TR), Defense and Security (HK), Other Designations (PL), and Roads (BJ).

The implementation of regional development planning should consider spatial planning, as it provides guidance and limitations for development activities. Development in certain areas is often carried out without adhering to spatial plans, which neglects environmental carrying capacity and fails to account for the region's vulnerability to natural disasters. The long-term development plans, which are expected to stimulate economic growth in a region, often fall short due to a lack of support from natural resources and environmental carrying capacity necessary for achieving regional development activities.

Spatial utilization should be carried out with the management of development activities that maintain a balance among utilization, sustainability, availability, existence, and usefulness of

natural resources and the environment, while preserving the functions, carrying capacity, and comfort of present life without diminishing future development opportunities.

In Langkat Regency, a Detailed Spatial Plan has been developed and approved by the Ministry of Public Works under Regulation Draft No. HK.01 03-Dr/860. This was done because, considering the dynamics of regional development, certain districts in Langkat are experiencing rapid growth. This necessitates a more operational spatial arrangement to accommodate the developments occurring in those areas. The spatial pattern for Langkat Regency has been designed with an anticipation of future developments based on land carrying capacity, existing resource potential, and existing constraints. Thus, it is hoped that this spatial pattern can serve as a reference for spatial utilization so that socio-economic development can proceed efficiently and effectively while maintaining and improving environmental quality.

In Langkat Regency, the implementation of the spatial pattern has not yet been fully effective. The ineffectiveness of this implementation is caused by various factors, one of which is the lack of program socialization, leading to violations in development that do not conform to the designated area. This is consistent with indications of 96 buildings that violate spatial regulations. Some forms of violations include constructing buildings that do not comply with applicable regulations, lacking household waste disposal (drainage systems), being too close to the roadside, houses built within commercial complexes, and houses located in office complexes, as well as businesses with inadequate parking areas.

Since the establishment of the spatial pattern for Langkat Regency, various issues have arisen in spatial planning. Some challenges that persist in the implementation of this planning include the low utilization of the spatial plan as a reference for cross-sectoral and inter-regional development coordination, disparities in development between regions, uneven infrastructure support, suboptimal performance of the spatial plan in spatial utilization, regions lagging in development, traffic congestion, land conversion, disorderliness, slums, and limited open spaces. In other words, the existing Detailed Spatial Plan (RDTR) has been insufficient in contributing to the resolution of various problems that have arisen.

Literature Review

Spatial Patterns

Spatial patterns refer to the distribution of land use in a given area, encompassing both protective functions and cultivation functions [3]. The spatial pattern of a district represents the utilization of land within the district, including both protective and cultivation uses that have not yet been established in the national spatial planning and provincial spatial planning. The spatial pattern of the district is developed with full consideration of the spatial patterns outlined in the National Spatial Planning and Provincial Spatial Planning, as well as the characteristics of the area [4]. Spatial planning is a systematic process involving land use planning, utilization, and control. Generally, spatial planning encompasses a process that includes planning, utilization, and control of the implementation or utilization of land, which must be interrelated. Land use planning is a process for determining the spatial structure and patterns of land use, which includes the preparation and establishment of spatial plans [5]. Spatial plans are the outcomes of planning that depict structural forms and patterns of land use.

Licensing and Development

Licensing refers to a form of regulatory function exercised by the government to control activities conducted by the public [6]. Licensing can take the form of registration, recommendations, certifications, quota determinations, and permits for conducting business activities, which are typically required for organizations or individuals before they can engage in certain activities or actions. The regulations regarding licensing serve functions both as a means of maintaining order and as a means of regulation [7]. As a means of maintaining order, licensing ensures that permits or licenses for businesses, buildings, and other community activities do not conflict with one another, thus promoting order in all aspects of community life. As a regulatory function, it aims to ensure that existing licenses are implemented according to their intended purposes, preventing the misuse of granted licenses; in other words, this regulatory function can also be seen as a government function [8].

Research Method

This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach, utilizing both primary and secondary data. The research type used is a normative legal approach, relying on literature data as the main source of research [9]. Primary data collection was conducted through interviews, while secondary

data was gathered from various sources, including legislation, books, scientific works, papers, articles, lecture materials, media, and other resources [10].

The data analysis technique used in this study follows the steps outlined by Bungin [11], which include Data Collection, Data Reduction, Data Presentation, Verification, and Conclusion Affirmation [12]. The conclusion involves interpretation, which means discovering the significance of the presented data [13]. Subsequently, the analyzed data is explained and interpreted in words to describe the facts observed in the field, providing meaning or answers to the research questions, which are then summarized [14].

Discussion

Licensing and Development of Spatial Utilization as a Means of Controlling Spatial Planning Patterns in Langkat Regency

Licensing (vergunning) is a form of regulatory function exercised by the government to control activities conducted by the community. In carrying out its legal functions, various instruments are necessary to ensure that the law performs effectively. The law has binding provisions, meaning it is obligatory for every individual; when legal provisions are incorporated into regulations, everyone must comply with them. A permit is one of the legal instruments of the government established in legislation that serves a preventive purpose in regulating and controlling individual or collective activities or behaviors [15]. By issuing a permit, the authorities allow the applicant to perform certain actions or activities that are generally prohibited, in consideration of the public interest that necessitates supervision. An action or activity is generally prohibited but may be permitted under specific conditions to ensure compliance with relevant regulations. Licensing can take the form of registration, recommendations, certification, and permits for business activities that must usually be obtained by an organization, company, or individual before they can carry out a particular action or activity. A permit may be denied if the criteria set by the authorities are not met. For example, it is prohibited to construct a building without written permission from the authorized official, subject to compliance with the required conditions.

The implementation of spatial planning in strategic areas aims to achieve integration, interconnection, and balanced development among districts/cities, as well as harmony among sectors. Development in one area cannot be separated from other areas, given the interrelated influences among regions. Therefore, spatial planning cannot be conducted solely by considering internal interests (inward-looking) but must also take into account the influences and impacts on

other areas [16]. As stipulated in Law No. 32 of 2009, the environment, in this case, spatial unity, must be protected and managed through systematic and integrated efforts to preserve its functions and prevent pollution and/or environmental damage through planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision, and law enforcement. In the licensing process, a supervisory function is attached to the activities of spatial utilization to protect the public interest and maintain environmental sustainability. In overseeing spatial utilization, the competent authorities are required to conduct monitoring, evaluation, and management of spatial quality in accordance with existing regulations. The evaluation of the suitability of spatial planning against spatial utilization is conducted by reviewing the forms of spatial utilization and the permits held. One form of evaluation is the formulation of recommendations (reporting), which provides suggestions for follow-up actions on development activities that do not comply with spatial planning.

Administratively, Langkat Regency consists of 23 sub-districts, 240 villages, and 37 urban villages. Based on the area size according to sub-districts, Bahorok Sub-district is the largest in Langkat Regency, covering an area of 1,101.83 km² or 17.59% of the total area of Langkat Regency. The sub-district with the smallest area is Binjai Sub-district, which covers 42.05 km² or 0.67% of the total area of Langkat Regency. The sub-districts with the most villages/urban villages are Bahorok and Tanjung Pura (19 villages/urban villages), while the sub-districts with the fewest villages/urban villages are Sawit Seberang, Brandan Barat, and Binjai (7 villages/urban villages).

Table 1. Division of Subdistrict Areas in Langkat Regency

No.	Kecamatan	Ibu Kecamatan	Banyaknya		Luas	
			Desa	Kelurahan	Km²	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Bahorok	Pkn Bahorok	18	1	1.101,83	17,59
2	Sirapit	Sidorejo	10	0	98,5	1,57
3	Salapian	Minta Kasih	16	1	221,73	3,54
4	Kutambaru	Kutambaru	8	0	234,84	3,78
5	Sei Bingei	Namu Ukur Sltn	15	1	333,17	5,32
6	Kuala	Pkn Kuala	14	2	206,23	3,29
7	Selesai	Pkn Selesai	13	1	167,73	2,68
8	Binjai	Kwala Begumit	6	1	42,05	0.67
9.	Stabat	Stabat Baru	6	6	108,85	1,74
10.	Sei Wampu	Bingai	13	1	194,21	3,10
11	Batang Serangan	Batang Serangan	7	1	899,38	14,36
12	Sawit Seberang	Sawit Seberang	6	1	209,10	3,34
13	Padang Tualang	Tjg. Selamat	11	1	221,14	3,53
14	Hinai	Kebun Lada	12	1	105,26	1,68
15	Secanggang	Hinai Kiri	16	1	231,19	3,69
16	Tanjung Pura	Pkn. Tanjung Pura	18	1	179,61	2,87
17	Gebang	Pkn Gebang	10	1	178,49	2,85
18	Babalan	Pelawi Utara	4	4	76,41	1,22
19	Sei Lepan	Alur Dua	9	5	280,68	4,48
20	Brandan Barat	Tangkahan Durian	5	2	89,80	1,43
21	Besitang	Pkn Besitang	6	3	720,74	11,51
22	Pangkalan Susu	Bukit Jengkol	9	2	151,35	2,42
23	Pematang Jaya	Limau Mungkur	8	0	209,00	3,34
JUMLAH			**240**	**37**	**6.263,29**	**100**

Source: Langkat Regency in Figures, 2024

Potential for Regional Development and Spatial Planning in Langkat Regency

One of the functions of the Spatial Planning of Langkat Regency is to serve as a basis for regulating space utilization and controlling land use in the area. Below are the potentials for spatial development in Langkat Regency.

1. Development Areas

Based on the existing resource characteristics, the Langkat Regency area is divided into three regions:

a. Langkat Hulu Area: This area includes the districts of Bahorok, Kutambaru, Salapian, Sirapit, Kuala, Sei Bingai, Selesai, and Binjai. It is the upstream region of the rivers in Langkat Regency. There are many rapids with strong currents that are suitable for development as Micro Hydro energy sources. This area also has potential limestone and coal mining resources. Additionally, there is eco-tourism potential at Bukit Lawang, focusing on the conservation of orangutans and their ecosystems.

b. Langkat Hilir Area: This area includes the districts of Stabat, Wampu, Secanggang, Hinai, Batang Serangan, Sawit Seberang, Padang Tualang, and Tanjung Pura. It is predominantly flat land suitable for agricultural cultivation. Since the Dutch colonial period, Langkat Hilir has been known for large plantations, currently recognized as PTPN (State Plantation Company II and IV). Therefore, the plantation culture is still evident in this region. Part of this area is also designated as a conservation area for natural resources in TNGL (Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser). In the Batang Serangan district, there is eco-tourism at Tangkahan, featuring the attractive Elephant Patrol Unit, where tourists can enjoy activities like riding and bathing elephants.

c. Teluk Aru Area: This area is the border between North Sumatra Province and Aceh Province, including the districts of Gebang, Babalan, Sei Lepan, Brandan Barat, Pangkalan Susu, Besitang, and Pematang Jaya. This region was the site of PT Pertamina's first exploration area in Indonesia, giving it a unique characteristic as a miniature of Indonesia, as employees come from all over the country. However, the potential for oil and natural gas in Teluk Aru is diminishing and has become less economically viable for exploitation, leading to the closure of the Pertamina refinery in Pangkalan Brandan. This closure has significantly impacted the local economy. Part of this area is also designated as a conservation area for natural resources in TNGL. In the Besitang district, there is also the Aras Napal Elephant Patrol Unit managed by the Natural Resources Conservation Agency.

2. Cultivation Areas

The planned cultivation areas in Langkat Regency according to the RTRW (Regional Spatial Planning) of Langkat Regency for 2013-2033 are:

a. Production Forest Areas:
   1) Limited production forest area covering approximately 56,141 hectares, located in the districts of Bahorok, Salapian, Kutambaru, Sei Bingai, Kuala, Batang Serangan, Sawit Seberang, Sei Lepan, Brandan Barat, Besitang, Pangkalan Susu, and Pematang Jaya.
   2) Permanent production forest area with a size of 39,453 hectares, covering the districts of Secanggang, Tanjung Pura, Gebang, Babalan, Sei Lepan, Brandan Barat, Besitang, Pangkalan Susu, and Pematang Jaya.

b. Agricultural Areas:
   1) Wetland crop areas are planned to be located throughout the districts, both on a large and small scale, with a total area of approximately 49,293 hectares based on land suitability analysis.

c. Dryland Crop Areas: Planned to be spread across all districts of Langkat Regency, both on a large and small scale, with a total area of 36,348 hectares, focusing on the development of dryland agriculture in the districts of Besitang, Bahorok, Hinai, Tanjung Pura, Sei Bingai, Binjai, Selesai, Wampu, and Secanggang.

d. Perennial/Crop Plantation Areas: These are directed to cover all districts with a total development area reaching approximately 202,485 hectares.

3. The livestock areas in Langkat Regency include:

a. Large livestock farming; the production centers for large livestock such as beef cattle and buffalo are located in the districts of Sei Bingei, Kuala, Selesai, Binjai, Wampu, Batang Serangan, Sawit Seberang, Padang Tualang, Hinai, Secanggang, Pematang Jaya, Stabat, Bahorok, and Sirapit.

b. Small livestock farming such as sheep, goats, and pigs includes the districts of Selesai, Binjai, Hinai, Wampu, Padang Tualang, Sawit Seberang, Tanjung Pura, Sei Bingei, Kuala, and Gebang.

c. Poultry farming such as chickens and ducks includes the districts of Binjai, Selesai, Kuala, Salapian, Tanjung Pura, and Secanggang.

4. The aquaculture areas in Langkat Regency include:
    a. The development of marine fisheries and aquaculture (ponds) is directed in the districts of Pematang Jaya, Pangkalan Susu, Tanjung Pura, Brandan Barat, Sei Lepan, Gebang, Besitang, Babalan, and Secanggang; freshwater fisheries in potential ponds are developed in all districts in Langkat Regency, while freshwater fisheries in potential rice field aquaculture are developed on irrigated rice fields in Langkat Regency.
5. The development of capture fisheries areas in Langkat Regency includes:
    a. Marine capture fisheries are directed at fishing routes 0-4 miles from the coastline in the districts of Pematang Jaya, Pangkalan Susu, Tanjung Pura, Brandan Barat, Sei Lepan, Gebang, Besitang, Babalan, and Secanggang;
    b. Capture fisheries in public waters are directed in the districts of Kutambaru, Sei Bingei, Bahorok, Salapian, Kuala, Selesai, Padang Tualang, Stabat, Wampu, Hinai, and Tanjung Pura;
    c. Integrated fisheries development through the minapolitan concept is centered in the district of Pangkalan Susu and supported by coastal villages.
    d. The agromarinepolitan area includes the eastern coastal areas of Langkat Regency.
    e. Fish Landing Stations (PPI) to support capture fisheries activities include PPI Pangkalan Susu, PPI Pangkalan Brandan, and PPI Kuala Gebang.
    f. The development of fishermen's housing is directed in the districts of Brandan Barat, Sei Lepan, Babalan, and Pangkalan Susu.
6. The mining areas include:
    a. The small-scale mining area is located in the districts of Kutambaru, Bahorok, Salapian, Kuala, Sirapit, Selesai, Sei Bingei, Wampu, Batang Serangan, Sawit Seberang, Pangkalan Susu, and Brandan Barat.
7. The large-scale mining areas include:
    a. Oil and gas mining is located in Pangkalan Susu, Brandan Barat, Sei Lepan, Babalan, Hinai, Padang Tualang, Secanggang, and Binjai;
    b. Geothermal mining;
    c. Coal mining; and
    d. Groundwater mining CAT Medan.
8. Industrial Area

    The industrial area in Langkat Regency primarily focuses on small and medium enterprises, which are distributed across all sub-districts in Langkat Regency. In contrast, large industries can be

directed and tailored to the commodity output in each sub-district, with the industrial center located in Pangkalan Susu Sub-district.

9. Tourism Area
   a. Nature Tourism (Land) includes:
      1) The Orangutan Rehabilitation and Sanctuary, Batu Kapal Cave, and Batu Rizal Cave in Bahorok Sub-district;
      2) Marike Waterfall and Simolap Hot Spring in Kutambaru Sub-district;
      3) Namu Relok Bathing Area in Salapian Sub-district;
      4) Pangkal Bathing Area, Lau Berte Waterfall, and Namu Ukur Utara Bathing Area in Sei Bingei Sub-district;
      5) Kuala Buluh Hot Spring in Padang Tualang Sub-district;
      6) Batu Rongreng in Sungai Musam and Tangkahan Villages in Batang Serangan Sub-district;
      7) Langkat Timur Laut Wildlife Sanctuary in Tanjung Pura and Secanggang Sub-districts; and
      8) Rafting on the Wampu River and Bingei River.

Table 2. Land Use Area of Spatial Patterns in Langkat Regency

Kecamatan	Lahan Pertanian (Ha)		Non Pertanian (Ha)	Jumlah (Ha)
	Sawah (Ha)	Bukan Sawah (Ha)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Bahorok	700	105.185	4.298	110.183
2. Sirapit	1.502	7.917	431	9.850
3. Salapian	171	20.587	1.415	22.173
4. Kutambaru	0	22.870	814	23.684
5. Sei Bingai	3.089	28.793	1.435	33.317
6. Kuala	906	18.637	1.080	20.623
7. Selesai	1.221	12.437	3.115	16.773
8. Binjai	1.175	2.101	929	4.205
9. Stabat	1.342	6.758	2.785	10.885
10. Wampu	710	15.416	3.295	19.421
11. Batang Serangan	118	88.522	1.298	89.938
12. Sawit Seberang	0	19.637	1.273	20.910
13. Padang Tualang	74	19.327	2.713	22.114
14. Hinai	1.655	7.641	1.230	10.526
15. Secanggang	5.884	13.064	4.171	23.119
16. Tanjung Pura	2.738	13.507	1.716	1.7961
17. Gebang	1.862	14.341	1.646	17.849
18. Babalan	4.259	2.337	1.045	7.641
19. Sei Lepan	1.426	60.708	9.960	72.074
20. Brandan Barat	1.521	5.519	194	8.980
21. Besitang	1.406	60.708	9.960	72.074
22. Pangkalan Susu	2.791	10.466	1.878	15.135
23. Pematang Jaya	803	18.672	1.425	20.900
Langkat	**35.353**	**538.036**	**52.940**	626.329

Source: Langkat Regency in Figures 2024

   b. Natural Tourism (Sea) includes:
      1) Sembilan Island, Berawe Beach on Kampai Island, Pangkalan Susu District; and
      2) Kuala Serapu Beach, Tanjung Pura District.
   c. Man-Made Tourism includes:
      1) Batu Palace in Bukit Mas Village, Besitang District;
      2) Kuburan Mas Merah Island and Long Grave on Kampai Island, Pangkalan Susu District;

3) Azizi Mosque, the Tomb of T. Amir Hamzah, and the museum, Tanjung Pura District;
4) Haul Tuan Guru Besilam, Padang Tualang District.

Rights, Obligations, and Community Participation in Spatial Planning in Langkat Regency

In spatial planning, everyone has the right to: 1) Know the spatial planning agenda; 2) Enjoy the increased value of space resulting from spatial planning; 3) Obtain fair compensation for losses incurred due to the implementation of development activities in accordance with the spatial planning agenda; 4) Raise objections to the relevant authorities against developments that do not conform to the spatial planning in their area; submit demands for the cancellation of permits and the cessation of developments that do not comply with the spatial planning to the relevant authorities; and 5) File claims for damages against the government and/or permit holders if development activities that do not conform to the spatial planning cause losses.

Meanwhile, the obligations of every individual in utilizing space are: 1) To adhere to the established spatial planning; 2) To utilize space according to the space utilization permit from the relevant authorities; 3) To comply with the provisions set forth in the requirements of the space utilization permit; and 4) To provide access to areas designated as public property by regulatory provisions. Community participation in spatial planning is carried out through: a) participation in the preparation of spatial planning; b) participation in the utilization of space; and c) participation in the control of space utilization.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussions in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The development of spatial patterns and the permitting of space utilization must be balanced by the government, which acts as the regulator and enforcer of space utilization by formulating various policies and guidelines for regional spatial planning. The limited availability of space and the growing understanding of the community regarding the importance of spatial planning necessitate the implementation of transparent, effective, and participatory spatial planning. Maintaining a healthy and good ecosystem is the responsibility of the entire community and the state. Community participation in enhancing environmental resilience is highly expected. Therefore, development must be carried out wisely, grounded in environmental awareness to achieve sustainability for the welfare of both current and future generations. The control of space utilization is a critical activity

in regional spatial planning. Permitting for space utilization is intended as an effort to regulate space utilization so that each use of space must comply with the spatial planning. The authority for implementing spatial planning by the government and local governments, which includes regulatory, coaching, execution, and supervision activities, is based on a regional approach with administrative boundary limitations.

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