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Local and Sustainable Potential Approaches in The Design of a Master Plan Architecture: Case Study of Paksewali Tourism Village Development, Indonesia

intended for submission to the *GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites*.

Authors:

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Short description of the subject (maximum 100 characters)

Paksewali Village's potentials make the village one of the Tourism Villages in Klungkung Regency, Bali. For many years the people of Paksewali Village were able to empower themselves through local handicrafts sold at home and abroad. Paksewali village also has the potential of culture and tradition that is passed down from hundreds of years to the present and become a tradition in the religious activities of Balinese Hinduism in Paksewali Village. The natural charm is still beautiful in the form of green hills and has an iconic river that is terraced. It becomes the basis in the master plan planning by paying attention to these potentials as village assets inherited since long ago and keeping it going.

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Title of the paper: Local and Sustainable Potential Approaches in The Design of a Master Plan Architecture: Case Study of Paksewali Tourism Village Development, Indonesia

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

Key Words (at least five keywords): local potential, sustainability, Paksewali tourism village, master plan architecture, community-based

No. of Tables:

No. of Figures:

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

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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 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 Paksewali Village as a tourism village. This determination is based on the potential of Paksewali Village as a tourism village. Paksewali Village has natural areas in Tukad Unda and Bukit Mandeian, 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 Paksewali is still well preserved to this day. As a product of religious culture, Temple architecture provides an overview of local architecture development in Paksewali 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 Paksewali as a Tourism Village (Pantiyasa & Rosalina, 2018).

The tourism potentials possessed by the Paksewali Tourism Village are scattered in the Paksewali 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 Paksewali 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 Paksewali 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. This means that the Paksewali 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 Paksewali Village residents in the independent management of the tourism village.

The study aimed to develop Paksewali Tourism Village in a master plan planning with a sustainability approach. The scenario offered is that the potential possessed by Paksewali 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 Paksewali Village but adopting the local wisdom of Paksewali Village. Can be done through a sustainable master plan, namely (1) planning for the arrangement of the Tukad Unda and Bukit Mandeian 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 Paksewali Village, serving information about Paksewali Village, restaurant facilities that present local menus with a modern appearance, galleries to display the local handicrafts of Paksewali village and information about village traditions, also the management room for the tourism area of Paksewali 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

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:

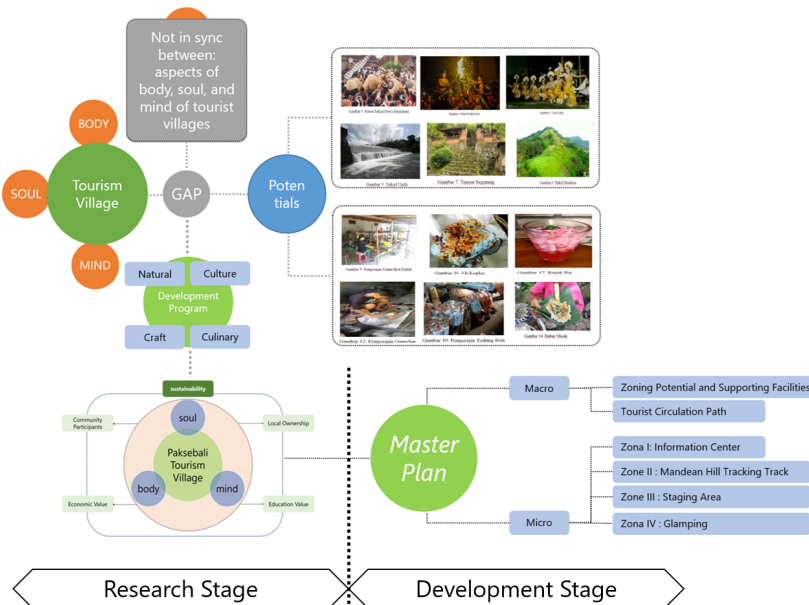


Figure 1. Stages of Research and Development (R&D)

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

Pakseballi Tourism Village is one of the tourist villages in the Klungkung Regency (Wijaya, 2020). As a tourism village, Pakseballi Village has the potential to attract tourists. The attraction of these potentials is a soul of tourism village in Pakseballi 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 Pakseballi 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)

Pakseballi Village has natural potential in the Mandeand Hill area upstream of the village and the Tukad Unda area in Pakseballi Village. Between these areas, there is a residential zone. Mandeand 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 Pakseballi 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 Pakseballi 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, Pakseballi 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 Pakseballi Tourism Village. The potential of Pakseballi Village can be seen in figure 2 below.

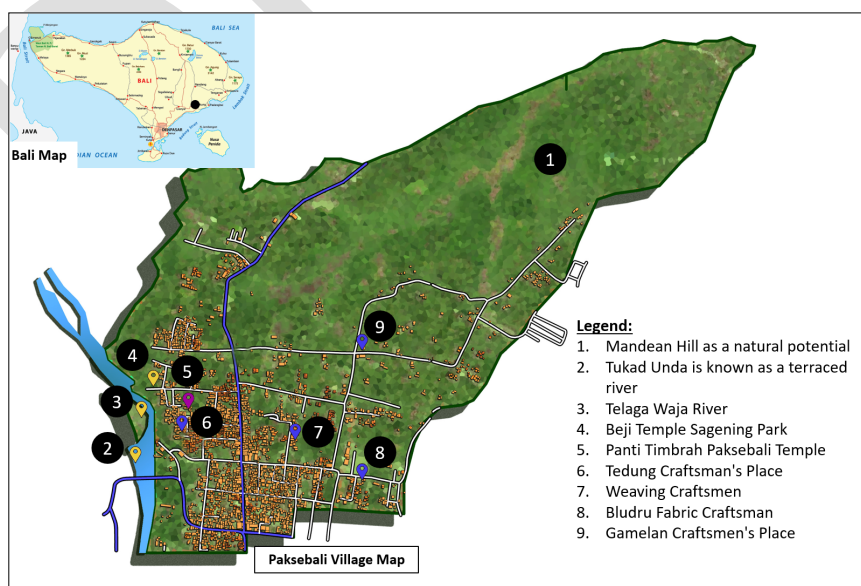


Figure 2. Spreading the Potentials of Pakseballi Tourism Village

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 & Roxana Florescu, 2017). As a Tourism Village, it is a challenge for Pakseballi 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 Pakseballi 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; (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 Mandean 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 Pakseballi 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 Pakseballi 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 Pakseballi 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 Mandean Hill. Tourists who come to Mandean Hill must be escorted by a local guide to avoid illegal tourists. (see figure 3)

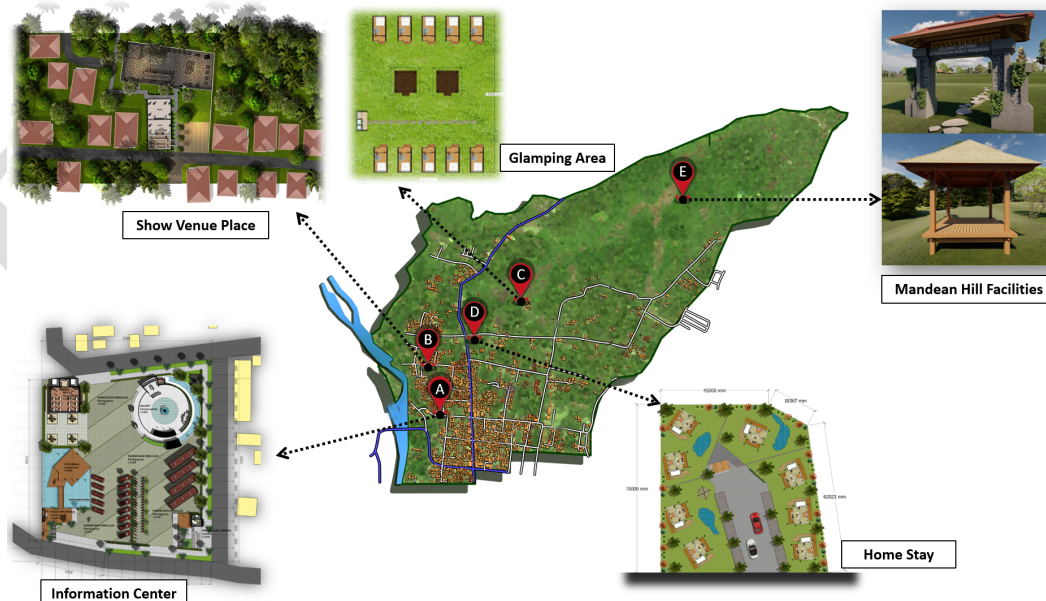


Figure 3. Pakseballi Tourism Village Development Master Plan Planning

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 Pakseballi 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 Pakseballi 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 Pakseballi 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 Pakseballi 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 Pakseballi 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 Pakseballi 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)

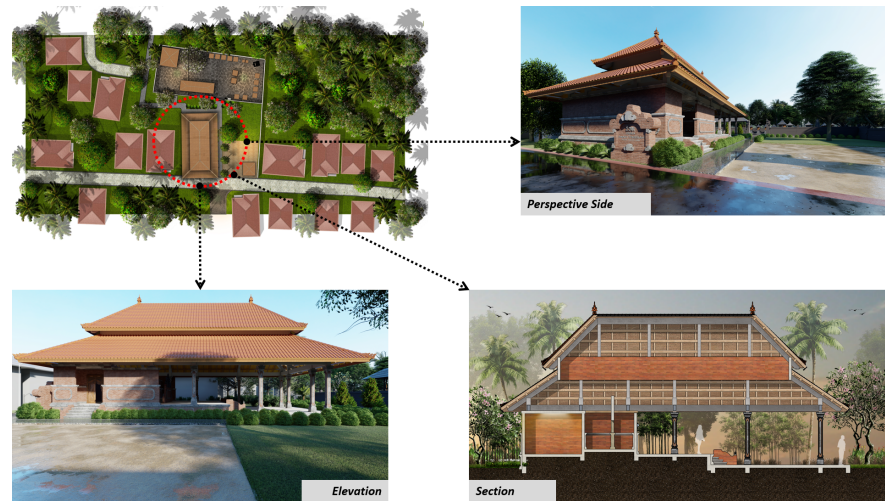


Figure 5. Show Venue Design

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 m² 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.

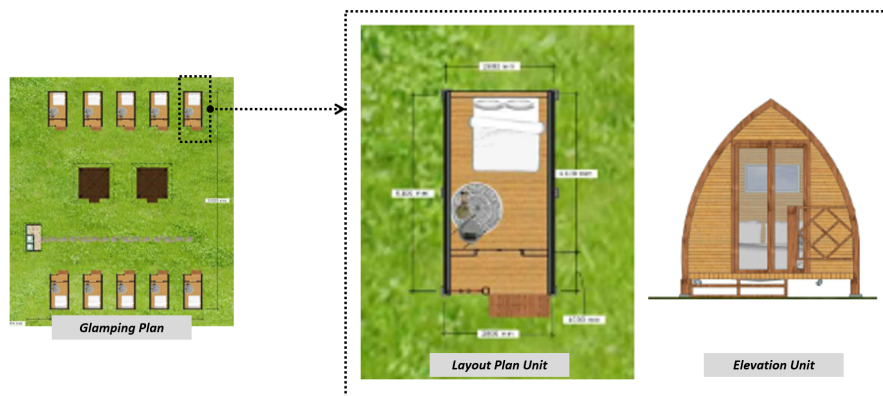


Figure 6. Glamping Design

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 area of 3,150 m² consisting of 8 housing units. Each tourist house unit has an area of 47.5 m² 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

e. Design of Supporting Facilities for Bukit Mandeand Tourism Objects

Accessibility to the Mandeand 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

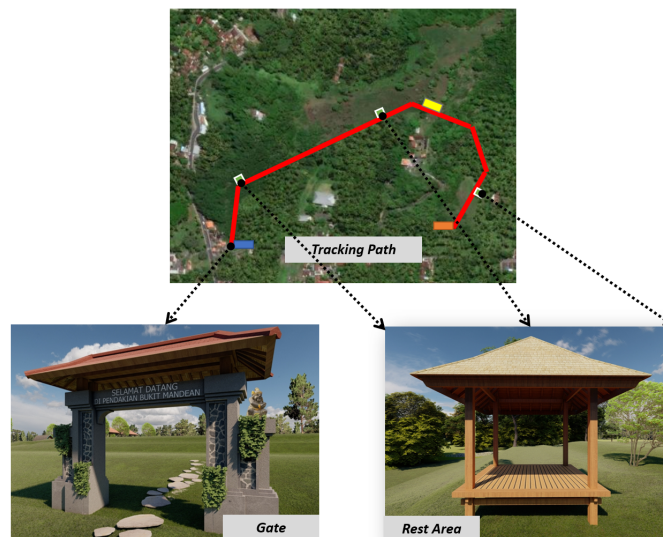


Figure 8. Design of Facilities Supporting Attractions Mandeand Hill

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 Mandeand 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 Pakseballi Tourism Village. Thank you also to the Tourism Conscious Group in Pakseballi Tourism Village, who have been willing to plan Pakseballi Tourism Village development.

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16 **No. of Tables:**

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18 Figure 1. Stages of Research and Development (R&D) 4

19 Figure 2. Spreading the Potentials of Pakseballi Tourism Village..... 5

20 Figure 3. Pakseballi 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 Mandean Hill 9

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42
 43 **Abstract.**

44
 45 **Aim:** This research aimed at planning the design of the master plan through a local potential and sustainable
 46 approach in the design of a master plan architecture Pakseballi tourism village.

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

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

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

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

57
 58 **Introduction**

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

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

87 The tourist village has components that synergize with one another in realizing the main goal: local
 88 communities' welfare. According to Prasyanti et al. (2018), tourism village components consist of soul, body, and
 89 mind. Soul has a connection with local potentials as a tourist asset, such as natural, cultural, and traditional
 90 potential, and other villages that can be used as tourist assets. The body is a tourist village's infrastructure to support
 91 the village's potential, namely roads, tourism accommodation facilities, and other hospitality facilities. The mind
 92 correlates with hospitality and management. The potential as the main asset of a tourist village and village
 93 infrastructure will not work together if there is no tourism management (mind). Local communities are carried out,
 94 which are expected to be independent in managing their tourism assets. The community approach is an effort to
 95 maintain village assets as the main aspect of the Tourism Village through the local community's independence in
 96 managing their village (Adebayo, Robinson, & Oriade, 2019; Okazaki, 2008; Wijaya, 2020; Wijaya & Nurwarsih,
 97 2019). This strategy is a core component of eco-tourism or tourism focused on the climate. Eco-tourism is
 98 described as a tourist trip to a remote location to enjoy and learn about the potential of nature, culture, and customs
 99 while also benefiting the local economy. (Cater & Cater, 2015; Cobbinah, 2015; Fennell, 2008). Eco-tourism is a
 100 form of tourism that focuses on natural and cultural resources through knowledge, awareness, and restoration.
 101 (Masjhoer, Wibowo, Sadida, & Ogista, 2017).

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

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

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

139 140 **Materials and Methods**

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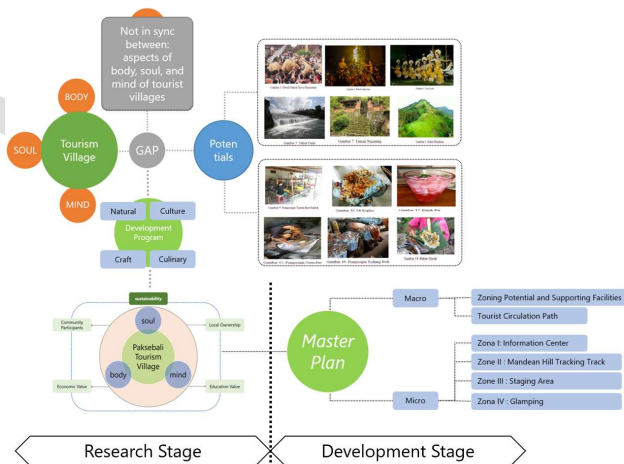
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141 The research method used in this research was research and development (R&D). This method emphasizes two
 142 main stages: a study in the form of research and development in design. This method aims to produce a particular
 143 product and test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

160 This research's steps are divided into two main stages: research and development (Hamzah, 2019; Sugiono,
 161 2016). The research stage was carried out through a qualitative study to find concepts and approaches in designing
 162 the master plan for the Pakseballi Tourism Village. The development stage consists of (1) reviewing the images
 163 and elements of a tourist village; (2) identifying the existing conditions of Pakseballi Tourism Village and the
 164 development of tourism in the context of a tourist village; (3) finding the gaps and weaknesses of Pakseballi
 165 Tourism Village based on the concept of "soul," "body" and "mind"; (4) formulating a development program based
 166 on elements of a tourist village ("soul," "body" and "mind"); (5) composing a tourism village development model
 167 with the local character through a sustainability approach; (6) planning a master plan for the development of the
 168 tourism village of Pakseballi which is divided into two programs, namely macro and micro; and (7) synthesizing
 169 the planning model analysis. These research steps are implied in the research flowchart below:



170
 171 *Figure 1. Stages of Research and Development (R&D)*

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

178
 179 **Results and Discussion**

180 **1. Potential and Problems in Pakseballi Tourism Village**

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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.

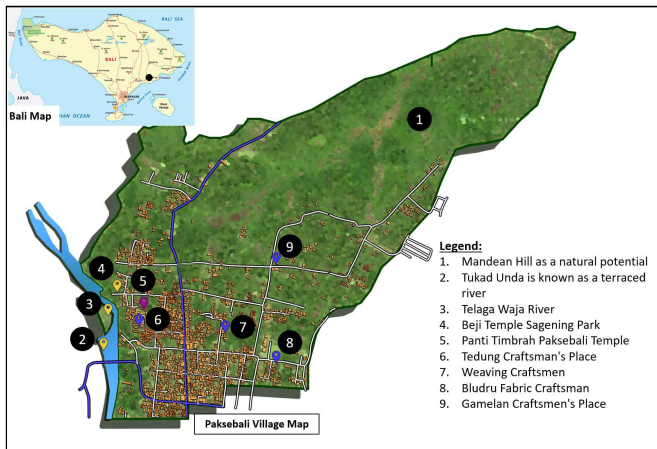


Figure 2. Spreading the Potentials of Paksebali Tourism Village

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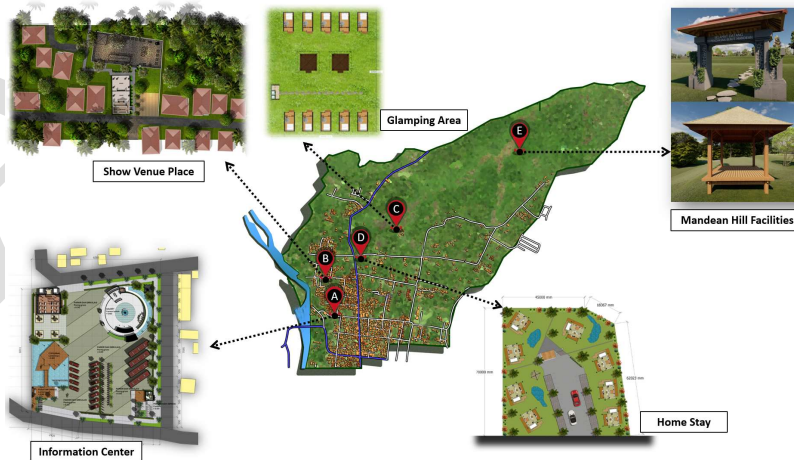
The existence of a tourism village is supported by its potential and infrastructure aspects and management. It promotes ecological tourism through coherent facility planning in infrastructure provision, service development, and planning thematic tourist routes to reach all potential tourism villages (Maria Bica & Roxana-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;

222 (2) the map of the distribution of village potentials did not clearly define or describe the advantages of each
 223 potential as a tourist attraction; (3) the Mandean Hill area did not yet have a tourist character according to its
 224 potential, the current development was only as a place for selfies by visitors; (4) there were temple
 225 architectures that have a history of the existence of villages and natural environments, which have not been
 226 clearly identified; (5) tourists could not enjoy traditional dance performances because the performances take
 227 place at night and are incidental; (6) information about local handicrafts has not been clearly exposed to
 228 visitors; and (7) tourism support facilities were not available in every tourist spot. The above problems require
 229 planning solutions that are synergistic between tourism support facilities, the sustainability of local potentials,
 230 and local communities' welfare. The grand concepts used in the embodiment and layout of the master plan are
 231 sustainability - economic, social, and environment (Asmin, 2014; Mihalic, 2016; Wijaya & Nurwarsih, 2019).
 232

233 **2. Architectural Design in The Macro Context**

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

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



250 *Figure 3. Pakseballi Tourism Village Development Master Plan Planning*

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254 **3. Architectural Design in The Micro Context**

255 **a. Information Center Design**

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

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

268 The information centre consists of several building periods, namely (1) the information centre building;
 269 (2) communal space; (3) restaurant; (4) gallery; (5) rental; and (6) parking lots for vehicles. This information
 270 centre complex is located in the downstream part of the Pakseballi Tourism Village, adjacent to the Tukad
 271 Unda (Unda River) area. All periods of the building are directed to Tukad Unda (Unda River) view so that the
 272 value of wellness as part of the hospitality concept for visitors is well achieved. The existence of restaurant
 273 buildings and local craft galleries is a manifestation of the "body of tourism villa" and the sustainability of the
 274 local community's economic aspects. The products displayed are the local handicrafts and culinary delights
 275 of the Pakseballi Tourism Village community, so this tourism activity is for the local community's welfare.
 276 Environment sustainability is translated into the concept of using natural energy for ventilation and lighting
 277 through semi-open buildings to include sunlight and ventilation cross-circulation. According to the idea of
 278 tropical architecture, the building adapts to a low environment and is environmentally friendly (Hardiman,
 279 2012; Manurung, 2014; Nugroho, 2018). (see figure 4)



Figure 4. Information Center Planning

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283 b. Design of Cultural Performance Venues

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

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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 m² 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 Mandean Hill, visitors can enjoy a view of the beautiful and green Pakseballi Village's beautiful natural scenery.

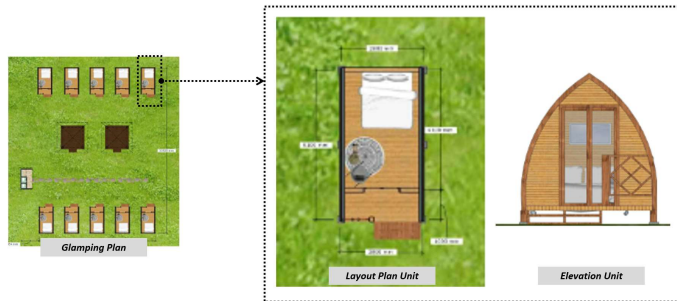


Figure 6. Glamping Design

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

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326 area of 3,150 m² consisting of 8 housing units. Each tourist house unit has an area of 47.5 m² with two terraces,
 327 namely at the front and rear, to accommodate up to 4 people per unit, which can be occupied by adult and
 328 child visitors.
 329



Figure 7. Home Stay Design

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

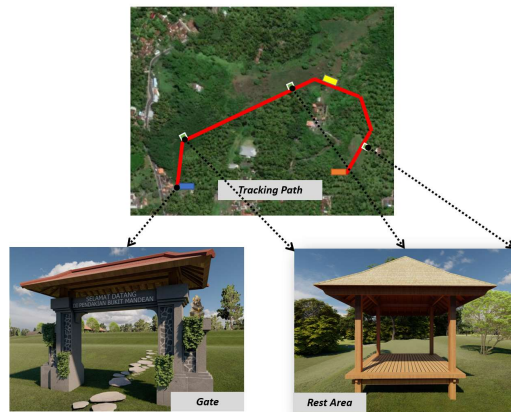


Figure 8. Design of Facilities Supporting Attractions Mandeian Hill

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 343 **Conclusion**
 344 Local potential and sustainability are approaches to the development of Tourism Villages. Independence in
 345 potential local governance for this potential's sustainability is a commitment to a Tourism Village concept.
 346 Pakseballi Tourism Village has a great wealth of potential as a tourist destination developed with attention to
 347 sustainability. This sustainability is fundamental as the consistency of this potential is conservative, maintains
 348 local characteristics, and becomes a welfare source for local communities. The Pakseballi Tourism Village master
 349 plan's architectural design transformation requires these considerations (local potential and sustainability). Macro
 350 change is in zoning for information centres, performance venues, supporting facilities for Mandeian Hill, glamping
 351 areas, and tourist accommodation. The zoning system is designed with a considerable distance from one zone to
 352 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 Paksebeli Tourism Village. Thank you also to the Tourism Conscious Group in Paksebeli Tourism Village, who have been willing to plan Paksebeli Tourism Village development.

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462 A Framework for Policy Evaluation. *Sustainability*, 11(9), 2506. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11092506>

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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

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Yes Should be revised No

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Yes Should be revised No

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

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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:

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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:

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10. The quality of the English language is adequate:

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	Are not relevant

Comments:

3. Material and methods:

	Good/Excellent
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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:

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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.

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 Some could be omitted
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Comments: There are no tables in the article.

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 Yes Should be revised No

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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.

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 **GTG_62_2021_-_WIJAYA_I.K.M. -Revision 28.04.2021.docx**
13175K

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

5
6 **Title of the paper: Local and Sustainable Potential Approaches in The Design of a**
7 **Master Plan Architecture: Case Study of Pakseballi 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, Pakseballi tourism village, master
13 plan architecture, community-based

14
15
16 **No. of Tables:**

17 **No. of Figures:**

18 Figure 1. Spreading the Potentials of Pakseballi Tourism Village4
19 Figure 2. Stages of Research and Development (R&D).....5
20 Figure 3. Pakseballi Tourism Village Development Master Plan Planning7
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27 **No. of Files** (landscape tables should be in separate file):
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30 **LOCAL AND SUSTAINABLE POTENTIAL APPROACHES IN THE DESIGN OF A**
31 **MASTER PLAN ARCHITECTURE: CASE STUDY OF PAKSEBALI TOURISM**
32 **VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, INDONESIA**
33
34

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42

43 **Abstract.**

44
45 **Aim:** This research aimed to plan the design of the master plan through a local potential and sustainable approach
46 in creating a master plan architecture Pakseballi tourism village.

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

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

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

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

57
58 **Introduction**

59 Tourism villages are a new perspective in the tourism sector (Komariah et al., 2018; Sesotyaningtyas & Manaf,
60 2015; Trisnawati et al., 2018). This model emerged as a response to the tourism development model, which
61 prioritizes individual and group interests. Exploring tourism potential without paying attention to the sustainability
62 and contextual aspects of local communities is a phenomenon that is developing worldwide. This generally occurs
63 in mass tourism, where tourists come to tourist objects in droves in large numbers (Butler, 1999; Juan et al., 2016;
64 Marson, 2011; Vainikka, 2013). This mass tourism positively impacts economic development and affects
65 environmental and social degradation (Buckley, 2007; Fennell, 2008; Vainikka, 2013). Focus on financial aspects
66 and not paying attention to the sustainability aspects of the explored environment and distant social relations
67 between communities due to economic competition. In various countries globally, there is a change in tourism
68 development towards quality tourism by offering exclusive travel and maintaining environmental and social
69 sustainability (Fennell, 2008; Pan et al., 2018). There was an exploration of the natural environment without regard
70 to supporting ecological resources for the future. There was also the construction of tourist accommodation
71 facilities without considering the impact on the ground. Tourism area planning must pay attention to local aspects
72 and pay attention to their ecological impacts (Gohar & Kondolf, 2016). The transition of vernacular and traditional
73 settlement architecture to commercial architecture, for example, is a form of commercialization of the interests of
74 the selling value of tourism, where vernacular and traditional architecture could become tourist destination
75 artifacts, not converted into commercial architecture. Some changes have occurred in the spatial layout of
76 community residential units, which have changed their function to become an art shop. However, visually, the
77 facades of the buildings still retain local architectural characteristics. The presence of tourism accommodation
78 architecture such as lodging and restaurants with an architectural style that was not contextual on the site being
79 built, changed the identity of a place with a new identity. The above phenomenon is the basis for the emergence
80 of a Tourism Village in the tourism industry, with the concept of existence, independence, and sustainability of

81 village assets through independent management by the village themselves. Tourism village assets which are local
82 potentials as objects of tourist destinations can be in the form of rural nature, natural attractions, traditions, and
83 other unique elements that attract tourists. (Joshi, 2012). The local community is expected to be able to maintain
84 the sustainability of natural, cultural, and other potentials, as tourism actors in the management of tourism village
85 governance (Wijaya, 2020; Yanes et al., 2019).

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

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

109 The tourism potentials possessed by the Paksebalı Tourism Village are scattered in the Paksebalı Village area
110 with a considerable distance from one prospect to another (Wijaya, 2020). This distribution is a concept in a tourist
111 village that provides a tourist movement scenario through the "tour around village" approach. However, this was
112 not supported by an information center's existence and the capacity of tourism support facilities to provide comfort
113 and security for the Paksebalı Tourism Village visitors. The concept of the soul – village assets as tourism potential,
114 body – infrastructure and capacity of supporting facilities, and mind – tourism village management that prospects
115 in Paksebalı Village. The destination object was not supported by the presence of a "body of tourism village,"
116 thus, the comfort and safety of visitors were reduced in its hospitality value. Tourists could not know the tourist
117 destination spots, the unavailability of tourist attractions to improve the local economic aspects, and tourists have
118 not enjoyed local dance tourism attractions optimally because it has not been accommodated in performance
119 architecture. Rest areas were still minimal in supporting tourist visits to the village. According to the above
120 definition, the tourist village elements in the form of "soul," "bone," and "mind" are at odds with the reality in the
121 area. This means that the Paksebalı Tourism Village did not have the concept of developing a tourism area that is
122 integrated between "soul," "body," and "mind" in a tourist area to support the local welfare of the Paksebalı Village
123 residents in the independent management of the tourism village. The potential of Paksebalı Village can be seen in
124 figure 1.

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

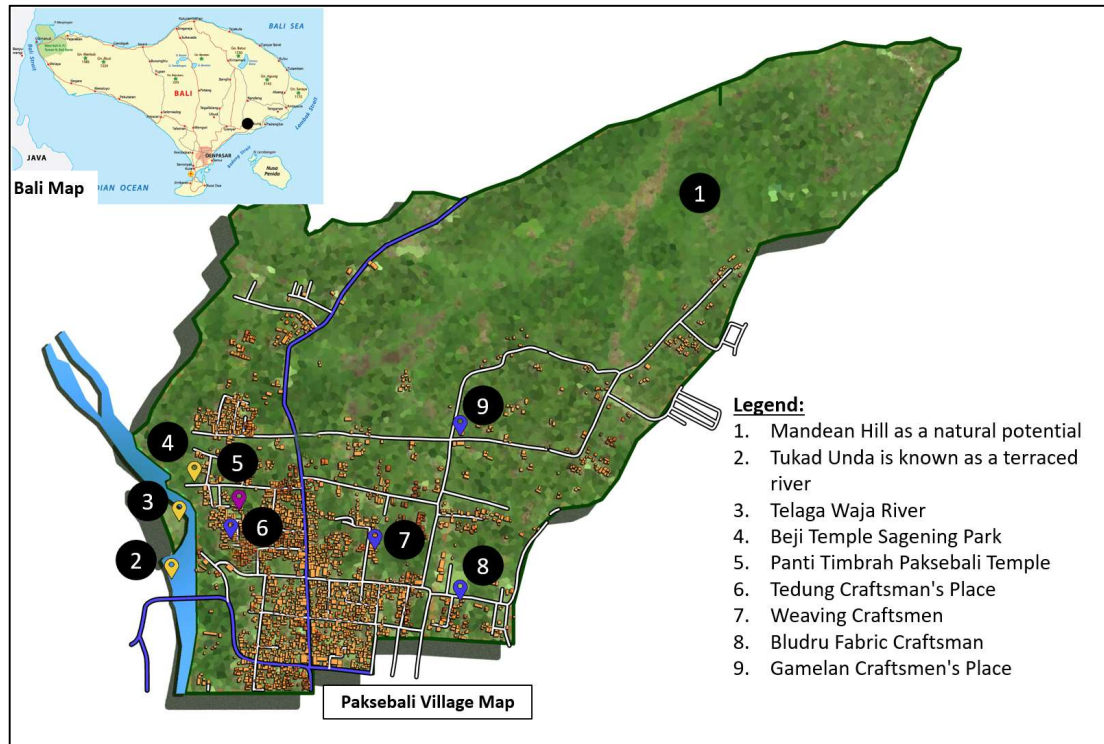


Figure 1. Spreading the Potentials of Paksebalı Tourism Village
(Source: Author, 2021)

Materials and Methods

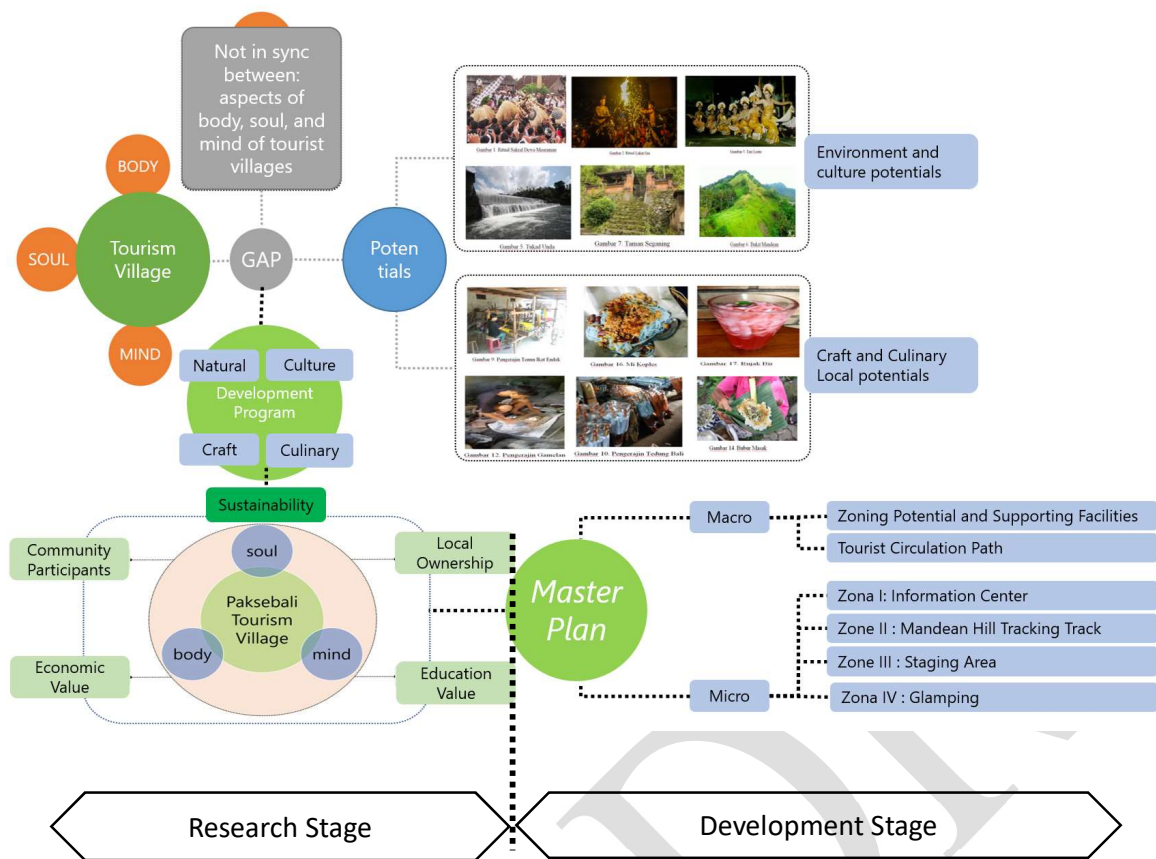
The research method used in this research was research and development (R&D). This method emphasizes two main stages: a study in the form of research and development in design. This method aims to produce a particular product and test its effectiveness (Hamzah, 2019; Sugiono, 2016). The research stage 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 Paksebalı Tourism Village. The grand concept serves as a starting point for developing the master plan for the Paksebalı Tourism Village district. The elegant concept used is the sustainability concept - economic, environmental, and social. The master plan design towards has the approaches aimed at directing the existence of the local potentials of Paksebalı Tourism Village. The involvement of local communities in the operational and conservative management of these tourism assets, maintaining the independent presence of local communities, and reducing the effects of development and architectural forms outside the context of the Paksebalı Tourism Village can change the characteristics of Paksebalı tourist village. The analysis out through data collected through structured interviews and observations. The data collection method was carried out to identify Paksebalı Tourism Village's potentials in nature, culture, local crafts, and local culinary. The 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 Mandeian zone; (2) the information center zone in the Tukad Unda (Unda river) area; (3) the zone where the performance is located; and (4) the glamping zone.

The development of a tourism village through consideration of sustainability - economic, environmental, and social aspects can be detailed as follows:

1. They are planning in the economic aspect through the method of interaction of local communities in tourism activities to get welfare from these tourism activities. The vernacular architectures as tourist accommodation through the tourist house approach, a large amount of capital, is not required in tourist accommodation.
2. Planning in the social aspect, namely, equitable distribution of community interactions in tourism activities so that the benefits are evenly distributed. There is no form of social jealousy among the village community,

172 and social relations are well established through intense communication in cooperation in managing the
 173 sustainability of these local potentials.
 174 3. Planning in the environmental aspect, namely through the interaction of the local community in running a
 175 tourist village, a strong sense of belonging is a tremendous asset in maintaining the sustainability of these
 176 local potentials. The involvement of village *awig-awig* (customary regulations) is the proper method in
 177 maintaining these potentials because local people are very obedient to the ordinary local rules.

178 This research's steps are divided into two main stages: research and development (Hamzah, 2019; Sugiono,
 179 2016). The research stage was carried out through a qualitative study to find concepts and approaches in designing
 180 the master plan for the Pakseballi Tourism Village. The development stage consists of (1) reviewing the images
 181 and elements of a tourist village; (2) identifying the existing conditions of Pakseballi Tourism Village and the
 182 development of tourism in the context of a tourist village; (3) finding the gaps and weaknesses of Pakseballi
 183 Tourism Village based on the concept of "soul," "body" and "mind"; (4) formulating a development program based
 184 on elements of a tourist village ("soul," "body" and "mind"); (5) composing a tourism village development model
 185 with the local character through a sustainability approach; (6) planning a master plan for the development of the
 186 tourism village of Pakseballi which is divided into two programs, namely macro and micro; and (7) synthesizing
 187 the planning model analysis. These research steps are implied in the research flowchart below:



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 194 *Figure 2. Stages of Research and Development (R&D)*
 195 *(Source: Author, 2021)*
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197 The picture above shows a gap between a tourism village's concept and the existing conditions of the Pakseballi
 198 Tourism Village. The central idea of a tourist village is the empowerment of local communities towards village
 199 independence. Community empowerment creates a concept of the sustainability of local potentials that are owned
 200 because a tourist village aims to create a sustainable local potential for the future. The local potential is the main
 201 asset of a tourist village; its existence needs attention in governance and conservatism. Proper authority and
 202 conservatism involve the local community so that the welfare created is from the people and for the people.
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206 **Results and Discussion**

207 **1. Potential and Problems in Paksebalı Tourism Village**

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

220 Paksebalı Village has natural potential in the Mandeın Hill area upstream of the village and the Tukad
 221 Unda area in Paksebalı Village. Between these areas, there is a residential zone. Mandeın Hill is an area that
 222 is still natural and calm, overgrown with various types of vegetation. You can see a view of the mountains
 223 and settlements in a 360-degree rotation on this hill. On the downstream side, there is Tukad Unda, which is
 224 the largest river in Klungkung and is the path of the floodwaters from the eruption of Mount Agung. This
 225 area's specialty is that it has terraced land that forms a river flow like a water curtain (Pantiyasa & Rosalina,
 226 2018; Wijaya, 2020). This natural potential is an attraction for adventurous tours and tours that prioritize
 227 visuals or views. Other prospects still exist today as part of religious traditions and rituals. In Paksebalı Village
 228 are the sacred rites of the Lukat Gni tradition, Dewa Masraman, the Lente Dance tradition, the Subalı Mascot
 229 Dance, and the Ngelawang Dance. These dances can only be enjoyed or watched during religious ritual
 230 activities at each temple in Paksebalı Village. The material form of culture is in the temple architecture, which
 231 has a historical background with a natural context and a traditional village context. In celebrating the
 232 community's independence, Paksebalı Village has micro, small, and medium enterprises (UMKM) active in
 233 local handicrafts such as velvet literature, Ikad Endek weaving, Balinese building, glass painting, and Balinese
 234 gamelan. The marketing of these products is local, domestic, and even overseas. Another potential that this
 235 village has is local culinary delights, which can only be found in traditional markets. However, this potential
 236 is undoubtedly a unique attraction in supporting the existence of the Paksebalı Tourism Village.

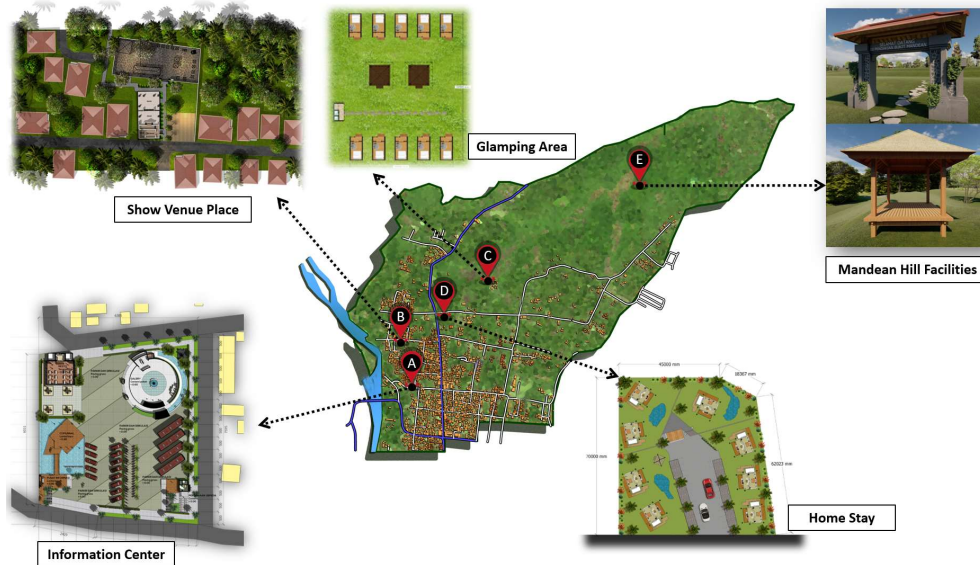
237 The existence of a tourism village is supported by its potential and infrastructure aspects and management.
 238 It promotes ecological tourism through coherent facility planning in infrastructure provision, service
 239 development, and planning thematic tourist routes to reach all potential tourism villages (Bica & Florescu,
 240 2017). As a Tourism Village, it is a challenge for Paksebalı Village to move the concept of a tourist village
 241 with a local character in its people's welfare. Related to the above, the phenomenon that has developed in
 242 Paksebalı Village based on the results of the grand tour and interviews with tourism awareness groups is (1)
 243 the circulation to and from tourism potentials was still unclear and unregulated, considering that the
 244 distribution of tourism potential was far apart while clear directions for circulation were not yet available; (2)
 245 the map of the distribution of village potentials did not clearly define or describe the advantages of each
 246 potential as a tourist attraction; (3) the Mandeın Hill area did not yet have a tourist character according to its
 247 potential, the current development was only as a place for selfies by visitors; (4) there were temple
 248 architectures that have a history of the existence of villages and natural environments, which have not been
 249 clearly identified; (5) tourists could not enjoy traditional dance performances because the performances take
 250 place at night and are incidental; (6) information about local handicrafts has not been clearly exposed to
 251 visitors; and (7) tourism support facilities were not available in every tourist spot. The above problems require
 252 planning solutions that are synergistic between tourism support facilities, the sustainability of local potentials,
 253 and local communities' welfare. The grand concepts used in the embodiment and layout of the master plan are
 254 sustainability - economic, social, and environment (Asmin, 2014; Mihalı, 2016; Wijaya & Nurwarsih, 2019).
 255

256 **2. Architectural Design in The Macro Context**

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

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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 Pakseballi 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 center 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)



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Figure 3. Pakseballi Tourism Village Development Master Plan Planning
(Source: Author, 2021)

3. Architectural Design in The Micro Context

a. Information Center Design

Information center planning aims to focus and direct visitors who come to a tourist facility—respond to a problem regarding the unclear circulation of visitors that has been happening in Pakseballi Tourism Village. The circulation concept is to spread, which first meets or centers in one place (information center). 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 Pakseballi Tourism Village for tourists who come to visit. Carrying Bamboo Architecture's theme, this information center building was made to preserve the village's original characteristics and be environmentally friendly (Khatib, 2009; Manandhar et al., 2019). Tourists start their journey by entering the information center facility to obtain precise information, either in the form of a map of tourism potential in Pakseballi Village that is interesting to visit or other information. Also, visitors can take a short break or sit back and enjoy the Telaga Waja River's view in the Communal Room before starting their tour of Pakseballi Village.

The information center consists of several building periods, namely (1) the information center building; (2) communal space, (3) restaurant, (4) gallery, (5) rental; and (6) parking lots for vehicles. This information center complex is located in the downstream part of the Pakseballi 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 Pakseballi 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
(Source: Author, 2021)

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b. Design of Cultural Performance Venues

This cultural venue is a tourist facility to accommodate the traditional performances of the 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 traditions 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)



Figure 5. Show Venue Design
(Source: Author, 2021)

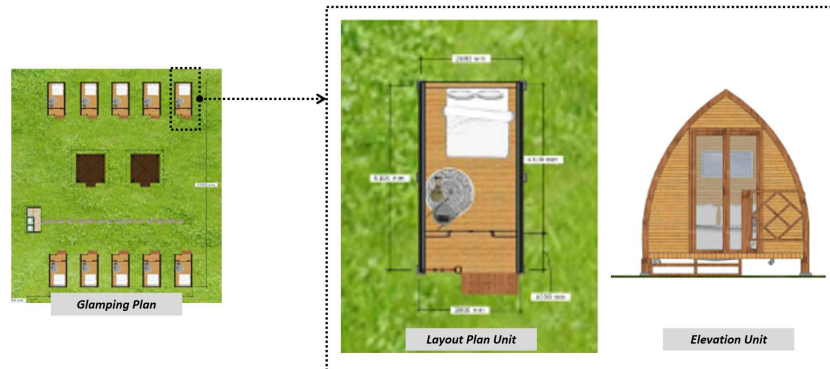
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c. Glamping Area Design

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.

331 Glamping describes a camping style with resort-style amenities and services not typically associated with
 332 "traditional" camping. (Budiasa et al., 2019; Craig, 2020; Josipa et al., 2017). The architectural formation used
 333 by this glamping architecture is to take the primary form of the Jineng or rice barn. Tourists only come and
 334 rent a semi-permanent campsite, and there are service facilities in the form of toilets and showers. Usually, at
 335 camp, visitors bring a tent to stay in and enjoy the village's natural atmosphere. However, the concept of
 336 glamping is to reduce the damaging impact on the environment through supervisory management by the local
 337 community.

338 This camp or glamping provides ten glamping points with a total area of 142.8 m² with a capacity of 2-4
 339 people in one room. The glamping design is made using a semi-permanent wooden structure. The building's
 340 shape, which adopts the granary/Jineng form, is dominated by wood as the finishing material. In this camping
 341 area, there are also public toilets and a standard room in a gazebo form. With a location on Mandeian Hill,
 342 visitors can enjoy a view of the beautiful and green Pakseballi Village's beautiful natural scenery.



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 Figure 6. Glamping Design
 (Source: Author, 2021)

d. Tourist Accommodation Design

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

356 This tourist accommodation in Pakseballi Tourism Village functions as a stopover for tourists visiting the
 357 village. This tourist accommodation is built in an empty area where the shooting range was located. This field
 358 is no longer used by the surrounding community to be used as a potential homestay. This homestay has a land
 359 area of 3,150 m² consisting of 8 housing units. Each tourist house unit has an area of 47.5 m² with two terraces,
 360 namely at the front and rear, to accommodate up to 4 people per unit, which can be occupied by adult and
 361 child visitors.
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Figure 7. Home Stay Design
(Source: Author, 2021)

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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

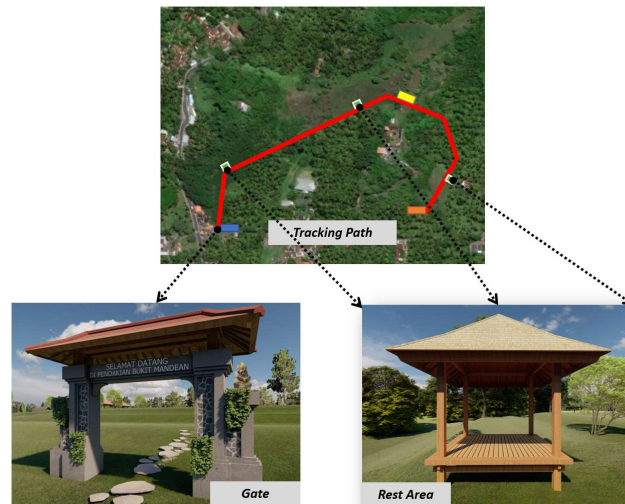


Figure 8. Design of Facilities Supporting Attractions Mandeian Hill
(Source: Author, 2021)

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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). Therefore:

1. The local potential is a precious asset in the development of a tourist village. These potentials provide the uniqueness of a tourist village, which is an exciting thing for tourists visiting the place. The sustainability of local prospects as the identity of a tourism village must be maintained because the identity has local

- 390 genius values through wise considerations in village governance. The local potential is natural, cultural,
 391 and community capacity in government with local wisdom. Natural potential usually provides benefits
 392 from the landscapes contained in an area.
- 393 2. Moreover, the natural potential is in the form of landscapes in the form of cultural vegetables. Artistic
 394 potential in the form of handicrafts and local dances is also a precious asset because the potential of local
 395 culture provides moral messages for the community.
 - 396 3. Tourism villages to develop based on the local potential to utilize local natural, cultural and human
 397 resources. The sense of belonging of the community becomes more muscular, which provides benefits in
 398 the economic aspect and provides a sustainable value from these potential resources.
 - 399 4. Local potentials provide positive sustainability impacts on economic, social, environmental, and cultural
 400 aspects. The financial element provides welfare values to the local community evenly because these
 401 potentials are part of the village, not individuals or groups. The social piece impacts social relations
 402 between communities that will be more well-established; there is no social jealousy because of unequal
 403 benefits and welfare maintained local potentials in maintaining environmental sustainability. And the
 404 cultural potential becomes sustainable by reviving the richness of local culture.
 - 405 5. Architecture as a physical form in the development of a tourist village must accommodate these local
 406 potentials while still paying attention to its sustainability aspects. In this case, sustainable planning and
 407 design are needed, considering potential local factors in planning that pay attention to time rather than
 408 profit alone. The method of tourism facilities is integrated with local potential, does not bring in building
 409 materials from outside the village, does not adopt external architectural styles, and optimizes the
 410 appearance of local architecture.

412 Acknowledgment

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

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Sat, May 22, 2021 at 3:54 PM

Dear Author,

related to the publication of your article entitled "*LOCAL AND SUSTAINABLE POTENTIAL APPROACHES IN THE DESIGN OF A MASTER PLAN ARCHITECTURE: CASE STUDY OF PAKSEBALI TOURISM VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, INDONESIA*" in GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites, at the end of June we will launch an supplementary issue, which will have the same regime and will be indexed in Scopus as well as regular issues. We do this annually to facilitate the publication of articles as quickly as possible and to give as many authors as possible the opportunity to publish in GTG Journal.

Please let us know, until **May 26**, if you agree with the publication of your article in the supplementary issue. If you do not agree, due to the very large number of articles we have for publication, your manuscript will be published in issue 3/2021, which will appear on September 31, 2021.

Best regards,

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GTG Journal - Article publication

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Mon, May 24, 2021 at 10:14 AM

Dear Editorial Committee,
Thank you for the information, I agree to publish my article in the supplementary issue at the end of June.

Best regards,

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Thu, Jun 10, 2021 at 3:15 PM

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Please do the minor corrections in red and work on this attached file.

Send back till 13 June 2021 the final version. Other wise the article will be postponed for an other issue.

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

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Citation: Wijaya, I.K.M. (2021). LOCAL AND SUSTAINABLE POTENTIAL APPROACHES IN THE DESIGN OF A MASTER PLAN ARCHITECTURE: CASE STUDY OF PAKSEBALI TOURISM VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, INDONESIA. *GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites*, 36(2spl), 500–521. <https://doi.org/10.30892/gtg.362spl 01-6xx>

Abstract: This research aimed to plan the design of the master plan through a local potential and sustainable approach in creating a master plan architecture Pakseballi tourism village. 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. 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 master plan designs both macro and micro. 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 et al., 2018; Sesotyanningtyas & Manaf, 2015; Trisnawati et al., 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. This generally occurs in mass tourism, where tourists come to tourist objects in droves in large numbers (Butler, 1999; Juan et al., 2016; Marson, 2011; Vainikka, 2013). This mass tourism positively impacts economic development and affects environmental and social degradation (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 artifacts, 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 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 et al., 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

* Corresponding author

independence in managing their village (Adebayo et al., 2019; Okazaki, 2008; Wijaya, 2020; Wijaya & Nurwarsih, 2019). This strategy is a core component of ecotourism or tourism focused on the climate. Ecotourism 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). Ecotourism is a form of tourism that focuses on natural and cultural resources through knowledge, awareness, and restoration (Masjhoer et al., 2017). On January 19, 2017, Klungkung Regent Regulation No.2 of 2017 named Paksebalı Village as a tourism village. This determination is based on the potential of Paksebalı Village as a tourism village. Paksebalı Village has natural areas in Tukad Unda and Bukit Mandeın, which can provide a panoramic view of natural beauty in river water flow that terraces up to the green hilltop visual beauty hilly area (Wijaya, 2020). The preservation of both sacred and secular art traditions in the village of Paksebalı is still well preserved to this day. As a product of religious culture, Temple architecture provides an overview of local architecture development in Paksebalı 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 Paksebalı as a Tourism Village (Pantiyasa & Rosalina, 2018).

The tourism potentials possessed by the Paksebalı Tourism Village are scattered in the Paksebalı 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 center's existence and the capacity of tourism support facilities to provide comfort and security for the Paksebalı 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 prospects in Paksebalı Village. The 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. According to the above definition, the tourist village elements in the form of "soul," "bone," and "mind" are at odds with the reality in the area. This means that the Paksebalı 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 Paksebalı Village residents in the independent management of the tourism village. The potential of Paksebalı Village can be seen in Figure 1. The study aimed

to develop Paksebalı Tourism Village in a master plan planning with a sustainability approach. The scenario offered is that the potential possessed by Paksebalı 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 Paksebalı Village but adopting the local wisdom of Paksebalı Village. Can be done through a sustainable master plan, namely (1) planning for the arrangement of the Tukad Unda and Bukit Mandeın 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 center as a starting point

for excursions in Paksebalı Village, serving information about Paksebalı Village, restaurant facilities that present local menus with a modern appearance, galleries to display the local handicrafts of Paksebalı village and information about village traditions, also the management room for the tourism area of Paksebalı 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

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 Paksebalı Tourism Village. The grand concept serves as a starting point for developing the master plan for the Paksebalı Tourism Village district. The elegant concept used is the sustainability concept - economic, environmental, and social. The

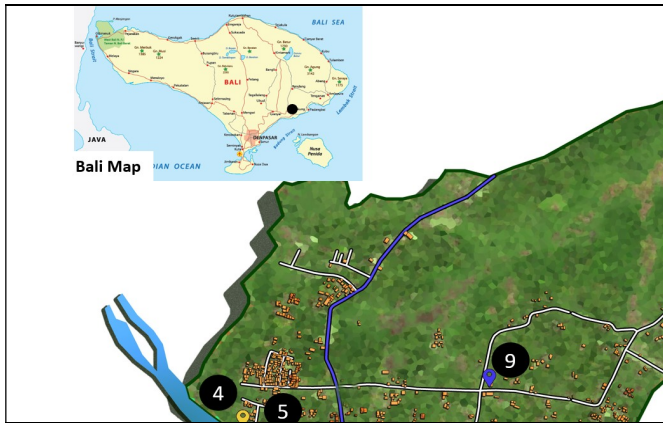


Figure 1. Spreading the Potentials of Paksebalı Tourism Village (Source: Author, 2021)

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master plan design towards has the approaches aimed at directing 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, maintaining the independent presence of local communities, and reducing the effects of development and architectural forms outside the context of the Pakseballi Tourism Village can change the characteristics of Pakseballi tourist village. The analysis out through data collected through structured interviews and observations. The data collection method was carried out to identify Pakseballi Tourism Village's potentials in nature, culture, local crafts, and local culinary. The 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 center zone in the Tukad Unda (Unda river) area; (3) the zone where the performance is located; and (4) the glamping zone.

The development of a tourism village through consideration of sustainability - economic, environmental, and social aspects can be detailed as follows:

1. They are planning in the economic aspect through the method of interaction of local communities in tourism activities to get welfare from these tourism activities. The vernacular architectures as tourist accommodation through the tourist house approach, a large amount of capital, is not required in tourist accommodation.
2. Planning in the social aspect, namely, equitable distribution of community interactions in tourism activities so that the benefits are evenly distributed. There is no form of social jealousy among the village community, and social relations are well established through intense communication in cooperation in managing the sustainability of these local potentials.
3. Planning in the environmental aspect, namely through the interaction of the local community in running a tourist village, a strong sense of belonging is a tremendous asset in maintaining the sustainability of these local potentials. The involvement of village *awig-awig* (customary regulations) is the proper method in maintaining these potentials because local people are very obedient to the ordinary local rules.

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:

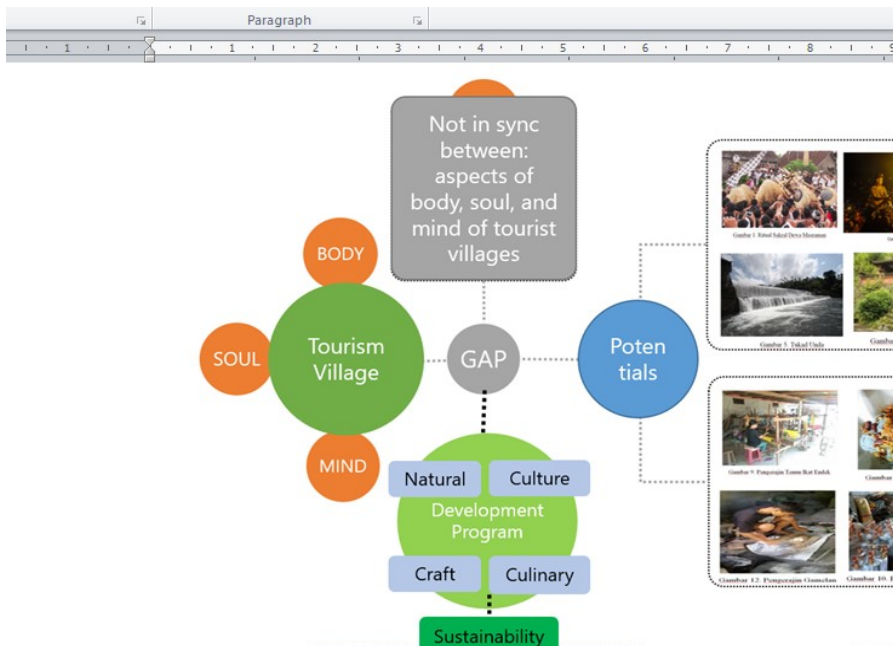


Figure 2 | Stages of Research and Development (R&D) (Source: Author, 2021)

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The picture above shows a gap between a tourism village's concept and the existing conditions of the Paksebalı 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. The 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 Paksebalı Tourism Village

Paksebalı Tourism Village is one of the tourist villages in the Klungkung Regency (Wijaya, 2020). As a tourism village, Paksebalı Village has the potential to attract tourists. The attraction of these potentials is a soul of a tourism village in Paksebalı 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 Paksebalı Village a tourism village based on *Surat Keputusan Pemerintah Kabupaten Klungkung*, established in 2017. These potentials will not 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).

Paksebalı Village has natural potential in the Mandeian Hill area upstream of the village and the Tukad Unda area in Paksebalı 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. On 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 specialty 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 still exist today as part of religious traditions and rituals. In Paksebalı Village are the sacred rites of the Lukat Gni tradition, Dewa Masraman, the Lente Dance tradition, the Subalı Mascot Dance, and the Ngelawang Dance. These dances can only be enjoyed or watched during religious ritual activities at each temple in Paksebalı 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, Paksebalı 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 Paksebalı 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 (Bica & Florescu, 2017). As a Tourism Village, it is a challenge for Paksebalı 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 Paksebalı 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; (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 plans a master plan by grouping tourism support facilities in Paksebalı 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 center building. Tourists who come are directed to the information center 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 Paksebalı to the intended place. The presence of a craft display building in the information center 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 Paksebalı 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 center in the Tukad Unda area and not sporadically enjoying the natural beauty of Mandean Hill. Tourists who come to Mandean Hill must be escorted by a local guide to avoid illegal tourists (Figure 3).

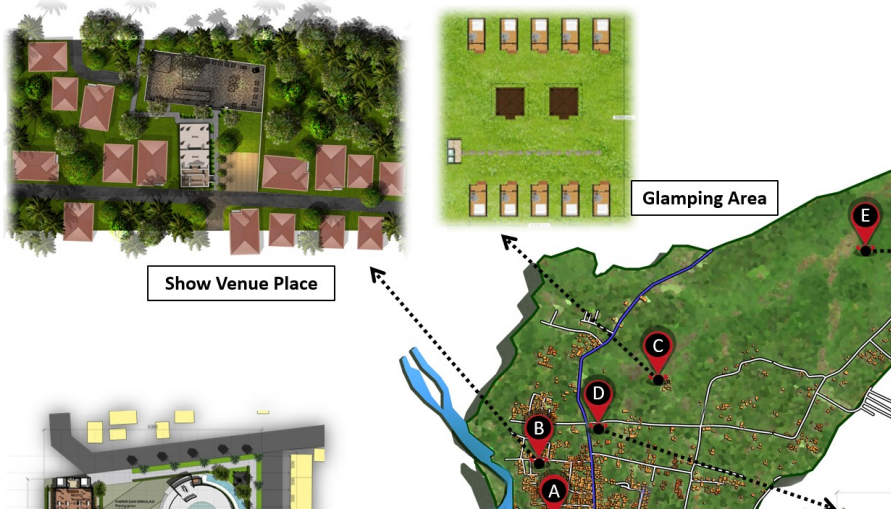


Figure 3. Pakseballi Tourism Village Development Master Plan Planning (Source: Author, 2021)

3. Architectural Design in The Micro Context

a. Information Center Design

Information center planning aims to focus and direct visitors who come to a tourist facility—respond to a problem regarding the unclear circulation of visitors that has been happening in Pakseballi Tourism Village. The circulation concept is to spread, which first meets or centers in one place (information center). 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 Pakseballi Tourism Village for tourists who come to visit. Carrying Bamboo Architecture's theme, this information center building was made to preserve the village's original characteristics and be environmentally friendly (Khatib, 2009; Manandhar et al., 2019). Tourists start their journey by entering the information center facility to obtain precise information, either in the form of a map of tourism potential in Pakseballi Village that is interesting to visit or other information. Also, visitors can take a short break or sit back and enjoy the Telaga Waja River's view in the Communal Room before starting their tour of Pakseballi Village.



Figure 4. Information Center Planning (Source: Author, 2021)

The information center consists of several building periods, namely (1) the information center building; (2) communal space, (3) restaurant, (4) gallery, (5) rental; and (6) parking lots for vehicles. This information center complex is located in the downstream part of the Pakseballi 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 Pakseballi 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) (Figure 4).

b. Design of Cultural Performance Venues

This cultural venue is a tourist facility to accommodate the traditional performances of the 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 traditions 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) (Figure 5).

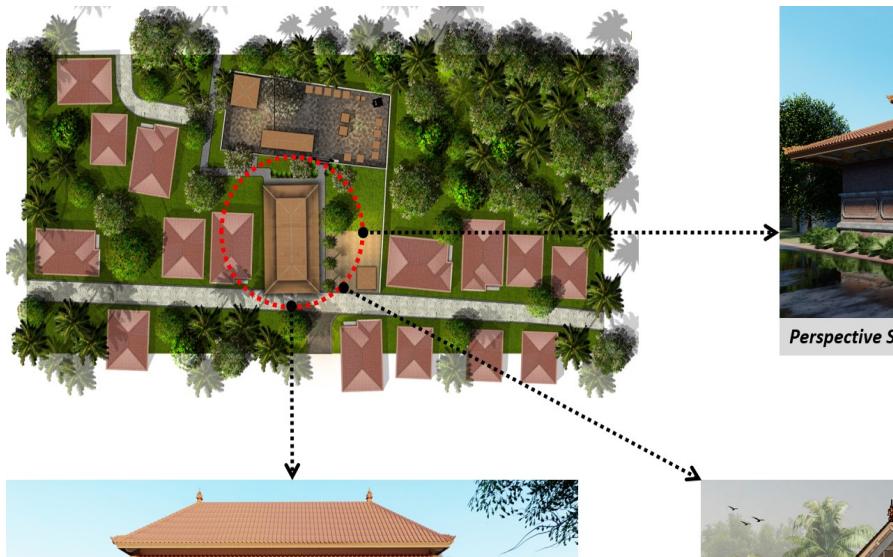


Figure 5. Show Venue Design (Source: Author, 2021)

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 et al., 2019; Craig, 2020; Josipa et al., 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 in 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 m² 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 Tourism Village's beautiful natural scenery.

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 makes the interaction between tourists and the local community through a temporary stay in Paksewali Tourism Village. Tourists can enjoy the natural beauty, culture, and traditions of Paksewali Village. In 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 Paksewali 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 area of 3,150 m² consisting of 8 housing units. Each tourist house unit has an area of 47.5 m² 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.

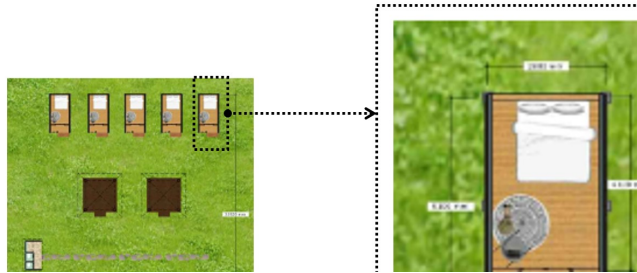


Figure 5. Glamping Design (Source: Author, 2021)

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Figure 6. Home Stay Design (Source: Author, 2021)

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e. Design of Supporting Facilities for Bukit Mandean Tourism Objects

Accessibility to the Mandean 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.

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. Paksewali 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 Paksewali Tourism Village master plan's architectural design transformation requires these considerations (local potential and sustainability). Therefore:

1. The local potential is a precious asset in the development of a tourist village. These potentials provide the uniqueness of a tourist village, which is an exciting thing for tourists visiting the place. The sustainability of local prospects as the identity of a tourism village must be maintained because the identity has local genius values through wise considerations in village governance. The local potential is natural, cultural, and community capacity in government with local wisdom. Natural potential usually provides benefits from the landscapes contained in an area.

2. Moreover, the natural potential is in the form of landscapes in the form of cultural vegetables. Artistic potential in the form of handicrafts and local dances is also a precious asset because the potential of local culture provides moral messages for the community.

3. Tourism villages to develop based on the local potential to utilize local natural, cultural and human resources. The sense of belonging of the community becomes more muscular, which provides benefits in the economic aspect and provides a sustainable value from these potential resources.

4. Local potentials provide positive sustainability impacts on economic, social, environmental, and cultural aspects. The financial element provides welfare values to the local community evenly because these potentials are part of the village, not individuals or groups. The social piece impacts social relations between communities that will be more well-established; there is no social jealousy because of unequal benefits and welfare maintained local potentials in maintaining environmental sustainability. And the cultural potential becomes sustainable by reviving the richness of local culture.

5. Architecture as a physical form in the development of a tourist village must accommodate these local potentials while still paying attention to its sustainability aspects. In this case, sustainable planning and design are needed, considering potential local factors in planning that pay attention to time rather than profit alone. The method of tourism facilities is integrated with local potential, does not bring in building materials from outside the village, does not adopt external architectural styles, and optimizes the appearance of local architecture.

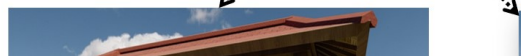


Figure 7. Design of Facilities Supporting Attractions Mandeian Hill (Source: Author, 2021)

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Acknowledgment

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 Pakseballi Tourism Village. Thank you also to the Tourism Conscious Group in Pakseballi Tourism Village, who have been willing to plan Pakseballi Tourism Village development.

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

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Citation: Wijaya, I.K.M. (2021). LOCAL AND SUSTAINABLE POTENTIAL APPROACHES IN THE DESIGN OF A MASTER PLAN ARCHITECTURE: CASE STUDY OF PAKSEBALI TOURISM VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, INDONESIA. *GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites*, 36(2spl), 500–521. <https://doi.org/10.30892/gtg.362spl 01-6xx>

Abstract: This research aimed to plan the design of the master plan through a local potential and sustainable approach in creating a master plan architecture Pakseballi tourism village. 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. 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 master plan designs both macro and micro. 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 et al., 2018; Sesotyanyingtyas & Manaf, 2015; Trisnawati et al., 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. This generally occurs in mass tourism, where tourists come to tourist objects in droves in large numbers (Butler, 1999; Juan et al., 2016; Marson, 2011; Vainikka, 2013). This mass tourism positively impacts economic development and affects environmental and social degradation (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 artifacts, 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 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 et al., 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

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independence in managing their village (Adebayo et al., 2019; Okazaki, 2008; Wijaya, 2020; Wijaya & Nurwarsih, 2019). This strategy is a core component of ecotourism or tourism focused on the climate. Ecotourism 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). Ecotourism is a form of tourism that focuses on natural and cultural resources through knowledge, awareness, and restoration (Masjhoer et al., 2017). On January 19, 2017, Klungkung Regent Regulation No.2 of 2017 named Paksebali Village as a tourism village. This determination is based on the potential of Paksebali Village as a tourism village. Paksebali Village has natural areas in Tukad Unda and Bukit Mandeian, which can provide a panoramic view of natural beauty in river water flow that terraces up to the green hilltop visual beauty hilly area (Wijaya, 2020). The preservation of both sacred and secular art traditions in the village of Paksebali is still well preserved to this day. As a product of religious culture, Temple architecture provides an overview of local architecture development in Paksebali 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 Paksebali as a Tourism Village (Pantiyasa & Rosalina, 2018).

The tourism potentials possessed by the Paksebali Tourism Village are scattered in the Paksebali 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 center's existence and the capacity of tourism support facilities to provide comfort and security for the Paksebali 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 prospects in Paksebali Village. The 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. According to the above definition, the tourist village elements in the form of "soul," "body," and "mind" are at odds with the reality in the area. This means that the Paksebali 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 Paksebali Village residents in the independent management of the tourism village. The potential of Paksebali Village can be seen in Figure 1. The study aimed

to develop Paksebali Tourism Village in a master plan planning with a sustainability approach. The scenario offered is that the potential possessed by Paksebali 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 Paksebali Village but adopting the local wisdom of Paksebali Village. Can be done through a sustainable master plan, namely (1) planning for the arrangement of the Tukad Unda and Bukit Mandeian 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 center as a starting point for excursions in Paksebali Village, serving information about Paksebali Village, restaurant facilities that present local menus with a modern appearance, galleries to display the local handicrafts of Paksebali village and information about village traditions, also the management room for the tourism area of Paksebali 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.

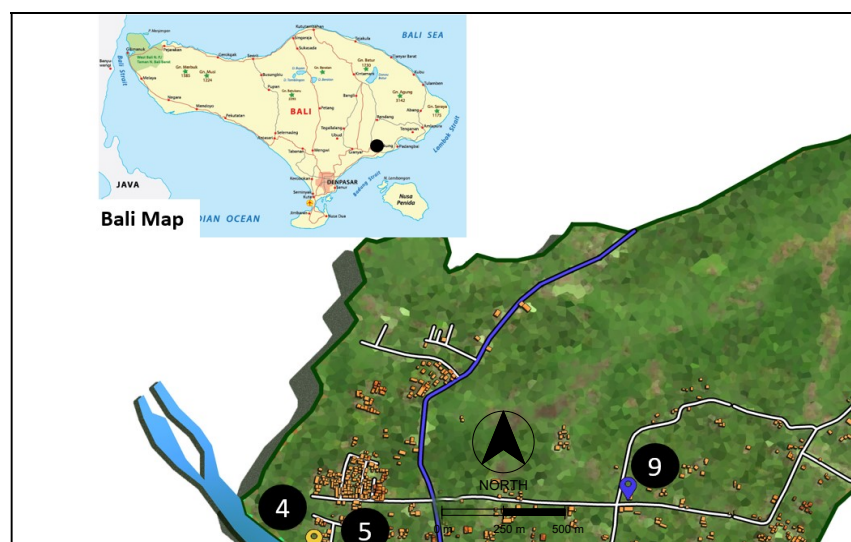


Figure 1. Spreading the Potentials of Paksebali Tourism Village (Source: Author, 2021)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

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 Paksebali Tourism Village. The grand concept serves as a starting point for developing the master plan for the Paksebali Tourism Village district. The elegant concept used is the sustainability concept - economic, environmental, and social. The

master plan design towards has the approaches aimed at directing the existence of the local potentials of Paksewali Tourism Village. The involvement of local communities in the operational and conservative management of these tourism assets, maintaining the independent presence of local communities, and reducing the effects of development and architectural forms outside the context of the Paksewali Tourism Village can change the characteristics of Paksewali tourist village. The analysis out through data collected through structured interviews and observations. The data collection method was carried out to identify Paksewali Tourism Village's potentials in nature, culture, local crafts, and local culinary. The 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 center zone in the Tukad Unda (Unda river) area; (3) the zone where the performance is located; and (4) the glamping zone.

The development of a tourism village through consideration of sustainability - economic, environmental, and social aspects can be detailed as follows:

1. They are planning in the economic aspect through the method of interaction of local communities in tourism activities to get welfare from these tourism activities. The vernacular architectures as tourist accommodation through the tourist house approach, a large amount of capital, is not required in tourist accommodation.
2. Planning in the social aspect, namely, equitable distribution of community interactions in tourism activities so that the benefits are evenly distributed. There is no form of social jealousy among the village community, and social relations are well established through intense communication in cooperation in managing the sustainability of these local potentials.
3. Planning in the environmental aspect, namely through the interaction of the local community in running a tourist village, a strong sense of belonging is a tremendous asset in maintaining the sustainability of these local potentials. The involvement of village *awig-awig* (customary regulations) is the proper method in maintaining these potentials because local people are very obedient to the ordinary local rules.

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 Paksewali Tourism Village. The development stage consists of (1) reviewing the images and elements of a tourist village; (2) identifying the existing conditions of Paksewali Tourism Village and the development of tourism in the context of a tourist village; (3) finding the gaps and weaknesses of Paksewali 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 Paksewali 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 2):

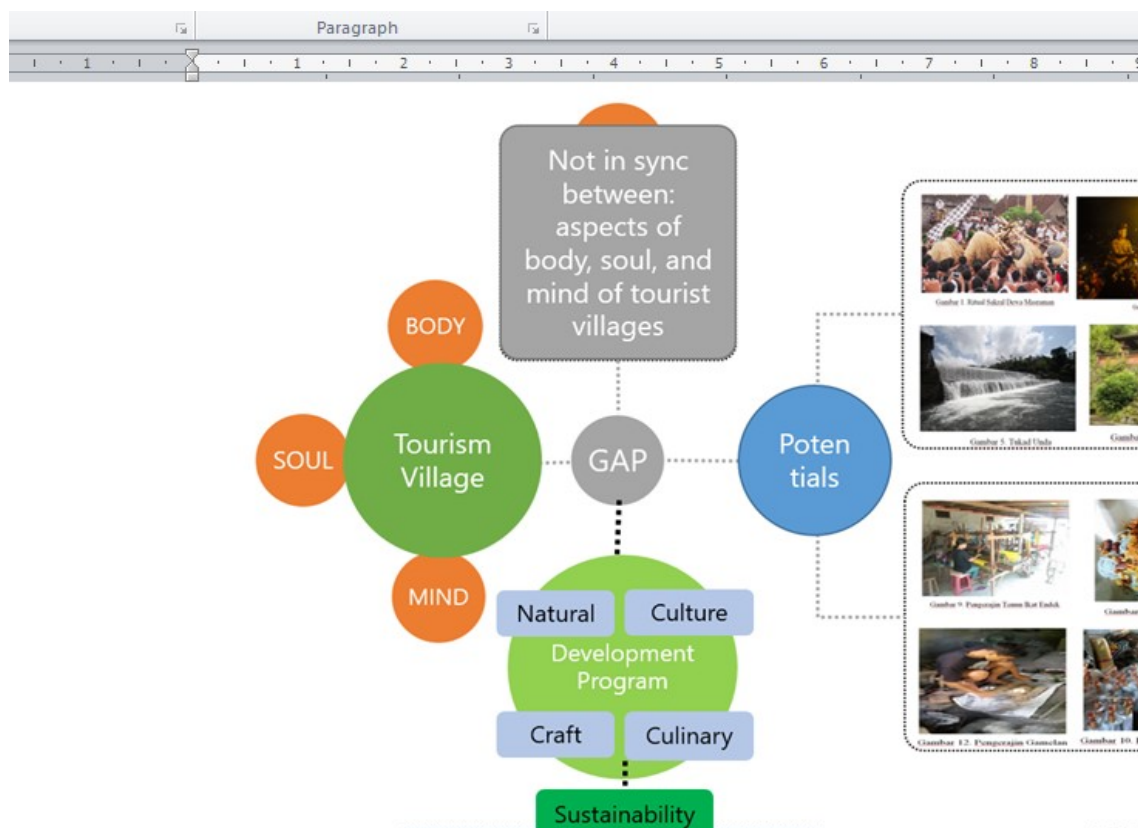


Figure 2. Stages of Research and Development (R&D) (Source: Author, 2021)

The picture above shows a gap between a tourism village's concept and the existing conditions of the Paksewali 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. The 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 Paksewali Tourism Village

Paksewali Tourism Village is one of the tourist villages in the Klungkung Regency (Wijaya, 2020). As a tourism village, Paksewali Village has the potential to attract tourists. The attraction of these potentials is a soul of a tourism village in Paksewali 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 Paksewali Village a tourism village based on *Surat Keputusan Pemerintah Kabupaten Klungkung*, established in 2017. These potentials will not 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).

Paksewali Village has natural potential in the Mandeian Hill area upstream of the village and the Tukad Unda area in Paksewali 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. On 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 specialty 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 still exist today as part of religious traditions and rituals. In Paksewali Village are the sacred rites 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 Paksewali 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, Paksewali 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 Paksewali 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 (Bica & Florescu, 2017). As a Tourism Village, it is a challenge for Paksewali 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 Paksewali 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; (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 plans a master plan by grouping tourism support facilities in Paksewali 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 center building. Tourists who come are directed to the information center 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 Paksewali to the intended place. The presence of a craft display building in the information center 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 Paksewali 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 center in the Tukad Unda area and not sporadically enjoying the natural beauty of Mandean Hill. Tourists who come to Mandean Hill must be escorted by a local guide to avoid illegal tourists (Figure 3).

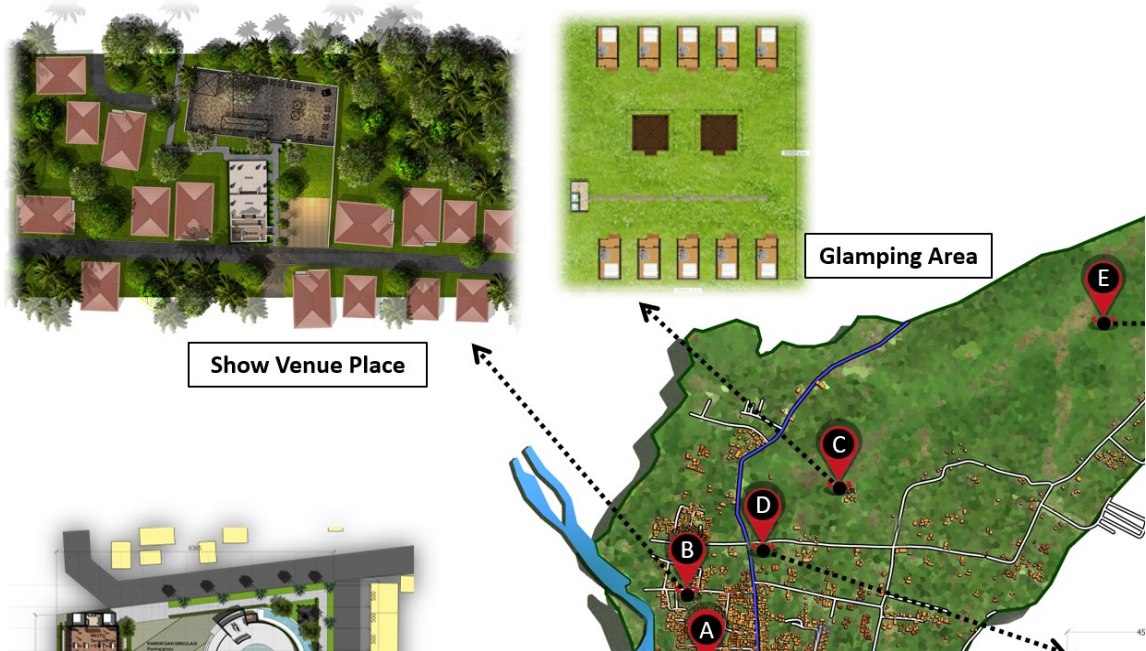


Figure 3. Paksewali Tourism Village Development Master Plan Planning (Source: Author, 2021)

3. Architectural Design in The Micro Context

a. Information Center Design

Information center planning aims to focus and direct visitors who come to a tourist facility—respond to a problem regarding the unclear circulation of visitors that has been happening in Paksewali Tourism Village. The circulation concept is to spread, which first meets or centers in one place (information center). 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 Paksewali Tourism Village for tourists who come to visit. Carrying Bamboo Architecture's theme, this information center building was made to preserve the village's original characteristics and be environmentally friendly (Khatib, 2009; Manandhar et al., 2019). Tourists start their journey by entering the information center facility to obtain precise information, either in the form of a map of tourism potential in Paksewali Village that is interesting to visit or other information. Also, visitors can take a short break or sit back and enjoy the Telaga Waja River's view in the Communal Room before starting their tour of Paksewali Village.

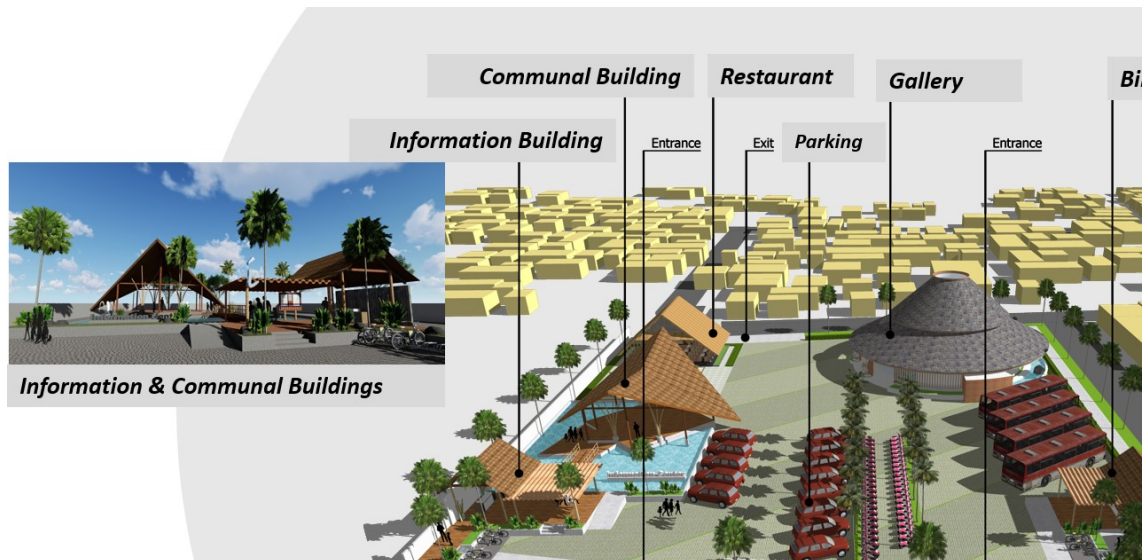


Figure 4. Information Center Planning (Source: Author, 2021)

The information center consists of several building periods, namely (1) the information center building; (2) communal space, (3) restaurant, (4) gallery, (5) rental; and (6) parking lots for vehicles. This information center complex is located in the downstream part of the Pakseballi 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 Pakseballi 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) (Figure 4).

b. Design of Cultural Performance Venues

This cultural venue is a tourist facility to accommodate the traditional performances of the 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 traditions 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) (Figure 5).

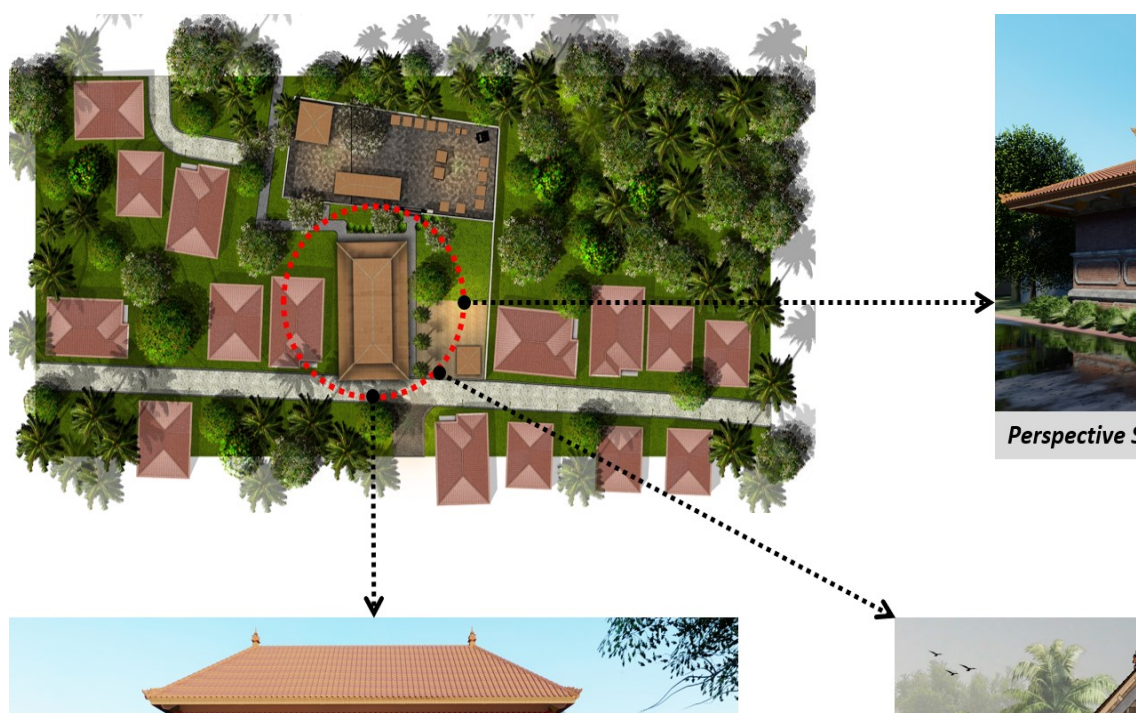


Figure 5. Show Venue Design (Source: Author, 2021)

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 et al., 2019; Craig, 2020; Josipa et al., 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 in 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 m² 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 (Figure 6). 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.

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 makes the interaction between tourists and the local community through a temporary stay in Pakseballi Tourism Village. Tourists can enjoy the natural beauty, culture, and traditions of Pakseballi Village. In 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 area of 3,150 m² consisting of 8 housing units. Each tourist house unit has an area of 47.5 m² 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).

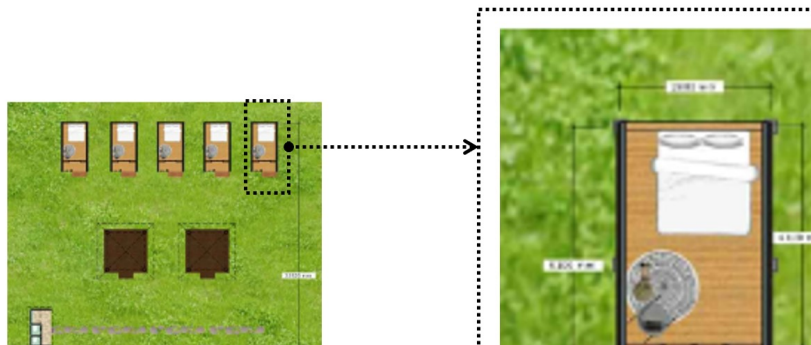


Figure 5. Glamping Design (Source: Author, 2021)



Figure 6. Home Stay Design (Source: Author, 2021)

e. Design of Supporting Facilities for Bukit Mandeand Tourism Objects

Accessibility to the Mandeand 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).

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). Therefore:

1. The local potential is a precious asset in the development of a tourist village. These potentials provide the uniqueness of a tourist village, which is an exciting thing for tourists visiting the place. The sustainability of local prospects as the identity of a tourism village must be maintained because the identity has local genius values through wise considerations in village governance. The local potential is natural, cultural, and community capacity in government with local wisdom. Natural potential usually provides benefits from the landscapes contained in an area.

2. Moreover, the natural potential is in the form of landscapes in the form of cultural vegetables. Artistic potential in the form of handicrafts and local dances is also a precious asset because the potential of local culture provides moral messages for the community.

3. Tourism villages to develop based on the local potential to utilize local natural, cultural and human resources. The sense of belonging of the community becomes more muscular, which provides benefits in the economic aspect and provides a sustainable value from these potential resources.

4. Local potentials provide positive sustainability impacts on economic, social, environmental, and cultural aspects. The financial element provides welfare values to the local community evenly because these potentials are part of the village, not individuals or groups. The social piece

impacts social relations between communities that will be more well-established; there is no social jealousy because of unequal benefits and welfare maintained local potentials in maintaining environmental sustainability. And the cultural potential becomes sustainable by reviving the richness of local culture.

5. Architecture as a physical form in the development of a tourist village must accommodate these local potentials while still paying attention to its sustainability aspects. In this case, sustainable planning and design are needed, considering potential local factors in planning that pay attention to time rather than profit alone. The method of tourism facilities is integrated with local potential, does not bring in building materials from outside the village, does not adopt external architectural styles, and optimizes the appearance of local architecture.

Acknowledgment

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 Pakseballi Tourism Village. Thank you also to the Tourism Conscious Group in Pakseballi Tourism Village, who have been willing to plan Pakseballi Tourism Village development.

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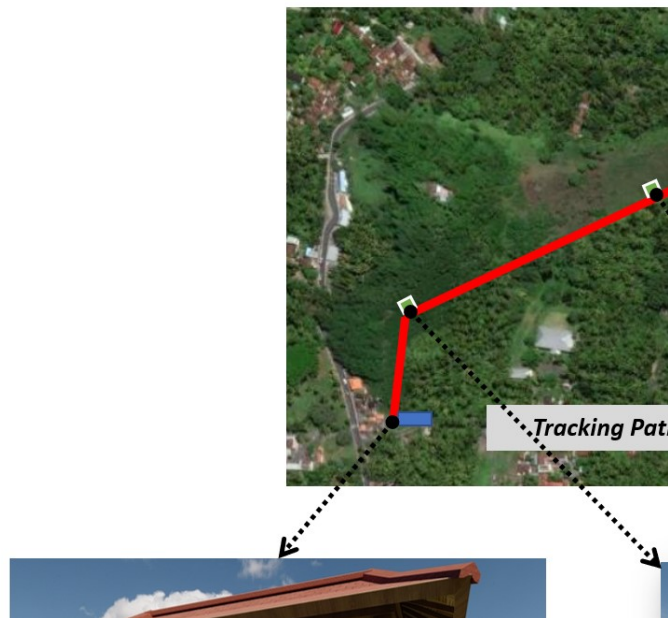


Figure 7. Design of Facilities Supporting Attractions Mandeau Hill (Source: Author, 2021)

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