



**GTG**

**GEOJOURNAL OF TOURISM AND GEOSITES**

**University of Oradea, Department of Geography, Tourism and  
Territorial Planning**

1 Universitatii Street, 410087 Oradea, Romania, Phone/Fax: 0040 259 408 475,  
Website: <http://gtg.webhost.uoradea.ro>, e-mail: [gtg.uoradea@yahoo.com](mailto:gtg.uoradea@yahoo.com)

## Acceptance Letter

<b>Date</b>	<b>18.05.2021</b>
<b>Manuscript Title</b>	<b>LOCAL AND SUSTAINABLE POTENTIAL APPROACHES IN THE DESIGN OF A MASTER PLAN ARCHITECTURE: CASE STUDY OF PAKSEBALI TOURISM VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, INDONESIA</b>
<b>Manuscript Author(s)</b>	I Kadek Merta WIJAYA

Dear I Kadek Merta WIJAYA,

we are pleased to inform you that the above-mentioned  
manuscript has been accepted for publication in  
**GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites**.

To, I Kadek Merta WIJAYA,

Department of Architecture, Warmadewa  
University, Indonesia

Sincerely yours,

Editor-in-Chief

*GeoJournal of Tourism and  
Geosites*

1	<b>*Manuscript code:</b> GTG_yy_DOMAIN_xx ( <b>*Editors only</b> )
2	<b>*Submission date:</b> dd_mm_yyyy ( <b>*Editors only</b> )
3	<b>*Revised:</b> dd_mm_yyyy ( <b>*Editors only</b> )
4	<b>*Accepted / Rejected:</b> dd_mm_yyyy ( <b>*Editors only</b> )

5

6 **Title of the paper: Local and Sustainable Potential Approaches in The Design of a**

7 **Master Plan Architecture: Case Study of Pakseball Tourism Village Development,**

8 **Indonesia**

9

10 **Authors** (First LAST - without institution name!): **I Kadek Merta WIJAYA**

11

12 **Key Words** (at least five keywords): local potential, sustainability, Pakseball tourism village, master

13 plan architecture, community-based

14

15

16 **No. of Tables:**

17 **No. of Figures:**

18	Figure 1. Stages of Research and Development (R&D) .....	4
19	Figure 2. Spreading the Potentials of Pakseball Tourism Village.....	5
20	Figure 3. Pakseball Tourism Village Development Master Plan Planning.....	6
21	Figure 4. Information Center Planning .....	7
22	Figure 5. Show Venue Design.....	8
23	Figure 6. Glamping Design .....	8
24	Figure 7. Home Stay Design .....	9
25	Figure 8. Design of Facilities Supporting Attractions Mandeian Hill .....	9

26

27 **No. of Files** (landscape tables should be in separate file):

28

29

## LOCAL AND SUSTAINABLE POTENTIAL APPROACHES IN THE DESIGN OF A MASTER PLAN ARCHITECTURE: CASE STUDY OF PAKSEBALI TOURISM VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, INDONESIA

{I Kadek Merta, WIJAYA}, Department of Architecture, Warmadewa University, Indonesia  
(only in English!)

..... Warmadewa University and amritavijaya@gmail.com (only in English!)  
and {First name, LAST NAME} Affiliation e-mail address (only in English!)

\* Corresponding authors name and e-mail address: I Kadek Merta WIJAYA and  
amritavijaya@gmail.com

### Abstract.

**Aim:** This research aimed at planning the design of the master plan through a local potential and sustainable approach in the design of a master plan architecture Pakseballi tourism village.

**Materials and Methods:** The research methods used are Research and Development (R&D) method in qualitative research. The first step was carried out with a study of the Pakseballi Tourism Village to find the right approach's characteristics and then develop it in the form of an architectural design of a tourist village master plan.

**Results and discussions:** This study's results indicate that the master plan for Pakseballi Tourism Village is based on developing supporting facilities for local potentials by maintaining these potentials' sustainability, which is implemented in the form of master plan designs both macro and micro.

**Conclusions:** This sustainability is fundamental as the consistency of this potential is conservative, maintains local characteristics, and becomes a welfare source for local communities. The Pakseballi Tourism Village master plan's architectural design transformation requires these considerations (local potential and sustainability).

**Key words:** community-based, local potential, master plan architecture, Pakseballi tourism village, sustainability.

### Introduction

Tourism villages are a new perspective in the tourism sector (Komariah, Saepudin, & Yusup, 2018; Sesotyaningtyas & Manaf, 2015; Trisnawati, Wahyono, & Wardoyo, 2018). This model emerged as a response to the tourism development model, which prioritizes individual and group interests. Exploring tourism potential without paying attention to the sustainability and contextual aspects of local communities is a phenomenon that is developing worldwide. The generally occurs in mass tourism, where tourists come to tourist objects in droves in large numbers (Butler, 1999; Juan, Suárez-Vega, & Santana-Jiménez, 2016; Marson, 2011; Vainikka, 2013). This mass tourism positively impacts economic development and affects environmental and social degradation (Elsevier Butterworth-Heinemann & Buckley, 2007; Fennell, 2008; Vainikka, 2013). Focus on financial aspects and not paying attention to the sustainability aspects of the explored environment and distant social relations between communities due to economic competition. In various countries globally, there is a change in tourism development towards quality tourism by offering exclusive travel and maintaining environmental and social sustainability (Fennell, 2008; Pan et al., 2018). There was an exploration of the natural environment without regard to supporting ecological resources for the future. There was also the construction of tourist accommodation facilities without considering the impact on the ground. Tourism area planning must pay attention to local aspects and pay attention to their ecological impacts (Gohar & Kondolf, 2016). The transition of vernacular and traditional settlement architecture to commercial architecture, for example, is a form of commercialization of the interests of the selling value of tourism, where vernacular and traditional architecture could become tourist destination artefacts, not converted into commercial architecture. Some changes have occurred in the spatial layout of community residential units, which have changed their function to become an art shop. However, visually, the facades of the buildings still retain local architectural characteristics. The presence of tourism accommodation architecture such as lodging and restaurants with an architectural style that was not contextual on the site being built, changed the identity of a place with a new identity. The above phenomenon is the basis for the emergence

**Commented [A1]:** -The paper should strictly follow the publication requirements, please see the page web : <http://gtg.webhost.uoradea.ro/publication.html>

Literature citations and figure references should not appear in the abstract;  
The format of the citations should follow the common rules:

- **One author** (Grigorescu, 2010);
- **Two authors** (Grigorescu and Popescu, 2010);
- **More than two authors** (Grigorescu et al., 2010);

If you are listing several works published by the same author in the same year, they should be differentiated by adding a lower case letter after the year for each item (e.g.: Grigorescu, 2010a, Grigorescu, 2010b);  
If referring to newspaper sources in the text, you should cite the name of the newspaper, date of publications and page (e.g.: Oradea Times, 11.3.2010, 13).  
All citations from the main text must be indicated in the reference list.  
The auto citations must be maximum 10% of list of references.

of a Tourism Village in the tourism industry, with the concept of existence, independence, and sustainability of village assets through independent management by the village themselves. Tourism village assets which are local potentials as objects of tourist destinations can be in the form of rural nature, natural attractions, traditions, and other unique elements that attract tourists. (Joshi, 2012). The local community is expected to be able to maintain the sustainability of natural, cultural, and other potentials, as tourism actors in the management of tourism village governance (Wijaya, 2020; Yanes, Zielinski, Diaz Cano, & Kim, 2019).

The tourist village has components that synergize with one another in realizing the main goal: local communities' welfare. According to Prasyanti et al. (2018), tourism village components consist of soul, body, and mind. Soul has a connection with local potentials as a tourist asset, such as natural, cultural, and traditional potential, and other villages that can be used as tourist assets. The body is a tourist village's infrastructure to support the village's potential, namely roads, tourism accommodation facilities, and other hospitality facilities. The mind correlates with hospitality and management. The potential as the main asset of a tourist village and village infrastructure will not work together if there is no tourism management (mind). Local communities are carried out, which are expected to be independent in managing their tourism assets. The community approach is an effort to maintain village assets as the main aspect of the Tourism Village through the local community's independence in managing their village (Adebayo, Robinson, & Oriade, 2019; Okazaki, 2008; Wijaya, 2020; Wijaya & Nurwarsih, 2019). This strategy is a core component of eco-tourism or tourism focused on the climate. Eco-tourism is described as a tourist trip to a remote location to enjoy and learn about the potential of nature, culture, and customs while also benefiting the local economy. (Cater & Cater, 2015; Cobbinah, 2015; Fennell, 2008). Eco-tourism is a form of tourism that focuses on natural and cultural resources through knowledge, awareness, and restoration. (Masjhoer, Wibowo, Sadida, & Ogista, 2017).

On January 19, 2017, Klungkung Regent Regulation No.2 of 2017 named Paksebal Village as a tourism village. This determination is based on the potential of Paksebal Village as a tourism village. Paksebal Village has natural areas in Tukad Unda and Bukit Mandeana, which can provide a panoramic view of natural beauty in the form of river water flow that terraces up to the green hilltop visual beauty around the hilly area (Wijaya, 2020). The preservation of both sacred and secular art traditions in the village of Paksebal is still well preserved to this day. As a product of religious culture, Temple architecture provides an overview of local architecture development in Paksebal Village. Community independence in the economic sector through community activity units in the form of local crafts and local culinary is an essential part of the assets of the village of Paksebal as a Tourism Village (Pantiyasa & Rosalina, 2018).

The tourism potentials possessed by the Paksebal Tourism Village are scattered in the Paksebal Village area with a considerable distance from one prospect to another (Wijaya, 2020). This distribution is a concept in a tourist village that provides a tourist movement scenario through the "tour around village" approach. However, this was not supported by an information centre's existence and the capacity of tourism support facilities to provide comfort and security for the Paksebal Tourism Village visitors. The concept of the soul – village assets as tourism potential, body – infrastructure and capacity of supporting facilities, and mind – tourism village management that the existence of prospects in Paksebal Village as a destination object was not supported by the presence of a "body of tourism village," thus, the comfort and safety of visitors were reduced in its hospitality value. Tourists could not know the tourist destination spots, the unavailability of tourist attractions to improve the local economic aspects, and tourists have not enjoyed local dance tourism attractions optimally because it has not been accommodated in performance architecture. Rest areas were still minimal in supporting tourist visits to the village. Based on the description above, there is a mismatch between the elements of the tourist village in the form of "soul," "body," and "mind" with the facts in the field. The means that the Paksebal Tourism Village did not have the concept of developing a tourism area that is integrated between "soul," "body," and "mind" in a tourist area to support the local welfare of the Paksebal Village residents in the independent management of the tourism village.

The study aimed to develop Paksebal Tourism Village in a master plan planning with a sustainability approach. The scenario offered is that the potential possessed by Paksebal Village is the main asset in developing a tourism village while still prioritizing the distinctive aspects of each potential, not carrying a design concept from outside Paksebal Village but adopting the local wisdom of Paksebal Village. Can be done through a sustainable master plan, namely (1) planning for the arrangement of the Tukad Unda and Bukit Mandeana areas oriented to a contextual design; (2) accommodating the activities of cultural traditions such as local dances in a space (stage); (3) supporting the development of community activity units in the field of local crafts as tourist objects; and (4) planning an information centre as a starting point for excursions in Paksebal Village, serving information about Paksebal Village, restaurant facilities that present local menus with a modern appearance, galleries to display the local handicrafts of Paksebal village and information about village traditions, also the management room for the tourism area of Paksebal Village. This scenario is following the concepts of "soul," "body," and "mind," as well as the idea of sustainability in protecting nature (environment), economic sustainability, and social relations between visitors and local communities in a setting that is still natural.

## Materials and Methods

**Commented [A2]:** -The paper should strictly follow the publication requirements, please see the page web : <http://gtg.webhost.uoradea.ro/publication.html>

Literature citations and figure references should not appear in the abstract;  
The format of the citations should follow the common rules:

- **One author** (Grigorescu, 2010);
- **Two authors** (Grigorescu and Popescu, 2010);
- **More than two authors** (Grigorescu et al., 2010);

If you are listing several works published by the same author in the same year, they should be differentiated by adding a lower case letter after the year for each item (e.g.: Grigorescu, 2010a, Grigorescu, 2010b);  
If referring to newspaper sources in the text, you should cite the name of the newspaper, date of publications and page (e.g.: Oradea Times, 11.3.2010, 13).

All citations from the main text must be indicated in the reference list.

The auto citations must be maximum 10% of list of references.

**Commented [A3]:** eliminate

The research method used in this research was research and development (R&D). This method emphasizes two main stages: a study in the form of research and development in design. This method aims to produce a particular product and test its effectiveness (Hamzah, 2019; Sugiono, 2016). The research stage focuses on grand concepts to see and limit analysis and searching or data collection (Muhadjir, 2002). The development stage is in the form of design, development, testing, and reporting. This stage focuses on implementing the research results, namely the sustainability concept, in the master plan design for Pakseballi Tourism Village. The grand idea as a direction in planning the master plan for the Pakseballi Tourism Village area. The elegant concept used is the sustainability concept - economic, environmental, and social. These three approaches aimed at directing the master plan design towards the existence of the local potentials of Pakseballi Tourism Village, the involvement of local communities in the operational and conservative management of these tourism assets, maintain the independent presence of local communities, and reduce the effects of development and architectural forms, outside the context of Pakseballi Tourism Village, which can change the characteristics of Pakseballi tourist village. This approach was carried out through data collection through structured interviews and observations. This data collection method was carried out to identify Pakseballi Tourism Village's potentials in nature, culture, local crafts, and local culinary. This identification was carried out based on biological, cultural, and traditional variables, local arts, and local culinary delights. The units of information identified are relevant to the purpose of this research. The results of this data collection were translated into architectural planning, which was divided into four zones, namely (1) the Bukit Mandean zone; (2) the information centre zone in the Tukad Unda (Unda river) area; (3) the zone where the performance is located; and (4) the glamping zone.

This research's steps are divided into two main stages: research and development (Hamzah, 2019; Sugiono, 2016). The research stage was carried out through a qualitative study to find concepts and approaches in designing the master plan for the Pakseballi Tourism Village. The development stage consists of (1) reviewing the images and elements of a tourist village; (2) identifying the existing conditions of Pakseballi Tourism Village and the development of tourism in the context of a tourist village; (3) finding the gaps and weaknesses of Pakseballi Tourism Village based on the concept of "soul," "body" and "mind"; (4) formulating a development program based on elements of a tourist village ("soul," "body" and "mind"); (5) composing a tourism village development model with the local character through a sustainability approach; (6) planning a master plan for the development of the tourism village of Pakseballi which is divided into two programs, namely macro and micro; and (7) synthesizing the planning model analysis. These research steps are implied in the research flowchart below:

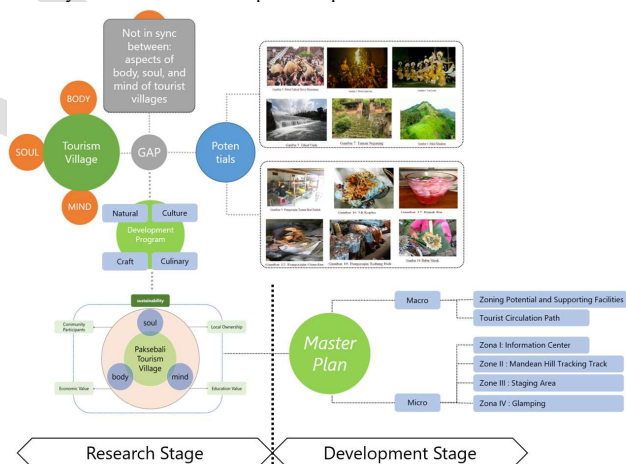


Figure 1. Stages of Research and Development (R&D)

The picture above shows a gap between a tourism village's concept and the existing conditions of the Pakseballi Tourism Village. The central idea of a tourist village is the empowerment of local communities towards village independence. Community empowerment creates a concept of the sustainability of local potentials that are owned because a tourist village aims to create a sustainable local potential for the future. Local potential is the main asset of a tourist village; its existence needs attention in governance and conservatism. Proper authority and conservatism involve the local community so that the welfare created is from the people and for the people.

## Results and Discussion

### 1. Potential and Problems in Pakseballi Tourism Village

Commented [A4]: data source, please insert



Paksebali Tourism Village is one of the tourist villages in the Klungkung Regency (Wijaya, 2020). As a tourism village, Paksebali Village has the potential to attract tourists. The attraction of these potentials is a soul of tourism village in Paksebali Village that must be maintained for its sustainability. These potentials consist of (1) natural potential, (2) cultural potential, (3) local craft potential, and (4) local culinary potential. This potential makes Paksebali Village a tourism village based on *Surat Keputusan Pemerintah Kabupaten Klungkung*, established in 2017. These potentials will not be able to run according to the Tourism Village's objectives if they are not supported by management and infrastructure management aspects in accommodating hospitality facilities because the concept of a tourist village depends more on local communities' elements in governance for local communities' welfare and preserving the natural environment. Usually, exploration of tourism potentials or assets is aimed at the benefit (money) aspect rather than maintaining the sustainability or preservation of this potential for the common welfare. It has become a growing phenomenon in the tourism industry (Juan et al., 2016; Marson, 2011; Vainikka, 2013)

Paksebali Village has natural potential in the Mandeian Hill area upstream of the village and the Tukad Unda area in Paksebali Village. Between these areas, there is a residential zone. Mandeian Hill is an area that is still natural and calm, overgrown with various types of vegetation. You can see a view of the mountains and settlements in a 360-degree rotation on this hill. At the downstream side, there is Tukad Unda, which is the largest river in Klungkung and is the path of the floodwaters from the eruption of Mount Agung. This area's speciality is that it has terraced land that forms a river flow like a water curtain (Pantiyasa & Rosalina, 2018; Wijaya, 2020). This natural potential is an attraction for adventurous tours and tours that prioritize visuals or views. Other prospects that still exist today as part of religious traditions and rituals in Paksebali Village are the sacred rituals of the Lukat Gni tradition, Dewa Masraman, the Lente Dance tradition, the Subali Mascot Dance, and the Ngelawang Dance. These dances can only be enjoyed or watched during religious ritual activities at each temple in Paksebali Village. The material form of culture is in the temple architecture, which has a historical background with a natural context and a traditional village context. In celebrating the community's independence, Paksebali Village has micro, small, and medium enterprises (UMKM) active in local handicrafts such as velvet literature, Ikad Endek weaving, Balinese building, glass painting, and Balinese gamelan. The marketing of these products is local, domestic, and even overseas. Another potential that this village has is local culinary delights, which can only be found in traditional markets. However, this potential is undoubtedly a unique attraction in supporting the existence of the Paksebali Tourism Village. The potential of Paksebali Village can be seen in figure 2 below.

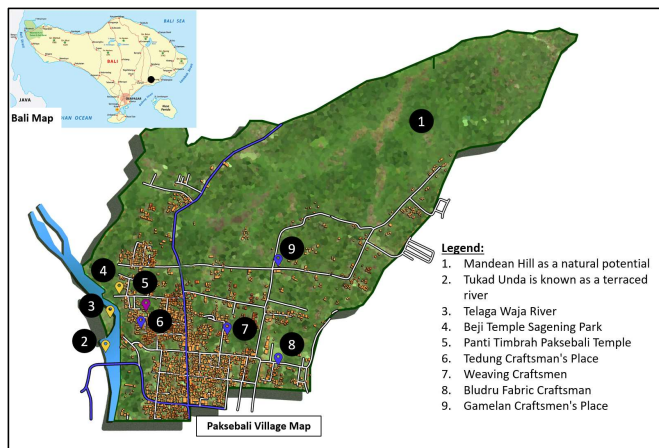


Figure 2. Spreading the Potentials of Paksebali Tourism Village

The existence of a tourism village is supported by its potential and infrastructure aspects and management. It promotes ecological tourism through coherent facility planning in infrastructure provision, service development, and planning thematic tourist routes to reach all potential tourism villages (Maria Bica & Rexana-Florescu, 2017). As a Tourism Village, it is a challenge for Paksebali Village to move the concept of a tourist village with a local character in its people's welfare. Related to the above, the phenomenon that has developed in Paksebali Village based on the results of the grand tour and interviews with tourism awareness groups is (1) the circulation to and from tourism potentials was still unclear and unregulated, considering that the distribution of tourism potential was far apart while clear directions for circulation were not yet available;

Commented [A5]: data source to be inserted

(2) the map of the distribution of village potentials did not clearly define or describe the advantages of each potential as a tourist attraction; (3) the Mandeian Hill area did not yet have a tourist character according to its potential, the current development was only as a place for selfies by visitors; (4) there were temple architectures that have a history of the existence of villages and natural environments, which have not been clearly identified; (5) tourists could not enjoy traditional dance performances because the performances take place at night and are incidental; (6) information about local handicrafts has not been clearly exposed to visitors; and (7) tourism support facilities were not available in every tourist spot. The above problems require planning solutions that are synergistic between tourism support facilities, the sustainability of local potentials, and local communities' welfare. The grand concepts used in the embodiment and layout of the master plan are sustainability - economic, social, and environment (Asmin, 2014; Mihalic, 2016; Wijaya & Nurwarsih, 2019).

## 2. Architectural Design in The Macro Context

At the macro scale, the architectural design is planning a master plan by grouping tourism support facilities in Paksebal Village. This grouping is based on a sustainability approach. Economic sustainability is carried out by providing a display room for local handicrafts in the information centre building. Tourists who come are directed to the information centre as a starting point for their tours; visitors can see and enjoy local handicraft products equipped with each product's history. If tourists want to see local handicraft production activities, tourists will be escorted by the local guide of Paksebal to the intended place. The presence of a craft display building in the information centre complex is an effort to guide visitors in exploring handicrafts interested in buying them. The same applies to local culinary delights, namely providing restaurants with modern packaged local food menus.

Meanwhile, social sustainability can be applied by providing shared facilities that form good communication between visitors and local communities, namely local craft spots and a tourist house intended for tourists who want to stay overnight in Paksebal Village. Visiting tourists can spend their time walking and interacting with residents. On the other hand, environmental sustainability is carried out by formulating a planning concept with tourist activities concentrated in the information centre in the Tukad Unda area and not sporadically enjoying the natural beauty of Mandeian Hill. Tourists who come to Mandeian Hill must be escorted by a local guide to avoid illegal tourists. (see figure 3)

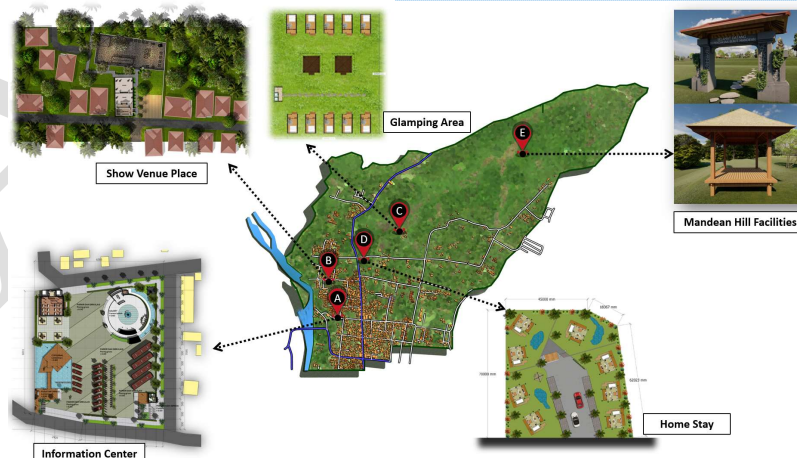


Figure 3. Paksebal Tourism Village Development Master Plan Planning

Commented [A6]: eliminate

Commented [A7]: data source????????

## 3. Architectural Design in The Micro Context

### a. Information Center Design

Information centre planning aims to focus and direct visitors who come to a tourist facility—respond to a problem regarding the unclear circulation of visitors that have been happening in Paksebal Tourism Village. The circulation concept is to spread, which first meets or centres in one place (information centre). The radial or diffuse circulation has one common point, applies in all directions, has a large area, and has a close relationship between spaces (Ching, 2009). The Information Center is planned with the primary function as a forum to provide information about Paksebal Tourism Village for tourists who come to visit. Carrying Bamboo Architecture's theme, this information centre building was made to preserve the village's original

characteristics and be environmentally friendly (Khatib, 2009; Manandhar, Kim, & Kim, 2019). Tourists start their journey by entering the information centre facility to obtain precise information, either in the form of a map of tourism potential in Paksebal Village that is interesting to visit or other information. Also, visitors can take a short break or sit back and enjoy Telaga Waja River's view in the Communal Room before starting their tour of Paksebal Village.

The information centre consists of several building periods, namely (1) the information centre building; (2) communal space; (3) restaurant; (4) gallery; (5) rental; and (6) parking lots for vehicles. This information centre complex is located in the downstream part of the Paksebal Tourism Village, adjacent to the Tukad Unda (Unda River) area. All periods of the building are directed to Tukad Unda (Unda River) view so that the value of wellness as part of the hospitality concept for visitors is well achieved. The existence of restaurant buildings and local craft galleries is a manifestation of the "body of tourism villa" and the sustainability of the local community's economic aspects. The products displayed are the local handicrafts and culinary delights of the Paksebal Tourism Village community, so this tourism activity is for the local community's welfare. Environment sustainability is translated into the concept of using natural energy for ventilation and lighting through semi-open buildings to include sunlight and ventilation cross-circulation. According to the idea of tropical architecture, the building adapts to a low environment and is environmentally friendly (Hardiman, 2012; Manurung, 2014; Nugroho, 2018). (see figure 4)



Figure 4. Information Center Planning

#### b. Design of Cultural Performance Venues

This cultural venue is a tourist facility to accommodate the traditional performances of Dewa Mesraman and Lente Dance. This facility is located on the side or offensive zone of the complex of Pura Panti Timbrah. So far, this traditional performance has taken place in Pura Panti Timbrah. However, this activity's proper facilities still do not provide a hospitality atmosphere if it is a tourist attraction for cultural performances. Therefore, a performance facility is planned in a Wantilan building and a parking lot as a service function. This plan aims to revive and exist Dewa Mesraman and Lente Dance's tradition as a form of cultural sustainability and establish social relationships between visitors and the community (tourism actors) through this activity. Culture sustainability is concerned with maintaining cultural beliefs, cultural practices, conservation of heritage, culture as its entity, and efforts to answer whether a given culture will exist or not in a future context. (Packalén, 2010; Soini & Birkeland, 2014; Throsby, 1995). (see figure 5)

**Commented [A8]:** -The paper should strictly follow the publication requirements, please see the page web : <http://gtg.webhost.uoradea.ro/publication.html>

Literature citations and figure references should not appear in the abstract;  
The format of the citations should follow the common rules:

- **One author** (Grigorescu, 2010);
- **Two authors** (Grigorescu and Popescu, 2010);
- **More than two authors** (Grigorescu et al., 2010);

If you are listing several works published by the same author in the same year, they should be differentiated by adding a lower case letter after the year for each item (e.g.: Grigorescu, 2010a, Grigorescu, 2010b);  
If referring to newspaper sources in the text, you should cite the name of the newspaper, date of publications and page (e.g.: Oradea Times, 11.3.2010, 13).

All citations from the main text must be indicated in the reference list.

The auto citations must be maximum 10% of list of references.

**Commented [A9]:** Data source???????





Figure 5. Show Venue Design

#### c. Glamping Area Design

Planning a Glamping Area is an additional facility in Pakseballi Tourism Village. The village's natural environment's carrying capacity is still raw and an attraction for tourists to stay at Pakseballi Tourism Village. Glamping describes a camping style with resort-style amenities and services, not typically associated with "traditional" camping. (Budiasa, Suparta, & Nurjaya, 2019; Craig, 2020; Cvelić-Bonifačić, Milohnić, & Cerović, 2017). The architectural formation used by this glamping architecture is to take the primary form of the Jineng or rice barn. Tourists only come and rent a semi-permanent campsite, and there are service facilities in the form of toilets and showers. Usually, at camp, visitors bring a tent to stay and enjoy the village's natural atmosphere. However, the concept of glamping is to reduce the damaging impact on the environment through supervisory management by the local community.

This camp or glamping provides ten glamping points with a total area of 142.8 m<sup>2</sup> with a capacity of 2-4 people in one room. The glamping design is made using a semi-permanent wooden structure. The building's shape, which adopts the granary/Jineng form, is dominated by wood as the finishing material. In this camping area, there are also public toilets and a standard room in a gazebo form. With a location on Mandeian Hill, visitors can enjoy a view of the beautiful and green Pakseballi Village's beautiful natural scenery.

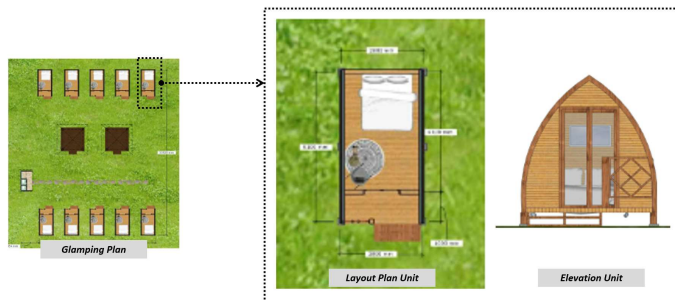


Figure 6. Glamping Design

#### d. Tourist Accommodation Design

Tourist accommodation is part of a tourist village (Prasyanti et al., 2018). The concept of a tourist accommodation by adopting local architecture in its architectural manifestation, with its realization through revitalizing traditional and vernacular architecture that is no longer functional or creating new architecture with local architectural themes (traditional and vernacular). Planning a tourist accommodation is to create interaction between tourists and the local community through the temporary stay in Pakseballi Tourism Village. Tourists can enjoy the natural beauty, culture, and traditions of Pakseballi Village. The idea of a tourist village, visitors or tourists enjoy tourist attractions in tourist villages and interact with residents to find out local wisdom. (Nuryanti, 1993; Tomic, 2008).

This tourist accommodation in Pakseballi Tourism Village functions as a stopover for tourists visiting the village. This tourist accommodation is built in an empty area where the shooting range was located. This field is no longer used by the surrounding community to be used as a potential homestay. This homestay has a land

**Commented [A10]:** Data source????

**Commented [A11]:** -The paper should strictly follow the publication requirements, please see the page web : <http://gtg.webhost.uoradea.ro/publication.html>

Literature citations and figure references should not appear in the abstract;  
The format of the citations should follow the common rules:

- **One author** (Grigorescu, 2010);
  - **Two authors** (Grigorescu and Popescu, 2010);
  - **More than two authors** (Grigorescu et al., 2010);
- If you are listing several works published by the same author in the same year, they should be differentiated by adding a lower case letter after the year for each item (e.g.: Grigorescu, 2010a, Grigorescu, 2010b);  
If referring to newspaper sources in the text, you should cite the name of the newspaper, date of publications and page (e.g.: Oradea Times, 11.3.2010, 13).  
All citations from the main text must be indicated in the reference list.  
The auto citations must be maximum 10% of list of references.

**Commented [A12]:** -The paper should strictly follow the publication requirements, please see the page web : <http://gtg.webhost.uoradea.ro/publication.html>

Literature citations and figure references should not appear in the abstract;  
The format of the citations should follow the common rules:

- **One author** (Grigorescu, 2010);
  - **Two authors** (Grigorescu and Popescu, 2010);
  - **More than two authors** (Grigorescu et al., 2010);
- If you are listing several works published by the same author in the same year, they should be differentiated by adding a lower case letter after the year for each item (e.g.: Grigorescu, 2010a, Grigorescu, 2010b);  
If referring to newspaper sources in the text, you should cite the name of the newspaper, date of publications and page (e.g.: Oradea Times, 11.3.2010, 13).  
All citations from the main text must be indicated in the reference list.  
The auto citations must be maximum 10% of list of references.

**Commented [A13]:** Data source?????????

**Commented [A14]:** eliminate

area of 3,150 m<sup>2</sup> consisting of 8 housing units. Each tourist house unit has an area of 47.5 m<sup>2</sup> with two terraces, namely at the front and rear, to accommodate up to 4 people per unit, which can be occupied by adult and child visitors.



Figure 7. Home Stay Design

Commented [A15]: data source??????????

e. Design of Supporting Facilities for Bukit Mandeian Tourism Objects

Accessibility to the Mandeian Hill area was initially via two routes, namely Pura Dalem and Pura Kawitan Merajan Agung Dewa Satria Dalem Pegedangan. However, this is unethical, considering that temples are sacred buildings and tourism activities are secular. Therefore, it is proposed to make an impressive entrance to disturb the temple's holy area. We are planning the entry and exit design appropriate to recognize and attract visitors easily. Paths are made using natural rocks to simplify and clarify hiking, cycling paths. Besides, a rest area was also created as a place to rest and a safety post in case of an emergency

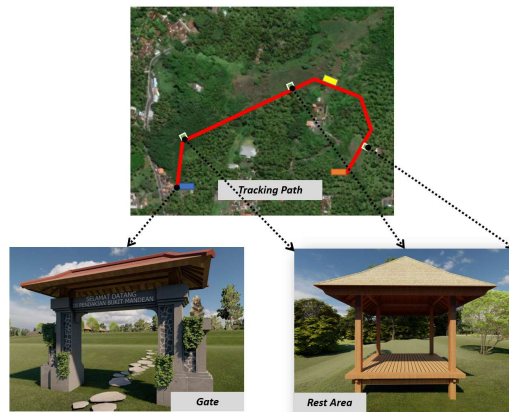


Figure 8. Design of Facilities Supporting Attractions Mandeian Hill

Commented [A16]: Data sources??????????

## Conclusion

Local potential and sustainability are approaches to the development of Tourism Villages. Independence in potential local governance for this potential's sustainability is a commitment to a Tourism Village concept. Pakseballi Tourism Village has a great wealth of potential as a tourist destination developed with attention to sustainability. This sustainability is fundamental as the consistency of this potential is conservative, maintains local characteristics, and becomes a welfare source for local communities. The Pakseballi Tourism Village master plan's architectural design transformation requires these considerations (local potential and sustainability). Macro change is in zoning for information centres, performance venues, supporting facilities for Mandeian Hill, glamping areas, and tourist accommodation. The zoning system is designed with a considerable distance from one zone to another. It aims to revive each potential by providing supporting facilities and directing visitors to enjoy Pakseballi

Village. The planned circulation is spread, starting from the gathering point at the information center and continuing the tour using a bike to each potential. Mobilization using scooters as an effort to reduce the use of fuel energy and reduce air pollution. Micro design transformation in the form of tourism support facility designs that utilize local power for ventilation and natural lighting as an environmentally friendly form of creation.

## Acknowledgement

Acknowledgment to the Institute of Community Service, Warmadewa University for the grants that have been given in funding this research. To the architecture students of Warmadewa University who have assisted indirect involvement in identifying problems and potential of Paksebal Tourism Village. Thank you also to the Tourism Conscious Group in Paksebal Tourism Village, who have been willing to plan Paksebal Tourism Village development.

## References

- Adebayo, A., Robinson, P., & Oriade, A. (2019). Community-based tourism. In *Community-Based Tourism in the Developing World* (pp. 98–112). Abingdon, Oxon; New York, NY: Routledge, 2020. | Series: Contemporary geographies of leisure, tourism and mobility: Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351026383-8>
- Asmin, F. (2014). *Ekowisata dan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan: Dimulai dari Konsep Sederhana*. Padang: ASMIN Publishing.
- Budiasa, I. M., Suparta, I. K., & Nurjaya, I. W. (2019). Implementation of Green Tourism Concept on Glamping Tourism in Bali. In *Proceedings of the International Conference On Applied Science and Technology 2019 - Social Sciences Track (iCASTSS 2019)*. Paris, France: Atlantis Press. <https://doi.org/10.2991/icastss-19.2019.44>
- Butler, R. W. (1999). Sustainable tourism: A state-of-the-art review. *Tourism Geographies*, 1(1), 7–25. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616689908721291>
- Cater, C., & Cater, E. (2015). Eco-tourism. In *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences* (pp. 105–109). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.91071-7>
- Ching, F. D. K. (2009). *Arsitektur: Bentuk, Ruang dan Susunannya*. Erlangga, Jakarta. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1087054708326271>
- Cobbinah, P. B. (2015). Contextualising the meaning of eco-tourism. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 16, 179–189. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2015.07.015>
- Craig, C. A. (2020). Camping, glamping, and coronavirus in the United States. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 103071. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2020.103071>
- Cvelić-Bonifačić, J., Milohnić, I., & Cerović, Z. (2017). Glamping – Creative Accommodation In Camping Resorts: Insights And Opportunities (pp. 101–114). <https://doi.org/10.20867/tosec.04.39>
- Elsevier Butterworth-Heinemann, D. W., & Buckley, R. C. (2007). Sustainable Tourism: Theory and Practice. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 34(1).
- Fennell, D. (2008). *Eco-tourism: Third edition. Third Edition*. London and New York: Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203939581>
- Gohar, A., & Kondolf, G. M. (2016). Sustainable Tourism along the Red Sea: Still Possible? *Civil Engineering and Architecture*, 4(2), 39–46. <https://doi.org/10.13189/cea.2016.040201>
- Hamzah, A. (2019). *Penelitian berbasis proyek: metode kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D*. Malang: Literasi Nusantara.
- Hardiman, G. (2012). Pertimbangan iklim tropis lembab dalam konsep arsitektur bangunan modern. *Jurnal Arsitektur Universitas Bandar Lampung*, 2(2), 77–82.
- Joshi, P. V. (2012). A Stakeholder Networking for Sustainable Rural Tourism Development in Konkan Region of Maharashtra State (India). *Golden Research Thoughts*, 1(9), 1–4. Retrieved from <https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/read/11990242/paresh-vidyadhar-joshi-golden-research-thoughts>
- Juan, M., Suárez-Vega, R., & Santana-Jiménez, Y. (2016). The inter-relationship between rural and mass tourism: The case of Catalonia, Spain. *Tourism Management*, 54, 43–57. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2015.10.015>
- Khatib, J. M. (2009). *Sustainability of construction materials*. Woodhead Publishing Limited. Woodhead Publishing Limited. <https://doi.org/10.1533/9781845695842>
- Komariah, N., Saepudin, E., & Yusup, P. M. (2018). Pengembangan Desa Wisata Berbasis Kearifan Lokal. *Jurnal Pariwisata Pesona*, 3(2). <https://doi.org/10.26905/jpp.v3i2.2340>
- Manandhar, R., Kim, J.-H., & Kim, J.-T. (2019). Environmental, social and economic sustainability of bamboo and bamboo-based construction materials in buildings. *Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering*, 18(2), 49–59. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13467581.2019.1595629>
- Manurung, P. (2014). *Arsitektur Berkelanjutan, Belajar Dari Kearifan Arsitektur Nusantara*. Simposium Nasional

**Commented [A17]:** -Please double check if all the quotations in the main text are listed in the reference list and viceversa

Insert the DOI of the articles

-Please make some citations from GTG and high ranking WoS journals

The citations does not meet the publication requirements

<http://gtg.webhost.uoradea.ro/publication.html>

### The references (APA system)

The references must appear at the end of the article; All references must be connected with

corresponding citation from main text;

The format of the reference should follow the common rules;

### - Journal articles (in English)

Ionescu, M.F., Popescu, J., & Dumitrescu, I. (2016). The tourist map, scientific tool that supports the exploration of protected areas. *GeoSport for Society*, 4(1), 24-32.

### - Journal articles (not in English)

Popescu, O. (2006). *Topoclimatele din munții Bihor și Vlădeasa [The mountain topoclimate Bihor and Vlădeasa]*. Analele Universității din Oradea. Seria Geografie, 16(1), 15-24 (in Romanian).

### - Books (English titles)

Popescu, C., & Ionescu, M. (2014). *Planning and designing sustainable and resilient landscapes*, Springer, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

### - Books (not in English)

Popescu, G.V. (2009). *Omul și modificările antropice din Câmpia Someșului [The man and anthropogenic changes in Somes Plain]*, Editura Universității din Oradea, Romania.

### - Book chapter

Ionescu, A., Popescu, C., & Dumitrescu, M. (2017). Geography of tourism in Romania. In *The Geography of Tourism of Central and Eastern European Countries (pp. 329-374)*. Springer, Cham.

### - Research reports, thesis, other unpublished materials (English titles)

Lawrence, D.W. (2014). *Investigation of geosites*, Doctoral Dissertation, Yale University, Houghton, USA.

### - Research reports, thesis, and other unpublished materials, not in English

Popescu, S.G. (2014). *Transformarea peisajului structurilor de apărare în context urban [Transformarea of the defense structures landscape in an urban context]*, Doctoral Dissertation, Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urban Planning, Bucharest, Romania.

-Please use the standard model for arrangement of your paper, you find it at publication requirements , standard model

<http://gtg.webhost.uoradea.ro/publication.html>

*RAPI XIII - 2014 FT UMS*

- Maria Bica, S., & Roxana Florescu, E. (2017). Sustainable Strategies for Promoting the Horezu Pottery and the Cultural Landscape of Horezu, Romania. *Civil Engineering and Architecture*, 5(4), 134–140. <https://doi.org/10.13189/cea.2017.050402>
- Marson, D. (2011). From mass tourism to niche tourism. In *Research themes for tourism* (pp. 1–15). Wallingford: CABI. <https://doi.org/10.1079/9781845936846.0001>
- Masjhoer, J. M., Wibowo, D., Sadida, B. Q., & Ogista, I. T. (2017). Penyusunan Buku Panduan Praktik Wisata Yang Bertanggung Jawab Dalam Pendakian Gunung, 11(3). Retrieved from <http://ejournal.stipram.ac.id/index.php/kepariwisataan/article/view/33>
- Mihalic, T. (2016). Sustainable-responsible tourism discourse – Towards ‘responsustable’ tourism. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 111, 461–470. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2014.12.062>
- Muhadjir, N. (2002). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Edisi IV* (IV). Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasin.
- Nugroho, A. M. (2018). *Arsitektur Tropis Nusantara: Rumah Tropis Nusantara Kontemporer*. UB Press. Malang: UB Press.
- Nuryanti, W. (1993). Concept, Perspective, and Challenge. In *Laporan Konferensi Internasional Pariwisata Budaya*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Okazaki, E. (2008). A Community-Based Tourism Model: Its Conception and Use. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 16(5), 511. <https://doi.org/10.2167/jost782.0>
- Packalén, S. (2010). Culture and sustainability. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, 17(2), 118–121. <https://doi.org/10.1002/csr.236>
- Pan, S.-Y., Gao, M., Kim, H., Shah, K. J., Pei, S.-L., & Chiang, P.-C. (2018). Advances and challenges in sustainable tourism toward a green economy. *Science of The Total Environment*, 635, 452–469. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.04.134>
- Pantiyasa, I. W., & Rosalina, P. D. (2018). The Perception and Participation of Community in Developing Smart Eco-Village Destination in The Tourist Village Paksabali As A Tourism Icon in Klungkung District-Bali. *Journal of Business on Hospitality and Tourism*, 4(1), 37. <https://doi.org/10.22334/jbhost.v4i1.112>
- Prasyanti, A., Dwikadartomo, A. N., Nuary, A., Noviantori, A., Manta, D. W., Maulany, E. O., ... Nataadiningrat, Q. (2018). *Panduan Pengembangan Homestay Desa Wisata untuk Masyarakat*. Jakarta: Kementerian Pariwisata Republik Indonesia.
- Sesotyaningtyas, M., & Manaf, A. (2015). Analysis of Sustainable Tourism Village Development at Kutuharjo Village, Kendal Regency of Central Java. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 184, 273–280. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.05.091>
- Soini, K., & Birkeland, I. (2014). Exploring the scientific discourse on cultural sustainability. *Geoforum*, 51, 213–223. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2013.12.001>
- Sugiono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D*. Alfabeta. Bandung.
- Throsby, D. (1995). Culture, economics and sustainability. *Journal of Cultural Economics*, 19(3), 199–206. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01074049>
- Tomic, S. (2008). Rural tourism. *Jelenkori Társadalmi És Gazdasági Folyamatok*, 3(1), 123–127. <https://doi.org/10.14232/jtgf.2008.1.123-127>
- Trisnawati, A. E., Wahyono, H., & Wardoyo, C. (2018). Pengembangan Desa Wisata dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Berbasis Potensi Lokal. *Jurnal Pendidikan: Teori, Penelitian, Dan Pengembangan*, 3(1), 29–33.
- Vainikka, V. (2013). Rethinking Mass Tourism. *Tourist Studies*, 13(3), 268–286. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1468797613498163>
- Wijaya, I. K. M. (2020). Implementation of Community-Based Ecotourism Concept in Paksebal Tourism Village, Bali Indonesia. *Solid State Technology*, 63(5). Retrieved from <http://solidstatetechnology.us/index.php/JSST/article/view/5500>
- Wijaya, I. K. M., & Nurwarsih, N. W. (2019). Sustainable Tourism Concept in Redesigning Zone-Arrangement on Banyuwedang Hot Springs Architecture. *International Journal of Applied Sciences in Tourism and Events*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.31940/ijaste.v3i1.954>
- Yanes, A., Zielinski, S., Diaz Cano, M., & Kim, S. (2019). Community-Based Tourism in Developing Countries: A Framework for Policy Evaluation. *Sustainability*, 11(9), 2506. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11092506>

**Commented [A18]:** translate also in english

**Commented [A19]:** translate also in English, please use the parenthesis



## REFeree REPORT – CONFIDENTIAL

Sent to referee on:

**2021** **03** **05**  
year Month Day

Please return (electronically) by:

**2021** **03** **29**  
year month Day

Dear Professor,

We kindly ask you to provide your assessment, as referee, for the attached manuscript that was submitted for publication in *GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites*.

**Please evaluate the paper according to the following criteria:**

- importance of the subject
- originality of the approach
- degree of interest to our readership
- clarity of the manuscript structure (abstract, keywords, introduction, methodology, discussions, conclusions, references etc.)
- strength of the argument
- writing style

Please note that  
Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites  
endorses Geo-publishing.org's Good Practice in Refereeing:  
<http://www.nuim.ie/nirsa/geo-pub/geo-refereeing.html>

If you are unable to review the manuscript within the mentioned date, please be so kind and inform us by email ([gtg.uoradea@yahoo.com](mailto:gtg.uoradea@yahoo.com)). In this case, it would be helpful for us if you could suggest alternative referees.

Best regards,

Dorina Camelia ILIEȘ and Wojciech Ratkowski – Editors

Ioana Josan – Associate Editor



## REFeree REPORT – CONFIDENTIAL

### REVIEW REPORT

Title of the paper:

#### LOCAL AND SUSTAINABLE POTENTIAL APPROACHES IN THE DESIGN OF A MASTER PLAN ARCHITECTURE: CASE STUDY OF PAKSEBALI TOURISM VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, INDONESIA

##### A. GENERAL EVALUATION OF THE PAPER Please mark your opinion for the following indicators:

1. The paper represents a significant contribution for theory/knowledge/research:

Yes ☒ Should be revised ☐ No ☐

Comments:

2. The structure of the paper is clear:

Yes ☒ Should be revised ☐ No ☐

Comments:

3. The theoretical grounding of the paper is adequate:

Yes ☒ Should be revised ☐ No ☐

Comments:

4. The references used are up-to-date:

Yes ☒ Should be revised ☐ No ☐

Comments:

5. The references used are relevant for the subject:

Yes ☒ Should be revised ☐ No ☐

Comments: The original recipe for R&D method by Borg & Gall (1983) contains more steps. Maybe the citation could help to develop further the theoretical part.

6. The research design of the paper is adequate:

Yes ☒ Should be revised ☐ No ☐

Comments:

7. The data analysis is adequate/relevant:

Yes ☐ Should be revised ☒ No ☐

Comments:

8. The interpretations and conclusions of the paper are in accordance with the analysis:

Yes ☐ Should be revised ☒ No ☐

Comments: The conclusion part should be more specific.

9. The argumentation of the paper is clear and coherent:

Yes ☒ Should be revised ☐ No ☐

Comments:

10. The quality of the English language is adequate:

Yes ☐ Should be revised ☒ No ☐

Comments: An English proofreading would be advisable.

## REFeree REPORT – CONFIDENTIAL

### B. SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS ABOUT THE STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

#### 1. Abstract:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good/Excellent
<input type="checkbox"/>	Should / could be shortened
<input type="checkbox"/>	Should / could be extended
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is not relevant

Comments:

#### 2. Introduction:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good/Excellent
<input type="checkbox"/>	Should / could be shortened
<input type="checkbox"/>	Should / could be extended
<input type="checkbox"/>	Are not relevant

Comments:

#### 3. Material and methods:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Good/Excellent
<input type="checkbox"/>	Should / could be shortened
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Should / could be extended
<input type="checkbox"/>	Are not relevant

Comments: The sustainability concept in the materials and methods chapter should be defined more clearly. A more detailed introduction into the structured interviews should be presented.

#### 4. Results and discussions:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Good/Excellent
<input type="checkbox"/>	Should / could be shortened
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Should / could be extended
<input type="checkbox"/>	Are not relevant

Comments: A discussion part is missing to confront literature-based information with own results. There are some remarks relating to this, but they should be in a more concise form.

#### 4. Conclusions:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Good/Excellent
<input type="checkbox"/>	Should / could be shortened
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Should / could be extended
<input type="checkbox"/>	Are not relevant

Comments: The recent conclusions chapters should be extended to a more specific form.

#### 5. Figures/graphs/maps/photos:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Clear
<input type="checkbox"/>	Relevant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Some could be omitted

## REFeree REPORT – CONFIDENTIAL

☒ Some, or all should be revised

*Comments: The majority of figures are clear, but in Figure 1 the letters are too small. The map showing the position of the place (Figure 2) could be given to the introduction section.*

### 6. Tables:

- ☐ Clear  
☐ Relevant  
☐ Some could be omitted  
☐ Some, or all should be revised

*Comments: There are no tables in the article.*

5. The references used for the figures, tables, graphs, maps are suitable and accurate?

Yes ☒ Should be revised ☐ No ☐

*Comments:*

## C. EVALUATION AND FEEDBACK

1. Please indicate some suggestions for improving the paper:

The subject is relevant as sustainability and local governance in tourism development is a key issue, it can be of great interest to the broad international public. The complex approach used by the author makes the case study a viable method. The structure of the manuscript is partly proper as the reader can miss a structured discussions chapter that may support the strength of the arguments too. The writing style of the paper is generally adequate, but an additional proofreading might help to further improve it.

2. Other comments and observations:

A basic geographical introduction, based on statistics (size, demographics etc.) can help the development of the paper. Maybe an economic chapter cost-benefit analysis beyond the presentation of architectural details may help the explanation of the economic side of sustainability.

3. Would you like to get the revised version of the paper from the authors?

Yes ☒ No ☐

**RECOMMENDATION** – please mark one of the following boxes:

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>ACCEPT THE PAPER AS IT IS</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>ACCEPT THE PAPER WITH MINOR CHANGES</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>RESUBMIT THE PAPER, REQUIRES MAJOR REVISION</b> (please select only if the paper is of real value)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>REJECT THE PAPER</b>

Date: 27 March, 2021