

Final Architectural Design Studio
International Undergraduate Program
Department of Architecture
2024



Design of

“Inclusive Village”

By Optimizing Training Facilities as a Disability-Inclusive Innovation in Pucung Tourism Village, Kismantoro, Wonogiri.

Name: Amalia Putri Addienisahna | 20512005
Supervisor: Arif Budi Sholihah, S.T.,M.Sc.,Ph.D



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INTERNATIONAL UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM IN ARCHITECTURE

DESIGN OF
INCLUSIVE VILLAGE BY OPTIMIZING TRAINING FACILITIES
AS A DISABILITY INCLUSIVE INNOVATION IN PUCUNG
TOURISM VILLAGE, KISMANTORO, WONOGIRI.

PERANCANGAN
DESA INKLUSIF DENGAN OPTIMALISASI SARANA PELATIHAN
SEBAGAI INOVASI INKLUSIF DISABILITAS DI DESA WISATA
PUCUNG, KISMANTORO, WONOGIRI.



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Validation Sheet

Lembar Pengesahan

Final Architectural Design Studio entitled:

Studio Akhir Desain Arsitektur yang berjudul:

Design of Inclusive Village by Optimizing Training Facilities as a Disability Inclusive Innovation in Pucung Tourism Village, Kismantoro, Wonogiri.

Perancangan Desa Inklusif Dengan Optimalisasi Sarana Pelatihan Sebagai Inovasi Inklusif Disabilitas di Desa Wisata Pucung, Kismantoro, Wonogiri.

Student's Full Name

Nama Lengkap Mahasiswa

: Amalia Putri Addienisahna

Student's Identification Number

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

: 20512005

Has been evaluated and agreed on

Telah diuji dan disetujui pada

: Yogyakarta, August 19th 2024

Supervisor

Pembimbing


Arif Budi Sholihah,
S.T., M.Sc., Ph.D

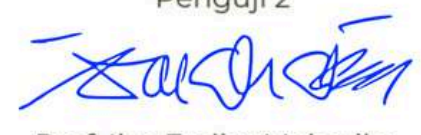
1st Examiner

Penguji 1


Putu Ayu Pramanasari A.,
Dr.-Ing, S.T., M.A.

2nd Examiner

Penguji 2


Prof. Ilya Fadjar Maharika,
Dr.-Ing., Ar., Ir., MA., IAI.

Acknowledged by

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SUPERVISOR'S NOTES

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Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Full Name

Amalia Putri Addienisahna

:

Nama Lengkap

Students Identification Number

20512005

:

Nomor Mahasiswa

Department

Bachelor of Architecture

:

Program Studi

Design Title

Design of Inclusive Village by Optimizing Training Facilities as a Disability Inclusive Innovation in Pucung Tourism Village, Kismantoro, Wonogiri.

:

Judul Perancangan

Perancangan Desa Inklusif Dengan Optimalisasi Sarana Pelatihan Sebagai Inovasi Inklusif Disabilitas di Desa Wisata Pucung, Kismantoro, Wonogiri.

I declare that all parts of this work are my own work except the work mentioned in the reference and there is no assistance from other parties in whole or in part in the process of making it. I also declare that there is no conflict of intellectual property rights over this work and submit it to the Department of Architecture, Universitas Islam Indonesia to be used for educational and publication purposes.

Yogyakarta, August 19th 2024



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Kata Pengantar

First and foremost, I would like praise **Allah**, the Almighty, the Merciful, and the Compassionate, for the blessings He has given me throughout my studies and in the completion of this final project.

Thank you to my supervisor, Arif Budi Sholihah, S.T., M.Sc., Ph.D for your patience, guidance, and support. I have benefited greatly from your extensive knowledge and careful insight. I am very grateful to you for accepting me as a student and trusting me throughout the months.

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I could not have completed this final project without all of you. Thankyou for believing in me.



Figure 1.0 Potential of Pucung Village
(sources : <https://jatengprov.go.id/beritadaerah/batik-ciprat-karya-barokah-wonogiri-berdayakan-difabel-agar-mandiri/>)
(edited : author)

Abstract

Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) Bintang Puspayoga admitted that she was surprised by the high number of people with disabilities in Wonogiri Regency, which reached 10,000 people with various disability classifications. Kismantoro District is the area with the largest number of people with disabilities in Wonogiri Regency, which is around 295 people with disabilities. Of that number, 60 people with disabilities are in Pucung Tourism Village with the largest classification being deaf and mute. Geographically, Pucung Village is located on the border of Central Java and East Java, namely the Wonogiri - Pacitan Route. This village is a tourist village located at the southernmost tip of Wonogiri Regency with the highest elevation.

Currently, tourist villages play an important role in tourism in Wonogiri Regency. The Wonogiri Regency Government has formulated six directions for regional development in 2025, one of which is the development of inclusive tourist villages in Pucung Village which empowers the community in coaching. Being a tourist village that is rich in nature is not enough to accommodate all user needs without exception. Pucung Village is not only inhabited by adults and men, but also children, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities with all their limitations. This is in line with the high number of people with disabilities in Pucung Village, making it a serious problem that needs to be addressed. In this context, people with disabilities often give rise to negative stigmas and stereotypes that can ultimately strengthen discriminatory attitudes in society. They also often experience rejection and social stigmatization that hinders their ability to interact socially.

The lack of accessibility for people with disabilities to Pucung Village as a tourist village is one of the interesting problems from an architectural perspective. In addition to the lack of access, the access route for the entire user community is also unclear. Therefore, a real solution is needed to overcome this problem. Inclusive architecture was chosen as an approach that upholds the same rights for every individual to enjoy an area. By implementing inclusive architecture in Pucung Village as a tourist village, it is hoped that the accessibility of this area for the entire community can be accommodated and facilitated.

An inclusive village does not mean a village that is only intended for people with disabilities, but rather a village that provides friendly services for everyone, including providing training facilities to increase productivity. Batik Ciprat is a real example of a product produced by people with disabilities after decades of not getting the right program. The hope for the future is that Batik Ciprat will not only be an activity for people with disabilities, but also other inclusive activities involving disabilities. With inclusive facilities in tourist villages, people with disabilities can remain empowered in society, so that they can achieve equality with non-disabled people.

Keywords: Inclusive, Village, Disability. Training, Tourism

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Project Title

Design of Inclusive Village By Optimizing Training Facilities as a Disability Inclusive Innovation in Pucung Tourism Village, Kismantoro, Wonogiri.

a. Inclusive Village

according to (Ghufran H, 2023), an inclusive village is a village that is built by involving the participation of all village residents, by affirming poor, marginal, minority and vulnerable groups. Among these groups, there are groups that hold two or more statuses, including disabled/disabled, transgender, female heads of families, and minority groups (religious minorities, ethnic minorities).

b. Training Facilities

a training facility is a place that accommodates and facilitates all activities related to the process of becoming better than before by learning something until you become expert, clever and capable in the field you are studying.

b. Disability - Inclusive

different with disability friendly, **disability-inclusive** goes beyond mere adjustments. It implies an ingrained culture of acceptance, where individuals with disabilities are not just accommodated but are actively involved, their input sought, and their experiences valued. An inclusive environment does not merely react to the needs; it anticipates and integrates them into the very fabric of its operations.

Background

Pucung as a Tourism Village in Wonogiri Regency

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See Through Disability and its Empowerment in Wonogiri.

Wonogiri with 10,000 Number of Disabilities

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Inclusive Village as Wonogiri Government Future Plan in 2025

01

What Do They Say?

“Saya orang kecil tidak tahu apa-apa, tapi di pelatihan inklusif ini suara saya didengarkan. Semoga program inklusif ini tidak berhenti di sini”. Pak Gino, one of the disabled who has one disabled child and 3 disabled siblings, admitted that he felt very grateful.

“Program ini penting karena bisa menjangkau kelompok-kelompok yang belum sepenuhnya terjangkau. Saya yakin Desa Inklusif akan membawa kebaikan bagi semua warga.”

“Ia disabilitas wicara (bisu), dua kakaknya disabilitas grahita. Ia tulang punggung keluarga. Ia ikut membatik bersama kelompok difabel desa ini”. Said Pak Yoyok, one of the village officials, the founder of disability empowerment in Pucung Village.

Pak Yoyok really hopes that this Inclusive Village program will become a way for other vulnerable residents to get better rights and services.



Figure 1.1 Village Officers & Narasumber of Disabilities
(sources : <https://jatengprov.go.id/beritadiera/batik-ciprat-karya-barokah-wonogiri-berdayakan-difabel-agar-mandiri/>)
(edited : author)

Reaching the “Unreachable”



existing pattern



create zoning based on
topography



create linkage pathway
based on zoning

Inclusive villages are expected to be able to **view differences and diversity positively** and **always encourage active participation** for the **entire community**. Inclusion villages also **provide friendly services** for people with disabilities, this **does not mean** that inclusion villages are specifically made for people with disabilities.



Pucung as a Tourism Village in Wonogiri Regency

“Menjadi sebuah Desa Wisata bukanlah tujuan akhir, ini hanyalah salah satu jalan kami untuk mengangkat segala potensi sumber daya alam, kebudayaan, kesenian, adat tradisi, maupun produk lokal Desa Pucung itu sendiri”, Kateno, 2022.

Pucung Village, Kismantoro Subdistrict, Wonogiri, has declared itself a tourism village starting in 2022. The Pucung Village Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) is the main manager of Pucung Tourism Village. The Pucung Educational Tourism Village was built with the aim of optimizing the potential for educational, natural, cultural and creative economic tourism.

This optimization means to build tourist objects spread across Pucung Village, then they will be integrated into one tourist destination, namely "Pucung Educational Tourism Village" However, this village also has many stories, one of which is about the myths and stigma of being a village with disabilities. There are at least 49 recorded disabilities with a variety of different disabilities, including intellectual disabilities (grahita), mental disabilities, hearing and speech disabilities (mute, deaf), and physical disabilities.

They gave examples of educational tourism in Pucung Village, including **Batik Ciprat, Omah Sabun, Dasawisma assisted by KB Village, Cokek Puri Laras Art Group, and Dolanan Village managed by Karang Taruna.**



Figure 1.2 Pucung Village Tourism
(sources : Dokumentas Duta Wisata Wonogiri 2023)

**Wonogiri's Tourism Village, Pucung Offers
3 Tour Packages**

Kismantoro, Wonogiri, Central Java

In 2022, Pucung Village will officially become a tourist village that has been inaugurated by the district which offers the attractions of **batik ciprat and ginger syrup** itself. The goals is that batik Ciprat and ginger syrup can be generally known and also provide a new nuance to the batik and cultural treasures on the national stage as a community empowerment and **disability-friendly tourist area**.

The role of empowerment centers with nature and traditional approaches that are adapted to user needs is expected to be able to support the development of people with disabilities. The design of an empowerment center using this approach is realized through the provision of creative and innovative facilities in the form of **workshop or craft training** in nature to support the development of motor skills for people with disabilities as well as provision for improving economic levels.



**Another Pucung Villages
Potential and Communities**
Pucung Ginger Syrup

Local Product from KWT (Kelompok
Wanita Tani))



**Sabun Cuci & Body
Soap**

Local Product from KWT
(Kelompok Wanita Tani)



**Wisata Kampung
Dolanan**

Kelompok Sadar Wisata
(Pokdarwis)

**Nature and
Education Tourism
Village.**

Figure 1.3 Pucung Village Tourism
(sources : Dokumentas Duta Wisata Wonogiri 2023)

Watu Adeg Peak in Pucung Village, Kismantoro District has now become a new tourist attraction in the eastern region of Wonogiri Regency. This tourist attraction offers a beautiful natural panorama especially for **sunrise** of the border area between Central Java and East Java Provinces. From Puncak Watu Adeg, visitors can see a natural panorama with a backdrop of Mount Lawu and the eastern region of Wonogiri.



Figure 1.4 Pucung Village Tourism
(sources : Author Site Survey Documentation)

Watu Adeg in Pucung Village, Kismantoro, Wonogiri

Another Pucung Villages Potential and Communities

Presents a Charming Panorama of the Border Hills

Kelompok Sadar
Wisata (Pokdarwis)

In Pucung Village itself you can find many Etawa goats, one of which is **Laskar Etawa Farm**. Laskar Etawa Farm is one of the suppliers to the goat milk processing factory in Wonogiri. Not only does it make deposits to factories, but it also has loyal individual customers and also sends fresh goat's milk outside the city and even to other provinces such as Pacitan, East Java because its location is right on the provincial border.



Figure 1.5 Komunitas Kambing Etawa
(sources : Author Site Survey Documentation)

Another Pucung Villages Potential and Communities

Potential for Local Production of Etawa Goat Milk

**Susu Kambing Etawa
Kismantoro Wonogiri**
Laskar Etawa Farm

*Kampung Dolanan,
Karawitan & Cokek*



Figure 1.6 Kampung Dolanan
(sources : Dokumentasi Duta Wisata Wonogiri 2023)

Pucung Village, Kismantoro District, Wonogiri Regency has a number of potentials. One of them is educational tourism by combining traditional games with making soap and herbal medicine. There, there is potential for educational tourism that is suitable as an outing class vehicle. Dolanan Village is one of the educational areas offered to tourists.

Karawitan and artists are also an ongoing culture in Pucung Villages. Pucung art has existed since ancient times until now. The character of Dusun Pucung is the soul of its arts, namely the art of karawitan and cokek.

Potential of Local Traditions of Tourism Village of Pucung

The sensation of playing oldgames and Karawitan
in Pucung Village



There are various kinds of handicraft products (souvenir) in Pucung Tourism Village, from key chains to wooden carvings. All products are original from Pucung Village and made by village craftsmen and artists, prices vary from 5 thousand to 2 million rupiah.

One of the interesting things is wooden crafts in the form of carvings of Gunungan wayang and wayang figures. Apart from that, there are also sleeping lamps made of bamboo, wooden door handles, wooden photo frames and much more.



Figure 1.7 Kampung Dolanan
(sources : Dokumentasi Duta Wisata Wonogiri 2023)

*Souvenir of Pucung
Tourism Village*

Kampung Dolanan
Traditional Games as Tour Packages

Wonogiri Regency as one of the Districts in Central Java with the Highest Number of People with Disabilities.



Figure 1.8 Disabilities Data
(sources : Dokumentasi Imapres Wonogiri)

Wonogiri is one of the **largest** regencies in Central Java. This makes the Wonogiri city government try to improve the social welfare of its people by paying attention to public facilities, especially for people with disabilities. However, Wonogiri city itself is **still lacking in terms of facilities and infrastructure that can accommodate people with disabilities**. The existence of people with disabilities is often underestimated. Judging from these conditions, some of them who have physical limitations or begging on the streets because there is no space for them to be creative or innovative.

The design of this creative space center, which is intended for people with physical disabilities, is expected to be able to help their existence to meet the required facilities and infrastructure. Moreover, by applying the principles of **behavioral architecture** to the design. It is hoped that it will be able to adjust the needs of people with disabilities in accordance with the standards of behavior and activities of people with disabilities themselves. In addition, the design of this **creative space** is also adapts to the development of the **village tourism creative** in Wonogiri, so that the existence of this creative space will always live in the line of times.



Menteri PPPA Kaget Banyak Disabilitas di Wonogiri: Hulunya Kita Cari!

Muhammad Aris Munandar - detikDateng
Rabu, 23 Agu 2023 14:10 WIB



Tercatat 10 Ribu Penyandang Disabilitas di Kabupaten Wonogiri, Pemerintah Pusat Kaji Penyebabnya

Iwan Adi Luhung - Rabu, 23 Agustus 2023 | 19:33 WIB



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Menteri PPPA Bintang Puspayoga Puji Langkah Pemkab Wonogiri dalam Melayani Sahabat Disabilitas

JOGLOSEMAR NEWS.COM | Hamdani - Rabu, 23 Agustus 2023



See Through Disability and its Empowerment in Wonogiri

How Wonogiri Solves the Problems and Empowers People with Disabilities

Currently, the number of people with disabilities in Indonesia has reached 22.97 million people or around 8.5% of Indonesia's population, with the highest number of people with disabilities in old age.

Providing opportunities for accessibility and accommodation for Disability Rights through training, workshops, and seminars. Obtain work organized by the Government, Regional Government, or private sector without discrimination.

See Through How Pucung Village Solves This Problem.

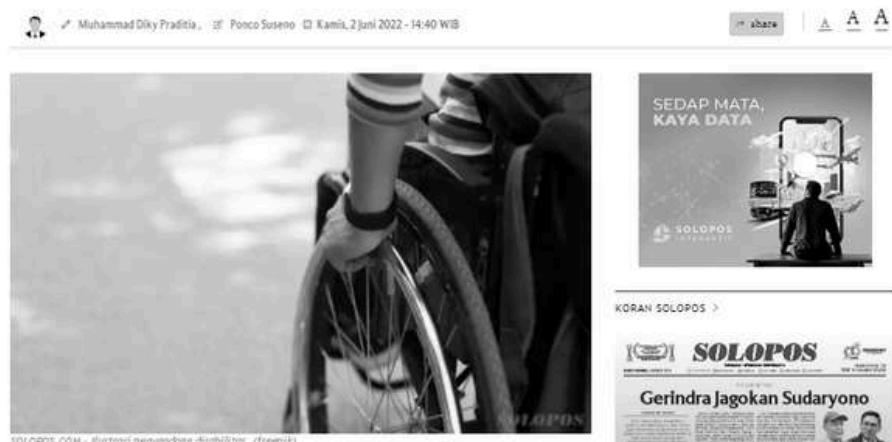
Kateno's concern, as the Head of Pucung Village, for residents with disabilities was the beginning of the birth of this Batik Ciprat. According to Yoyok Ernowo, one of the Pucung Village officials, currently, 50 residents have disabilities, including hearing impairments, speech impairments, and intellectual disabilities. Their existence is underestimated and becomes a burden on their families and communities, they seem marginalized, and they have minimal access to services. With this background, Kateno wants people with disabilities to be productive and not just wait for hope from routine government assistance which often just runs out.

Emang Boleh Seasyik ini, Batik Ciprat Shibori Peluang Bisnis Baru Disabilitas Wonogiri

JOGLOSEMAR NEWS.COM | Hamdani - Minggu, 17 Desember 2023



1.205 Penyandang Disabilitas Wonogiri Berusia Produktif, Kerja di Mana?



Batik Ciprat Karya Barokah Wonogiri, Berdayakan Difabel Agar Mandiri

08 Mar | yandip prov jateng | No Comments



Pucung Village, a Tourism Village with Disability Empowerment



Cara Desa di Wonogiri Berdayakan Penyandang Disabilitas dengan Batik Ciprat



Figure 1.10 Disabilities Data
(sources : <https://soloraya.solopos.com/menteri-pppa-kaget-saat-tahu-ada-10-000-penyandang-disabilitas-di-wonogiri-1720650>)

Kateno's concern, as the Head of Pucung Village, for residents with disabilities was the beginning of the birth of this Batik Ciprat. According to **Yoyok Ernowo**, one of the Pucung Village officials, currently, 50 residents have disabilities, including **hearing impairments, speech impairments, and intellectual disabilities**. Their existence is underestimated and becomes a burden on their families and communities, they seem marginalized, and they have minimal access to services. With this background, Kateno wants people with disabilities to be productive and not just wait for hope from routine government assistance which often just runs out.

Batik Ciprat was then chosen as a means of developing creativity for people with disabilities with several considerations, including that it is easy for people with disabilities to make, the resulting motifs are unique and rarely found on the market, and the raw materials are easy to obtain. Batik Ciprat has been around since 2018 and is currently still developing by empowering around 10-15 people with disabilities who are accompanied to develop batik Ciprat with new designs and combine them with Batik Tulis. This mostly empowered by people with disabilities classified as **deaf and speech impaired**. As the identity of the Indonesian nation, batik should be preserved and developed as appropriate.



Figure 1.11 Site Survey Documentation
(sources : Author)



First Floor
Batik Ciprat for Workshop



Second Floor
Dancing Practice Space also Workshop Area for KWT (Kelompok Wanita Tani) or another UMKM

Rumah Batik Karya Barokah is located right behind the Village Office or 'Village Hall', making it easier to monitor activities.

However, this building is inadequate and not spacious enough to be used as a gathering place for the whole community and to give production of UMKM, this has become a topic of discussion among the locals. This building is part of the village head's office which is partly used as a production site.

Figure 1.12 Site Survey Documentation
(sources : Author)



Rumah Batik Karya Barokah
Yayasan Pucung Mandiri Sejahtera.



Figure 1.13 Batik Ciprat Training
(sources : Dokumentasi Duta Wisata Wonogiri 2023)



Challenging the Stigma Against People with Disabilities

Indonesia, compared to other countries, has a relatively high population of people with disabilities. This is influenced by a number of factors, including limited health knowledge, inadequate traffic and work safety measures, and high disaster risks. Data from the 2018 National Socio-Economic Survey reveals that Indonesia is home to 30.38 million people with disabilities or 14.2 percent of the total population. They also often experience social rejection and stigmatization, which hinders their ability to interact socially.

In the Indonesian context, media representation of people with disabilities often creates stigma and negative stereotypes, which in turn can strengthen discriminatory attitudes in society. People with disabilities are often depicted as weak individuals, dependent on others, and unable to contribute productively to society. This creates a perpetuation cycle of stigma and discrimination that is difficult to break.



Figure 1.14 Batik Ciprat Training
(sources : Dokumentasi Duta Wisata Wonogiri 2023)

Design Problem Statement

General Problem Formulation

How to design a inclusive village in Pucung Village, Kismantoro, Wonogiri with training facilities to increase the value of interaction especially for people with disabilities while prioritizing inclusive design principles that can be enjoyed by all user classifications?

Special Problem Formulation

- How to design training facilities according to user needs with an inclusive design approach?
- How to design an inclusive village to challenge the negative stigma of disability with facilities that support social interaction?
- How to design inclusive design as a forum that can involve all levels of society and support the development of personal and socio-economic abilities?

Design Goals

Designing a inclusive village based on community and disability empowerment that can accommodate the training needs of various potentials that have been developed and become a place to support social interaction with an approach to inclusive and community-based solution of local communities so that it can support social interaction between local communities, people with disabilities and also non-disabilities.

Design Benefits

Designing an inclusive village that can accommodate the training needs of various potentials that have been developed so as to support social interaction for all levels of users, especially between local communities, people with disabilities and non-disabled people and can eliminate the stigma against disabilities

Design Limitations

There are several criteria that limit this design, including:

- The design uses an inclusive architectural & community-based design approach.
- The design will focus more on people with disabilities who are classified as deaf and speech impaired (according to Pucung Village disability data), so that with the existence of a training facilities will be created interactions between people with disabilities and non-disabled people.
- Solve design problems based on the architectural aspects of the problem formulation.

Users

There are several users criteria for this design, including:

- **Disabled** people, especially deaf and speech impaired people in the Pucung Tourism Village.
- **Non-disabled** users / visitors who want to learn Pucung Village tourism education and their another local potential.

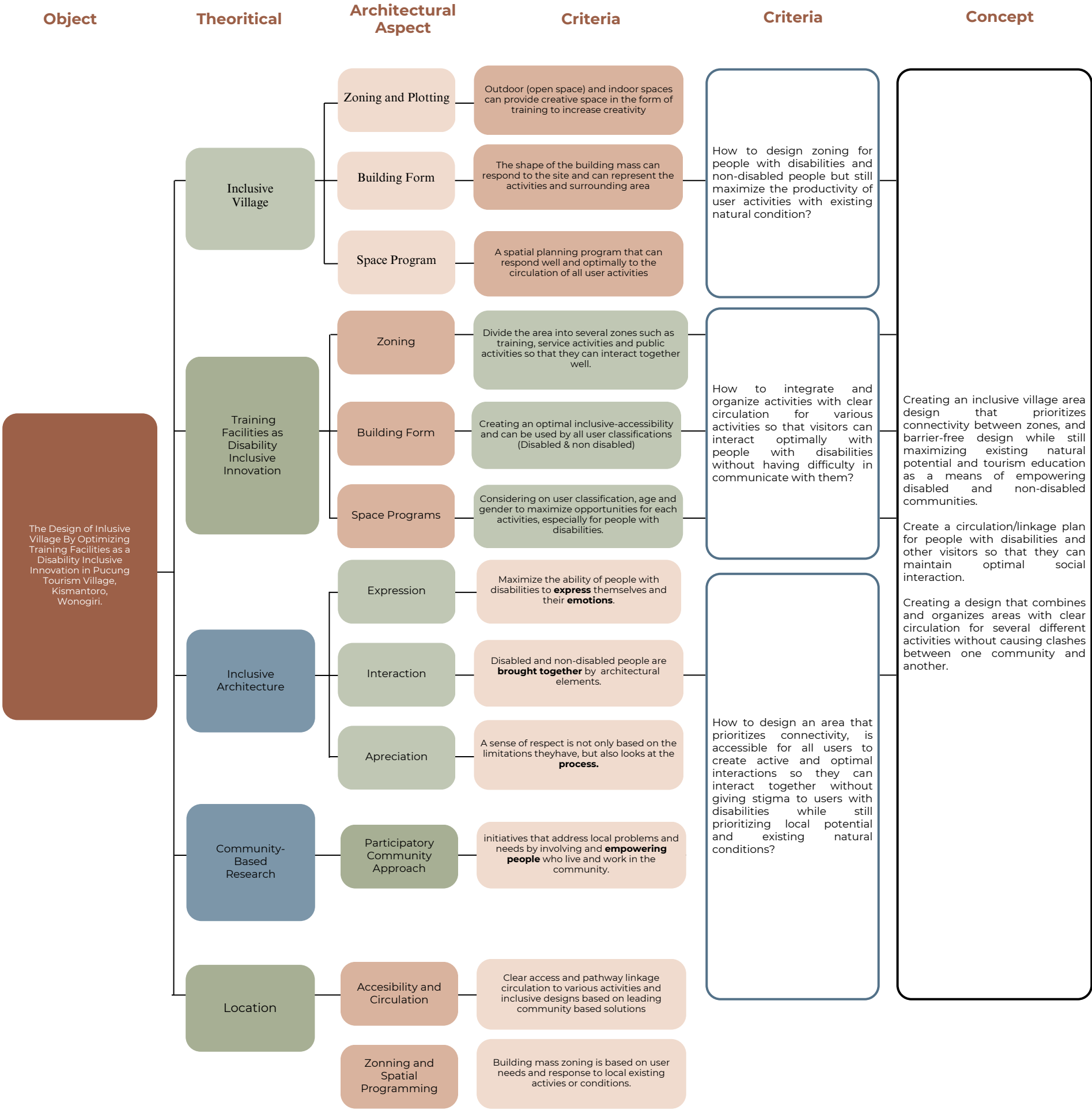
Design Method

- This is done through a direct research stage with a participatory design approach, small-scale and large-scale testing, including:
- *Participatory Design*: Direct surveys and interviews with local communities to obtain qualitative and quantitative supporting data.
- *Small* scale, with based on technical drawings, 3D modeling and related simulations, then checking the previously determined parameters and indicators.
- *Large* scale, with by studying existing precedents with different additions.



Figure 1.15 Site Survey Documentation with Officer Village, Pak Kateno (Kepala Desa), & Pak Yoyok (Perangkat Desa)
(sources : Author Documentation)

Design Framework



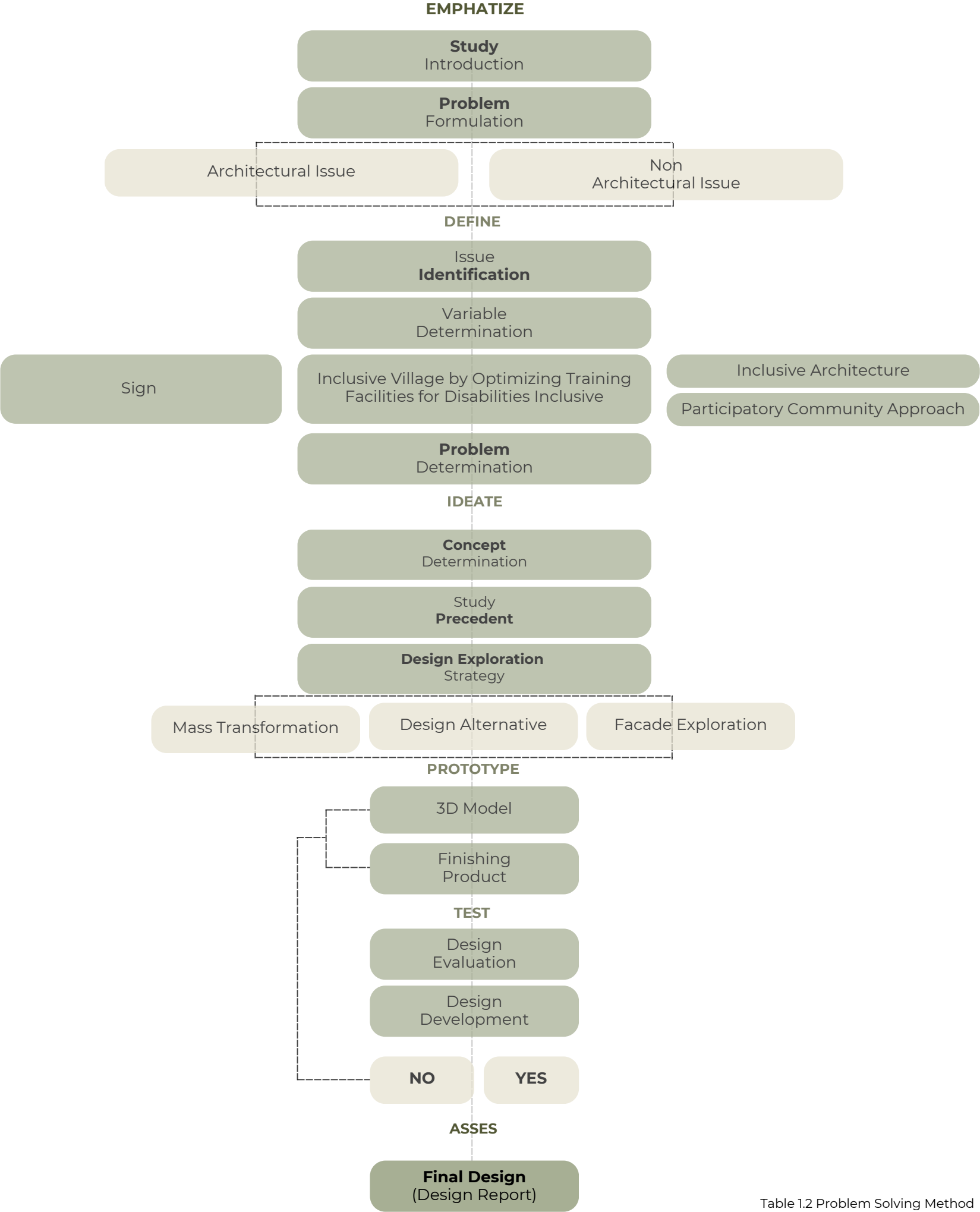
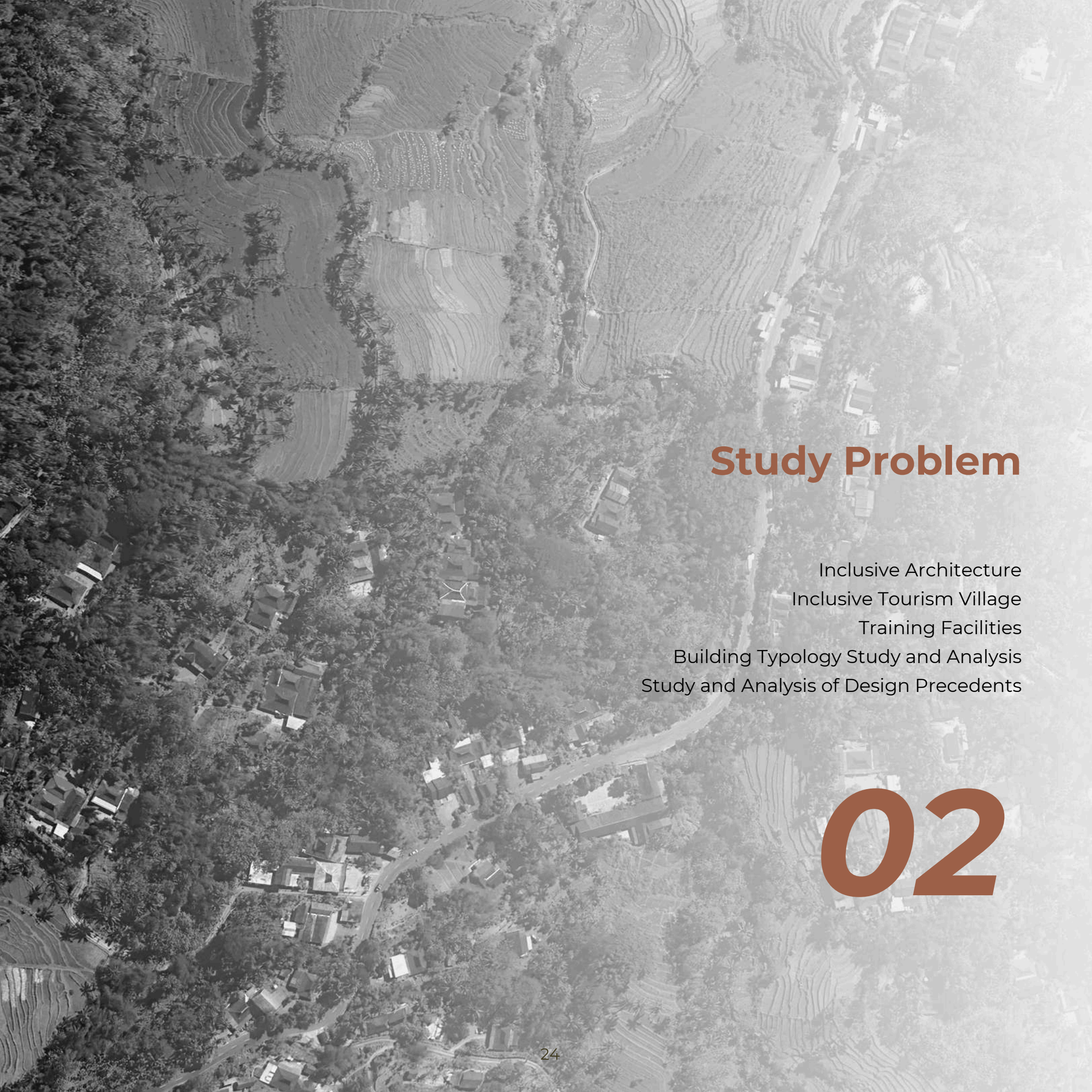


Table 1.2 Problem Solving Method
(sources : authors, March 2024)

EXCELLENCY,
ORIGINALITY &
NOVELTY

Title Description	Concept	Difference	Authors
Architecture as a Resonance: Sekolah Luar Biasa khusus Tunarungu di Kabupaten Bogor, Jawa Barat	Designing a special school for the deaf that accommodates the needs of catching up learning activities for deaf students with user-based design principles that respond to deaf behavior.	Different approach, same target users, and design method that used.	Shabrina Amalia Ihsanti, 2020
Perancangan Creative-Hub Ramah Penyandang Disabilitas Dengan Pendekatan Arsitektur Inklusi Di Jakarta Barat	In this inclusive approach is also used as a standard of comfort that will be achieved in the design of this Creative Hub. One of the inclusive approaches that can support people with disabilities so that they can comfortably do activities in the building.	Different building typology, Same Approach	Clarissa, Della, 2022
Perancangan Creative Space Upaya Pemberdayaan Penyandang Tuna Daksa	Perancangan ini memiliki fokus utama sebagai wadah kreasi dan inovasi bagi para penyandang tuna daksa yang selalu dianggap sebelah mata oleh masyarakat umum	Different approach, and building behavioral.	. Putri Nuraini, 2022
Kebutuhan Elemen Desain Jalan Yang Inklusif Di Kampung Pelangi Semarang Berdasarkan Aspek Kenyamanan	The village with contoured environmental characteristics further emphasizes that the environmental road is the most vital public space in Kampung Pelangi which of course must be inclusive for all its users.	Same approach, different behavioral.	Muchammad Fuad Chakam, Novia Sari Ristianti

Table Excellency, Originality, Novelty,
(sources : authors, March 2024)

An aerial photograph of a rural landscape. The foreground and middle ground show a village with several small, dark-roofed houses scattered among dense green trees. A winding road or path is visible. The background features terraced agricultural fields on a hillside, with some areas appearing to be planted with crops. The overall tone is muted, with a mix of greens, browns, and greys.

Study Problem

Inclusive Architecture
Inclusive Tourism Village
Training Facilities
Building Typology Study and Analysis
Study and Analysis of Design Precedents

02



***“Everyone has the right to access the spaces,
services and activities they desire”***

“Access”, in its various forms, is a major factor in the relationship between disability and the rest of society. Where there is a lack of access for people with disabilities, inequality and social exclusion will increase.

Inclusive architecture can help all layers enjoy the village around them fairly and equally by creating environments that are safe and accessible to all members of society.

Figure 2.0 Local Product of Pucung Village
(sources : <https://jadesta.kemenparekraf.go.id/desa/pucung>)

INCLUSIVE ARCHITECTURE.

Inclusive architecture itself is present to provide a free access environment for people with disabilities in carrying out activities in this designed inclusive village. With the goals that apart from making access easier, it can also make it easier for deaf users to carry out any activities during training activities taking place there. Inclusive architecture can also guarantee safety and comfort in activities.

Apart from implementing room access, inclusive architecture can also be applied in designing furniture that supports user accessibility. Therefore, the application of inclusive architecture is very important in designing the inclusive village with optimizing training facilities in Pucung Village, Wonogiri.

INCLUSIVE TOURISM VILLAGE

Providing advice and support for inclusive practices Inclusive tourism ensures that all visitors can have a great time without any barriers or restrictions. It will improve the tourism experience for a wide range of customers who may need specific adjustments or facilities.

Zebua (2016) said that tourism villages are a rural area that has special characteristics to become a tourist destination with physical uniqueness and social and the cultural life of the local community as an attraction.

Principles of Inclusive Design by Hawkins (2008)



Diagram : Principles of Inclusive Design by Hawkins (2008))

Inclusive architecture aims to remove barriers or obstacles that actually make a lot of effort in vain. This approach aims to ensure that all people from many groups can participate in accessing it fairly and equally so that a sense of confidence arises in exploring their environment.

Inclusive-Architecture

According to developments, inclusive design has become a global movement after there was a demand from the disability community to be able to use public facilities without feeling dangerous or separated from the environment on an equal basis with normal people.

Principles of Inclusive Design by Hawkins (2008)

According to Hawkins (2008), there are eight points of inclusive design principles that must be fulfilled in designing disability-friendly buildings:

- **Accessible Environment**

An environment that has easy access makes it easier for users with special needs to take part in training activities and interact with disabled and non-disabled users.

- **Personal Space**

The use of space for users with special needs requires more space to move around, so there needs to be space that is comfortable both psychologically and physically, especially for students who use supporting equipment such as wheelchairs or crutches.

- **Sensory Awareness**

This design should consider the impact of the school environment on the user's sensory stimulation. If the processing of sensory stimulation is appropriate and appropriate then this can also be an opportunity to train users to be able to control the sensitivity of sensory stimulation through the five senses.

- **Enhancing Learning**

There needs to be a complete infrastructure that can support various activities including the training process and improve the function of the creative center optimally for all users without exception, including people with disabilities.

- **Flexibility**

The flexible curved design is expected to be able to adapt to user needs so that it can support daily activities (short term) or when changes are needed at any time (long term).

- **Health and Well-being**

Buildings must prioritize the perspective of users with disabilities as the main users in the building area, so that the school's goal of providing education regarding spiritual, physical and social health can be achieved

- **Safety and Security**

There must be security and safety guarantees for all users, including people with disabilities, during the training, interaction and communication process, so that internal activities can run optimally.

- **Sustainability**

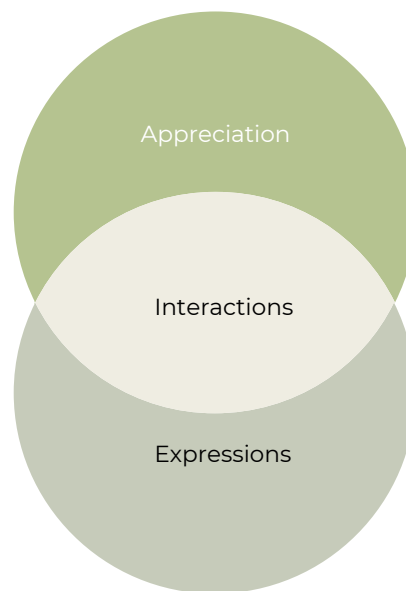
Environmentally, the design is required to be able to utilize the potential that exists in the environment which is related to the geographical conditions of the land. Meanwhile, outside the architectural aspect, design is required to continue to exist and develop in a participatory or social way, by joining related communities and being economically able to integrate all activities and the sustainability of Pucung Village's life as a tourist village.

Inclusive- Architecture

Therefore, architecture is appointed as a medium for people with disabilities to express themselves and their emotions in different ways according to the type of disability. There are three important activities in its implementation, namely expression, interaction and appreciation.

Inclusive architecture exists as a method of viewing space as a system designed and adapted to the special needs of people with disabilities without having to separate them from non-disabled people. The aim is to unite people with disabilities and non-disabled people into one space where they interact with each other.

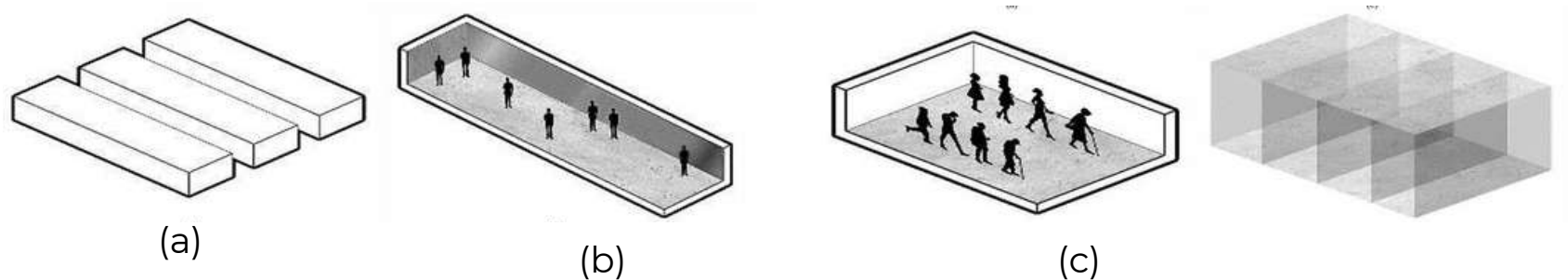
With Universal Design principles, concepts are realized in the form of experiences related to the human senses. This design is a form of inclusion to facilitate people with disabilities in expressing themselves so that in the end they can be appreciated by non-disabled people. The reason for using architecture as a medium is because it will be unique to see works produced by limitations. There are three important indicators so that these ideas and expectations can be realized, namely as follows:



scheme for dividing main activities, expression, interaction and appreciation.

A. Expression

People with disabilities in expressing themselves and their emotions. This is unique because various expressions will be found according to the limitations of each individual.



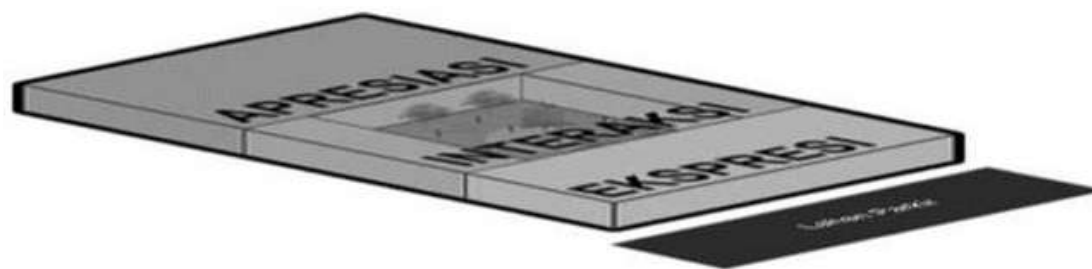
B. Interaction

Activity and Space

Disabled and non-disabled people are brought together by art and architectural elements (directly and indirectly direct).

C. Appreciation

A sense of respect is not only based on the limitations you have, but also looks at the process. A limitation makes you aware of the advantages a person has. non-disabled people are brought together by art and architectural elements (directly and indirectly direct).



The zoning illustration is based on the division of main functions and activities, namely the expression zone, interaction zone and appreciation zone.

The essence of the indicators above is to see and appreciate the process. The aim is to unite people with disabilities and non-disabled people into one space where they meet each other, see each other and interact with each other so that interest arises in what they are doing. Design is a center for artistic expression for people with disabilities, where they express their self and emotions through artistic media.

Inclusive-Architecture

In the context of inclusive design, what is emphasized in this Inclusive Tourism Village design project is how to enable people with disabilities and normal users to be in the same environment, without feeling that their comfort in the space or environment is disturbed. In the context of this problem, to solve the problem of the needs of people with disabilities and normal users who are users who tend not to have disabilities, a further approach is needed, so that the respective needs of the main users (people with disabilities) and general users can be optimal and can merge differences so that they can creating the expected inclusivity. To achieve this inclusivity, there are several approaches chosen to create an inclusive environment. The following is a description of the theory surrounding the approach used, namely:

7 Basic Principles of Inclusive Design according to the National Disability Authority (NDA) According to the National Disability Authority (NDA, 2012) there are 7 Basic Principles of Inclusive Design, namely as follows.

1. Equitable Use

The designs created are useful and can be used by people with various abilities. With guidelines namely:

- Provide the same way of use for all users: identical whenever possible; equivalent if not.
- Avoid isolating or stigmatizing any user.
- Provisions for privacy, security, and safety must be equally available to all users.
- Make the design attractive to all users.

2. Flexibility in Use

The design must be able to accommodate various individual preferences and abilities.

With guidelines namely:

- Provides choice in method of use.
- Accommodates right or left-hand access and use.
- Facilitates user accuracy and precision.
- Provides adaptability to user speed.

3. Simple and Intuitive Use

Design usage is easy to understand, regardless of user experience, knowledge, language skills, or current level of concentration. With guidelines namely:

- Eliminate unnecessary complexity.
- Consistent with user expectations and intuition.
- Accommodate a variety of literacy and language skills.
- Organize information according to importance.
- Provide effective prompting and feedback during and after task completion..

4.Acceptable Information

The designs created are useful and can be used by people with various abilities. With guidelines namely:

- The design communicates necessary information effectively to the user, regardless of surrounding conditions or the user's sensor capabilities. With guidelines namely:
- Use different modes (pictorial, verbal, tactile) for redundant presentation of important information.
- Provide adequate contrast between important information and its environment.
- Maximize the "readability" of important information.
- Differentiate elements in a way that can be explained (e.g. easy to provide instructions or directions).
- Provides compatibility with various techniques or devices used by people with sensory limitations.

5.Tolerance for Error

Design that can minimize danger and negative consequences from unintentional or unintentional actions. With guidelines namely:

- Organize elements to minimize potential dangers and errors: most used, most accessible elements; Hazardous elements are removed, isolated, or protected.
- Provide danger and error warnings.
- Prevents unconscious actions in tasks that require alertness.

6.Low Physical Effort

The design must be able to be used effectively, efficiently, and comfortably and with minimum fatigue. With guidelines namely:

- Users can maintain a neutral body position.
- Users use reasonable operating power.
- Minimize repetitive actions.
- Minimize sustained physical effort.

7.Size and Space for Approach and Use

- Appropriate size and space are provided for approach, reach, manipulation and use regardless of the user's body size, posture, or mobility. With guidelines namely:
- Provide clear sight lines to important elements for sitting or standing users.
- Make all components comfortable for all users sitting or standing.
- Accommodates variations in hand and grip sizes.
- Provide adequate space for the use of assistive devices or personal assistance.

Study Precedents

School for Blind and Visually Impaired Children / SEALab

location : Gandhinagar, India
year : 2021
architect : Anand Sonecha, SEALab
Size Area : 750 sqm

<https://www.archdaily.com/984721/school-for-blind-and-visually-impaired-children-sealab>

School for the blind and visually impaired children in Gandhinagar is designed for children from remote villages and towns in Gujarat and professors eager to offer them a better education and opportunities in society. Initially, the school occupied an existing building, previously a primary school.

- The building is designed to be incremental or built-in phases according to the available funding. The classrooms are smaller cells plugged into the main spaces – the plaza and the corridor. The geometry of these classroom units creates a play of light and shadow and an efficient response to the hot climate.
- The sound of the voice or the walking steps changes according to the echo produced in the spaces. The design attributes different heights and widths to areas of corridors and classrooms so that children can recognize them by sound.
- The landscape has a significant role in the design. Courtyards, located next to the classroom and connected to the corridor, have aromatic plants and trees, which help in the navigation of the building.
- Specific skylights and openings are designed to create contrasting areas with light and shade. For example, the entrance vestibule of the special classrooms is marked by a high ceiling with a skylight making a flare of light.
- The material and textures of the walls and floor, with smooth and rough surfaces, guide the students throughout the spaces.



Precedent Learn

School for Blind and Visually Impaired Children / SEALab

A special school is designed for **visually impaired children in Gandhinagar**.

This building has five different types arranged around a central courtyard. The corners are identified by lines of light or articulated volumes, and the corridors surrounding the central square have different widths and volumes on each side. This allows students to identify their location within the building.

Vision - Every student has a visual impairment; they can distinguish spaces that have contrasting light and shadow or contrasting colors and surfaces. Additionally, contrasting colors are used on doors, furniture, and keypads so students can easily differentiate elements during navigation.

Hearing - The sound of a voice or walking steps changes according to the echoes produced in the space. The design associates different heights and widths in corridors and classroom areas so that children can recognize them by sound.

Smell - The landscape plays an important role in design. The courtyard located next to the classrooms and connected to the corridor has aromatic plants and trees that help with building navigation.

Touch - The materials and textures of walls and floors, with smooth and rough surfaces, guide students through the room.

Flooring: Kota stone is the main material used for flooring. When navigating, these changes in texture guide the student.

Walls: There are five different wall plaster textures used on buildings. This texture overlaps the plan and helps visualize the architectural space. This allows for the creation of tactile images and powerful models that students can touch and visualize.



Study Precedents

Anandaloy Center / Studio Anna Heringer

location : Rudraphur, Bangladesh
year : 2019
architect : Studio Anna Heringer
Area Size : 253 sqm

The Anandaloy Building hosts a center for people with **disabilities** combined with a small studio for the production of fair textiles (Dipdii Textiles).

Anandaloy project is mainly built out of **mud and bamboo from local farmers**, the biggest part of the budget was invested in local crafts(wo)men. Thus, the building is much **more than just a structure**, it became a real catalyst for local development.

Often **disabilities** in Bangladesh are seen as a kind of **punishment and challenge from God or bad Karma** from a former life. Because of this, they are rather hidden than included. Besides this, poverty forces every grown-up member in the family to work, and most people with disabilities are left on their own during the day. Places for therapy are rare in the country and do not exist at all in that rural area of Rudrapur.



Precedent Learn

Anandaloy Center / Studio Anna Heringer

How this building was designed involved all levels of society also with local materials like bamboo and mud.

Often disabilities in Bangladesh are seen as some kind of punishment and challenge from God or bad Karma from a previous life so they are hidden rather than included. **This allows disabled people and women to get jobs in their villages.**

The concept is **not only to provide therapeutic treatment** for people with disabilities but also to give them the **opportunity to study and work** in the building and be involved in the community there. Everyone wants to be needed.

The building's architecture explores the ability of mud plastic to create a stronger identity. Mud is considered an ugly and outdated material and is inferior to bricks, for example. But for us, Studio Anna Heringer, no matter how old the material is, what matters is our creative ability to use it in a contemporary way. To show the beauty and capacity of mud, it is necessary to bring out the best and not just treat it as a cheaper version of bricks.

It dances in curves, its ramp winding around its inner structure. On a symbolic level, this building sends a signal: it is incredible that we humans are all different. With its joyful curves, it radiates the message: **diversity is wonderful!**



Study Precedents

Ed Roberts Campus / LMS Architects

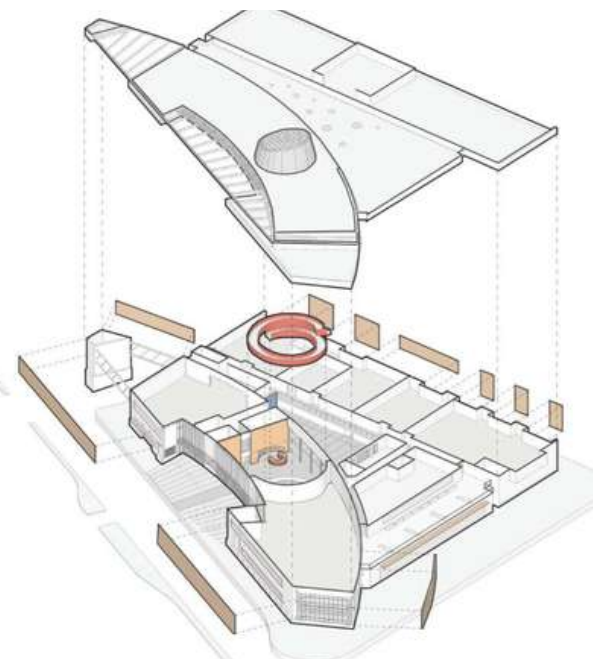
location : Berkeley, United States
architect : Leddy Maytum Stacy Architect

<https://www.archdaily.com/984721/school-for-blind-and-visually-impaired-children-sealab>

Designed by Leddy Maytum Stacy Architects and located at the Ashby BART Station, the 85,000 sqf facility embodies the principles of Universal Design—the creation of environments that strive to be equally easy and intuitive to use for individuals of all abilities. The design far exceeds the accessibility requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. At the heart of the building is a monumental helical ramp to the second floor, prominently placed behind the glazed facade facing the main entry plaza.

Other Universal Design features include seven-foot-wide corridors to facilitate wheelchair use, automatic doors and hands-free building system controls, restrooms that meet a range of abilities, oversized elevators with special controls for wheelchair riders, and an easy-to-navigate wayfinding system aided by acoustical landmarks, high-contrast interior finishes, and colored and textured flooring.

The facility also has numerous sustainable design elements, including exterior shading, operable windows for natural ventilation, energy-efficient mechanical and lighting systems, and the use of recycled, sustainably harvested, and rapidly renewable materials. Nontoxic finishes and filtered outside air enhance indoor air quality, addressing the needs of those with chemical sensitivities.



Precedent Learn

Ed Roberts Campus / LMS Architects

This design embodies the principles of Universal Design by creating an environment that strives to be easy and intuitive to use for individuals of all abilities.

Other Universal Design features include seven-foot wide corridors to facilitate wheelchair use, automatic doors and hands-free building system controls, restrooms that cater to a wide range of abilities, oversized elevators with special controls for wheelchair riders, and ease of navigation. The wayfinding system is aided by acoustic landmarks, high-contrast interior finishes, and colored and textured floors.

The building features a semicircular plaza overlooking the city – a civic gesture that embraces and expresses its important role in society.

The ramp, a major work of public art beneath the skylit rotunda, serves both functional and symbolic roles, expressing the spirit of Universal Design by providing dramatic access to the upper floors for all users. The facility also has many sustainable design elements, including exterior shading, operable windows for natural ventilation, energy-efficient mechanical and lighting systems,



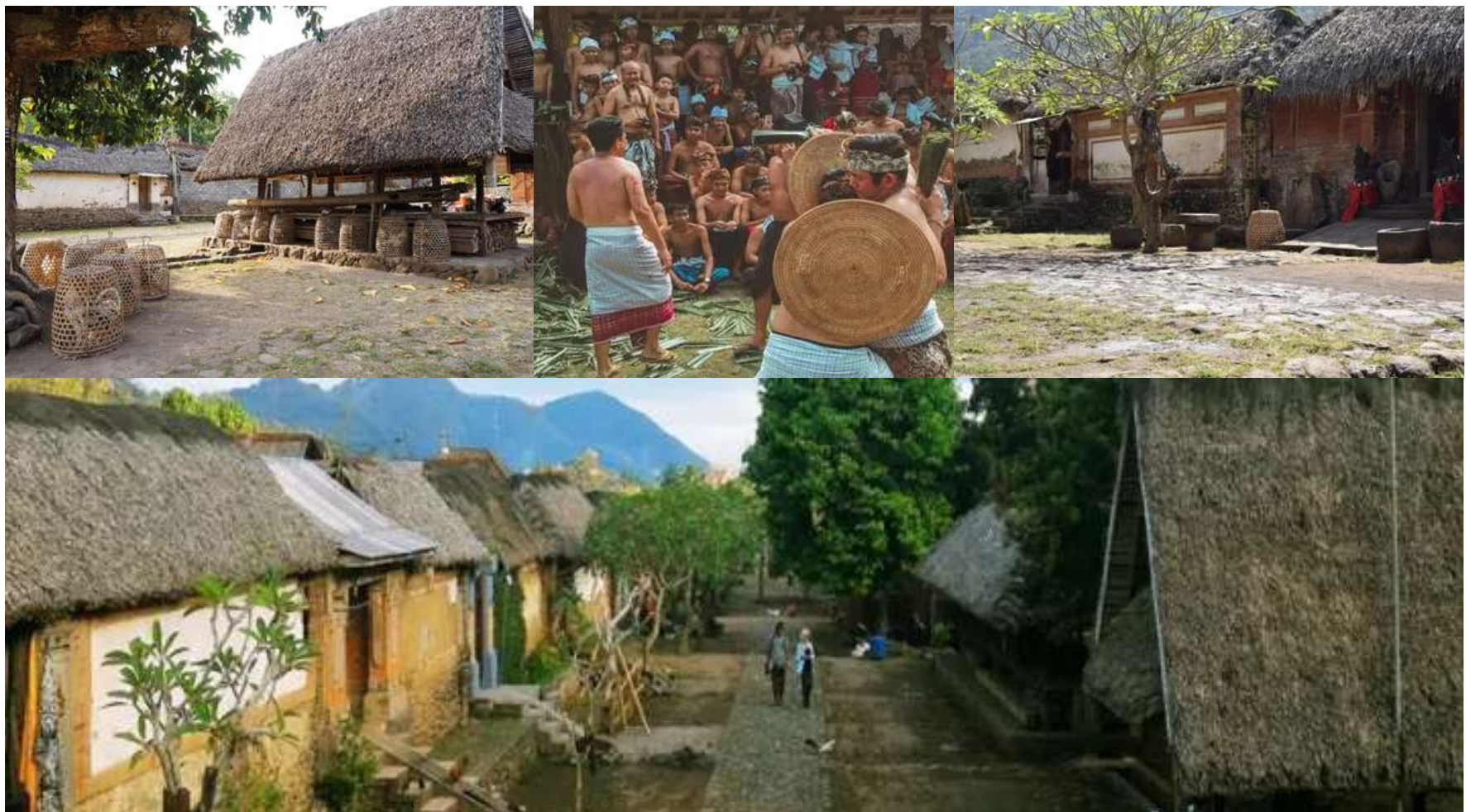
Study Precedents

Tenganan Pegringsingan Ancient Bali, Tourism Village

location : Bali, Indonesia

<https://inclusivebalitour.com/tenganan-pegringsingan-ancient-village/>

It is the oldest village in Bali, located in Karangasem Regency, east of Bali. After the 1970s there has been a change in this village to become an attraction for tourists visiting Bali where in the previous year this village was known by anthropologists as a remote community in the archipelago. This place is known as Tenganan Pegringsingan Village where the knowledge of cultural literature is still attached. The pattern of life of local people is very different from other places in Bali. The people of Tenganan village still adhere to traditions, ancient Balinese rules and traditional ceremonies as well as the layout of buildings and unique village architecture. Known for its gringsing double ikat woven fabric and famous for its Selunding gamelan music or Selonding gamelan that you can't find in other villages.



Precedent Learn

Tenganan Pegringsingan Ancient Bali, Tourism Village

Purba Tenganan Pegringsingan Village is a traditional village located in Manggis sub-district, Karangasem Regency which is still strong with its customs and cultural traditions.

The lifestyle of local people is very different from other places in Bali.

How the Tenganan village community still upholds traditions, ancient Balinese rules and traditional ceremonies as well as the unique layout of the village's buildings and architecture.

How to arrange traditional houses with building structures according to local customs and homestays located among residential areas.



Design Criteria

Inclusive Architecture : Speech and Deaf Impaired Theory

In 2005, Hansel Bauman from Gallaudet University USA coined the theory of DeafSpace Architecture which describes the criteria for architecture that is friendly for deaf people.

Inclusive Architecture: DeafSpace & SpeechSpace Theory

Deaf-friendly architecture must have high visual access as a medium for users to communicate with those around them.

Information and Signage:

symbols, icons, and text that are clear and easy to understand.

Digital Screen: Provides visual information through a digital screen that displays text and images.

Visual Access

The space must accommodate space between individuals to use sign language.

Space Proximity

Space should provide access to communicate and scan the surroundings.

Open Public Space:

Providing a wide and open public space to facilitate non-verbal communication.

Proximity of Movement

The color, texture and light of the room are recommended to be cool colors that contrast with the skin so as not to cause visual fatigue.

Color and Lighting

The room should not cause echoes or audial interference.

Acoustic

Design Criteria

Inclusive Architecture : BlindSpace Theory

BlindSpace architectural design, although not formally defined, is the approach to designing buildings and spaces with the blind and visually impaired in mind. Its goal is to create environments that enhance the experiences of this community by addressing their unique spatial and navigation requirements, ultimately improving their quality of life.

Navigation and Orientation

- **Tactical Guiding Paths:** Uses clear, contrasting tactile guiding paths (e.g., textured tiles) to help the visually impaired navigate spaces.
- **Audio Instructions:** Provide audio instructions at strategic locations, such as entrances, elevators, and corridor intersections.
- **Tactile Map:** Provides a tactile map that can be touched at important places to help with orientation.

Interior and Exterior Design, Landscaping

- **Strong Color Contrast:** Use colors with high contrast between floors, walls, and furnishings to make space identification easier.
- **Adequate Lighting:** Ensure lighting is sufficient, even, and free from glare that could interfere with residual vision.
- **Different Floor Materials:** Using floor materials with different textures to mark changes in zones or room functions.

Supporting Technology

- **Assistive Technology:** Installing technological devices such as beacons or RFID tags that can provide information via smartphone applications.
- **Screen Reading Services:** Integrate technology that supports screen reading in public areas, such as information kiosks or digital displays.

Physical Accessibility

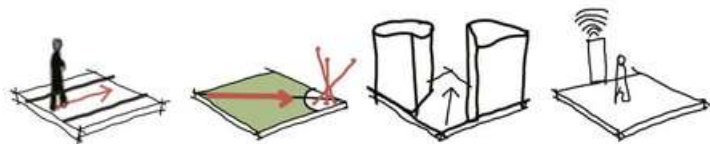
Tactical Signs and Signage: Provide signs with Braille and raised lettering at a height that is easy to reach.

Design Concept Principle

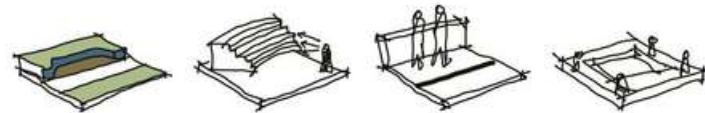
Reaching the Unreachable is a concept that is prioritized in the design process of this project. This concept is important because it aims to ensure that the design can reach groups that have not been fully reached, such as people with disabilities who are spread across several corners of Pucung, Kismantoro, Wonogiri villages. The creation of inclusive facilities in tourist villages can encourage people with disabilities to remain empowered in society so as to achieve equality with non-disabled individuals through interactions and perspectives on disabilities that are no longer marginalized.

In this case, architecture is a bridge for meditation and removing society's stigma towards people with disabilities so as to create harmony and inclusivity within them. The involvement of people with disabilities and other communities played an important role in designing this design. How a building and architectural accessibility arrangements can help its users “access and use” facilities better by creating principles that help orientation towards their surroundings.

a. Sensory Reach



b. Space & Proximity



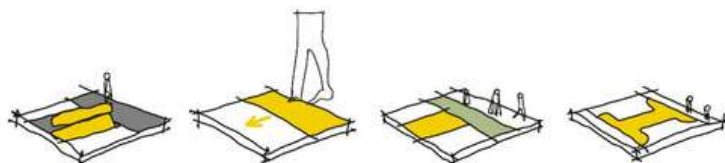
c. Enhanced Sight



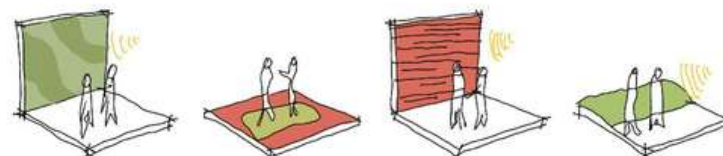
d. Transparency



e. Mobility



f. Vibration & Sound



Design Concept Principle

Based on existing issues and problems, architectural facilities are needed that are focused on one disability and can support teaching and learning activities in accordance with the criteria for deafness as the most important disability classification.

DeafSpace is a strategy that meets the criteria for deaf people. The built environment is largely built by and for hearing individuals. This presents a challenge for deaf people to adapt in certain ways to suit their conditions. This approach was later called **DeafSpace (Bauman, 2005)**.

There are five DeafSpace principles that will be applied in the design strategy, namely **Mobility and Proximity, Sensory Reach, Space and Proximity, Light and Color, and Acoustics**. DeafSpace's implementation focuses on the user's visual as well as sensory experience. This will answer design problems and issues and also serve as a guideline in design.

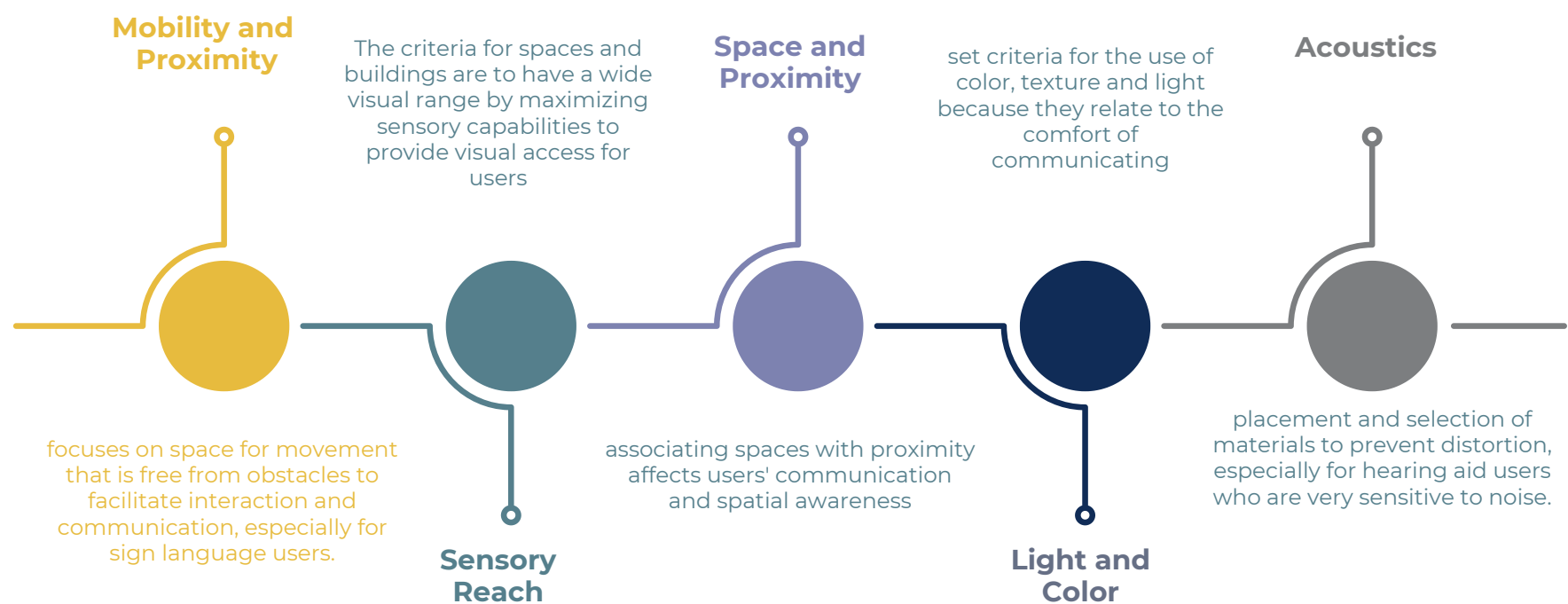
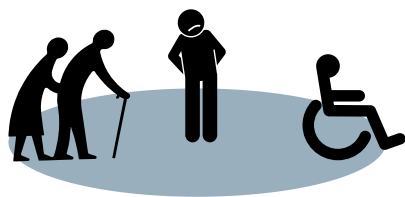


Diagram. DeafSpace (Bauman, 2005)

*design
goals.*



Independent Living



Small Community



Inclusive Community

sustainable nature

sense of community

physical wellbeing by
architectural way



Community Based Solution

Involve local communities in the design and development process. This approach respects community needs and aspirations and promotes active participation in the development of the built environment.

Community-based design is a collaborative and local process that brings together young people, educators, administrators, caregivers, and experts to redesign learning. It goes beyond traditional school improvement initiatives by involving the entire community in reshaping the purpose and design of education.

Community-based solutions are initiatives that address local issues and needs by engaging and empowering the people who live and work in the community. They can have positive impacts on civic engagement, economic development, social justice, and environmental sustainability.

It also refers to participatory design as a democratic process that aims to offer equal input for all stakeholders, with a particular focus on the users, not usually involved directly in the traditional method of spatial creation.

Community Based Design Solution



disabilities community



farmers group (kelompok wanita tani)



milk etawa goat group



housewife group



tourism community
(pokdarwis)



youth community)

Problem Solving

Analysis
Macro Site Zoning Analysis
Micro Site Zoning Analysis
Zoning Analysis
Sekecokaken Zone
Kahuripan Zone.
Paripurna Zone
Developing Main Zone
Schematic Concepts
Mass Exploration & Transformation
Design Strategies
Schematic Solving

03

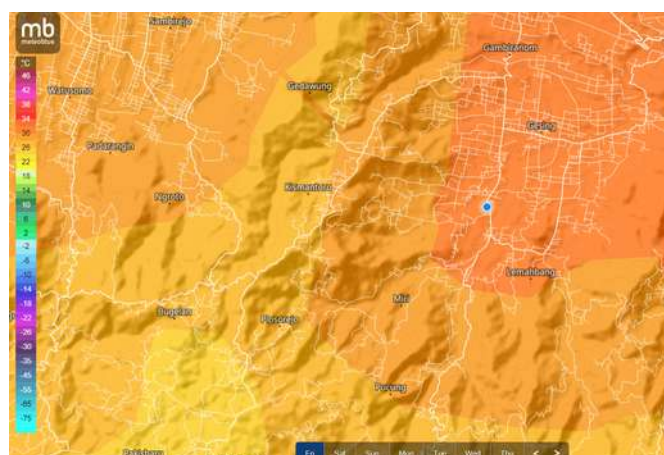


Figure. Regional temperature mapping in the Kismantoro area
(sources : meteoblue.com)



Figure. Regional Clouds and Precipitation mapping in the Kismantoro area
(sources : meteoblue.com)

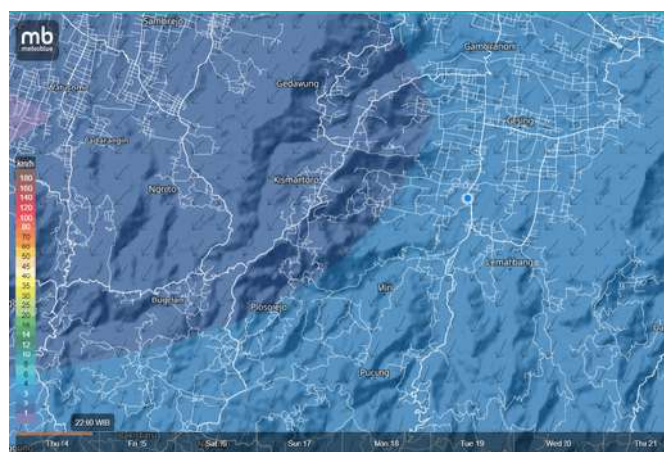
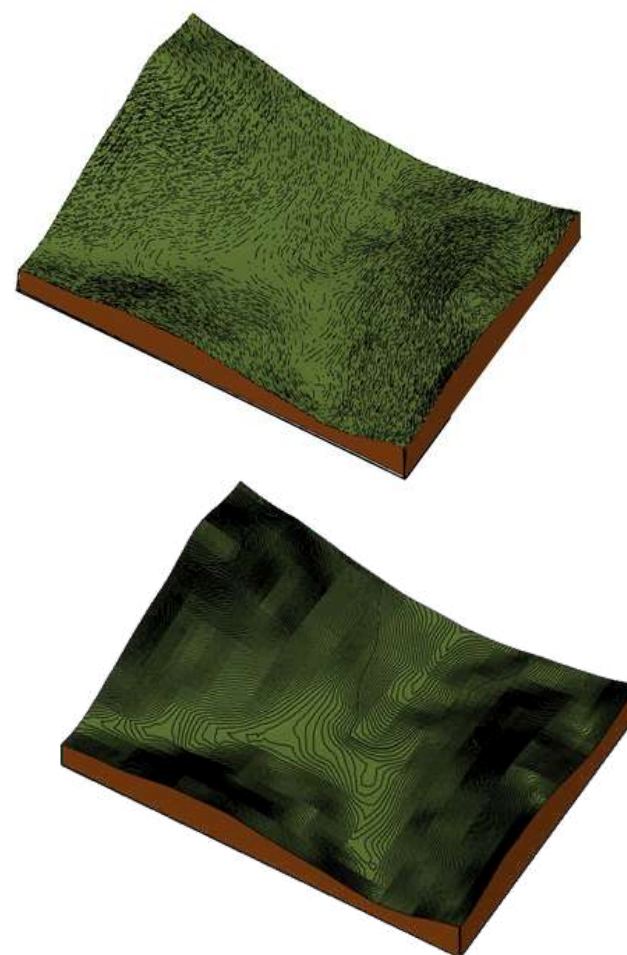


Figure. Regional Winds mapping in the Kismantoro area
(sources : meteoblue.com)

Pucung Village is in the highlands with an altitude of 500-600 meters above sea level (masl). The area is a karst area. 70% of the landscape is irregular hills and 30% is narrow plains and valleys which are managed as agricultural land.



Kismantoro is a sub-district in Wonogiri Regency which is located in a highland area with a tropical climate with an average temperature of around **26-30 degrees Celsius**. Kismantoro sub-district is located at the southern tip of Wonogiri and directly borders East Java. One of the areas on this site is **Pucung Village**, which is the most remote village in this sub-district and is included in the high area on the Kismantoro side. The proposed location has an average wind speed of **2-4 km/hour**.

disabilities
existing zone

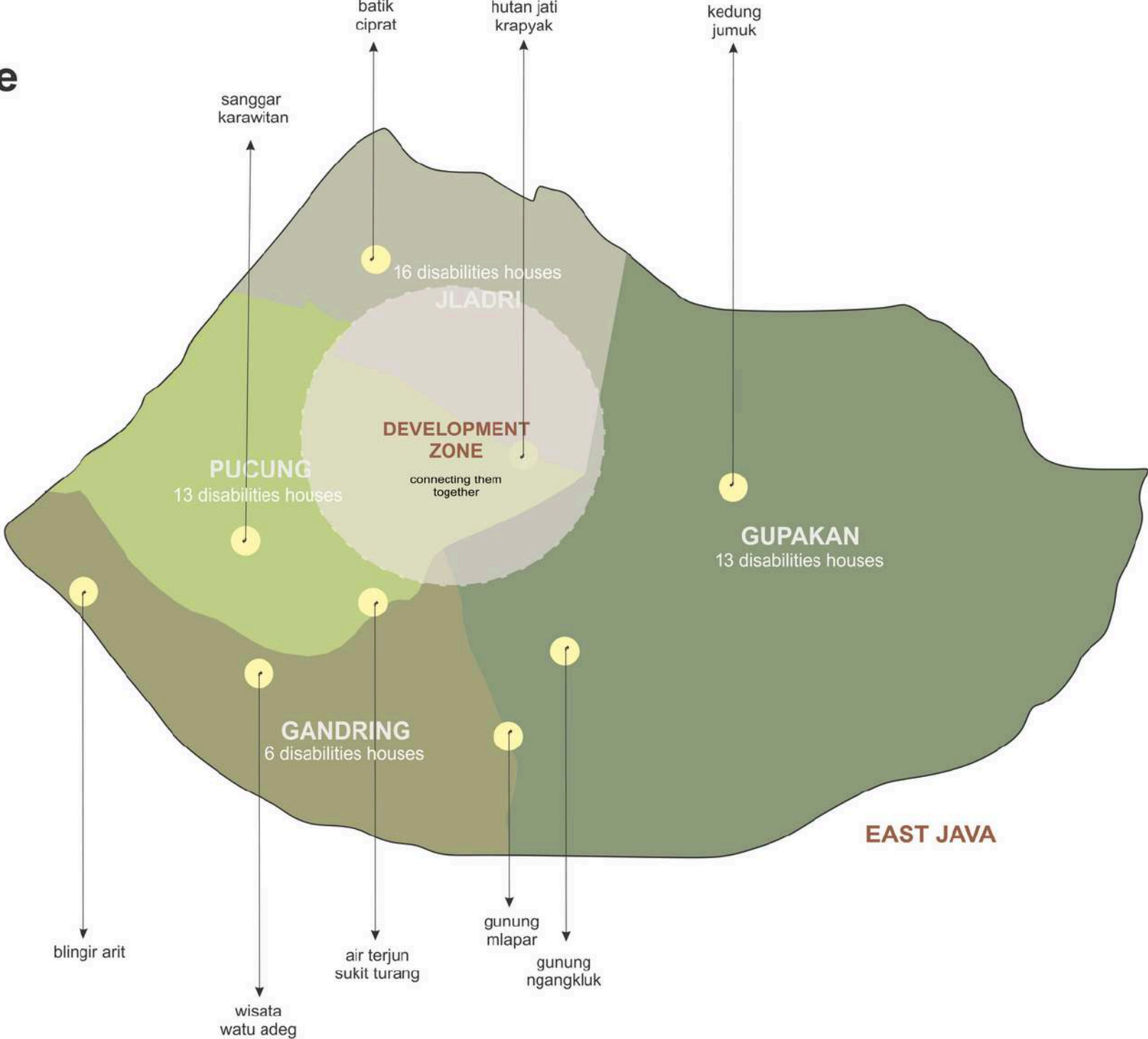




Figure. Terrain Illustration Site Map
 (sources : google earth accesed on 11 March 2024)

Macro Site Analysis (Existing)

Pucung Village is a village in Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia. This village is 13 km from the center of Eromoko District or 37 km from the capital of Wonogiri Regency. Pucung Village has a height of 563 m above sea level. Most of the land is hills with 30% of the area being limestone hills, especially in the southern area of the village. Most of the topography is uneven, so there are differences between one area and another which makes the condition of natural resources different. Pucung Village also has a climate like most other villages, namely a tropical climate and two seasons, namely the dry season and the rainy season.

- Village Office, Batik Ciprat Location, Site A & B
- UMKM Ginger (Traditional & Instan), Traditional Food
- Etawa Goat Farm
- Food UMKM
- Kiosk UMKM
- Soap UMKM



Sketch Zoning Site Exploration

All the areas mentioned will be well planned with a strong interconnection between them.



Zone A

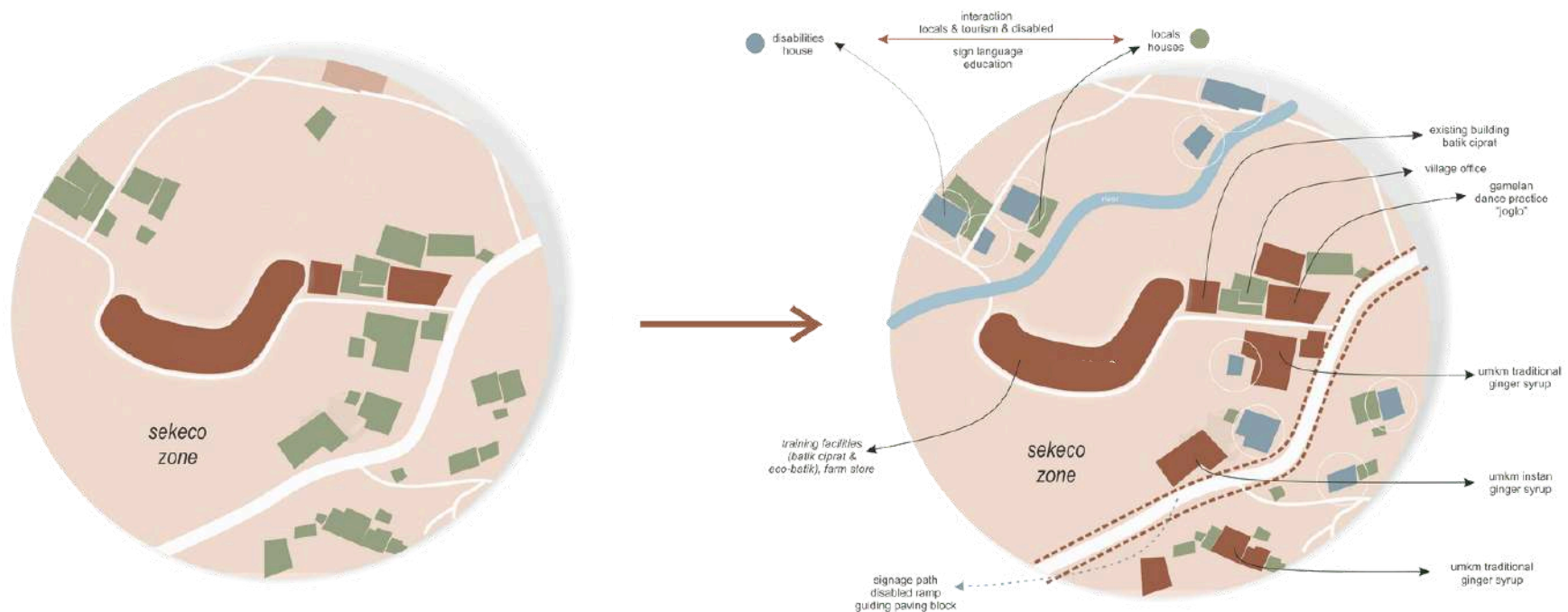
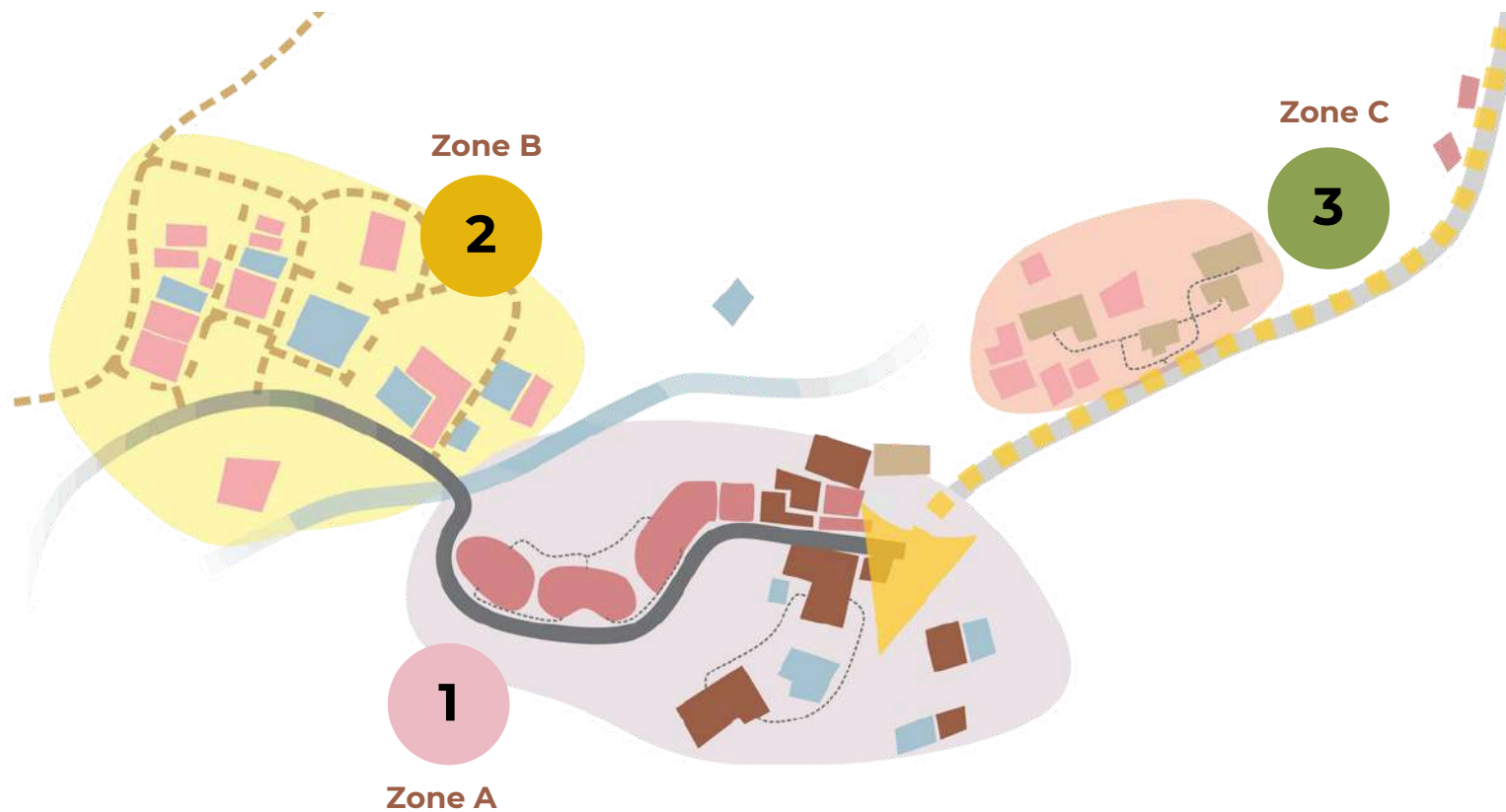
This zone is a zone where tourism accommodation is predominantly provided to tourists and people with disabilities.

Zone B

This zone is a zone where many residential areas gather, making it possible for it to be multifunctional as a homestay and visitors can interact with residents in an inclusive manner.

Zone C

This zone is very suitable as a last zone also as farewell area because of the potential that exists in Pucung Village as well as a parking area for large vehicles.



Focusing on 1 Main Zones

Sekecokaken Zones as the main zones for many activities involving **inclusivity** because they are located closest to many existing training facilities such as existing batik ciprat, UMKM house production, joglo practice building, etc, so it will make it easier for them to develop and train their skills.. Apart from that, because the location is the most strategic and is on the provincial route, it is very suitable as a zone to showcase tourist packages and what potential exists in Pucung village.

Site Analysis

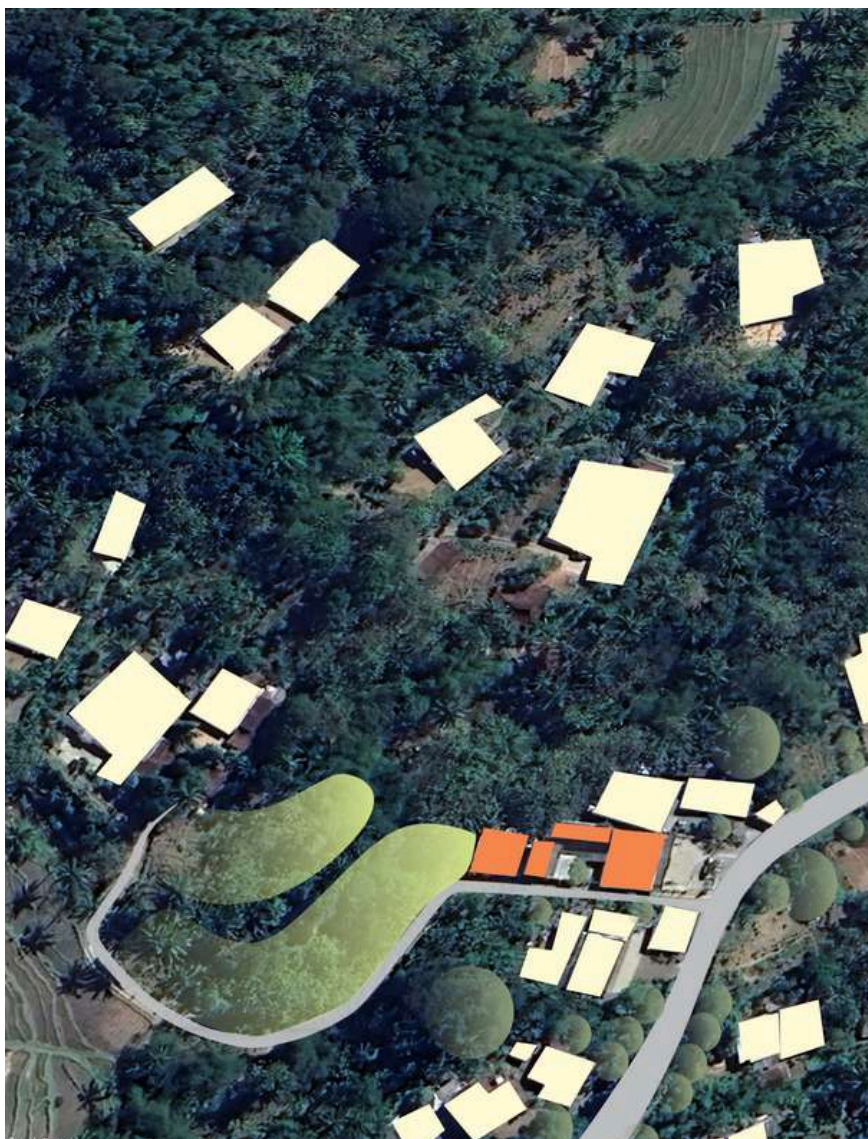


Figure 2.4. Mapping Site A
(sources : autors)

S

The location is right next to the "Craft Karya Barokah Batik House" and directly adjacent to the village head's office so it is easy to check and coordinate

Close to the river view right behind the village office and agricultural views near the site

W

The land has very narrow access and is not the main road (breakthrough road) that residents usually use to get to the garden.

The land is quite steep with the location directly adjacent to the river

O

Less strategic because the location is quite far from residential areas, especially those with disabilities and the distribution of local UMKM production.

A location that allows easy coordination and checking

Does not damage agricultural land because the land is not agricultural land

T

A location that allows the public to lack interest in coming because it is too remote

The lack of disabilities that contribute because the location is quite far from home



Figure x.x Site existing and surroundings
(sources : author)



Generating Idea with AI

Designed inclusive-cultural village for tourists with disabilities. The village features a harmonious blend of traditional architecture and modern accessibility. Cobblestone paths wind between thatched-roof huts and beautifully landscaped gardens, where colorful flowers bloom. The village provides wheelchair-accessible entrances, ramps, and wide pathways for easy navigation. Each hut represents a unique culture, with intricate carvings and artifacts that showcase the region's history and heritage. The atmosphere is one of inclusivity and appreciation for global diversity.

The facility features a variety of accessible training rooms and workstations, as well as a beautifully landscaped garden area with sensory paths and benches. A small group of individuals with disabilities is seen engaging in a landscape gardening activity, smiling and enjoying their time. The landscaping project consists of a vibrant mix of plants, rocks, and water features, creating an inviting and inclusive environment

Inclusive Village Design Idea

Study Precedent



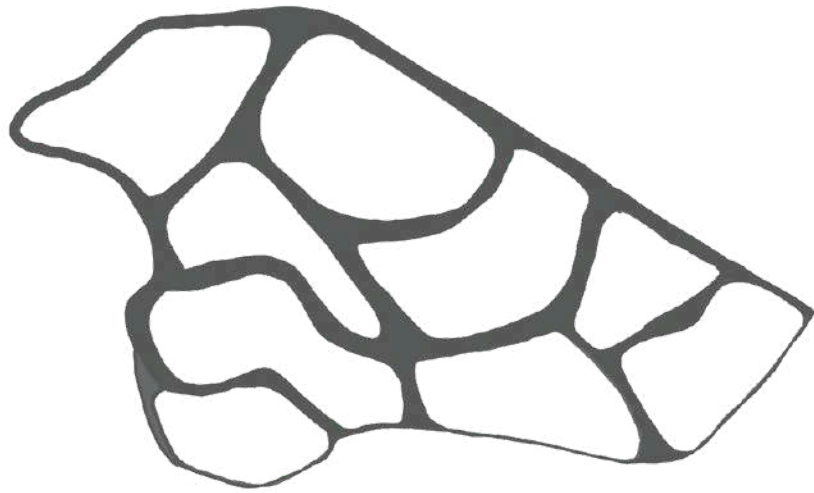
Inclusive is about Linkage,

[Linkage Pathway Pattern]

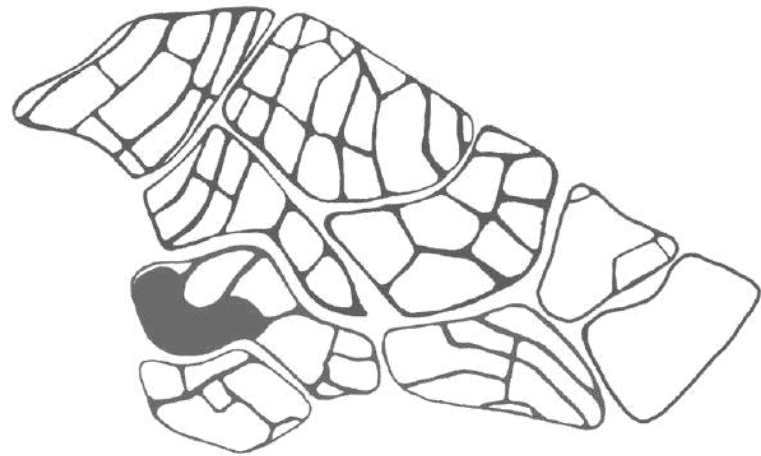


inclusive is about linkage, inclusive is about alternatives. because it's not just 1 or 2 communities that are trying to be resolved, but more than that. 1 solution will not be enough.

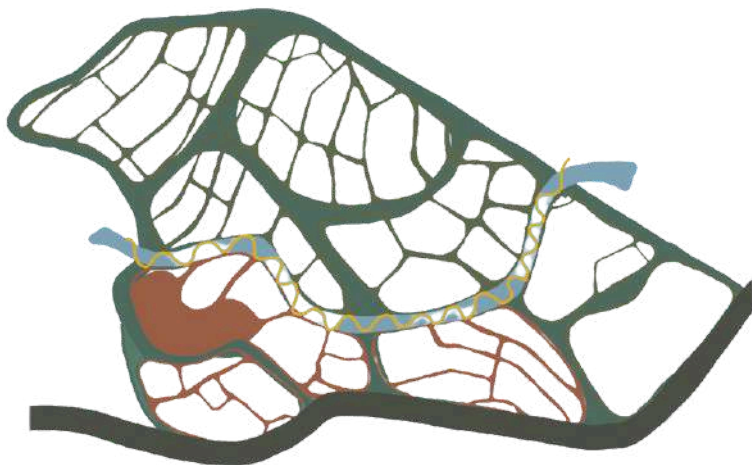
The focus is on, how this village can provide many alternatives to its users by providing facilities with accessibility that connect each other so that they can interact and be used by the entire community.



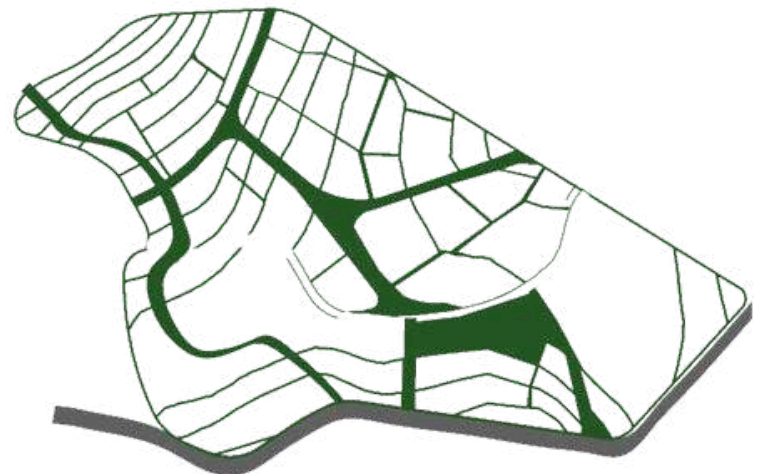
analyzing existing road patterns, a rural pattern is formed that suits existing conditions.



inclusive: connecting with each other analyze and create rural patterns formed from every intersection of existing conditions and adjust the contour of the land as the arterial pathway and shortcut.



a combination of existing patterns and contour exploration is formed to create a path design that connects zone 1 with other zones.



trying to integrate the rural patterns that have been formed with existing conditions. create a more integrated pattern and adjust the residential locations of residents so that appropriate access flows can be created.

Site Design Development

Main Road Access

The location is on the border road of the Wonogiri (Central Java) - Pacitan (East Java) provincial route. Create opportunities for visitors to come not only from local but also non-local areas. Facility development locations are spread across several points with a predetermined accessibility path from zone 1 to other zones.



Zone Focus Decision

The location site consists of several zones, namely having 4 macro zones and 2 macro zones which were selected to be developed in this design. Namely zone 1 (Kawiwatan Zone) and Zone 2 (Sekecokaken Zone). Meanwhile, the other two zones, namely Zone 3 (Kahuripan Zone), and Zone 4 (Kamulyan Zone)



Development 1st - 2nd Zone

2 zones were selected which were focused on inclusive village development centers. 2 Zones narrowed down into 1 integrated area with connecting pathways to each zone. The zone consists of several clusters, each cluster has a different building function.

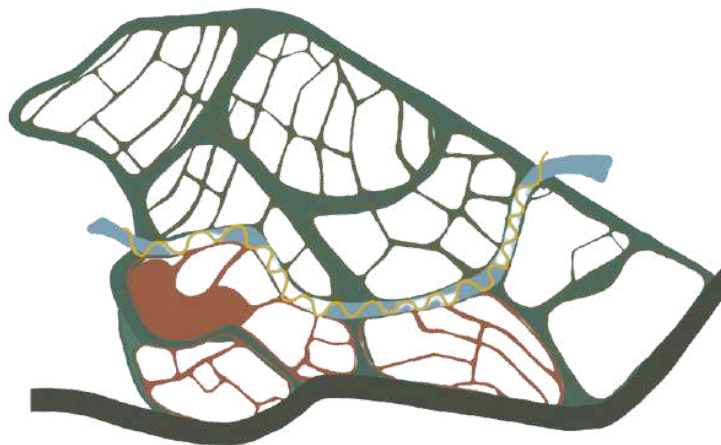
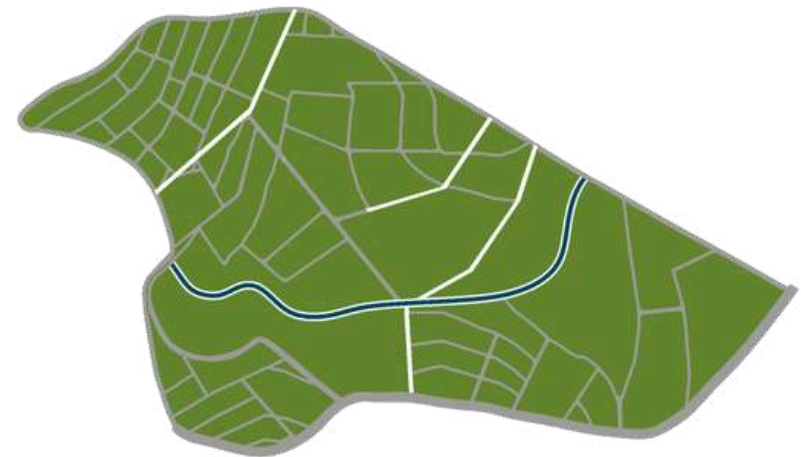
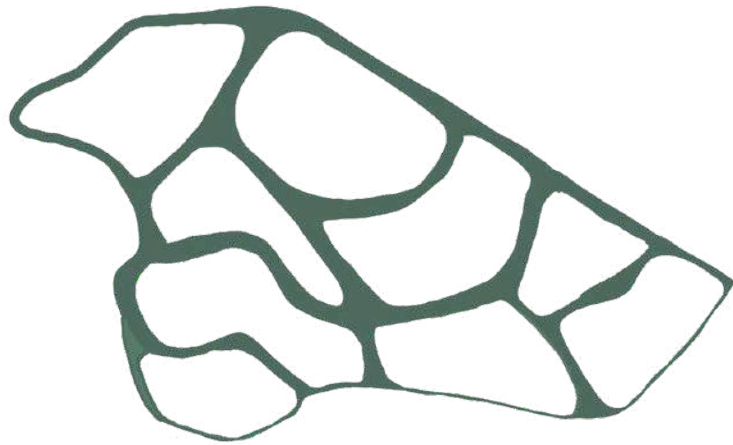


Site Circulation Arrangements

Consists of several regional clusters so that human circulation is made dominantly circular or curved to maximize visual access and spatial proximity. Vehicle circulation is minimized only on the side of the site facing the main road.



Site Linkage Development



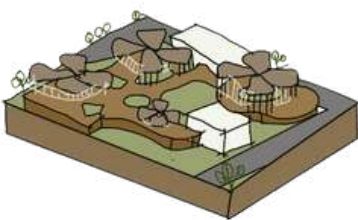
Design Strategy

Because it accommodates several functions with different needs, this inclusive village design is designed in selected locations that allow the involvement of disabled and non-disabled users to interact without anyone being marginalized. How can an inclusive design plan reach areas and even disability activities so that it can create positive activities that can eliminate society's stigma towards disabilities.

This Inclusive Village area has 4 different building functions with the main function being the development of training facilities. It is programmed to have clusters of building zones in accordance with their main function, where each zone is connected to each other so that the activities being built can be integrated.

Circulation within the site is an important concept in design because the proximity of movement is part of the sound criteria for circulation design which adopts radial shapes, curved geometry, and adapts to contour elevations, as well as in accordance with design strategies.

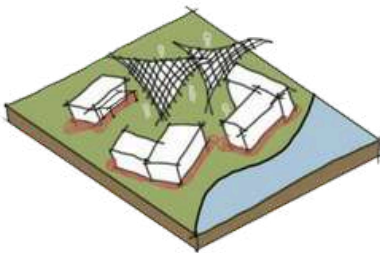
Gallery and Training Facilities



Learning, Interaction, Marketing

Batik Ciprat and Ecoprint, Ginger Syrup & Body Soap, Gallery Showing UMKM

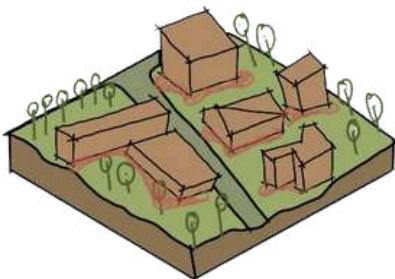
Traditional Food Market



Interaction, Marketing

Traditional Food (Papringan Market) Sego Thiwul, Gaplek, Gethuk) Buying and selling using old coins.

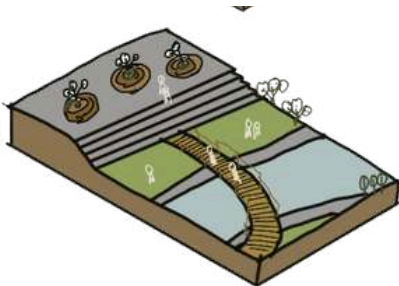
Homestay



Learning, Interaction, Sensitivity Training

Localization as a villager, interaction with people with disabilities, direct sensitivity training on community activities, sign language.

Multisensory Garden / Landscaping Garden



Gathering, Interaction, Sensitivity Training

Mini amphitheater, open spaces, multisensory garden.

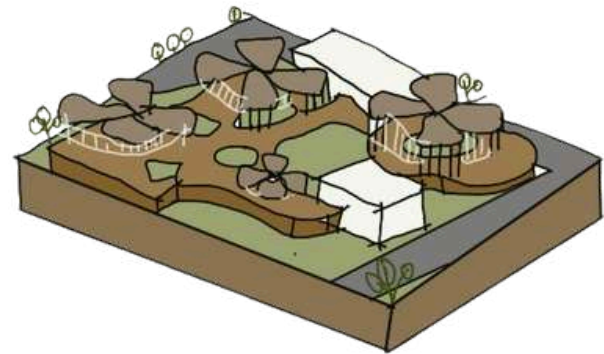
Programming

Training Facilities

Batik Ciprat & Eco Print, Traditional Dance, Showroom Gallery

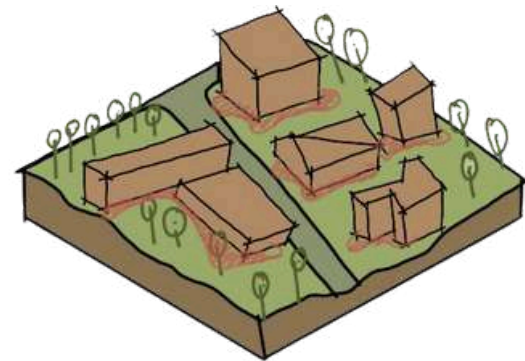
There are several separate building masses differentiated by function.

Also the arrangement of the Ginger Syrup & Body Soap production house which is still in the same area as other MSMEs.



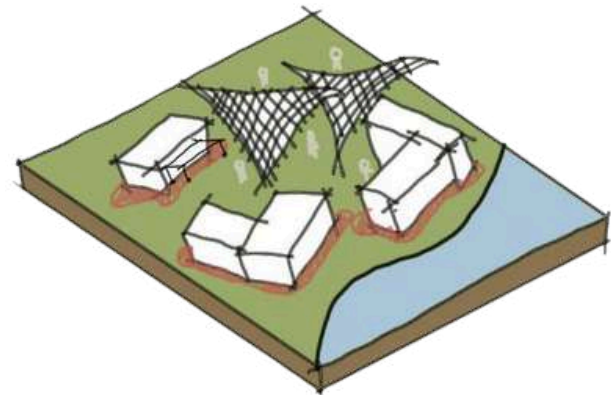
Homestay

The homestay is located at several residential points where it is located close to the residence of people with disabilities so that it will make interaction easier but still maintain privacy because it has a separate building mass.



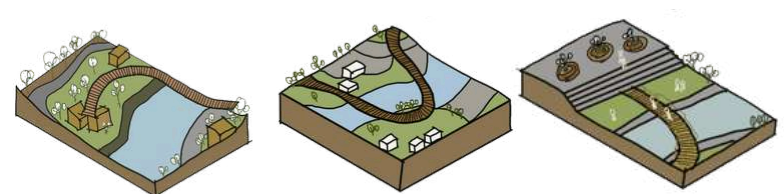
Traditional Food (Ndhoplang Market)

This is an area with several production houses and a place to enjoy traditional food using an ancient buying and selling system (coin bartering). Here, people can feel the atmosphere of the market in ancient times and the traditional Javanese nuances are still strong.



Multisensory Garden / Symphonature Landscaping

In the form of a green zone near the river area with several mini amphitheaters with a height according to the elevation on the site. The zone is a garden with a multisensory concept.



Design Concept & Parameters

Design Parameters & Criteria	Concept	Transformation
Accessible Environment	Linkage Pathway an rural pattern that has easy access makes it easier for users with special ne. eds to take part in training activities and interact with disabled and non-disabled users from zone to zone	
Flexibility	Inclusive-Form Exploration (Space and Proximity) the initial shape of the circle is adapted to the concept of inclusivity which is symbolized by the shape of circles that enter each other also adopts a form of proxemic basis related to limited disability activities then decide the schematic division of space in each circle according to the function of the building.	
	Mobility focuses on housing zoning program and barrier-free residential space to facilitate interaction and communication between residents, people with disabilities and tourists, providing mobility with user comfort such as providing ramps on every downhill road	ramps allows people of different abilities to access different levels of pedestrian network easily, usually seen only as a strict means to go A to B. spaces in between interesting spaces in between the ramp paths are created, possibility of different uses-resting areas, play areas, viewing areas, training areas, etc. multi-level platform larger platforms established across different levels of platform to take advantage of the height while keeping space on the grade level free and usable, also flexibility of use.

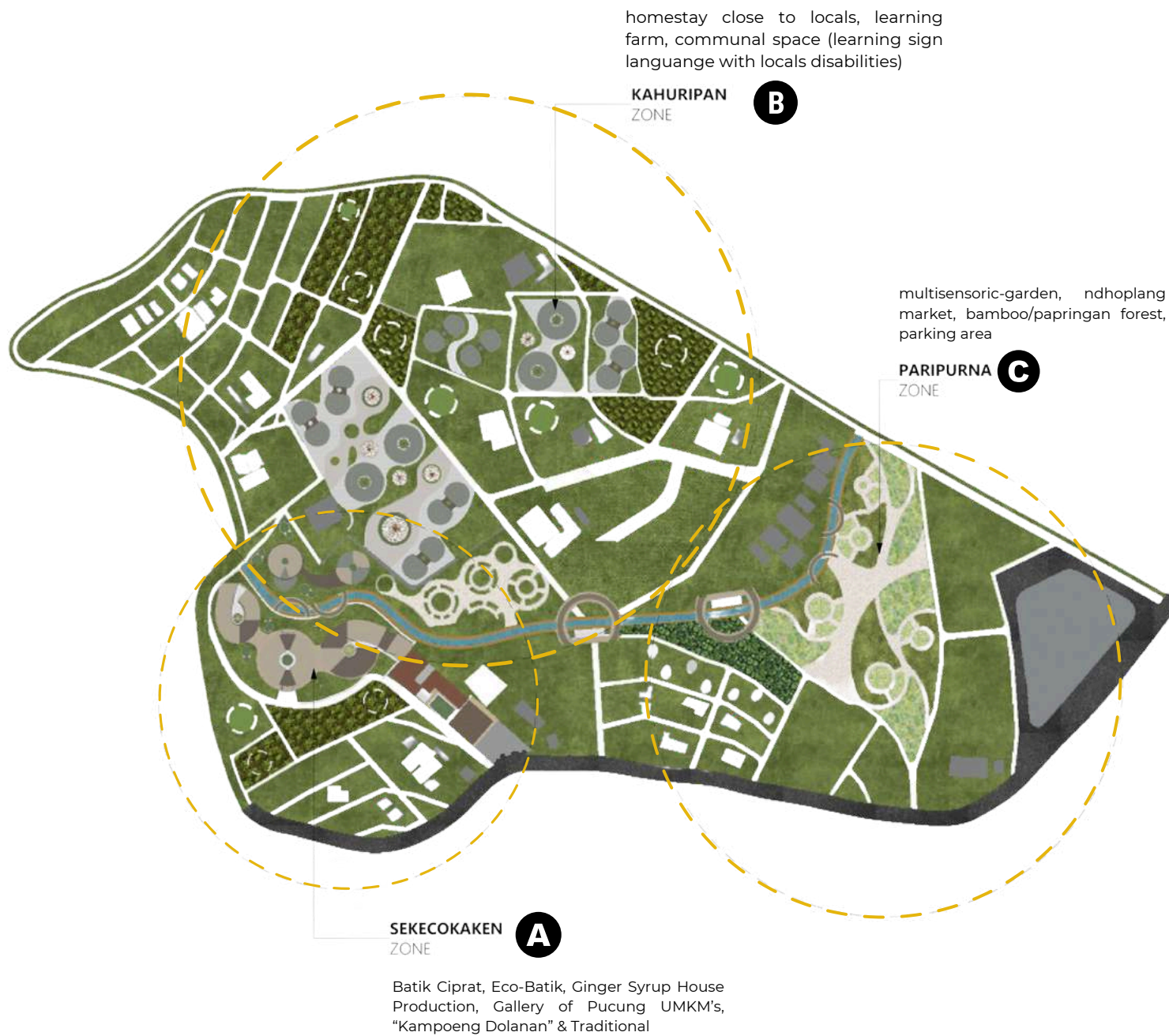
Design Parameters & Criteria	Concept	Transformation
Enhancing Learning	Optimizing Training Facilities this inclusive village area has 4 different building functions with the main function being the development of training facilities. It is programmed to have clusters of building zones in accordance with their main function, where each zone is connected to each other so that the activities being built can be integrated.	Gallery and Training Facilities Traditional Food Market Homestay Multisensory Garden / Landscaping G2
Sensory Awareness	Creating Multisensory Garden with Sensation Path this design should consider the impact of the environment on the user's sensory stimulation and can also be an opportunity to train users to be able to control the sensitivity of sensory stimulation through the five senses.	SIGHT TOUCH SMELL SOUND TASTE PERCEPTION GREEN WALL SOFT GROUND PLANE TEXTURED WALL GREEN BUFFER
Safety and Security	Navigation & Safety Guarantee there must be security and safety guarantees for all users, including people with disabilities, during the training, interaction and communication process, so that internal activities can run optimally.	PEDESTRIAN CROSSING TEXTURED TRANSITIONS WAITING ZONE SHORTENED CROSSING



Design Development

Site Zoning Development
Sekecokaken Zone
Kahuripan Zone
Paripurna Zone

04



(A)
Sekecokaken Zone



activities :
first point journey, batik workshop, learning& training, selling-buying

(B)
Kahuripan Zone



activities :
a day as a locals, gathering & learning sign language, inclusive housing

(C)
Paripurna Zone



activities :
selling-buying market place for traditional food, walking around the garden, parking area.

Users Circulation



Destination Point

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|----------------------------|----|-------------------------------|
| 1 | joglo & village office | 6 | sewing training facilities | 11 | herb and spices learning farm |
| 2 | ginger learning farm | 7 | herbs and spices storages | 12 | inclusive bridge pathway |
| 3 | ginger syrup house production | 8 | multisensory garden A | 13 | ndhoplang-papringan market |
| 4 | showroom UMKM gallery | 9 | homestay kahuripan A | 14 | multisensory garden B |
| 5 | batik training facilities (ciprat & ecoprint) | 10 | homestay kahuripan B | 15 | parking area |

Zone Stages



(1)
Sekeco Zone

activities :
first point journey, batik workshop,
learning& training, selling-buying



(2)
Kahuripan Zone

activities :
a day as a locals, gathering & learning
sign language, inclusive housing

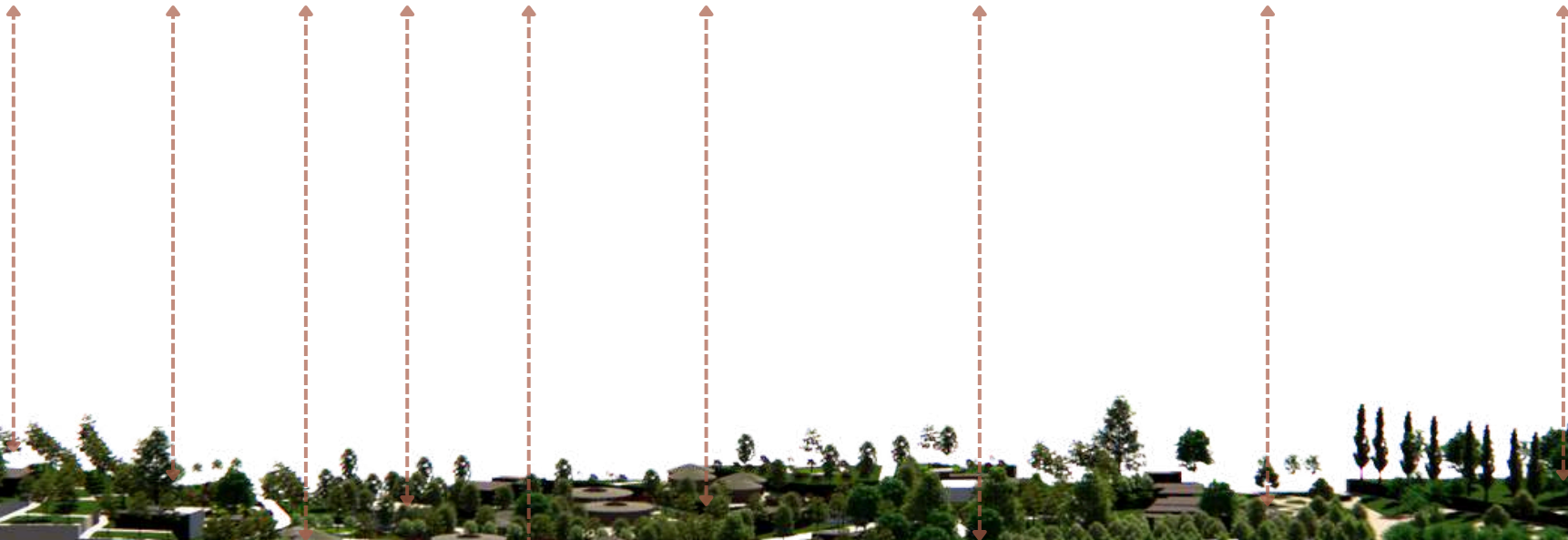


(3)
Paripurna Zone

activities :
selling-buying market place
for traditional food, walking around
the garden, parking area.

Site
Section

pine trees forest area herbs and spices learning farm homestay kahuripan zone kwt training facilities batik training facilities homestay kahuripan zone ndhoplang market multi-sensory garden parking area / paripurna zone





Batik Ciprat, Eco-Batik, Ginger Syrup House Production, Gallery of Pucung UMKM's, Traditional Communal Spaces.

sekeco means “sekecokaken” in javanese, this zone is a zone where tourism accommodation is **predominantly** provided to tourists and people with disabilities, namely tourism education such as batik training locations, ginger syrup, and other traditional dance from Wonogiri.



1 “sekeco-zone”- training facilities”

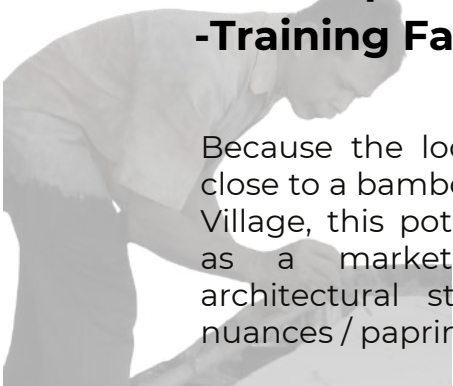


zone programming



sekeco activities





Batik Ciprat -Training Facilities

Because the location of zone 1 is close to a bamboo forest in Pucung Village, this potential can be used as a market using an old architectural style with bamboo nuances / papringan market.



Eco-Batik Training Facilities

Because the location of zone 1 is close to a bamboo forest in Pucung Village, this potential can be used as a market using an old architectural style with bamboo nuances / papringan market.



Showcase Gallery of Pucung UMKM.

Because the location of zone 1 is close to a bamboo forest in Pucung Village, this potential can be used as a market using an old architectural style with bamboo nuances / papringan market.



batik-ciprat

training facilities with disabilities empowerment

Having limitations does not stop a number of disabled people in Pucung Village, Kismantoro District, Wonogiri from working and being creative. Dozens of disabled people in the village make batik ciprat whose marketing has reached outside Java. This batik ciprat started from the concern of the Village Head (Pucung) towards dozens of disabled people. For decades they have not received programs that directly target them (disabled people).

At the beginning of the training, there were only six disabled people who joined. Then it increased to 23 people and currently only 10 people are still actively making ciprat batik.



eco-batik

training facilities with disabilities empowerment

Workshop on composting and craft-making as an effort on managing leaves waste from ecoprinting production in Pucung Village, Kismantoro District, Wonogiri.

The locals of Pucung Village needed to be introduced to simple techniques on managing leaves' waste from ecoprinting production.

introducing composting as simple techniques to manage leaves waste and introducing a novel use of the leaves waste by combining them in the pottery. introducing them to a simple way to manage the leaves waste and another utilization of leaves in pottery making. In the future, the citizen may use this basic technology and modify it based on their needs. Key words: Ecoprint's leaves waste, compost, crafts productions.



Ecoprint-Batik Workshop Facilities

Ecoprint batik is made by printing with materials in the form of leaves, flowers, stems and even twigs. Ecoprint batik uses natural elements without synthetic or chemical ingredients. That's why this batik is very environmentally friendly and does not cause water, soil or air pollution.



Introduction a Simple Composting System

introduce an uncomplicated technology to manage leaves waste which is a simple composting system

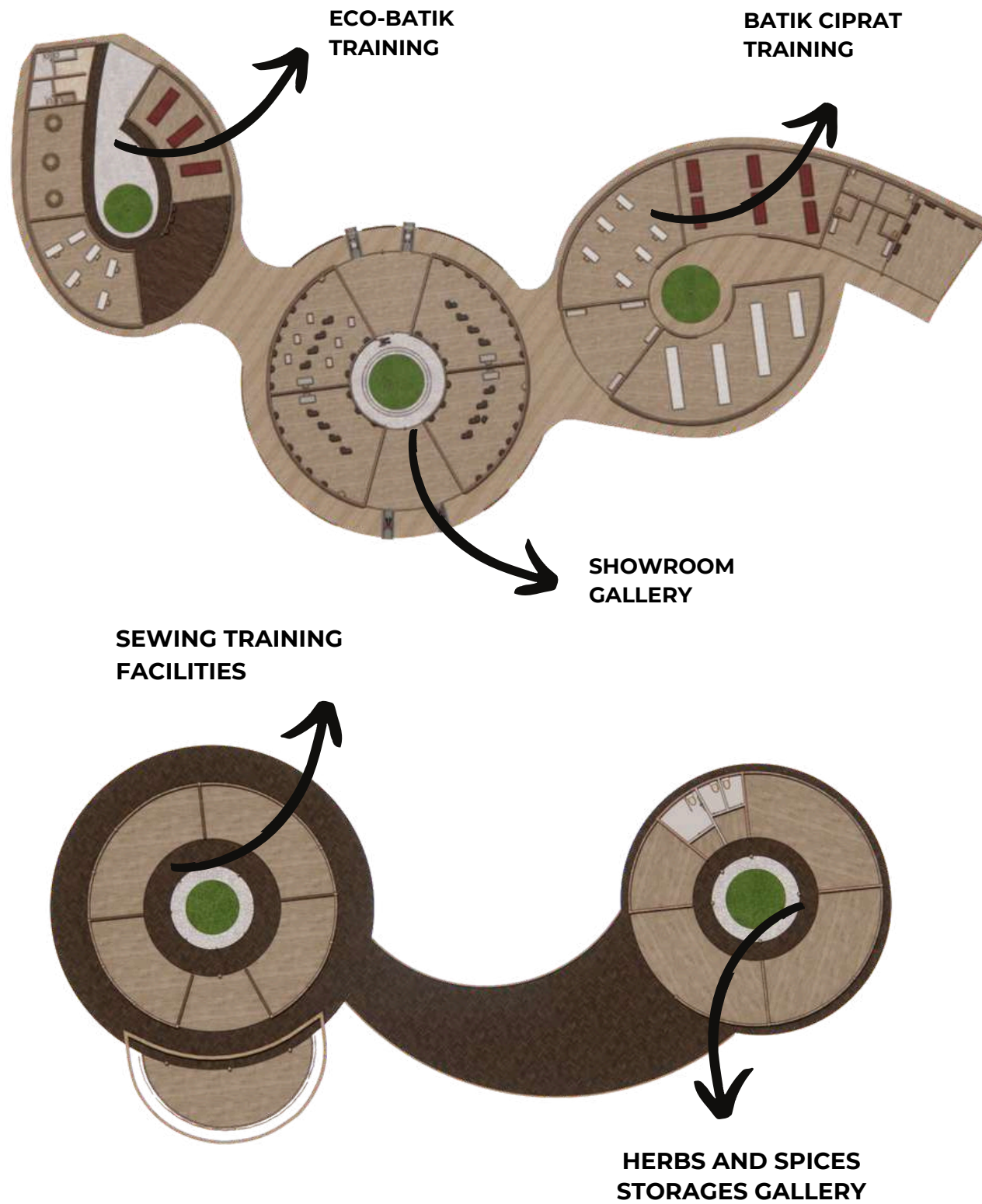


Another Utilization of Leaves in Pottery Making

introduce another use of leaves waste by utilizing them in the making of handy-craft pottery therefore will enhance the selling price of the potteries.



room programming



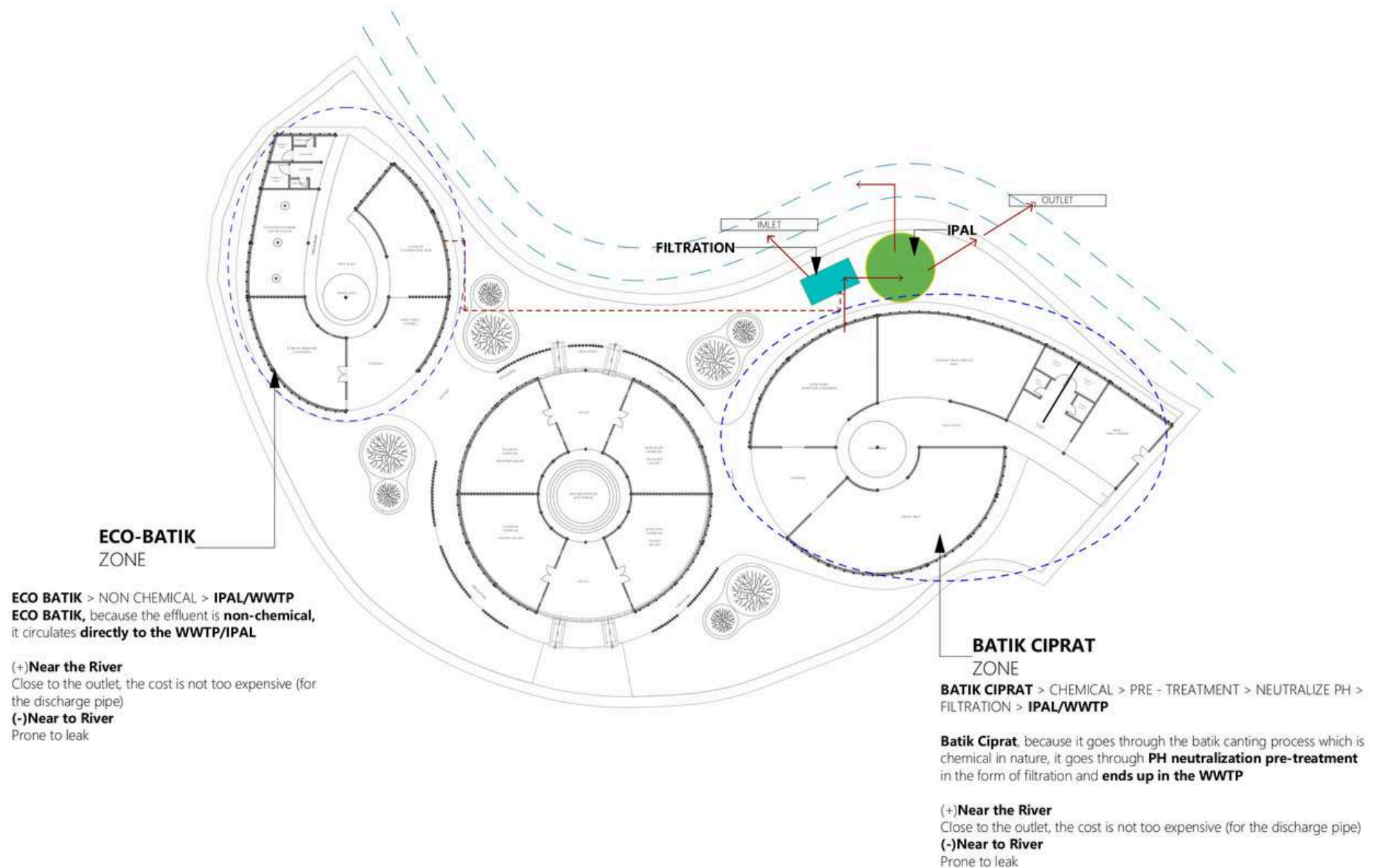
floorplan

The floor plan is a complex circular design divided into five main sections, each with its own set of rooms and a central circular core. The sections are labeled with letters A through P, and the plan includes a grid system for reference.

- Top Left Section (A-H):** Features a central circular core with a 'DRIVING AREA' and 'ENTRANCE'. Surrounding rooms include 'ECO-BATH WORKSHOP CLASSROOM', 'ECO-BATH', 'OPEN SPACE', 'BATHING & SOAKING ECO-BATH', 'ECO-BATH SPREADING ZONE AREA', 'BATHING TOOLS STORAGE', and 'CIRCULATION'.
- Top Right Section (A-H):** Features a central circular core with a 'DRIVING AREA' and 'ENTRANCE'. Surrounding rooms include 'ECO-BATH WORKSHOP CLASSROOM', 'ECO-BATH', 'OPEN SPACE', 'BATHING & SOAKING ECO-BATH', 'ECO-BATH SPREADING ZONE AREA', 'BATHING TOOLS STORAGE', and 'CIRCULATION'.
- Bottom Left Section (A-H):** Features a central circular core with a 'DRIVING AREA' and 'ENTRANCE'. Surrounding rooms include 'ECO-BATH WORKSHOP CLASSROOM', 'ECO-BATH', 'OPEN SPACE', 'BATHING & SOAKING ECO-BATH', 'ECO-BATH SPREADING ZONE AREA', 'BATHING TOOLS STORAGE', and 'CIRCULATION'.
- Bottom Right Section (A-H):** Features a central circular core with a 'DRIVING AREA' and 'ENTRANCE'. Surrounding rooms include 'ECO-BATH WORKSHOP CLASSROOM', 'ECO-BATH', 'OPEN SPACE', 'BATHING & SOAKING ECO-BATH', 'ECO-BATH SPREADING ZONE AREA', 'BATHING TOOLS STORAGE', and 'CIRCULATION'.
- Central Section (A-H):** Features a central circular core with a 'DRIVING AREA' and 'ENTRANCE'. Surrounding rooms include 'ECO-BATH WORKSHOP CLASSROOM', 'ECO-BATH', 'OPEN SPACE', 'BATHING & SOAKING ECO-BATH', 'ECO-BATH SPREADING ZONE AREA', 'BATHING TOOLS STORAGE', and 'CIRCULATION'.

The plan also includes a central 'MINI AMPHITHEATRE (AUDITORIUM)' and a 'PATHWAY' connecting the sections. The building is surrounded by a 'GARDEN' and a 'TERRACE'.

plumbing system scheme





Become a Local for a Day in Pucung Village

The homestay is located at several residential points where it is located close to the residence of people with disabilities so that it will make interaction easier but still maintain privacy because it has a separate building mass.

2 “kahuripan zone” – *locals & disabilities housing*



zone programming

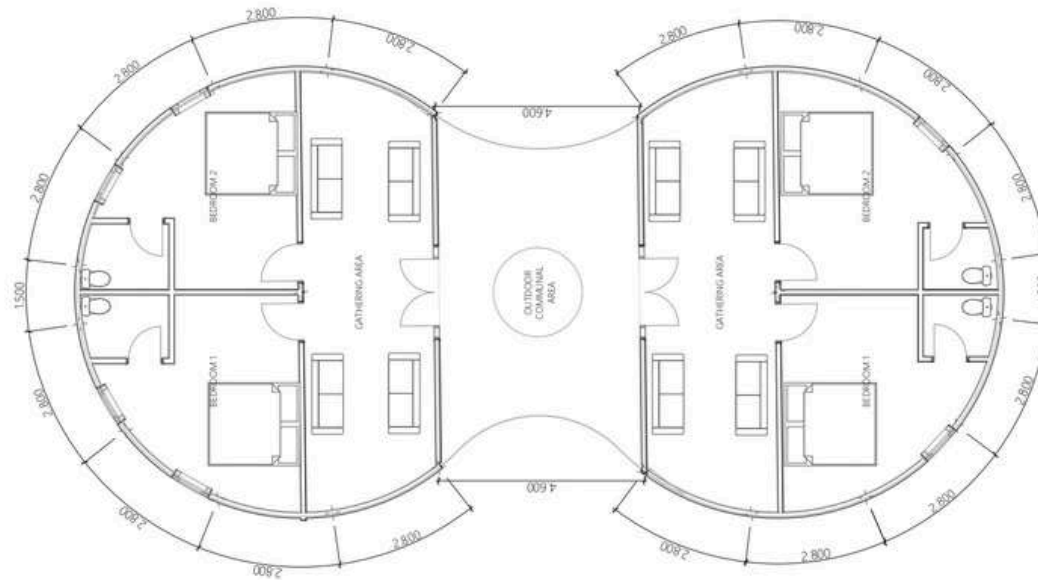


kahuripan activities

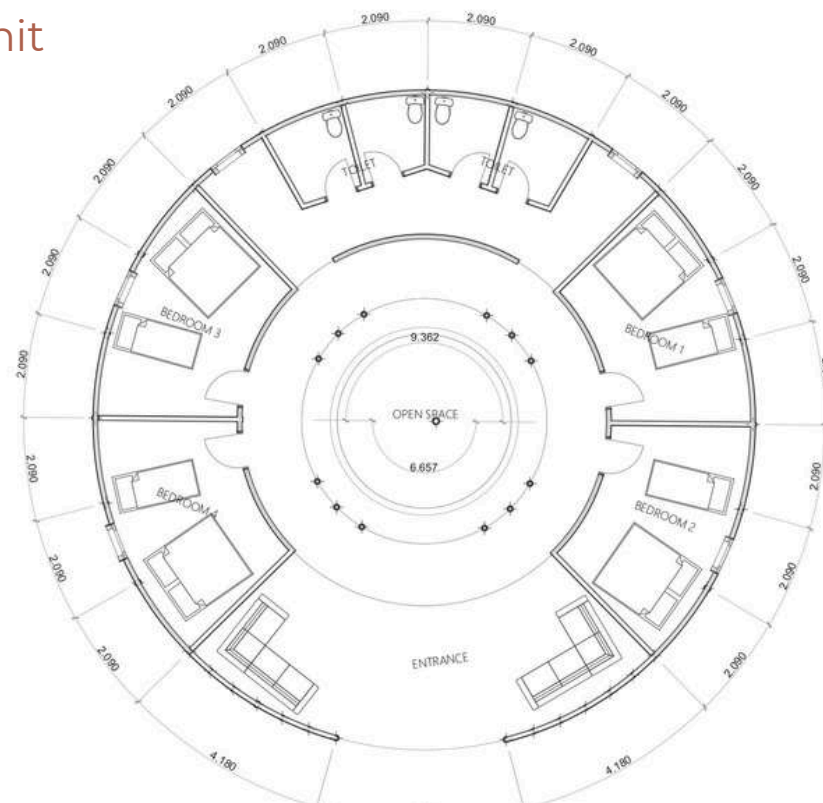


homestay plan

homestay type A
4-6 peoples each unit



homestay type B
8-10 peoples each unit

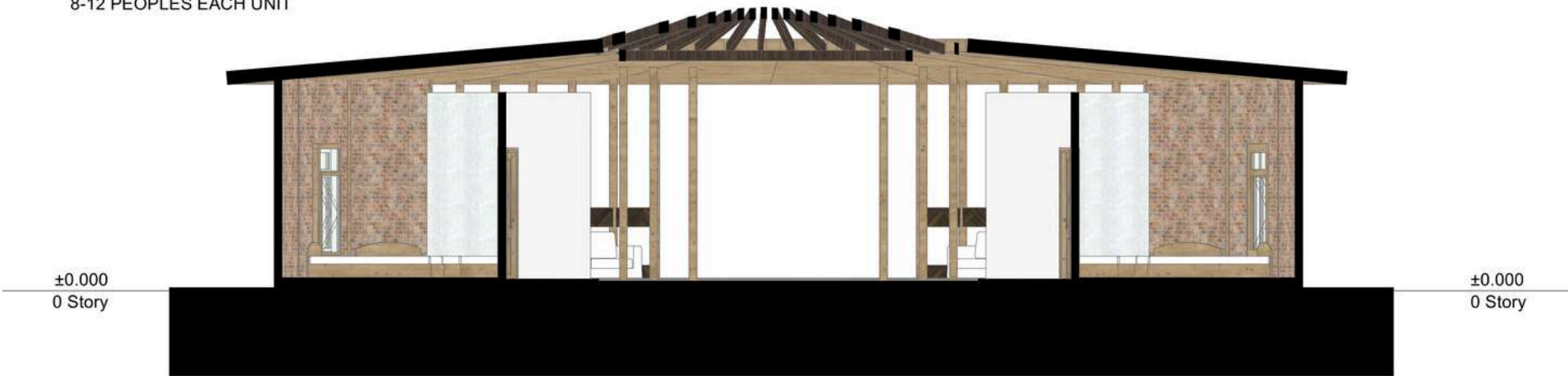


homestay section

SECTION A-A
HOMESTAY TYPE A
STANDART
4-6 PEOPLES EACH UNIT



SECTION B-B
HOMESTAY TYPE B
GROUP
8-12 PEOPLES EACH UNIT



kismantoro
settlements



Last Zone in the Pucung Inclusive- Journey

This zone is a zone to goodbye the tourists. Because the location is located on the Wonogiri Pacitan border and is also the entrance to Pucung Village, it is very suitable as a starting zone to showcase and souvenirs the potential that exists in Pucung Village as well as a parking area for large vehicles.

3 “paripurna-zone” last point of the village



zone
programming



patripurna
activities





Dhopleang Market is one of the popular traditional market for culinary tourist attractions in Wonogiri. There are various kinds of traditional food at Dhopleang Market, such as nasi tiwul, gethuk, soto, corn rice, and many more.

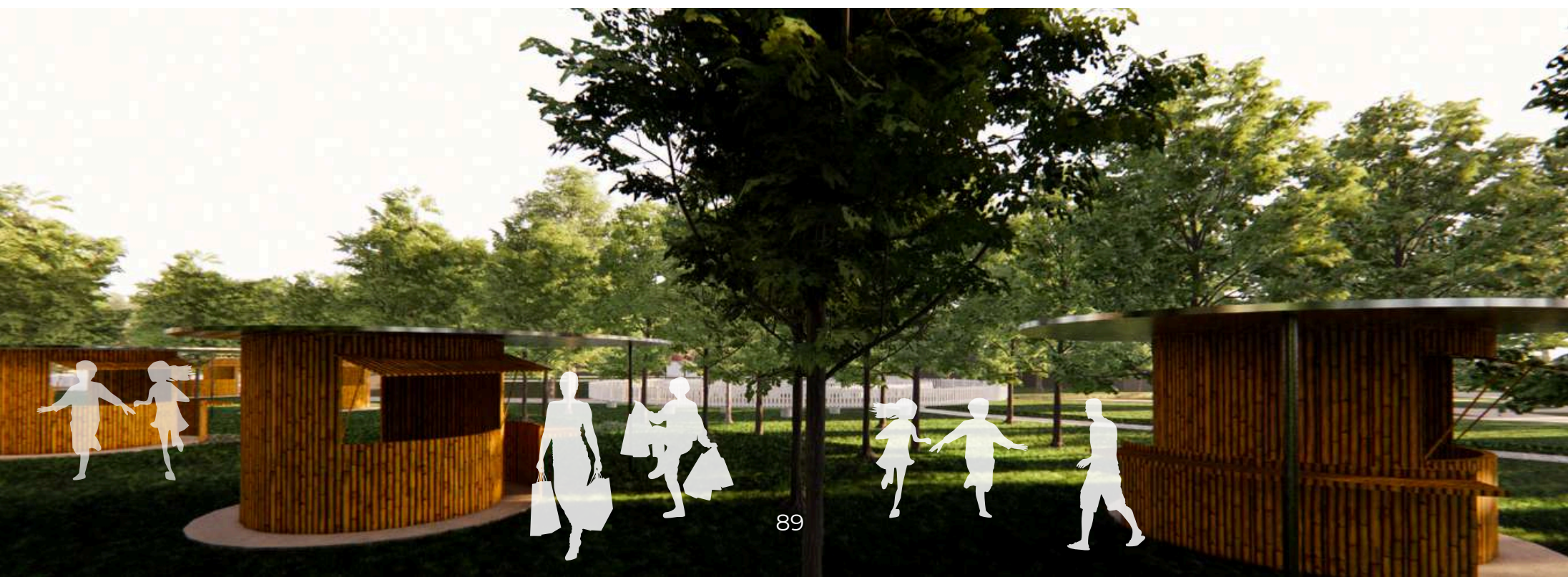
The unique thing have to do when visiting Dhopleang Market is the coin window. "Lindu coin" means exchanging your money which will later be exchanged for round wooden coins. The nominal is 1, which means one thousand, 2 which means two thousand, 5 which means five thousand and so on.

Pucung Bamboo Forest

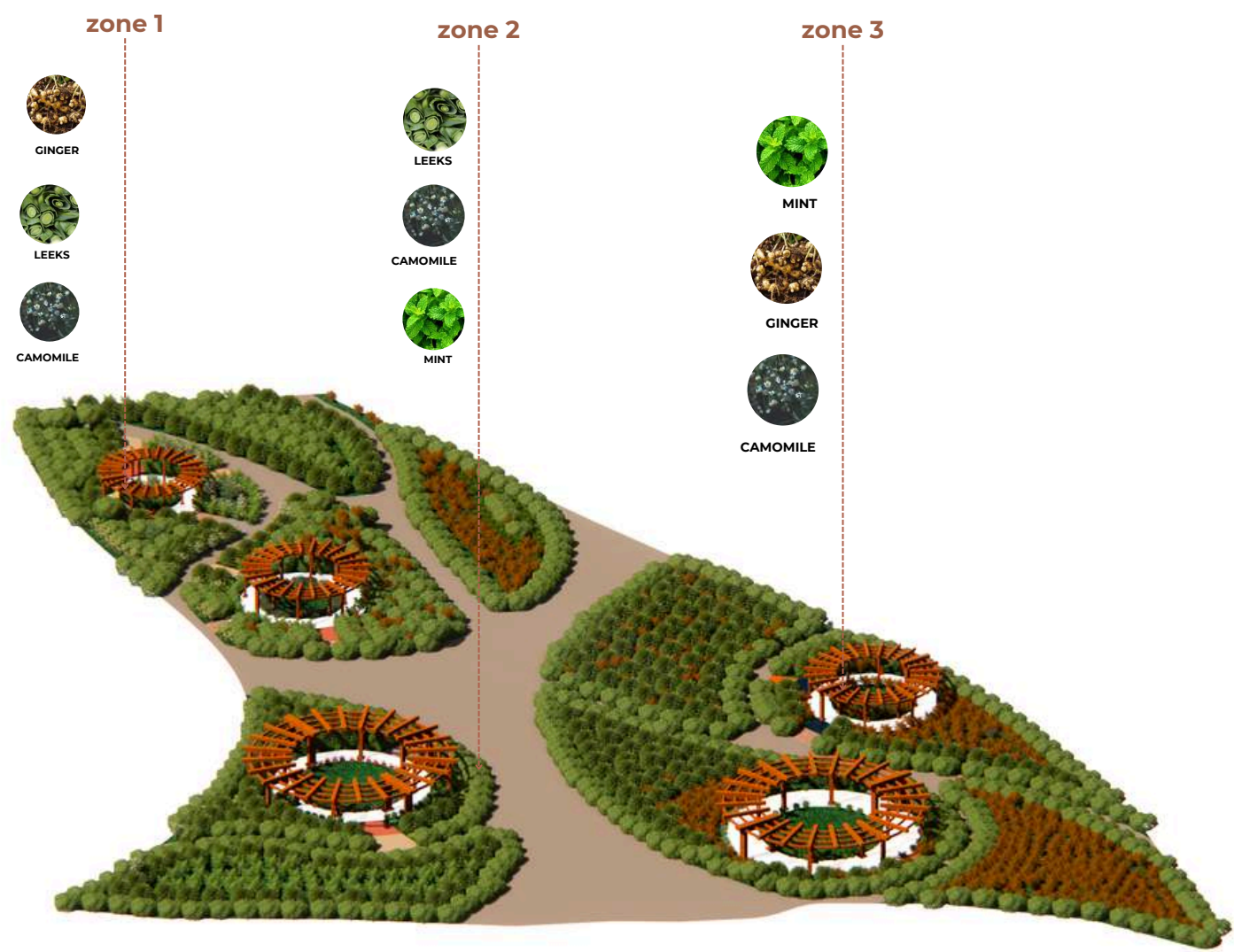
Because the location of zone 1 is close to a bamboo forest in Pucung Village, this potential can be used as a market using an old architectural style with bamboo nuances / papringan market.

"Ndhoplang-Papringan Market:

The Uniqueness of Doplang Market, Wonogiri Culinary Tourism with Traditional Snack Menu



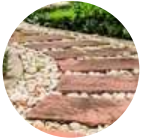
Multisensory Garden



Sensory Path Textures



PEA GRAVEL



GRAVEL STONE



SAND



STEPPING STONE

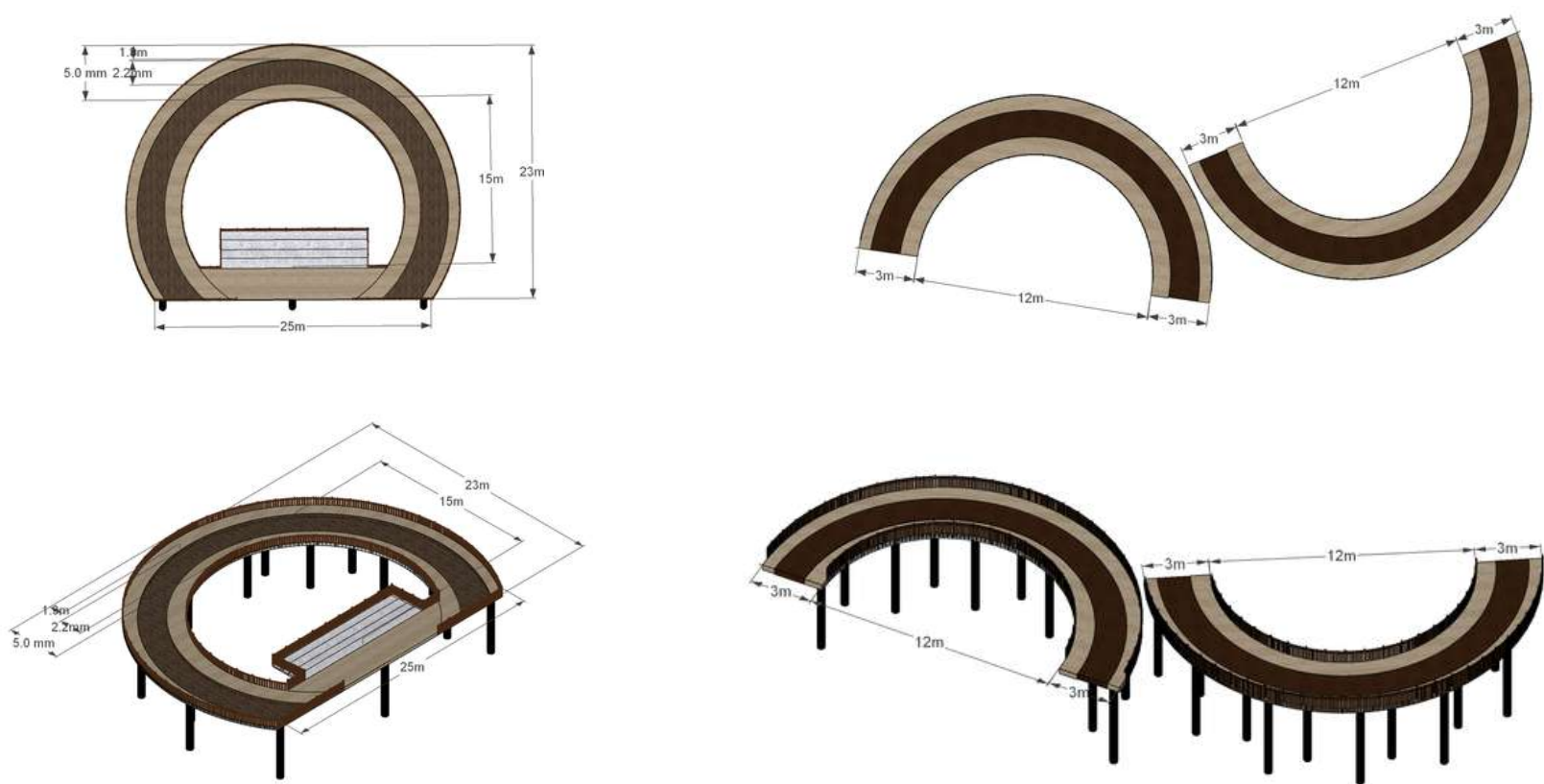
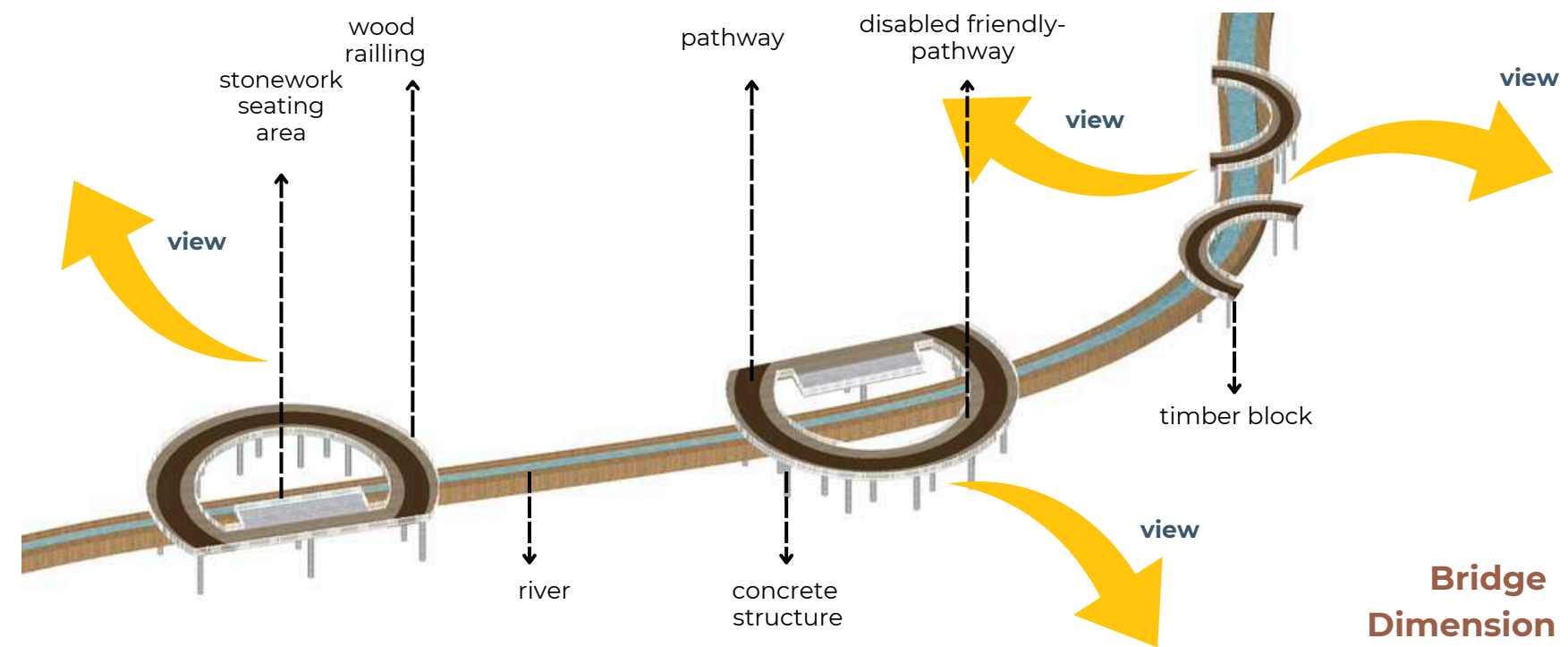


Garden Zoning



Inclusive Bridge

Providing a U-shaped bridge to maintain inclusivity equipped with a safe disabled pathway with railings on each side. This bridge functions not to move from zone 1 to another zone but rather to utilize the existing view so that all visitors can enjoy the view from every corner from the top of the bridge.







Evaluation

05

SITE SITUATION & SECTION

LISTS OF VEGETATIONS



sonokeling forest



bamboo forest



pine trees



kayu-putih trees



KAHURIPAN ZONE

SEKECOKAKEN ZONE

PARIPURNA ZONE

pine trees
forest area

herbs and
spices
learning farm

homestay
kahuripan
zone

kwt
training
facilities

batik
training
facilities

ginger
syrup
house
production

body shoap
house
production

ndhoplang
market

multi-
sensory
garden

parking
area /
paripurna
zone



Operational Hours

For the operating hours of Pucung Tourism Village, the information can vary depending on the attractions available. Usually, tourist villages like this are open from morning to evening, around 08.00 to 17.00. However, special activities such as cultural tours, traditional performances, or certain events may have a more flexible schedule or take place outside of these hours.

we may also be able to enjoy activities such as trekking, agricultural tours, or attending cultural events in this village.

Operational Hours

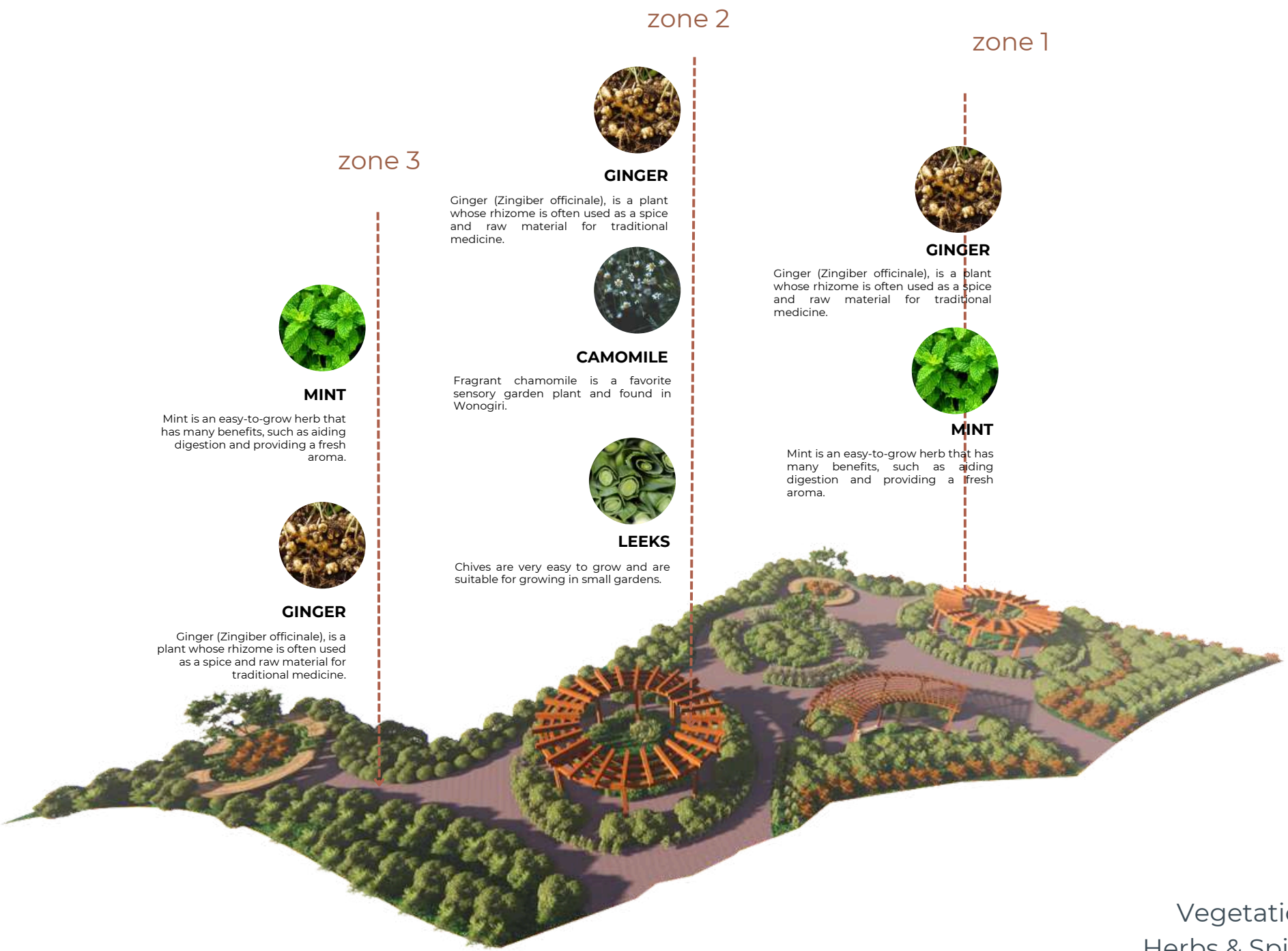
- A** 08.00-15.00 (Sekeco & Paripurna)
- B** 08.00-17.00 (Sekeco & Paripurna)
- C** 08.00-20.00 (Kahuripan)



MULTI-SENSORY GARDEN A & B



Paripurna Zone
GARDEN A



Vegetations
Herbs & Spices

Zona 1

Garden Activities

1. Herbs Spices Plant Educational Tour

Activity: Tourists are invited to take a tour that focuses on herbs used as medicinal plants, such as ginger, turmeric, temulawak, and lemongrass.

Benefits: Explains the health benefits of herbs and how to grow and use them to maintain health.

2. Educational Games about Spices

Activity: Interactive activities such as quizzes, aroma matching games, or spice hunts in the garden.

Benefits: Allows tourists to learn through play about the benefits and uses of spices.

Gardening activities at the spice learning farm provide an immersive experience that is not only entertaining, but also educates tourists about the importance of spices in everyday life and how they can grow and use them themselves.

Zona 2

Garden Activities

1. Making a Mini Spice Garden

Activity: Tourists are invited to make a mini spice garden using small pots or vertical shelves, which they can take home.

Benefits: Provides practical experience on how to make a spice garden in a limited space, so that it can be applied at home.

2. Planting Ginger Spice Seeds

Activity: Tourists can plant spice seeds such as basil, ginger, turmeric, lemongrass, or pepper in pots or land provided.

Benefits: Provides a basic understanding of the spice planting process and the importance of proper soil and environmental conditions.

3. Getting to Know Spice Processing

Activity: After harvesting, tourists are invited to learn how to process spices such as drying leaves, grinding seeds, or extracting essential oils.

Benefits: Learned about the post-harvest process and how to use spices for various purposes such as cooking spices or ginger syrup..

Zona 3

Garden Activities

1. Recognizing Various Types of Spices

Activity: An interactive tour where tourists are invited to recognize various types of spice plants by seeing, smelling, and feeling the plants growing in the garden.

Benefits: Increases tourists' knowledge about the types of spices and how they are used in culinary and traditional medicine.

2. Spice Harvesting

Activity: Tourists are invited to harvest spices such as basil leaves, ginger, or turmeric from the garden.

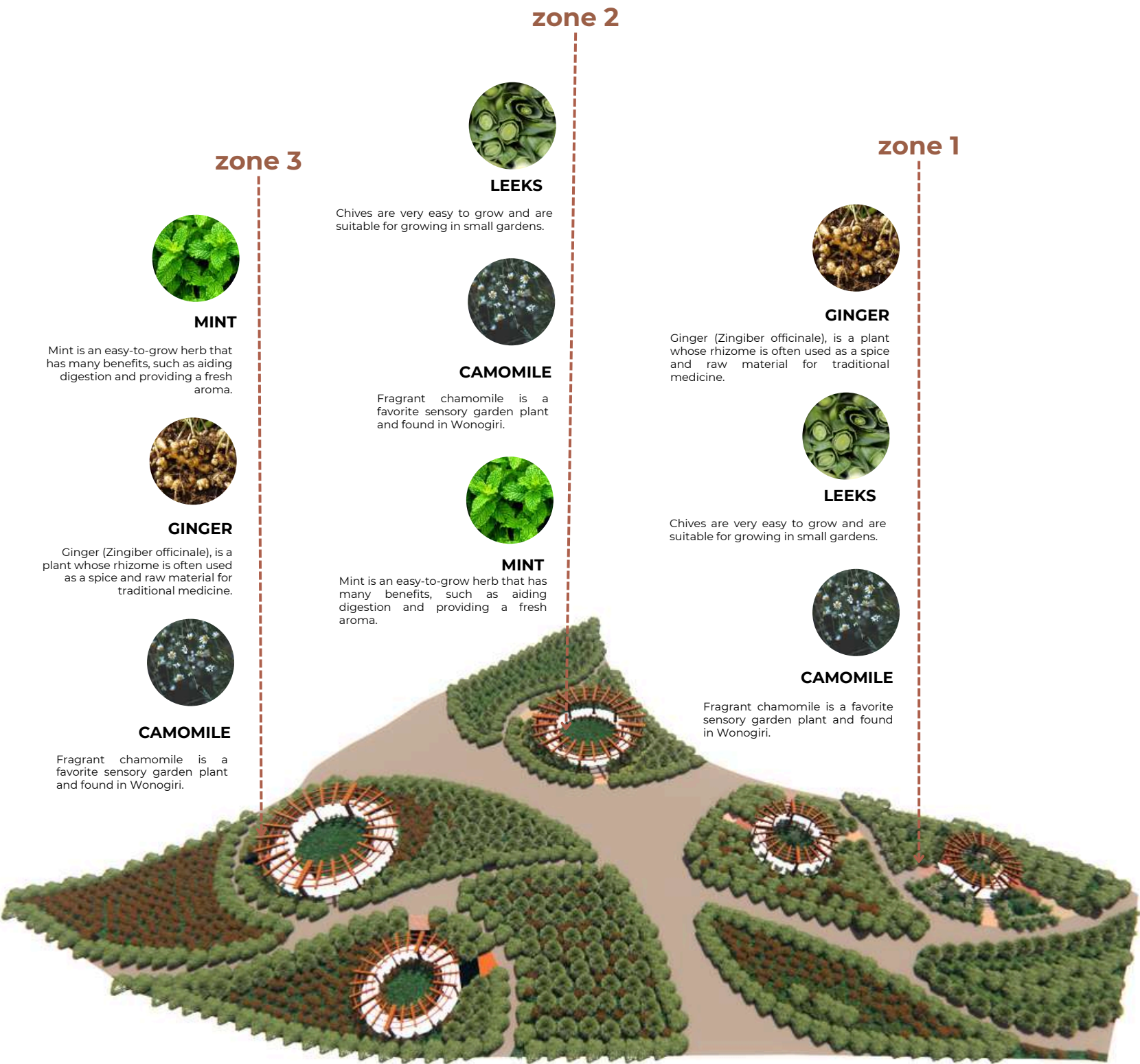
Benefits: Demonstrates the right way to harvest spices and the direct benefits of the garden's produce.





Paripurna Zone

GARDEN B



Vegetations
Herbs & Spices

Zona 1

Garden Activities

1. Recognizing Various Types of Spices

Activity: An interactive tour where tourists are invited to recognize various types of spice plants by seeing, smelling, and feeling the plants growing in the garden.

Benefits: Increases tourists' knowledge about the types of spices and how they are used in culinary and traditional medicine.

2. Spice Harvesting

Activity: Tourists are invited to harvest spices such as basil leaves, ginger, or turmeric from the garden.

Benefits: Demonstrates the right way to harvest spices and the direct benefits of the garden's produce.

Zona 2

Garden Activities

1. Medicinal Plant Educational Tour

Activity: Tourists are invited to take a tour that focuses on herbs used as medicinal plants, such as ginger, turmeric, temulawak, and lemongrass.

Benefits: Explains the health benefits of herbs and how to grow and use them to maintain health.

2. Prepare Herbal Tea from the Spice Garden

Activity: Tourists pick herbs such as peppermint or lemon balm and are taught how to brew herbal tea directly from the garden.

Benefits: Shows a simple way to enjoy the garden's produce while learning about the health benefits of herbal tea.

3. Educational Games about Spices

Activity: Interactive activities such as quizzes, aroma matching games, or spice hunts in the garden.

Benefits: Allows tourists to learn through play about the benefits and uses of spices.

Gardening activities at the spice learning farm provide an immersive experience that is not only entertaining, but also educates tourists about the importance of spices in everyday life and how they can grow and use them themselves.

Zona 3

Garden Activities

1. Making a Mini Spice Garden

Activity: Tourists are invited to make a mini spice garden using small pots or vertical shelves, which they can take home.

Benefits: Provides practical experience on how to make a spice garden in a limited space, so that it can be applied at home.

2. Planting Ginger Spice Seeds

Activity: Tourists can plant spice seeds such as basil, ginger, turmeric, lemongrass, or pepper in pots or land provided.

Benefits: Provides a basic understanding of the spice planting process and the importance of proper soil and environmental conditions.

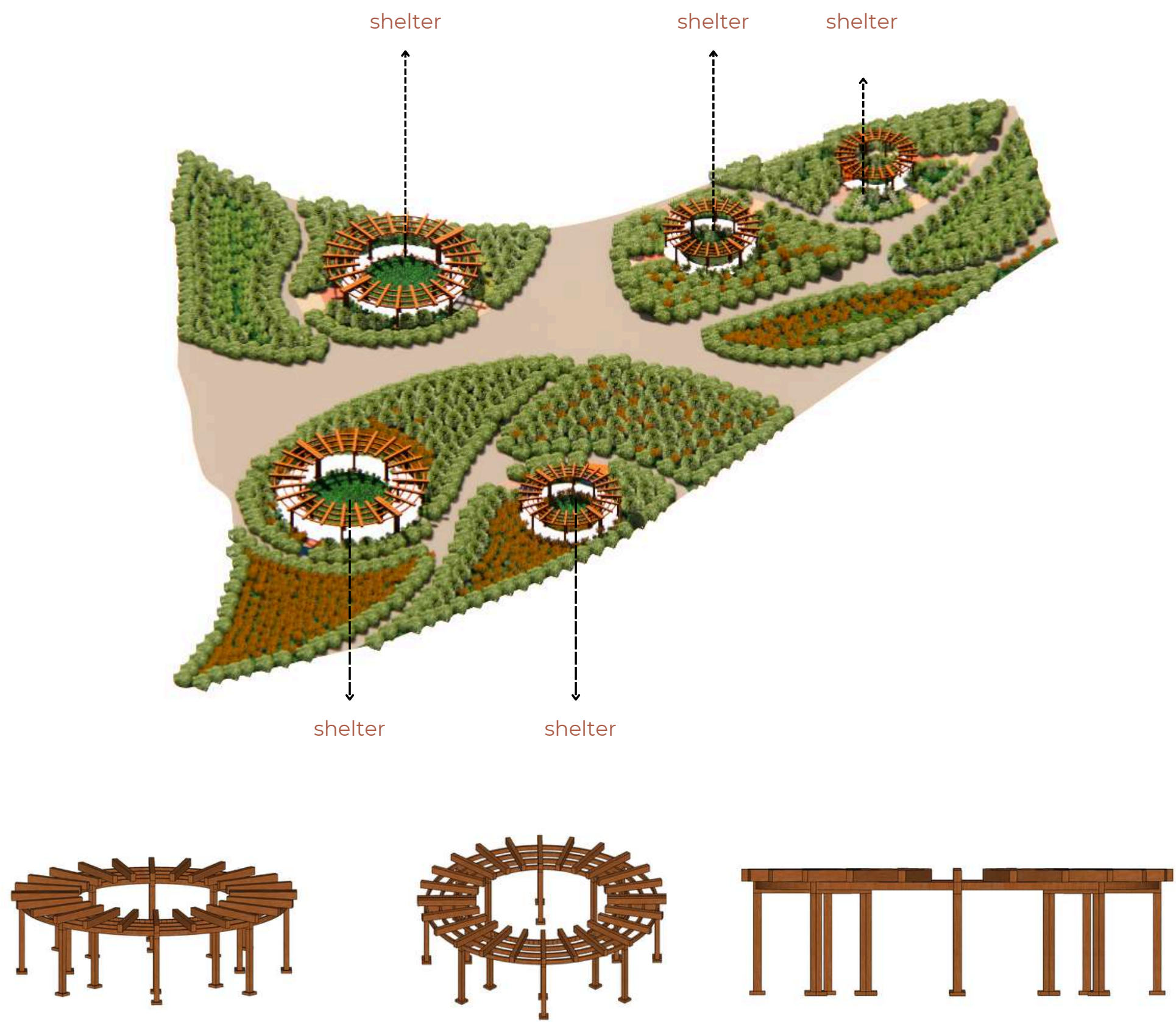
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Activity: After harvesting, tourists are invited to learn how to process spices such as drying leaves, grinding seeds, or extracting essential oils.

Benefits: Learned about the post-harvest process and how to use spices for various purposes such as cooking spices or ginger syrup..

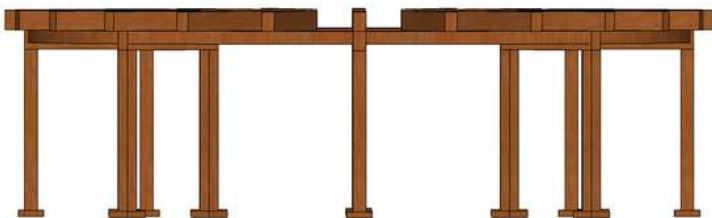
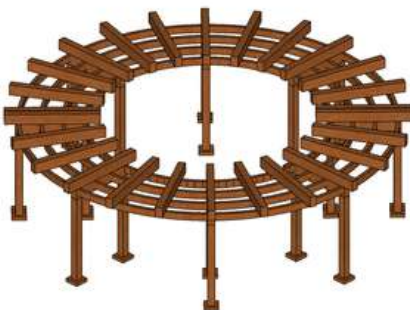
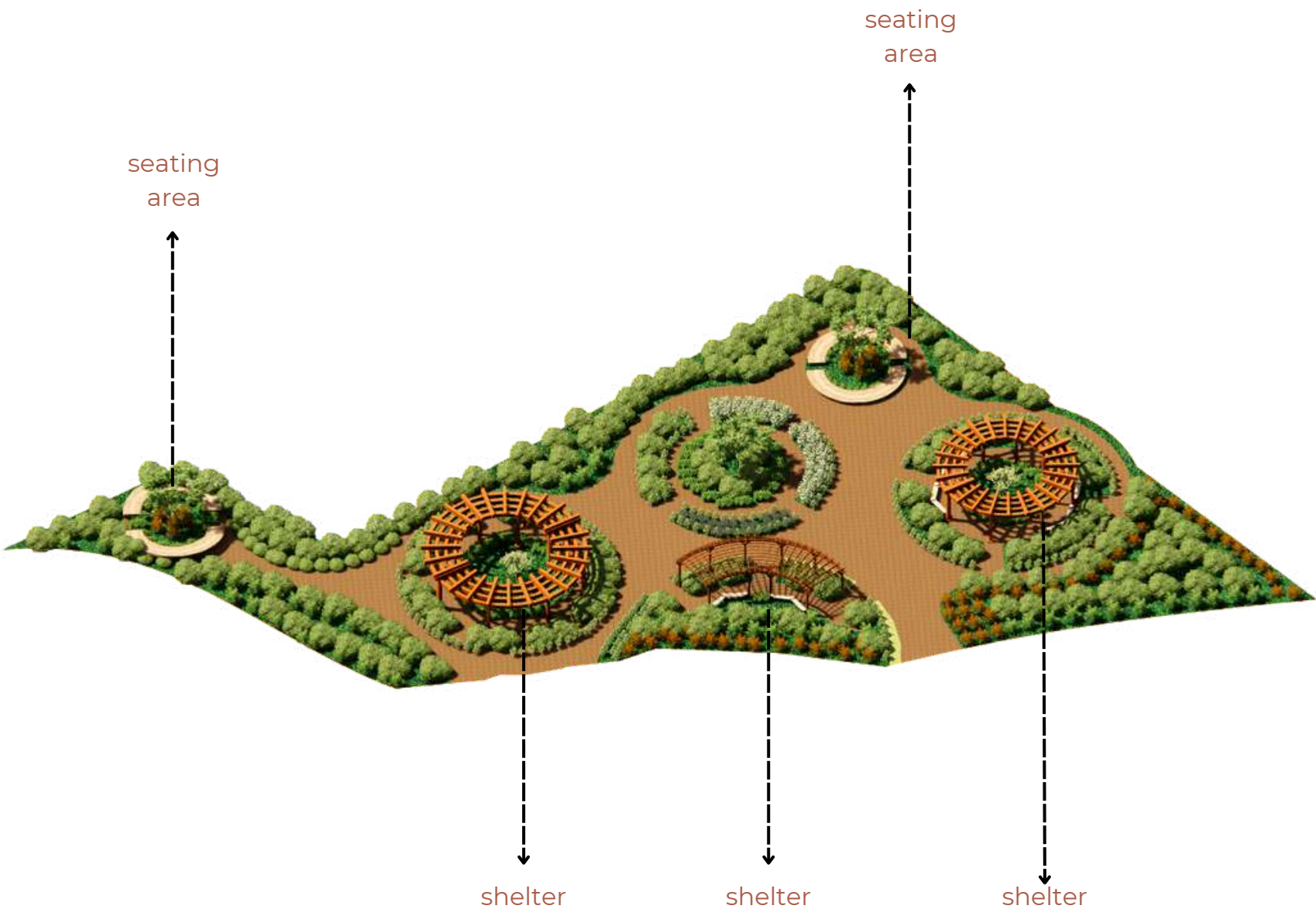


SHELTER AS GARDEN
ADDITION FACILITIES



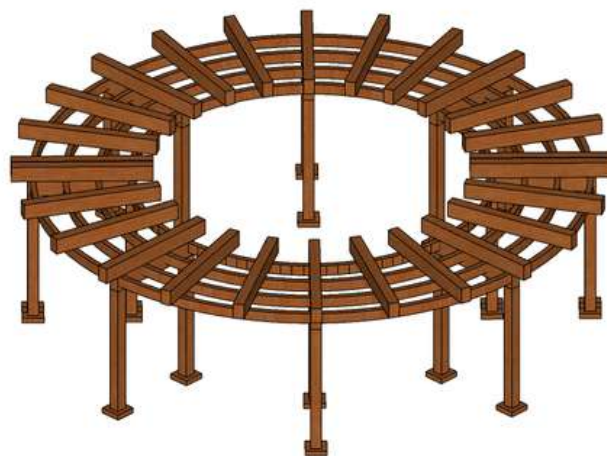
interlock sonokeling-wood joinery

SHELTER AS GARDEN
ADDITION FACILITIES



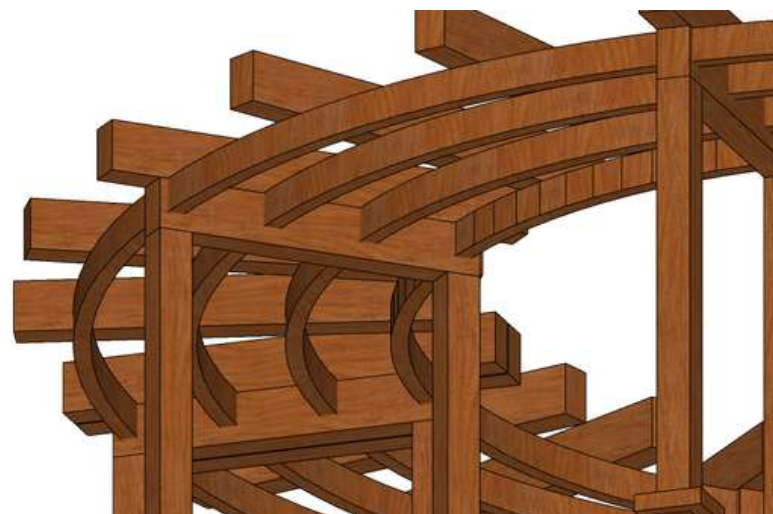
interlock sonokeling-wood joinery

adding shelter in multisensory-garden



axonometric
wooden-shelter

sono-keling
wood material



interlock wood
details



Attachment

06

Reaching the “Unreachable”



Linkage Pathway Pattern



Satellite Situation

Mapping Situation

Kismantoro Sub-district has the most disabled individuals, with about 295 in Wonogiri Regency, including 60 in Pucung Tourism Village, primarily with hearing and speech impairments. Pucung Village, located on the Wonogiri-Pacitan Route, is a tourist village with the highest elevation in Wonogiri. The development of inclusive tourism villages like Pucung Village that empower community training is a key focus of regional development in Wonogiri Regency.

A Venn diagram with three overlapping circles. The left circle is labeled 'Appraisal', the right circle is labeled 'Expressions', and the central overlapping area is labeled 'Interactions'.



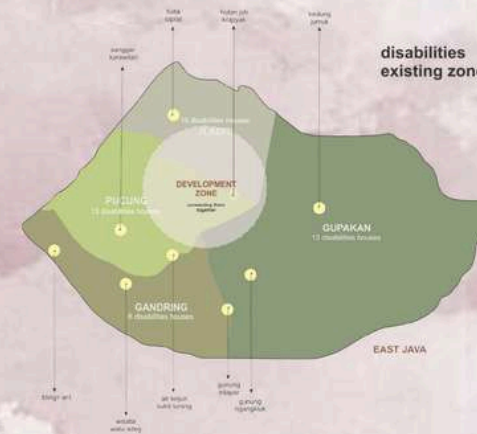
Independent Living



Small Community



Inclusive Community



disabilities
existing zone

- Disabled people, especially speech impaired people in the Pucung Tourism Village.
- Non-disabled users / visitors or a group engaged in education who want to learn Pucung Village tourism and their another local potential.



Education Community



Partners Group



Estetik craftsmanship community



Kvvet community



Thomas Warner, Jr.

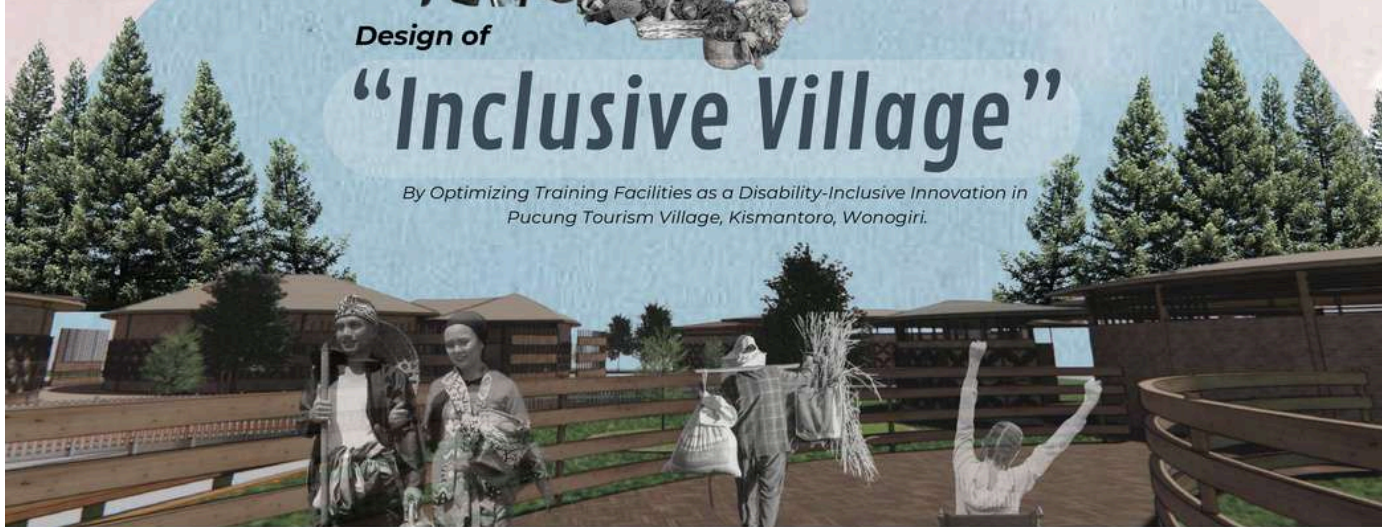


local youth community



Design of “Inclusive Village”

*By Optimizing Training Facilities as a Disability-Inclusive Innovation in
Pucung Tourism Village, Kismantoro, Wonogiri.*

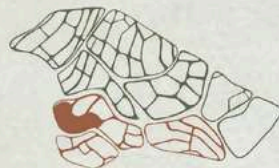


Pucung as a Tourism Village in Wonogiri

See Through the Community & Disabilities
Empowerment in Pucung Tourism Village



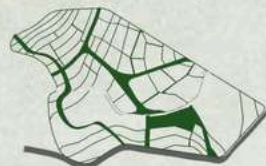
analyzing existing road patterns, a rural pattern is formed that suits existing conditions.



create rural patterns formed from every intersection of existing conditions and adjust the contour of the land as the arterial pathway and shortcut.



a combination of existing patterns and contour exploration is formed to create a path design that connects zone 1 with other zones.



Integrate the rural patterns that have been formed with existing conditions.



create a more integrated pattern and adjust the residential locations of residents so that appropriate access flows can be created.



SEKECOKAKEN
ZONE

Batik Ciprat, Eco-Batik, Ginger Syrup House Production, Gallery of Pucung UMKM's, "Kampoeng Dolanan" & Traditional

(A)
Sekecokaken Zone



activities :
first point journey, batik workshop, learning & training, selling-buying

(B)
Kahuripan Zone

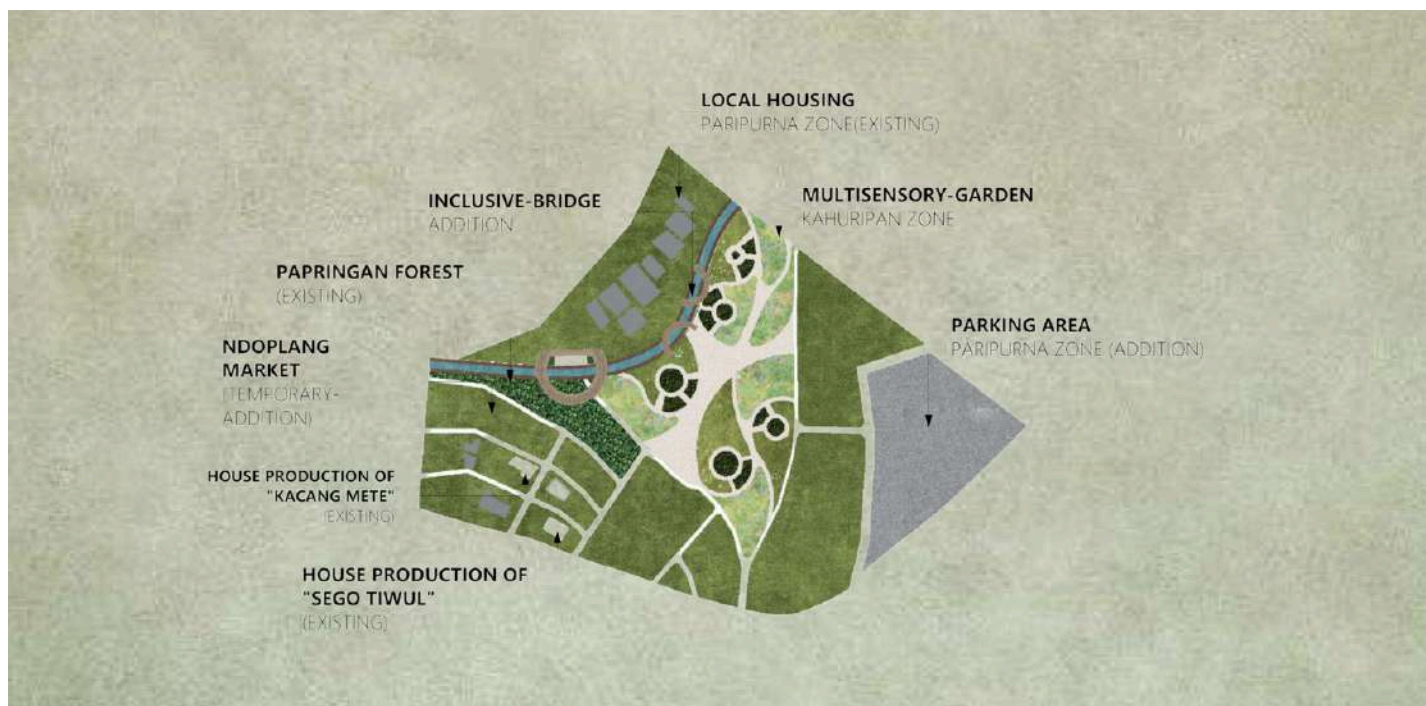


activities :
a day as a locals, gathering & learning sign language, inclusive housing

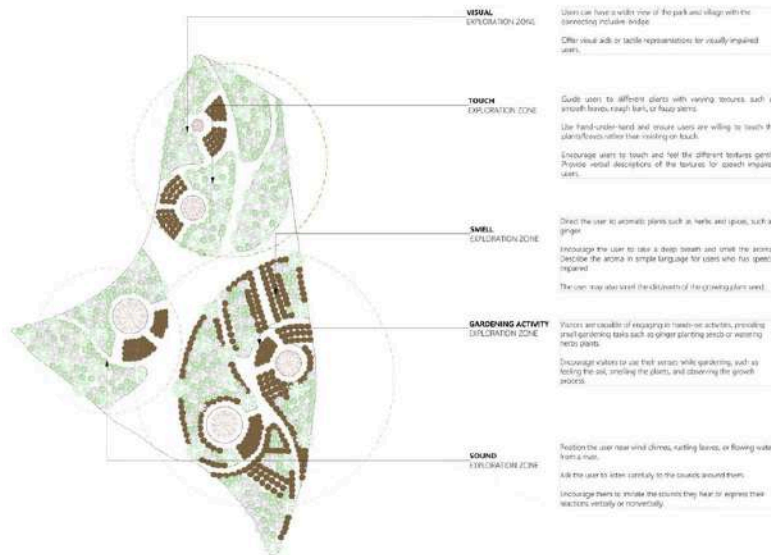
(C)
Paripurna Zone



activities :
selling-buying market place for traditional food, walking around the garden, parking area.



Sensory Garden Zoning



Vegetations Herbs & Spices



Sensory Path Textures



Dhoplang Market is one of the popular traditional market for culinary tourist attractions in Wonogiri. There are various kinds of traditional food at Dhoplang Market, such as nasi tiwul, gethuk, soto, corn rice, and many more.

The unique thing have to do when visiting Dhoplang Market is the coin window. "Lintu coin" means exchanging your money which will later be exchanged for round wooden coins. The nominal is 1, which means one thousand, 2 which means two thousand, 5 which means five thousand and so on.

"Ndoplang-Papringan Market:
Wonogiren Traditional
"Bamboo Market"

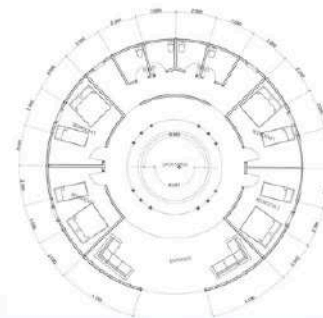
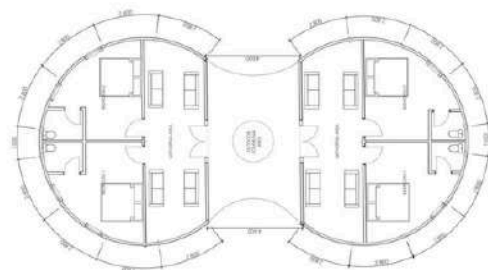
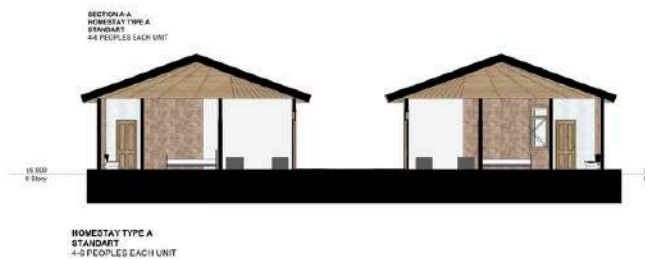




Become a Local for a Day in Pucung Village

The homestay is located at several residential points where it is located close to the residence of people with disabilities so that it will make interaction easier but still maintain privacy because it has a separate building mass.

*“homestay”-
close to locals
-disabilities houses*





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Bismillaahirrahmaanirrahiim

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan ini, menerangkan Bahwa:

Nama : Amalia Putri Addienisahna
Nomor Mahasiswa : 20512005
Pembimbing : Arif Budi Sholihah, ST.,M.Sc.,Ph.D
Fakultas / Prodi : Teknik Sipil dan Perencanaan/ Arsitektur International Program
Judul Karya Ilmiah : The Design of Inclusive Village by Optimizing Training Facilities as a Disability Inclusive Innovation in Pucung Tourism Village, Kismantoro, Wonogiri.

Karya ilmiah yang bersangkutan di atas telah melalui proses cek plagiasi menggunakan **Turnitin** dengan hasil kemiripan (*similarity*) sebesar **10 (Sepuluh) %**.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, 7/26/2024

Direktur

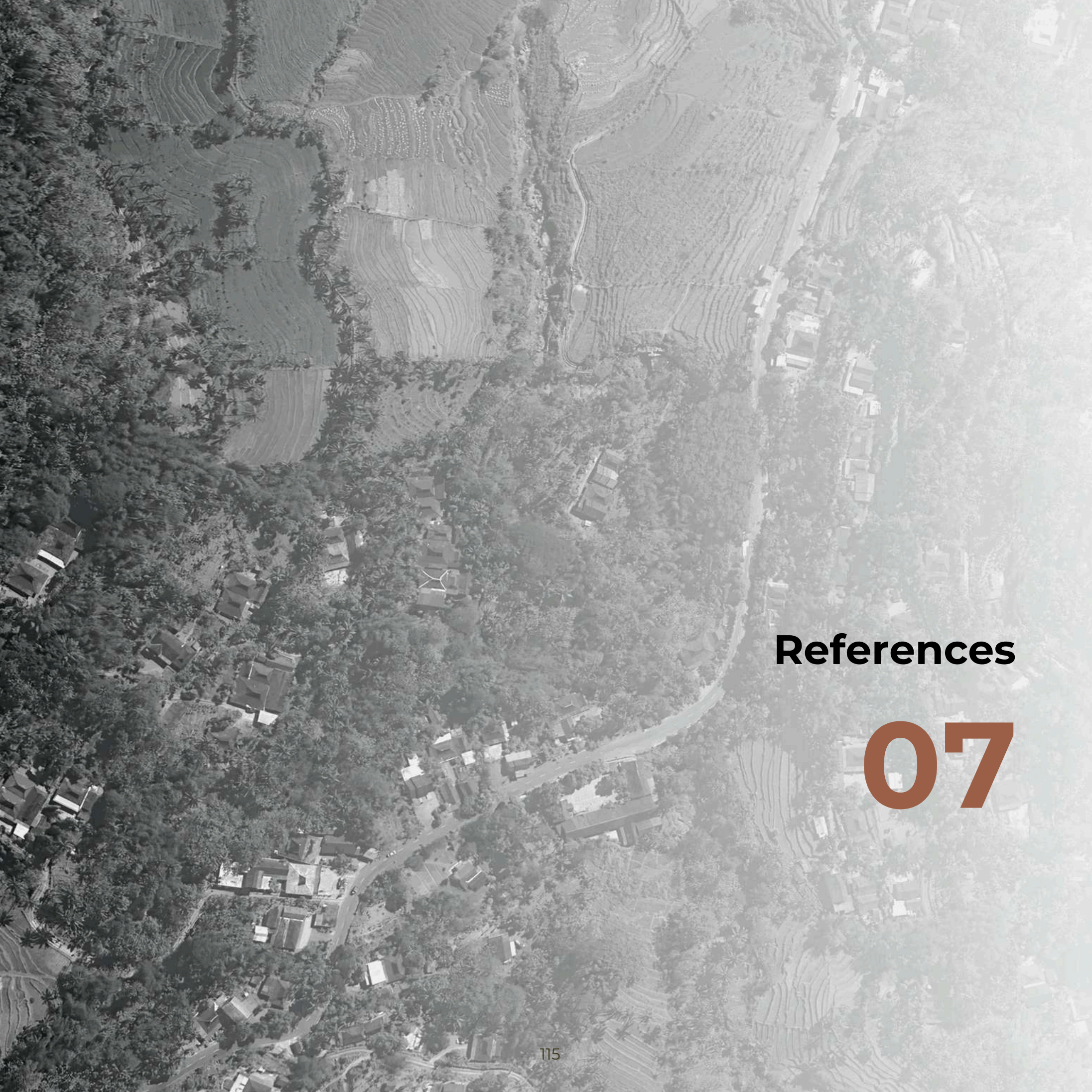


Muhammad Jamil, SIP.

SIMILARITY



MOCK UP 3D



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