

# WADI NGETUN RECREATIONAL RESORT

Design of Resort With Critical Regionalism Approach on the Ngetun Beach, Gunungkidul



Designed by **Muhammad Faris Widakdo (18512170)**  
Supervised by **Ir. Tony Kunto Wibisono, M.Sc.**





Undergraduate Final Project with the title:

# **Design of Resort With Critical Regionalism Approach on Ngetun Beach, Gunungkidul**

## **Perancangan Resort Dengan Pendekatan Regionalisme Kritis di Pantai Ngetun, Gunungkidul**

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**ARCHITECTURE**



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Korea Architectural Accrediting Board



CANBERRA  
ACCORD





## AUTHENTICATION SHEET

Final Architectural Design Studio entitled :

**Perancangan Resort Dengan Pendekatan Regionalisme Kritis di Pantai Ngetun, Gunungkidul**  
*Design of Resort With Critical Regionalism Approach on Ngetun Beach, Gunungkidul*

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### **Design of Resort with Critical Regionalism Approach on Ngetun Beach, Gunungkidul**

is a work of its own except the work mentioned in the reference and there is no help from any other party either in whole or in part in the process of making it. The final result of this work was handed over to the Department of Architecture, Islamic University of Indonesia for use for educational and publication purposes, but the intellectual property rights are still owned by the author.

Yogyakarta, 5th August 2022



Muhammad Faris Widakdo

## AUTHOR GREETINGS

Praise and gratitude to Allah SWT who has given the grace and guidance, so that the author can complete his study at the Department of Architecture at the Universitas Islam Indonesia in the International Program by completing the Final Architectural Design Studio entitled Design of Resort With Critical Regionalism Approach on Ngetun Beach, Gunungkidul as well as possible. The author is aware that the process of preparation and implementation at the Final Architectural Design Studio can not be done without the support of many parties, therefore the author would like to express appreciation and gratitude to:

1. Allah SWT., who always guide the author to keep trying and not giving up at every obstacles the author facing in the process of this final project. He also made this final project as a stepping stone and life lesson for the author, to become a stronger, steadfast, sincere and patient human being.
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3. The author's partner Nabila Nurazizah the greatest gift in life i ever had, who always support, listen to complaints, and provide prayer and support during the writing of this thesis.
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5. All lecturers and all seniors at the Islamic University of Indonesia who gave me a wealth of knowledge so that I can be at this stage.

Yogyakarta, 5th August 2022



Muhammad Faris Widakdo





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## **DESIGN REFLECTION**

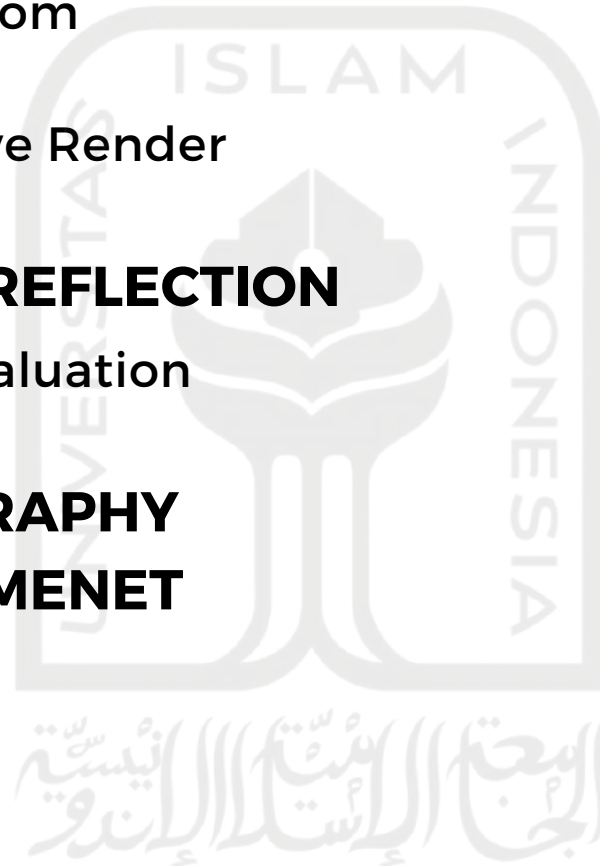
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## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

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Design Title  
Design Premise  
Background  
Problem Mapping  
Goals & Objective  
Originality and Novelty



# DESIGN TITLE

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## DESIGN OF RESORT WITH CRITICAL REGIONALISM APPROACH ON NGETUN BEACH, GUNUNGKIDUL

### Definition of Title

- **Design** is a plan for arranging elements in such a way as to achieve certain goals.
- **Resort** is a self-contained commercial institution that tries to meet most of a traveler's needs on the spot, including food, drink, swimming, housing, sports, entertainment, and shopping.
- **Critical Regionalism** is an architectural concept that aims to challenge the International Style's placelessness and lack of identity while also rejecting Postmodern architecture's quirky individualism and adornment.
- **Ngetun Beach** is one of the hidden beach tourist attractions and has not been visited by many tourists. This beach is located in Purwodadi Village, Tepus District, Gunung Kidul Regency, Yogyakarta.
- **Design of Resort with critical regionalism approach on ngetun beach, Gunungkidul** is the design of a resting place that has special facilities for leisure and recreational activities on the beach of Ngetun Gunungkidul, which is designed with a critical regionalism approach to strengthen regional identity through optimal utilization of regional potentials.

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الإسلامية

# DESIGN PREMISE

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After Bali, the Special Region of Yogyakarta is Indonesia's mainstay of tourism. Yogyakarta is well-known both nationally and internationally as a city of students, arts, and tourism, as well as a city of culture that upholds and preserves its traditional customs. It is also well-known for its silver handicrafts, which are frequently sought after by tourists as a typical Yogyakarta souvenir. Of the many existing tourism sectors, Beach tourism is the most popular among both local and foreign tourists in Yogyakarta, and it generates one of the largest regional incomes.

Gunung Kidul Regency is a popular tourist destination. This area is part of Yogyakarta's Special Province, which has a lot of potential and unique tourist attractions. Gunung Kidul Regency has excellent beach tourism objects, namely natural coastal attractions, with a total of approximately 46 beaches spanning 70 kilometers from west to east in the southern region of the regency. In addition, there are many hidden beaches in Gunung Kidul which are still quiet but offer a panoramic view of the natural beauty that is so beautiful.

Year after year, the number of tourists increases, but the existing lodging accommodations are mostly in the form of simple houses that serve as a place to stay. Tourists only pay short visits to Beach due to a lack of lodging facilities to support their desire to visit beach tourist sites and stay to enjoy the panoramic beauty of the beach. As a result, one of the supporting capacities for the development of Ngetun beach tourism is the presence of resort-class accommodation facilities with complete facilities.

Resort design on ngetun beach can combine all the potential that exists around the beach. Besides that, it can also attract more visitors and introduce art and culture around the beach.

# BACKGROUND

Gunungkidul Regency is one of the regencies in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, with the capital city Wonosari. The total area of Gunungkidul Regency is 1,485.36 km<sup>2</sup> or about 46.63% of the area of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The city of Wonosari is located in the southeast of the city of Yogyakarta (the capital of the Special Region of Yogyakarta), with a distance of ± 39 km. The district is bordered by the regencies of Klaten and Sukoharjo, in the east by Wonogiri, in the south by the Indian Ocean, and in the west by the regencies of Bantul and Sleman. The Gunungkidul Regency is divided into 18 districts. The majority of the district is made up of hills and limestone mountains that are part of the Sewu Mountains. Gunungkidul is known as a barren area that frequently experiences drought during the dry season, but it also has a distinct historical character, as well as tourism, cultural, and culinary potential.

Gunungkidul is located in the eastern part of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), and is dominated by hills in the north and west, and coastal areas in the south. Gunungkidul offers a variety of natural tourism opportunities, including mountains, caves and beaches. With this attraction, the government in 2017 opened up opportunities for investors to invest in resort-style hotels to support the length of stay of tourists. The Gunungkidul Regency Government formulates a strategy to develop and optimize regional economic development based on agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, and other cultivation activities in an efficient, effective, competitive, sustainable, and environmentally friendly manner by utilizing the abundant natural potential.

**Picture 1.** Number of International and Domestic Visitors in Gunungkidul Regency, 2018-2020

Wisatawan	Jumlah Wisatawan (Jiwa)		
	2018	2019	2020
Wisatawan Mancanegara	22 759	19 191	3 453
Wisawatan Nusantara/Domestik	3 032 525	3 661 612	1 978 146
Jumlah	3 055 284	3 680 803	1 981 599

Sumber: Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Gunungkidul

**Source:** Cultural and Tourist Services of Gunungkidul Regency



Beach tourism in Gunungkidul is a popular destination for both local and international visitors, with 2,578,040 tourists visiting beach attractions in 2018. Given the large number of visitors, adequate facilities and infrastructure are required to support tourist activities, including resort. This resort is a popular tourist destination. Because of the many tourist activities that will be sheltered in it, the resort, which is located in this tourist area, plays an important role in creating a sense of comfort for tourists.

Provision of tourist facilities is very important to support tourism growth in Gunungkidul. Tourists and the local economy are expected to benefit from the resort's development and design. It can be seen from the data that has been described, according to data from the Gunung Kidul Regency Tourism Office, the average tourist in 2018-2019 reached more than 850,000 people per year. However, in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, visiting tourists decreased to 494,261 or decreased by 42% from previous years

**Picture 2.** Number of Visitors and Revenue of Tourism Objects through Baron Post by month 2018-2020

Bulan	Jumlah Pengunjung dan Pendapatan Obyek Wisata yang melalui Pos Baron menurut bulan					
	Pengunjung			Pendapatan		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Januari	89 124	42 975	103 737	846 678 000	403 436 500	982 936 500
Februari	47 353	31 297	45 783	449 853 500	291 393 500	428 668 500
Maret	51 617	32 721	25 421	490 361 500	305 121 000	241 499 500
April	78 414	66 344	-	744 933 000	628 035 500	-
Mei	61 226	36 919	-	581 647 000	350 084 500	-
Juni	169 608	159 796	6 804	1 611 276 000	1 514 119 500	64 638 000
Juli	93 541	118 388	41 306	888 639 500	1 112 811 000	392 407 000
Agustus	31 374	38 993	77 756	298 053 000	366 557 500	738 682 000
September	45 328	56 165	53 852	430 616 000	529 948 000	511 594 000
Oktober	56 566	60 528	40 814	537 377 000	567 226 000	387 733 000
November	51 099	73 263	41 533	485 440 500	694 592 500	394 012 500
Desember	81 536	145 314	57 255	774 592 000	1 368 085 500	543 922 500
Total	856 786	862 703	494 261	8 139 467 000	8 131 411 000	4 686 093 500

Sumber : Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Gunungkidul

**Source:** Cultural and Tourist Services of Gunungkidul Regency

**Picture 3.** Number of Hotels (Units), 2018-2020

Kecamatan	Jumlah Hotel (Unit)		
	2018	2019	2020
Panggung	0	0	-
Purwosari	46	46	49
Paliyan	0	0	-
Saptosari	1	1	1
Tepus	45	45	53
Tanjungsari	56	56	57
Rongkop	0	0	-
Girisubo	0	0	-
Semanu	0	0	-
Ponjong	0	0	-
Karangmojo	0	0	-
Wonosari	19	19	19
Playen	2	2	-
Patuk	1	1	1
Gedangsari	0	0	-
Nglipar	0	0	-
Ngawen	0	0	-
Semin	0	0	-
Gunungkidul	170	170	180

Sumber: Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Gunungkidul

**Source:** Cultural and Tourist Services of Gunungkidul Regency

Along with the increasing number of tourist visits to Gunungkidul, the provision of lodging accommodation as a provider of supporting facilities for tourism activities is not encouraged. This area still needs good lodging and facilities that can be used as a new attraction. Because the accommodation industry determines the success of tourism activities. The number of lodging accommodations in Gunungkidul can be seen in the data table above, the number of hotels available in Gunungkidul is only about 180 units

This number is very small when compared to tourists visiting Gunungkidul.

The location chosen for the design of this resort is on Ngetun Beach, which is a land with a contoured area. This location was chosen based on the potential for beach tourism which is still very natural with a very charming view.

## Resort Design with Critical Regionalism

Yogyakarta is one of Indonesia's unique and privileged regions. Yogyakarta is a tourist destination that is well-known in the other countries. There are many tourism objects in Yogyakarta that are very important, historic, and have their own uniqueness and characteristics. Yogyakarta's predicate as a city of culture and tourism must be demonstrated with the naked eye through the concept of buildings. Yogyakarta should have buildings with distinct features, such as facades, ornaments, and architecture. This confirms the city's designation as a cultural and tourism destination.

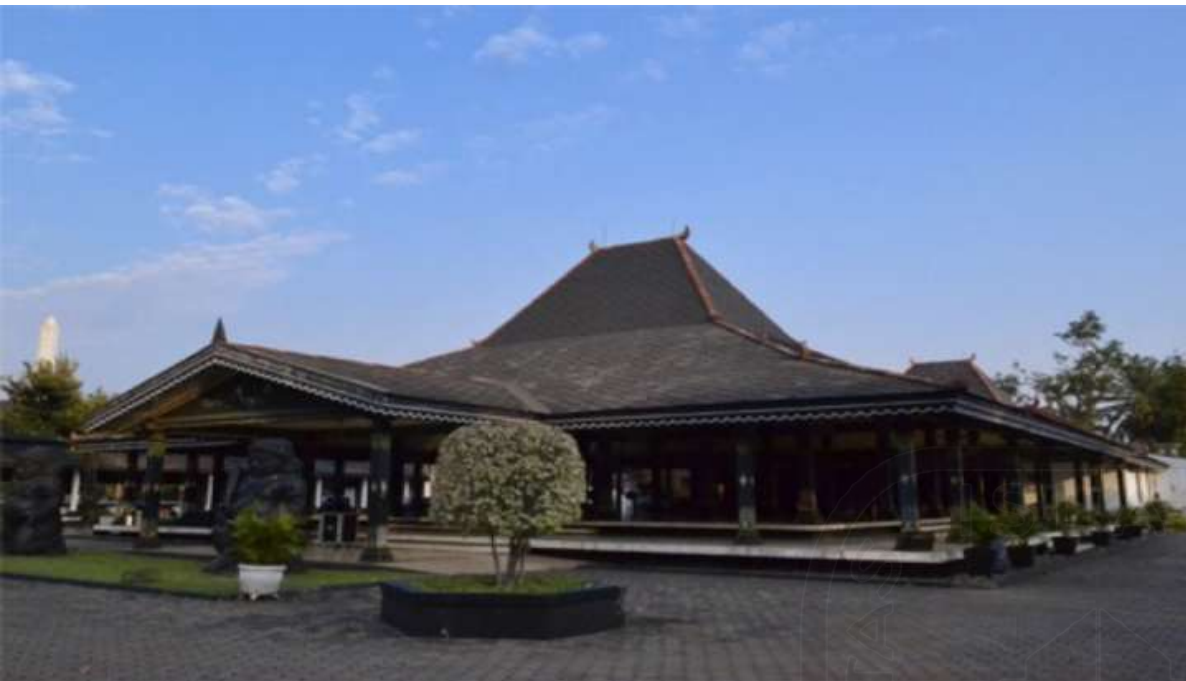
The architecture of Yogyakarta should be able to accommodate the people's daily lives. Until now, three architectural styles have been identified as typical of Yogyakarta: Javanese, Colonial (Indische), and Chinese. This is what is expected to become a characteristic and be maintained. In addition, there must be a Yogyakarta philosophy in the structure.



**Picture 4.** Joglo House

**Source:** <https://www.piedrasal.com/2021/05/3-desain-rumah-joglo-minimalis-modern.html>





**Picture 5.** Joglo House

**Source:** <https://www.javatravel.net/rumah-adat-yogyakarta>

Many people believe that Yogyakarta is currently feeling minimal or that there are no buildings with distinctive architecture. Observing the development of Yogyakarta's building architecture tends to overlook the area's distinctive architecture, resulting in existing building architecture that does not adequately reflect Yogyakarta as a cultural center. In line with efforts to make the Special Region of Yogyakarta a leading cultural center in Indonesia, the architecture of buildings with Yogyakarta characteristics is considered important. The presence of various building models and the construction of new buildings has obliterated Yogyakarta's architectural identity.

**As a result, the Critical Regionalism Approach is used in an effort to preserve regional culture and to show the identity of Yogyakarta, so that the shape and spatial structure of the building can show the characteristics of Yogyakarta itself as well as a form of effort in its design past culture preservation to avoid extinction.**

# PROBLEM MAPPING

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## BACKGROUND

### Non-Architectural Issues

- Improving Tourism and Regional Economy
- To accommodate tourists who wish to visit Gunungkidul Beach, lodging facilities are required.

### Architectural Issues

- Inadequate Existing Access
- Ngetun Beach is located in a beautiful and natural setting with a lot of potential for tourism.

## GENERAL PROBLEM

How can a resort on Ngetun Beach be designed with a critical regionalism approach to improve the community's economy and attract more tourists?

## SPECIFIC PROBLEM

- How to Design a Resort with a Variety of Special Facilities?
- How to Design a Resort that Incorporates the Various Natural Resources Surrounding Ngetun Beach?
- How to Design a Resort that Can Adapt to the Climate Surrounding Ngetun Beach?
- How to Design a Resort with the Regionalism Approach in Ngetun Beach?

# GOALS & OBJECTIVE

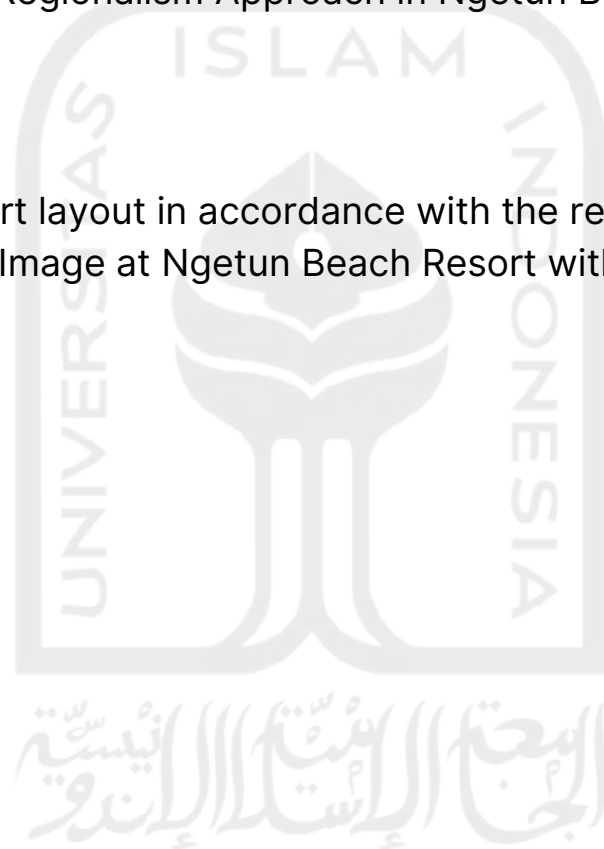
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## Goals

- Designing a Resort with a Variety of Special Facilities
- Designing a Resort that Incorporates the Various Natural Resources Surrounding Ngetun Beach
- Designing a Resort that Can Adapt to the Climate Surrounding Ngetun Beach
- Designing a Resort with the Regionalism Approach in Ngetun Beach?

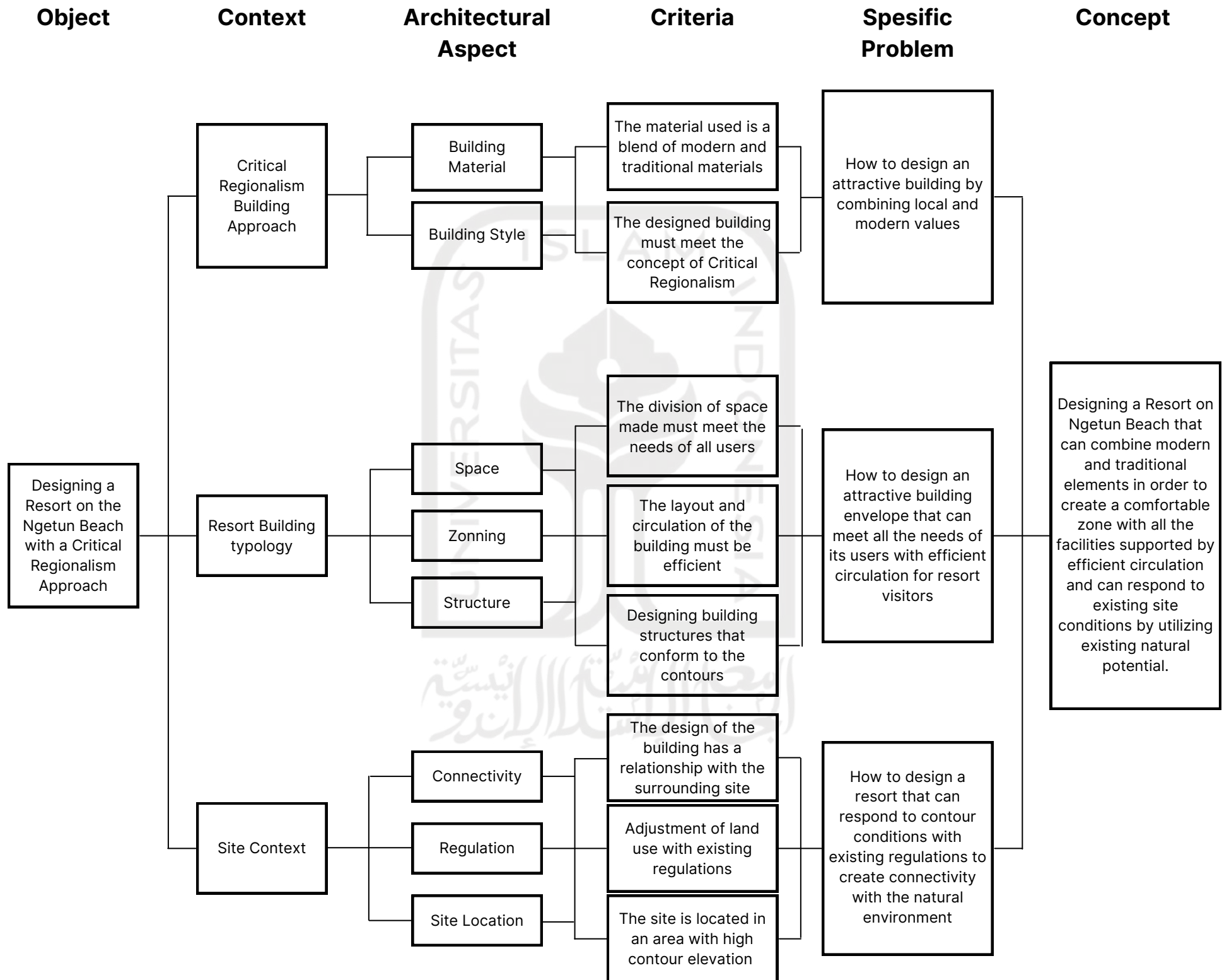
## Objective

- Establish a comfortable resort layout in accordance with the required facilities
- Showing a Strong Javanese Image at Ngetun Beach Resort with Critical Regionalism





# DESIGN FRAMEWORKS



# ORIGINALITY & NOVELTY

No	Title	Year	University	Author	Equality	Difference
1	DESIGN OF RESORT IN SANGATTA WITH THE APPROACH TO CRITICAL REGIONALISM ARCHITECTURE	2021	UII	Nela Dwianti	Resort, Tourism Issues and Design Approach	Resort Typology and Site Context
2	DESIGN OF A BUILDING RESORT WITH A PRIVACY COMFORT APPROACH	2021	UII	Yusuf Rochman A	Resort, Tourism Issues	Design Approach, Resort Typology and Site Context
3	RESORT PANTAI WEDIOMBO, GUNUNG KIDUL DENGAN PENDEKATAN ARSITEKTUR TROPIS	2016	UNS	Tri Mardiyanti	Resort, Tourism Issues. and Site Context	Resort Typology and Design Approach
4	DESIGN OF GREEN RESORT IN JUNGWOK BEACH GUNUNGKIDUL, YOGYAKARTA With Green Architecture Approach	2020	UII	Alrizki Kharisma	Resort, Tourism Issues. and Site Context	Resort Typology and Design Approach



# CHAPTER 2

## DESIGN PROBLEM STUDY

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Design Location Data  
Building Code & Regulation  
Literature Review  
Precedent  
Preliminary Concept

# DESIGN LOCATION DATA

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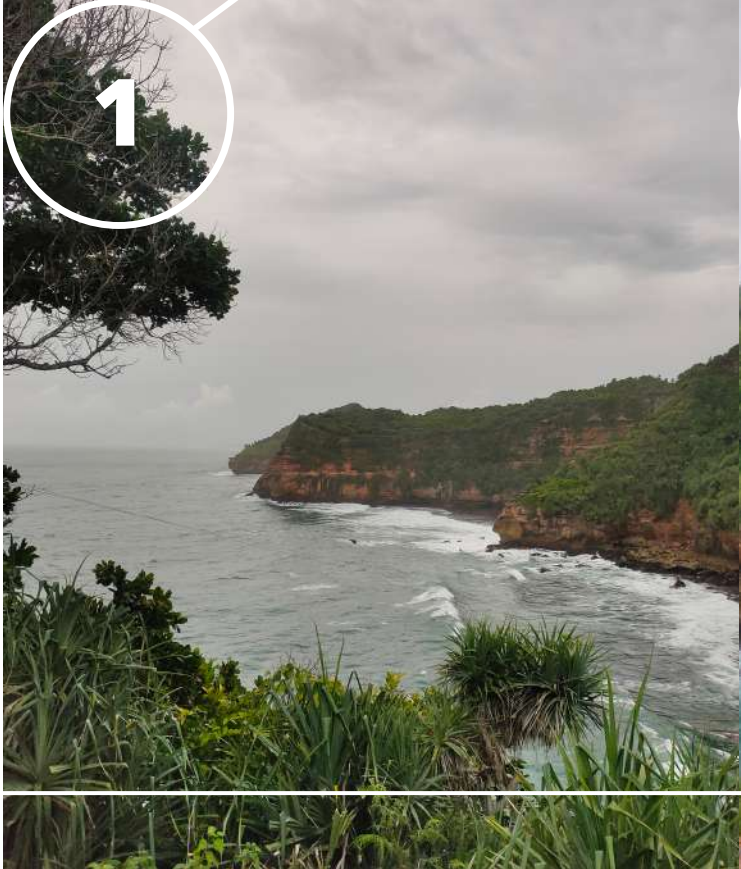
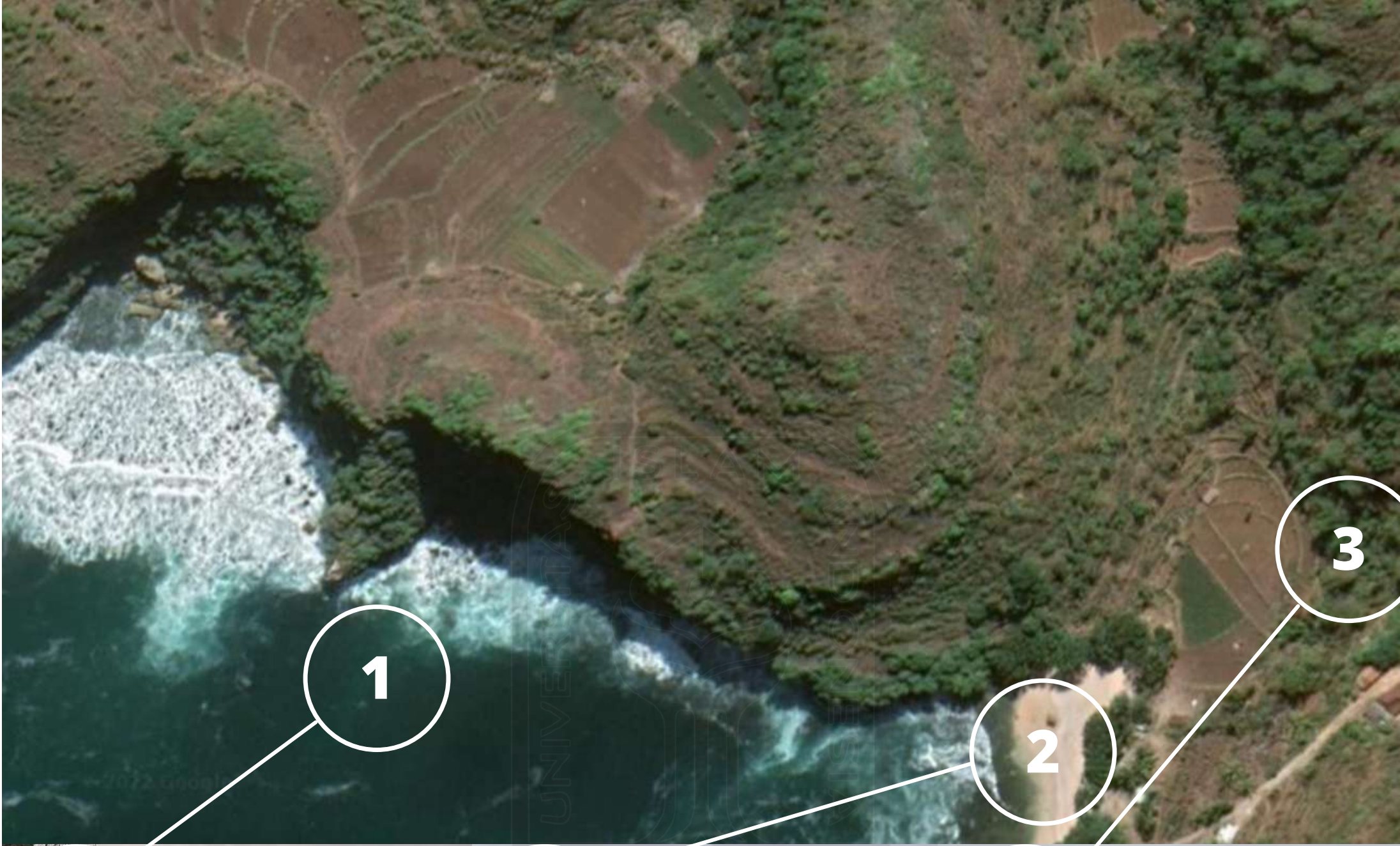


**Picture 6.** Site Location  
**Source:** Google Maps edited by author

Ngetun Beach is located in the village of Purwodadi in the Terpus district. The population of Purwodadi village is up to 6,655 people including 3,268 males and 3,397 females. Most of the inhabitants of this village work in the fields of animal husbandry, agriculture and fishing. Ngetun Beach is one of the lesser-known beach tourist destinations with few tourists visiting. Ngetun Beach is about 300 square meters wide. The view of the pristine green hills is the standout feature of this place.

Ngetun Beach is one of the hidden white sand beaches in Gunungkidul Regency. This beach is surrounded by two hills or cliffs on either side. It is in these hills that locals often catch lobsters. Around the beach, there are shady trees to both get shade and enjoy the view. When the sea begins to recede, this beach will be more and more ravishing with the appearance of small corals, algae and seaweed that were previously covered by waves.





Picture 7. View Vista  
Source: Goolge Maps & Author





**Picture 8.** Nature Tourism  
**Source:** Google.com



## Nature Tourism Potential

Each area has village potential which, if used properly, can be beneficial for the village. Purwodadi Village is known for having the potential of beautiful and unspoiled beaches. Beach tours in the village of Purwodadi include Siung Beach, Ngetun, Timang, Jogan, Nglambor, and Banyu Nibo.





## Cultural Tourism Potential

Gunungkidul Regency's cultural tourism is also diverse and interesting. A local culture of Gunungkidul that is very appealing to tourists is the clean tradition of the village / apostles. Traditional arts such as Rinding Gumbeng, Gejog lesung, wayang kulit, reog, jathilan, campursari, and others exist alongside apostles.



Picture 9. Cultural Tourism

Source: Google.com



## Natural Wealth Potential

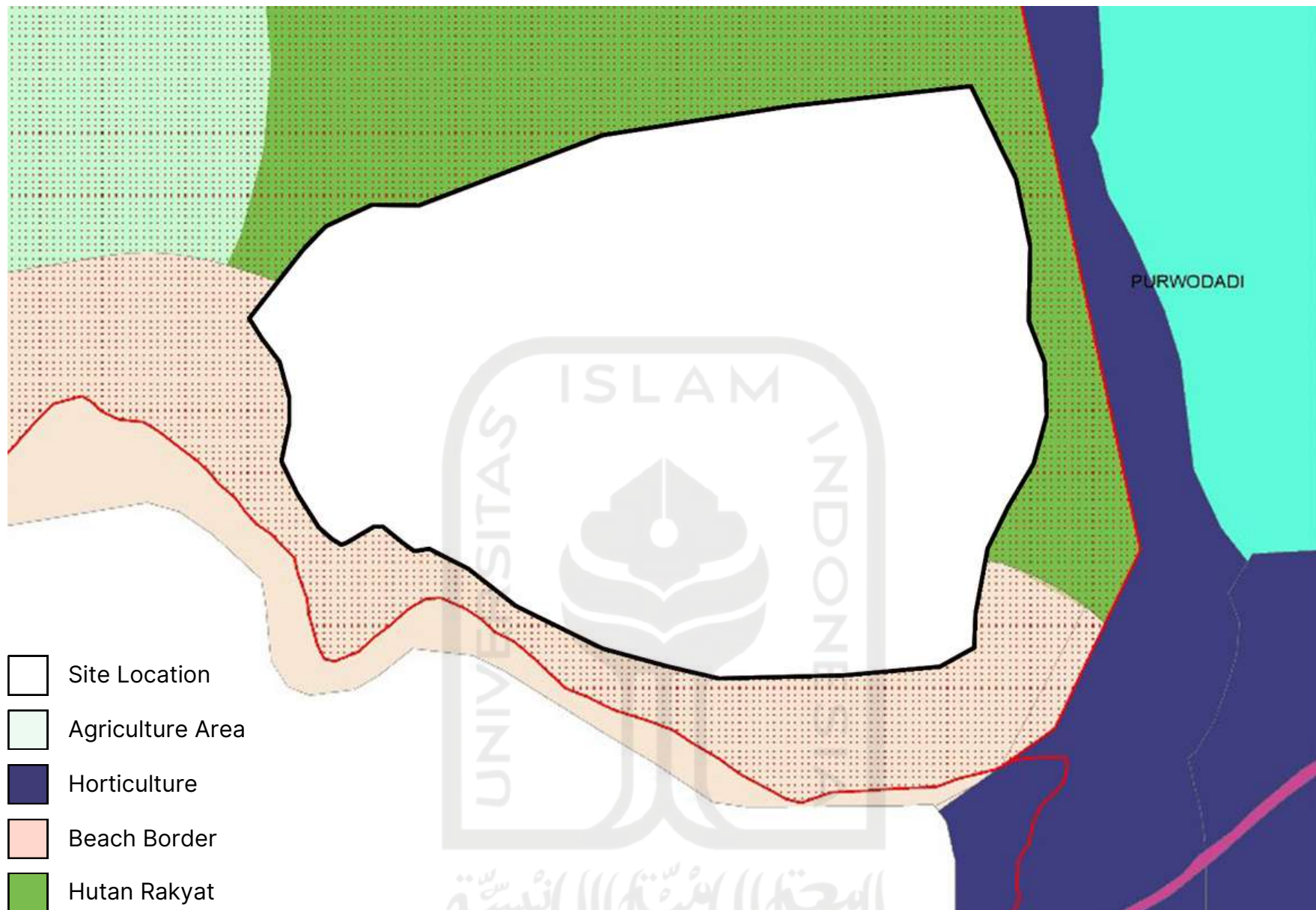
Farmers, ranchers, and fishermen make up the majority of the population. People who work as tour guides are also available. This potential is a source of income for people to meet their daily needs. The following are some of these possibilities:

- Fishery: Tiger prawns, snapper, white pomfret, and tuna are commonly sold at Gunungkidul Beach.
- Farmer: Purwodadi Village has a large number of farmers. Sweet potatoes and corn are the fruits of the plantations. The outcomes are put to use in everyday life.
- Cattlemen: Goats and cows are examples of livestock that generate income for the community. The community earns money from these two animals by selling livestock and other items. Cattle and goat breeders, who usually sell their cows and goats as well. Farmers usually look for grass in the forest for animal feed and occasionally buy grass from grass sellers.



Picture 10. Natural Wealth

Source: Google.com



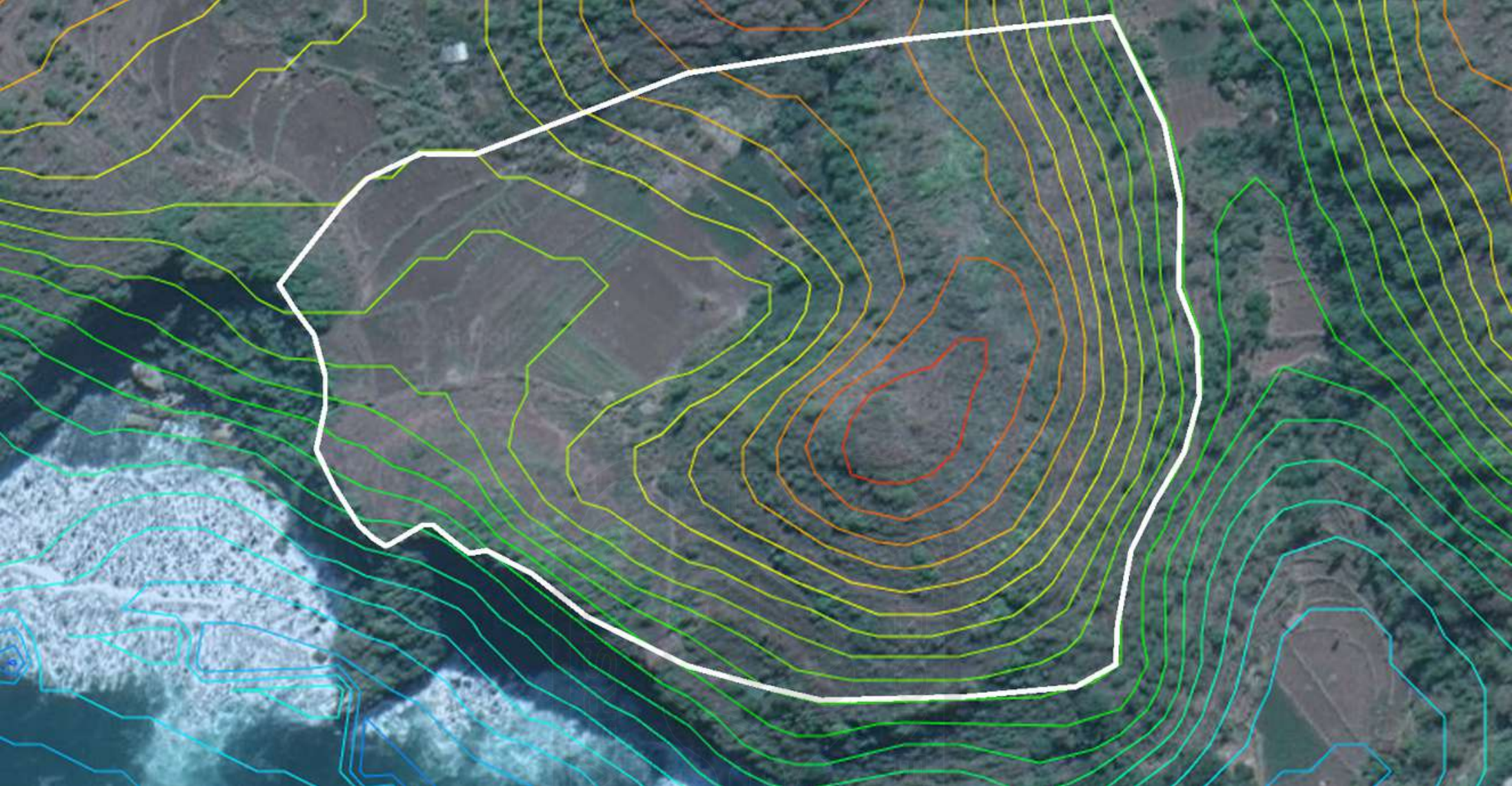
**Picture 11.** Zoning of Site Location  
**Source:** Department of Land and Spatial Planning

The location of the site in this design is not located right on Ngetun Beach. Because the area on the beach is a horticultural area where development in any form is prohibited. The location in this design remains around the beach in the Hutan Rakyat area. According to the Department of Land and Spatial Planning, the land is allowed for development.

### Site Boundary

- **North:** Karst Landscapes
- **South:** Ngetun Beach
- **West:** Agriculture Area
- **East:** Horticultural Area





**Picture 12.** Existing Contour Condition

**Source:** <https://contourmapgenerator.com/#18/-8.16872/110.65193>

The site in this design is located in a karst landscape, therefore the contour conditions are very uneven and have significant differences. The contour lines in Figure 8 have an interval of 3 meters. It can be seen in the picture that the western part of this site is flatter than the eastern part.

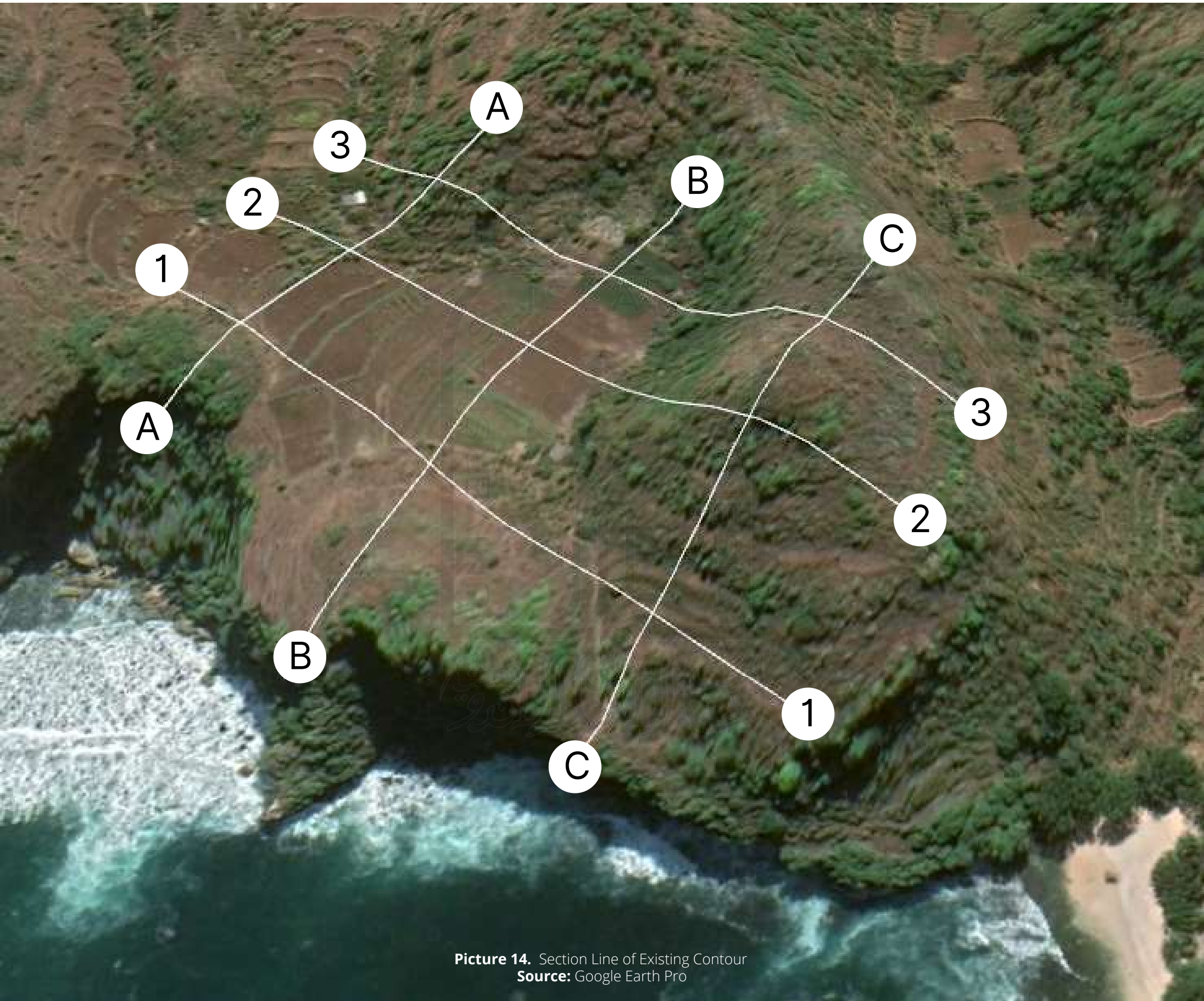
The site is located in the Tepus sub-district, as shown in the image above, and the type of resistance found in the Tepus sub-district is Mediterranean. Infertile soils, formed from weathered limestone, are characteristics of the Mediterranean Land, as are water availability issues.



**Picture 13.** Existing Contour Condition

**Source:** Studio3GunungKidul





Picture 14. Section Line of Existing Contour  
Source: Google Earth Pro

Section A-A



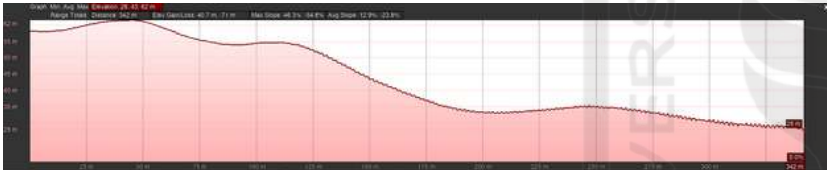
Section B-B



Section C-C



Section 1-1



Section 2-2



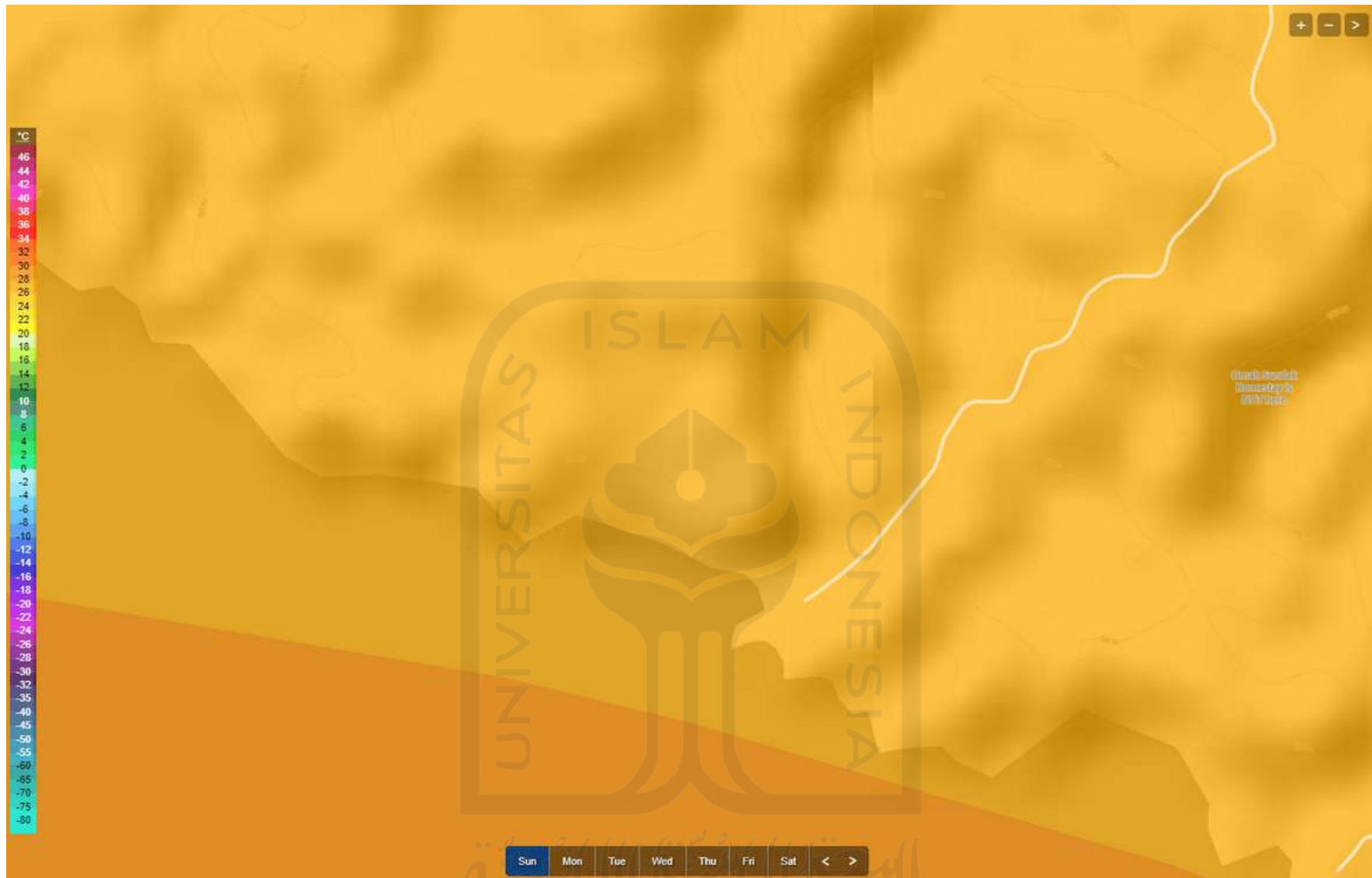
Section 3-3



The results of the site cut obtained from google earth pro show that the difference in elevation levels at this site is very significant. In particular is the vertical cut where the north and south of the site have very different levels of difference. The horizontal cut shows that in the center of the site the soil condition is quite flat. The lowest level of this site is at an altitude of 40 meters above sea level, while the highest level is at an altitude of 64 meters above sea level. This explains that the difference in height at this site has an interval of approximately 24 meters

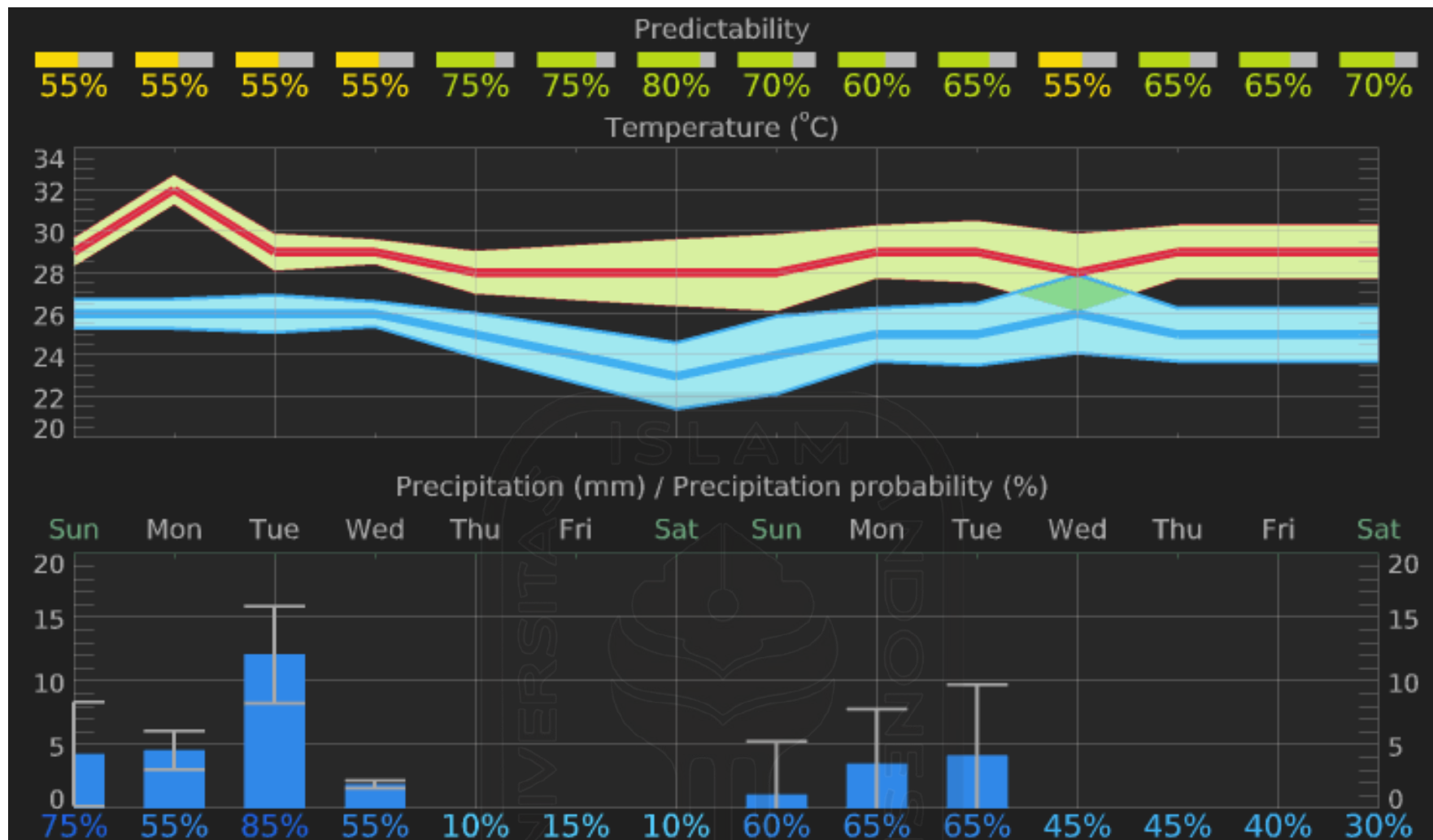
**Picture 15.** Section of Existing Contour  
**Source:** Google Earth Pro

## Climate Data



**Picture 16.** Heat Map  
**Source:** Meteoblue.com

Gunungkidul Regency has a tropical monsoon climate (Am), with karst hilly areas dominating the topography. The karst hills of the southern region are home to numerous natural caves and underground rivers. As a result of this condition, land conditions in the southern region are less fertile, resulting in less than optimal agricultural cultivation.



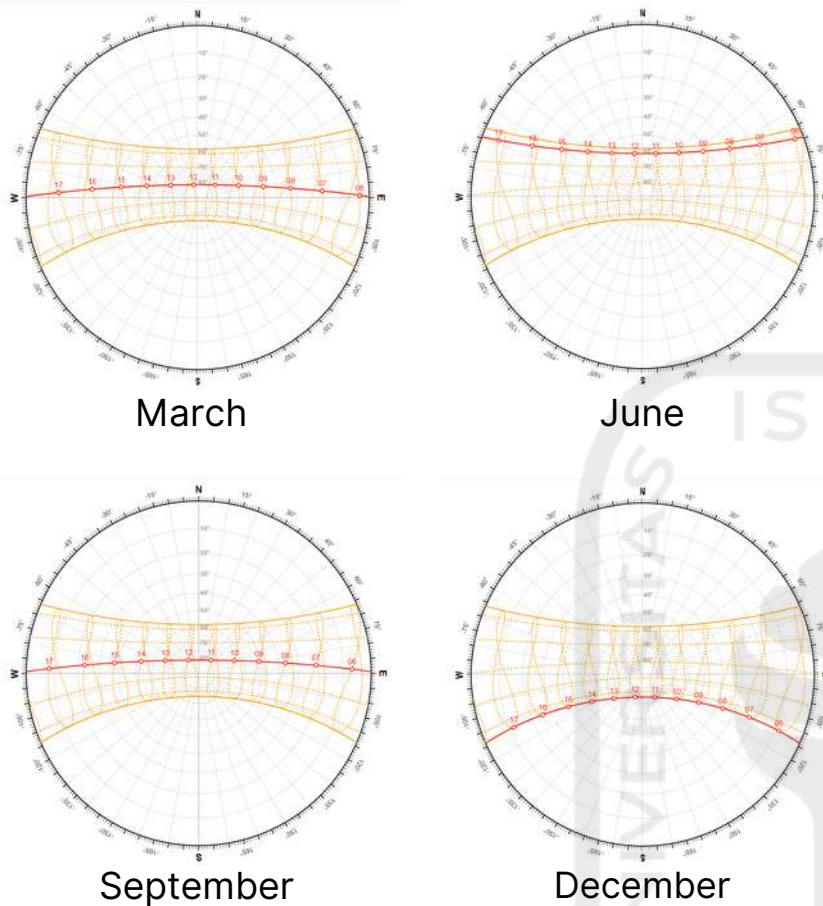
Picture 17. Section of Existing Contour  
Source: Meteoblue.com

The climatological conditions of Gunungkidul Regency generally show the following conditions:

- The average rainfall was 1,954.43 mm/year with an average of 130 rainy days per year. The wet month is 7 months, while the dry month is around 5 months. The northern area of Gunungkidul Regency is an area that has the highest rainfall compared to the central and southern regions. The southern region of Gunungkidul has the last onset of rain.
- The average daily temperature is 27.7 degrees Celsius, with a minimum of 23.2 degrees Celsius and a maximum of 32.4 degrees Celsius.
- The relative humidity ranges from 80% to 85%, with altitude having less of an impact than season.



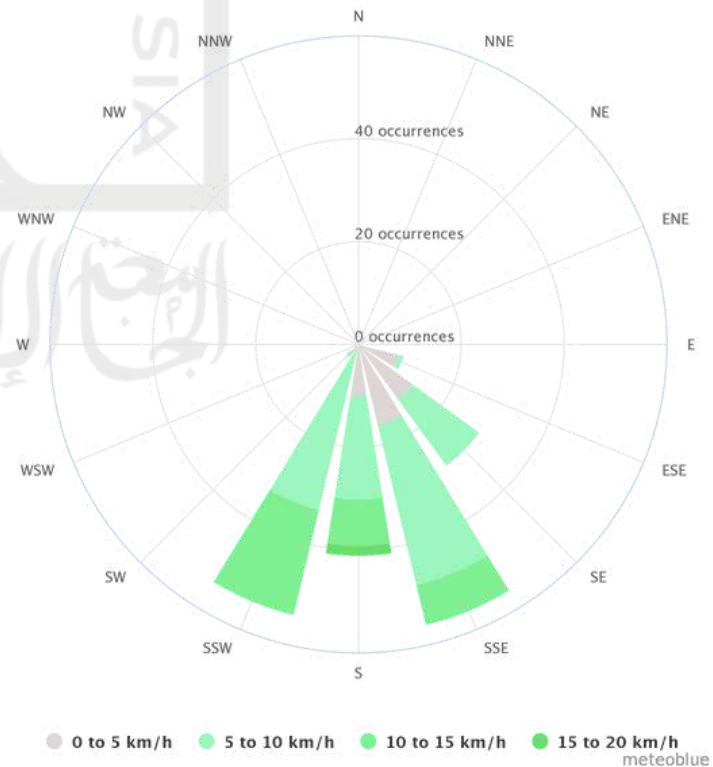
## Sunpath



**Picture 18.** Sunpath  
Source: Sunscales.org

Sunpath samples taken consisted of 4 months. The months of March and September which indicate that the sun is directly above the location. The month of June which indicates that the sun is in the northernmost direction of the location. And the month of December which shows that the sun is in the southernmost direction of the location.

## Wind Rose

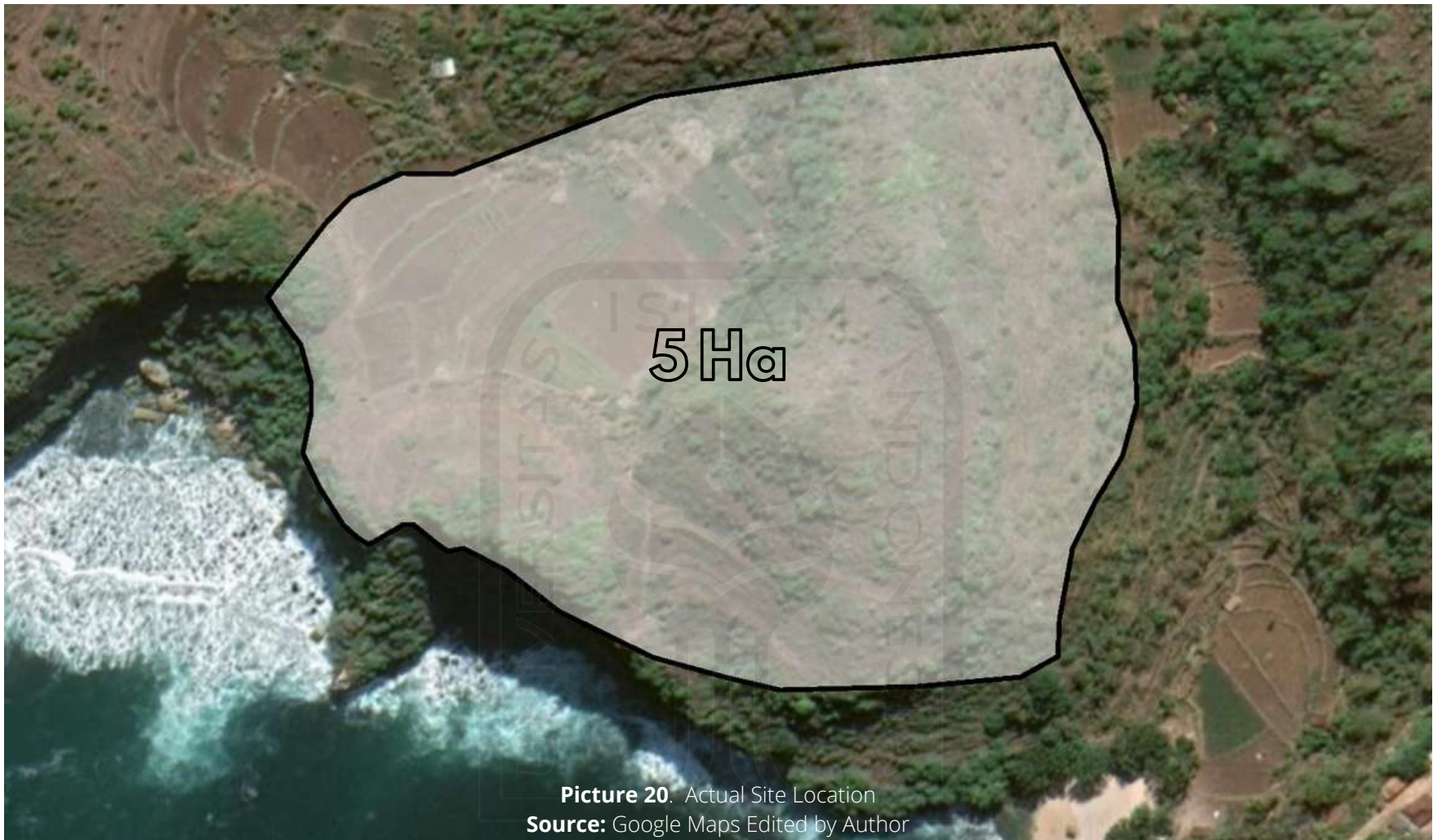


**Picture 19.** Windrose  
Source: Meteoblue.com

The wind at this site mostly blows from the south. This is because the south direction of this site directly faces the sea. **The wind from the south blows at a speed of approximately 15-18 km/hour**

# BUILDING CODE & REGULATION

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The general provisions of the zoning regulations for tourism as stated by the Gunungkidul Land and Spatial Planning Service are as follows:

## Site Intensity

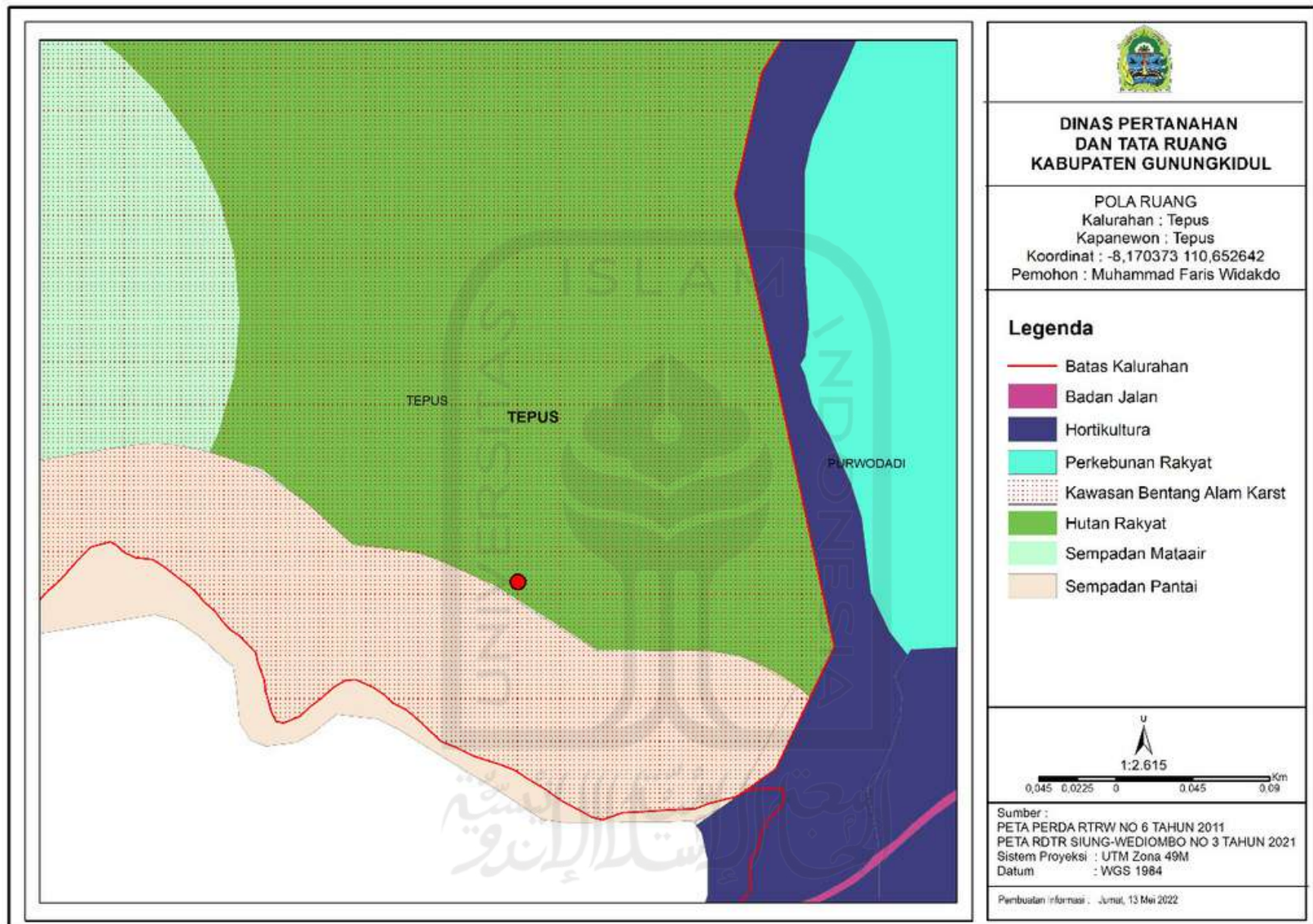
Site Area : 50.000 sqm  
KDB: 30%  
KLB: 0,4  
Beach Border: 100meter

## Site Choosing Consideration

- It is situated on a slightly flattened plain.
- Located on a plateau to take advantage of the best views of the sea and beach.
- Not in zones where construction is prohibited
- Located in a still-beautiful and natural environment
- It is not in a disaster-prone area.



Sources: PERATURAN BUPATI GUNUNGGKIDUL NOMOR 3 TAHUN 2021 TENTANG RENCANA DETAIL TATA RUANG BAGIAN WILAYAH PERENCANAAN SIUNG-WEDIOMBO TAHUN 2020-2040



**Picture 21.** Space Zonning  
**Source:** Department of Land and Spatial Planning

The site location point is in the People's Forest. According to the Gunungkidul Regency Spatial Planning Service, the location is still possible to build a resort even though the location is not in a tourism zone

## PASAL 72

(1) Peraturan zonasi untuk kawasan perlindungan setempat meliputi:

- a. peraturan zonasi sempadan pantai;
- b. peraturan zonasi sempadan sungai, kawasan sekitar waduk, embung, telaga, laguna; dan
- c. peraturan zonasi sempadan mata air.

(2) Peraturan zonasi untuk sempadan pantai sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) huruf a disusun

dengan ketentuan:

a. pemanfaatan ruang didominasi untuk kegiatan yang mempunyai manfaat penting untuk

mempertahankan kelestarian fungsi pantai;

b. pemanfaatan ruang yang diperbolehkan meliputi:

1. ruang terbuka hijau;
2. pengembangan struktur alami dan struktur buatan untuk mencegah bencana pesisir;
3. penelitian dan pendidikan;
4. kepentingan adat dan kearifan lokal yang mencakup upacara adat, upacara keagamaan, hak dan kewajiban masyarakat adat, serta tradisi dan kebiasaan;
5. pertahanan dan keamanan;
6. perhubungan; dan
7. komunikasi

c. pada kawasan sempadan pantai, pemanfaatan ruang yang diperbolehkan

dengan syarat tertentu meliputi kegiatan rekreasi, wisata bahari, dan eko wisata;

d. kegiatan yang dibatasi pendirian bangunan hanya untuk menunjang kegiatan rekreasi

pantai dengan tidak merusak fungsi lindung sempadan pantai; dan

e. kegiatan yang dilarang pendirian bangunan pada kawasan sempadan pantai, dan semua

jenis kegiatan yang dapat menurunkan luas dan nilai ekologis pantai

## PASAL 75

Peraturan zonasi untuk kawasan lindung geologi disusun dengan ketentuan:

a. pemanfaatan ruang didominasi untuk kegiatan perlindungan geologi;

b. kegiatan yang diperbolehkan pemanfaatan ruang untuk wisata alam tanpa mengubah bentang

alam, kegiatan-kegiatan preservasi dan konservasi, kegiatan pembinaan, penyuluhan kepada

masyarakat dalam upaya pelestarian lindung geologi, eksplorasi skala kecil untuk kegiatan

penelitian;

c. kegiatan yang diperbolehkan bersyarat adalah pemanfaatan ruang yang digunakan untuk

pembangunan kepentingan umum dengan tetap menjaga fungsi lindung dan kewajiban menyusun dokumen lingkungan;

d. kegiatan yang dilarang adalah kegiatan yang berpotensi merusakkan bentukan karst dan ekosistem karst;

e. pemanfaatan ruang kawasan untuk kegiatan budi daya hanya diizinkan bagi penduduk asli dengan luasan tetap, tidak mengurangi fungsi lindung sebagai kawasan lindung geologi, dan di bawah pengawasan ketat;

f. pencegahan kegiatan budi daya baru dan budi daya yang telah ada di kawasan lindung geologi yang dapat mengganggu fungsi lindung geologi dan kelestarian lingkungan hidup; dan

g. kegiatan berburu dibolehkan jika populasi binatang tertentu melebihi kapasitas daya tampung dan daya dukung.

## **PASAL 77**

Peraturan zonasi untuk kawasan peruntukan hutan rakyat disusun dengan ketentuan:

- a. pemanfaatan ruang didominasi untuk kegiatan budi daya tanaman tahunan;
- b. pengaturan pemanfaatan hasil hutan untuk menjaga kestabilan neraca sumber daya kehutanan;
- c. kegiatan yang diizinkan adalah pertanian tumpangsari; dan
- d. kegiatan yang dilarang adalah jual beli kayu tanpa dilengkapi sertifikat SKSKB dan surat-surat legalitas yang lain sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan;



# LITERATURE REVIEW

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**Picture 22.** Resort Visualization

**Source:** <https://www.kayak.com/Phu-Quoc-Hotels-Novotel-Phu-Quoc-Resort.2486629.ksp>

## Definition of Resort

The Resort is a temporary change of residence for a person outside their residence with the aim of, among other things, getting a fresh body and soul and the desire to know something. It can also be related to interests related to sports activities, health, conventions, religion, and other business needs (Director General of Tourism, 1988).

Resort hotels are hotels that are usually located outside the city, in the mountains, by the beach, by a lake, or in a vacation area for a relatively long period of time. The facilities provided are somewhat diverse, more relaxed, informal, and pleasant (Darmadjati, 2001). From the definitions according to the literature mentioned above,



According to Pendit (1999), a resort is a place to stay where there are special facilities for relaxing and exercising such as tennis, golf, spa, tracking, and jogging. The concierge is experienced and knows very well the resort environment if there are guests who hitch-hiking around while enjoying the natural beauty of this resort.

It can be concluded that a resort is a hotel located in a tourist area, which in total provides facilities for vacation, recreation, and sports. Also generally cannot be separated from staying activities for visitors who are on vacation and want a change from their daily activities. and also accommodation buildings that take advantage of the surrounding nature and culture are the main selling points so that they pay attention to the preservation of culture and the surrounding nature.

### **Activities at Resort**

Activities at this resort there are several types of activities to support the comfort of visitors who want to visit a resort, including;

- Recreational and Sports Facilities
- Show and Entertainment Facilities
- Facilities for children
- Shopping facilities
- Spa and Fitness Facilities
- Restaurant Facilities

### **Type of Resort Based on Their Location (Setiawan, 1995)**

Types of Resorts based on their location (Setiawan, 1995):

- Village Resorts: Resorts that emphasize locations that have cultural and ethnic uniqueness as an attraction. Exploring the culture of the local people, joining community activities, leaving the modern lifestyle, and getting involved in the life of rural communities.
- Mountain Resorts: Resorts are located in mountainous areas that have natural potential with stunning views. Mountain Resort emphasizes facilities that are natural entertainment such as climbing, Hot Springs Water, and so on. Mountain Resort is equipped with various facilities such as a golf court, tennis court, and sky.
- Beach Resorts: It is a resort that makes the beach and the sea an attraction. The wide view towards the sea horizon, the uniqueness and beauty of the beach with qualified sports facilities (swimming, surfing, diving, etc.) are the main consideration factors.
- Marina Resorts: Slightly similar to beach resorts, but specifically aimed at tourists or guests who have an interest in sports and water-related activities. So that the availability of facilities related to these activities is very important.



- Sight-seeing Resorts: These resorts are located in areas that have special potentials such as shopping centers, interesting places, historical areas, or entertainment places.
- Lake Resorts Resorts is a resort in a lake area that has a beautiful panoramic view of the lake and the potential for water and nature tourism. Facilities are emphasized on things related to sports and entertainment in the water, such as fishing, and canoeing.

Sanctuary Resorts are resorts located in mountainous areas or on the coast by provide security, tranquility, and peace. By strengthening the experience of local cultural and environmental rituals.

It can be concluded from the explanation above. The type of resort that fits the conditions on the Ngetun beach is the Beach Resort. Because the location of the site in this design is located on the beach. However, it is not suitable if Sports Activity will be used. Because the beach is very small.



**Picture 23.** Type of Resort Visualization  
 Source: <https://trekbaron.com/types-of-resorts/>





**Picture 24.** Resort Visualization

**Source:** <https://www.kayak.com/Phu-Quoc-Hotels-Novotel-Phu-Quoc-Resort.2486629.ksp>

### **Definition of Critical Regionalism**

Currently, the whole world is experiencing rapid development towards the era of globalization. Globalization has given good, especially in terms of ease of fulfillment of needs. However, the impact of globalization in the form of universalization in terms of science and technology has also led to a tendency towards homogeneity which is reflected in the building environment. This results in spatial disorientation because the area has lost its identity.

Frampton (1983) states that critical regionalism is an intermediary to deal with the effects of globalization by using elements that come directly from the uniqueness of a place. The main strategy of Critical Regionalism is to mediate in dealing with the impacts of world civilization by using elements that are directly derived from the uniqueness of a place. Inspiration can be obtained through the quality of local culture, typical structural models, or the topography of the site. Critical Regionalism tends to respond to the specific conditions imposed by the site, the climate and the light.

Frampton (1983) also states that critical regionalism strengthens local architectural elements to be able to face globalization and abstract concepts that involve a critical synthesis of local history and traditions and reinterpreting them, so that they get expression in modern terminology. Roesmanto (2007) states that local potential is not limited to traditional architecture which is physically in the form of traditional architectural buildings. In a heterogeneous society, local potential includes all wealth that has its own uniqueness, history, or as a marker in the region, city, and region.

### **Type of Critical Regionalism**

Regionalism, according to Tan Hock Beng, can be defined as an awareness of the peculiarities of tradition in responding to place and climate, then giving birth to formal and symbolic identities into new creative forms according to a certain perspective rather than being more related to the reality at the time and ending in judgments. It can be divided into six types of regionalism strategies, according to Tan Hock Beng's definition:

- Displaying traditional identity based on location/region and climate.
- Transforming identity into new, more creative forms, both formally and symbolically.
- Accept it as an age-appropriate custom.
- Striking a balance between local and global identities
- Determine which principles are still valid at this time.
- Using the demands of modern technology, traditional items are used as modern style elements.

Critical Regionalism is not merely an opposing viewpoint; it is also capable of blending into contemporary architecture as it develops and continues to criticize contemporary architecture in order to maintain its identity. There are three responses to Critical Regionalism as a critical attitude in relation to these aspects, namely the response to local culture, the response to the geographical situation, and the response to the climate.

Based on Frampton's article (Ten Points on an Architecture of Regionalism: A Provisional Polemic, 2007) there are several points that can be used as a reference in determining the architectural characteristics of critical regionalism. Some of these points are;

- Critical Regionalism and Vernacular Form
- The Modern Movement
- The Myth and the Reality of the Region
- Information and Experience
- Space/Place



- Space/Place
- Typology/Topography
- Architectonic/Scenographic
- Artificial/ Natural
- Visual/ Tactile
- Post Modernism and Regionalism: A Summation

### **Regionalism Critical Indicators and Parameters**

So that Critical Regionalism considers architecture as:

- Architectonic Composition as Architecture: An architecture capable of expressing the ideas and traditions that underpin the use of materials, their constituent components, and how they are used. As a result, the architecture in question is not a product or object that can be simply placed.
- Placemaking through Architecture: Architecture that is capable of forming deep connections responds to and fuses with both the social and physical environments, so it is not seen as a separate and isolated object from its surroundings. The goal of the architecture in question is to create a site or place that can become a focal point or attraction for a building by utilizing the elements and quality of the existing environment.

- Architecture as Nature Experience: Architecture that can awaken the users' experience of interacting with nature. So that the effects of climatological characteristics such as natural light, temperature, and humidity, as well as the existing topography, create an immersive experience or response that users have in a building.
- Architecture as Tactile Experience: Architecture that can elicit a distinct experience through the use or involvement of senses other than visuals, particularly tactile senses such as touch and touch. So that the architecture doesn't take over the visual experience

# PRECEDENT

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## Alila Villa Uluwatu



Picture 25. Resort Visualization

Source: <https://www.oyster.com/bali/hotels/alila-villas-uluwatu/>

Alila Villa Uluwatu is a five-star resort complex in Bali's Uluwatu district. WOHA Architect designed this resort. This hotel's design concept is environmentally sustainable. Alila Villa Uluwatu is designed with the possibility of combining vernacular architecture with a modern finish.





**Picture 26.** Resort Visualization

**Source:** <https://www.kompas.com/properti/read/2022/05/27/153000321/alila-villas-uluwatu-hadirkan-opsi-penginapan-berkelanjutan>

## Site Context

Alila Villa is designed to resemble a traditional Balinese pavilion while also incorporating a rural landscape to give the hotel area a dynamic feel. The terraced design of Alila Villa Uluwatu follows the contours of the existing tread. This can be considered one of the applications of critical regionalism architecture, in which the design and the available footprint are adjusted. The master plan for Alila Villa Uluwatu was created by avoiding the use of excessive cut and fill techniques.





Picture 27. Resort Visualization

Source: <https://www.kompas.com/properti/read/2022/05/27/153000321/alila-villas-uluwatu-hadirkan-opsi-penginapan-berkelanjutan>



### Building Design

The cosmological balance of water, light, soil, air, and solids is also taken into account in the design of Alila Villa Uluwatu, with openings and several spatial programs involving the five elements mentioned. Furthermore, while the mass of Alila Villa Uluwatu's building is dominated by cubical shapes, the use of local materials gives the building a traditional feel that is wrapped in something modern and also acceptable in today's civilization. Villa Alila's pattern blends in with the rest of the neighborhood's structures. All of the buildings in Alila Villa Uluwatu have a striped pattern that is applied to almost all of the buildings in the area.

## Building Atmosphere

Alila Villa's pavilion is packaged in a modern form with minimal ornamentation, but the vernacular side of the pavilion is represented by the use of local materials such as wood and natural stones sourced from the limestone hills surrounding the site. The use of wood was chosen because it has a low thermal mass, allowing the temperature inside the pavilion to be kept cool. Furthermore, the open air concept is used in villas and public spaces. The open air concept is used to bring the traditional Balinese pavilion to the masses in this area, with each building having enough openings for proper air circulation.



**Picture 28.** Resort Visualization

**Source:** <https://www.kompas.com/properti/read/2022/05/27/153000321/alila-villas-uluwatu-hadirkan-opsi-penginapan-berkelanjutan>





**Picture 29.** Resort Visualization

**Source:** <https://www.kompas.com/properti/read/2022/05/27/153000321/alila-villas-uluwatu-hadirkan-opsi-penginapan-berkelanjutan>

### **Bulgari Resort, Bali**

The architect Antonio Citterio Patricia Viel and his partners designed Hotel Bulgari Bali. Uluwatu, Badung, Bali is home to Hotel Bulgari. Hotel Bulgari is a five-star boutique hotel with a big idea, with a concept that incorporates both culture and the natural elements of the location.





**Picture 30.** Resort Visualization

**Source:** <https://www.kompas.com/properti/read/2022/05/27/153000321/alila-villas-uluwatu-hadirkan-opsi-penginapan-berkelanjutan>

### **Building Atmosphere**

The concept of Hotel Bulgari combines Balinese and Italian culture. The villas at Hotel Bulgari are refined with a single material and color: Javanese mahogany wood, which is dark browned and appears almost black in the furniture, is used for the structure, windows, doors, floors, and bangkiray. Meanwhile, the architectural and

interior design incorporates contemporary and international styles with local traditional craft techniques and materials, and the landscape design of Made Wijaya incorporates the Balinese garden concept, which is based on Balinese architectural principles.



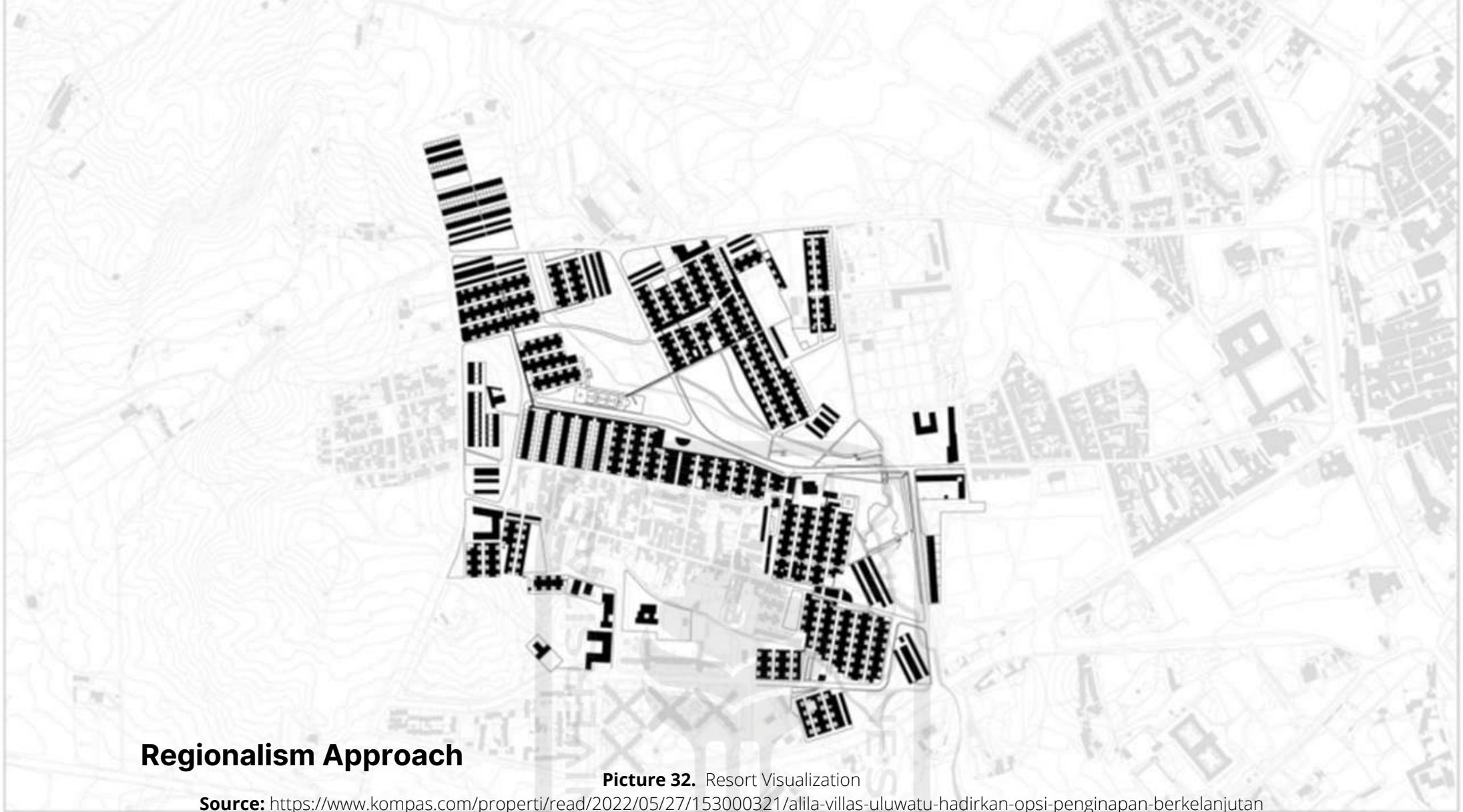


**Picture 31.** Resort Visualization

**Source:** <https://www.kompas.com/properti/read/2022/05/27/153000321/alila-villas-uluwatu-hadirkan-opsi-penginapan-berkelanjutan>

### **Regionalism Approach**

Hotel Bulgari's design is also adapted to the topography of the surrounding area, namely a terraced design that adapts to contoured and uneven land as a design response from the resort. Furthermore, the use of a palm fiber roof represents the local culture, specifically Balinese culture. Apart from roofs, the most common building material in these areas is white coral, which can be found in the hills surrounding the site. Other materials, such as wood and decorative ornaments, are also sourced from Bali and its environs, including Java. However, the material is handcrafted and transformed into a modern design with local finishes.



## Regionalism Approach

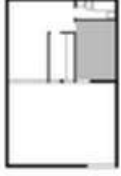
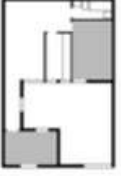

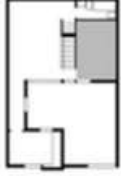
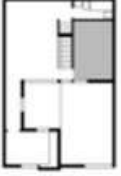



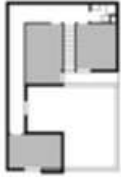
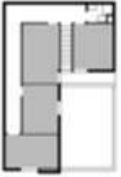








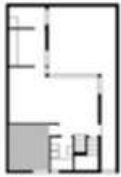

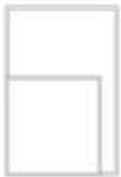

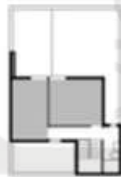
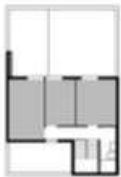
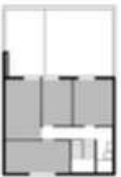





Picture 32. Resort Visualization

Source: <https://www.kompas.com/properti/read/2022/05/27/153000321/alila-villas-uluwatu-hadirkan-opsi-penginapan-berkelanjutan>

## The Malagueira Housing Project

Located in Evora, Portugal, the Malagueira housing design was conceived as a social housing scheme amid a housing extremity in 1973. Evora has a rich architectural heritage, with multitudinous monuments and tabernacles dating back to the Roman period. This Roman influence on the megacity's original conversational deeply impacted Siza's design. The conduit wall that transported all services at Malagueira was putatively inspired by the Roman conduit.



1st version	1bedroom	2bedroom	3bedroom	4bedroom	5bedroom
Type A					
					
					
Type B					
					
					

Picture 33. Resort Visualization

Source: <https://www.kompas.com/properti/read/2022/05/27/153000321/alila-villas-uluwatu-hadirkan-opsi-penginapan-berkelanjutan>

Another factor that contributed to the generality of this remarkable scheme is the undulating geomorphology of the point, Siza noway looked at a point as a white leveled aeroplane. In this aspect, and in his capability to synthesize the history and the present, Alvaro Siza was a crucial exponent of critical regionalism

# DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

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## Type of Resort

In the design of this resort, the type of resort that will be used for the construction of this resort is the Recreation Resort. For Recreation Resort, this design will focus on health-focused

Resorts are self-contained establishments that meet many of the needs of a vacationer. They usually have lodging, shopping, and dining on-site at the very least. Other features to consider include:

- live music, comedy, and traditional dances are examples of entertainment.
- spas, saunas, and other health-related establishments
- services for children
- Group fitness classes, gyms, and sports coaching'



**Picture 34.** Resort Facilities Visualization



## Resort Class

The resort in this design is a 4-star resort. 4-star resort are those that are quite posh, with employees and staff who are more professional when it comes to serving visitors. They are also given tourist information for the area surrounding the hotel. This hotel is housed in a fairly large structure that is close to shopping, dining, and entertainment. The waiter is also above average, ensuring that guests are satisfied during their stay. The following are the requirements:

- The number of standard rooms must be at least 50.
- Have at least three suites
- On-site bathroom



## Visitor Activities in the Resort

The Resort area on Ngetun Beach is designed as a recreational inn for its visitors, with a variety of tourist attractions, natural scenery, and supporting facilities. As a result, the following facilities are provided to support the Resort's existence in accordance with its functions:

- Main Facilities:
  - Lobby
  - Guest Room
- Secondary Facilities
  - Restaurant
  - Recreation Area
  - Swimming Pool
  - Musholla
  - Shopping Area
- Staff & Manager Facilities
  - Office
  - Administration Room
- Supporting Facilities
  - Mechanical Electrical Room
  - Cleaning Service Room
  - Security Room

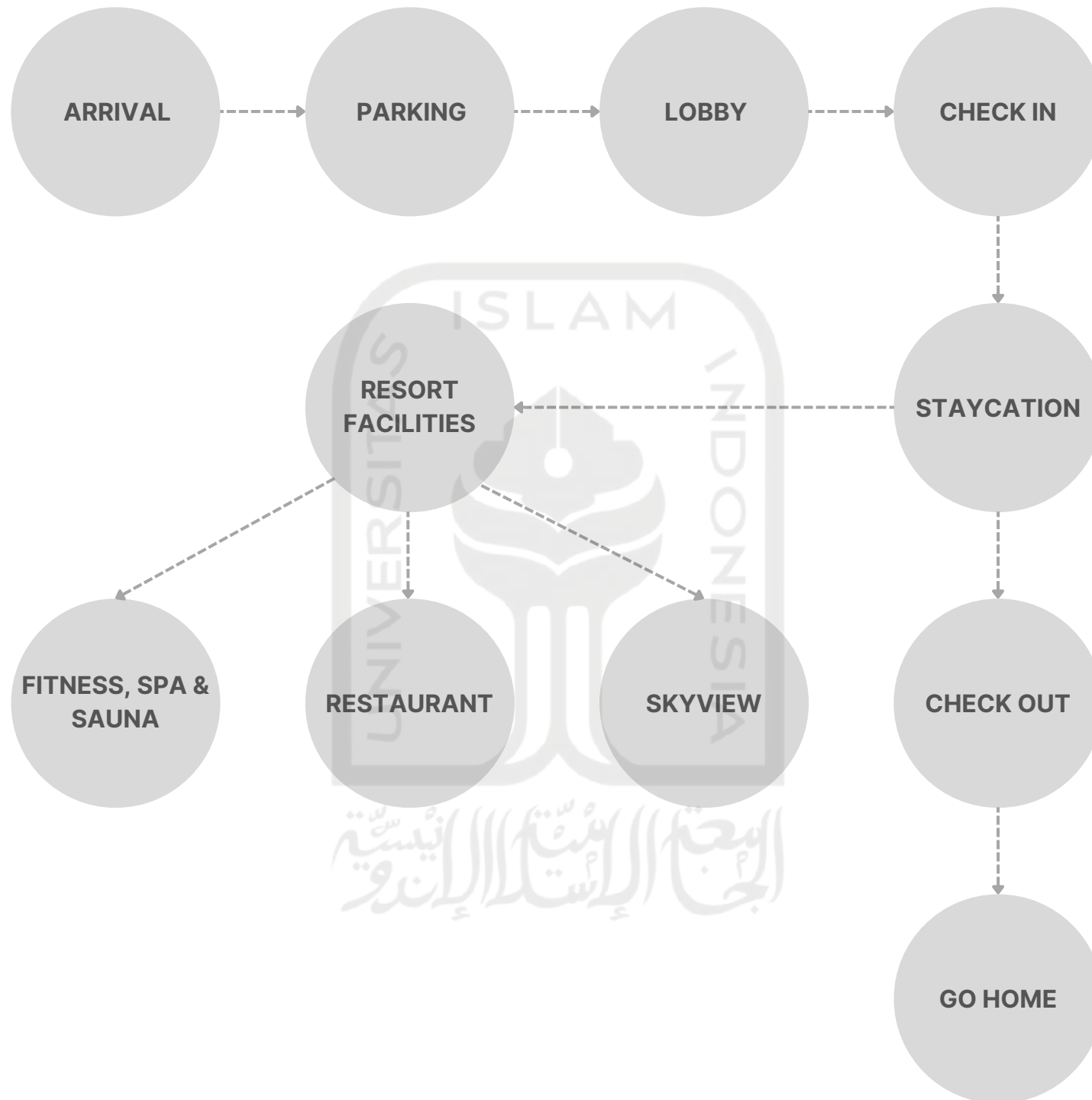


Visitors can participate in the following activities:

- Sleeping, resting, taking in the scenery, and having fun are all examples of staying.
- Activities in the resort area for eating and drinking
- A public outdoor swimming pool provides recreational opportunities

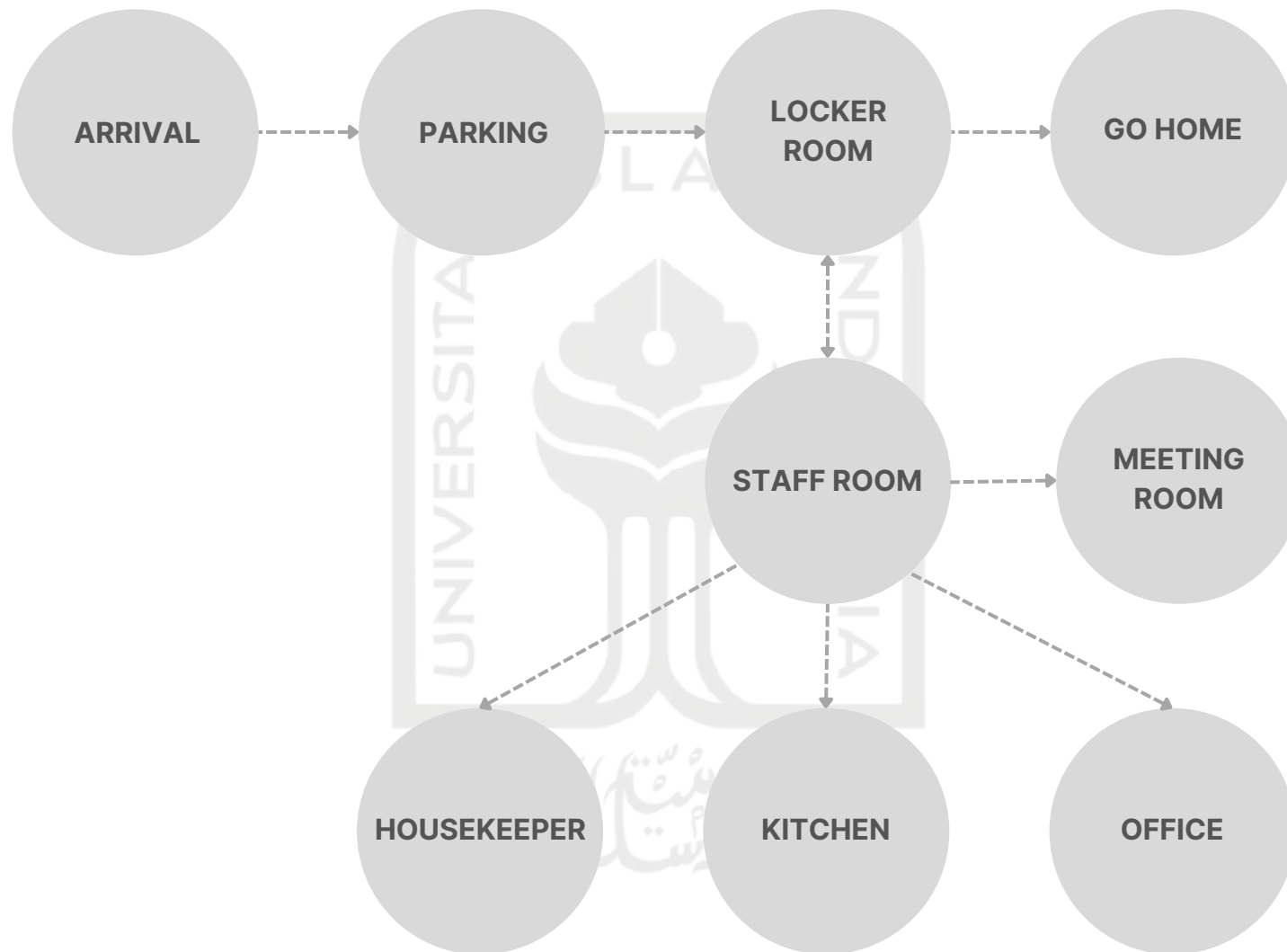


## Guest Activity Pattern



This circulation starts from coming towards the parking lot and then towards the lobby which will provide information. Then go to the desired facilities such as lodging, recreation or support. After that go to the parking lot and then exit.

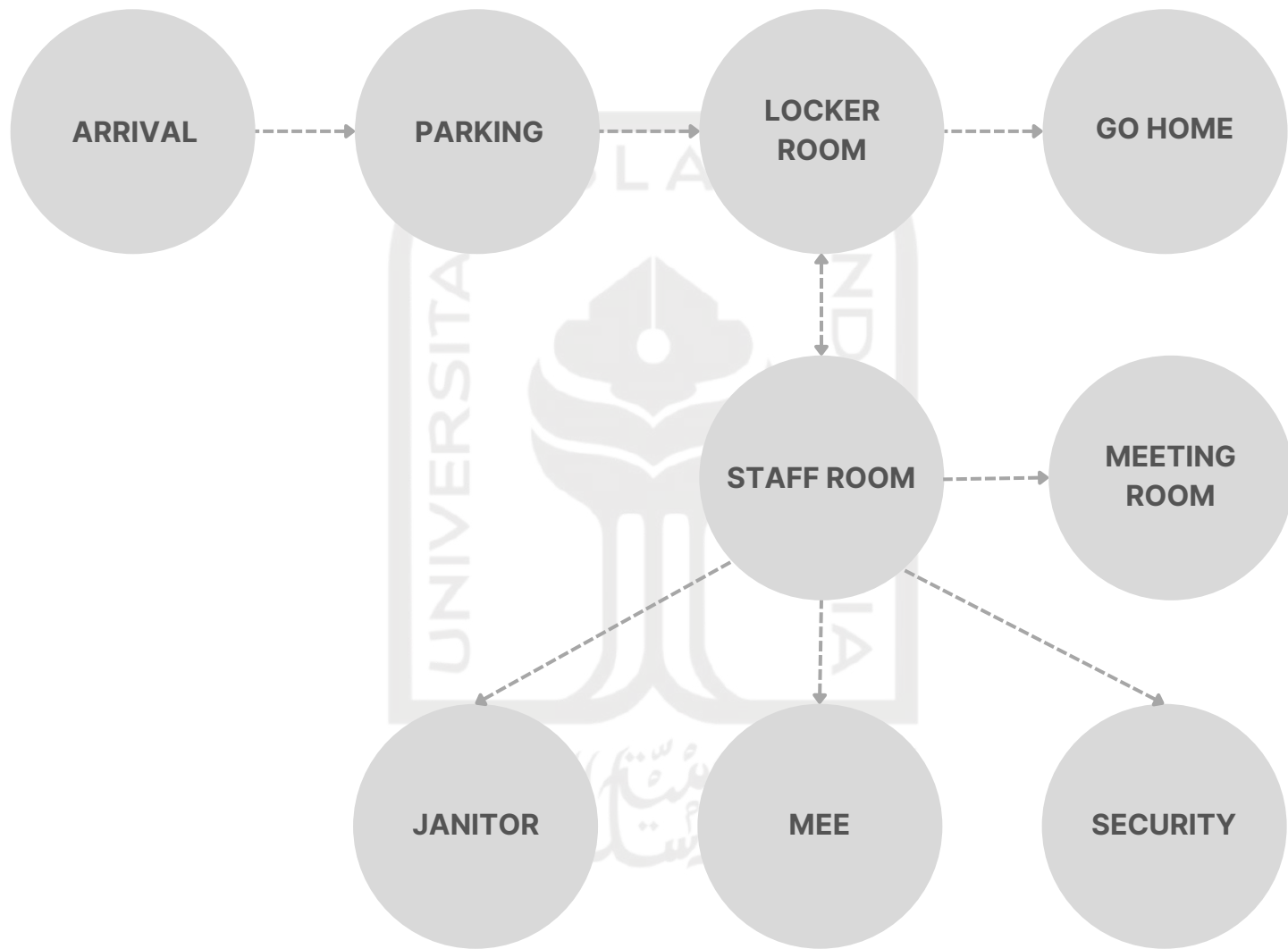
## Staff Activity Pattern



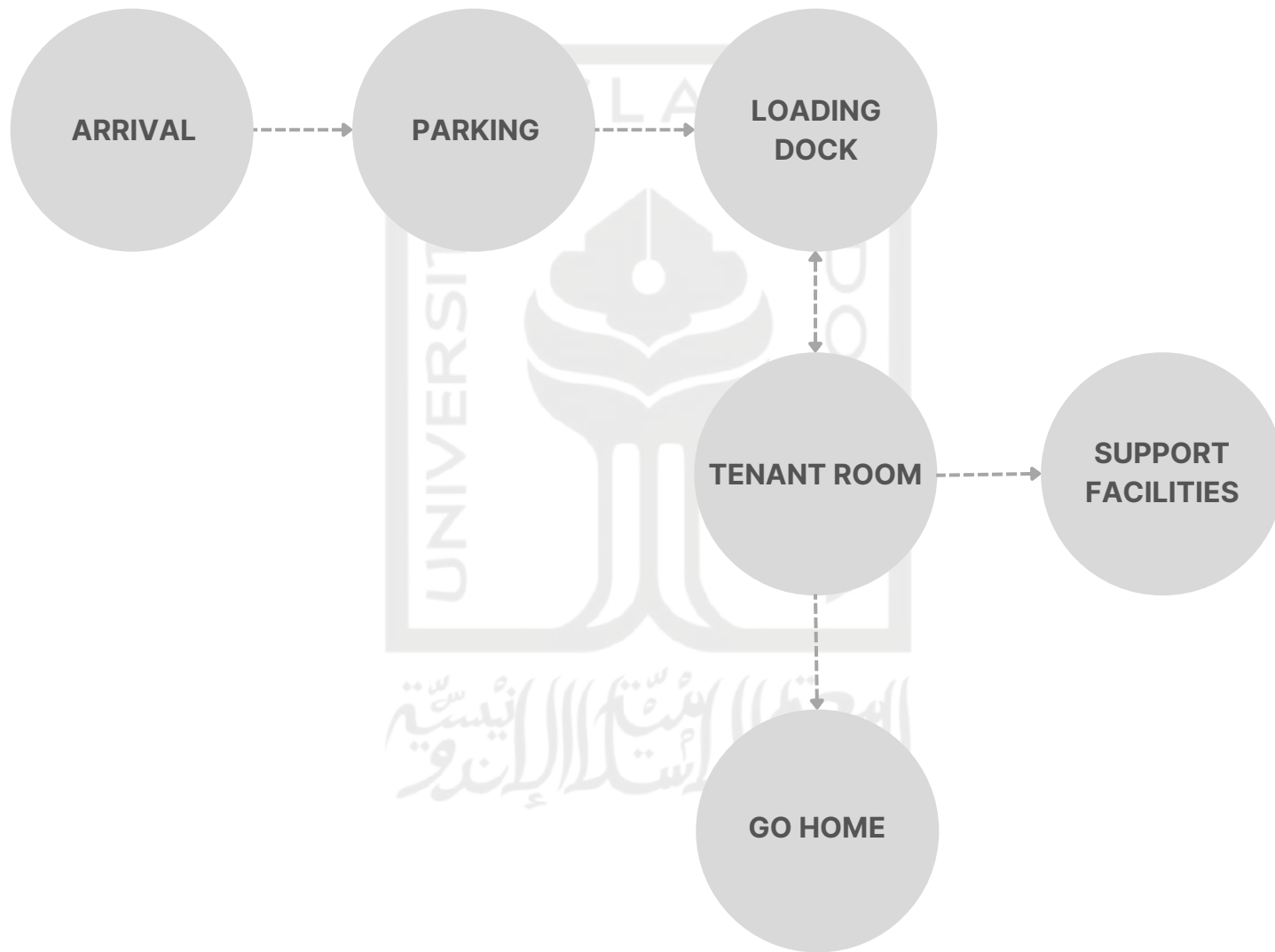
Staff who have arrived will go directly to the staff room and will be distributed according to their section.



# Service Activity Pattern



# Tenant Activity Pattern





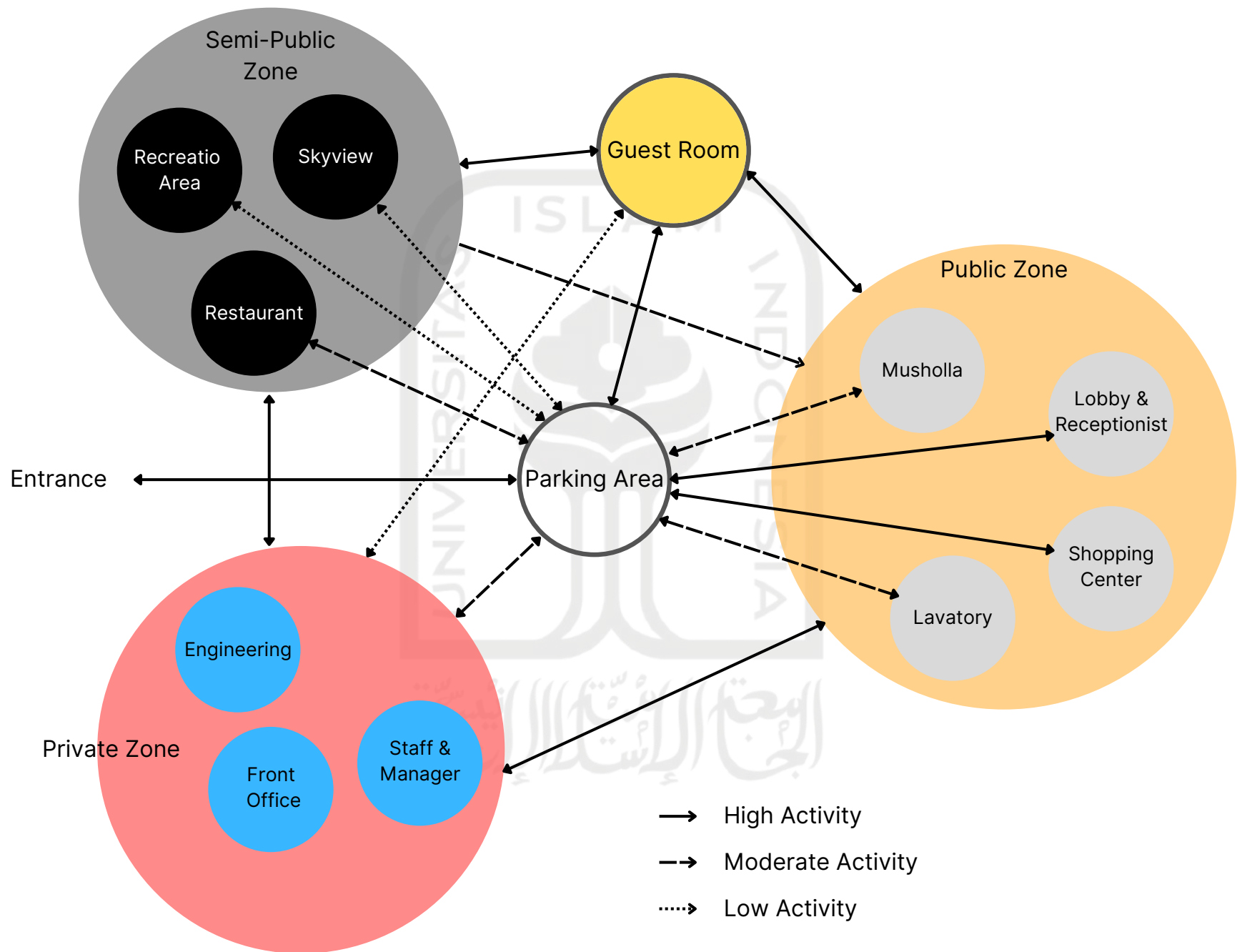
## Space Requirement Analysis

Based on the information already mentioned, the analysis of the space requirements is as follows:

No	User	Activity	Room/Space	Type of Space
1	Resort guest	Parking the Vehicle	Parking Area	Public
		Looking for Information	Lobby	Public
		Reservation	Receptionist	Public
		Relax	Open Space	Public
		Enjoy the View	Skyview	Semi Public
		Take a Rest	Bedroom	Private
		Eat & Drink	Restaurant	Public
		Sanitation	Toilet	Public
		Buying Souvenirs	Shop	Public
		Recreation	Recreation Area	Semi Public
		Special Facilities	Spa & Sauna	Semi Public
		Sport	Fitness & Gym	Semi Public
2	Manager & Staff	Parking the Vehilve	Parking Area	Public
		Manage All Activities	Office	Private
		Information Desk	Lobby	Private
		Administration	Receptionist	Private
		Meeting	Meeting Room	Private
		Change Clothes	Locker Room	Private

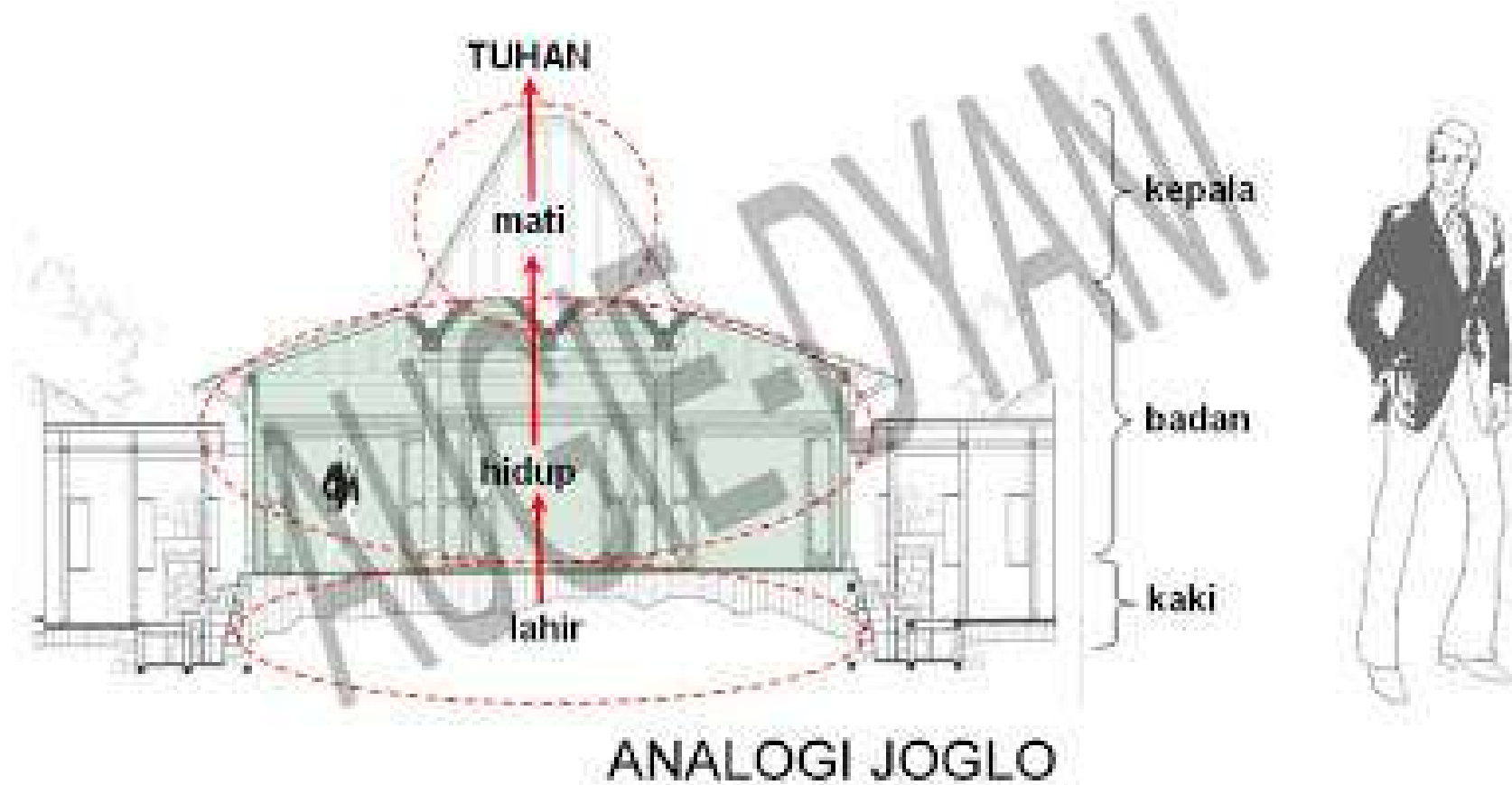
		Take a Rest	Resting Space	Private
		Worship	Mushalla	Semi Private
		Sanitation	Lavatory	Public
<b>3</b>	Tenant	Parking the Vehilve	Parking Area	Public
		Dropping Goods	Loading Dock	Semi Public
		Selling	Shop	Public
		Take a Rest	Resting Space	Private
		Worship	Mushalla	Semi Private
		Sanitation	Lavatory	Public
<b>4</b>	Service	Parking the Vehilve	Parking Area	Public
		Maintenance Mechanical & Electrical Installations	ME Room	Semi Private
		Store cleaning supplies	Janitor	Semi Pricate
		Take a Rest	Resting Space	Private
		Worship	Mushalla	Semi Private
		Sanitation	Lavatory	Public

# Spatial Organization





## Yogyakarta Building Typology

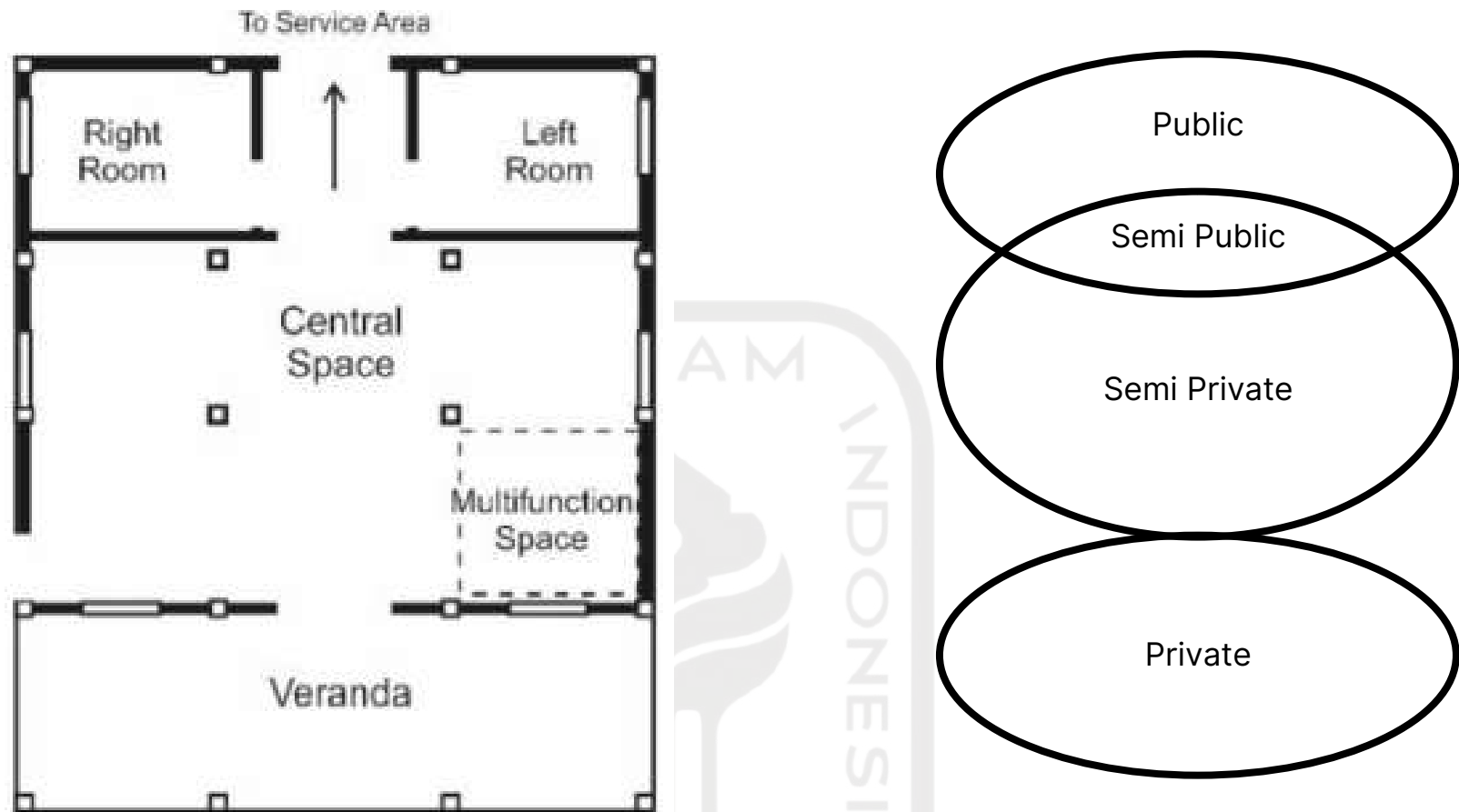


Picture 35. Joglo Analogy

Source: <http://nnissa96.blogspot.com/2016/11/arsitektur-joglo-lambang Sari.html>

The existence of a house for the Javanese must consider this relationship, based on the Javanese view of life that human life cannot be separated from the influence of the universe, or in a more limited scope, the influence of the surrounding environment. Based on the position of humans as individuals, family members, and community members, the joglo as a symbol of Javanese culture serves as an intermediary medium to unite with God (divine power) as the ultimate goal of life (sangkan paraning dumadi). Joglo's philosophical values represent Javanese ethics, which demand that every Javanese have the right inner attitude, take the right action, know where they belong (can place themselves), and have the right understanding of life.

## Joglo Building Typology

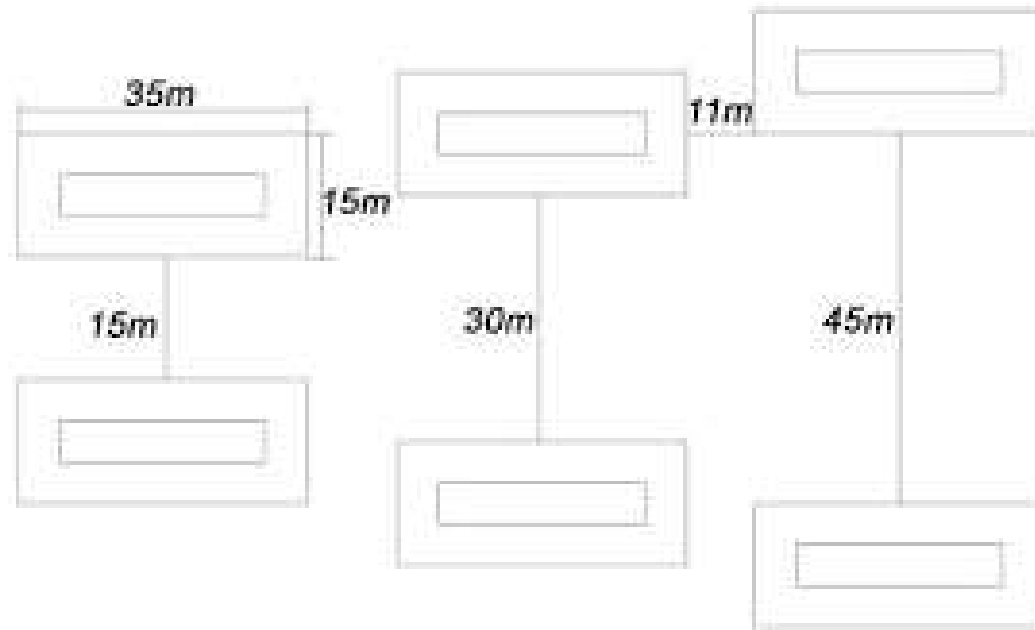


**Picture 36.** Joglo Analogy

**Source:** <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2095263518300384>

The room in the Joglo house is divided into four sections in general. Pendapa, Pringgitan, Dalem, and Senthong, to be specific. The front of the house has an overhang that is used to entertain guests and serves as a public room. This pringgitan between Pendapa & Dalem/Omah is usually the backdrop or stage for wayang performances, or dancing. Dalem is a private area of the house reserved for family and close relatives; it also serves as a dining room and occasionally as a bed for family members who are not homeowners, and it is a semi-public space. Then there's Senthong, which is split into three sections: Kiwo, Tengen, and Tengah. Senthong is a private room that is usually used as a room.

## Building Mass Arrangement



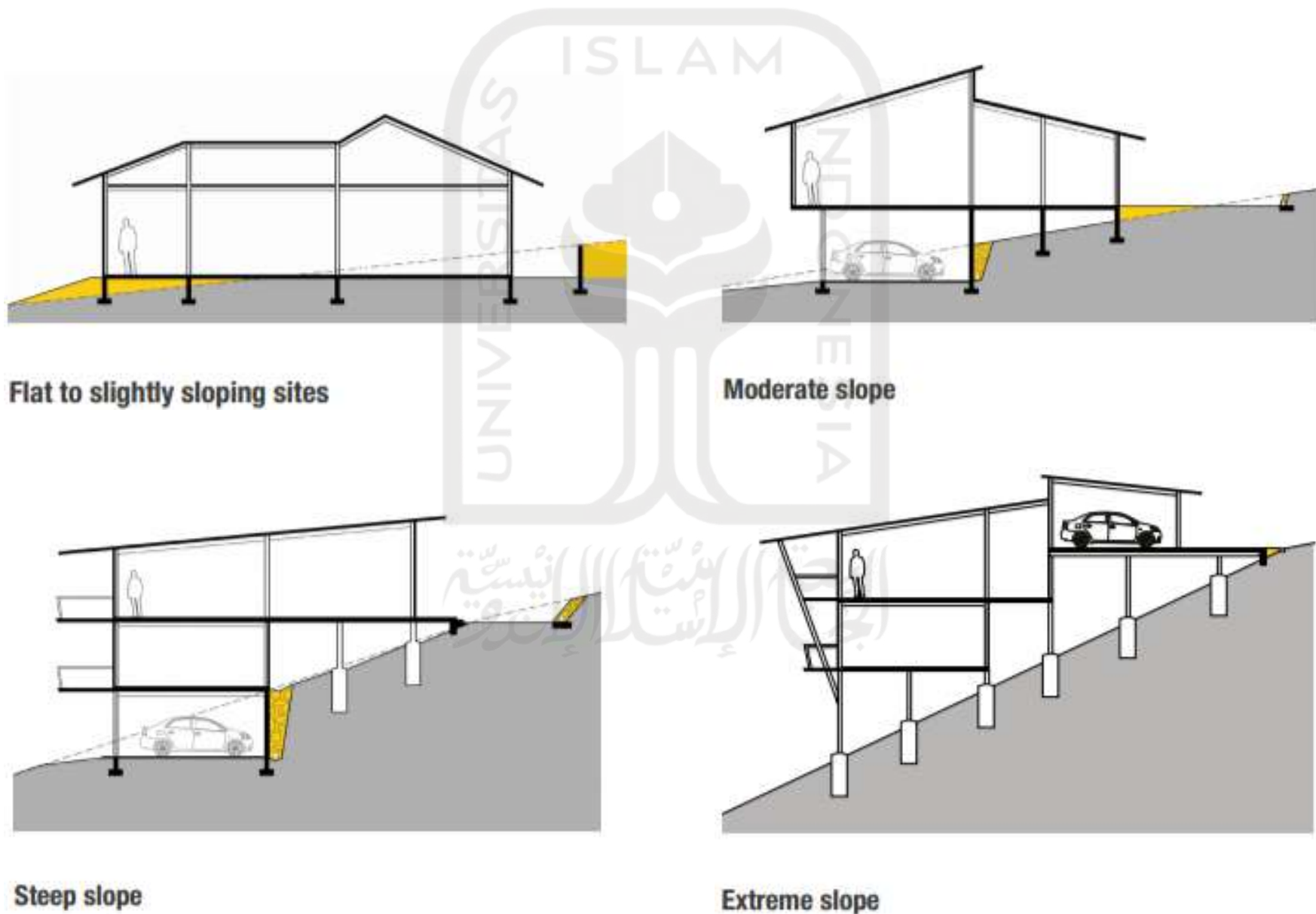
Picture 37. Building Mass Arrangement

It was necessary to have enough wind speed around the building in order to provide enough airflow inside the building for natural ventilation. The Bernoulli principle in fluids states that increasing the distance results in less shaded area but a slightly lower velocity number, and vice versa. However, there were times when a longer distance resulted in a higher velocity, which occurred because the wind had fewer obstructions. Each case in a fluid dynamic, such as natural ventilation, would have a unique airflow pattern that would need to be precisely simulated. To summarize, the study found that building mass configurations can affect air movement around buildings, which is important for natural ventilation.



## Structural System on Contoured Ground

There are numerous advantages to building on a sloping site. On a sloping site, it can lower construction costs and reduce the amount of earthwork required to level the site compared to cut and fill. According to the type of contour, there are four basic ways to construct a contoured building structure system.



**Picture 38.** Type of Structure in Slope Contour

**Source.** <https://www.quora.com/If-not-cut-and-fill-which-other-technique-can-be-used-when-constructing-in-contour-site>

## Building Material

The main material used in the construction of a Joglo traditional house is teak wood. Because they require a large sum of money, Joglos are usually built by people of high social status, such as nobles or royalty. Many combine joglo house materials from teak wood and bricks, then the existing bricks are exposed and not given a finish.



**Picture 39.** Joglo Analogy

**Source:** <https://www.gamedia.com/literasi/sejarah-rumah-adat-joglo/>

# BUSINESS MO



## KEY PARTNERS

- Partner with Local People for Selling local welth
- Investor
- Partner with Gunungkidul Government



## KEY ACTIVITIES

- Recreation
- Development of the Gunungkidul tourism sector
- Selling local welth



## KEY RESOURCES

- Beatiful View to the Scenery
- Good Service
- Local Welth



## VALUES PRO

### For Customer

- Can relax enjoying natural so
- Be pamper the recre facilities

### For Local Pe

- Can intro natural w selling fo crafts.
- Can incre income



## COST STRUCTURE

- Construction Cost
- Maintenance Costs
- Business Development and Marketing Cost
- Technology and Insfrastructure Cost
- Salaries to Employees



# MODEL CANVAS

## PROPOSITIONS

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## CUSTOMERS RELATIONSHIP

- Customer Service
- A residence with a beautiful view
- Special offers on certain days

## CHANNELS

- Social Media
- Website
- Ad Channels
- Mobile Apps with

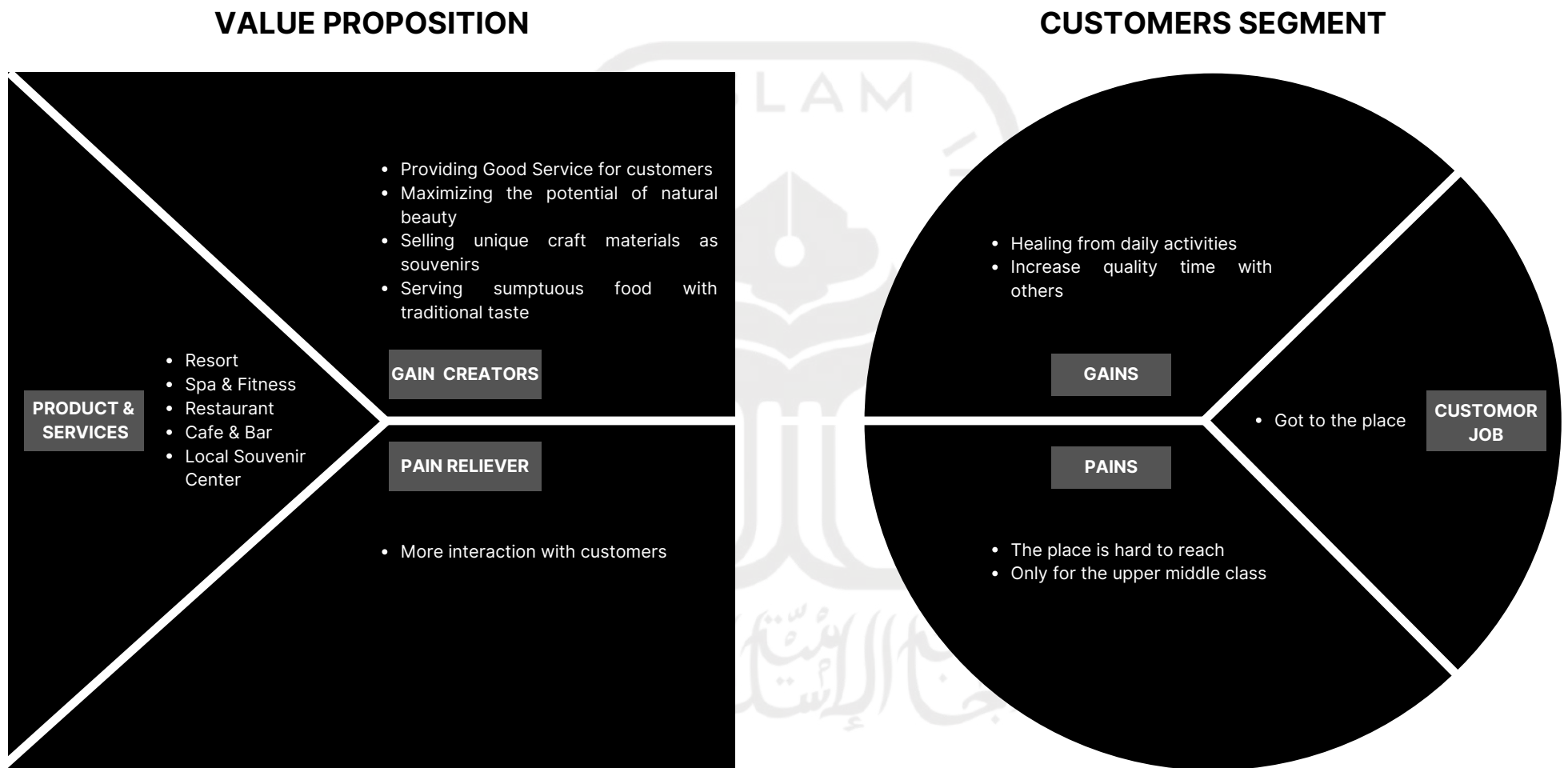
## CUSTOMERS SEGMENTS

- Group
- Family
- Traveller
- Short Stay
- Middle to Upper

## KEY RESOURCES

- Transactions on facilities that have been provided (Spa & Fitness, Restaurant Cafe & Bar)
- Accommodation service
- Sales of natural wealth products

# Value Proposition canvas





# CHAPTER 3

## DESIGN STRATEGY ANALYSIS

---

Property Size

Exploration of the Site Context Concept

Exploration of the Concept of Building Functions

Design Concept Parameter



# PROPERTY SIZE

RECEPTION ZONE				
No	Type of Facilities	Space	Capacity	Total Size
1	Parking Area	Customer 2 Wheel Parking Space	32	64,000 m2
		Customer 4 Wheel Parking Space	42	525,000 m2
		Staff & Managemen 2 Wheel Parking Space	30	60,000 m2
		Staff & Managemen 4 Wheel Parking Space	6	75,000 m2
		Total Size of Parking Area = 724,000 m2		
2	Lobby & Receptionist	Receptionist	1	36,885 m2
		Lounge	1	70,075 m2
		Tenant	6	82,000 m2
		Lavatory	3	13,480 m2
		Waiting Area	1	29,181 m2
		Access	-	173,475 m2
		Total Size of Lobby & Receptionist = 405,078 m2		

<b>SUPPORT ZONE</b>				
<b>No</b>	<b>Type of Facilities</b>	<b>Space</b>	<b>Capacity</b>	<b>Total Size</b>
<b>1</b>	Restaurant	Dining Area	2	320,000 m <sup>2</sup>
		Cashier	1	12,000 m <sup>2</sup>
		Storage	1	10,000 m <sup>2</sup>
		Kitchen	1	64,500 m <sup>2</sup>
		Lavatory	2	24,000 m <sup>2</sup>
		Access		65,000 m <sup>2</sup>
		<b>Total Size of Restaurant = 500,000 m<sup>2</sup></b>		
<b>2</b>	Cafe & Bar	Cashier	1	12,000 m <sup>2</sup>
		Bar	1	15,000 m <sup>2</sup>
		Pantry	1	32,000 m <sup>2</sup>
		Dining Area	2	190,440 m <sup>2</sup>
		Lavatory	2	13,480 m <sup>2</sup>
		Storage	1	6,775 m <sup>2</sup>
		Access		111,185 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total Size of Restaurant = 380,880 m<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>3</b>	Multipurpose Hall	Mini Stage	1	31,500 m <sup>2</sup>
		Hall	1	60,190 m <sup>2</sup>
		Lavatory	2	4,700 m <sup>2</sup>
		<b>Total Size of Multipurpose Hall = 96,390 m<sup>2</sup></b>		

SUPPORT ZONE				
No	Type of Facilities	Space	Capacity	Total Size
4	SPA & Fitness	Front Desk	1	4,350 m2
		Office	1	11,903 m2
		Staff Room	1	10,445 m2
		Lounge	1	16,450 m2
		Massage & Treatments	8	42,840 m2
		Gym & Fitness	1	74,775 m2
		Steam & Sauna	10	53,970 m2
		Refreshment Bar	1	21,152 m2
		Relax Area	2	177,180 m2
		Outdoor Pool	1	72,000 m2
		Lavatory	2	15,635 m2
		Storage	1	6,775 m2
		Access		124,520 m2
		<b>Total Size of SPA &amp; Fitness = 631,995m2</b>		



<b>COTTAGE ZONE</b>				
<b>No</b>	<b>Type of Facilities</b>	<b>Space</b>	<b>Capacity</b>	<b>Total Size</b>
1	Couple Room	Entrance	1	8,546 m2
		Small Garden	1	12,480 m2
		Living Room	1	9,760 m2
		Bedroom	1	16,045 m2
		Shower Room	1	9,760 m2
		Private Pool	1	15,820 m2
		Relax Area	1	15,020 m2
		<b>Total Size of Couple Room = 81,600 m2</b> <b>81,600 x 11 = 897,600 m2</b>		
2	Family Room	Entrance	1	3,360 m2
		Small Garden	1	6,649 m2
		Living Room	1	23,588 m2
		Master Bedroom	1	14,395 m2
		Bedroom	1	12,395 m2
		Shower Room	2	10,935 m2
		Private Pool	1	29,700 m2
		Relax Area	1	32,893 m2
		Pantry	1	4,440 m2
		Jaccuzi	1	6,845 m2
		<b>Total Size of Family Room = 145,200 m2</b> <b>145,200 x 9 = 1.306,800 m2</b>		

COTTAGE ZONE				
No	Type of Facilities	Space	Capacity	Total Size
3	Deluxe Room	Entrance	1	3,796 m2
		Small Garden	1	12,270 m2
		Master Bedroom	1	20,603 m2
		Bedroom	2	32,680 m2
		Living Room	2	31,020 m2
		Dining Room	1	20,598 m2
		Shower Room	3	30,058 m2
		Private Pool	1	28,000 m2
		Relax Area	1	23,700 m2
		Balcony	2	21,400 m2
		Pantry	1	7,360 m2
		Jaccuzi	1	9,245 m2
		Access		63,052 m2
<b>Total Size of Family Room = 274,362 m2</b>				
<b>274,362m2 x 7 = 1.920,534 m2</b>				

SERVICE ZONE				
No	Type of Facilities	Space	Capacity	Total Size
1	Office	Manager Room	1	20,000 m2
		Administration Room	1	30,000 m2
		Marketing Room	1	30,000 m2
		Staff Locker Room	1	50,000 m2
		Meeting Room	1	48,000 m2
		Pantry	1	10,000 m2
		Mushalla	1	50,000 m2
		Janitor	1	4,000 m2
		Lavatory	2	14,000 m2
		<b>Total Size of Office = 256,000 m2</b>		
2	ME Room	Transformer Room	1	20,000 m2
		Generator Room	1	20,000 m2
		Pump Room	1	20,000 m2
		<b>Total Size of ME Room = 60,000 m2</b>		
3	House Keeping	Laundry Room	1	34,000 m2
		Ironing Room	1	40,000 m2
		Storage	1	16,000 m2
		Janitor	2	16,000 m2
		Lavatory	2	14,000 m2
		Resting Room	2	20,000 m2
		<b>Total Size of House Keeping = 125,000 m2</b>		



TOTAL AREA		
No	Room/Space	Total Area
1	Parking Area	724,000 m2
2	Lobby & Receptionist	405,078 m2
3	Restaurant	500,000 m2
4	Cafe & Bar	380,880 m,2
5	Multipurpose Hall	96,390 m2
6	SPA & Fitness	631,995m2
7	Couple Room	897,600 m2
8	Family Room	1.306,800 m2
9	Deluxe Room	1.920,534 m2
10	Office	256,000m2
11	ME Room	60,000m2
12	House Keeping	125,000 m2
<b>Total Area = 7.304,277 m2</b>		

### Site Intensity

Site Area : 49.853,317 sqm

KDB: 30%

KLB: 0,4

Max. Building Height: 8 meter

Beach Border: 100meter

Based on the regulations above, it can be obtained that the KDB in this design is:

KDB x Total Built Area

KDB x 49.853,317 sqm

30% x 49.853,317 sqm

= 14.955,995 sqm

Total Built Area / 14.955,995sqm

7.304,277 / 14.955,995

= 0,48

=48,8%

Based on the calculation above, it is known that the total area built is **48.8% of the KDB**

# EXPLORATION OF THE SITE CONTEXT CONCEPT

## Zonning Site



**Picture 40.** Site Zonning

**Source:** Department of Land and Spatial Planning

There is only one way to get to the site location by road. The road to this location is also in poor condition, as you must travel 4.4 kilometers from the main road to get there. The road to this location can only be passed by one car and is a rocky, difficult road to navigate.

As explained in PERATURAN BUPATI GUNUNGGKIDUL NOMOR 3 TAHUN 2021, the site location is in a community forest area (marked in green). The site is surrounded by several other areas such as;

- Horticultural Area (Purple)
- Beach Border (Beige Color)
- Agriculture (Tosca Green)

And also the location of the site is in the karst landscape area



**Picture 41.** Existing Access

**Source:** Google Maps

## Type of Soil

Mediterranean, Litosol, Latosol, Grumosol, and Rendzina are the five types of soil found in Gunungkidul Regency. A table and map of soil types in Gunungkidul Regency are shown below:



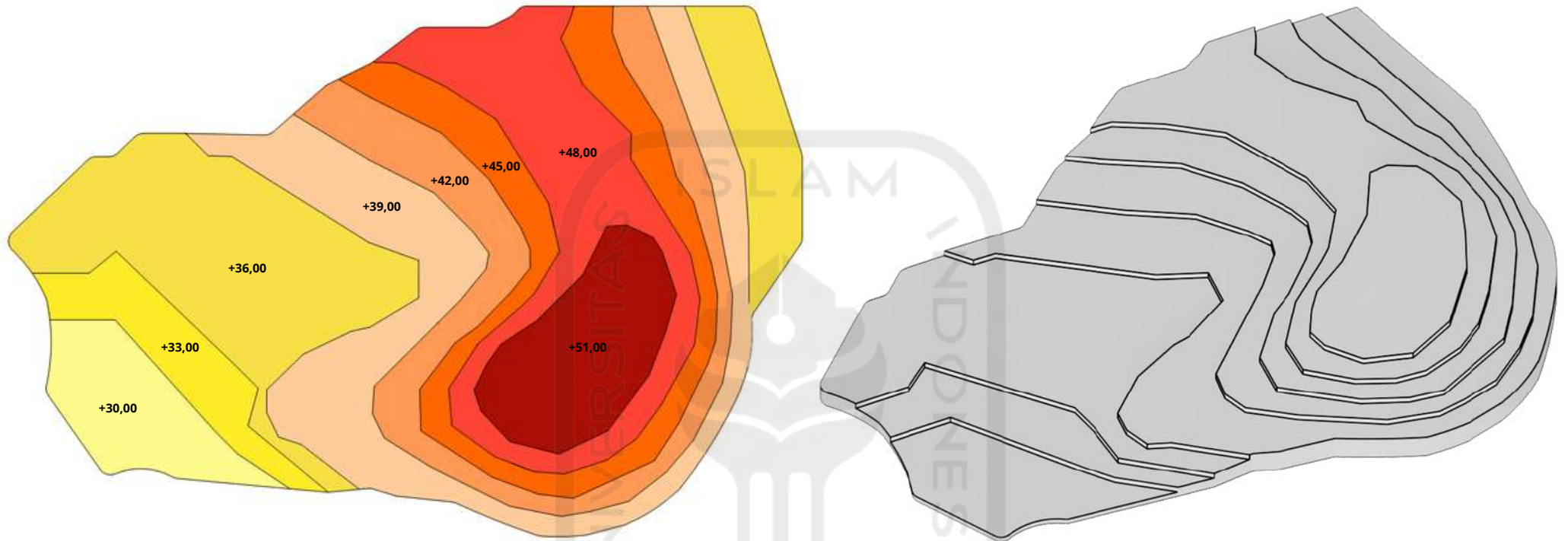
Picture 42. Existing Access

Source: <https://www.konsepegeografi.net/2017/06/analisis-lokasi-industri-dan-pertanian-pada-peta.html>

The site is located in the Tepus sub-district, as shown in the image above, and the type of resistance found in the Tepus sub-district is Mediterranean. Infertile soils, formed from weathered limestone, are characteristics of the Mediterranean Land, as are water availability issues.



## Existing Countur

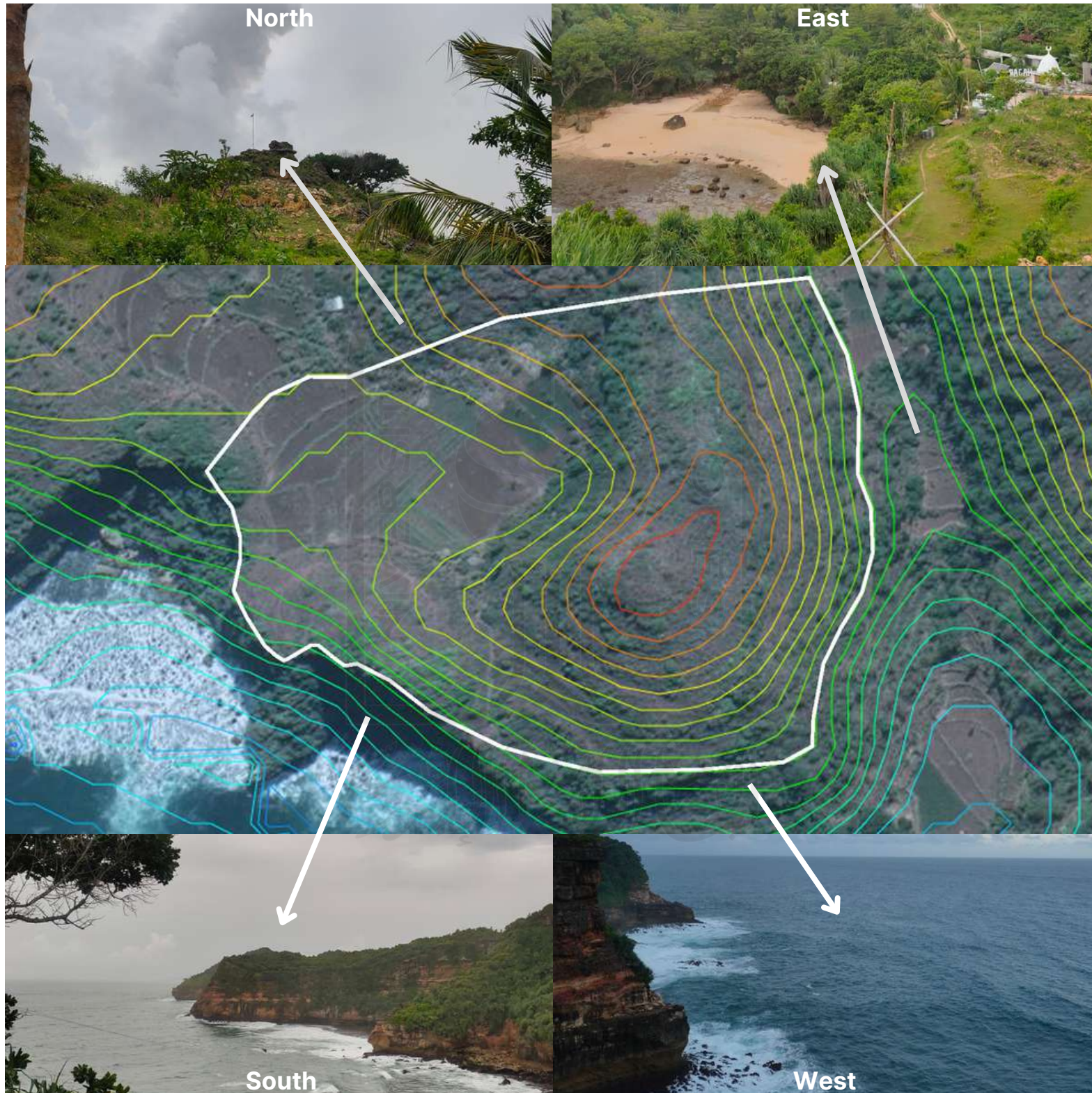


**Picture 43.** Existing Topography  
**Source:** Author Analysis

It can be seen in the contour map above, the lowest level on this site is at an altitude of 30 meters while the highest point is at an altitude of 51 meters. There is a 20 meter difference from the highest to the lowest point.



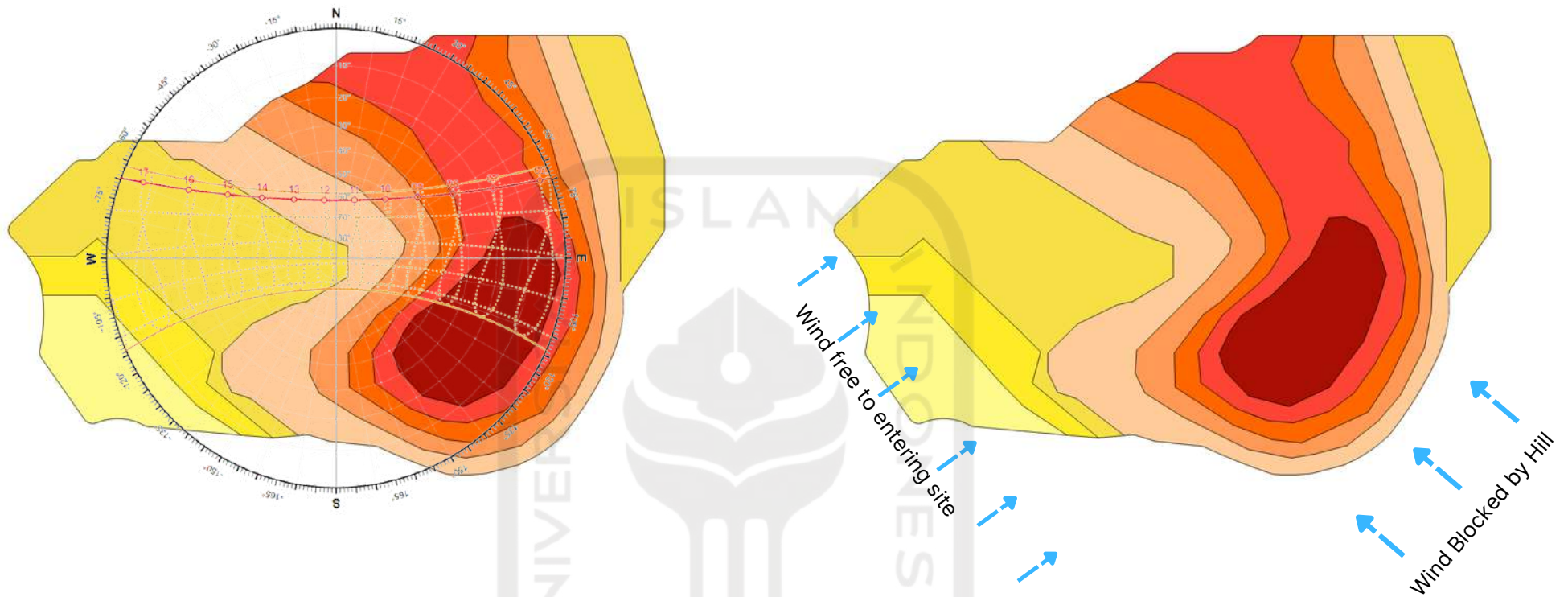
# Site View



**Picture 44.** Site View  
**Source:** Author Analysis



## Climate Analysis



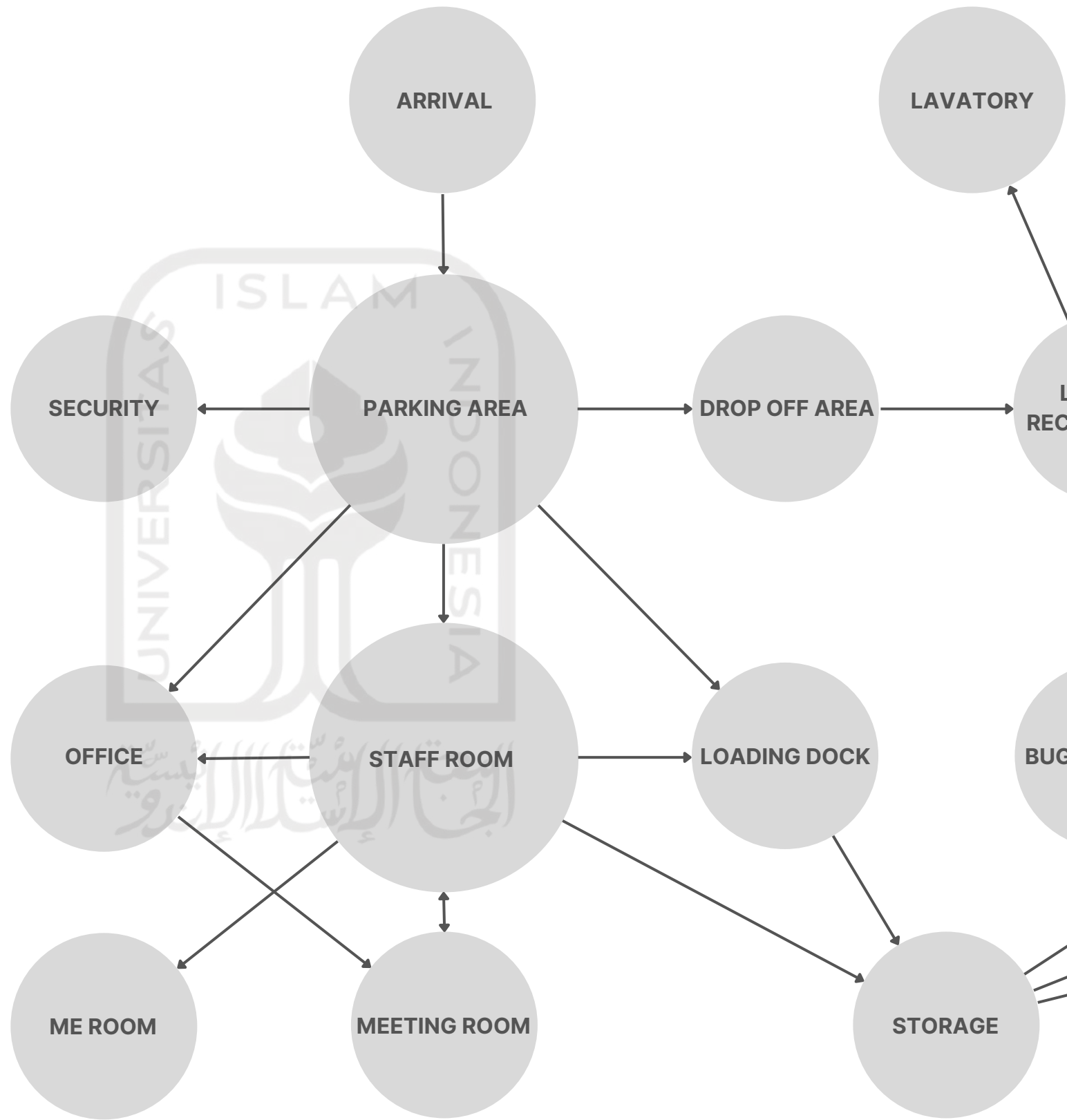
**Picture 45.** Climate Analysis  
**Source:** Author Analysis

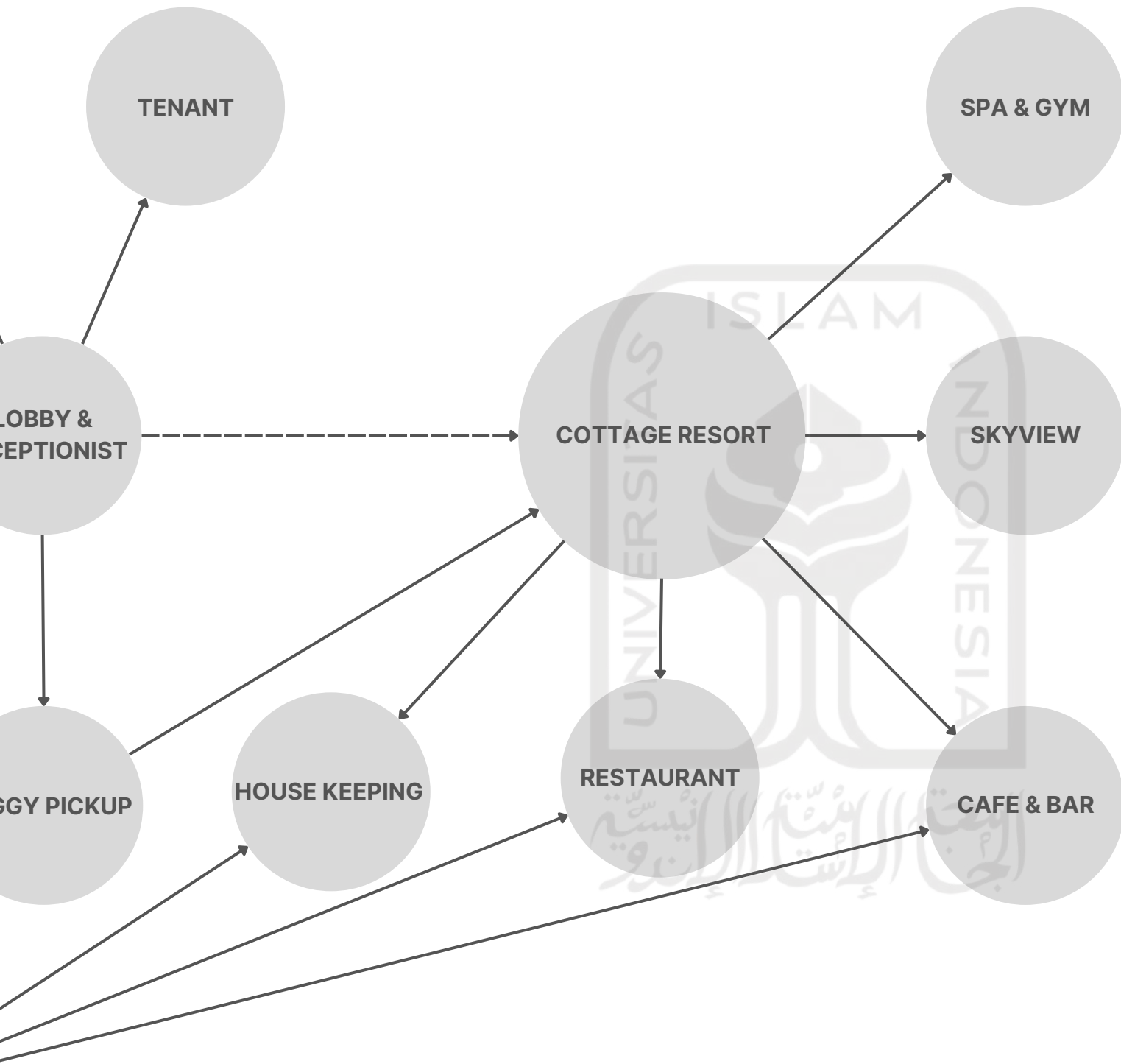
The thing to note on the path of the sun that occurs throughout the year at this site is that the sun's rays will be more in the south than in other directions. But this is also good news because the sunrise will be clearly visible on this site.

The strongest winds come from the southeast and southwest. Winds from the southeast are not blocked by hills while winds from the southwest can enter the site freely.

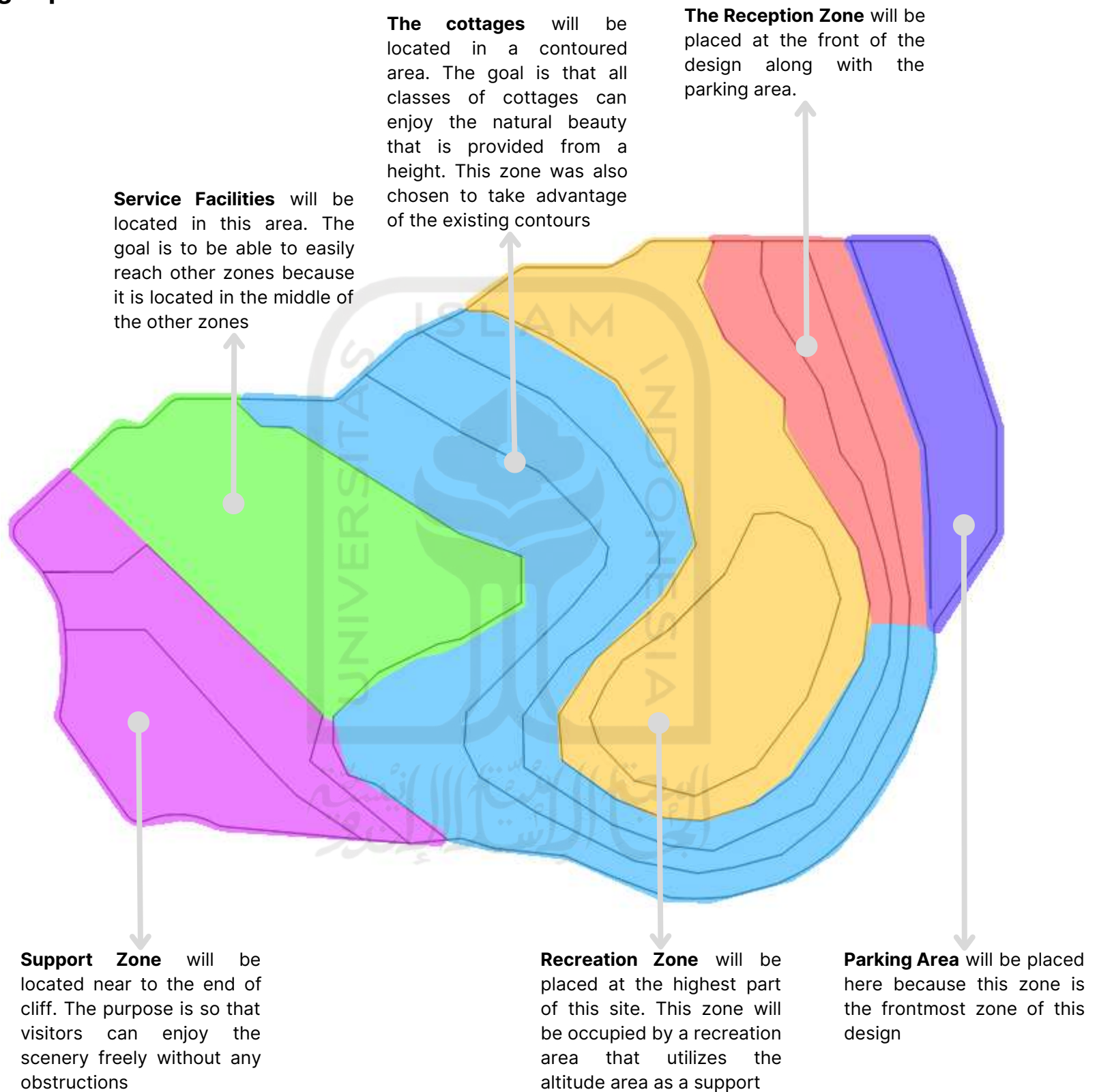


# Spatial Organization





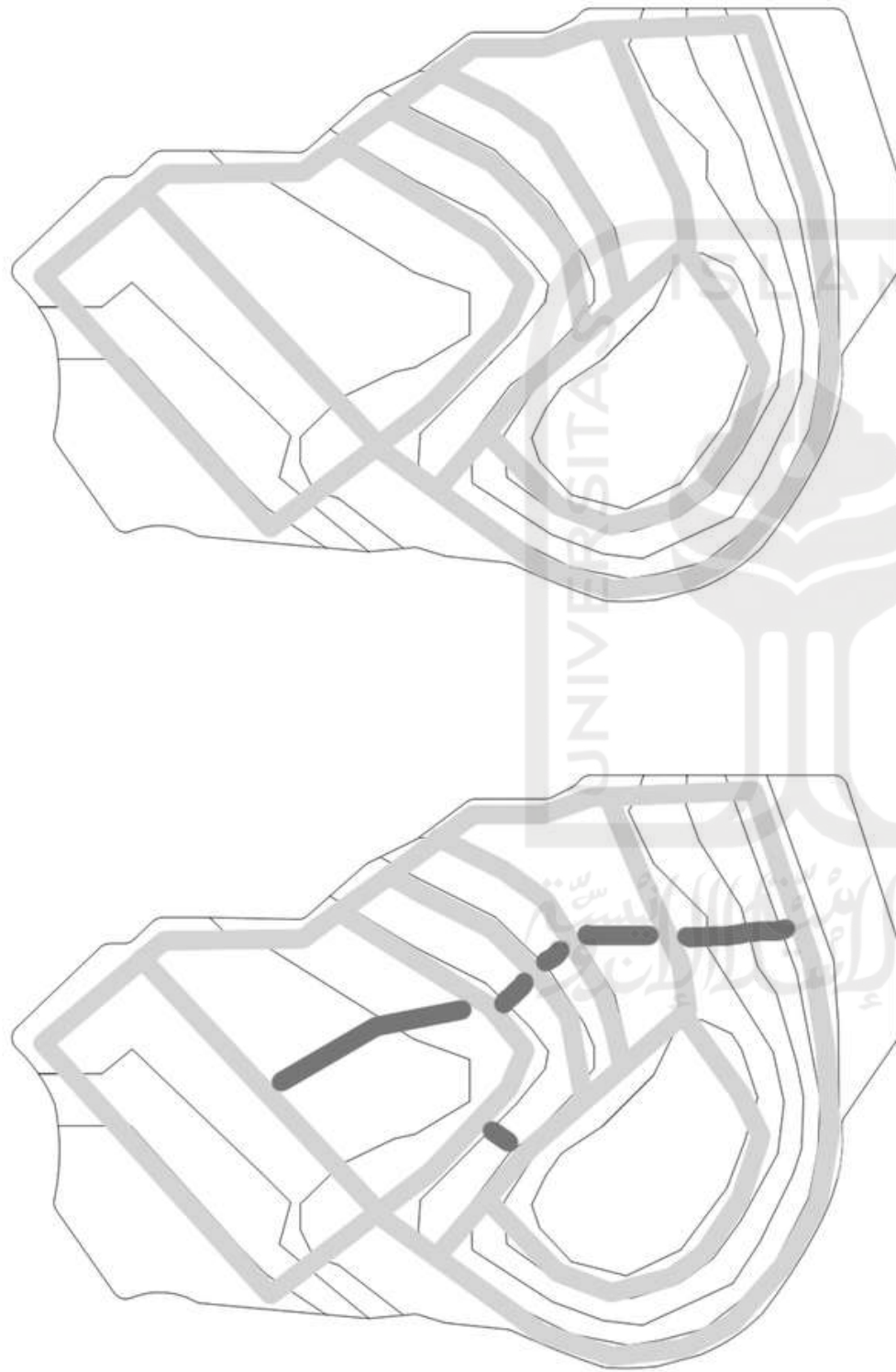
## Zonning Exploration



**Picture 46.** Zonning Alaysis  
**Source:** Author Analysis



## Access Exploration



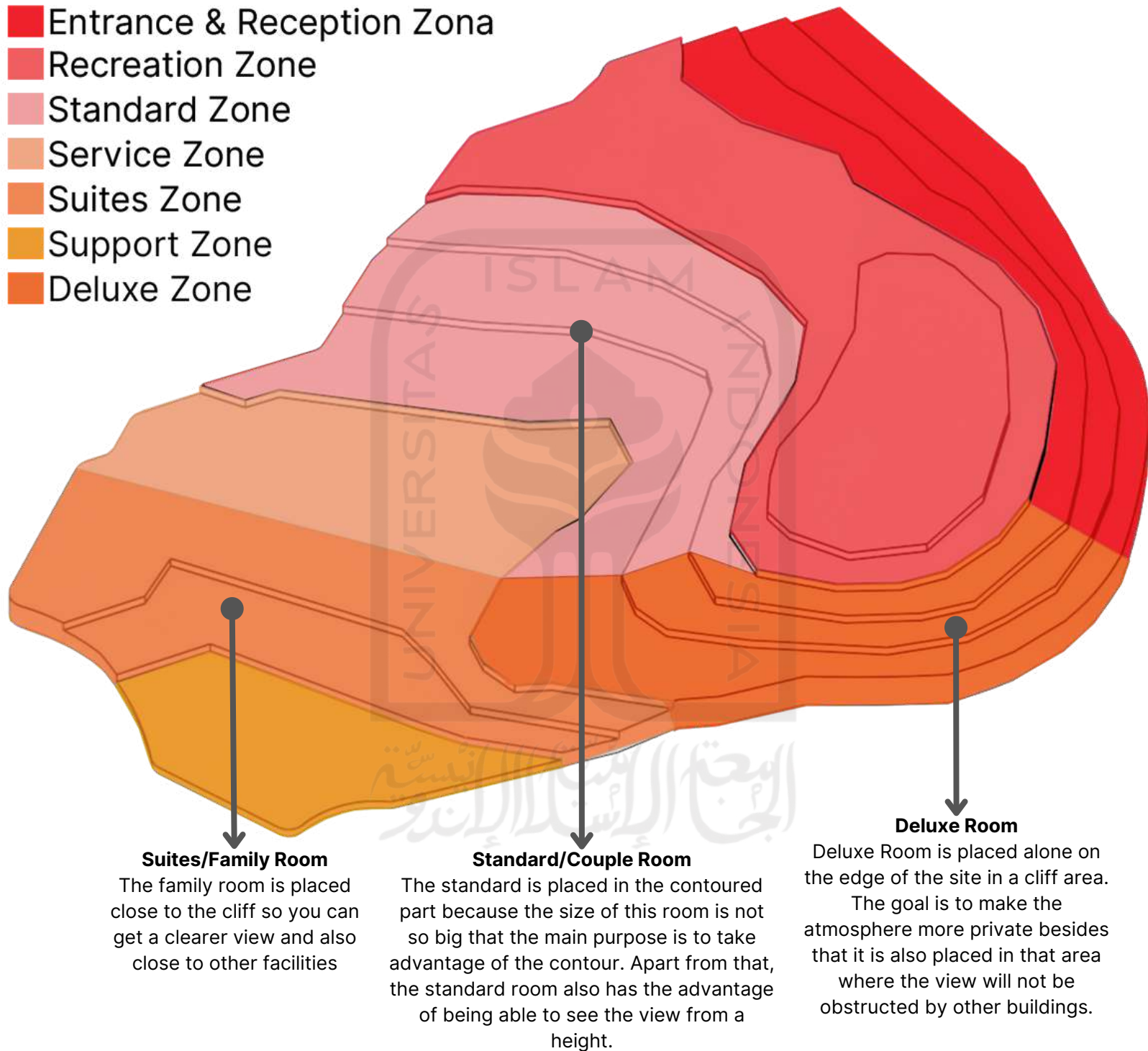
The idea of making access to this site is like forming a frame. The goal is to facilitate access to every building on this site which later access will be placed around every building from every direction on this site. There will be no endpoint of access to be created. The purpose of making this circular access is also to make a ramp. Because the contours of this design are very high, a ramp is needed so that vehicles can pass

Then an additional small access for the pedestrian is added in the middle of each frame in the access. The goal is that people can shorten the time and distance that will be traveled to reach a location. In this small access there will be no ramp, all using stairs

**Picture 47.** Access Alaysis  
**Source:** Author Analysis

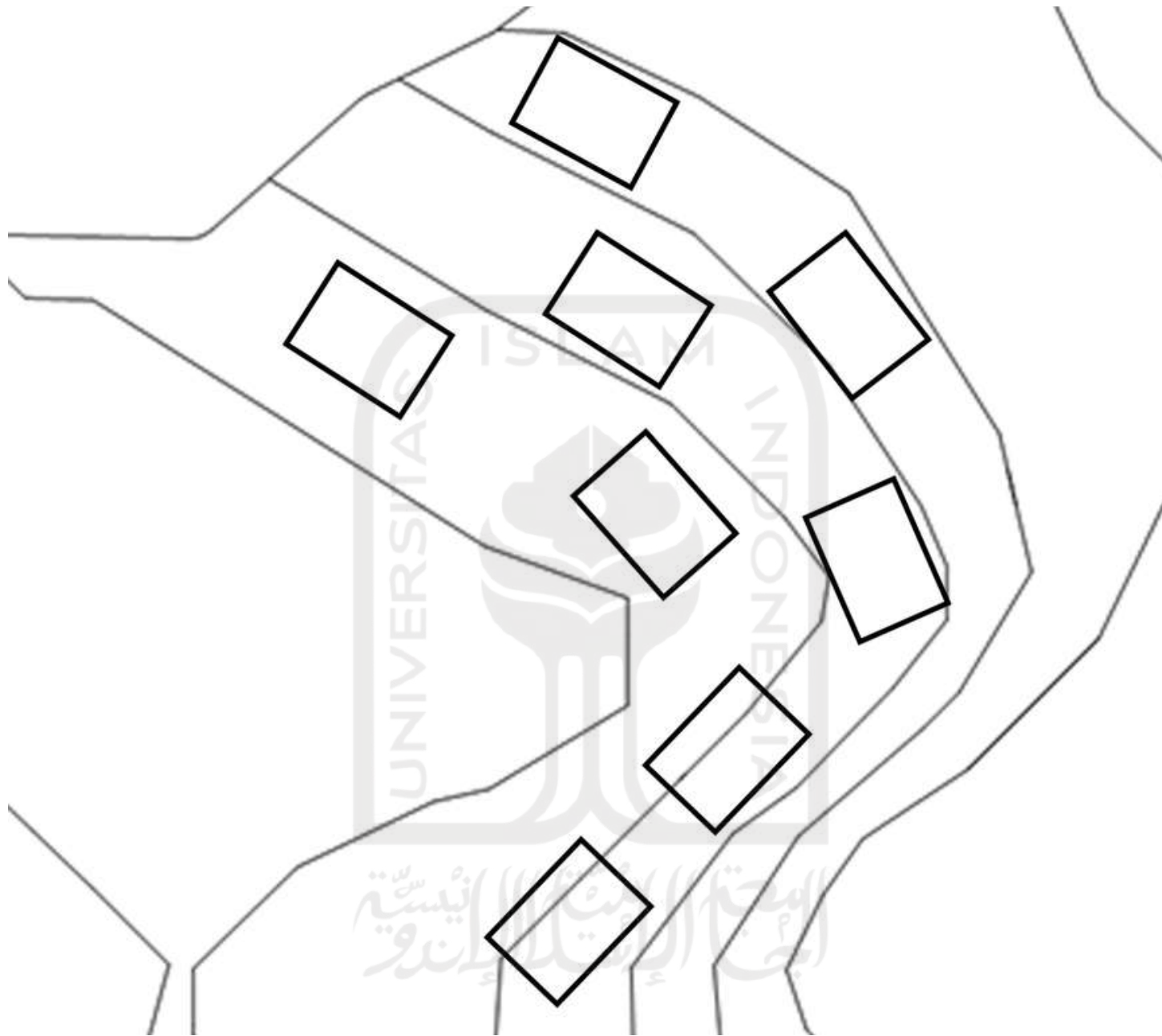
## Detail Zoning

- Entrance & Reception Zona
- Recreation Zone
- Standard Zone
- Service Zone
- Suites Zone
- Support Zone
- Deluxe Zone



**Picture 48.** Zoning Alaysis  
**Source:** Author Analysis

## Building Placement on Site

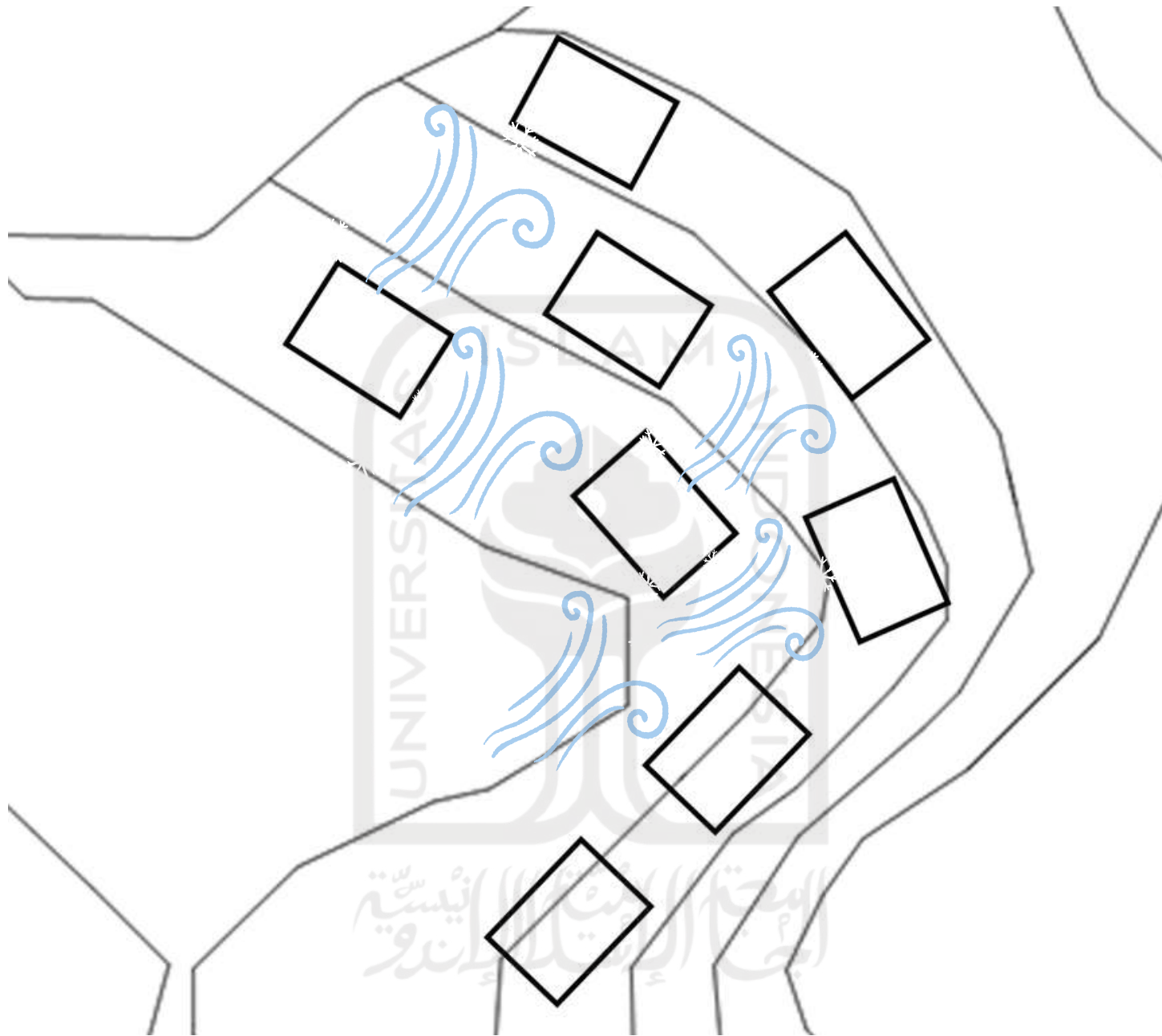


**Picture 49.** Building Placement  
**Source:** Author Analysis

The placement of buildings on this site follows the existing contour shape. Aims to utilize every existing land on the site. Because most of the land has significant contour differences, it is necessary to arrange a good building mass so that all existing buildings are not obstructed by other buildings. Placements like this are great for responding to out-of-site views. Because at every level the contour gets a view that is free of obstructions from other buildings



## Building Placement on Site



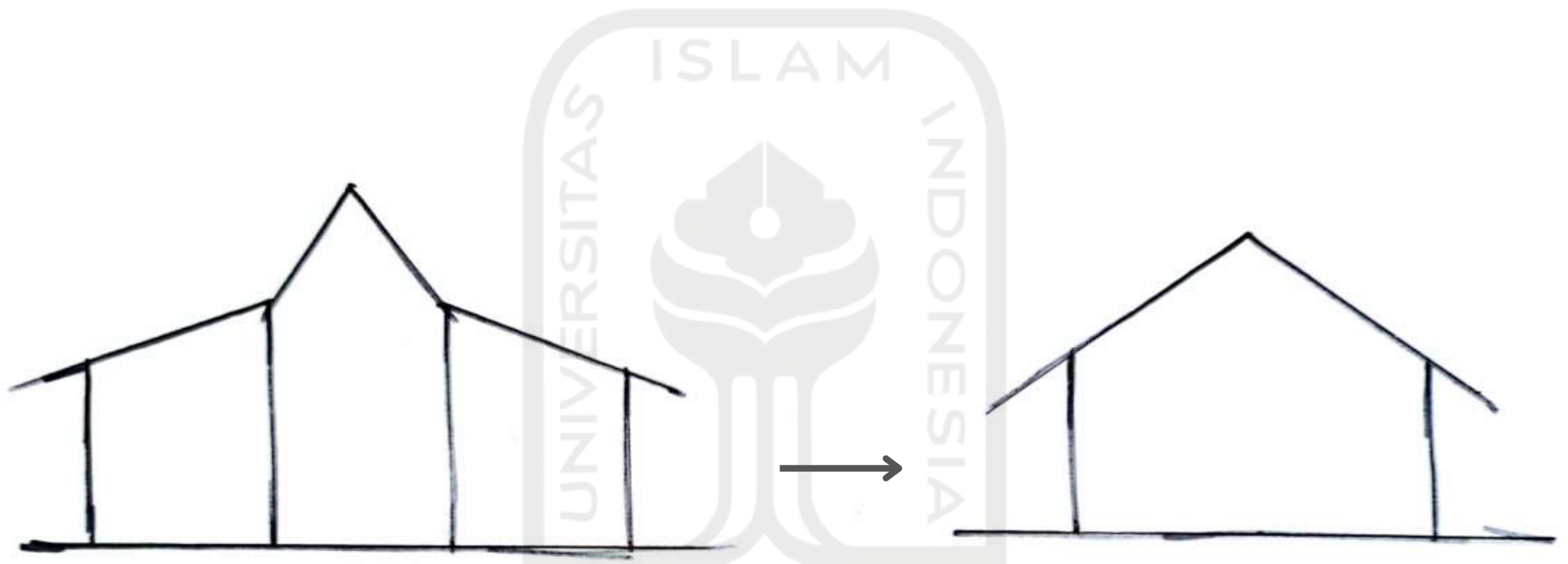
**Picture 50.** Building Placement Responses to the Wind  
**Source:** Author Analysis

Placement of buildings like this is also good for responding to the climate around it. With this configuration, the wind that blows will be split and will collect on the sidelines of the building. It is good for creating a cool atmosphere for buildings

# EXPLORATION OF BUILDING FUNCTIONS

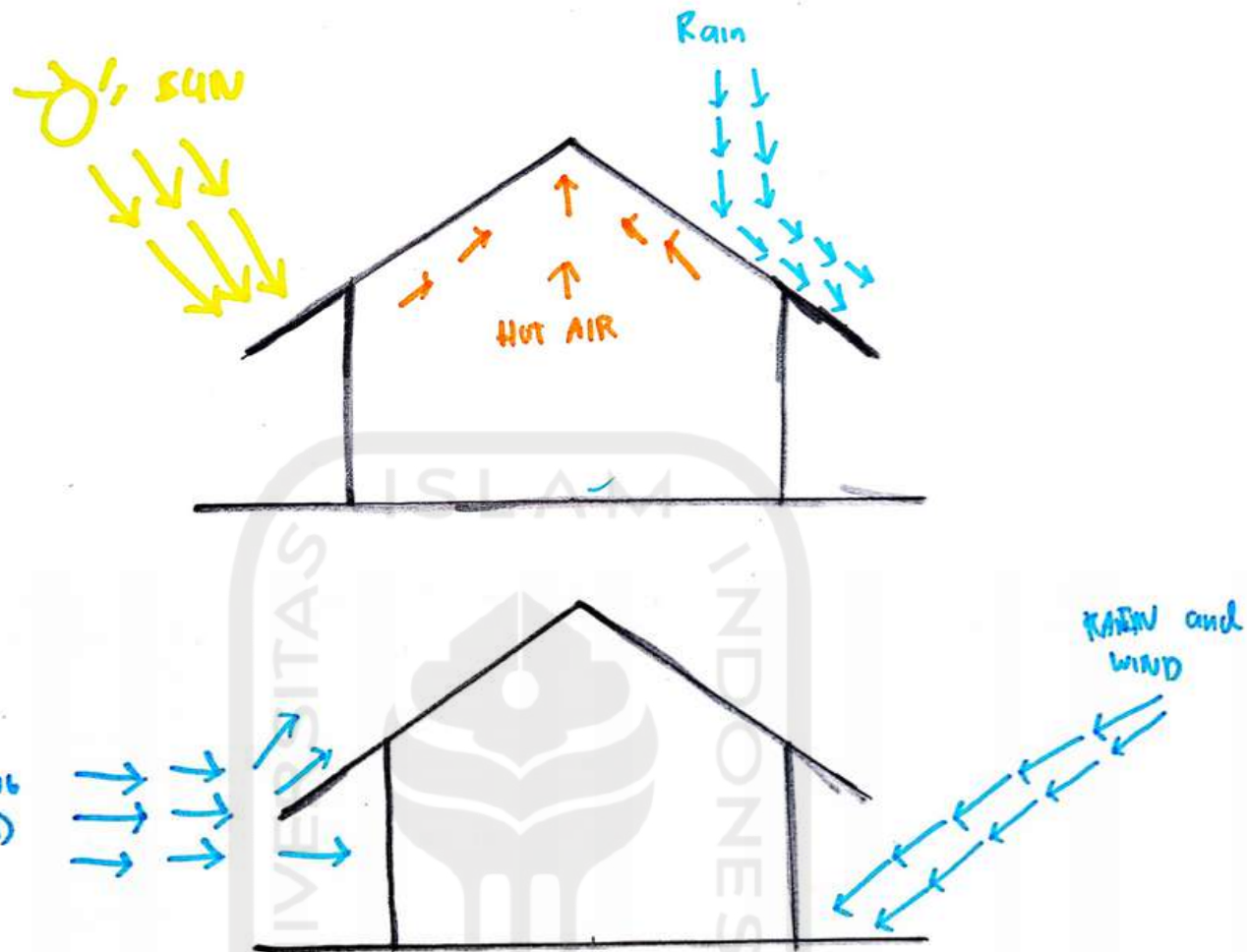
## Building Shape

Yogyakarta Traditional House is a joglo house. The joglo house is synonymous with a pyramid-shaped roof. Besides being used for shelter, the roof of the joglo traditional house is also used to control the temperature in the room. The temperature in the room needs to be controlled because Indonesia is a country that has a tropical climate which has relatively hot temperatures. The roof on the joglo is used to dissipate hot air that enters the building upwards.



**Picture 50.** Building Transformation  
**Source:** Author Analysis

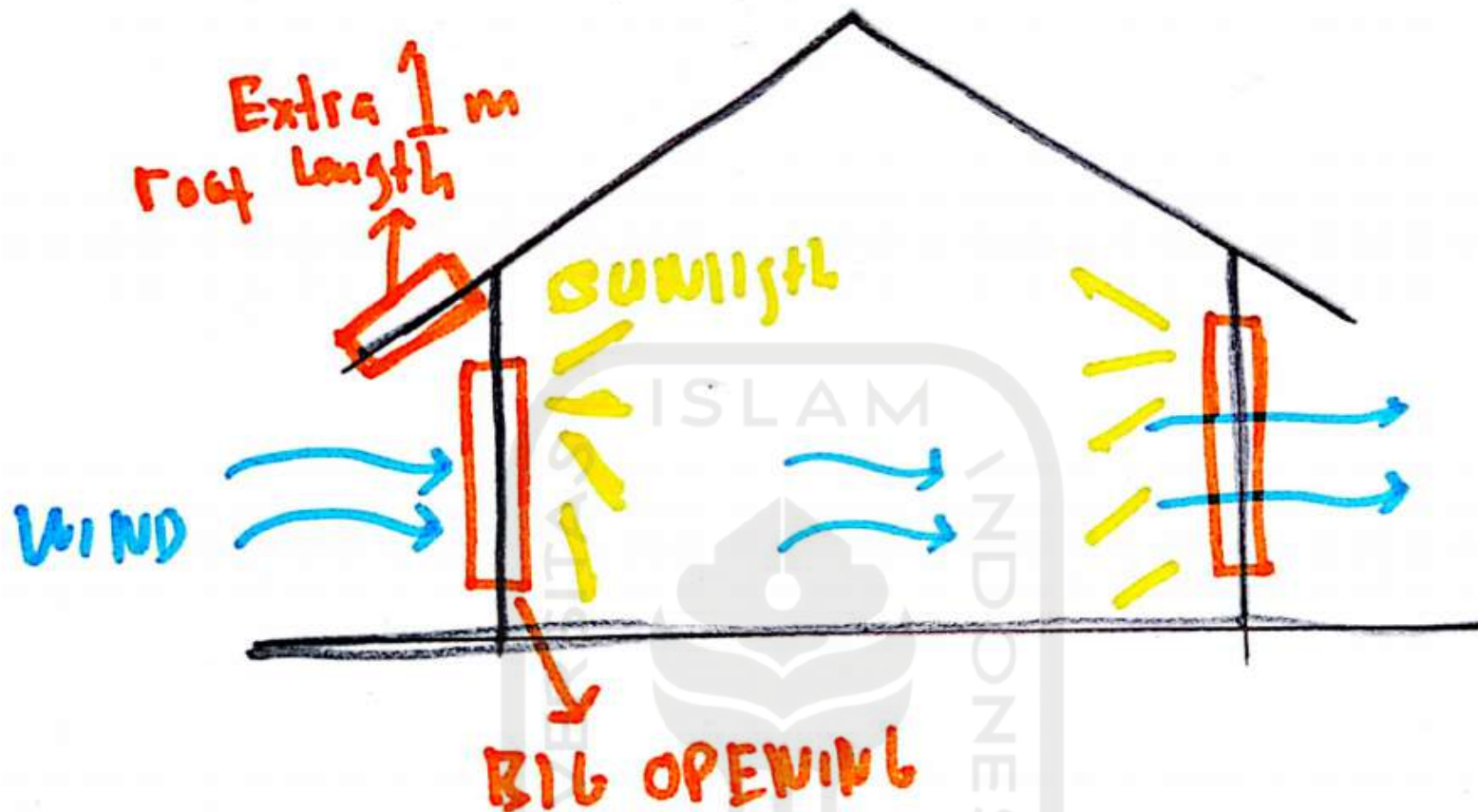
The transformation of the joglo pyramid roof is needed to cut the height of the building to be built on this design. Because the maximum limit for making buildings can only be as high as 8 meters. The roof of the joglo is only used for the pyramid. The function of this pyramid roof will not change even if it is changed a little



**Picture 51.** Building Response to the Climate  
**Source:** Author Analysis

This roof shape is also good for responding to the weather on this site. Because this site is right on the beach, the winds that blow will be much stronger than the winds found in non-coastal areas. Then the roof used must also be tilted by 45 degrees to withstand wind and rain and even storms.

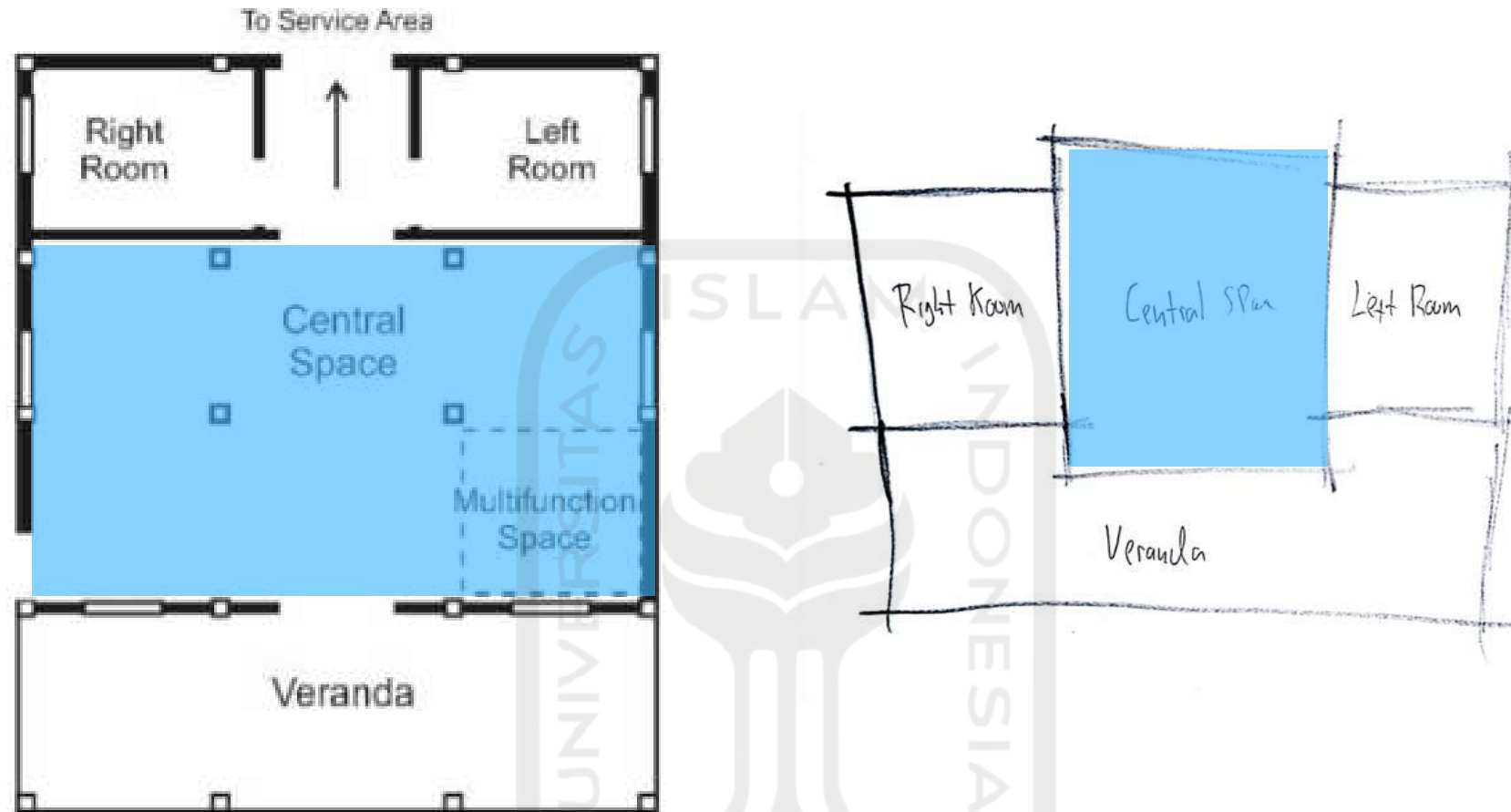




**Picture 52.** Building Pasif Cooling & Natural Lighting  
**Source:** Author Analysis

This roof shape is also good for responding to the weather on this site. Because this site is right on the beach, the winds that blow will be much stronger than the winds found in non-coastal areas. Then the roof used must also be tilted by 45 degrees to withstand wind and rain and even storms.

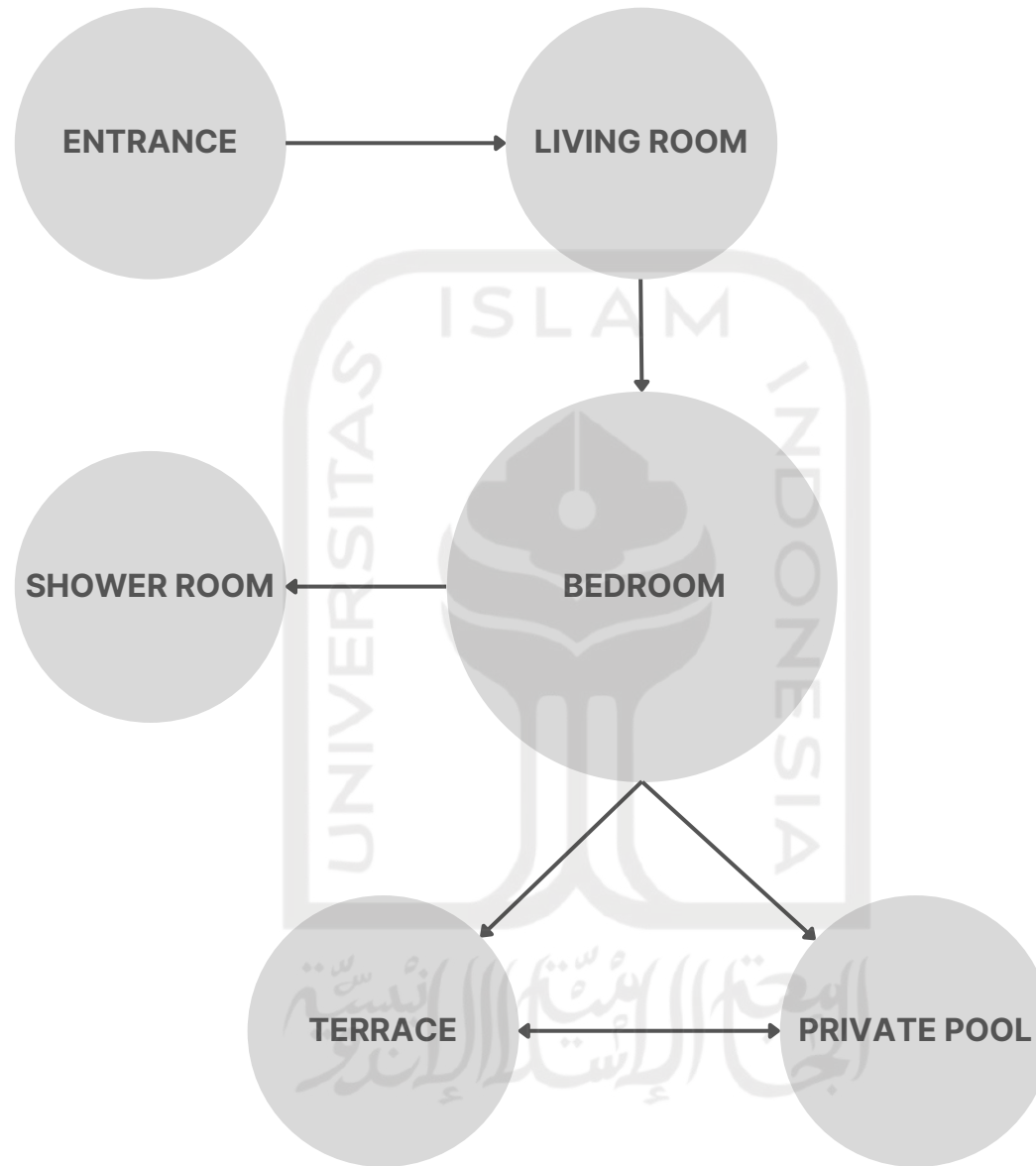
## Room Programming



**Picture 53.** Space Room  
**Source:** Author Analysis

The difference between the space programs in the joglo and cottage resorts is in the supporting rooms. In the joglo room usually the supporting rooms or commonly called the right and left rooms are at the end of the central space and merge with the central space, but in this cottage the right and left rooms are right and left of the center central space and are separated from the central space. The purpose of making a room like this is for privacy.

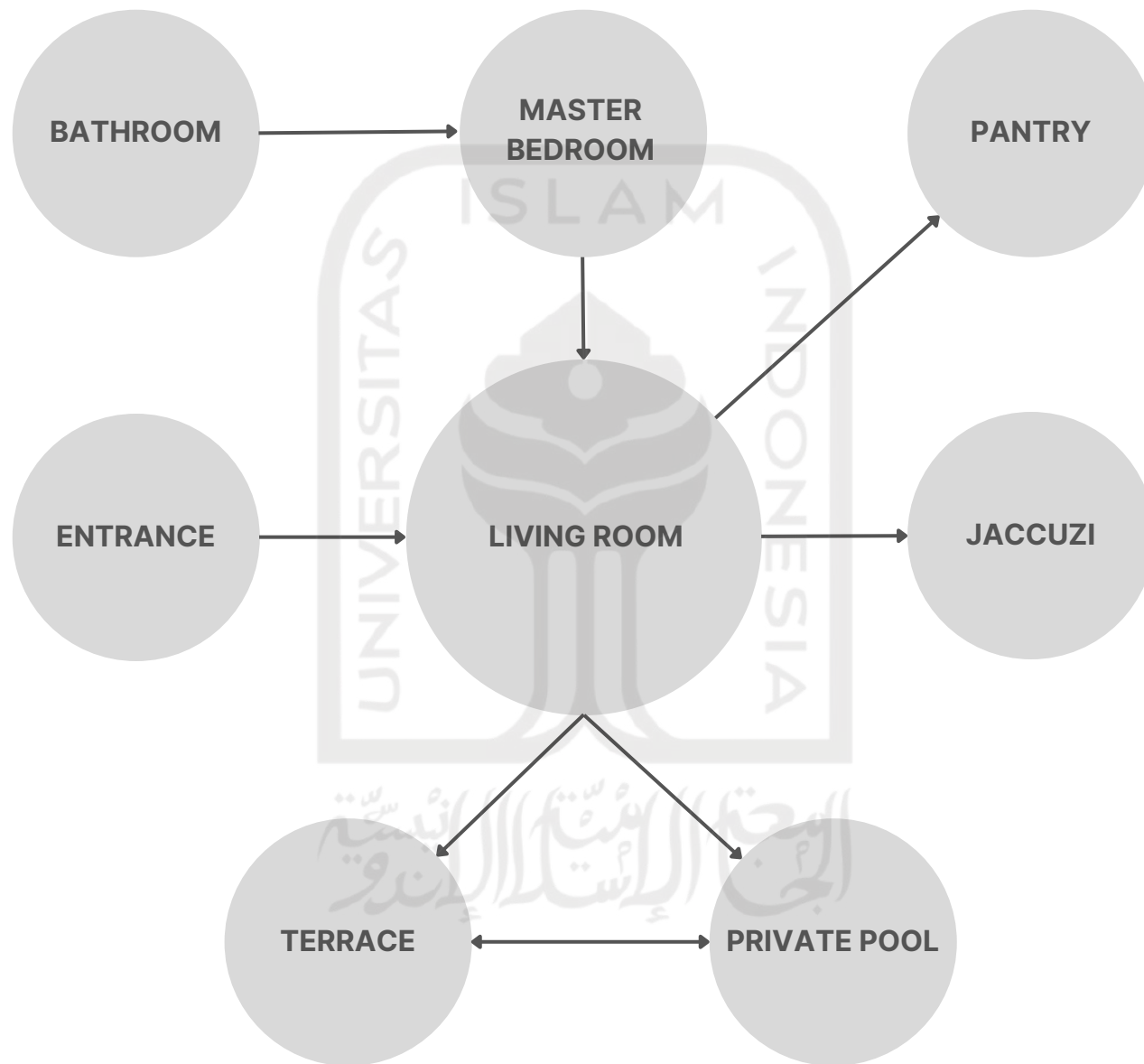
### Bubble Diagram of Couple Room



In the Couple Room, the Central space is a bedroom. The purpose of making cottages with this class is intended for a couple. So, it does not need a large space

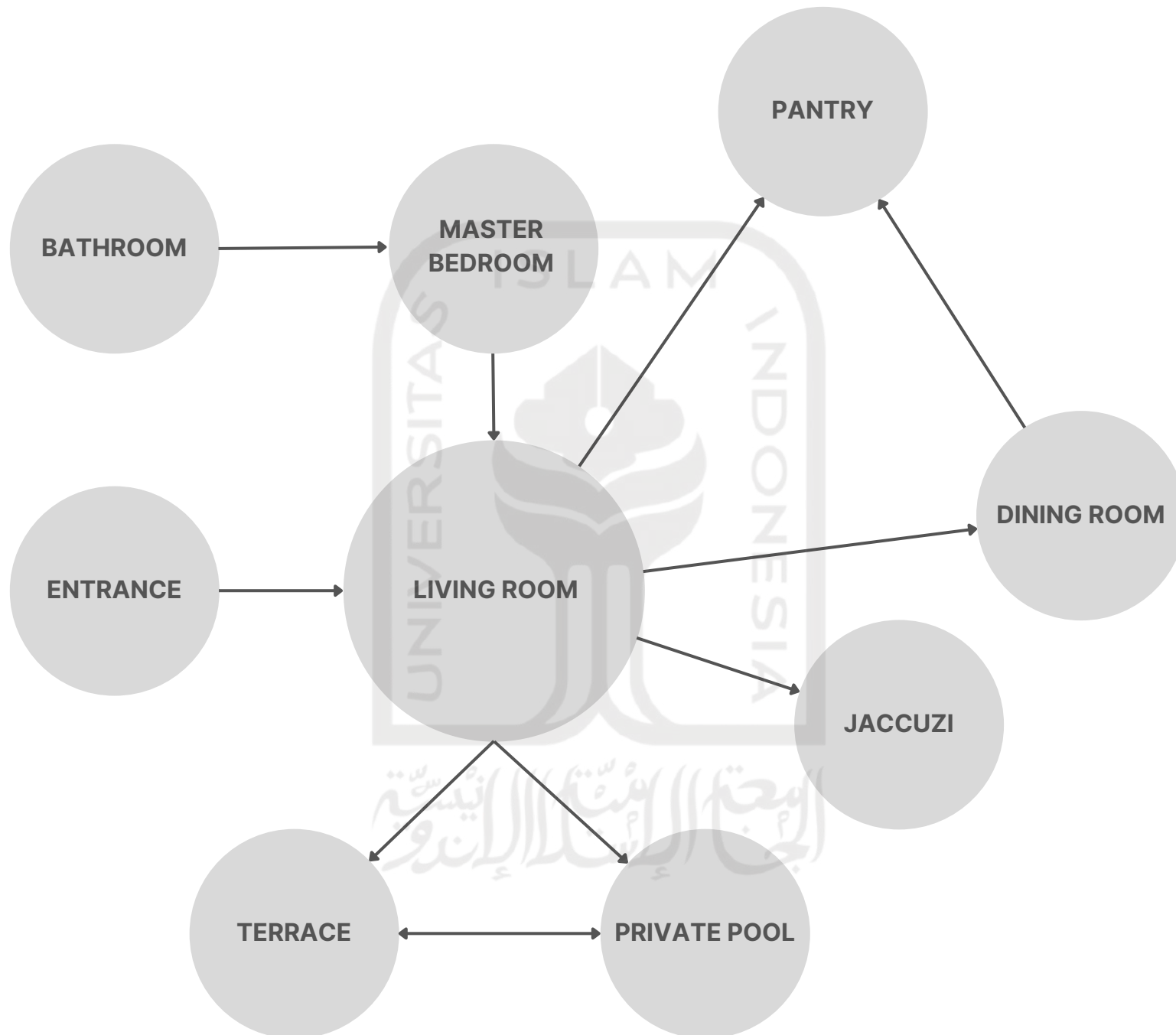


### Bubble Diagram of Family Room



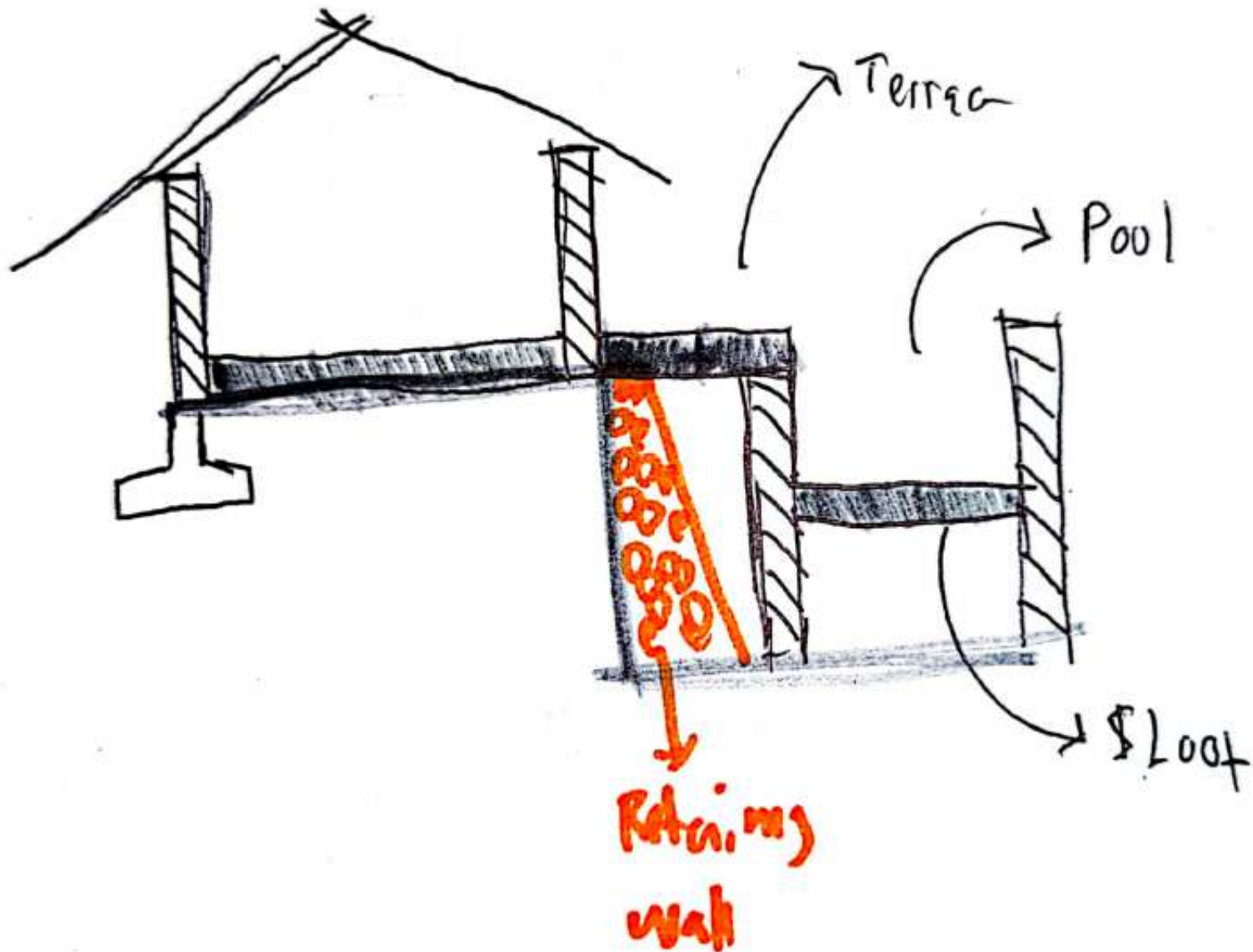
In the Family Room, the central space is the living room. The living room will be connected to all existing rooms. Family Room is for people traveling with family.

## Bubble Diagram of Deluxe



In Deluxe Room. The Central Space is the same as the family room. Deluxe room has more space and also has a larger room area. Deluxe Room is intended for people who stay with large families or groups of people

## Building Structure

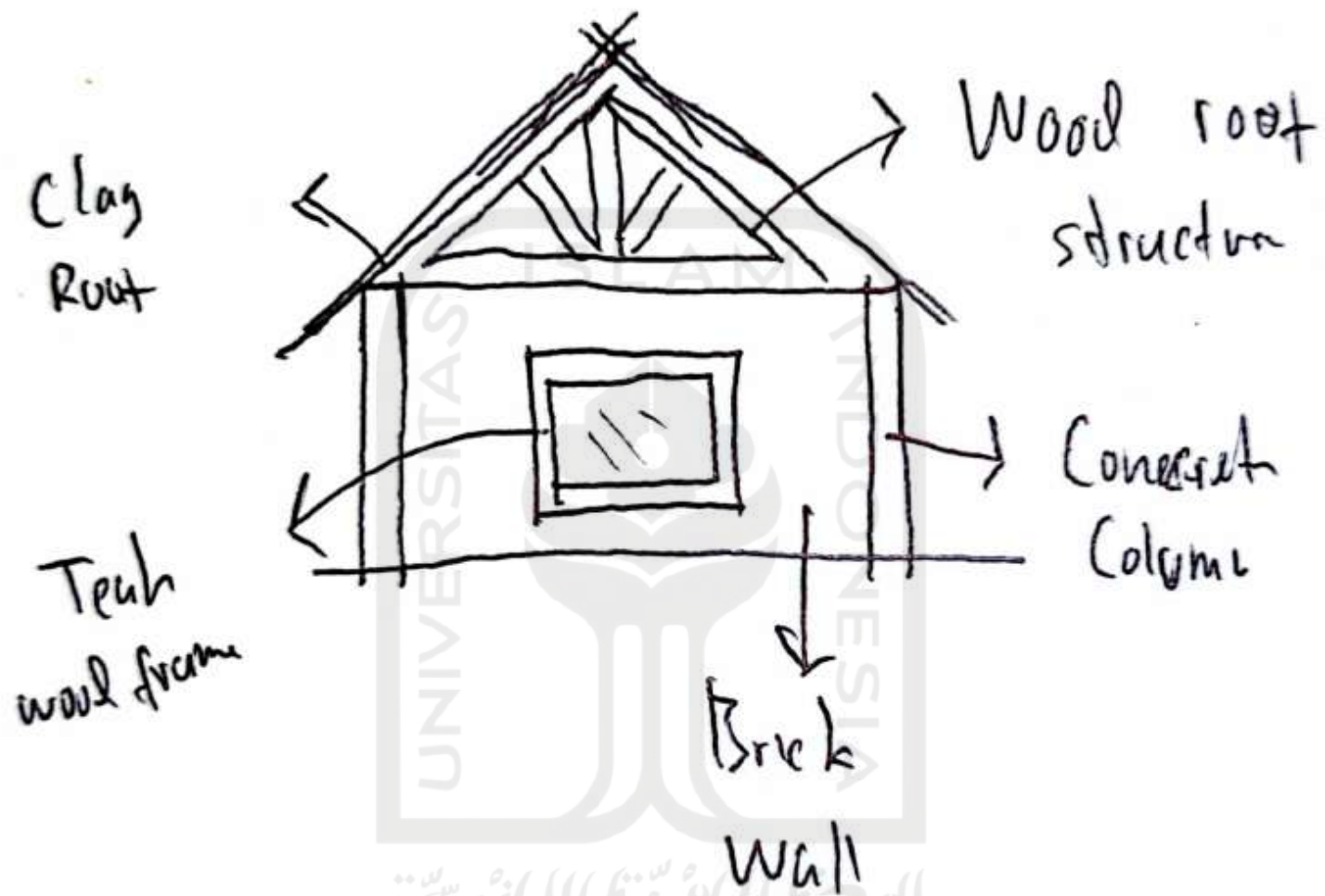


**Picture 54.** Structure  
Source: Author Analysis

Because the soil at the location is land with high contour differences, a retaining wall is needed to withstand the weight of the soil above it so that landslides do not occur. The type of foundation to be used is plate foot foundation. This foundation was chosen because it matches the type of soil on site. Special structures are made for buildings whose area exceeds the existing holding area, and is on contoured land



## Building Material



Picture 55. Building Material  
Source: Author Analysis

Materials in this building will use local materials. The purpose of using local materials is to give a traditional impression to visitors who will visit this resort later. Besides that, another factor from the use of local materials is the material's resistance to tropical climate weather.

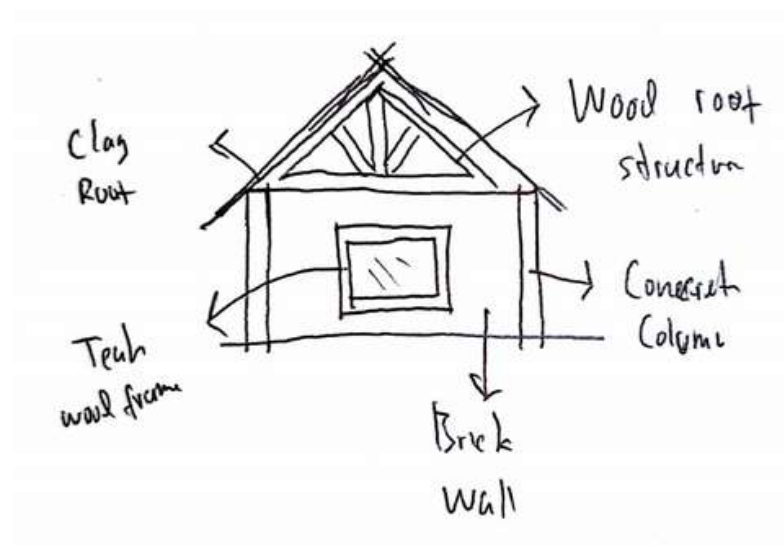
# DESIGN CONCEPT PARAMETER

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Based on Frampton's article (Ten Points on an Architecture of Regionalism: A Provisional Polemic, 2007) there are several points that can be used as a reference in determining the architectural characteristics of critical regionalism. Some of these points are:

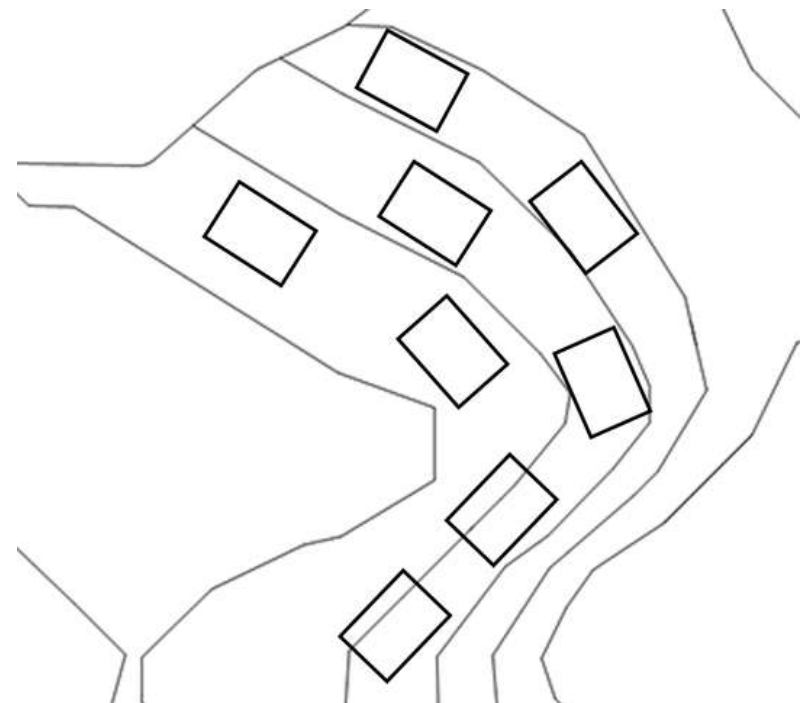
- The building has modern architectural qualities but still has a sense of place.
- The building considers and follows the topography of the site.
- Maximize the use of natural lighting.
- Maximize tactile and kinesthetic stimuli in addition to visual stimuli.
- Processing local elements for building considerations, not always in a cultural context, but also in the context of the experience felt when in a place, through touch/texture, and other senses.
- Utilize existing technology according to its era.

**The building has modern architectural qualities but still has a sense of place.**



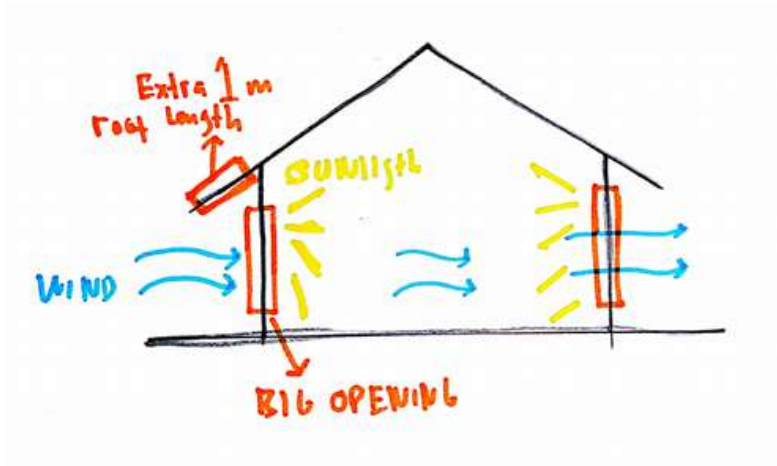
The using of local material

**The building considers and follows the topography of the site.**



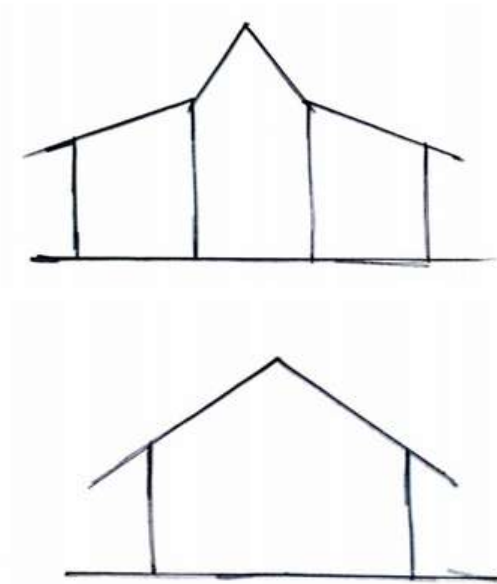
The building Placement following the shape of contour

### Maximize the use of natural lighting.



The using of Big Opening in building design, so the natural lighting and wind can enter to the bulding

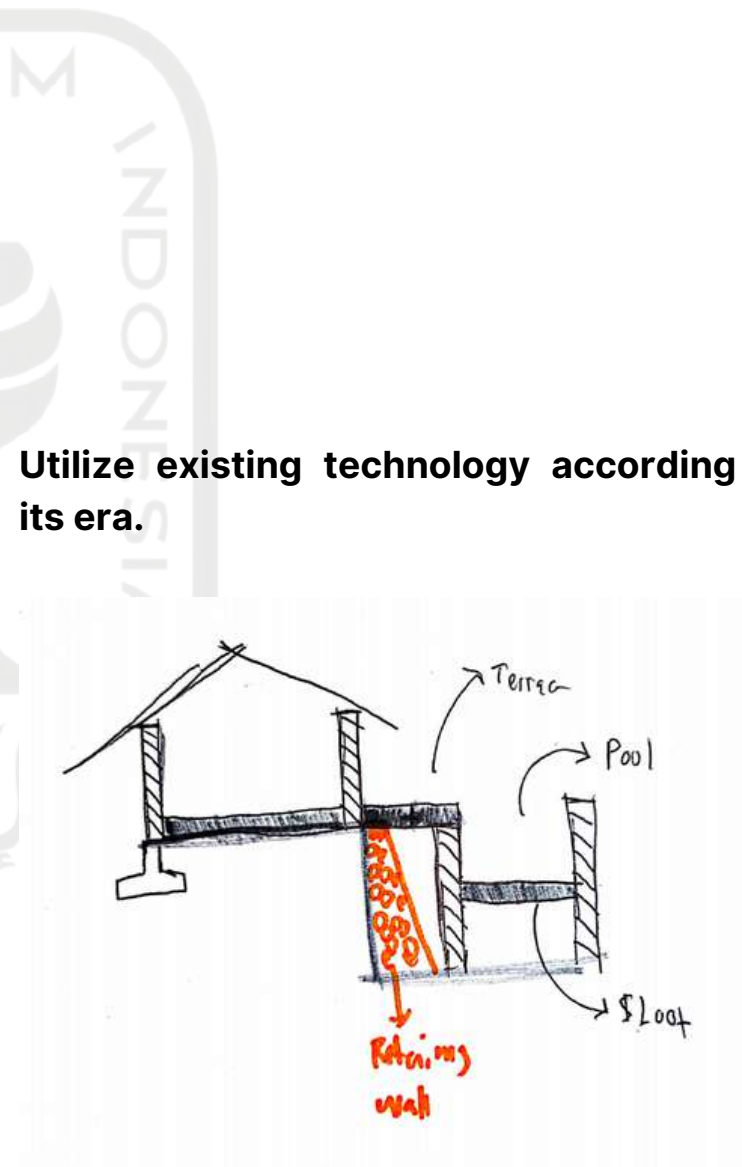
### Processing local elements for building considerations



using adaptation of Tradisional Joglo Roof

### Maximize tactile and kinesthetic stimuli in addition to visual stimuli.

In this parameter, the idea of achieving this parameter is Using materials with different textures to stimulate touch. Combine existing textures on site elements with building material textures to bring out the contrast



### Utilize existing technology according to its era.

Using sme kind of special structure to the building which is in direct contact with the contour



# CHAPTER 4

## DESIGN STRATEGY ANALYSIS

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Master Plan  
Section Plan  
Infrastructure  
Couple Room  
Family Room  
Deluxe Room  
Detail  
Perspective Render

# MASTER PLAN

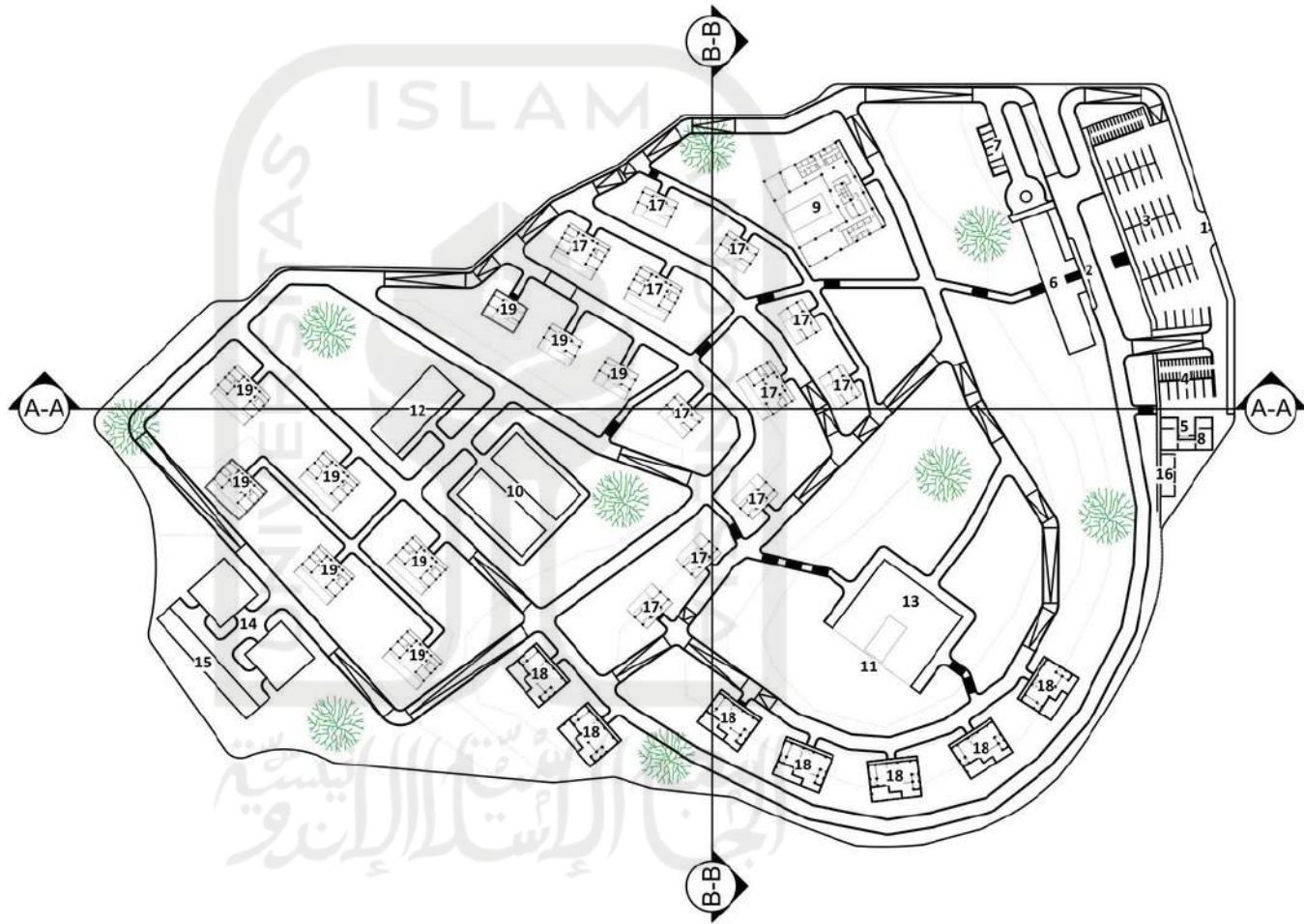
## Site Situation



# Site Plan

## LEGEND

1. Entrance
2. Drop Off Area
3. Customer Parking Lots
4. Staff Parking Lots
5. Loading Dock
6. Lobby & Receptionist, Tenant Stall
7. Golf Cart Parking
8. Office Room
9. Spa & Fitness Center
10. Resort Restaurant
11. Skyview
12. House Keeping
13. Ballroom
14. Cafe & Bar
15. Swimming Pool
16. Mechanical & Electrical Room
17. Standard Type
18. Deluxe Type
19. Suites Type



SITE PLAN  
1:1000





# SITE SECTION

---

## Site Section A-A

---



SITE SECTION A-A

---

## Site Section B-B

---



SITE SECTION B-B

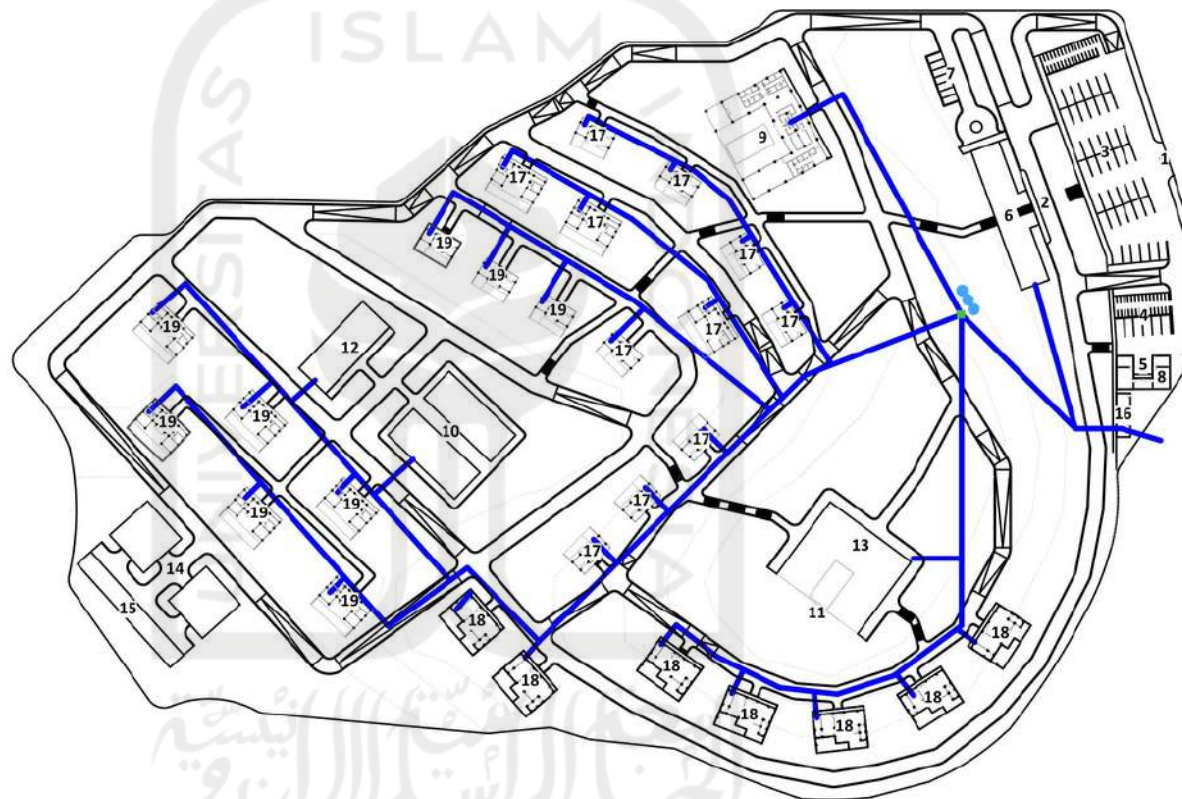
---

# INFRASTRUCTURE

## Clean Water System

### LEGEND

1. Entrance
2. Drop Off Area
3. Customer Parking Lots
4. Staff Parking Lots
5. Loading Dock
6. Lobby & Receptionist, Tenant Stall
7. Golf Cart Parking
8. Office Room
9. Spa & Fitness Center
10. Resort Restaurant
11. Skyview
12. House Keeping
13. Ballroom
14. Cafe & Bar
15. Swimming Pool
16. Mechanical & Electrical Room
17. Standard Type
18. Deluxe Type
19. Suites Type



 WATER PUMP

 CLEAN WATER DISTRIBUTION

 WATER TANK

CLEAN WATER

1:1000

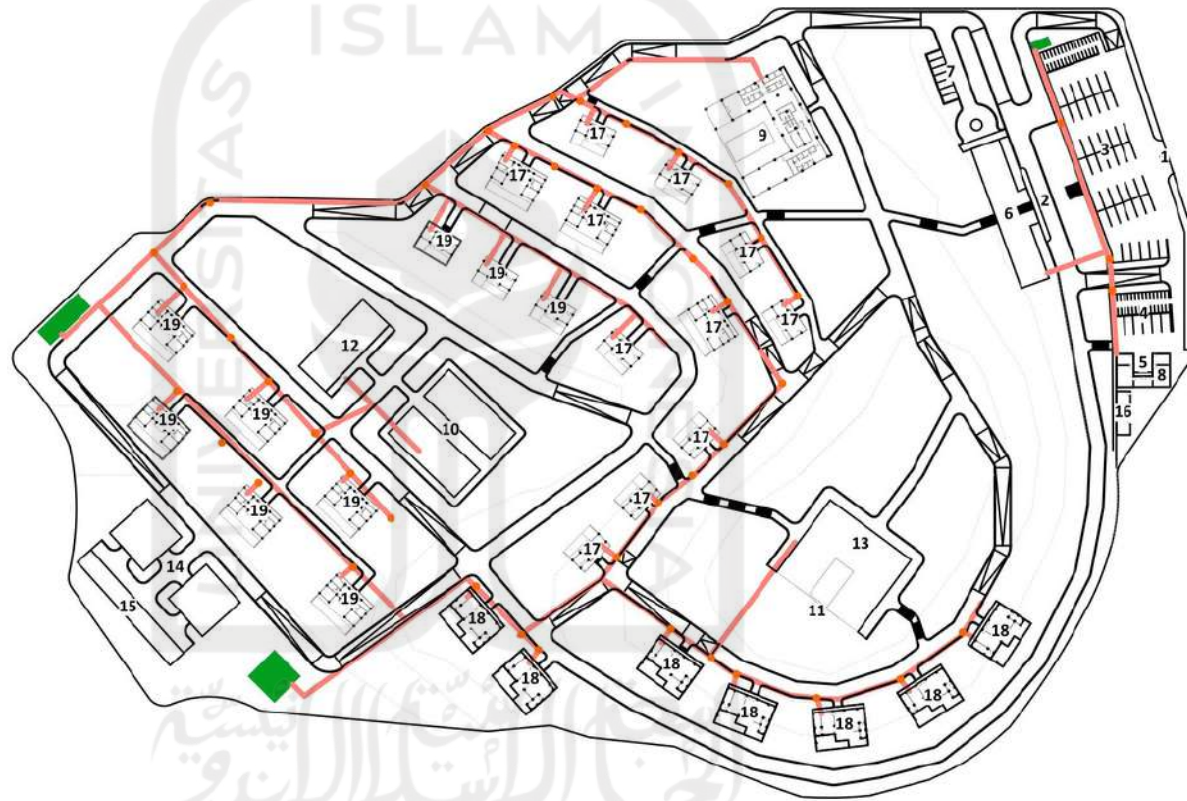







# Drainage System

## LEGEND

1. Entrance
2. Drop Off Area
3. Customer Parking Lots
4. Staff Parking Lots
5. Loading Dock
6. Lobby & Receptionist, Tenant Stall
7. Golf Cart Parking
8. Office Room
9. Spa & Fitness Center
10. Resort Restaurant
11. Skyview
12. House Keeping
13. Ballroom
14. Cafe & Bar
15. Swimming Pool
16. Mechanical & Electrical Room
17. Standard Type
18. Deluxe Type
19. Suites Type



-  SEPTIC TANK
-  DRAINAGE LINE
-  INFILTRATION WELL

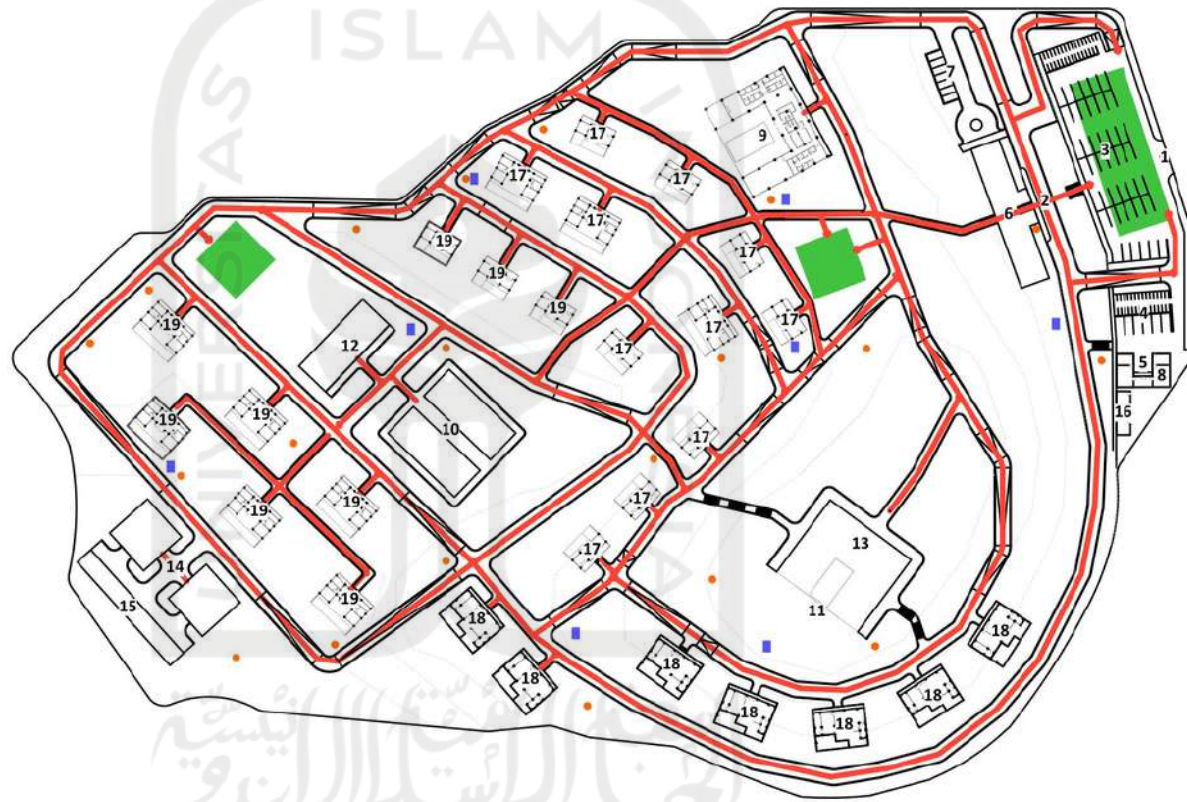
DRAINAGE SYSTEM  
1:1000



# Fire Safety System

## LEGEND

1. Entrance
2. Drop Off Area
3. Customer Parking Lots
4. Staff Parking Lots
5. Loading Dock
6. Lobby & Receptionist, Tenant Stall
7. Golf Cart Parking
8. Office Room
9. Spa & Fitness Center
10. Resort Restaurant
11. Skyview
12. House Keeping
13. Ballroom
14. Cafe & Bar
15. Swimming Pool
16. Mechanical & Electrical Room
17. Standard Type
18. Deluxe Type
19. Suites Type



-  ASSEMBLY POINT
-  EVACUATION ROAD
-  FIRE ALARM
-  HYDRANT

FIRE SAFETY SYSTEM

1:1000

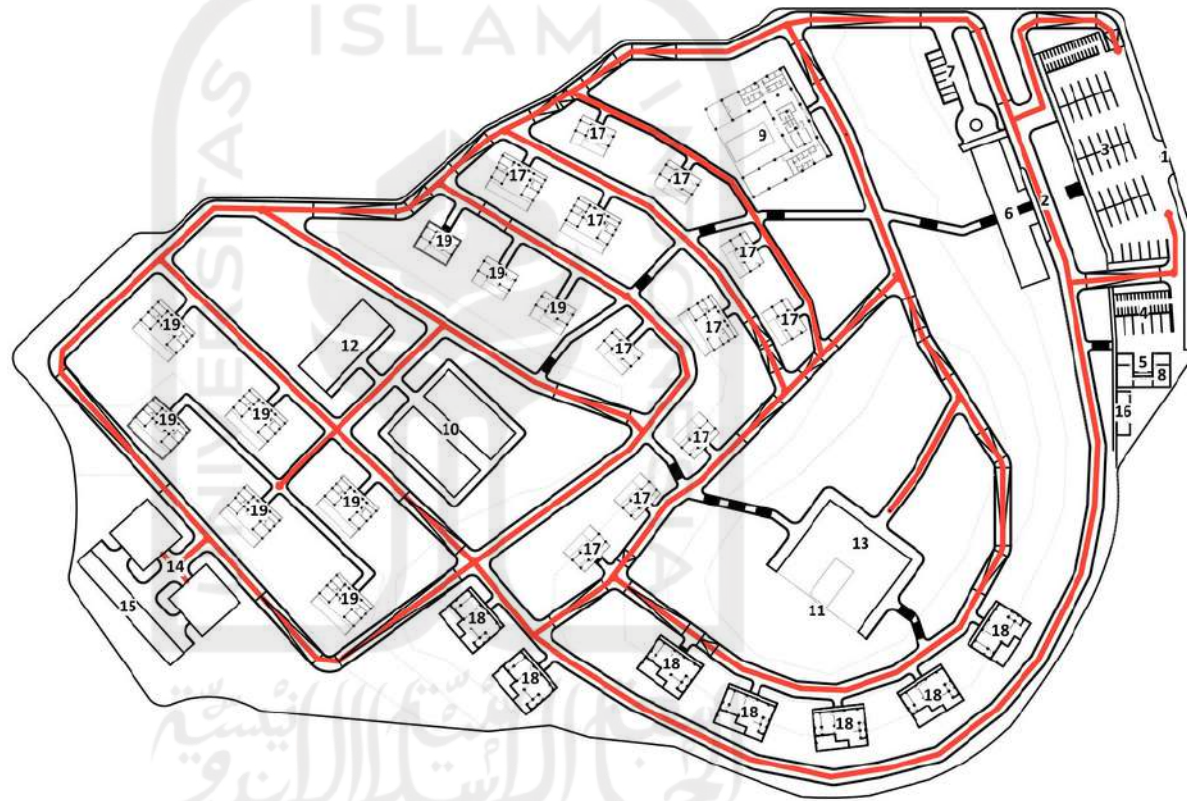




# Barrier Free Design

## LEGEND

1. Entrance
2. Drop Off Area
3. Customer Parking Lots
4. Staff Parking Lots
5. Loading Dock
6. Lobby & Receptionist, Tenant Stall
7. Golf Cart Parking
8. Office Room
9. Spa & Fitness Center
10. Resort Restaurant
11. Skyview
12. House Keeping
13. Ballroom
14. Cafe & Bar
15. Swimming Pool
16. Mechanical & Electrical Room
17. Standard Type
18. Deluxe Type
19. Suites Type



— DESABLE ACCESS

BARRIER FREE DESIGN

1:1000

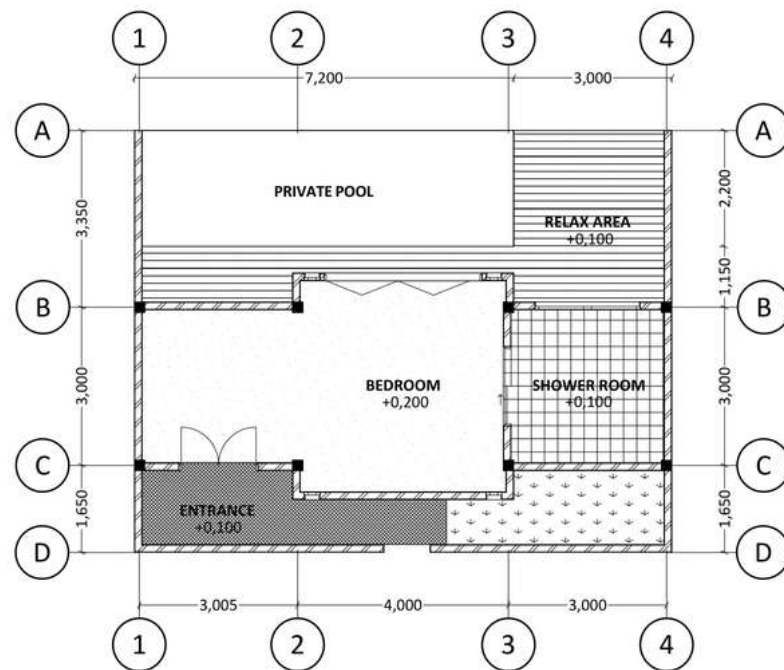




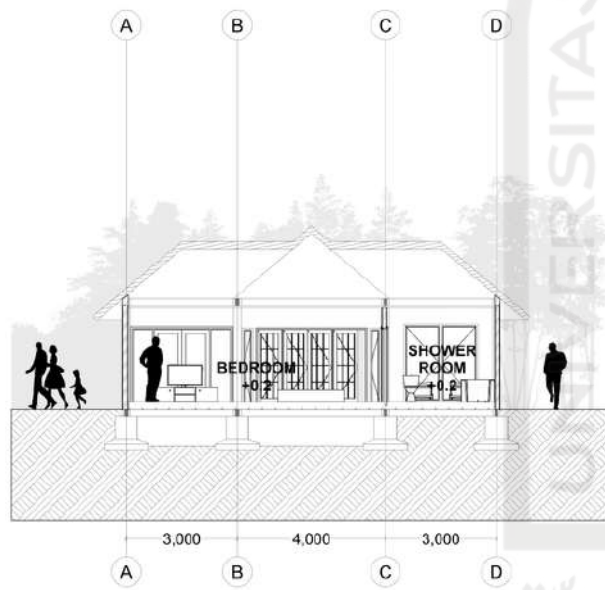
# COUPLE ROOM

---

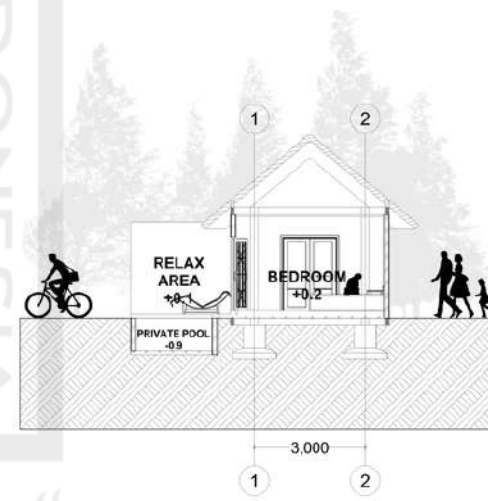
## Floor Plan



Couple Room A-A Section Plan



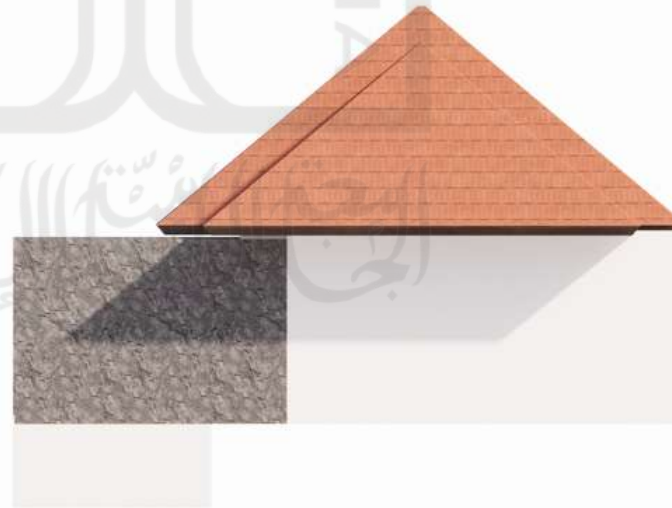
Couple Room B-B Section Plan



**Couple Room North Elevation**



**Couple Room West Elevation**



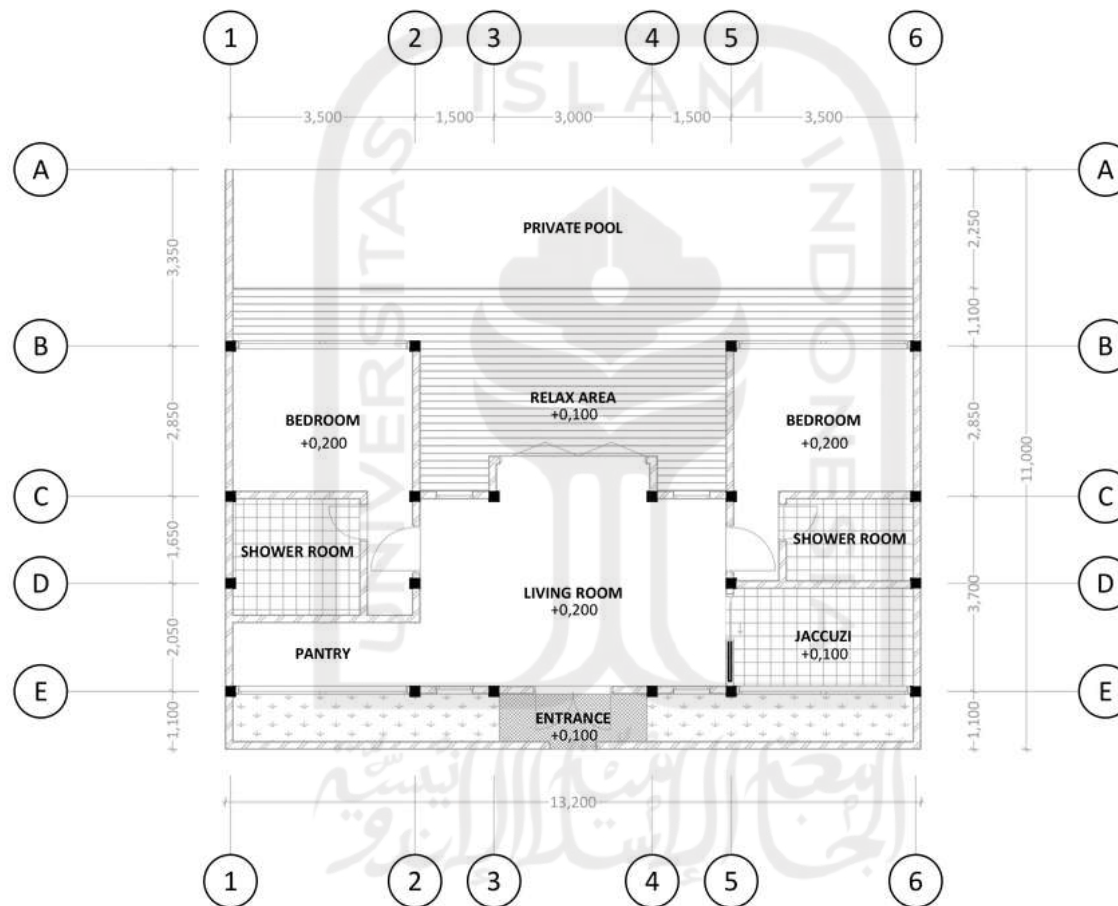


## Couple Room Orthographic

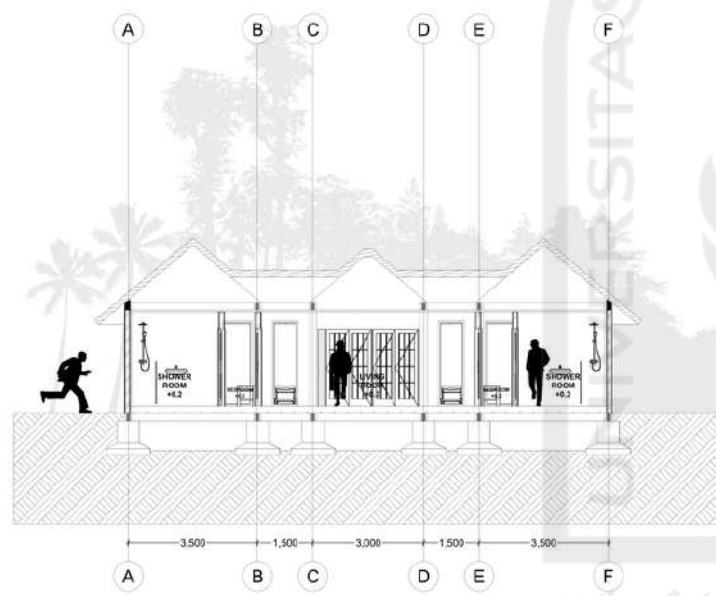


# FAMILY ROOM

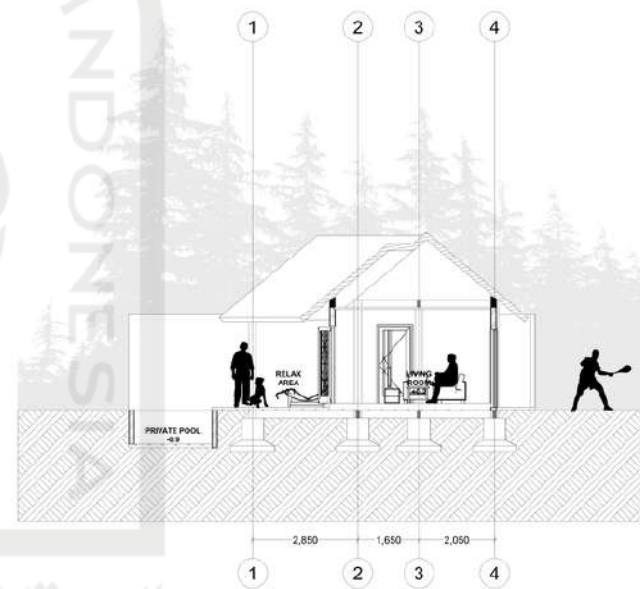
## Floor Plan



Family Room A-A Section Plan



Family Room B-B Section Plan



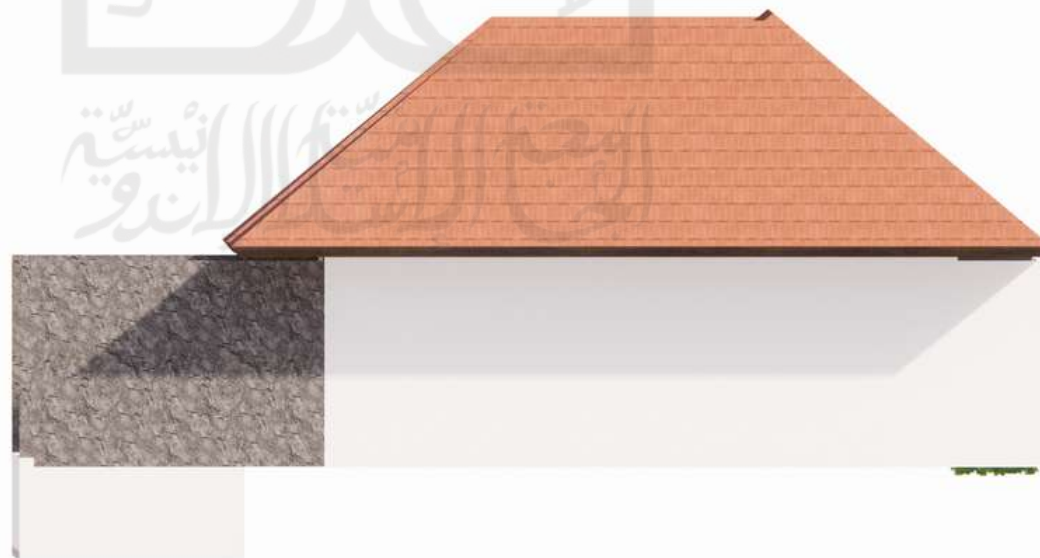
الجامعة الإسلامية  
الإندونيسية



**Family Room North Elevation**



**Family Room West Elevation**

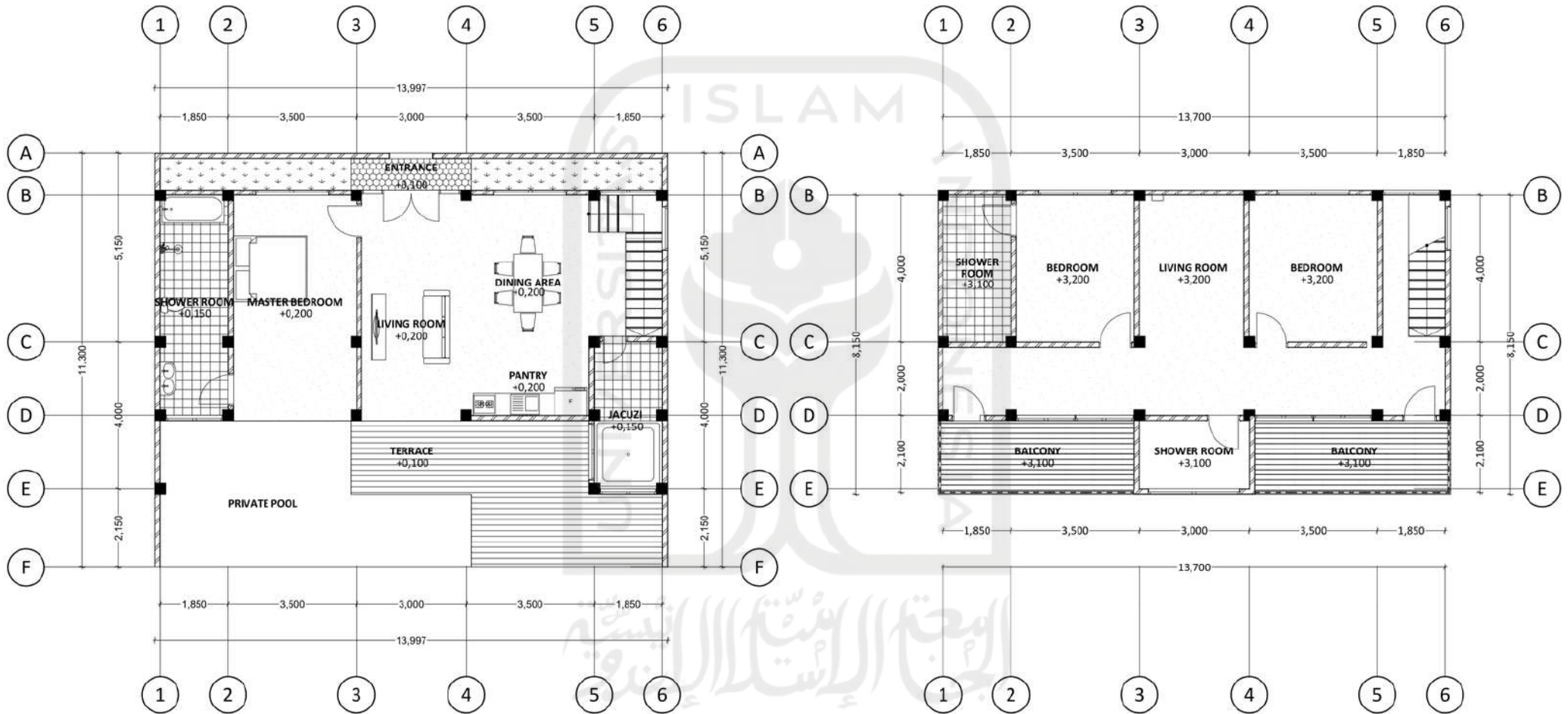


# Family Room Orthographic



# DELUXE ROOM

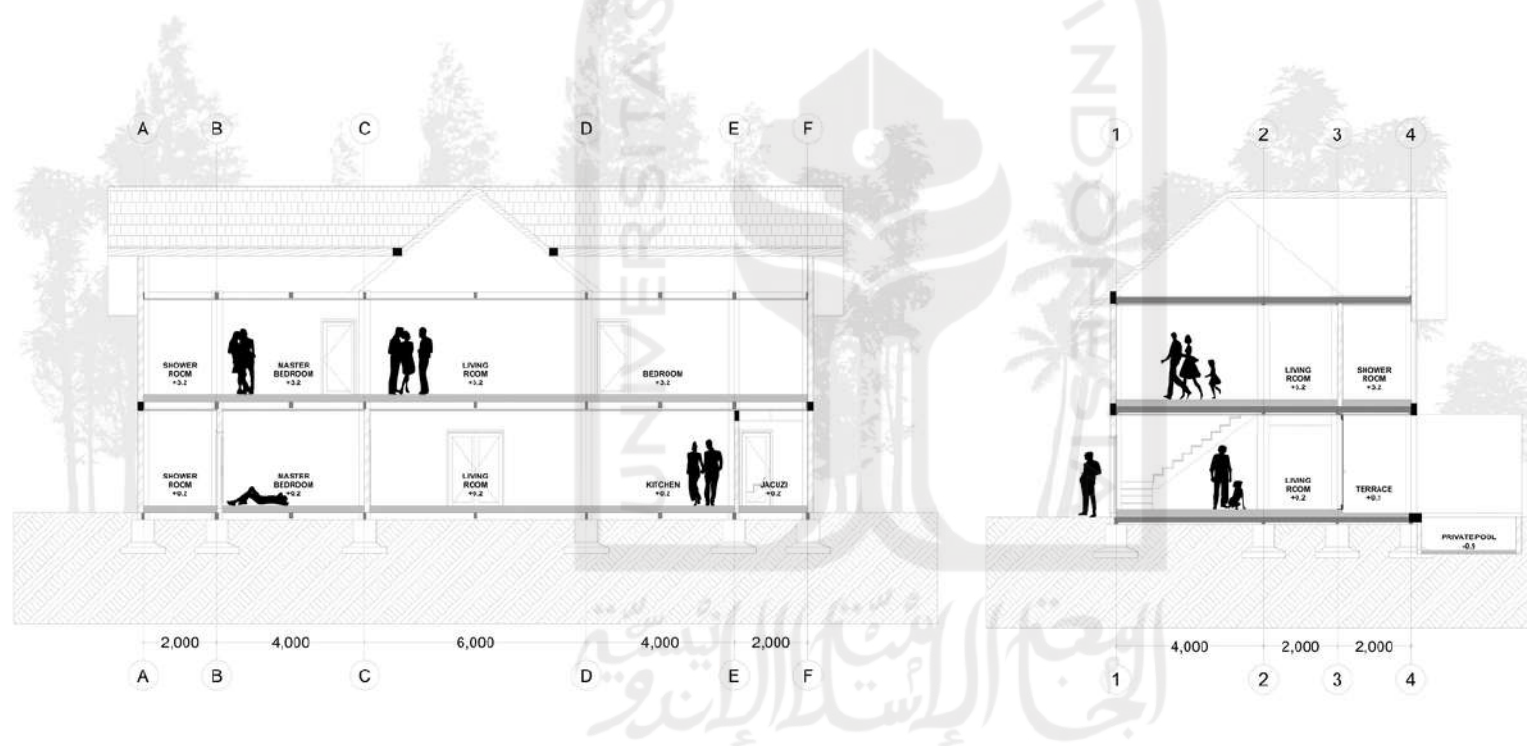
## Floor Plan





Deluxe Room A-A Section Plan

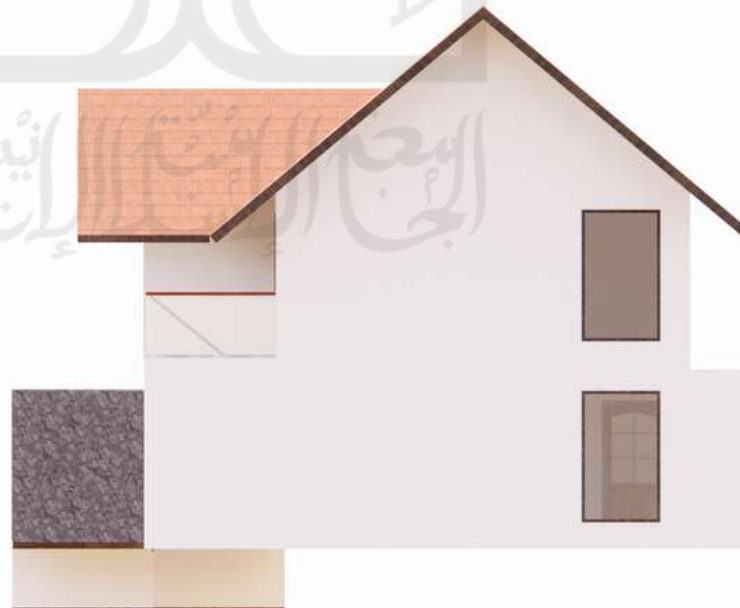
Deluxe Room B-B Section Plan



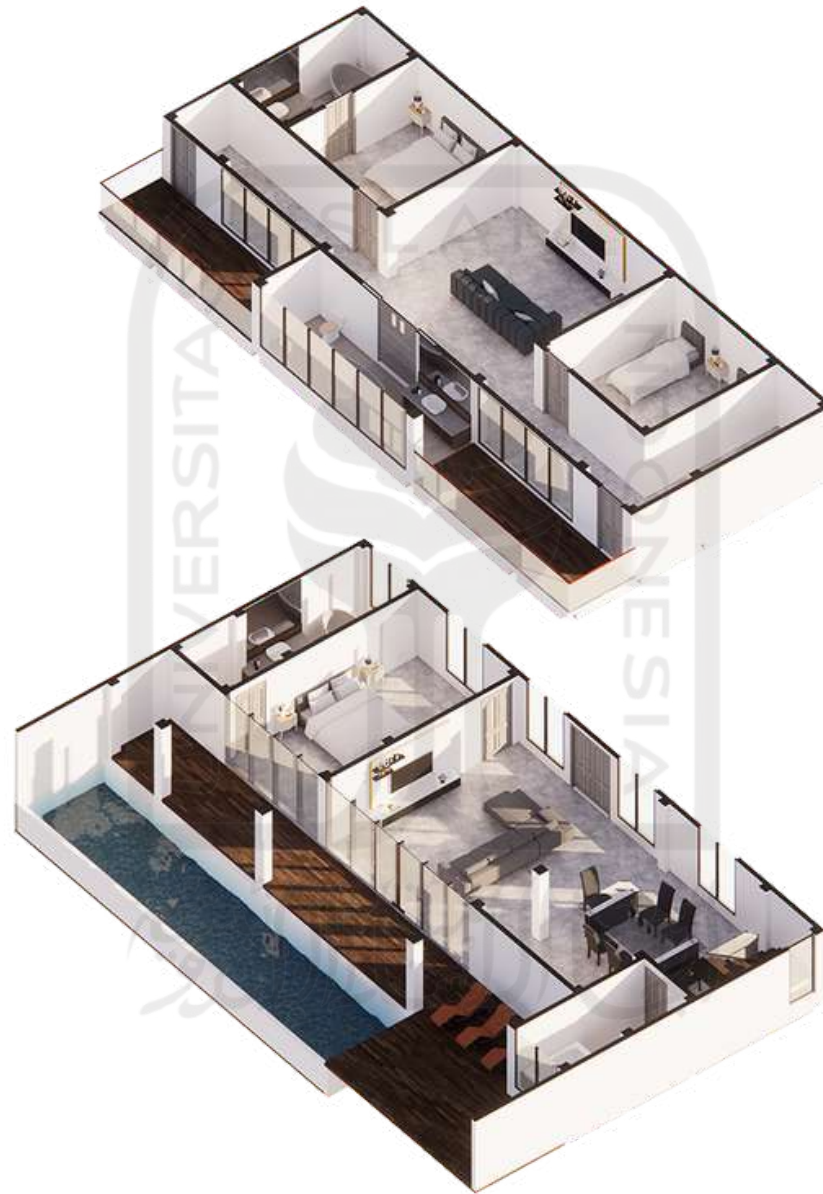
**Deluxe Room North Elevation**



**Deluxe Room West Elevation**



# Family Room Orthographic

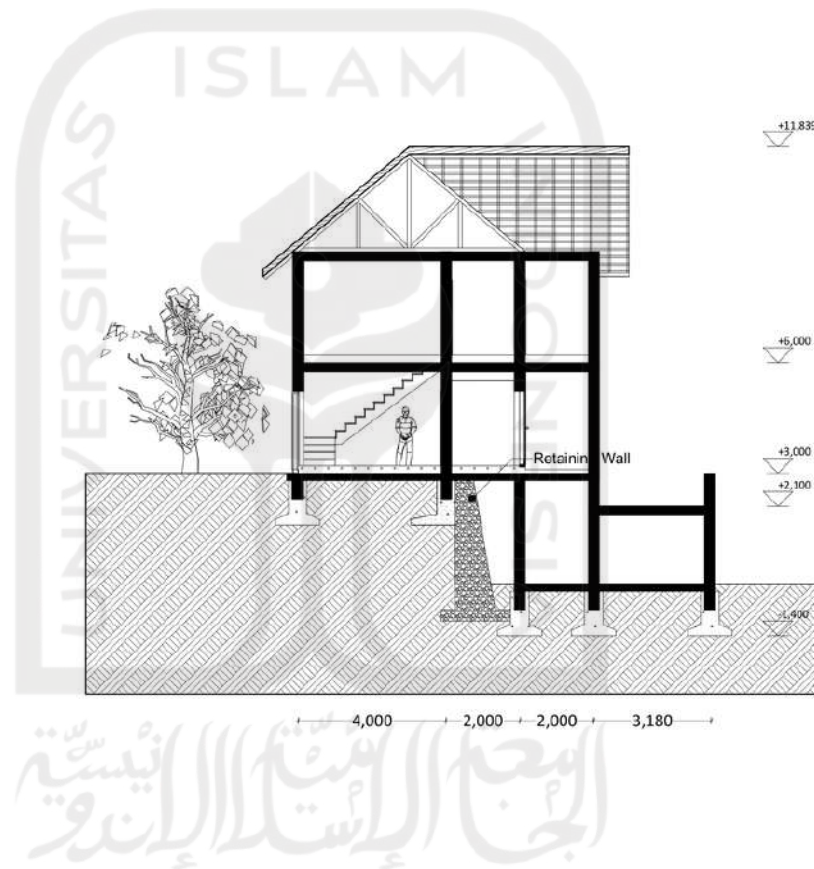




# DETAIL

## Partial Site Section

KEY PLAN

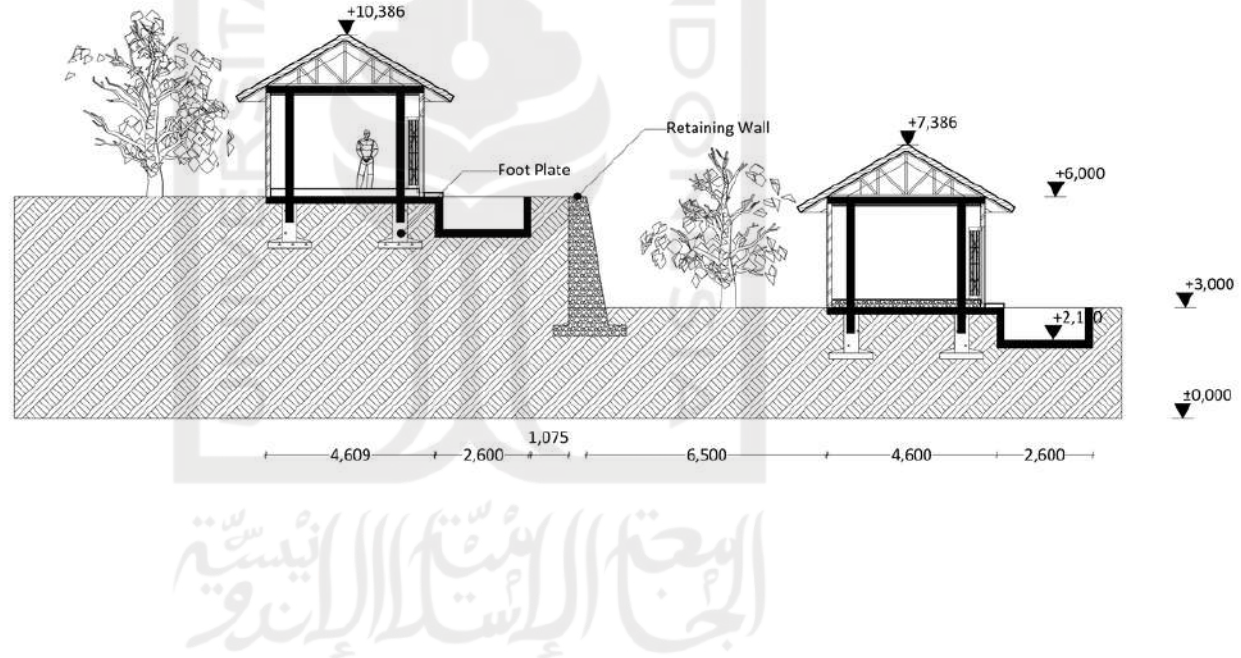


PARTIAL SITE SECTION

1:100

## Partial Site Section

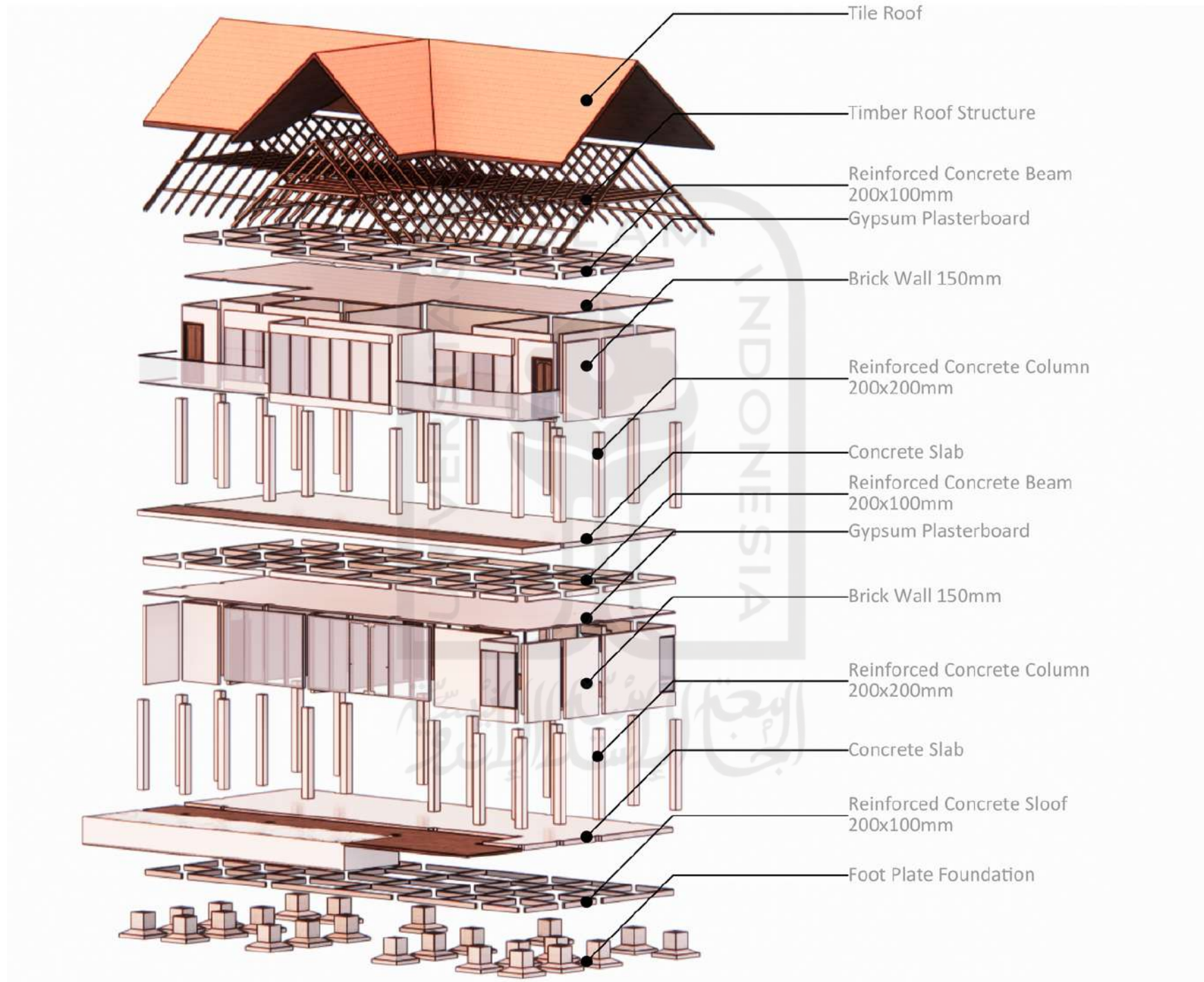
KEY PLAN



PARTIAL SITE SECTION

1:100

## Building Exploded Detail





## Building Envelope Detail

---

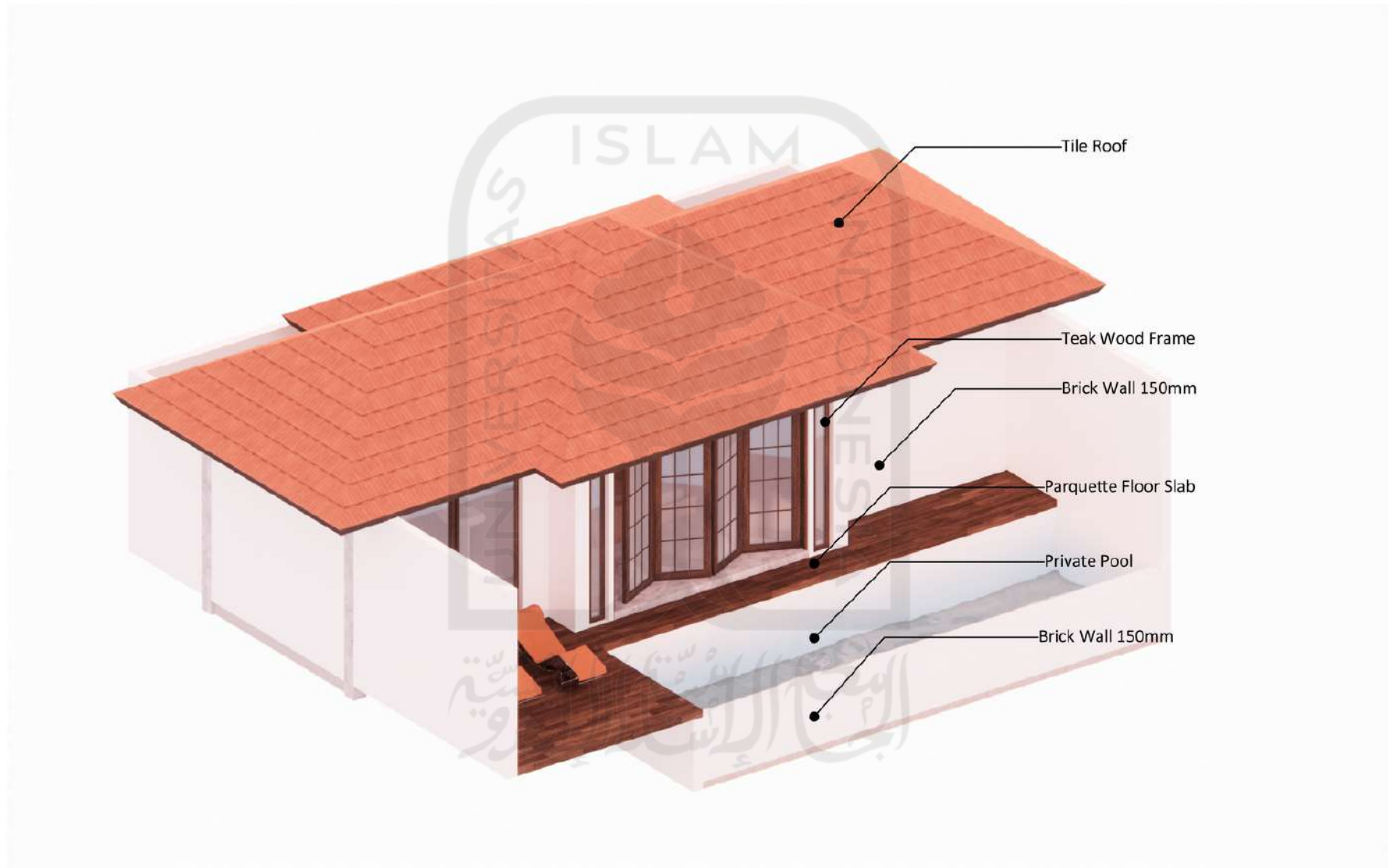


**BUILDING ENVELOPE DETAIL**

---

## Building Envelope Detail

---



BUILDING ENVELOPE

---



# PERSPECTIVE RENDER

---

## Site Perspective





## Site Perspective





## Site Perspective





## Site Perspective





## Spa & Fitness Building Perspective





## Lobby & Receptionist Building Perspective





## Deluxe Room Building Perspective





## Couple Room Building Perspective





## Family Room Building Perspective





## Living Room Perspective





## Bedroom Perspective



## Bathroom Perspective



## Dining Room & Pantry Perspective





## Lobby & Receptionist Interior Perspective



# SPA Interior Perspective





## Fitness & Gym Interior Perspective





## Sauna Interior Perspective





# CHAPTER 5

## DESIGN REFLECTION

---

Design Evaluation



**Previous Design**

Placement of buildings like this is also good for responding to the climate around it. With this configuration, the wind that blows will be split and will collect on the sidelines of the building. It is good for creating a cool atmosphere for buildings



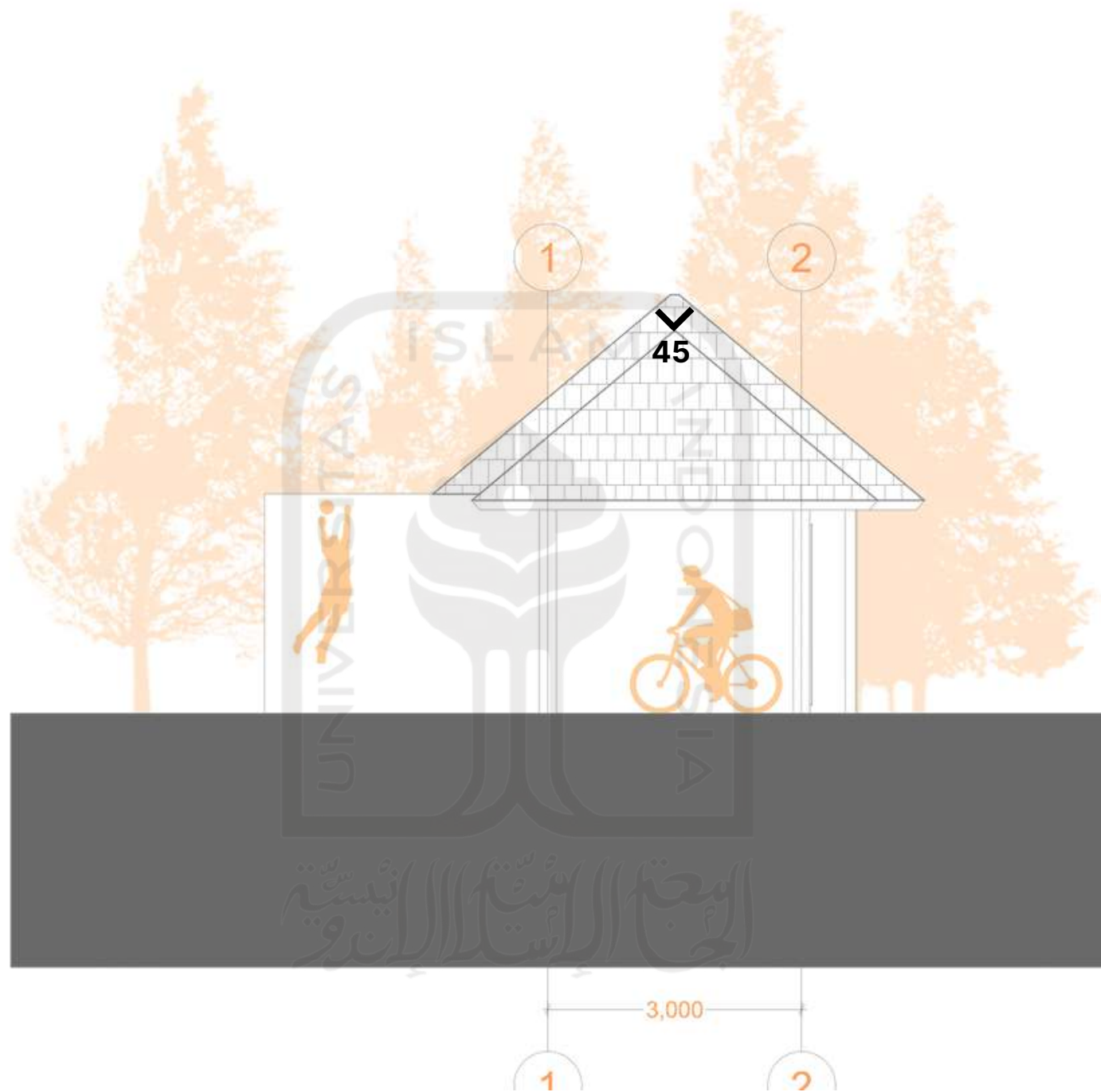
**Revised Design**

As can be seen in the picture beside, the most striking difference is in the number of existing buildings. In the previous design, there were 40 buildings on this site. However, in the revised design there is a reduction in buildings to only 25 cottage buildings. This is done to make the atmosphere in each cottage more private. In addition, the view outside the site will be seen more clearly because the view from the building is not blocked by other buildings





In this interior, the structure on the roof of the building uses an exposed wide span. Utilization of the Wide Span Structure in this building is useful for removing the column in the middle so that the lobby area can feel wider without any column disturbance. The exposed structure is also useful for adding aesthetics to the building



The roof on this design was changed from only 30 degrees to 45 degrees. This is done because it responds to rain and very strong winds at the site. Additional roof angles are also needed for ventilation. Hot air inside the building will move towards the top of the building.



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---



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ATTACHMENT

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# PLAGIARISM CHECK



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## SURAT KETERANGAN HASIL CEK PLAGIASI

Nomor: 1867127989/Perpus./10/Dir.Perpus/IV/2022

*Bismillaahirrahmaanirrahiim*

*Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.*

Dengan ini, menerangkan Bahwa:

Nama : Muhammad Faris Widakdo  
Nomor Mahasiswa : 18512170  
Pembimbing : Ir. Tony Kunto Wibisono, M.Sc.  
Fakultas / Prodi : Teknik Sipil dan Perencanaan/ Arsitektur  
Judul Karya Ilmiah : Designing a Resort on the Ngetun Beach with a Critical Regionalism Approach

Karya ilmiah yang bersangkutan di atas telah melalui proses cek plagiasi menggunakan **Turnitin** dengan hasil kemiripan (*similarity*) sebesar **8 (Delapan) %**.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

*Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.*

Yogyakarta, 7/6/2022

Direktur



Joko S. Prianto, SIP., M.Hum



# SOCIAL MEDIA PROMOTION FEEDS

**wadi.resort** Ngetun Beach, Gunungkidul

**WADI NGETUN**  
Beach Resort

Liked by nabilanzah and 4,568 others  
**wadi.resort** Those who haven't got lodging can check here, okay?

Located on the ngetun beach of Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta, Wadi Ngetun Recreational Resort offers a stay experience with comfortable facilities in the tranquility of a natural atmosphere.

Come on, check for more info at @wadi.resort See you at Wadi Resort, and experience the village life of Jogja.

View all 315 comment  
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**wadi.resort** Ngetun Beach, Gunungkidul

### Our Accomodation

	<b>Deluxe Room</b> 3 Bedroom, Living Room, Dining Room, IDR 5,000,000 Pantry, Jacuzzi and Private Pool
	<b>Suites Room</b> 2 Bedroom, Living Room, Dining Room, IDR 3,500,000 Pantry, Jacuzzi and Private Pool
	<b>Standard Room</b> 1 Bedroom, Living Room and Jacuzzi, IDR 1,500,000

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Located on the ngetun beach of Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta, Wadi Ngetun Recreational Resort offers a stay experience with comfortable facilities in the tranquility of a natural atmosphere.

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### FACILITY

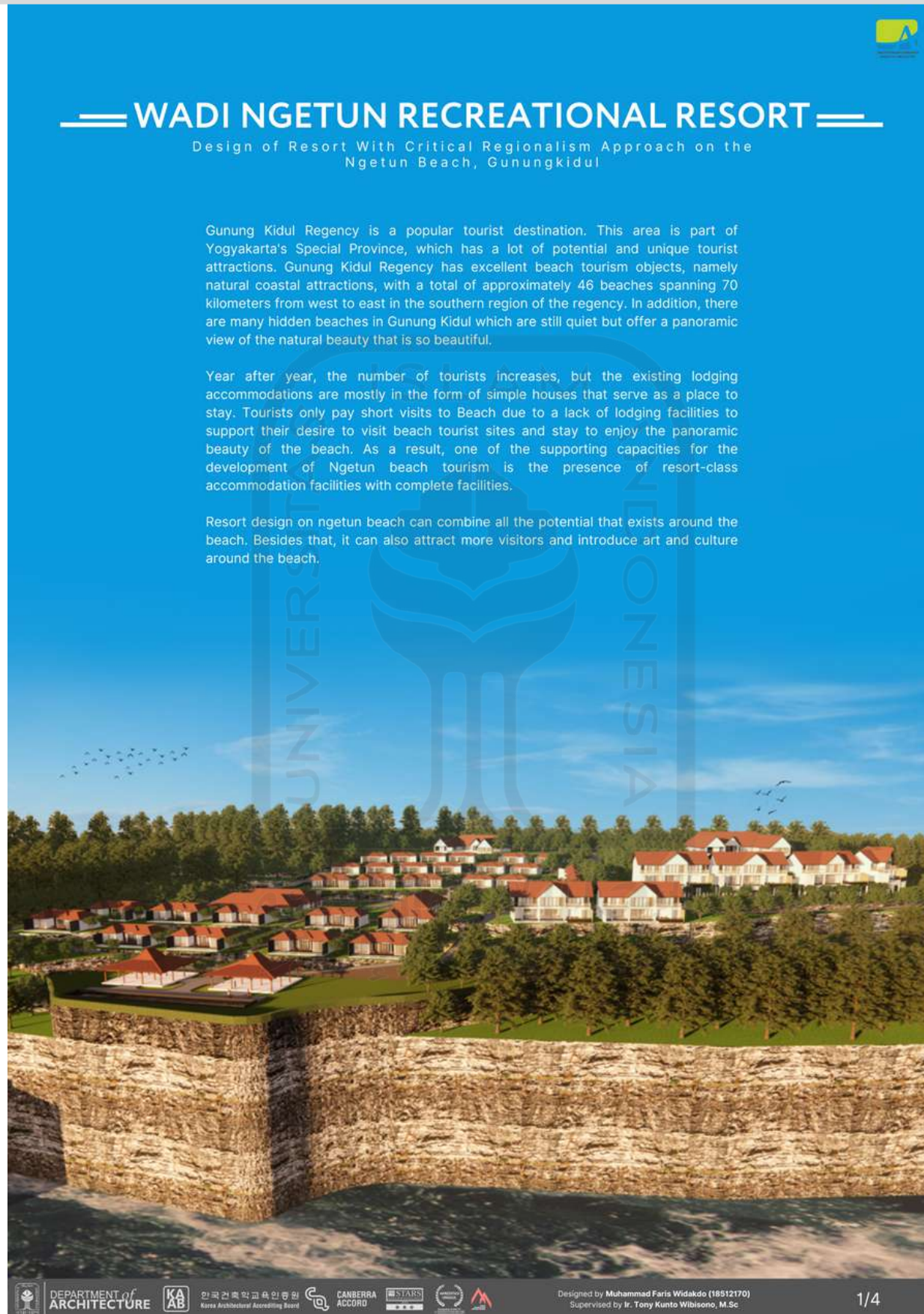
1. Private Pool
2. Spa & Sauna
3. Fitness & Gym
4. Include breakfast
5. View to the Sea


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**wadi.resort** Those who haven't got lodging can check here, okay?

Located on the ngetun beach of Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta, Wadi Ngetun Recreational Resort offers a stay experience with comfortable facilities in the tranquility of a natural atmosphere.

Come on, check for more info at @wadi.resort See you at Wadi Resort, and experience the village life of Jogja.

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## — WADI NGETUN RECREATIONAL RESORT —


Design of Resort With Critical Regionalism Approach on the  
Ngetun Beach, Gunungkidul

Gunung Kidul Regency is a popular tourist destination. This area is part of Yogyakarta's Special Province, which has a lot of potential and unique tourist attractions. Gunung Kidul Regency has excellent beach tourism objects, namely natural coastal attractions, with a total of approximately 46 beaches spanning 70 kilometers from west to east in the southern region of the regency. In addition, there are many hidden beaches in Gunung Kidul which are still quiet but offer a panoramic view of the natural beauty that is so beautiful.


Year after year, the number of tourists increases, but the existing lodging accommodations are mostly in the form of simple houses that serve as a place to stay. Tourists only pay short visits to Beach due to a lack of lodging facilities to support their desire to visit beach tourist sites and stay to enjoy the panoramic beauty of the beach. As a result, one of the supporting capacities for the development of Ngetun beach tourism is the presence of resort-class accommodation facilities with complete facilities.

Resort design on ngetun beach can combine all the potential that exists around the beach. Besides that, it can also attract more visitors and introduce art and culture around the beach.


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STARS







Designed by **Muhammad Faris Widakdo (18512170)**  
Supervised by **Ir. Tony Kunto Wibisono, M.Sc**

1/4



## LOCATION



Ngetun Beach is located in the village of Purwodadi in the Terpus district. The population of Purwodadi village is up to 6,655 people including 3,268 males and 3,397 females. Most of the inhabitants of this village work in the fields of animal husbandry, agriculture and fishing. Ngetun Beach is one of the lesser-known beach tourist destinations with few tourists visiting. Ngetun Beach is about 300 square meters wide. The view of the pristine green hills is the standout feature of this place.

Ngetun Beach is one of the hidden white sand beaches in Gunungkidul Regency. This beach is surrounded by two hills or cliffs on either side. It is in these hills that locals often catch lobsters. Around the beach, there are shady trees to both get shade and enjoy the view. When the sea begins to recede, this beach will be more and more ravishing with the appearance of small corals, algae and seaweed that were previously covered by waves.

## SITE SURROUNDING



## PROBLEM MAPPING

### BACKGROUND

#### Non-Architectural Issues

- Improving Tourism and Regional Economy
- To accommodate tourists who wish to visit Gunungkidul Beach, lodging facilities are required.

#### Architectural Issues

- Inadequate Existing Access
- Ngetun Beach is located in a beautiful and natural setting with a lot of potential for tourism.

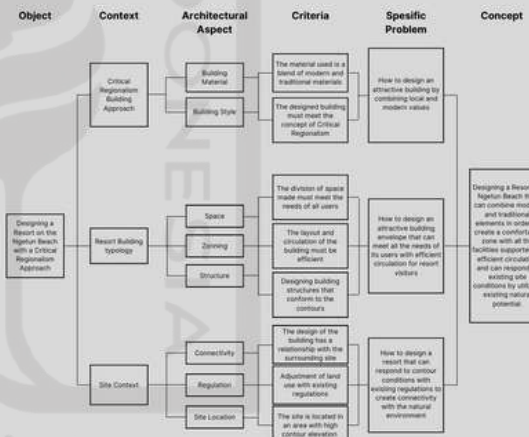
### GENERAL PROBLEM

How can a resort on Ngetun Beach be designed with a critical regionalism approach to improve the community's economy and attract more tourists?

### SPECIFIC PROBLEM

- How to Design a Resort with a Variety of Special Facilities?
- How to Design a Resort that Incorporates the Various Natural Resources Surrounding Ngetun Beach?
- How to Design a Resort that Can Adapt to the Climate Surrounding Ngetun Beach?
- How to Design a Resort with the Regionalism Approach in Ngetun Beach?

## DESIGN FRAMEWORK



## APPLICATION OF CRITICAL REGIONALISM

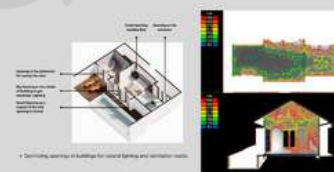
The building has modern architectural qualities but still has a sense of place.



The building considers and follows the topography of the site.



Maximize the use of natural lighting.



Maximize tactile and kinesthetic stimuli in addition to visual stimuli.



Processing local elements for building considerations



Utilize existing technology according to its era.



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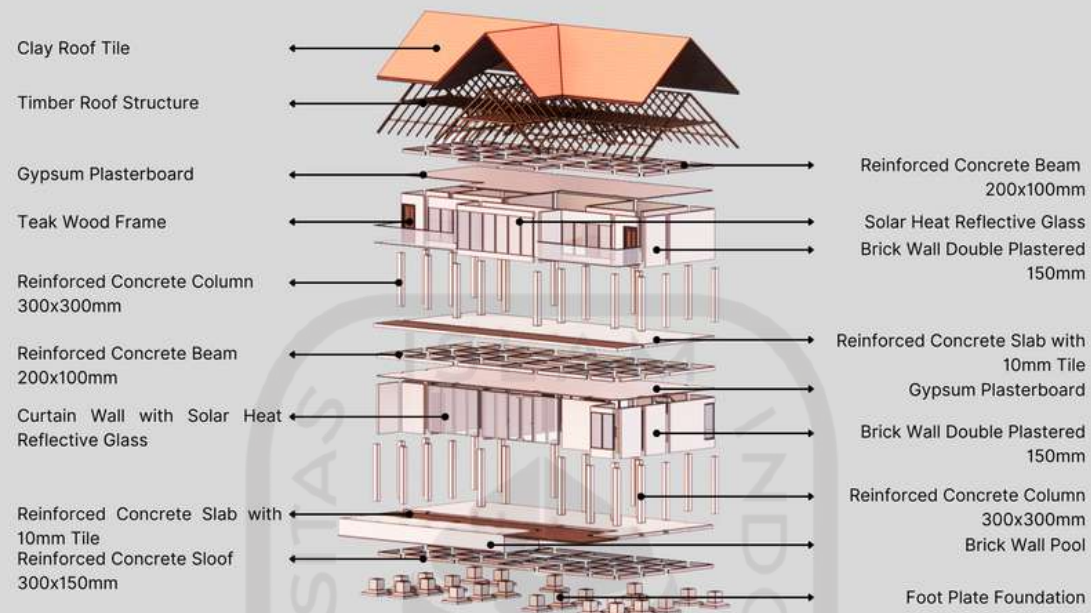
Designed by Muhammad Faris Widakdo (18512170)  
Supervised by Ir. Tony Kunto Wibisono, M.Sc

2/4





## EXPLODED



## SITE PLAN



### Legend

- |                                       |                             |                             |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Entrance                           | 8. Office & Administration  | 15. Swimming Pool           |
| 2. Drop Off Area                      | 9. Spa & Fitness Center     | 16. Mechanical & Electrical |
| 3. Customers Parking                  | 10. Resort Restaurant       | 17. Standard Type           |
| 4. Staff Parking                      | 11. Restaurant with Skyview | 18. Suites Type             |
| 5. Loading Dock                       | 12. House Keeping           | 19. Deluxe Type             |
| 6. Lobby, Receptionist & Tenant Stall | 13. Ballroom                |                             |
| 7. Golf Cart Parking                  | 14. Cafe & Bar              |                             |

## SITE SECTION



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### 3D ORTOGRAPHIC



**STANDARD TYPE**

1 Bedroom, Living Room and Private Pool



**SUITES TYPE**

2 Bedroom, Living Room, Pantry, Jacuzzi and Private Pool



**DELUXE TYPE**

3 Bedroom, Living Room, Dining Room, Pantry, Jacuzzi and Private Pool

### 3D EXTERIOR



### 3D INTERIOR



BACHELOR FINAL PROJECT  
2022-2023