Design of

Permaculture Glamping Resort

Based on Empowerment of
Local Communities in Kanigoro

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FINAL ARCHITECTURE DESIGN STUDIO
2025

DESIGN OF PERMACULTURE GLAMPING RESORT BASED ON EMPOWERMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN KANIGORO

PERANCANGAN GLAMPING RESORT PERMAKULTUR BERBASIS PEMBERDAYAAN KOMUNITAS LOKAL DI KANIGORO

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SHEET

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Design of Permaculture Glamping Resort Based on
Empowerment of Local Communities in Kanigoro

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Design of Permaculture Glamping Resort Based on
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Final Report Quality

~~Fair~~/Good/~~Excellet~~ *)Please circle one

Therefore,

Recommendation as a reference for future final projects

Recommended/~~not recommended~~ *)Please circle one

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Ar. Agus Setiawan, ST. M.Arch, IAI, GP

FOREWORD

Bimillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabararakatuh

Praise and gratitude be to Allah s*ubhanahuwata'ala* Almighty for His blessings and grace, enabling the author to complete this final project entitled **"Design of Permaculture Glamping Resort Based on Empowerment of Local Communities in Gunung Kidul".** This final project is prepared as one of the requirements to obtain a Bachelor's degree in Architecture.

This study aims to design a Glamping Resort that not only provides a comfortable nature-based tourism experience but also addresses environmental issues in Gunung Kidul, particularly the clean water crisis. Additionally, this project is expected to stimulate the local economy by empowering the surrounding community through sustainable tourism.

Throughout the preparation of this final project, the author has received tremendous support, guidance, and assistance from various parties. Therefore, with great respect and gratitude, the author would like to express heartfelt appreciation to:

1. Allah SWT, for all His grace, blessings, and gifts given in the process of writing this Final Architecture Design Studio so that it was given ease and smoothness.
2. Both parents, who provide lots of prayers, love, support, and encouragement throughout this journey both materially and non-materially.
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The author realizes that this Final Project still has shortcomings and limitations. Therefore, constructive criticism and suggestions are highly expected for future improvements. The author hopes that this work can provide benefits for the development of sustainable architecture and become a reference for parties interested in designing permaculture-based tourism. The author also apologizes if during the writing of this final project there are many errors both in writing and speaking. May Allah SWT always forgive us all.

Wassalaamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

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Design of Permaculture Glamping Resort Based on Empowerment of Local Communities in Kanigoro

Perancangan Glamping Resort Permakultur Berbasis Pemberdayaan Komunitas Lokal di Kanigoro

I hereby declare that all parts of this work are my own, except where references are cited. No external assistance, either wholly or partially, has been involved in itsncreation. I also affirm that there is no conflict of intellectual ownership regarding this work; all ideas and writings contained herein are attributed to the main author and supervisor. The final results are submitted to the Department of Architecture, Universitas Islam Indonesia, for educational and publication purposes.

Yogyakarta, August 25th 2025
Author



Muhammad Abdul Hannan Hanafi

ABSTRACT

Kanigoro Village, Gunung Kidul, has strong agricultural potential and a wealth of attractive natural landscapes, but still faces challenges in improving the economic welfare of the local community. This design designs a glamping resort with a permaculture approach as an architectural strategy that not only utilizes the potential of local nature and culture, but also actively empowers the local community. Permaculture was chosen as the main concept because of its suitability with local wisdom in farming and its ability to create a sustainable system. This glamping resort is designed as a commercial building that can attract domestic and foreign tourists, as well as being a collaborative space between tourists and the local community in educational activities and agricultural production. The local community is involved in management, tour guides, and independent food production, so that a reciprocal relationship is created between tourism and economic empowerment. The design principles applied include sustainability, energy efficiency, social connectivity, and adaptation to the natural and cultural characteristics of Kanigoro. The design results show that the permaculture-based glamping resort approach can be a model of sustainable tourism that encourages economic growth, environmental conservation, and strengthening the role of local communities in developing their regions.

Keywords: glamping, permaculture, local community empowerment, Kanigoro.

ABSTRAK

Desa Kanigoro, Gunung Kidul, memiliki potensi agrikultur yang kuat serta kekayaan lanskap alam yang menarik, namun masih menghadapi tantangan dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan ekonomi masyarakat lokal. Perancangan ini merancang sebuah glamping resort dengan pendekatan permakultur sebagai strategi arsitektural yang tidak hanya memanfaatkan potensi alam dan budaya lokal, tetapi juga memberdayakan komunitas setempat secara aktif. Permakultur dipilih sebagai konsep utama karena kesesuaiannya dengan kearifan lokal dalam bertani dan kemampuannya menciptakan sistem yang berkelanjutan. Glamping resort ini dirancang sebagai bangunan komersial yang mampu menarik wisatawan domestik maupun mancanegara, sekaligus menjadi ruang kolaboratif antara wisatawan dan masyarakat lokal dalam kegiatan edukatif dan produksi agrikultur. Komunitas lokal dilibatkan dalam pengelolaan, pemanduan wisata, hingga produksi pangan mandiri, sehingga tercipta hubungan timbal balik antara pariwisata dan pemberdayaan ekonomi. Prinsip-prinsip desain yang diterapkan meliputi keberlanjutan, efisiensi energi, keterhubungan sosial, serta adaptasi terhadap karakteristik alam dan budaya Kanigoro. Hasil perancangan menunjukkan bahwa pendekatan glamping resort berbasis permakultur dapat menjadi model wisata berkelanjutan yang mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi, pelestarian lingkungan, dan penguatan peran masyarakat lokal dalam pengembangan daerahnya.

Kata kunci: glamping, permakultur, pemberdayaan komunitas lokal, Kanigoro.

LIST OF CONTENTS

00

i TITLE PAGE
ii VALIDATION SHEET
iii SUPERVISOR'S NOTES
iv FOREWORD
v STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY
vi ABSTRACT
viii LIST OF CONTENTS
xi LIST OF FIGURE
xiv LIST OF TABLE
xv DESIGN PREMISE

01

Local Community-Based Tourism as an Economic Empowerment Strategy

Background

3 The Potential of Gunung Kidul Beach as Natural Tourism
5 Tourist Growth in Gunung Kidul
6 Local Communities in Gunung Kidul
8 Kanigoro Local Community Activities
9 Agricultural and Livestock Commodities in Saptosari
12 Resort Competitors in Gunung Kidul

Problem Formulation

14 Problem Mapping
15 General Problems
15 Specific Problem
15 Goals and Objectives
15 Design Limitations
15 Data Collection Methods and Analysis

16 **Matrix of Design Thinking**
17 **Bussiness Model Canvas**
19 **Methodology Mapping**
20 **Excellency, Originality, and Novelty**

LIST OF CONTENTS



Kanigoro Gunung Kidul: Preliminary Overview of Analytical Data and Regulation

Macro-Micro Map

23 Macro condition in Gunung Kidul regency
26 Gunung Kidul Long-term Development

Site Analysis

27 Site Selection Criteria
28 Site Alternative
29 Village-owned land (Tanah Kas Desa) in Kanigoro
33 Type of soil
34 The Karst Landscape Area (KBAK) of Gunung Sewu
35 Site Analysis
36 Climate condition
37 Building Codes Regulation
38 SWOT Analysis

Theme Studies

39 Permaculture Definition
40 Permaculture Ethics
41 Permaculture Principles
42 Permaculture Zones

Typology Studies

43 Glamping
44 Glamping Typologi
45 Glamping Mass Arrangement
47 Construction on Contoured Land
48 Resort
49 Resort Typologi
50 Resort Characteristic
51 Resort Types of Resort rooms
52 Sanggraloka firm, ubud

LIST OF CONTENTS

Precedent Studies

54 The Farm at San Benito, Philippines

55 Bumi Langit Institute, Indonesia

57 Babylonstoren, South Africa

58 Mason Resort, Pattaya, Thailand



Design Analysis: Preliminary Concept of Building Design

Design Analysis

63 Design Concept

65 Glamping Resort Programming

68 Property Size

69 User and Activity Flow Analysis

71 Permaculture Flow Analysis

72 Spatial Programming

73 Contour Modification

Preliminary Design

75 Building Mass Alternatives

79 Permaculture Zone Response

81 Glamping Mass Transformation

83 Glamping Alternatives

LIST OF CONTENTS

04

Shambu Tanaya: Permaculture and Glamping

Glamping

89 Types of Glamping Unit
91 Passive Design Analysis
92 Glamping Unit Material Usage
93 Glamping Type Placement
94 Permaculture Glamping Packages

Public Space

95 Public Facilities
97 Public Facilities Detail

Service Area and Livestock

98 Service Area and Livestock
99 Service Area and Livestock Detail

Fish Market

101 Fish Market

Building Cost Estimation and BEP

103 Physical Construction Cost Estimate for Standard Work
104 Physical Construction Cost Estimate for Non-Standard Work
105 Packages pricelist
106 Unit pricelist
107 Income estimation
109 Outcome estimation
109 BEP

Rendering

110 Rendering

LIST OF CONTENTS



Design Evaluation

Parking

121 Parking Distribution

122 Parking Pavement Material

123 Parking before-after evaluation

Permaculture

124 Plant Characteristic in each Zone

Glamping

125 Glamping Interior



Attachment

129 Plagiarism Check

130 Architecture Presentation Board (APREB)

134 3D Model

136 Technical Drawing Barcode

137 References

LIST OF FIGURE

01

3 1.1 Agriculture Condition in Gunung Kidul
4 1.2 The beauty of the beach in Gunung Kidul
5 1.3 Tourists on the beach of Gunung Kidul
6 1.4 KOMBI activity
6 1.5 Komunitas Resan Gunungkidul activity
6 1.6 Various activities are carried out in Desa Wisata Nglanggeran
7 1.7 Kelompok Tani di Kalurahan Bendung, Kapanewon Semin 2022
7 1.8 Pekan Tani Gunungkidul 2022
8 1.9 Savings and Loans and Group Fund Management
8 1.10 Routine Meetings and Activity Evaluation
9 1.11 Agricultural and Livestock Commodities in Saptosari
10 1.12 Corn as the highest production in Gunung Kidul
10 1.13 Peanut harvest
11 1.14 Shallots harvest
11 1.15 Beef cattle as livestock commodities
11 1.16 Broiler chicken as livestock commodities
12 1.17 Inessya Resort
12 1.18 Radika Paradise Villa & Cottage
12 1.19 Queen of the South Resort
13 1.20 Baron Hill Resort
13 1.21 Drini Hills
13 1.22 ASTANA RESORT Pantai Watu Kodok

02

24 2.1 Macro-micro map of Kanigoro, Gunung Kidul
25 2.2 Gunung Kidul Mapping
26 2.3 Gunung Kidul Land Use
27 2.4 Accesibility
27 2.5 Agriculture production in Gunung Kidul
27 2.6 Local community
28 2.7 The satelite map of 1st alternative site
28 2.8 The satelite map of 2nd alternative site
28 2.9 The satelite map of 3rd alternative site
28 2.10 Table of site criteria qualification
30 2.11 Site planning
31 2.12 Site photos
32 2.13 Tourist Activities on the beach of Kanigoro
33 2.14 Type of soil in Gunung Kidul
34 2.15 The Karst Landscape Area (KBAK) of Gunung Sewu
34 2.16 Karst Topography

LIST OF FIGURE

35 2.17 Site analysis
36 2.18 Climate Condition
37 2.19 Regional regulation of Gunung Kidul Regency concerning the Spatial Planning Plan 2010-2030
39 2.20 Permaculture definition
40 2.21 People care: Local community in Gunung Kidul
40 2.22 Earth care: Agricultural activities in Gunung Kidul
40 2.23 Fair share: Asosiasi Pasar Tani (Aspartan) Gunungkidul
41 2.24 Permaculture principles
42 2.25 Overview of the application of permaculture zones
43 2.26 Glamping overview
44 2.27 Safari tent
44 2.28 Geodesic Dome
44 2.29 Yurt
44 2.30 Cabins & Pods
45 2.31 Glamping Mass Arrangement
47 2.32 Construction on Contoured Land
48 2.33 Resort overview
49 2.34 Mountain Resort
49 2.35 Beach Resort
49 2.36 Marina Resort
49 2.37 Health Resort and Spa
50 2.38 Providing a different tourist experience, such as a resort that blends with nature by considering the location.
50 2.39 Providing facilities and programs that support the resort to provide comfort for tourists.
52 2.40 Sanggraloka firm, ubud
53 2.41 Sanggraloka ubud overview
54 2.42 The Facilities of The Farm at San Benito, Philippines
55 2.43 Mr. Iskandar and Mrs. Darmila, founders of the Bumi Langit Institute
55 2.44 Volunteers studying permaculture farming
55 2.45 Mothers visit Bumi Langit Institute, learn environmentally friendly farming
56 2.46 Permaculture in Bumi Langit
57 2.47 Babylonstoren, South Africa
58 2.48 Mason Resort, Pattaya, Thailand

03

72 3.1 Spatial Programming
74 3.2 Contour Modification
75 3.3 1st Building Mass Alternatives
76 3.4 2nd Building Mass Alternatives
77 3.6 3rd Building Mass Alternatives
79 3.7 Permaculture Zone Response

LIST OF FIGURE

80 3.7 Plant in each zone
82 3.8 Glamping Mass Transformation: Parts of a Joglo Roof
83 3.9 1st Glamping Alternatives
84 3.10 2nd Glamping Alternatives
85 3.11 3rd Glamping Alternatives

04

90 4.1 Glamping unit type
91 4.2 Passive Design Analysis
93 4.3 Glamping Type Placement
96 4.4 Public space
97 4.5 Public space detail
98 4.6 Service Area and Livestock
100 4.7 Service Area and Livestock detail
101 4.8 Fish market
110 4.9 Entrance rendering
111 4.10 Parking plan rendering
112 4.11 Parking rendering
113 4.12 Corn type glamping rendering
114 4.13 Public space rendering
114 4.14 Public pool rendering
115 4.15 Glamping access rendering
116 4.16 Photo spot rendering
116 4.17 Livestock rendering
117 4.18 Workshop area rendering
118 4.19 AgriculTOUR activity rendering

05

121 5.1 Parking Distribution
122 5.2 Parking Pavement Material
123 5.3 Parking before-after Evaluation
124 5.4 Plant Characteristic in each Zone
125 5.5 Glamping Interior

06

129 6.1 Plagiarism check
130 6.2 Architecture Presentation Board Page 1
131 6.3 Architecture Presentation Board Page 2
132 6.4 Architecture Presentation Board Page 3
133 6.5 Architecture Presentation Board Page 4
134 6.6 3D Model

LIST OF DIAGRAM

4	1.1	Distribution of Domestic and Foreign Tourists in Tourist Objects and Destination Areas (ODTW) in Districts/Cities in 2021 (People)
5	1.2	Diagram of Tourist Growth in Gunung Kidul in 2022 and 2023
14	1.3	Problem Mapping
19	1.4	Methodology Mapping
63	3.1	Design concept
67	3.2	Glamping resort programing based on spatial character
68	3.3	User and Activity Flow Analysis
71	3.4	Permaculture Flow Analysis

LIST OF TABLE

16	1.1	Matrix of Design Thinking
17	1.2	Business Model Canvas
20	1.3	Excellency, Originality, and Novelty
51	2.1	The Implementation of Business Provisions and Hotel Classification
51	2.2	The types of resort rooms
59	2.3	What can be Learned from Precedents
66	3.1	Glamping resort programing based on user
67	3.2	Glamping resort programing based on spatial character
68	3.3	Property size
78	3.4	Permaculture Zone Response
103	4.1	Physical Construction Cost Estimate for Standard Work
104	4.2	Physical Construction Cost Estimate for Non-Standard Work
105	4.3	Packages pricelist
106	4.4	Unit pricelist
107	4.5	Income estimation
109	4.6	Outcome estimation
109	4.7	BEP

“Permaculture is not just gardening — it’s a revolution disguised as a garden."

– Toby Hemenway



DESIGN PREMISE

The design premise of this project focuses on designing a permaculture glamping resort involving local communities because the rapid growth of tourism in Gunung Kidul often has a negative impact on the environment and local communities. A sustainable tourism model is needed that is not only economically profitable, but also maintains the ecosystem and empowers the community. The design of this Permaculture Glamping Resort optimizes natural resources, applies renewable energy, and involves local communities in ecotourism management and education. Thus, this project contributes to social welfare and environmental preservation.

Design of Permaculture Glamping Resort Based on Empowerment of Local Communities in Kanigoro

Permaculture

Permaculture is a holistic design approach based on ecological principles to create sustainable agricultural systems by mimicking the patterns and relationships found in nature. This concept includes the integration of plants, animals, humans, and the environment to build productive, self-sufficient, and socially and ecologically sustainable ecosystems (Mollison, 1988).

Glamping Resort

Glamping Resort is a form of tourist accommodation that combines the comfort and luxury of a hotel with the experience of camping in the outdoors. The word "glamping" comes from the combination of "glamorous" and "camping", which reflects the concept of camping with premium facilities such as comfortable beds, electricity, private bathrooms, and additional services such as restaurants or spas.

Local Communities

Komunitas lokal adalah kelompok individu yang tinggal dalam suatu wilayah geografis tertentu dan memiliki keterikatan sosial, budaya, serta ekonomi yang saling berhubungan. Komunitas ini biasanya ditandai dengan interaksi sosial yang erat, kepedulian terhadap lingkungan sekitar, serta adanya nilai dan norma bersama yang mengatur kehidupan anggotanya (Putnam, 2000).

Kanigoro

Gunung Kidul is a regency in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia, which is famous for its unique karst landscape. The area is dominated by limestone hills that are part of the Sewu Mountains.

01

Local Community-Based Tourism as an Economic Empowerment



Potential of Kanigoro, Saptosari, Gunung Kidul

Kanigoro, is known for its unique karst landscape and significant agricultural potential. However, economic challenges and limited access to sustainable tourism opportunities are still major obstacles for local communities. In addition, local communities that mostly rely on the traditional agricultural sector are vulnerable to climate change and market fluctuations. Empowering local communities through the integration of tourism and agriculture can be a strategic solution to improve the welfare of local communities.

Local community-based tourism has proven effective in improving the welfare of local communities without sacrificing cultural and environmental values. A case study in Penglipuran Village, Bali, shows that with a fair visit rotation system and income distribution, communities can gain economic benefits collectively without causing social inequality.

Figure 1.1
Agriculture Condition
in Gunung Kidul
Source: tempo.co



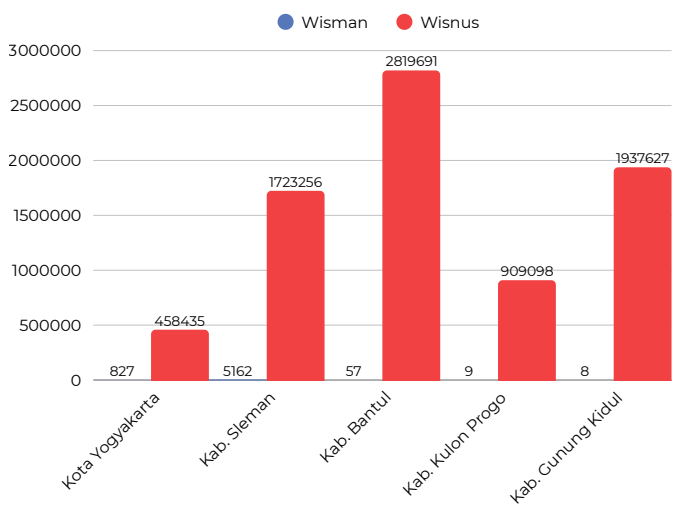


Diagram 1.1
Distribution of Domestic and Foreign Tourists in Tourist Objects and Destination Areas (ODTW) in Districts/Cities in 2021 (People)
Source: Dinas Pariwisata DIY, 2022

Figure 1.2
The beauty of the beach in Gunung Kidul
Source: Dinas Pariwisata DIY, 2022

Based on data from the Dinas Pariwisata DIY in 2022, Gunung Kidul Regency became the second regency and city in Yogyakarta with the most tourists. This influx highlights the region's growing reputation as a must-visit destination, celebrated for its stunning natural landscapes and rich cultural heritage. Additionally, the unique geological formations, particularly the karst hills and caves, offer intriguing explorations for nature enthusiasts and adventurers alike.

Based on the RPJMD DIY 2022, Saptosari is included government programs, namely being included in the tourism and geopark service program. This initiative aims to enhance the area's appeal by developing sustainable tourism infrastructure and promoting the unique geological and cultural features of Saptosari. By focusing on eco-friendly practices, the program seeks to ensure that tourism growth benefits local residents. As part of these efforts, educational tours and workshops about the region's geological heritage are being planned to attract both domestic and international visitors.



Tourist Growth in Gunung Kidul

The number of tourists in Gunungkidul Regency grew from 3,106,772 in 2022 to 3,717,823 in 2023. Domestic tourists rose from 3,106,063 to 3,713,143, while foreign tourists increased dramatically from 709 to 4,680. Tanjungsari had the highest visits, growing from 1,167,475 to 1,380,940. Notable increases were also seen in Panggang and Purwosari. Tepus District's foreign tourists surged from 1 to 1,835, and Karangmojo's increased from 189 to 1,190. This data indicates a positive trend in Gunungkidul's tourism sector, particularly with foreign visitors.

Based on the table and diagram, areas close to the beach have more tourists than other areas.

Based on the diagram, in 2023 almost all tourist areas will experience an increase. This allows the following years in 2024 and 2025 to also experience an increase. Therefore, the higher the number of tourists in Gunung Kidul, the demand for tourism facilities will also increase. This includes the provision of tourist accommodation.

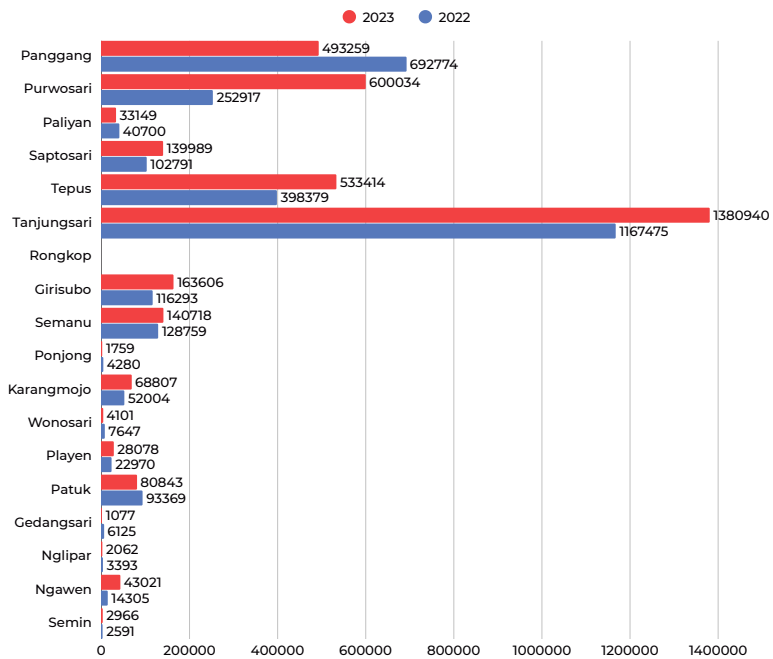


Diagram 1.2
Diagram of Tourist Growth in Gunung Kidul in 2022 and 2023
Source: Dinas Pariwisata Gunung Kidul, 2024

Figure 1.3
Tourists on the beach of Gunung Kidul
Source: tempo.co

Local Community in Gunung Kidul

1

Komunitas Merangkul Bumi (KOMBI)
KOMBI is one of the social organizations in Jepitu Village which aims to help the people of Jepitu Village in obtaining clean water. This clean water comes from the Pule Jajar cave located in the Jepitu Village area. More precisely located in Nglaban Hamlet, Jepitu Village, Girisubo District, Gunungkidul Regency, DIY.

2

Komunitas Resan Gunungkidul
Founded in 2018, this community focuses on environmental preservation and strengthening the local identity of the Gunungkidul community. They carry out various activities, such as planting trees and revitalizing long-dead springs. They succeeded in reviving the Sampar Angkling spring in Ngimbang Hamlet, Watusigar, Ngawen, which was previously considered haunted and unused. In addition, they also preserve local traditions, such as the nglangse ritual, to maintain local wisdom and environmental sustainability.

3

Desa Wisata Nglanggeran
The Nglanggeran Village community developed their village into an ecotourism-based tourist village by upholding strong local wisdom values. This effort succeeded in transforming a village that previously had difficulty with water into the best ecotourism area in ASEAN, while also improving the welfare of the local community.







Figure 1.4
KOMBI activity
Source: animalfriendsjogja.org

Figure 1.5
Komunitas Resan Gunungkidul activity
Source: jogjapolitan.harianjogja.com

Figure 1.6
Various activities are carried out in Desa Wisata Nglanggeran
Source: tempo.co





Figure 1.7
Kelompok Tani di Kalurahan Bendung, Kapanewon Semin 2022
Source: desabendung.gunungkidulkab.go.id

Figure 1.8
Pekan Tani Gunungkidul 2022
Source: gunungkidul.sorot.co

4

Kelompok Tani in each subdistrict in Gunung Kidul

The Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta encourages the conversion of village treasury land into productive agricultural land. Thanks to the determination and enthusiasm of the local community, the Lumbung Mataraman program has succeeded in integrating agricultural activities with agricultural educational tourism, which utilizes 1.5 hectares of land for agrotourism and agricultural and livestock educational facilities. (Harianjogja, 2023)

5

Asosiasi Pasar Tani (Aspartan) Gunungkidul

A community that plays a role in strengthening the local agricultural sector by providing a platform for farmers to market their products directly to consumers. One of their main programs is Pekan Tani Gunungkidul, an event held every 2 months as a forum to bring together farmers with buyers, as well as introduce superior agricultural products from various regions in Gunungkidul. In addition to being a market, this activity is also a means of education and capacity building for farmers, by presenting discussions and training related to sustainable agriculture.



Figure 1.9
Savings and Loans and Group Fund Management
Source: jogjapolitan.harianjogja.com



Figure 1.10
Routine Meetings and Activity Evaluation
Source: jogjapolitan.harianjogja.com

Kanigoro Local Community Activities

1

Food Crops and Horticulture Cultivation
Farmer groups in Saptosari actively cultivate food crops such as cassava, corn, and sweet potatoes, as well as horticulture such as chili, shallots, and local vegetables. Cultivation is carried out collectively by group members, including land preparation to harvest, with an intercropping system to maintain soil fertility. Farmers also use organic and subsidized fertilizers as part of a sustainable cultivation strategy.

2

Training and Field School
Capacity building for farmers is a major focus of the group. Regular training on cultivation techniques, integrated pest control, and the manufacture of botanical pesticides is conducted with agricultural extension workers and educational institutions. Climate Field Schools (SLI) help farmers understand weather changes and determine the right planting time. These activities increase crop yields and awareness of environmentally friendly farming.

3

Savings and Loans and Group Fund Management
Farmers groups in Saptosari implement an internal savings and loan system to support agricultural financing. Members can use group funds to buy seeds, fertilizers, or agricultural tools at low interest rates. They also receive capital assistance from BUMDes and programs such as People's Business Credit (KUR). Fund management is transparent and reported in regular meetings for accountability.

4

Routine Meetings and Activity Evaluation
The farmer group holds monthly meetings to discuss evaluation of harvest results, market prices, fertilizer distribution, and work plans for the next planting season. These meetings also involve agricultural extension workers to identify obstacles and solutions. These meetings maintain coordination between members and strengthen a sense of ownership of group activities.

Agricultural and Livestock Commodities in Saptosari

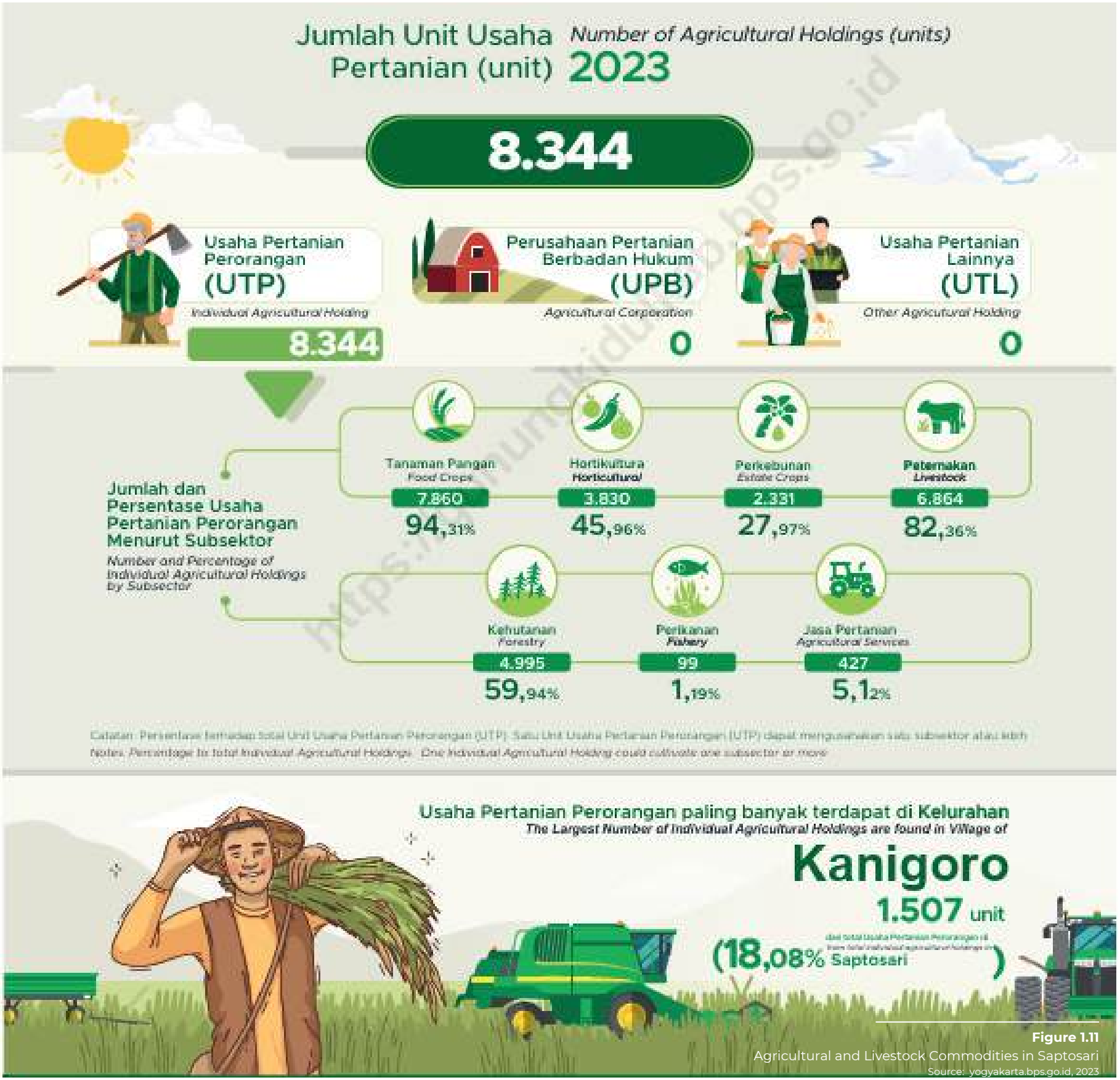


Figure 1.11
Agricultural and Livestock Commodities in Saptosari
Source: yogyakarta.bps.go.id, 2023







Figure 1.12
Corn as the highest production in Gunung Kidul
Source: desabendung.gunungkidulkab.go.id

Figure 1.13
Peanut harvest
Source: gunungkidul.sorot.co

Food crops

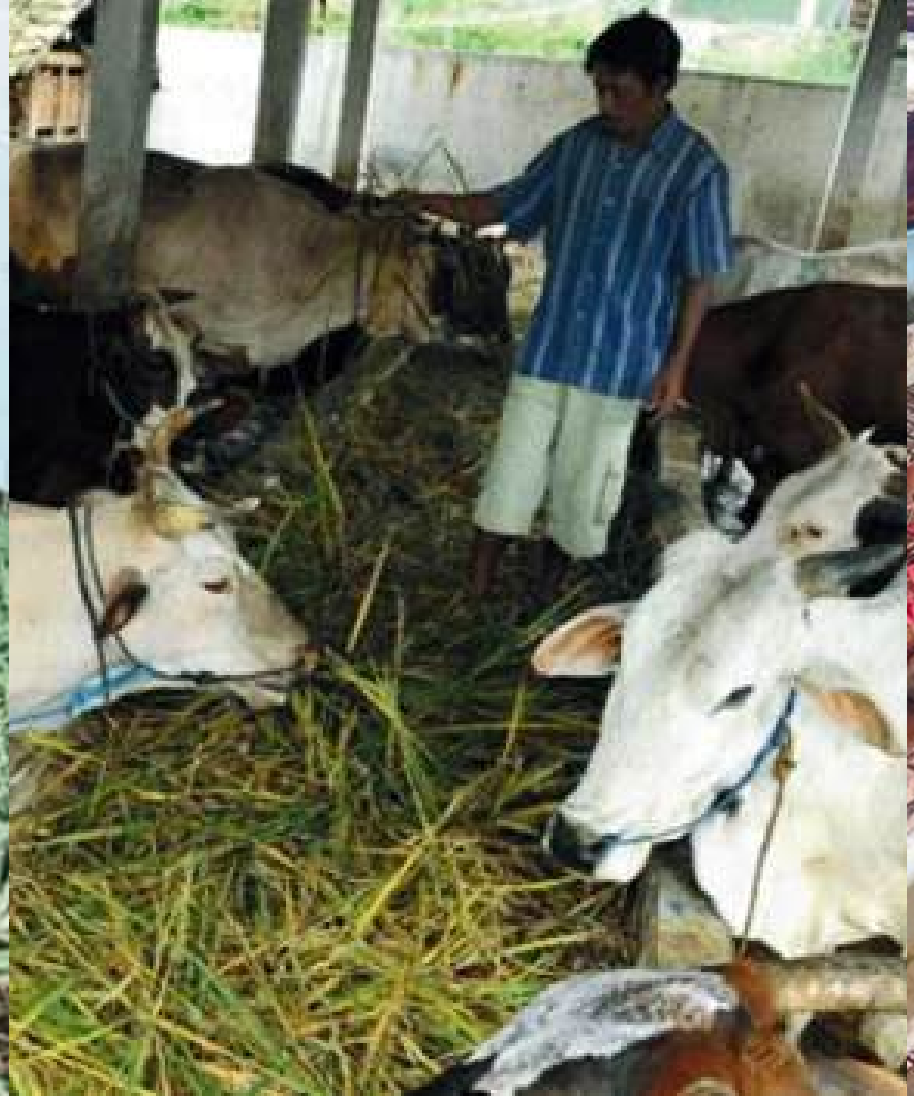
The Head of the Gunungkidul Agriculture and Food Service (DPP) said that the total area of regular **rice planting** reached 26,202 hectares, **corn** 30,197 hectares, and **peanuts** 7,554 hectares, Gunungkidul shows great potential in supporting the national food self-sufficiency target.

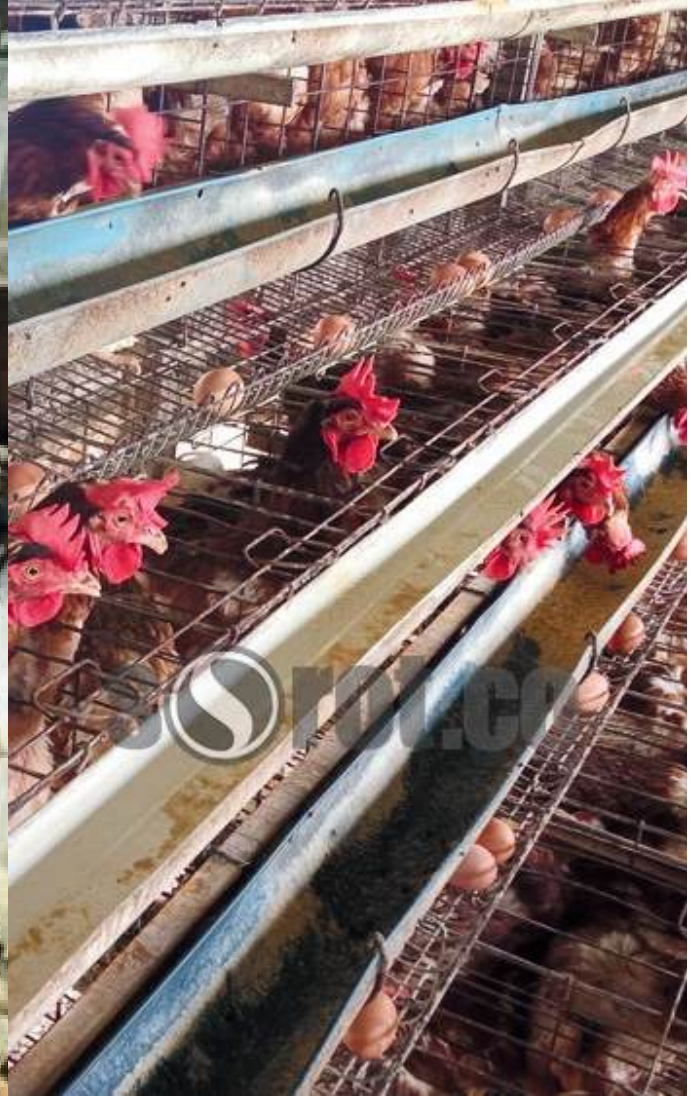
Horticultura crops

Horticultural **vegetables** production data in Gunungkidul Regency (2019–2023) shows a growth trend in several leading commodities. **Shallots, curly chilies, cayenne peppers, and eggplants** experienced a significant spike in 2023, reaching 17,093 quintals, 7,486 quintals, 21,088 quintals, and 3,292 quintals, respectively. Other commodities such as chayote, petai/mustard greens, and tomatoes also increased. Several crops were produced again, such as spring onions (300 quintals), cabbage (354 quintals), and straw mushrooms (272 quintals).

However, several commodities experienced fluctuations, such as garlic which was no longer recorded since 2022, as well as a decrease in the production of long beans and paprika. Overall, the horticultural sector in Gunungkidul shows great potential, although there are still challenges in production stability.







Livestock comodities

In 2023, beef cattle and goats were the main livestock in Gunung Kidul with populations of 143,796 and 214,860 respectively, although slightly down from 2022. Sheep increased to 16,583, while pigs decreased to 307. Buffalo and horses were smaller in number, 5 and 35 respectively.

Ponjong District had the largest beef cattle (13,960), while Playen led in goat population (22,898). Despite fluctuations, the livestock sector in Gunung Kidul remains strong with beef cattle and goats as the main commodities.

Poultry comodities

In 2023, poultry in Gunung Kidul is dominated by broiler chickens (10.8 million heads), native chickens (1 million heads), and laying hens (313 thousand heads). Ducks number 14 thousand heads, while Muscovy ducks number 18 thousand heads.

Panggangan has the most broiler and laying hens, while Girisubo excels in native chickens. The poultry sector in Gunung Kidul is growing rapidly with broiler chickens as the main commodity.

Figure 1.14
Shallots harvest
Source: animalfriendsjogja.org

Figure 1.15
Beef cattle as livestock commodities
Source: jogjapolitan.harianjogja.com

Figure 1.16
Broiler chicken as livestock commodities
Source: jogjapolitan.harianjogja.com

Resort Competitors in Gunung Kidul

1

Inessya Resort

Location	Jl. Ke Puncak Tim, Rejosari, Kemadang, Tanjungsari
Adventages	Amazing sea view, infinity pool, exclusive design
Disadvantages	Price is relatively expensive, rocky road access

2

Radika Paradise Villa & Cottage

Location	Jl. Pantai Sel. Jawa, Pantai, Tepus, Kec. Tepus
Adventages	Forest and sea views, some units with private pools
Disadvantages	Location is a bit far from the tourist center, standard facilities

3

Queen of the South Resort

Location	Komplek Kawasan Wisata, Pantai, Parangtritis, Purwosari
Adventages	Luxurious facilities, restaurant with sea view, large swimming pool
Disadvantages	Often full during holiday season, price is quite high







Figure 1.17
Inessya Resort
Source: gunungkidul.sorot.co

Figure 1.18
Radika Paradise Villa & Cottage
Source: gunungkidul.sorot.co

Figure 1.19
Queen of the South Resort
Source: gunungkidul.sorot.co







4

Baron Hill Resort

Location	Jl Mercusuar Tanjung Baron, Rejosari, Kemadang, Tanjungsari
Adventages	Glamping concept with beach view, affordable price
Disadvantages	Limited access for large vehicles, facilities are not very complete

5

Drini Hills

Location	Jl. Pantai Sel. Jawa, Wonosobo, Banjarejo, Kec. Tanjungsari
Adventages	View of Drini Beach from a height, calm and exclusive atmosphere
Disadvantages	Access is a bit difficult, limited room choices, location is a bit far from beach

6

ASTANA RESORT Pantai Watu Kodok

Location	Pantai Watu Kodok, Kelor Kidul, Kemadang, Tanjungsari
Adventages	Close to the beach, spacious rooms with hill and sea views
Disadvantages	Limited facilities, not many entertainment activities

Figure 1.20
Baron Hill Resort
Source: gunungkidul.sorot.co

Figure 1.21
Drini Hills
Source: gunungkidul.sorot.co

Figure 1.22
ASTANA RESORT Pantai Watu Kodokt
Source: gunungkidul.sorot.co

Problem Mapping

Non-Architectural issue

1. The economic level of the Kanigoro community is still low despite having great agricultural and natural tourism potential.
2. Local agricultural activities have not been optimally utilized as tourist attractions or educational potential.
3. The minimal involvement of local communities in the tourism sector results in a lack of ownership and active participation.
4. Lack of access to training and economic empowerment forums based on local potential (agriculture, tour guides, local culinary, etc.).

Architectural issue

1. There are no tourism facilities that can accommodate educational, agricultural, and accommodation activities in one integrated space.
2. There are no buildings that represent permaculture values and local character in spatial planning and architectural form.
3. There is a lack of zoning and space management that can support collaboration between tourists and local communities.
4. There is no spatial design that supports dual functions (accommodation and education) in a sustainable and adaptive manner to nature.

GENERAL PROBLEM

How to design a glamping resort based on permaculture concept in Kanigoro, Gunung Kidul that can empower local communities by integrating eco-tourism, agriculture, and education through spatial arrangement?

SPECIFIC PROBLEM

- How to design spatial zoning that encourages active participation of local communities in resort activities (agriculture, guiding, education, culinary)?
- How to implement permaculture principles in the layout and design of resort facilities while still providing comfort for tourists?
- How to design a glamping resort that balances public and private space needs for both community and visitors, supporting both tourism and educational experiences?

ANALYSIS

CONCEPT

SCHEMATIC DESIGN

DESIGN EVALUATION

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

Diagram 1.3
Problem Mapping
Source: author, 2025

Problem Formulation

General Problem

How to design a permaculture glamping resort that accommodates the local communities as a tourist attraction?

Specific Problem

1. How to increase the potential of agriculture and livestock to improve food security with a permaculture approach in Gunung Kidul?
2. How to design resort facilities that optimize the existing land contour with the permaculture concept?
3. How to design resort room units that can provide tourist comfort and also provide optimal views of the south coast?

Design Limitation

1. The design focuses on the Permaculture Glamping Resort area in Gunung Kidul by considering the empowerment aspect of the local community.
2. The use of permaculture concepts in spatial planning, landscapes, and agricultural systems to support food security and resource efficiency.
3. Optimization of land contours in the design of buildings and resort facilities to minimize natural changes and maintain the surrounding ecosystem.
4. Design of resort room units by considering tourist comfort and visual orientation towards the south coast.

Goals

Creating a sustainable tourism model that integrates the concept of glamping, permaculture principles, and local communities empowerment to improve the welfare of the surrounding community by involving them in education on agricultural and livestock commodities, as well as locally-based creative economy.

Objectives

1. Developing a permaculture-based farming and livestock system that can improve local food security in Gunung Kidul through land optimization, crop diversification, and natural resource efficiency.
2. Designing resort facilities that are in harmony with the land contour to maximize space efficiency, maintain ecosystem sustainability, and minimize environmental impacts.
3. Designing resort room units that prioritize tourist comfort with an optimal layout, natural air circulation, and building orientation that provides the best view of the south coast.

Data Collection Methods and Analysis

1

Primary data

The primary data collection method obtains data directly from the source by conducting direct observation at the design location. Observations are made by visiting the village head and local residents and conducting interviews with informants regarding location conditions, activity data and the current condition of the local community and agriculture in Jepitu Village.

2

Secondary data

The secondary data collection method is carried out by looking for sources and theories that are relevant to the Glamping resort building typology, the permaculture approach, and various statistical data such as tourists, agriculture, livestock, and vegetation.

Matrix of Design Thinking

Aspect	Regulations	Formal	Symbolic	Radical
Regulations	Gunungkidul RTRW 2010–2030: restrictions on the use of protected land and protection of biodiversity.	DIY RTRW and RPJMD: development of sustainable-based agricultural-tourism areas, food security, and village revitalization.	Local wisdom-based tourism regulations and strengthening of geospatial area values (Gunung Sewu Geopark).	Green Building Regulation 2021: energy-water efficiency, environmentally friendly materials, and sustainable waste management.
User (Tourist and local community)	Communities need productive & safe spaces (farming, trading); tourists need comfort, clean facilities, and accessibility.	Spaces should be easy to use by residents & tourists: logical layout, age-friendly, culture-based.	Interaction between users creates symbolic experiences: learning to farm, eating locally, living with residents.	Cross-user collaboration: tourists learn from the community, residents regain sovereignty of space, nature becomes the center of relationships.
Client (Local community)	Want a space that can support the economy of residents, is friendly to use, and is managed together.	Want a design that is not "foreign", easy to understand and use by all groups.	Design that elevates the identity of the village and strengthens the sense of ownership of the place of residence.	Design as a tool for social and ecological struggle: communities are encouraged to be sovereign over land, food, and culture.
Designer Architect	Designing efficient, functional spaces that are in harmony with the agricultural work cycle and the rhythm of community life.	Uniting natural aesthetics, local culture, and modern comfort.	Presenting a spatial narrative that connects humans with nature and communal values.	Building a regenerative design system: space as a catalyst for socio-ecological transformation, not just an object.

Table 1.1
Matrix of Design Thinking
Source: author, 2025

Bussiness Model Canvas

The Permaculture Glamping Resort in Kanigoro is designed as part of a sustainability strategy focused on local community empowerment, using the Business Model Canvas (BMC) approach. It serves as an eco-friendly tourist destination and a collaborative space benefiting tourists and local communities economically, socially, and ecologically.

The BMC outlines the value flow, from resource management to sustainable tourism experiences. It involves various stakeholders, including farmer cooperatives and educational institutions, to foster an inclusive and impactful tourism ecosystem. The resort aims to be a regenerative model for village development based on permaculture and community participation.

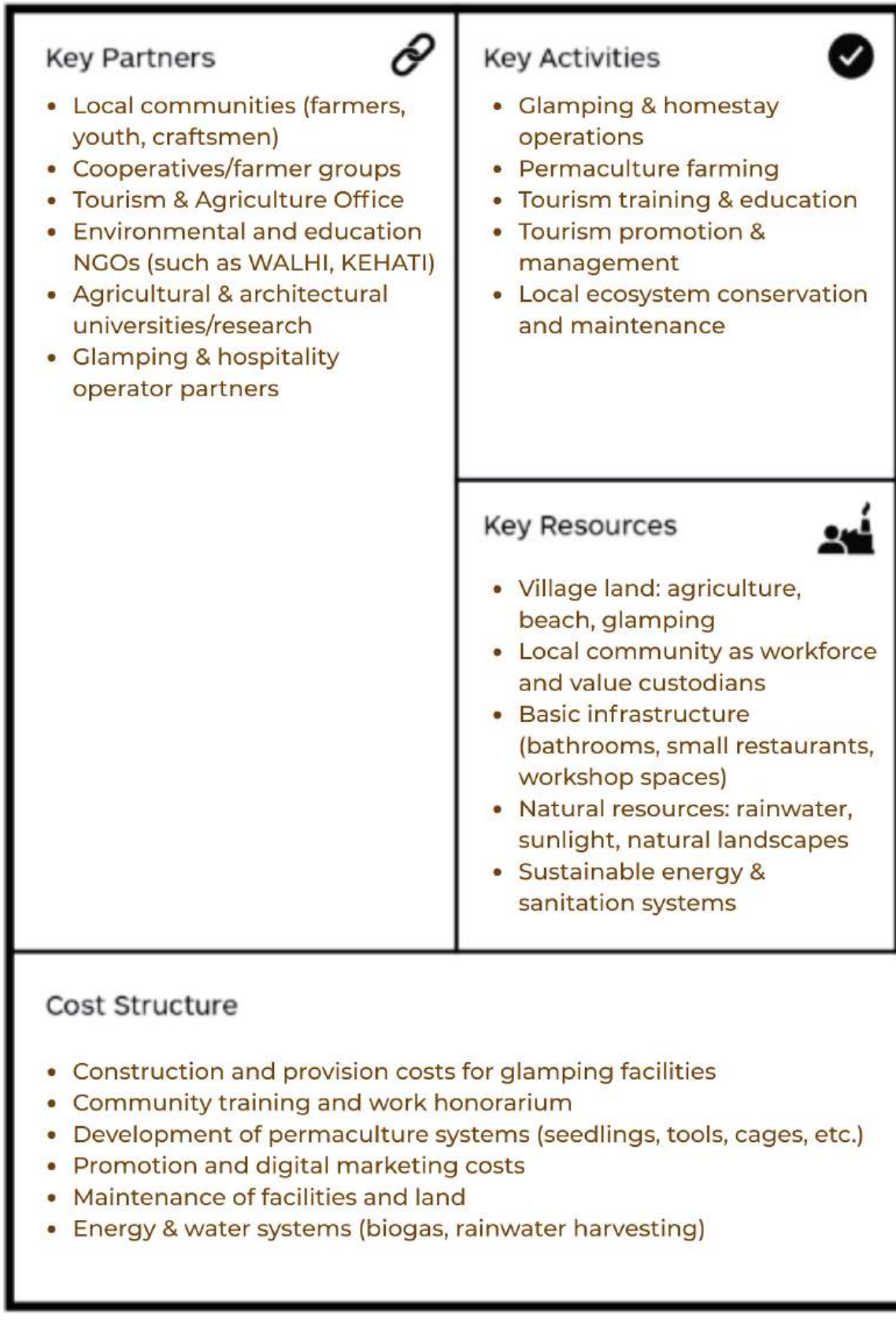


Table 1.2
Bussiness Model Canvas
Source: author, 2025

Value Propositions

- Eco-friendly, comfortable, Permaculture-based stay experience
- Hands-on education about farming & community life
- Direct support to the local economy
- Regenerative, not exploitative, tourism system

Customer Relationships

- Personal approach: welcoming by residents, local guiding
- Participatory education: visitors can farm, cook, or join workshops
- Active social media with community stories
- Experience-based tour packages, not just facilities

Customer Segments

- Local & international tourists (eco-tourists, young families, backpackers, spiritual seekers)
- Schools, universities, learning communities (edutrips)
- Volunteers and environmental communities
- Educational and special interest tourism agencies

Channels

- Website & social media
- Booking platforms (Traveloka, Airbnb, Booking.com)
- Collaboration with travel agents/backpacker communities
- Local tourism exhibitions
- Collaboration with universities or NGOs for live-in programs, KKN, or research

Revenue Streams

- Glamping accommodation cost per night
- Education & workshop packages (eg: farming, composting, local cooking)
- Sales of agricultural products & local products (food, souvenirs, processed products)
- Donations or CSR/NGO program partnerships
- Income from space rental (gatherings, field studies, retreats)

Methodology Mapping

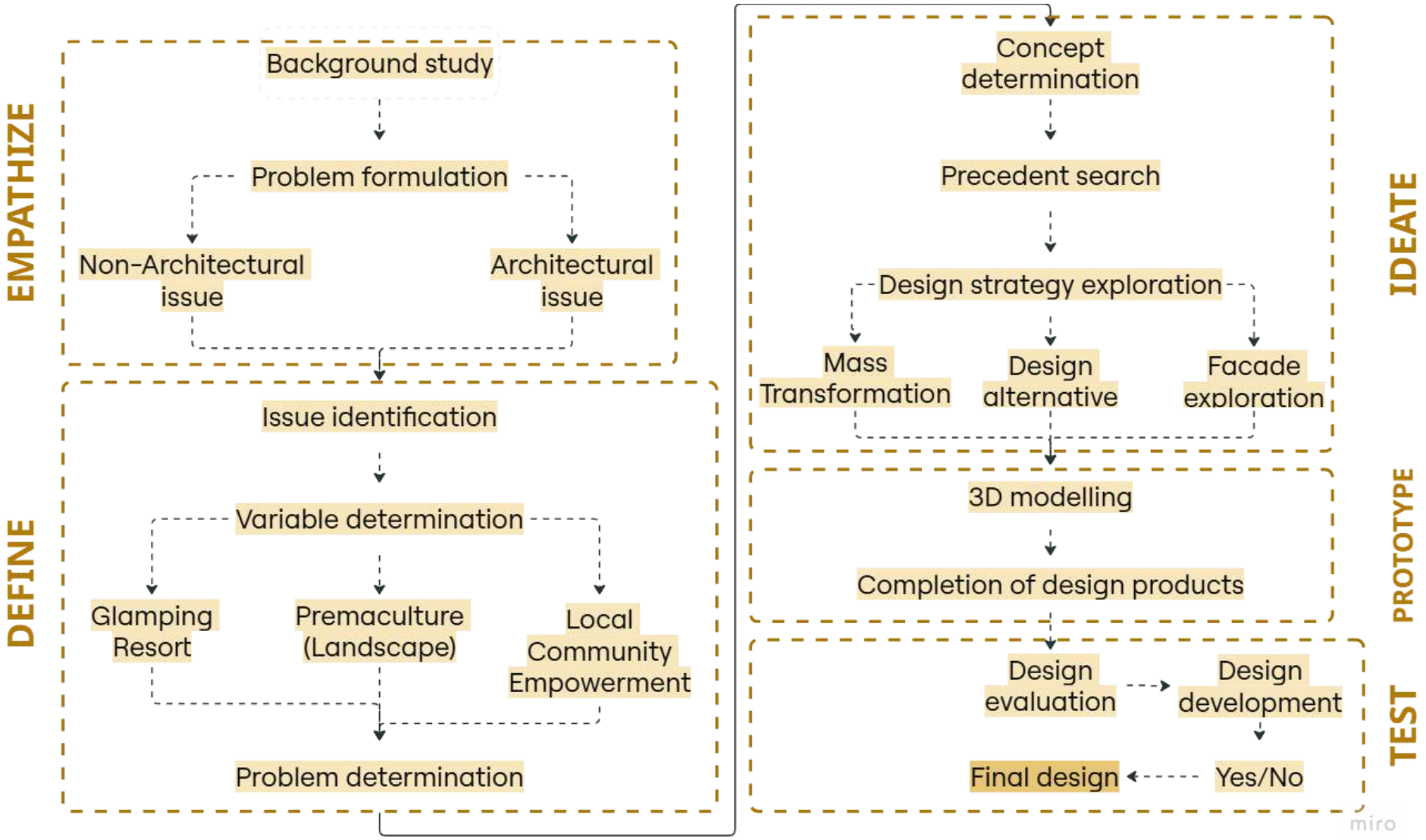


Diagram 1.4
Methodology Mapping
Source: author, 2025

Excellency, Originality, and Novelty

No.	Title	Author	University	Year	Equalities	Differences
1.	FASILITAS PENGOLAHAN SAMPAH DAN PERTANIAN DENGAN PENDEKATAN PERMAKULTUR	MUHAMMAD AGYTIA SYAHRIZA	UII	2025	Architecture approach	Typology, site location,
2.	Design of Resort in Sangatta with the Approach to Critical Regionalism Architecture	Nela Dwianti	UII	2021	Typology	Architecture approach, site location
3.	PERANCANGAN GLAMPING RESORT UNTUK PENGEMBANGAN PARIWISATA DI BUKIT BATU KALIMANTAN SELATAN	MUHAMMAD LUTHFI YOGA HASTOMMY	UII	2025	Typology	Architecture approach, site location
4.	Perancangan Resort dengan pendekatan Efisiensi Energi di Pantai Sepanjang, Gunung Kidul	WAHYU YUDHISTIRA TAFRIKUN	UII	2022	Site location, typology	Architecture approach
5.	Perancangan Pondok Pesantren dengan Pendekatan Permakultur di Petung Ulung, Nganjuk	Yusril Muzakki	UII	2021	Architecture approach	Typology, site location

Table 1.3
Excellency, Originality, and Novelty
Source: author, 2025

02

Kanigoro Gunung Kidul

Preliminary Overview of
Analytical Data and Regulation

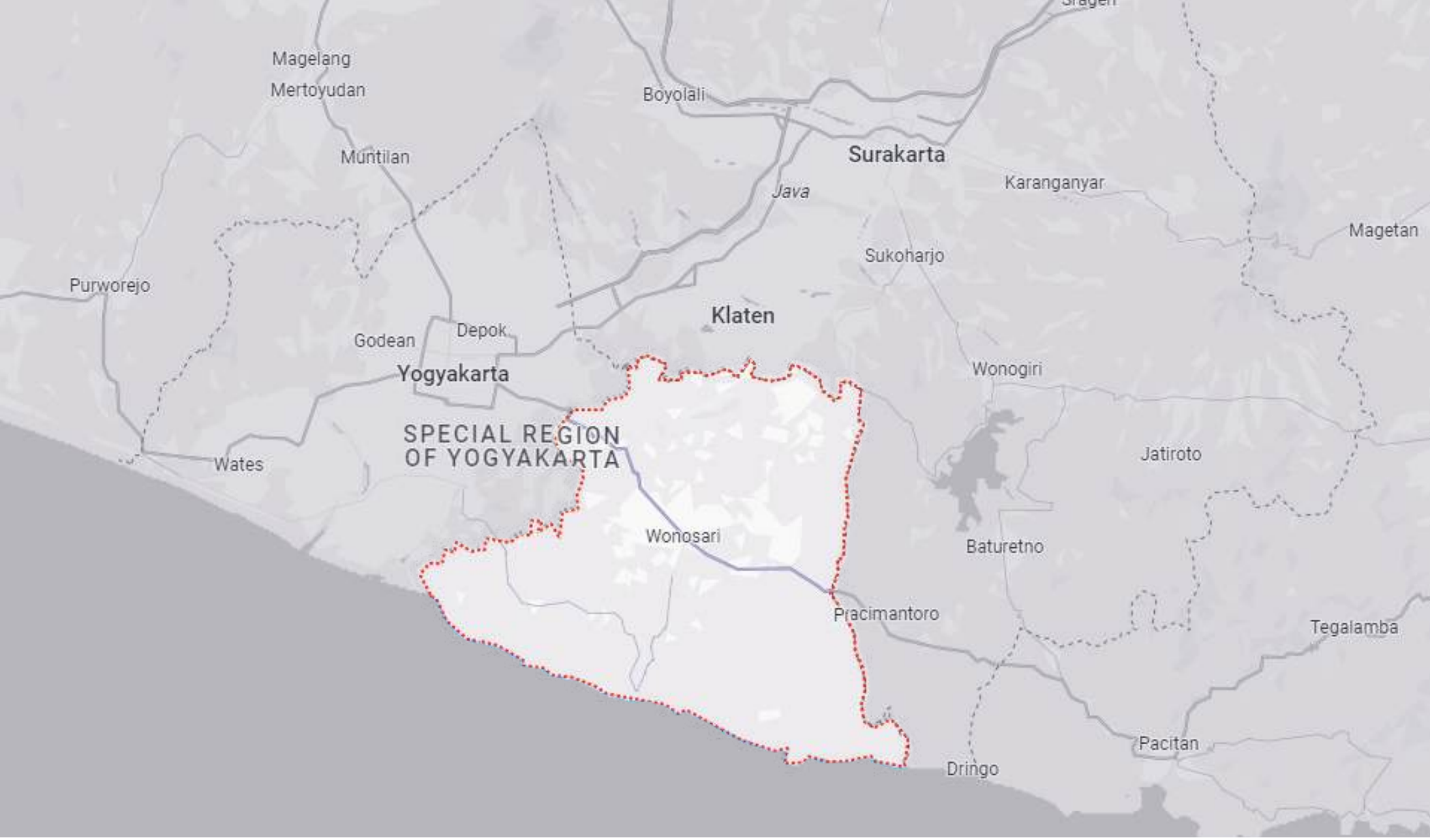

1
2
3



Macro-Micro Map

Pantai Midodaren, Kanigoro, Saptosari, Gunung Kidul

Figure 2.1
Macro-micro map of Kanigoro, Gunung Kidul
Source: author, 2025



Macro condition
Gunung Kidul Regency

Figure 2.2
Gunung Kidul Mapping
Source: Google earth, 2025

Gunung Kidul, located in the southern part of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, is known for its unique karst landscape, exotic beaches, and ever-growing natural tourism potential. This region has a tropical climate with a long dry season, making water availability a major challenge in environmental management and tourism area design.

As an increasingly popular tourist destination, Gunung Kidul offers a variety of natural attractions such as Goa Pindul, Indrayanti Beach, and Wanagama Forest. However, the rapid growth of tourism is often not balanced with the concept of sustainability, giving rise to various problems such as exploitation of natural resources, environmental pollution, and lack of local community involvement in the tourism industry.

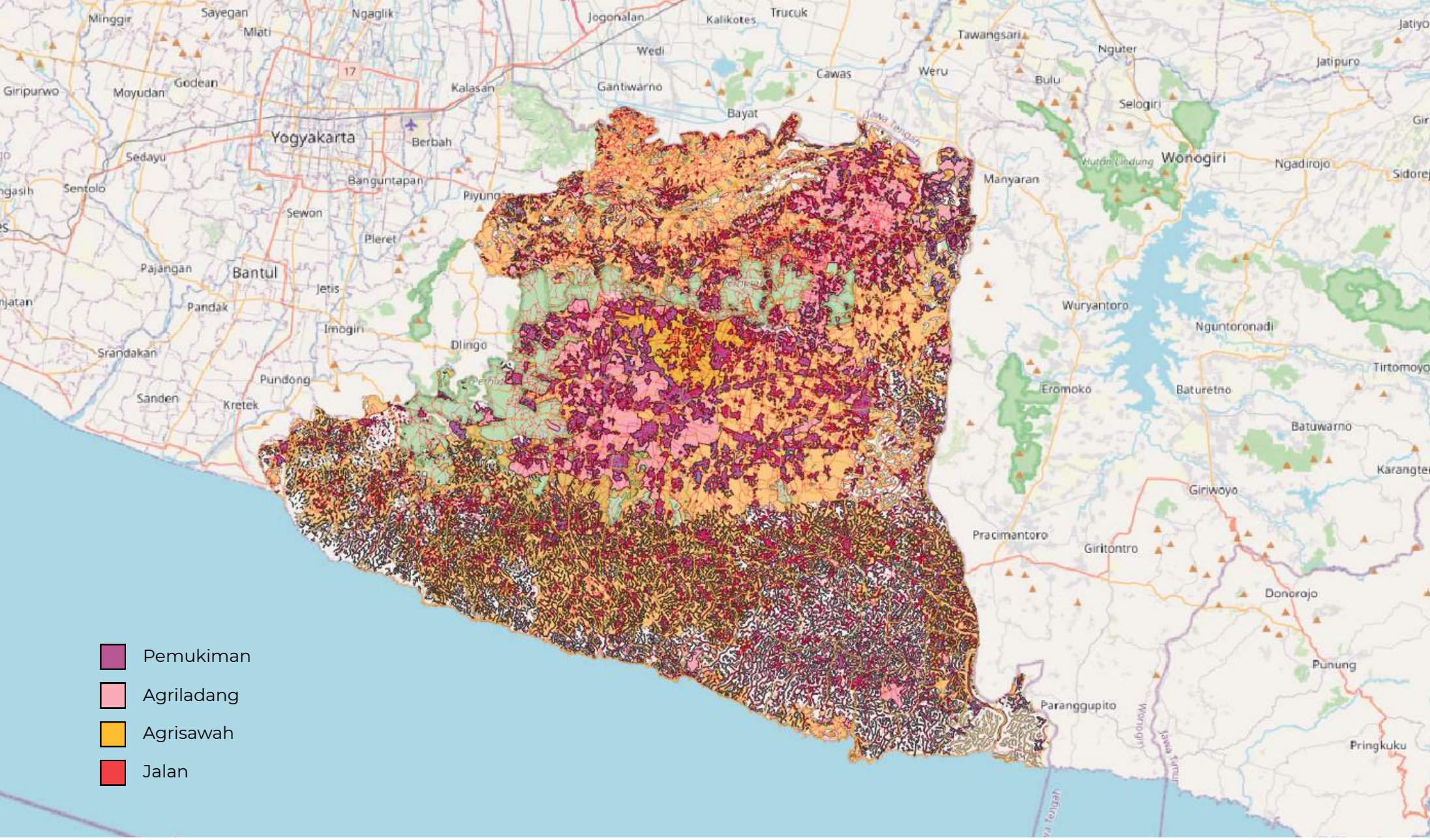


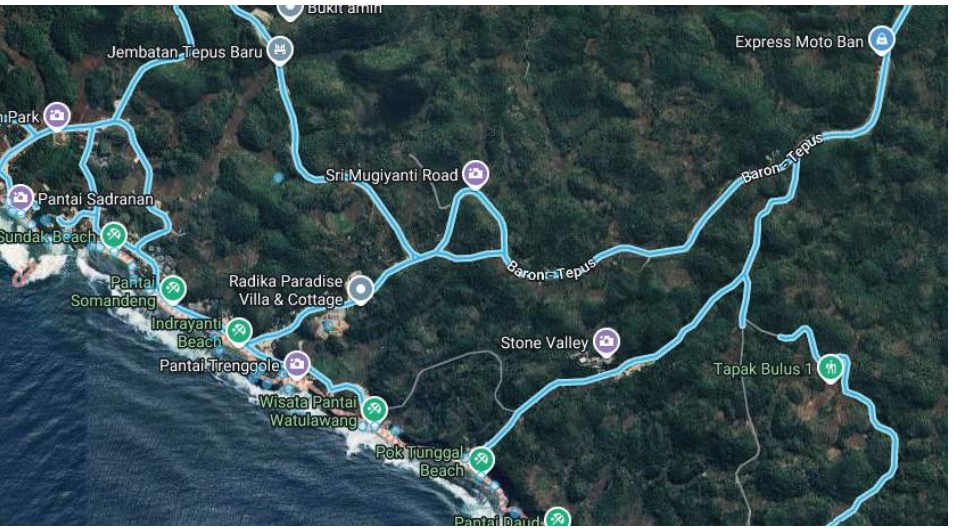
Figure 2.3
Gunung Kidul Land Use
Source: Qgis, 2025

Gunung Kidul Long-term Development

Based on the Gunung Kidul Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah (RTRW) 2010-2030, most of the land use in the Kanigoro area is still used for housing, agriculture, and karst areas. However, this does not rule out the possibility for the government to develop the Kanigoro area as a tourist and industrial area.

As Gunung Kidul moves towards becoming a model for sustainable development, careful planning and collaboration among government, businesses, and residents will be key to achieving a thriving, resilient community that honors both its cultural and natural heritage.

Site Selection Criteria







The condition of the Gunung Kidul area is different from other areas in Yogyakarta. Gunung Kidul is still in the stage of infrastructure development such as highways. Therefore, based on the condition of the Gunung Kidul area, the author considers several aspects in selecting the site, including:

Accessibility

Good access will facilitate visitor mobility and also support resort operations so that it can increase the appeal of glamping resorts. In this criterion, the identification process uses Google Earth by looking at the blue road which means the road is easy and often used as vehicle access.

Figure 2.4
Accesibility
Source: author, 2025

Agriculture land

The use of contoured land allows for organic design that follows the topography, reducing the work of cutting and filling the land. Ecologically, maintaining the natural contour reduces negative impacts such as soil erosion and changes in water flow. The contour also creates private zones at different heights, providing comfort without sacrificing green open space.

Figure 2.5
Agriculture production in Gunung Kidul
Source: author, 2025

Local communities

Engaging local communities not only strengthens social ties but also contributes to the development of the local economy. By involving them in day-to-day operations, such as managing agricultural land and livestock, the resort can ensure that the practices implemented are sustainable and in line with local values.

Figure 2.6
Local community
Source: author, 2025

Site Alternative







Accessible	Sea view	Agriculture land 2023 (m2)	Local communities
Alternative 1			
Pantai Seruni, Tepus, Gunungkidul (2,5 ha)			
Qualify, cast road with a road width of approximately 3 m	**Qualify**	**7.827**	**Qualify**
Alternative 2			
Pantai Wediombo, Jepitu, Kec. Girisubo, Kabupaten Gunung Kidul (4,5 ha)			
Qualify, asphalt road with a road width approximately 5 m	**Qualify**	**5.557**	**Qualify**
Alternative 3			
Pantai Midodaren, Kanigoro, Saptosari, Gunung Kidul Regency (3 ha)			
Qualify, cast road with a road width of approximately 3 m	**Qualify**	**8.238**	**Qualify**

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that **alternative 3** is superior to the other 2 alternatives. This is because alternative 3 has more agricultural land than the other 2 alternatives . In addition, accessibility and affordability of the location are more adequate.

Figure 2.7
The satelite map of 1st alternative site
Source: Google maps, 2025

Figure 2.8
The satelite map of 2nd alternative site
Source: Google maps, 2025

Figure 2.9
The satelite map of 3rd alternative site
Source: Google maps, 2025

Figure 2.10
Table of site criteria qualification
Source: Author, 2025


MIDODAREN BEACH
AGRICULTURE
MIDODAREN STREET
SITE AREA
1
2
3
4
5



Village-owned land in Kanigoro

Pantai Midodaren, Kanigoro, Saptosari, Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
20.900 m^2

Village-owned land is used for various purposes that benefit all villagers, such as agriculture, construction of public facilities such as markets, and social activities.

Village-owned land in part of the Midodaren Beach area, Kanigoro is used as a fish market, but currently the market has not been reused due to several factors such as the lack of visitors.

The location site for this project does not entirely use village-owned land. The other part is agricultural land, hills and coastal land which are used by some residents to sell food and drinks.

The characteristics of this area are almost all karst land, so the beach sand area is only a small part. However, even though visitors cannot freely enjoy the beach sand, swim and so on, visitors can enjoy the beautiful scenery because the karst area is located higher than the beach sand area.

Figure 2.11
Site planning
Source: author, 2025











Figure 2.12
Site photos
Source: author, 2025











Tourist Activities on the beach of Kanigoro

Figure 2.13
Tourist Activities on the beach of Kanigoro
Source: detik.com, 2022

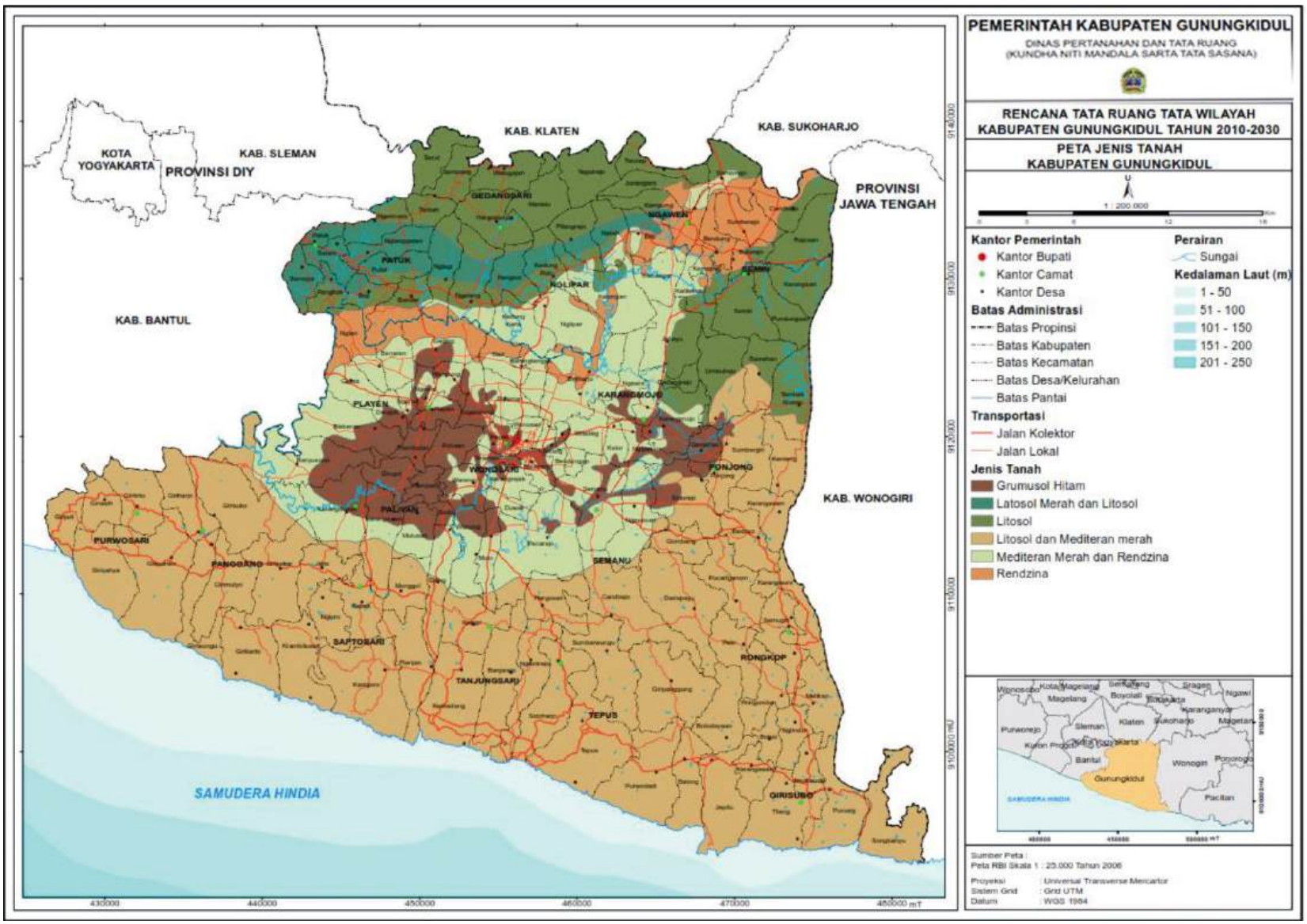


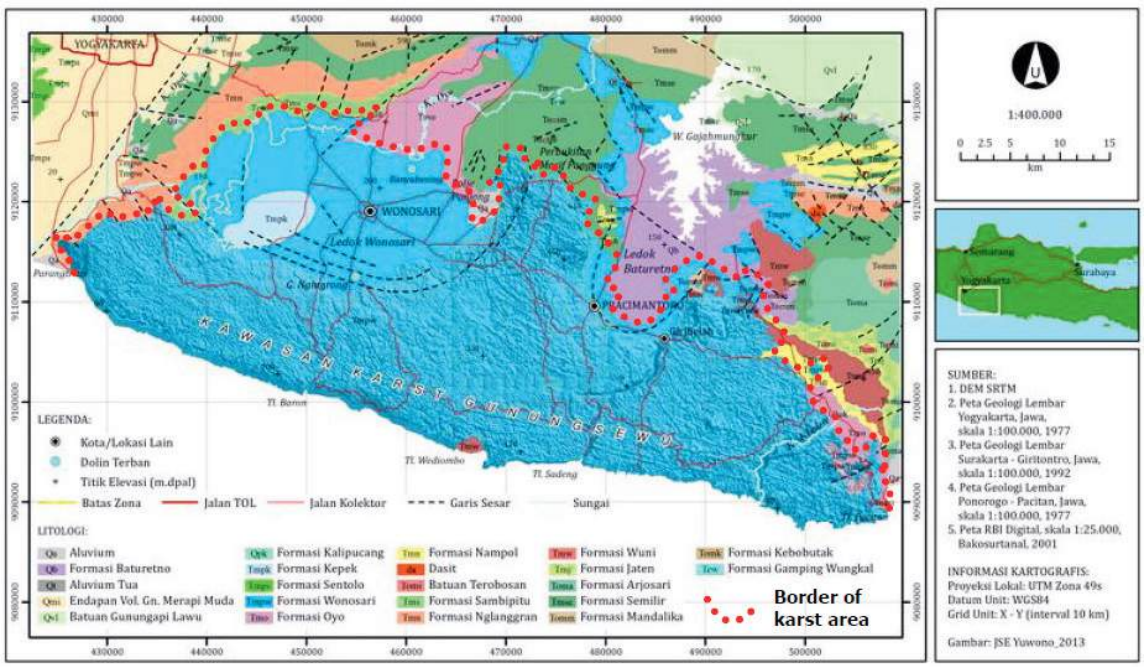
Figure 2.14
Type of soil in Gunung Kidul
Source: arcgis.com, 2024

Type of soil

There are 5 types of soil in Gunungkidul Regency. The soil types are: Mediterranean, Litosol, Latosol, Grumosol, and Rendzina. The following is a table and map of soil types in Gunungkidul Regency:

- Mediterranean: The soil is infertile, formed from weathered limestone, there are problems in water availability.
- Regosol: Coarse hilly soil derived from volcanic material. This land is very suitable for planting rice, sugar cane, secondary crops, tobacco and vegetables.
- Latosol: Red to yellow in color, This soil is suitable for crops, rice, coconut, rubber, coffee, etc.
- Grumosol: Formed from fine clayey material. Dark gray in color and fertile.
- Rendzina: This soil is the result of weathering of limestone in areas with high rainfall. The characteristics of this soil are black and nutrient-poor.

Agriculture is still possible with certain types of crops such as **corn, cassava, and beans.** In addition, traditional farming practices of local communities tend to be adaptive to karst conditions, such as the use of shifting cultivation systems, the use of depressions (dolines) for fertile land, and rainwater collection for irrigation.



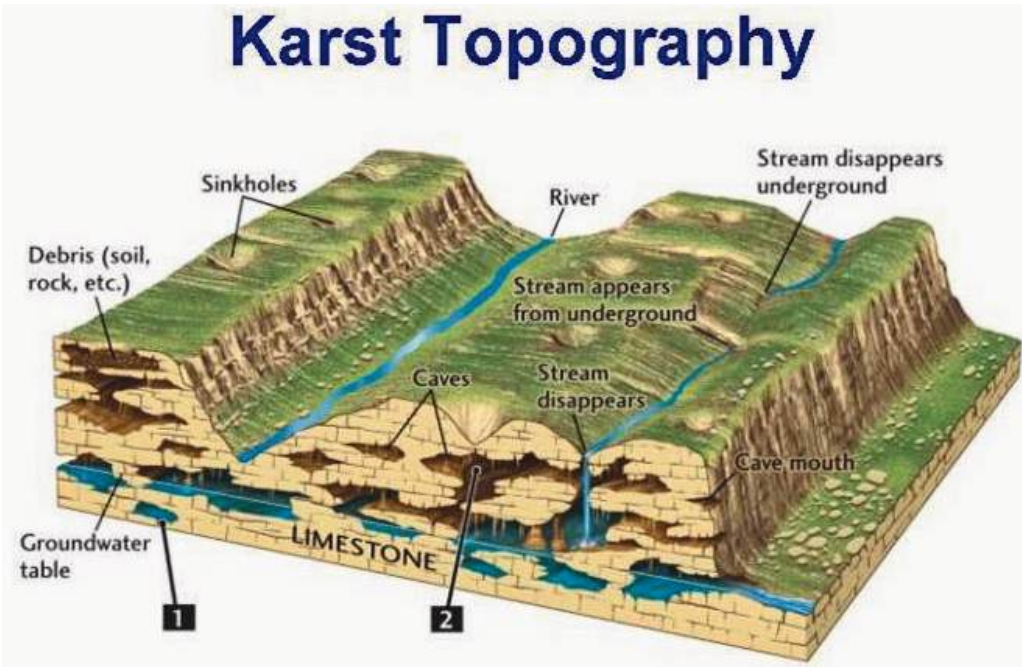


Figure 2.15
The Karst Landscape Area (KBAK) of Gunung Sewu
Source: telusuri.id, 2024

Figure 2.16
Karst Topography
Source: klikgeografi.com, 2015

The Karst Landscape Area (KBAK) of Gunung Sewu

Geologically, a karst area refers to a landscape formed by the dissolution of carbonate rocks, such as limestone and dolomite, which are susceptible to chemical dissolution processes by water. This process produces unique landscapes, including underground caves, dolina (cup-shaped depressions), polje (large flat fields), and other karst formations.

According to the Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Number 3045 K/40/Men/2014, KBAK Gunung Sewu was designated as a protected area of 75,835.45 hectares. However, the Gunungkidul Government proposed a reduction to 37,018.06 hectares (48.81%).

The Coalition of Indonesian Karst Observers rejected this reduction because it was concerned about the negative impact on the environment, the potential for disasters, and exploitation that damages the karst area ecosystem, which is part of the Global Geopark Network (GGN). The government justified the reduction to improve economic welfare through tourism and industry. However, the coalition emphasized that development should not sacrifice the function of protected areas.

The planned reduction in area, especially in the south of Gunungkidul, will threaten water absorption and the supply of clean water for the community. KBAK needs to be legally protected to maintain its sustainability

Site Analysis

Tree Contour

Almost all areas of Gunung Kidul are contoured areas. including the Midodaren Beach area. The highest contour in this site area is 35 meters above sea level.

Circulation Walk By car Bike

Activities Agriculture Fishing Market

Based on land ownership, the site is divided into 3 existing zones: the zone owned by the local community **cannot be changed** (Local stall), the zone owned by the local community **can be developed** (Fish market and agriculture), and the zone **empty land** (hills area).

Wind Sunpath Site

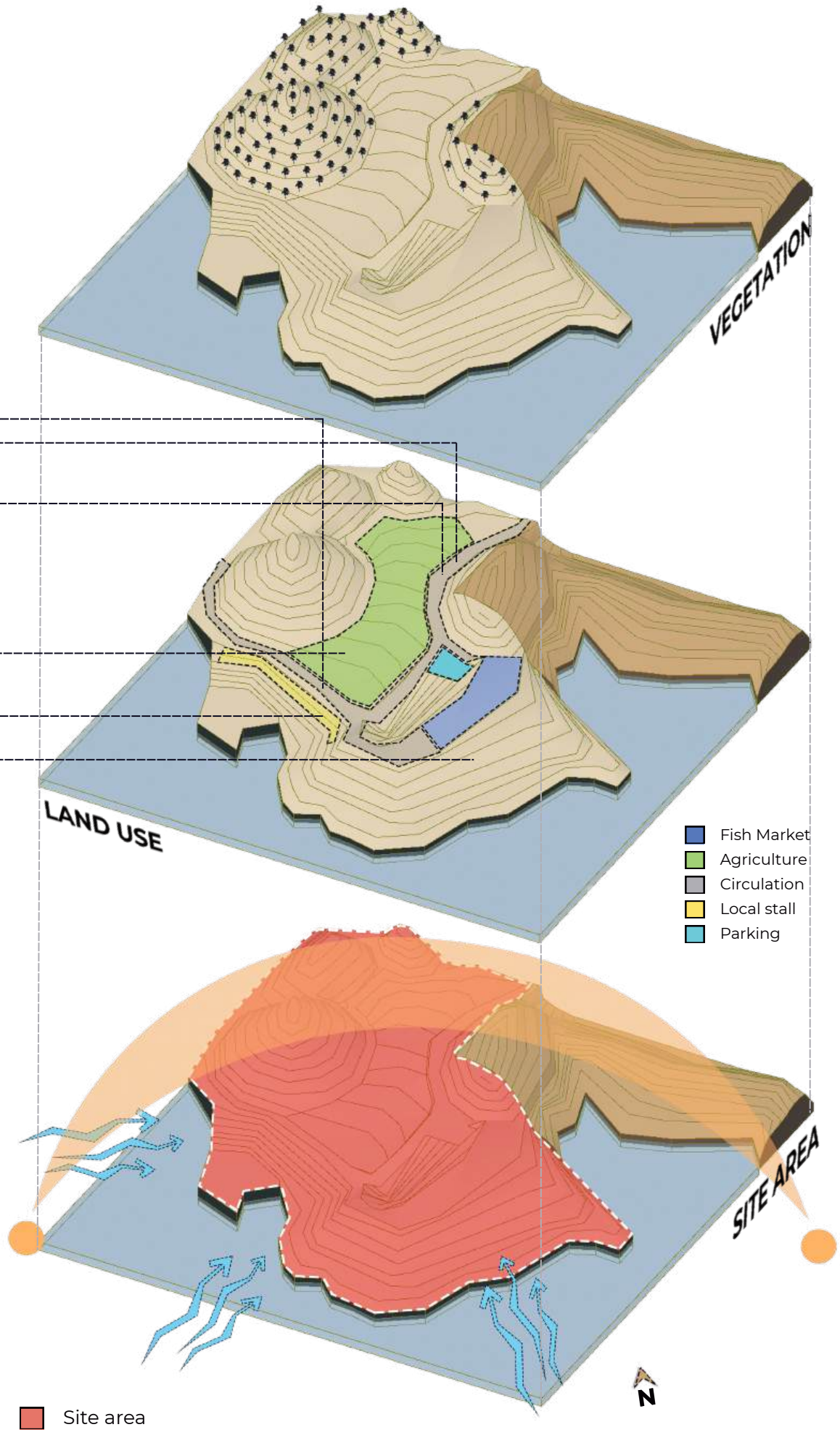
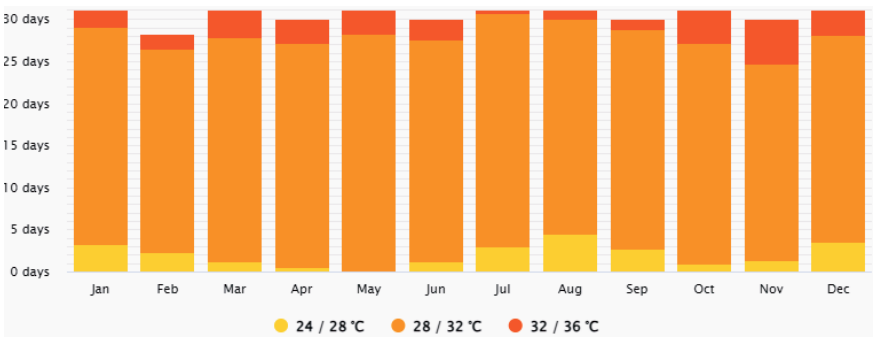
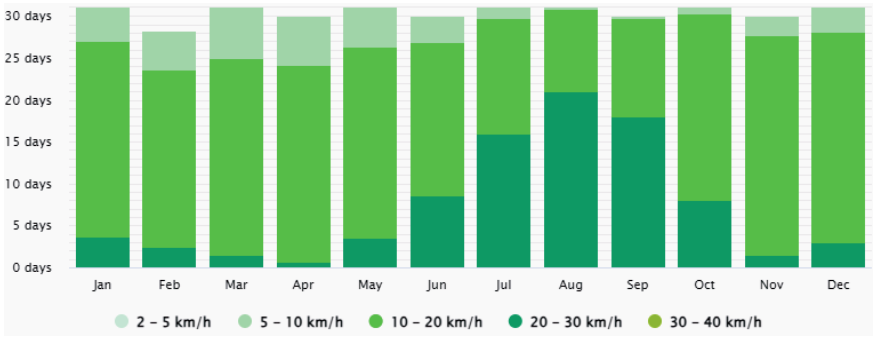
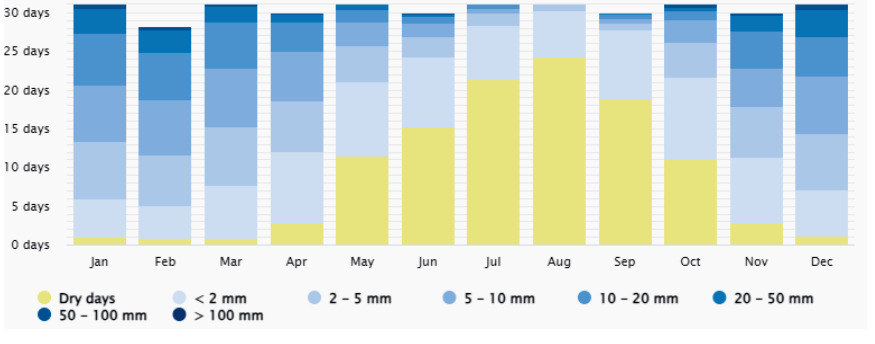


Figure 2.17
Site analysis
Source: author, 2025









Climate Condition

Kanigoro with a tropical condition experience in average 14 km/h wind speed from south-west direction. As smell can spread with the help of wind, it could be factor to for the development of the design. While the temperature ranging from average of 24 °C to 32 °C

Figure 2.18
Climate Condition
Source: meteoblue.com, 2025

Building Codes Regulation

Building Ratio Coefficient

Based on *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Gunung Kidul No. 14 tahun 2012* concerning *Retribusi dan Izin Mendirikan Bangunan*, it was found that the Building Ratio Coefficient is a maximum of 40%.

e)	Lokasi kepadatan bangunan	0,10	1)	Renggang (0% < KDB ≤ 40%)	0,40
			2)	Sedang (40% < KDB ≤ 60%)	0,70
			3)	Padat (60% < KDB ≤ 100%)	1,00

Coastal Boundary Line

Sempadan pantai adalah daratan sepanjang tepian pantai, yang lebarnya proporsional dengan bentuk dan kondisi fisik pantai, minimal 100 (seratus) meter dari titik pasang tertinggi ke arah darat.

Figure 2.19
Regional regulation of Gunung Kidul Regency concerning the Spatial Planning Plan for Gunung Kidul Regency 2010-2030
Source: Perda Gunung Kidul, 2011

40% KDB

20% KDH

2 KLB

100m GSP

SWOT Analysis

S

- Gunung Kidul has exotic karst landscapes, natural caves, and beaches that are attractive to ecotourists.
- There are natural materials such as limestone, wood, and bamboo that can be used for sustainable construction.
- Gunung Kidul has become a popular tourist destination with many tourists visiting every year.

W

- As a karst area, Gunung Kidul has challenges in the availability of groundwater, so an effective rainwater management system is needed.
- Several locations in Gunung Kidul are still difficult to reach by public transportation, so better infrastructure planning is needed.
- The availability of electricity, communication networks, and other public facilities is still limited in several potential points for resort development.

O

- Tourist interest in the concept of glamping and nature tourism is increasing, especially after the pandemic that has encouraged the preference for outdoor tourism.
- The policy of developing tourist villages and ecotourism in the Special Region of Yogyakarta can be an opportunity to get support in developing this project.
- Involving the surrounding community in managing the resort can create jobs and improve local economic welfare.

T

- If not managed properly, massive tourism development can damage local ecosystems, such as deforestation and pollution.
- The threat of drought and potential disasters such as landslides or erosion due to karst soil characteristics need to be taken into account in the design and risk mitigation.
- The emergence of new tourist destinations in other areas can reduce the attractiveness of Gunung Kidul as a major tourist destination.

Permaculture Definition

Permaculture (permanent agriculture) is the conscious design and maintenance of agriculturally productive ecosystems which have the diversity, stability, and resilience of natural ecosystems. It is the harmonious integration of landscape and people providing their food, energy, shelter, and other material and non-material needs in a sustainable way. Without permanent agriculture there is no possibility of a stable social order.

Permaculture design is a system of assembling conceptual, material, and strategic components in a pattern which functions to benefit life in all its forms. The philosophy behind permaculture is one of working with, rather than against, nature; of protracted and thoughtful observation rather than protracted and thoughtless action; of looking at systems in all their functions rather than asking only one yield of them; and of allowing systems to demonstrate their own evolutions.(Mollison, 2015).

The term permaculture comes from permanent agriculture which later evolved into permanent culture, emphasizing the balance between humans and their ecosystems (Holmgren, 2002). This concept encompasses various aspects, such as regenerative agriculture, wise use of natural resources, and community empowerment to create a self-sufficient and sustainable system.

Figure 2.20
Permaculture definition
Source: medium.com/@actglobal, 2023

Permaculture Ethics







Figure 2.21
People care: Local community in Gunung Kidul
Source: desabendung.gunungkidulkab.go.id

Figure 2.22
Earth care: Agricultural activities in Gunung Kidul
Source: detik.com

Figure 2.23
Fair share: Asosiasi Pasar Tani (Aspartan) Gunungkidul
Source: gunungkidul.sorot.co

Permaculture does not only focus on the technical aspects of sustainability, but also has ethical values that underlie every practice. This ethic is known as the permaculture etiquette, which consists of three main principles: Earth Care, People Care, and Fair Share. These three principles are the foundation for designing and managing a balanced and sustainable permaculture system (Holmgren, 2002).

Earth care

Earth care refers to the importance of maintaining the balance of ecosystems and biodiversity in every human activity. This concept emphasizes that soil, water, and air must be maintained to stay healthy, and avoid excessive exploitation of resources.

A study by Ferguson and Lovell (2014) shows that the permaculture approach can improve soil quality and reduce environmental degradation by implementing regenerative techniques, such as agroforestry and biodiversity-based farming systems.

People Care

(People Care) This principle demands the application of design that is not only beneficial to the environment, but also meets human needs in a fair and sustainable manner (Holmgren, 2002).

In a social context, permaculture also encourages inclusivity and collaboration within the community, where every individual has the opportunity to contribute to maintaining the balance between human needs and environmental sustainability.

Fair share

In the permaculture system, any excess from production must be returned to the ecosystem or distributed to communities in need. This reflects the balance between consumption and regeneration of resources (Mollison, 2015).

This principle also includes awareness not to take more than is needed, so that the balance of the ecosystem is maintained and natural regeneration can run optimally.

Permaculture Principles



Figure 2.24
Permaculture principles
Source: nurturegreen.wordpress.com, 2014

David Holmgren (2002) developed 12 permaculture design principles that serve as guidelines for designing efficient and sustainable systems:

- **Observe and Interact** – Observe and interact with nature before designing a system.
- **Catch and Store Energy** – Capture and store energy so that it can be used efficiently.
- **Obtain a Yield** – Ensure that the system provides results that are beneficial to humans and the environment.
- **Apply Self-Regulation and Accept Feedback** – Control the system so that it does not damage the ecological balance.
- **Use and Value Renewable Resources and Services** – Optimize renewable resources.
- **Produce No Waste** – Implement a closed-loop system to reduce waste.
- **Design from Patterns to Details** – Use natural patterns as the basis for design.
- **Integrate Rather Than Segregate** – Create a system that supports each other between elements in the environment.
- **Use Small and Slow Solutions** – Use solutions that are gradual and scaled according to the capacity of the environment.
- **Use and Value Diversity** – Utilize biodiversity to increase ecosystem resilience.
- **Use Edges and Value the Marginal** – Optimizing transitional spaces and ecosystem boundaries.
- **Creatively Use and Respond to Change** – Adapting design to environmental and social changes.

Permaculture Zones





Figure 2.25
Overview of the application of permaculture zones
Source: sivanandayogafarm.org, 2020

In permaculture, land is divided into zones based on the intensity of management and human interaction. This concept helps in designing efficient and sustainable spatial planning (Mollison, 2015):

Zone 0 : Human Activity Centers
Zone 0 is the center of human activity, usually a house or main building. This area serves as a control point and management center for the entire permaculture system.

Zone 1 : Intensive Areas (Kitchen Gardens & Compost)
Zone 1 is an area that is frequently visited and intensively managed. It usually consists of a kitchen garden, medicinal plants, a small fish pond, and an organic waste management system such as compost.

Zone 2 : Orchards and Small Farms
Zone 2 includes areas with medium management intensity, such as orchards, small farms, and production land that requires regular maintenance. Here, crops can be planted in agroforestry patterns to increase biodiversity and reduce soil erosion.

Zone 3 : Large Farms & Livestock
Zone 3 is the main agricultural area or larger scale livestock farm. This area does not require daily maintenance, but is still managed to produce resources such as food and raw materials.

Zone 4 : Semi-Wild Areas for Forest Production
Zone 4 is a semi-wild area used for timber production, limited grazing, or forest crops such as honey, spices, and herbs. The management principles are fewer than the previous zones, but still maintain ecological balance and sustainable yields.

Zone 5 : Conservation Areas and Wild Habitats
Zone 5 is a natural area left without human intervention. The main function of this zone is conservation, maintaining biodiversity, and as a habitat for wildlife.



Glamping

Glamping (glamorous camping) is a form of tourist accommodation that combines the experience of camping in the open air with the comfort of modern facilities. This concept emerged in response to the increasing demand from tourists for natural experiences that still maintain aspects of comfort and luxury (Ali et al., 2019).

According to Daunt et al. (2021), glamping is a form of nature-based tourism that offers an authentic experience without sacrificing facilities such as comfortable beds, electricity, private bathrooms, and high-quality services.

Figure 2.26
Glamping overview
Source: pinterest.com

Glamping
Typology

Safari Tent: Inspired by African safari tents, these large, semi-permanent structures are built on wooden platforms. They offer spacious accommodations with comforts such as beds, private bathrooms, and lounge areas. Safari tents allow travelers to experience nature without sacrificing comfort, often found in exotic locations like savannas or forests, providing a unique adventure.

Geodesic Dome: Known for its high strength and stability, a geodesic dome is a hemispherical structure made of a triangular frame. Its aerodynamic design withstands extreme weather conditions, such as strong winds and heavy snow. Interiors can be luxurious, featuring beds, heating systems, and large windows for enjoying natural scenery. These domes are commonly located in mountainous or cold areas.

Treehouse: Offering a distinctive high-altitude living experience, treehouses provide a unique perspective on nature. Built on or among trees, they emphasize environmental sustainability and integration with nature. Facilities vary from simple to luxurious, including observation decks, suspension bridges, and open-air baths, evoking a sense of adventure and childhood nostalgia.

Yurt: Originating from Central Asia, yurts are traditional tents used by nomadic peoples. Their circular structure with a wooden frame and thick fabric covering ensures good insulation against extreme temperatures. Modernized for glamping, yurts include wooden floors, comfortable furniture, and aesthetic decorations, creating a warm and inviting space suitable for various weather conditions.

Cabins & Pods: These compact structures are made from eco-friendly materials, maximizing space with efficient designs. They often include a bed, kitchenette, and bathroom. Some feature futuristic or minimalist designs, providing a modern twist on traditional accommodations. Typically located in nature-rich settings, they offer privacy and a close connection to the natural environment.

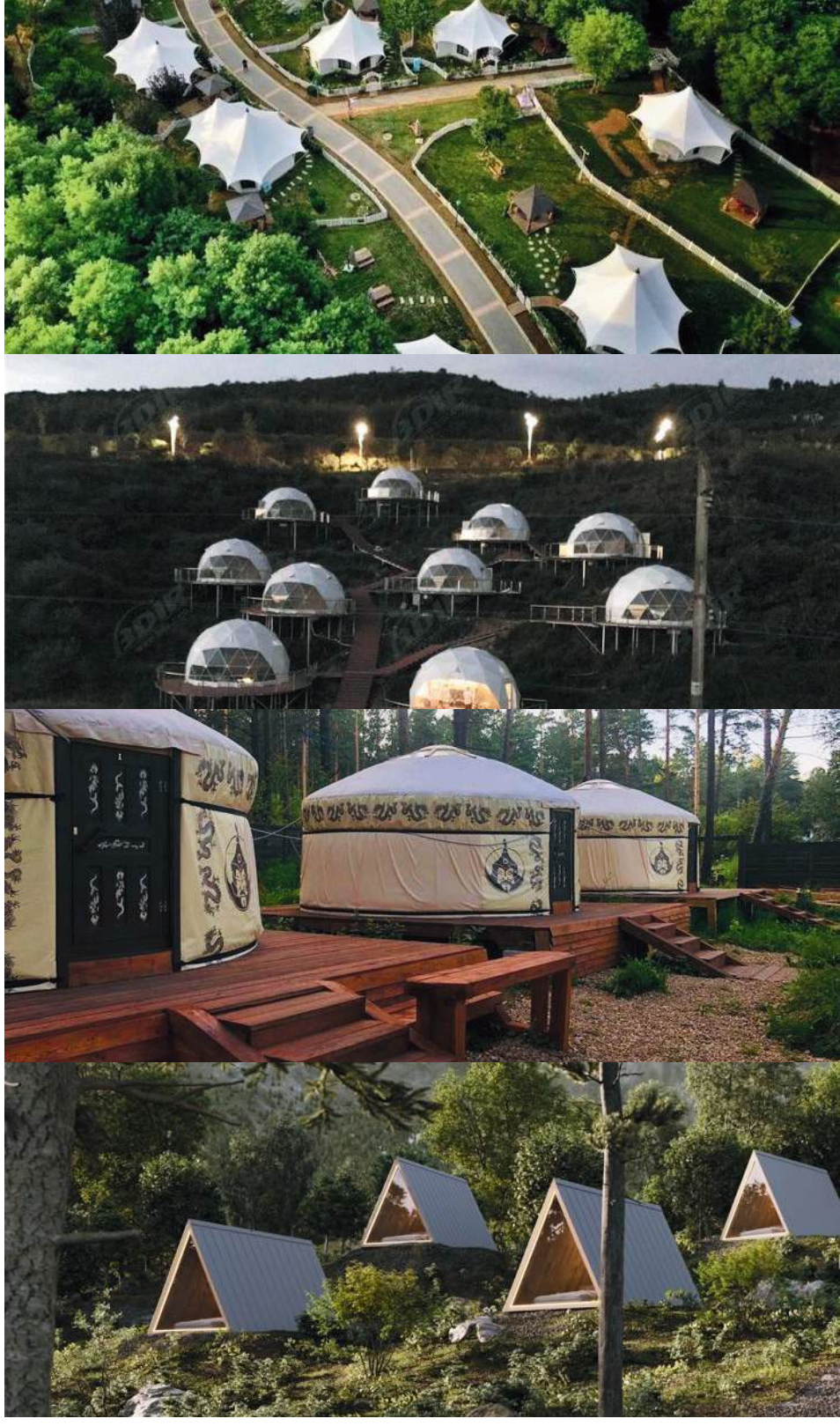


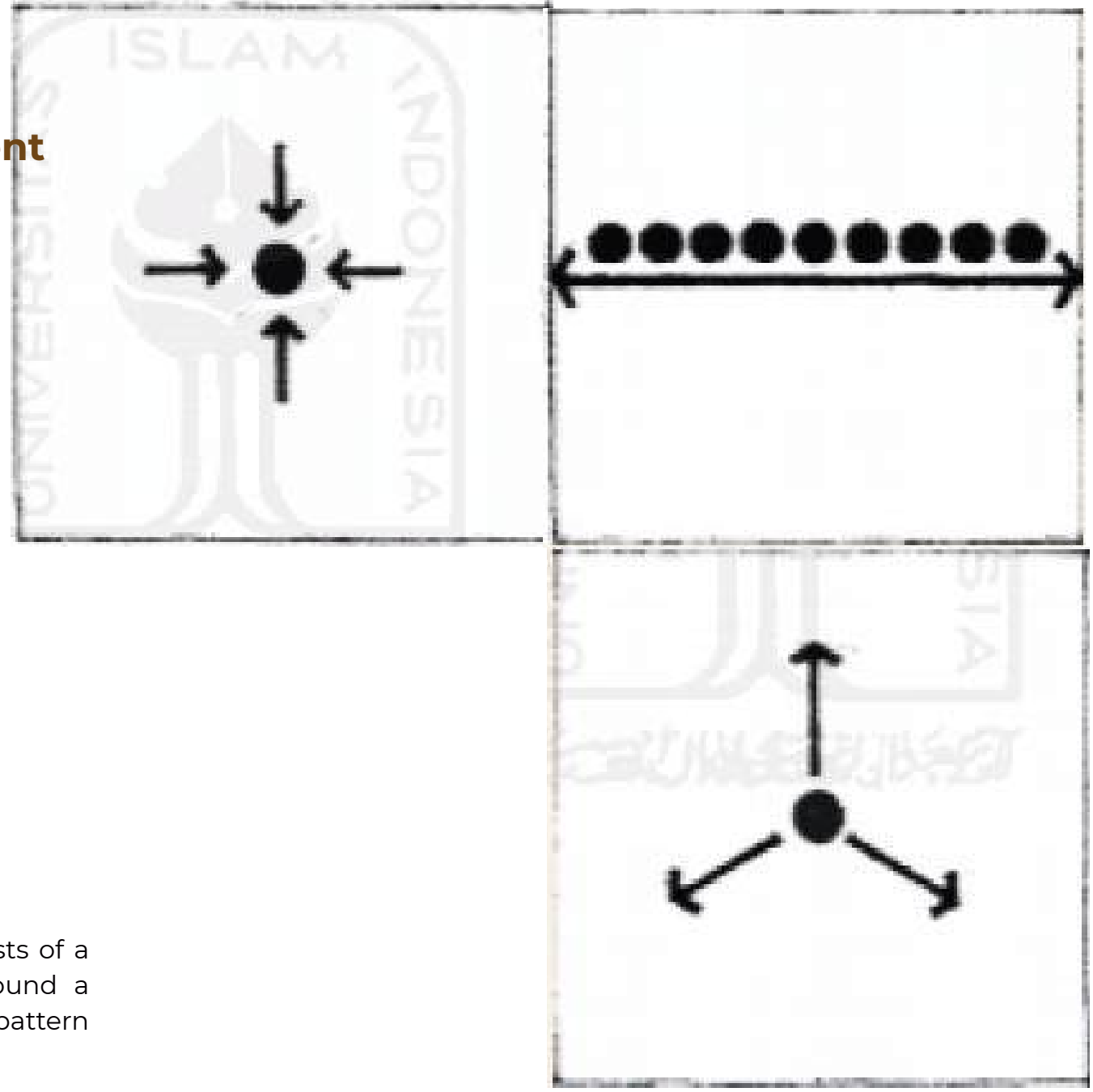
Figure 2.27
Safari tent
Source: pinterest.com

Figure 2.28
Geodesic Dome
Source: pinterest.com

Figure 2.29
Yurt
Source: pinterest.com

Figure 2.30
Cabins & Pods
Source: pinterest.com

Glamping Mass Arrangement



Centralized Pattern

A centralized shape is a shape that consists of a number of secondary shapes that surround a dominant shape in the middle. This pattern creates a geometric shape.

Linear pattern

A linear form is a pattern that extends in a row to form a line. The row can be a repetition or something similar and organized. Linear forms can be directed flexibly (adjusting to the topography) or vertically and horizontally extending.

Radial pattern

The radial form is a development of the linear which develops outward from a core element located in the center and develops in a direction like its fingers.

Figure 2.31
Glamping Mass Arrangement
Source: author, 2025

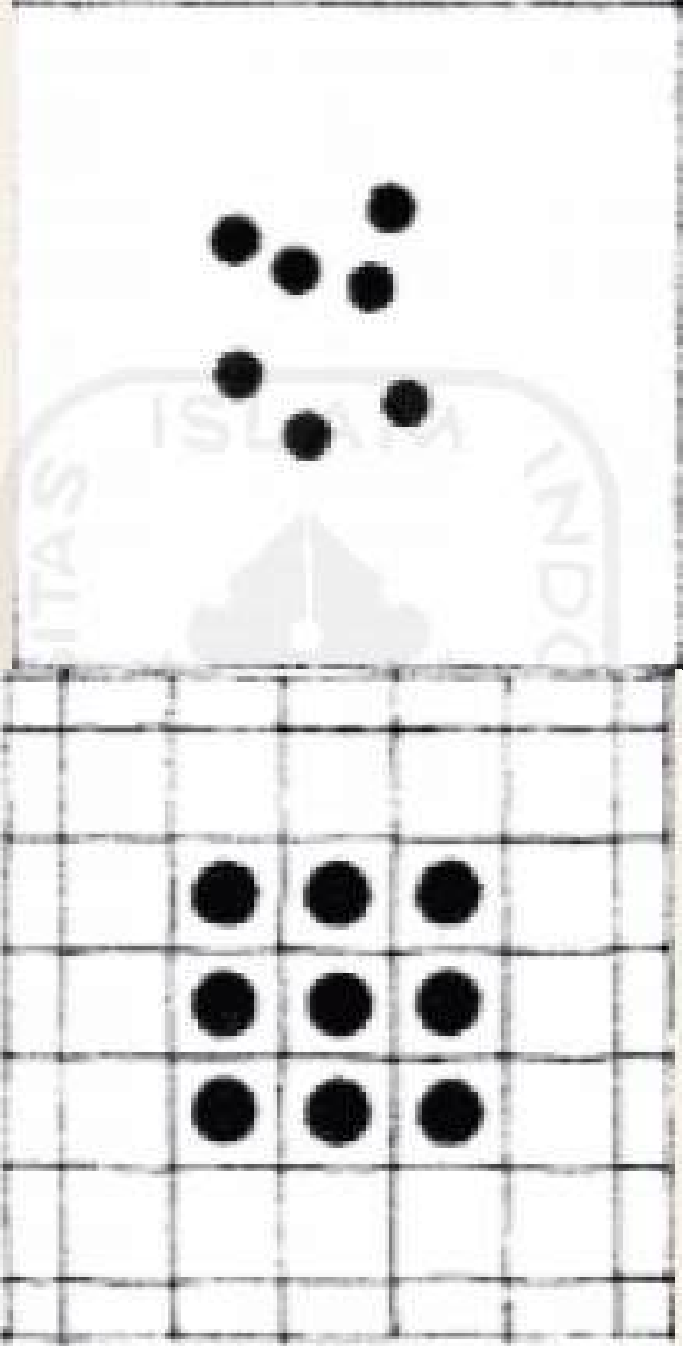


Figure 2.1
Gunung Kidul Mapping
Source: author, 2025

Figure 2.1
Gunung Kidul Mapping
Source: author, 2025

Cluster pattern

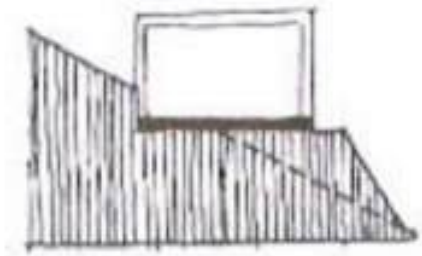
Cluster organization is also called homogeneous space group organization, which means utilizing the same physical characteristics such as shape, size or function. An example of a cluster organization is in the design of a housing complex where houses with the same type and size are grouped in one cluster and separated from other houses of different types and sizes.

Grid pattern

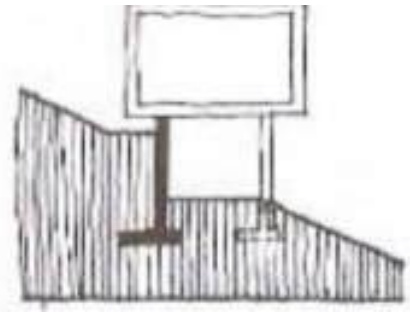
Grid pattern is also commonly called checkerboard pattern because the grid is created by cutting two or more parallel lines that are spaced regularly. Grids generally consist of several square pieces that are not hierarchical, not directional, and neutral in principle.



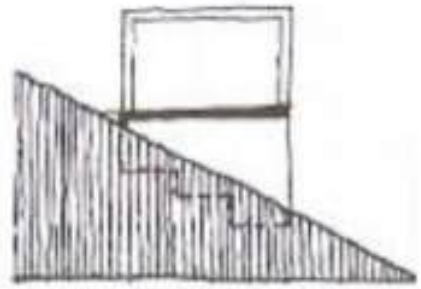
Cellar as a retaining structure that prevents moisture from entering the occupant's room



Landslides on mountain slopes increase the risk of landslides and create different foundations for houses.

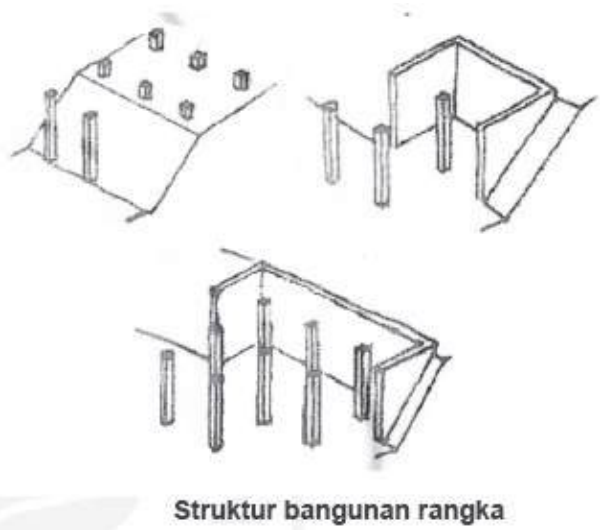


Stilt house with retaining structure against slope



House with parallel wall plates and a step-shaped foundation





Construction on Contoured Land

Lahan berkontur merupakan lahan yang memiliki tingkat elevasi yang tidak rata. Perancangan di lahan yang berkontur memberikan hubungan langsung antara bangunan dengan alam. Bangunan yang didirikan di lahan berkontur sering kali memerlukan solusi inovatif seperti fondasi terasering atau struktur panggung untuk menyesuaikan dengan perubahan ketinggian tanah. Hal ini tidak hanya memberikan stabilitas pada bangunan, tetapi juga menjaga kelestarian lingkungan sekitar dengan mengurangi risiko erosi dan longsor.

Figure 2.32
Construction on Contoured Land
Source: author, 2025



Figure 2.33
Resort overview
Source: booking.com

Resort

A resort is a tourist area designed to meet the various needs of tourists in one integrated location, including accommodation, food, beverages, entertainment, and recreational facilities. According to Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, tourism includes various tourism activities supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, government, and local government. The target of this resort facility is families, couples, and individuals.

The location of the resort that is usually found is in a location that displays beautiful scenery, beaches, lakeside, mountains, and places that are still pristine without pollution such as in urban areas. Visitors who come to the resort tend to look for a different atmosphere from other lodgings. The atmosphere sought is an atmosphere with architecture that still applies ethnic and comfortable elements.









Figure 2.34
Mountain Resort
Source: pinterest.com

Figure 2.35
Beach Resort
Source: pinterest.com

Figure 2.36
Marina Resort
Source: pinterest.com

Figure 2.37
Health Resort and Spa
Source: pinterest.com

Resort
Typology

Resort typology refers to the grouping of resort designs and functionality influenced by the context of building form, location, and functions offered.

Based on Building Form, according to Partners (1962), the typology of resort hotel buildings can be divided into:

- **Cottage Form**: Consists of freestanding and scattered building mass units, with horizontal activity relationships.
- **Convention Form**: Consists of a single multi-story building with a vertical spatial arrangement system.
- **Combination of Cottage and Convention**: Combining the two forms above, namely the existence of multi-story buildings and scattered cottage units.

Based on location and facilities (Lowson, 1995), resorts can be classified as follows:

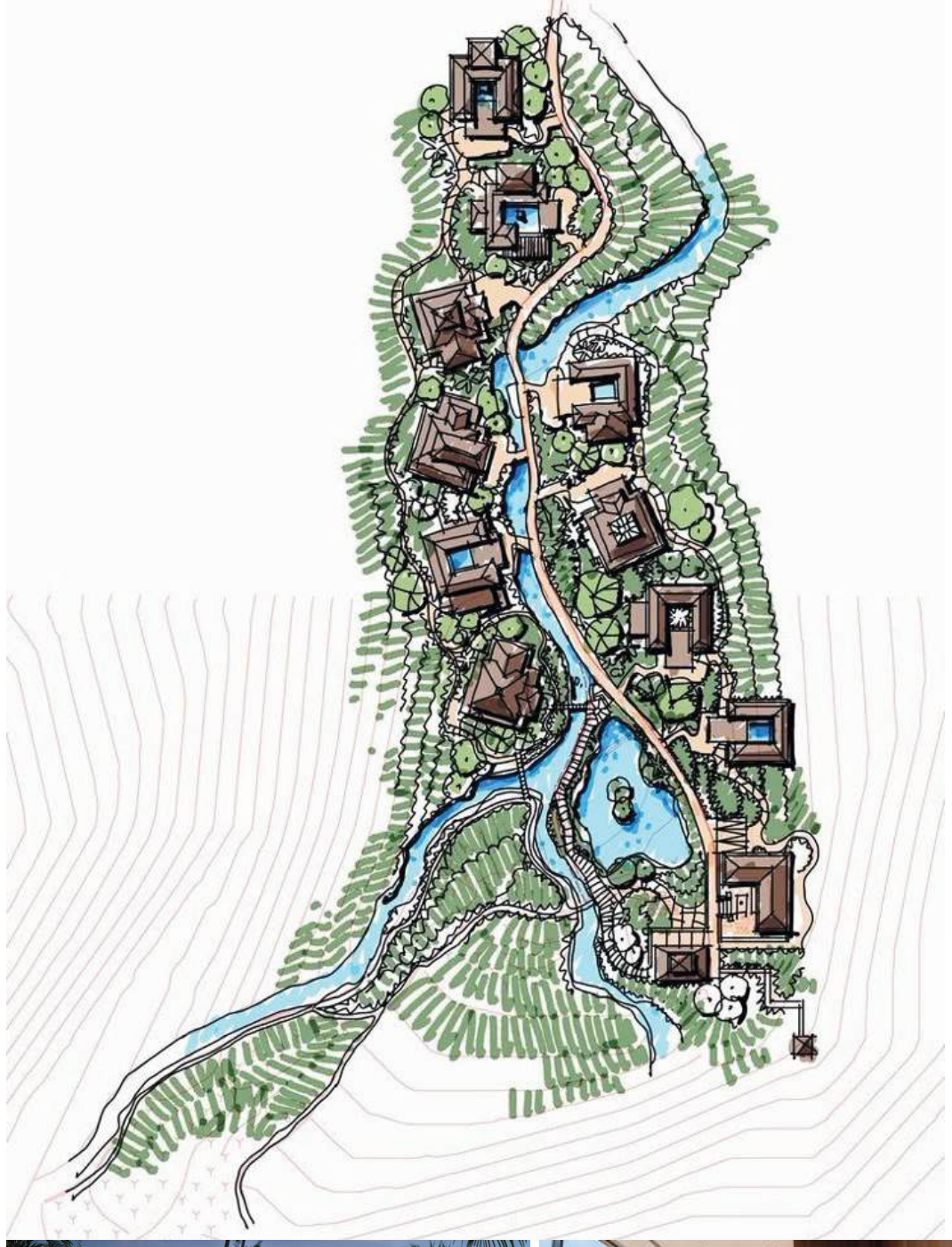
- **Mountain Resort**: Located in the mountains, offering natural scenery, cool air, and activities such as hiking, mountain biking, and skiing. Facilities include villas, trekking trails, camping areas, spas, and saunas.
- **Beach Resort**: Located on a tropical beach, it offers sea-facing rooms, a swimming pool, and a seafood restaurant. Water activities such as snorkeling, surfing, and jet skiing are available for a fun holiday experience.
- **Marina Resort**: Surrounded by water, perfect for marine enthusiasts such as sailing and fishing. Luxurious facilities include exclusive accommodation, a private dock, yacht rentals, and a sea-facing restaurant.
- **Rural Resort and Country Hotels**: Offering a rural atmosphere with agro-tourism and eco-tourism. Facilities include plantations, farms, horse riding areas, and organic food restaurants, ideal for a peaceful retreat away from the hustle and bustle of the city.
- **Health Resort and Spa**: Focusing on health and wellness, offering spas, massage therapies, yoga, meditation, and healthy restaurants. Suitable for visitors who want to detoxify and restore their health.

Resort
Characteristic

A resort is a tourist area designed to meet the various needs of tourists in one integrated location, including accommodation, food, beverages, entertainment, and recreational facilities. The main characteristics of a resort include:

- **Location**: Resorts are usually located in areas with beautiful natural scenery such as beaches, mountains, lakeside, or rivers. Their location far from the hustle and bustle of the city offers a calm and pollution-free atmosphere.
- **Facilities**: In addition to comfortable accommodation, resorts provide various recreational facilities such as swimming pools, sports fields, spas, fitness centers, and children's play areas. These facilities are designed to meet the needs of recreation and relaxation of guests.
- **Architecture and Atmosphere**: Resorts often have unique architectural designs and distinctive atmospheres, reflecting local culture or characteristics. This provides a different experience for tourists compared to other types of accommodation.
- **Target Market**: Resort visitors are generally tourists who are looking for a vacation experience, relaxation, and enjoying the beauty of nature or local culture.

By understanding these characteristics, the design and management of resorts can be more targeted in meeting the needs and desires of tourists.





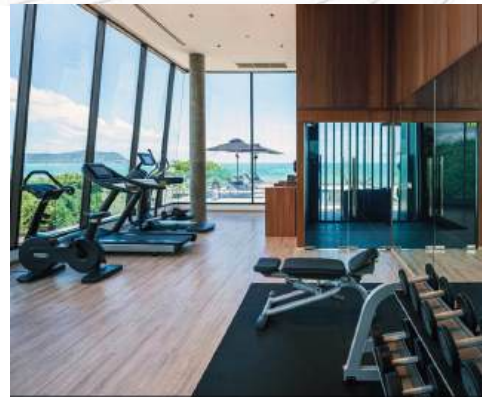






Figure 2.38
Providing a different tourist experience, such as a resort that blends with nature by considering the location.
Source: pinterest.com

Figure 2.39
Providing facilities and programs that support the resort to provide comfort for tourists.
Source: pinterest.com

Resort

Types of Resort rooms

According to the Regulation of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy Number 14/U/II/88 concerning the Implementation of Business Provisions and Hotel Classification in Mawardi, M. A. (2015), resorts are classified into several classes:

Table 2.1
The Implementation of Business Provisions and Hotel Classification
Source: Mawardi, M. A., 2015

Resort type levels	Criteria
★	• Minimum 15 bedrooms • Area 20 m2
★★	• Minimum 20 standard type rooms with an area of 22 m2 • 1 suite type room with an area of 48 m2
★★★	• Minimum 30 standard type rooms with an area of 24 m2 • 3 suite type rooms with an area of 48 m2
★★★★	• Minimum 50 standard type rooms with an area of 24 m2 • 3 suite type rooms with an area of 48 m2
★★★★★	• Minimum 100 standard type rooms with an area of 26 m2 • 4 suite type rooms with an area of 52 m2

According to Agustinus Darsono (2011:52), the types of resort rooms can be classified as follows:

Table 2.2
The types of resort rooms
Source: Agustinus Darsono, 2011

Resort type levels	Criteria
Single Room	• Economy standard guest room with 1 bed for 1 guest
Twin Room	• Economy standard guest room with 2 beds for 2 guests
Triple Room	• Economy standard guest room with 2 beds/1 queen bed + 1 bed for 3 guests
Superior Room	• Luxury guest room with 2 beds/1 queen bed for 2 guests
Suite Room	• Luxury guest room with several rooms, dining room, kitchen, and king bed room
President Suite Room	• Luxury guest room with the most complete facilities owned by the resort





OPERATOR SELECTION

SANGGRALOKA FIRM, UBUD

Nestled amidst lush greenery in Bresela, Ubud, Bali, Sanggraloka Ubud is a sanctuary where nature and luxury blend harmoniously. This **5-star** retreat offers an eco-conscious escape for travelers seeking serenity, sustainability, and authentic Balinese hospitality.

At Sanggraloka Ubud, we redefine the luxury retreat experience with a deep commitment to environmental preservation. Our resort embraces organic living, from **farm-to-table** dining featuring freshly harvested ingredients to eco-friendly villas designed for ultimate relaxation. Every element of your stay aligns with nature's rhythm, ensuring a rejuvenating and mindful experience.

Figure 2.40
Sanggraloka firm, ubud
Source: Sanggraloka.ubud















Figure 2.41
Sanggraloka ubud overview
Source: Sanggraloka.ubud

The Farm at San Benito, Philippines

The Farm at San Benito is a premier holistic medical wellness resort located in Lipa City, Batangas, Philippines, approximately a 90-minute drive south of Manila. Nestled within a 48-hectare lush tropical landscape, this eco-luxury resort offers a serene environment designed **to promote healing and wellness.**

Accommodations: The resort features 60 suites and villas, each blending native and modern décor. Guests can choose from a variety of accommodations, including:

- Narra Pool Villa: Offers a private pool and spacious living area.
- Palmera Suites: Ideal for couples seeking a cozy retreat.
- Mahogany Luxury Villas: Provide expansive spaces suitable for families or groups.

Many accommodations offer stunning views of the surrounding gardens, mountains, or pools.

Wellness Programs and Facilities: The Farm specializes in comprehensive, medically supervised wellness programs tailored to individual health goals. These programs address various aspects of health, including detoxification, weight management, diabetes prevention, and heart health. The resort's facilities support these programs and include:

- Healing Sanctuary Spa: Offers a range of nurturing spa and hydrotherapy treatments.
- Plant-Based Cuisine Restaurants: Serve nutritious, organic meals designed to complement wellness programs.
- Mindful Movement Activities: Such as yoga and meditation, conducted in serene garden settings.

The resort's commitment to holistic health has earned it over 100 international accolades, including recognition as one of the best medical wellness resorts globally.

The Farm features a **5,700+ square meter organic vegetable and herb garden**, exemplifying organic precision farming tailored to its culinary needs. It employs seasonal crop rotation for sustainable **farm-to-table** practices. **Daily food waste is sorted**; some is fed to animals, while the rest is composted to create natural fertilizer. By growing most produce on-site, The Farm enhances food security and reduces its carbon footprint, allowing guests to know the origins and cultivation of their food.



Figure 2.42
The Facilities of The Farm at San Benito, Philippines
Source: thefarmatsanbenito.com

Bumi Langit Institute, Indonesia

Bumi Langit Institute is a center for permaculture education and practice located in Imogiri, Bantul, Yogyakarta. This institution was founded with the aim of advancing harmonious life between humans and nature through a sustainable approach.

Philosophy and Approach

Bumi Langit Institute promotes the concept of permaculture, which emphasizes the design of sustainable agricultural ecosystems that are in harmony with nature. This approach includes food, energy, and financial sovereignty, as well as rebuilding the spirit of mutual cooperation in society.

Facilities and Activities

On an area of approximately three hectares, Bumi Langit Institute manages an integrated organic farm and livestock farm. They offer various educational programs, including permaculture courses, cooking training, and other workshops related to desires. In addition, there is Warung Bumi, a restaurant that serves organic food from local production.

Community Empowerment

This institution also plays an active role in empowering local communities through training and education, with the hope of creating an independent and environmentally conscious community.







Figure 2.43
Mr. Iskandar and Mrs. Darmila, founders of the Bumi Langit Institute
Source: telusuri.id

Figure 2.44
Volunteers studying permaculture farming
Source: femina.co.id

Figure 2.45
Mothers visit Bumi Langit Institute, learn environmentally friendly farming
Source: beritabojonegoro.com



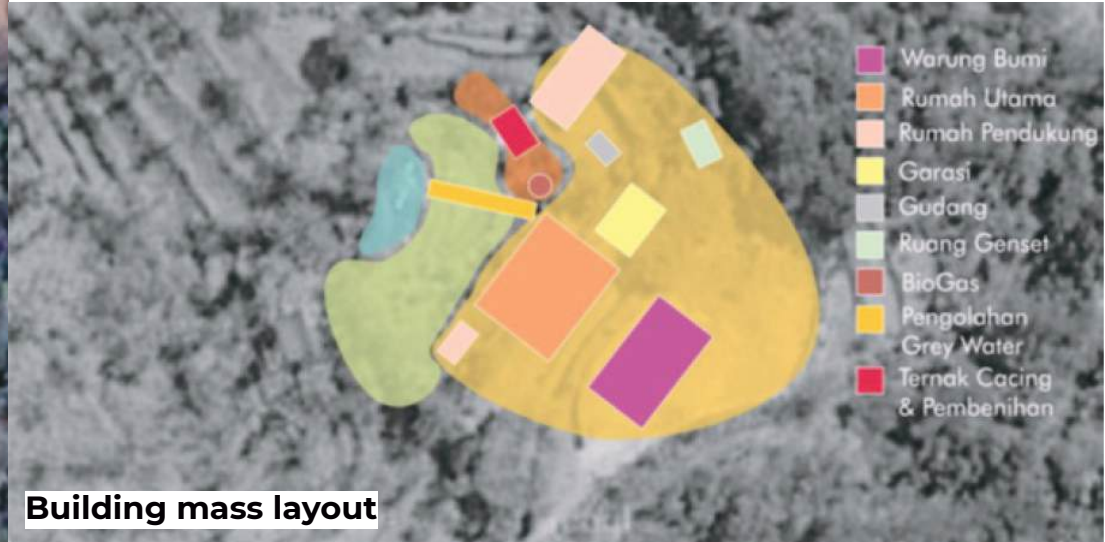










Figure 2.46
Permaculture in Bumi Langit
Source: telusuri.id

Energy System

Bumi Langit does not use PLN, but relies on renewable resources. Currently, they use a hybrid system of solar panels and diesel, with the aim of becoming independent of fossil fuels. The energy for cooking comes from human and animal waste which is processed into biogas. Solid waste from this process is used as worm feed, while liquid waste is processed to support gardens and ponds. A liquid waste treatment system with bacteria and microbes is also applied to process waste from the kitchen and toilet into a useful water source.

Babylonstoren, South Africa

Babylonstoren is a luxury resort offering a unique experience combining organic farming, luxury hospitality and recreational facilities. Located in the Cape Winelands of South Africa, it does not explicitly identify itself as a permaculture practice. However, many permaculture principles are applied in their approach to farming and land management.

Babylonstoren has an 8-hectare garden home to over 300 varieties of edible plants, including fruits, vegetables, herbs and flowers.

Since 2021, Babylonstoren has implemented a recycling system that encompasses their production facilities and tourism department, including the winery, distribution, storage, water plant, juicery, hotel and restaurant.

Babylonstoren offers specialist tours led by horticulturists, educating visitors about sustainable farming practices and the history of agriculture in the region.

Although Babylonstoren does not officially identify itself as a permaculture practice, their holistic approach to farming, landscape design, resource management and education reflects many permaculture principles.









Figure 2.47
Babylonstoren, South Africa
Source: babylonstoren.com



Mason Resort, Pattaya, Thailand

MASON is a luxury pool-villa resort located on Na Jomtien Beach in Chonburi, Thailand, nestled between a traditional fishing village and the vibrant city of Pattaya. Designed by VaSLab Architecture, the resort seamlessly integrates with its natural surroundings, offering guests a retreat with stunning ocean views.
The resort comprises 35 pool villas. The architecture draws inspiration from the local stone-masonry traditions of the Ang Sila community, crafted concrete and stone structures that harmonize with the existing landscape. The C-shaped concrete villas are sculpted to create minimal impact on the hillside site, integrating natural stone and other materials to enhance the aesthetic appeal.

Guests at MASON can enjoy private pools in every villa, expansive greenery-topped roof decks, and a beachside bar perfect for watching sunsets. The resort also offers amenities such as a restaurant, spa, fitness center, and a main pool.

Figure 2.48
Mason Resort, Pattaya, Thailand
Source: archdaily.com

What can be Learned from Precedents

No.	Precedents	Variables		
		Permaculture	Glamping Resort	Local community
1.	The Farm at San Benito, Philippines	• 5,700+ square meter organic vegetable and herb garden • crop rotation for sustainable farm-to-table practices • Daily food waste is sorted	• Wellness Programs and Facilities • Accommodation types: villas and suites • Allowing guests to know the origins and cultivation of their food	_
2.	Bumi Langit Institute	• Using the 0-5 zone approach to organize the area • Developing organic farming, agroforestry, and integrated livestock farming • Implementing biogas systems, natural wastewater treatment, and rainwater conservation • Using solar panels and biogas	• Warung Bumi (Farm-to-Table Concept) • Using renewable resource • Designed to blend with agricultural landscapes and natural ecosystems	• Local communities are involved in training in organic farming, healthy food processing, and nature-based skills.
3.	Babylonstoren, South Africa	• Growing a variety of organic food crops, including vegetables, fruits, and herbs. • Organic waste from restaurants and gardens is composted and reused as fertilizer.	• Using natural materials such as clay bricks, wood, and glass. • Guests can participate in activities such as harvesting garden produce, cooking local food, and exploring the herbal garden.	• Employing local residents as farmers, chefs, tour guides, and resort management staff. • Conducting workshops on organic farming, food processing and traditional skills to support the local economy.
4.	Mason Resort, Pattaya, Thailand	_	• The architecture draws inspiration from the local stone-masonry traditions of the Ang Sila community, featuring carefully crafted concrete and stone structures that harmonize with the existing landscape. • Guests at MASON can enjoy private pools in every villa, expansive greenery-topped roof decks, and a beachside bar perfect for watching sunsets.	_

Table 2.3
What can be Learned from Precedents
Source: author, 2025









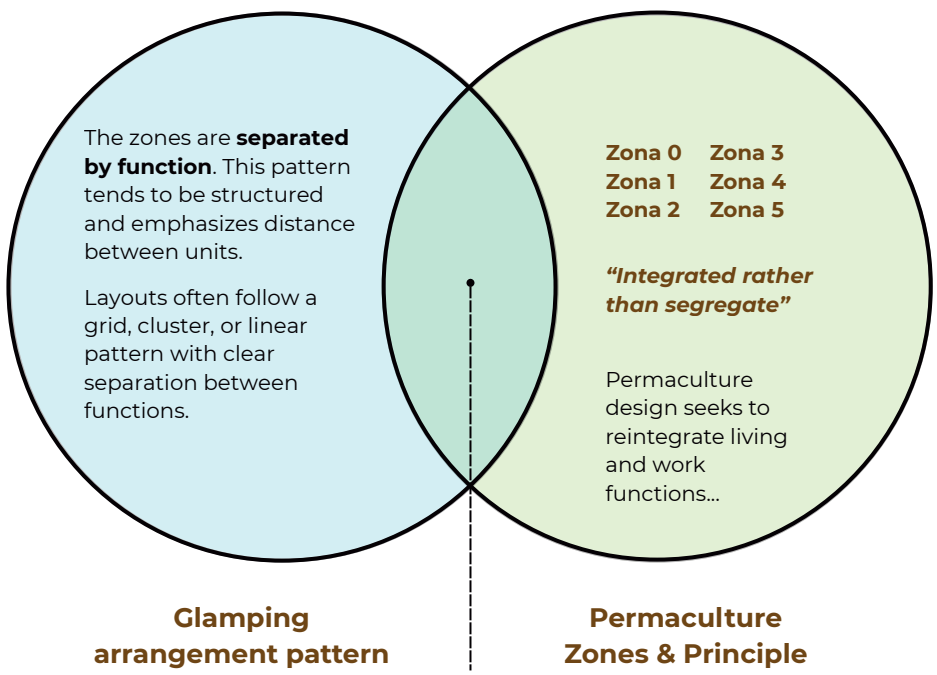
03

Design Analysis

Preliminary concept of building design

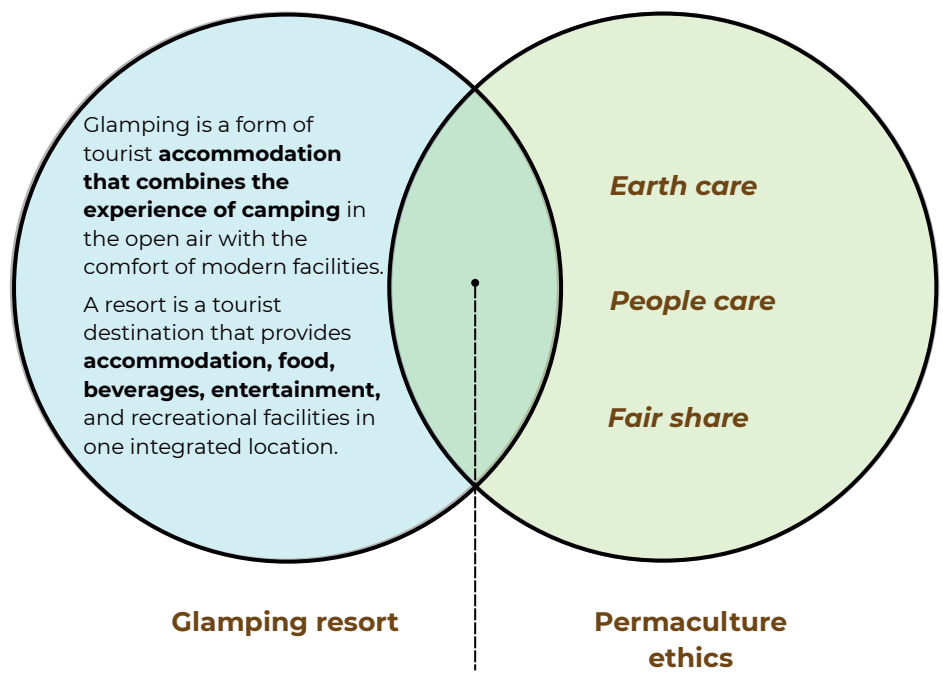
Design Concept

Zoning arrangement characteristic



The zones are designed to separate functions while also **supporting and connecting ecologically and socially**. For example, Glamping areas are near food gardens, communal kitchens use local produce, and circulation paths promote energy efficiency and interaction between tourists and local community.

Spatial concept and permaculture



Spatial planning is no longer just separating functions, but is **arranged so that various elements interact and support each other.** For example, tourist circulation paths are designed through food garden areas or ash water systems are used to water plants.

The design concept of this glamping resort combines the zoning pattern of glamping with the zones, principles, and ethics of permaculture. In general, glamping has a structured spatial and zoning pattern, with a clear separation of functions for comfort and privacy. While permaculture emphasizes integration between functions, both from an ecological and social perspective.

In the intersection of the two, zoning and spatial planning not only separate functions, but also support and connect each other. The glamping area is close to the food garden, the communal kitchen uses local materials, and the circulation path is designed for energy efficiency and encourages interaction between tourists and the local community. This approach is in line with the principle of "integrate rather than segregate" and the ethics of permaculture: Earth care, People care, and Fair share.

Thus, the spatial concept of glamping is not only a living and recreational space, but also a learning, empowering, and sustainable space.

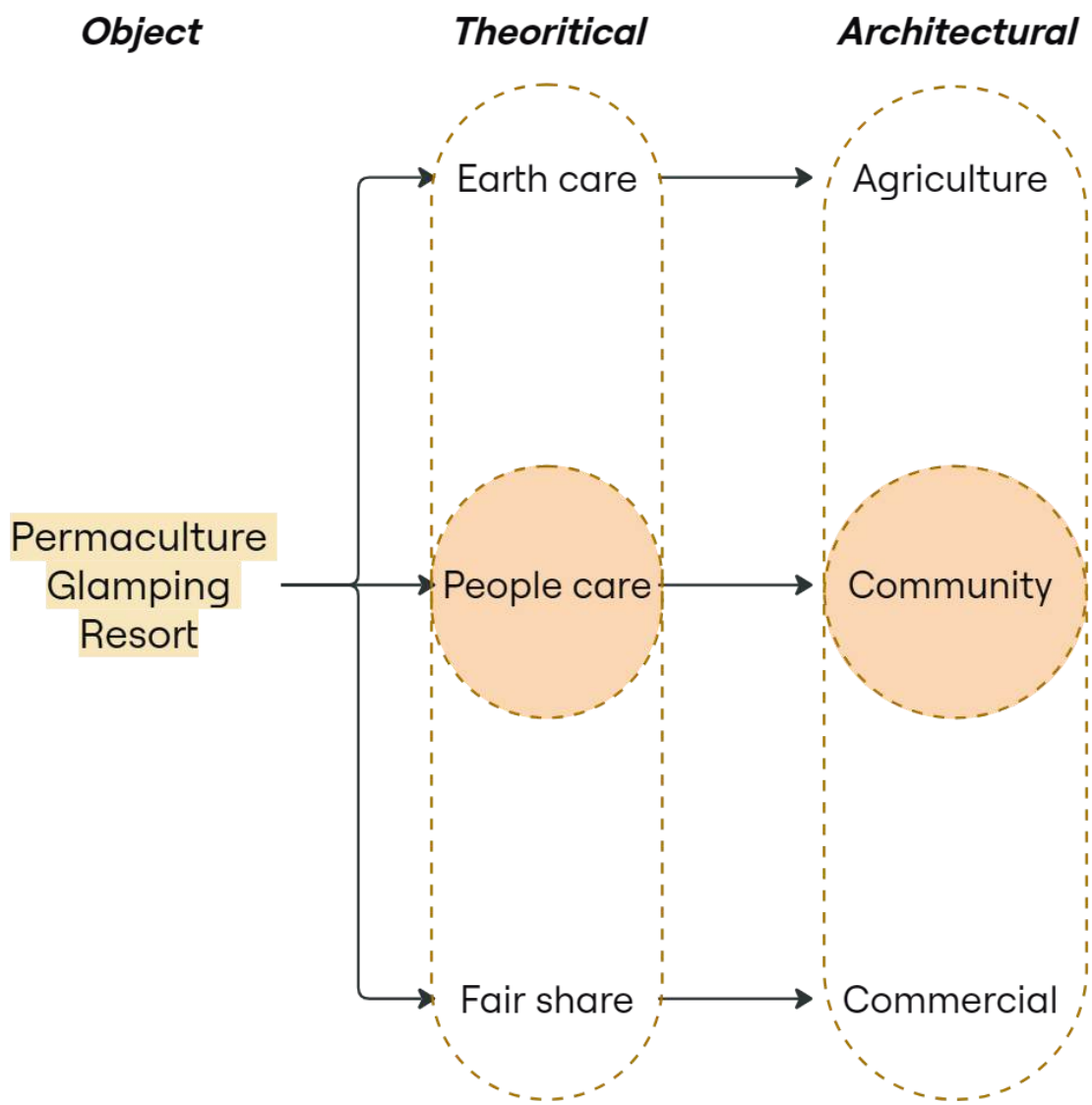


Diagram 3.1
Design concept
Source: author, 2025

People Care as a Meeting Point

People care is a bridge between Earth care and Fair share, emphasizing that human well-being can only be achieved if the relationship with nature and the distribution of resources are managed in a balanced way.

Community as a Spatial Representation of People Care

The community zone is at the center of the spatial system—connecting the agricultural (natural) zone and the commercial (economic) zone. It is a social space that supports interaction, learning, citizen participation, and tourist engagement. The community becomes the center of ecological, social, and economic integration.

Glamping Resort Programming

Based on user

The programming of the Permaculture Glamping Resort based on user needs. Based on the analysis that has been done with user flow analysis, it can be found that the space needs of each activity flow carried out by each user role.

No.	User	Activities	Room Requirement	Properties
1.	Farmer	Parking the vehicle	Parking area	Public
		Take and prepare tools	Storage	Semi-Public
		Cultivating	Greenhouse	Semi-Public
		Plants maintenance	Farm area	Public
		Having a lunch	Farmer room	Public
		Teach a workshop	Workshop area	Semi-Public
		Going to toilet	Toilet	Public
		Feeding livestock	Chicken pen	Public
2.	Management	Parking the vehicle	Parking area	Public
		Take order, sales, and marketing, financial record, etc.	Office	Private
		Farm Checking and sweeping	Farm area	Public
		Storage Checking and sweeping	Storage	Public
		Meeting with stakeholders	Meeting room	Semi-Public
		Conduct workshop	Workshop area	Semi-Public
		Going to toilet	Toilet	Public
3.	Local Community as workers	Parking the Vehicle	Parking area	Public
		Sorting, washing, and packing harvested product	Staff room	Private
		Sorting, cleaning, and serving buyers	Resto and caffe	Public

No.	User	Activities	Room Requirement	Properties
		Checking stock	Storage	Private
		Cooking	Kitchen	Private
		Prepare Glamping rooms	Glamping	Semi-Public
		Wash bedsheets and other stuff	Laundry area	Private
		Prepare Glamping needs	Glamping	Semi-Public
		Sorting and managing waste	Waste management	Private
		Take a break	Staff room	Private
		Going to toilet	Toilet	Public
4.	Public	Parking the Vehicle	Parking area	Public
		Ask initial information and book glamping room	Receptionist	Public
		Doing workshop	Workshop area	Semi-Public
		Learning about permaculture	Farm area	Public
		Eating and drinking	Resto and caffe	Public
		Swimming	Public pool	Public
			Private pool in Glamping	Private
		Buy fish, merchandise, and stuff	Fish and merchandise store	Public
		Staying for a day or several days	Glamping	Private
		Going to toilet	Toilet	Public

Table 3.1
Glamping resort programing based on user
Source: author, 2025

Based on spatial character

Zoning based on spatial character refers to the division of a site or area into distinct zones or regions based on their inherent spatial qualities, characteristics, and functions. this approach to zoning recognizes the unique attributes and potentials of different areas within a site and seeks to optimize their use and management accordingly.

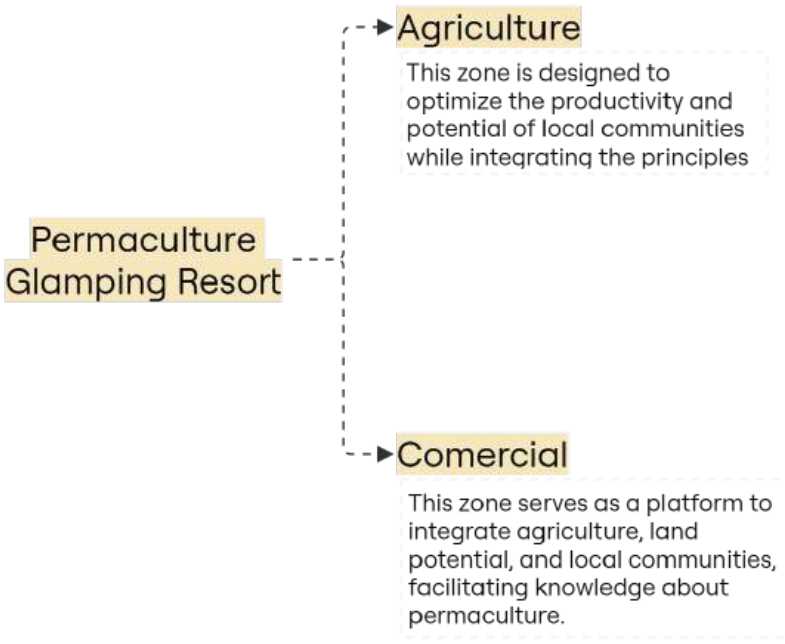


Diagram 3.2
Glamping resort programing based on spatial character
Source: author, 2025

Table 3.2
Glamping resort programing based on spatial character
Source: author, 2025

Agriculture as local community potential

Room	Function	Characteristic
Farming area	Commodities production	Has a large area land and easy access
Greenhouse	Vegetation cultivation	Warm temperature, humidity maintained
Biogas	A feature to transform organic waste into energy	Adequate area, ventilation, and drainage
Rainwater harvesting	A feature to collect rainwater to be reused	Outdoor area, wide at the top and small at the bottom which is then distributed to the groundwater tank
Chicken pen	Commodities production	Adequate ventilation, space for roaming, and protection from predators

Commercial as local economic development

Room	Function	Characteristic
Glamping resort	Stay accommodation for visitor	Located in a contoured and agricultural area
Resto and caffe	From farm to table dining concept	Located in middle between glamping and agriculture
Swimming pool	Visitor facilities, supporting resto and caffe	Near resto and caffe, facing the beach
Workshop area	Education sharing	Flexible and open
Fish and merchandise store	Local economic booster	Located in an existing local community area that has not been converted
Local stall	Selling some food to visitors	Existing space cannot be remove and change

Property Size

PRIVATE AREA						
Room Type	**Indoor Size**	**Outdoor Terrace Size**	**Swimming Pool Size**	**Total Area**	**Capacity (people)**	**Core Facilities**
Peanut Glamping	24 m^2 (4m x 6m)	8 m^2 (2m x 4m deck)	There isn't any	32 m^2	1-2	1 bedroom, 1 bathroom, small balcony
Corn Glamping	36 m^2 (6m x 6m)	12 m^2 (3m x 4m deck)	2m x 3m (6 m^2)	54 m^2	2-4	1 bedroom, 1 living room/sofa bed, 1 bathroom, deck + small pool
Cassava Glamping	48 m^2 (6m x 8m)	12 m^2 (3m x 4m deck)	3m x 4m (12 m^2)	72 m^2	4-5	2 bedrooms (or 1 large room + sofa bed), 1 small living room, 1 bathroom, deck + bigger pool

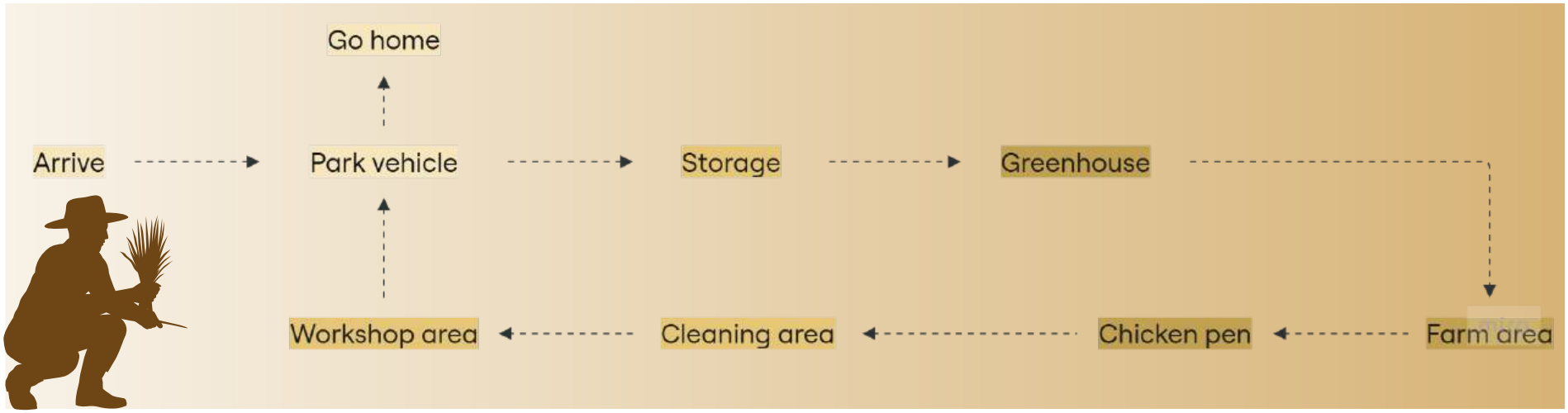
SEMI PUBLIC - PUBLIC AREA				
Space Type	**Total Area (m^2)**	**Capacity**	**Unit**	**Core Facilities**
Parking area	1000	30 + 15	cars + motor	
Storage	50	5	people	
Greenhouse	20	15	people	
Farm area	1000	50	people	
Workshop area	100	20	people	
Livestock	70	50	chickens	
Office	15	10	people	
Meeting room	40	15	people	
Staff room	60	30	people	
Resto and caffe	50	50	people	
Laundry area	40	10	people	
Waste management	15	10	people	
Public pool	70	20	people	
Fish market	150	70	people	

Table 3.3
Property size
Source: author, 2025

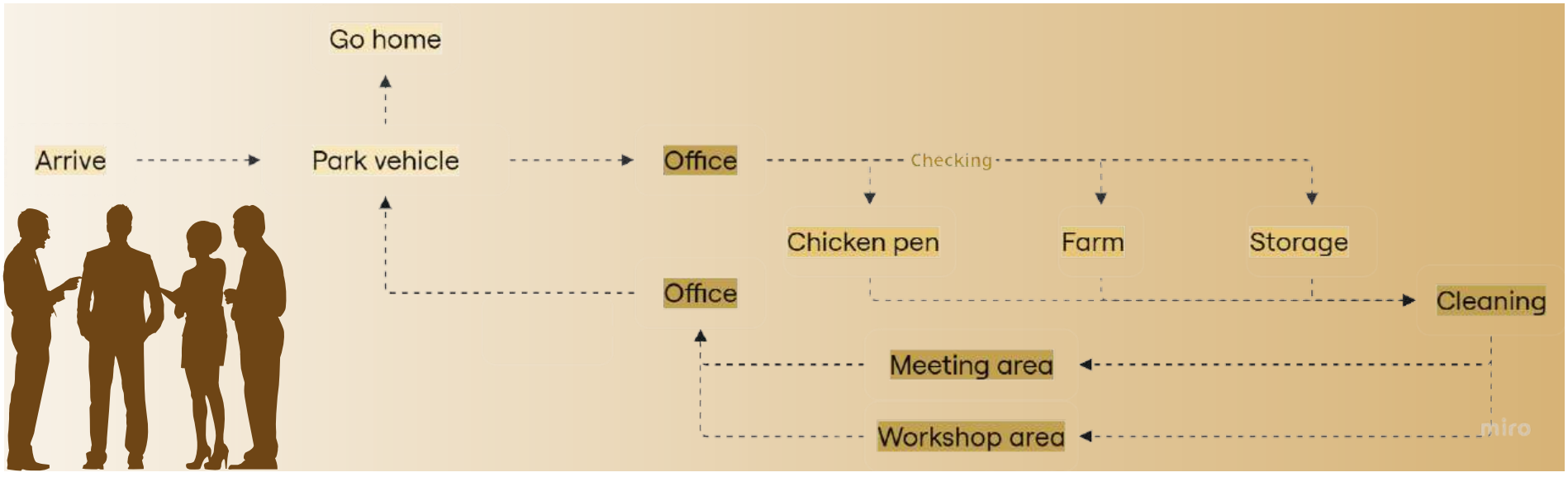
User and Activity Flow Analysis

In designing a permaculture glamping resort, user activity flow analysis is crucial for integrating the needs of four distinct user types—farmers, management, staff, and visitors—into the site layout. This analysis ensures that farmers can efficiently access fields and production areas, while management has suitable spaces for oversight and strategic planning. Staff requirements for daily operations and maintenance are met with functional workspaces and access to necessary facilities, and visitor areas are designed to provide educational and stay experiences with a sea view. Optimizing these flows enhances operational efficiency and user satisfaction, ensuring that each group's activities are seamlessly accommodated within the glamping resort.

FARMER



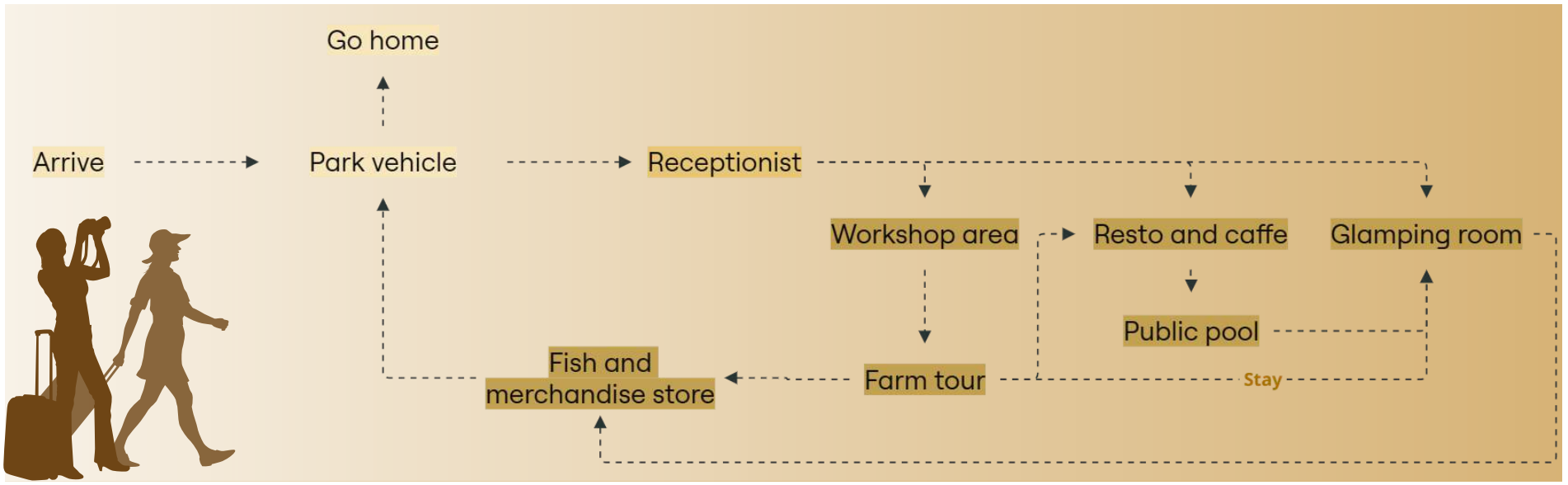
MANAGEMENT



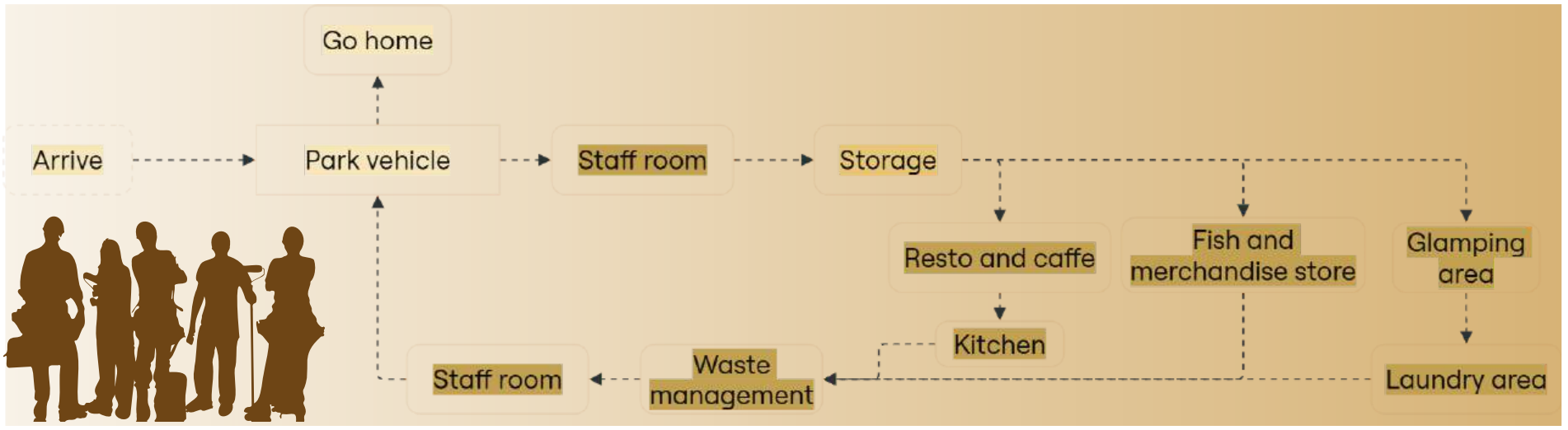
Low related | **Medium related** | **High related**

Diagram 3.3
User and Activity Flow Analysis
Source: author, 2025

VISITOR



STAFF



Low related | **Medium related** | **High related**

Permaculture Flow Analysis

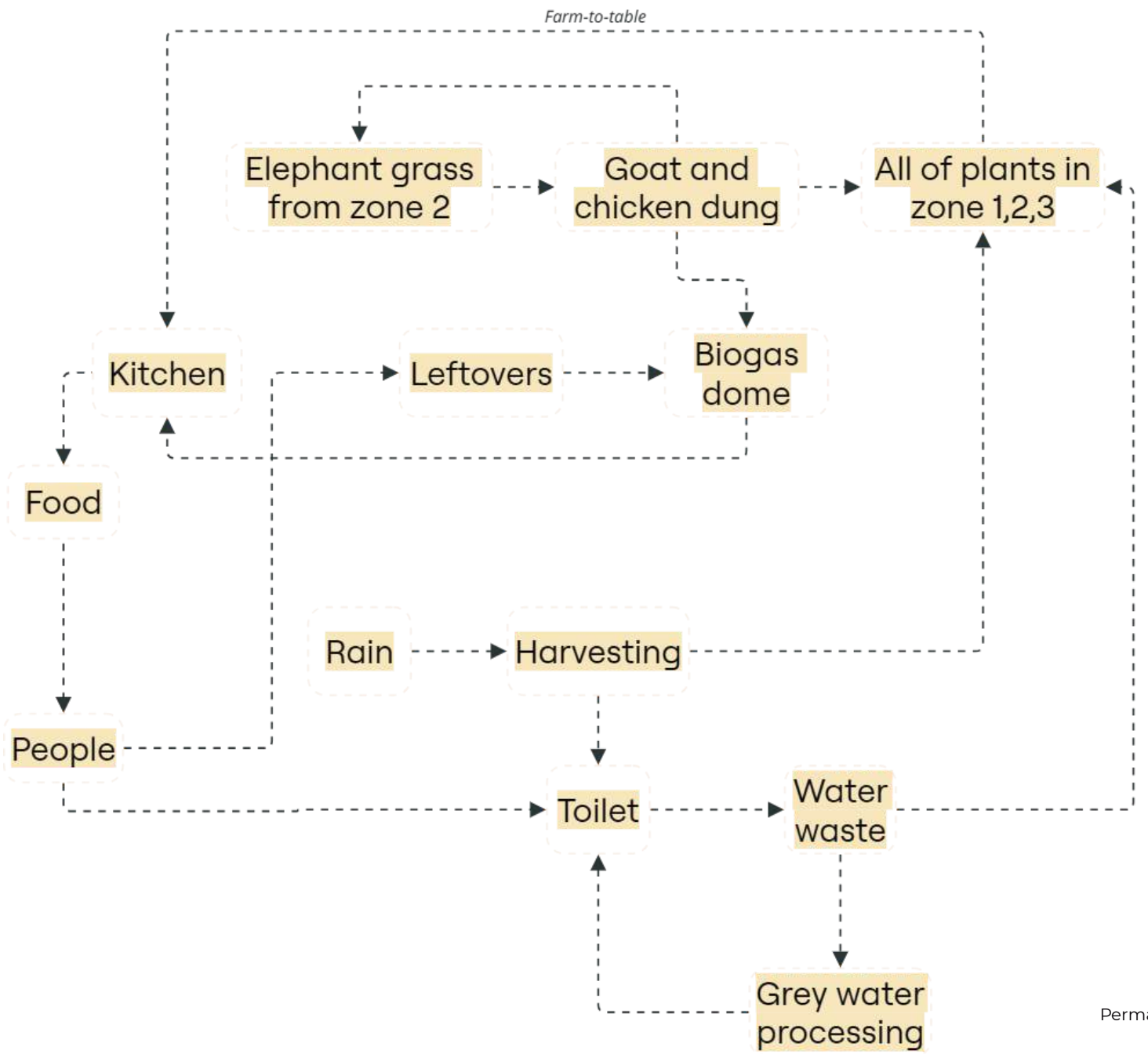


Diagram 3.4
Permaculture Flow Analysis
Source: author, 2025

The mindmap shown illustrates the circular and interconnected flow of the permaculture system, which utilizes local resources and waste sustainably to support human life and the ecosystem in an integrated manner.

This mindmap displays the basic principle of permaculture, namely a close-loop system that integrates humans, animals, plants, and waste to create a sustainable, efficient, and low-waste living system. Each element supports the other elements in a continuous cycle.

Spatial Programming

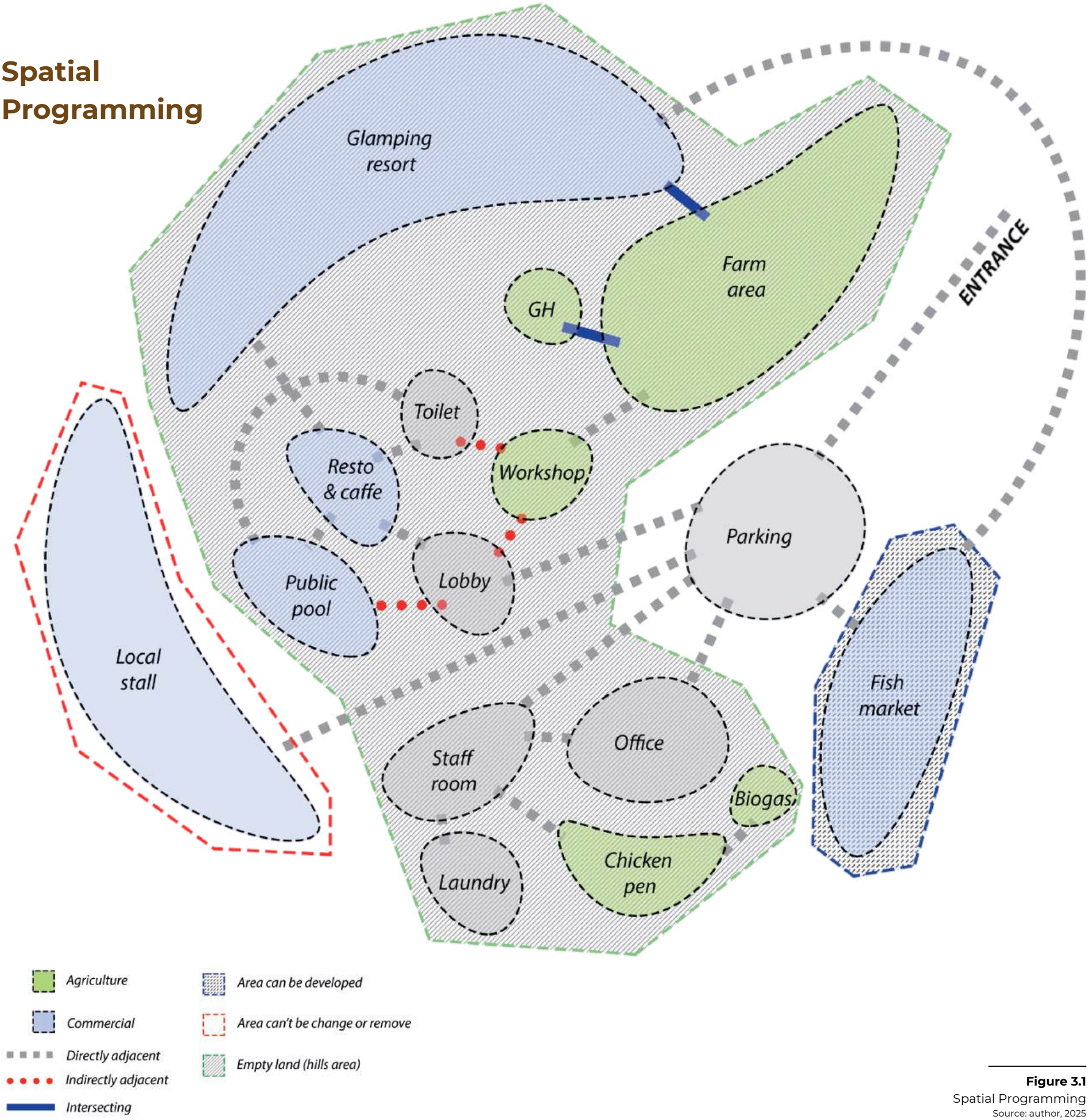
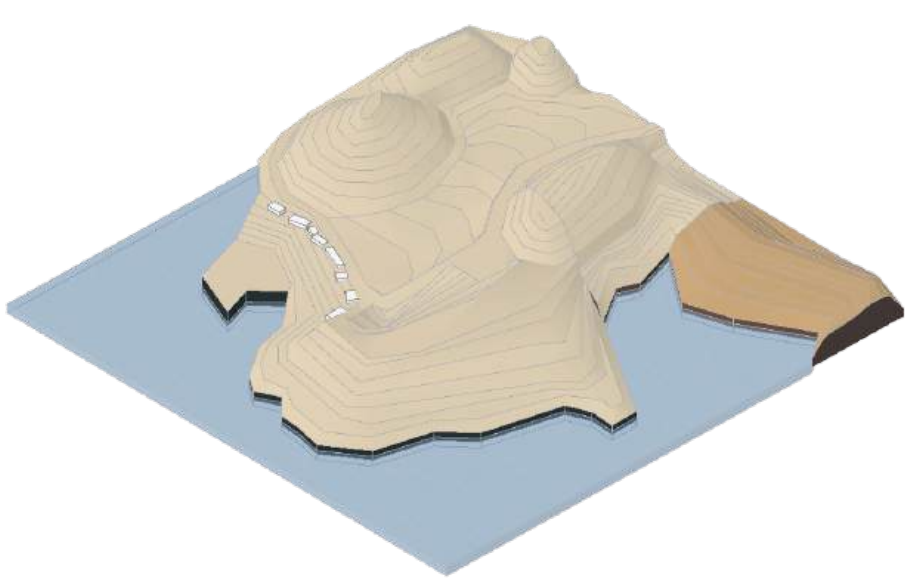
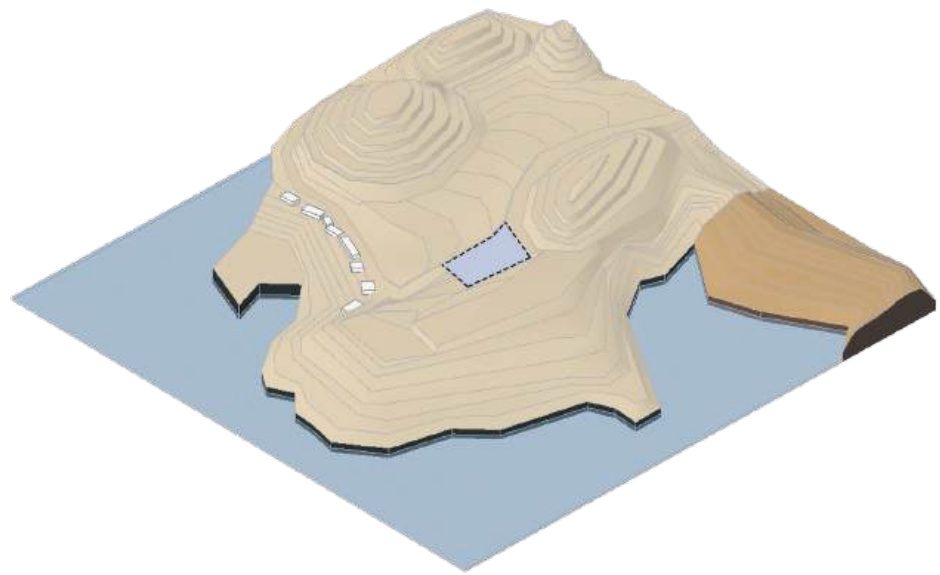


Figure 3.1
Spatial Programming
Source: author, 2025





Contour Modification

1 **Parking area**

Based on the existing area, the parking area is already available, but because the site coverage is quite wide, the parking area is expanded so that the southern part of the parking area is cut. The parking area which was originally only 700m2 after being **cut** becomes 1000m2.

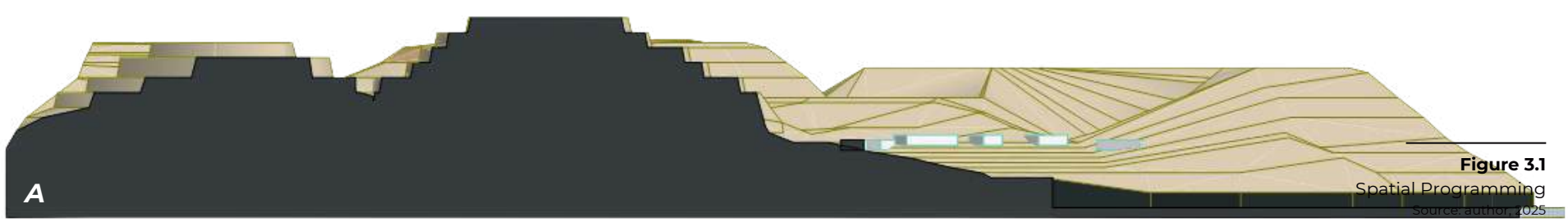


Figure 3.1
Spatial Programming
Source: author, 2025

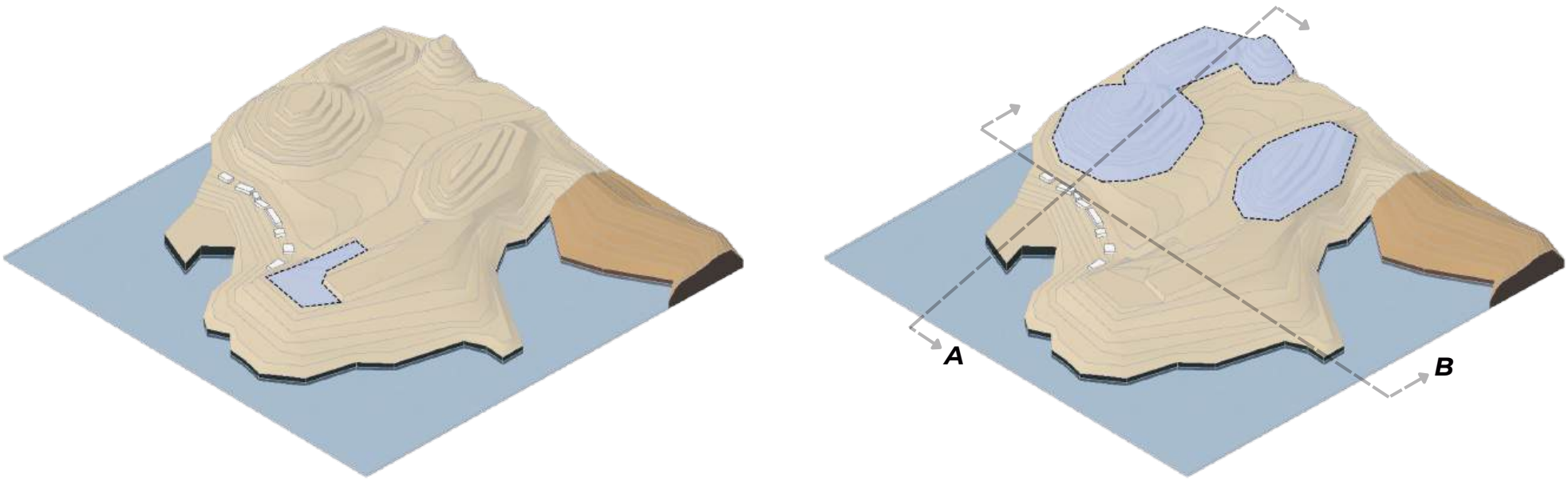
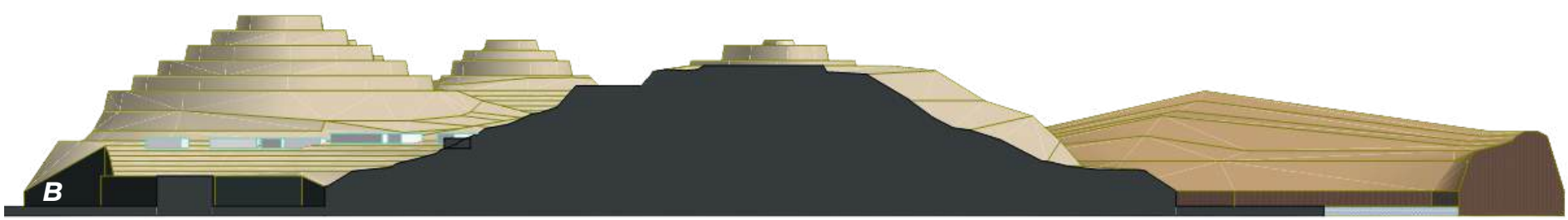


Figure 3.2
Contour Modification
Source: author, 2025

2 **Manager and staff area**
This area is an empty land that is included in the contoured area (hill area). This area will be used as a local community area that will later manage this glamping resort. The spaces in this area include the manager's office, staff room, laundry area, chicken pen, and biogas. Therefore, this area needs to be **cut and filled** to make it flat.

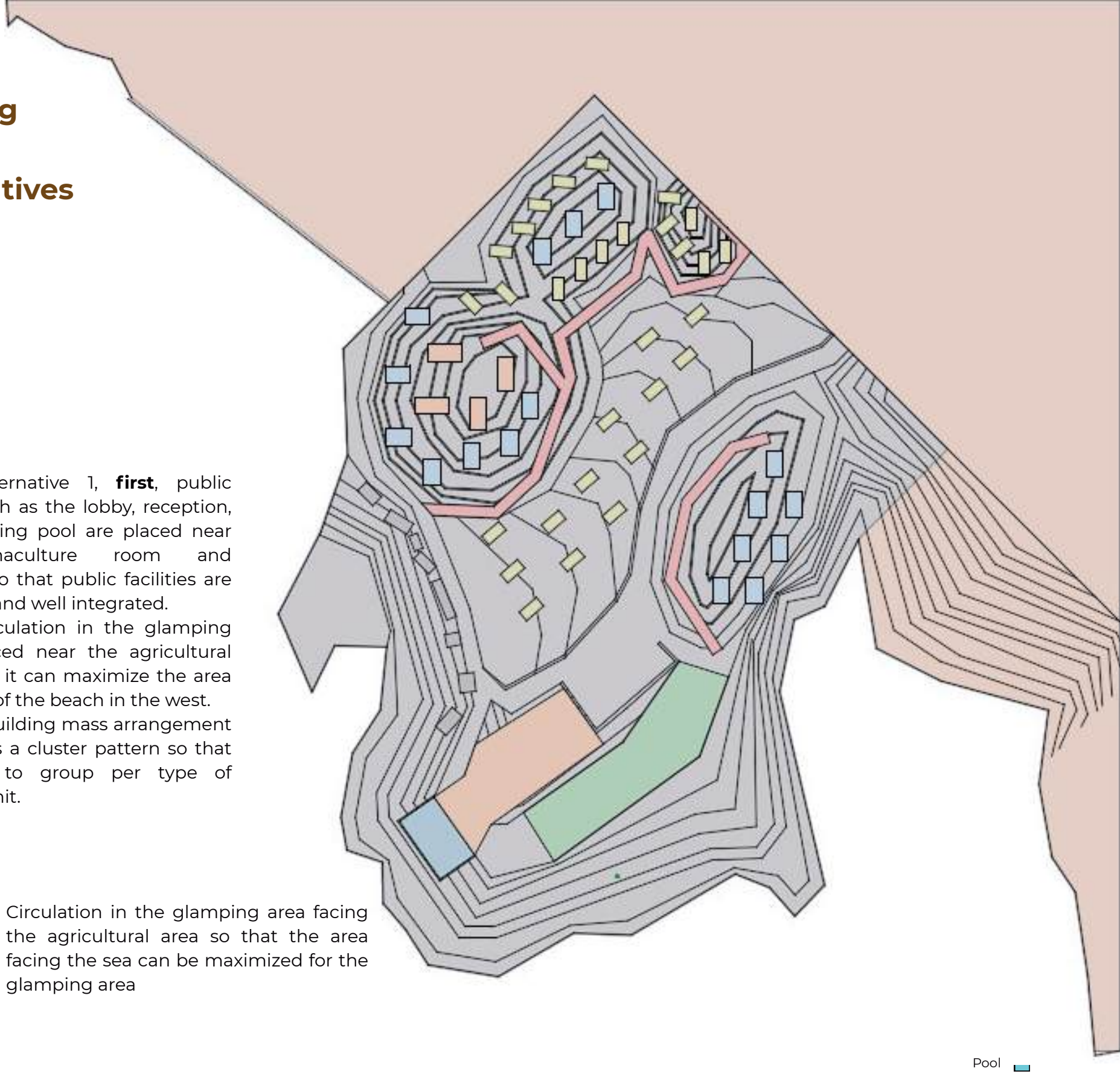
3 **Glamping area**
The hill area includes a tree area, which has not been touched. in this area will be used as a glamping area because in addition to being at a high altitude, it is also far from the public area in the east. Glamping in this area will use a **landslide** foundation type, so it requires site modification with **cut and fill.**



Building Mass Alternatives

1st

In this alternative 1, **first**, public facilities such as the lobby, reception, and swimming pool are placed near the permaculture room and restaurant so that public facilities are centralized and well integrated.
Second, circulation in the glamping area is placed near the agricultural area so that it can maximize the area with a view of the beach in the west.
Third, the building mass arrangement pattern uses a cluster pattern so that it is easy to group per type of glamping unit.



+
- Circulation in the glamping area facing the agricultural area so that the area facing the sea can be maximized for the glamping area

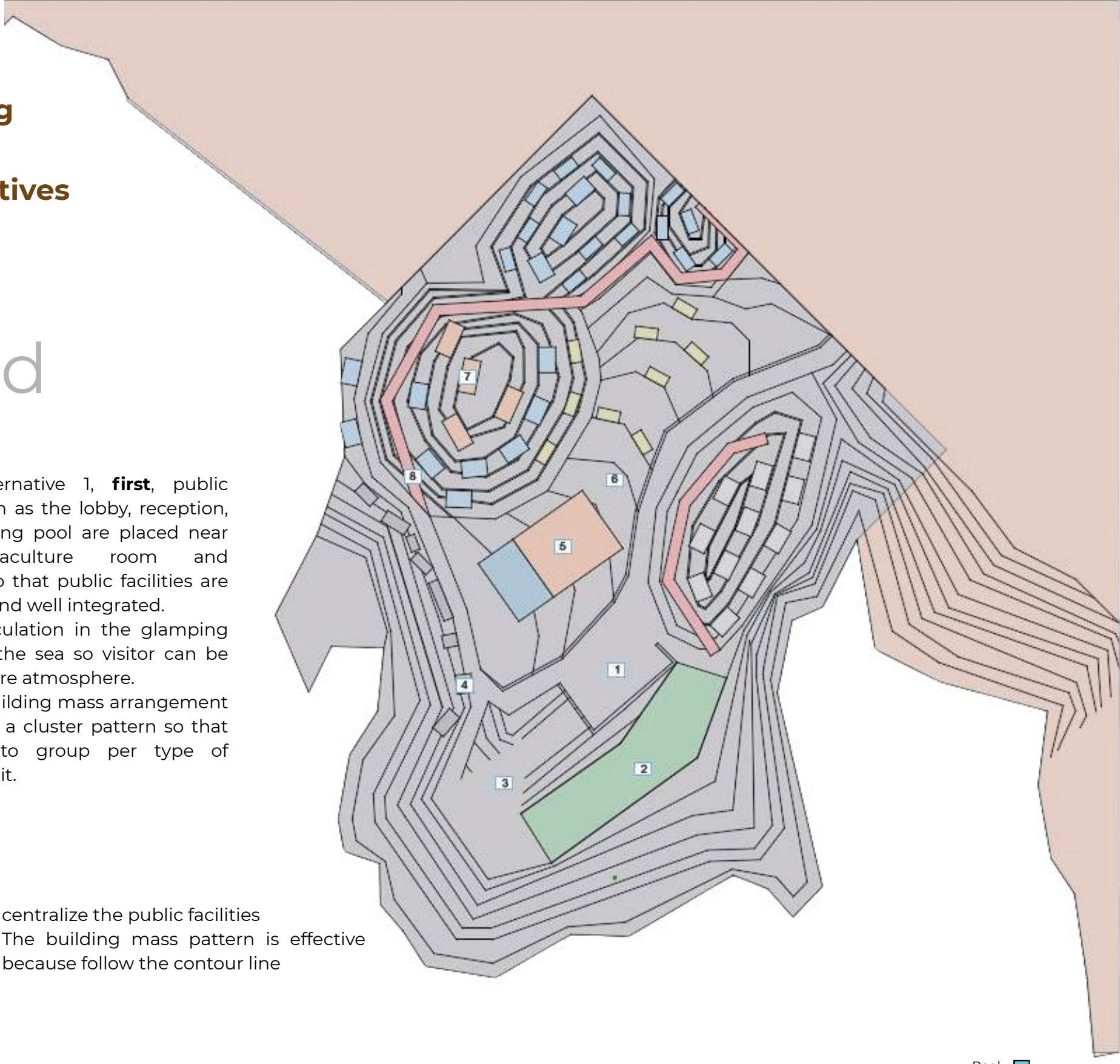
-
- Public facilities and some glamping that are still mixed with facilities owned by the surrounding community
- The building mass pattern is too rigid because it does not follow the contour lines

Figure 3.3
1st Building Mass Alternatives
Source: author, 2025

Building Mass Alternatives

2nd

In this alternative 1, **first**, public facilities such as the lobby, reception, and swimming pool are placed near the permaculture room and restaurant so that public facilities are centralized and well integrated.
Second, Circulation in the glamping area facing the sea so visitor can be see agriculture atmosphere.
Third, the building mass arrangement pattern uses a cluster pattern so that it is easy to group per type of glamping unit.



- centralize the public facilities
- The building mass pattern is effective because follow the contour line

- Circulation in the glamping area facing the sea so that the area facing the sea can't be maximized for the glamping area

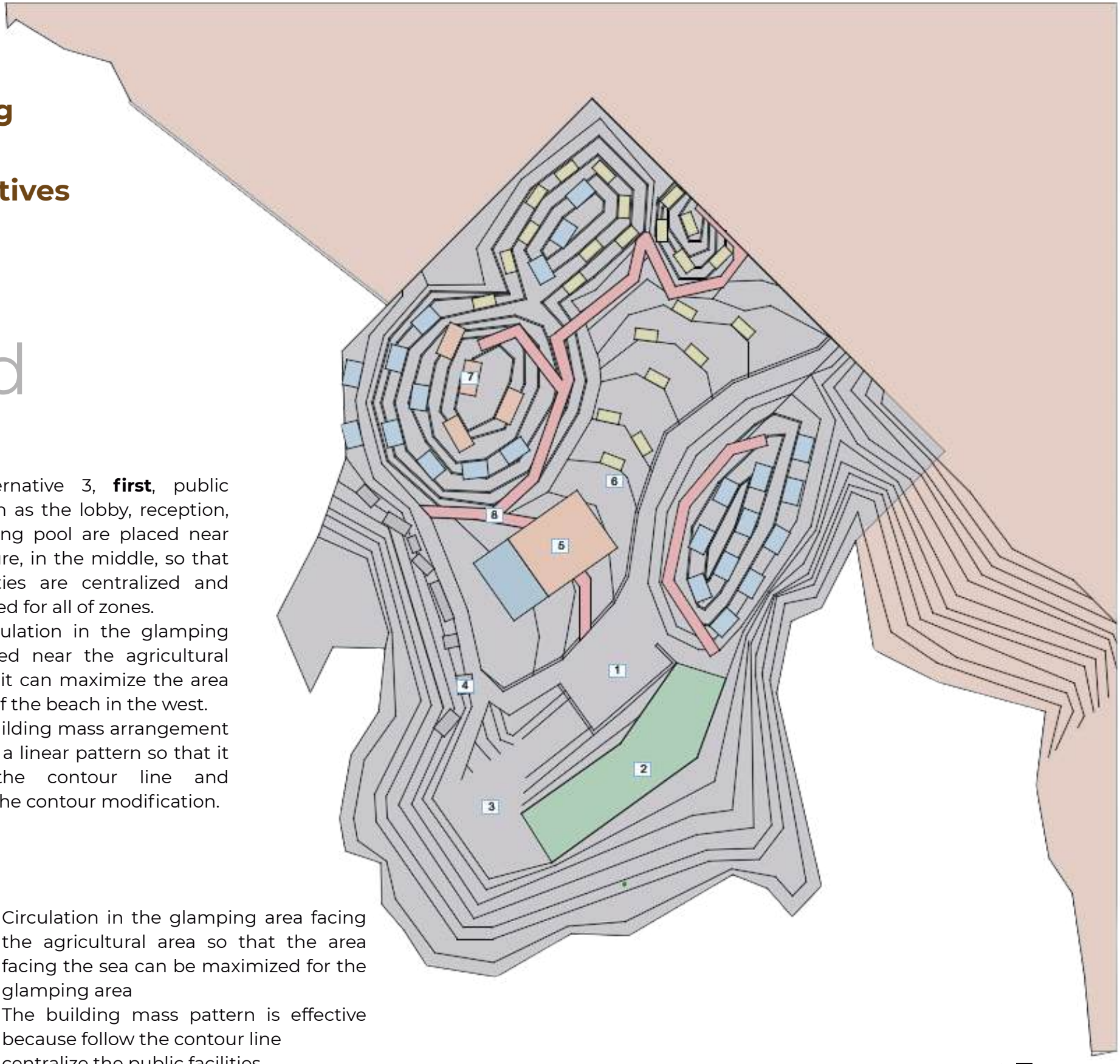
Figure 3.4
2nd Building Mass Alternatives
Source: author, 2025

PRELIMINARY DESIGN

Building Mass Alternatives

3rd

In this alternative 3, **first**, public facilities such as the lobby, reception, and swimming pool are placed near the agriculture, in the middle, so that public facilities are centralized and well integrated for all of zones.
Second, circulation in the glamping area is placed near the agricultural area so that it can maximize the area with a view of the beach in the west.
Third, the building mass arrangement pattern uses a linear pattern so that it is follow the contour line and minimizing the contour modification.



- Circulation in the glamping area facing the agricultural area so that the area facing the sea can be maximized for the glamping area
- The building mass pattern is effective because follow the contour line
- centralize the public facilities

-

Figure 3.5
3rd Building Mass Alternatives
Source: author, 2025

Permaculture Zone Response

Zona 0

Main human activities:

Lobby, resto & caffe, public pool, workshop area, glamping, fish market, parking, and manager and staff room

Zona 1

Frequently accessed areas

Function	:	Living kitchen, compost, organic waste processing
Suitable plants	:	chili, tomato, eggplant, onion

Zona 2

Occasionally accessed areas (Production gardens & small livestock)

Function	:	Semi-intensive food production, light agroforestry
Medium fruit trees	:	banana, papaya, avocado
Tubers	:	cassava, sweet potato
Legumes	:	peanuts, long beans
Natural animal feed	:	elephant grass
Small livestock	:	Chicken and goat

Zona 3

Occasionally accessed areas (Main productive agricultural land)

Function	:	Large scale food source, commercial farming
Suitable plants	:	Field rice (gogo), corn

Zona 4

Infrequently accessed areas (Semi-wild production forest)

Function	:	Long-term production, timber, honey, wild herbs
Hardwoods	:	teak, mahogany

Zona 5

Wild conservation area

Function	:	Natural habitat, ecosystem conservation.
Main focus	:	maintaining natural areas as ecological learning spaces and wildlife habitats.
Suitable plants	:	Biodiversity-attracting plants: wildflowers, native shrubs.

Table 3.4
Permaculture Zone Response
Source: author, 2025



Figure 3.6
Permaculture Zone Response
Source: author, 2025

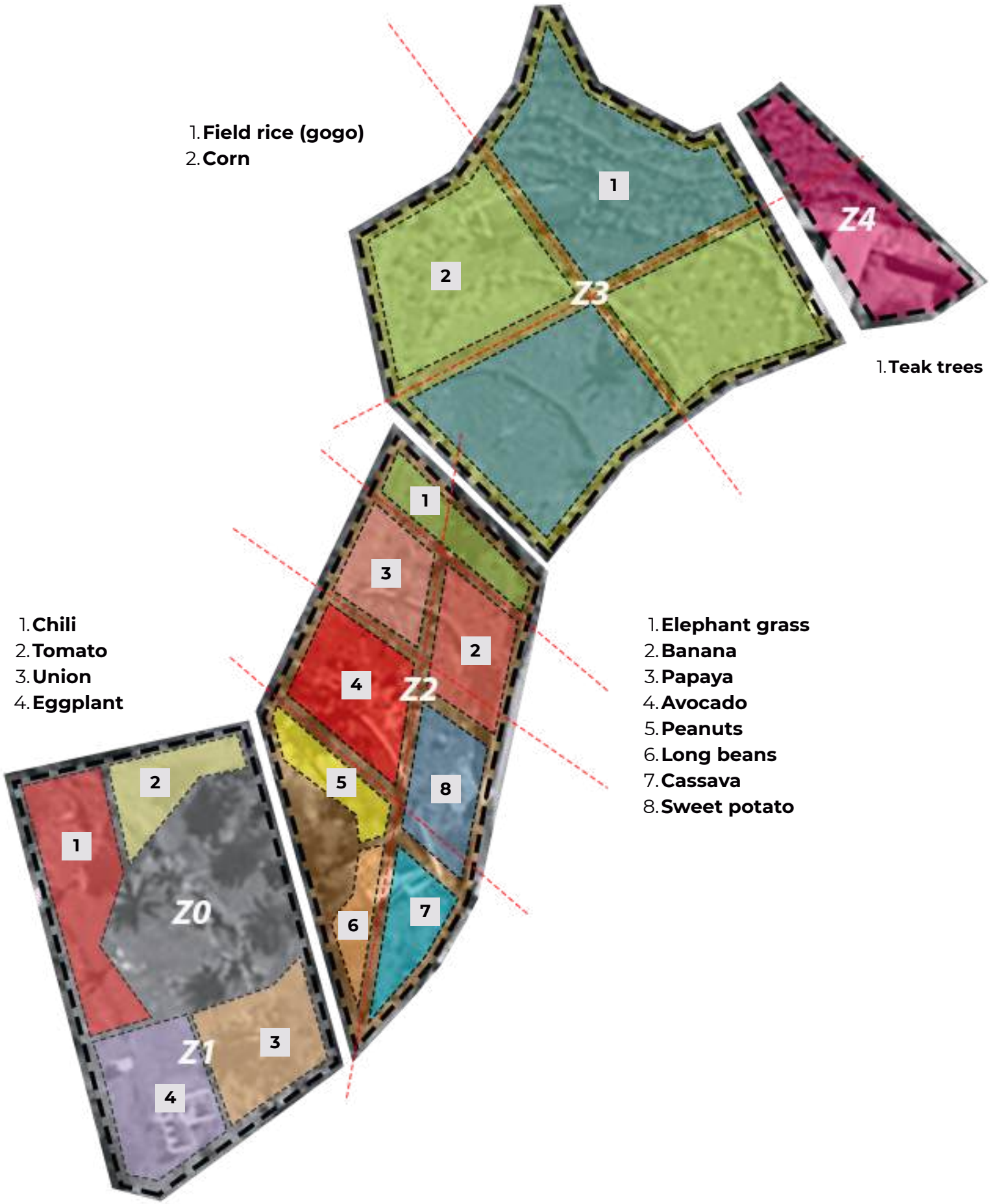


Figure 3.7
Plant in each zone
Source: author, 2025

Glamping Mass Transformation

Peanut Basic Form Characteristic

Organic & Curved

The peanut shape tends to be free of symmetry and not rigidly geometric. Its outline curves gently and flows — this can be translated into a building form that is not rigid or boxy, but more fluid and in harmony with nature.

Segmented Form

Usually peanuts consist of 2-3 segments or “books” connected in one shell. This can be translated as a modular building mass that is interconnected, such as 2-3 units that form a single glamping cluster.

Flexibility & Adaptability

Because its shape is not rigid, peanuts can follow the contour or shape of the land. This can be interpreted in design as a flexible building that follows the contour of the site, not against nature.

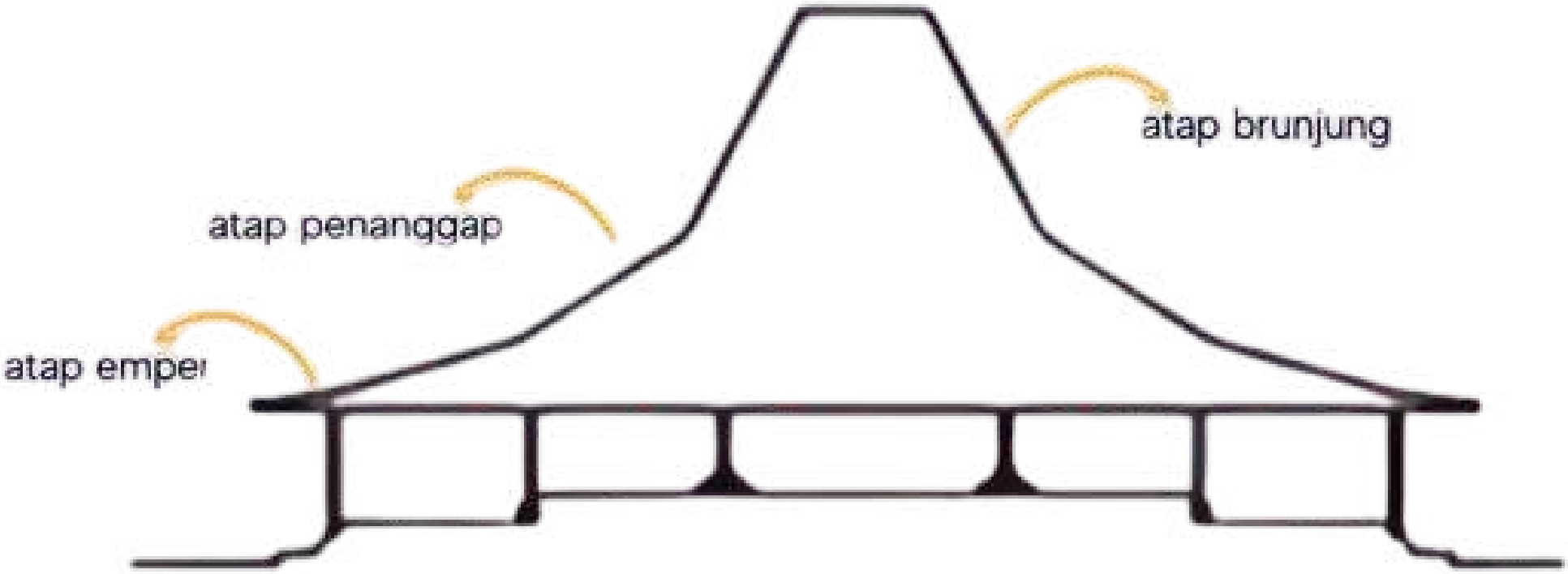
Imperfect Symmetry (Balanced Asymmetry)

Peanuts have a balanced but not symmetrical shape. This can be applied in a rhythmic but not identical mass composition, creating a natural and interesting impression.

Rough Textured Skin, Soft Core

The outside is hard and rough, while the inside is soft and nutritious. This can be an inspiration for materials and atmospheres: for example a rustic exterior but a comfortable and warm interior.





Glamping Mass Transformation

Parts of a Joglo Roof

Brunjung Roof

The brunjung roof is the apex of the Joglo roof structure, symbolizing the link between humans and the divine. Supported by four main pillars and tumpang sari, it embodies power and spirituality while covering the core space of the house, emphasizing spatial hierarchy.

Penanggap Roof

The penanggap roof, located beneath the brunjung roof, acts as a transitional element between the main and veranda roofs. Its wider shape and gentler slope enhance roof protection and distribute loads to the structure below. In Javanese philosophy, it represents the middle level in social and spatial structures.

Emper Roof

The emper roof is the outermost part of a building's roof that covers terraces or porches. It features a gentle slope, is supported by pillars, and protects against sun and rain while bridging indoor and outdoor spaces. Symbolically, it represents the Joglo house's openness to its environment.

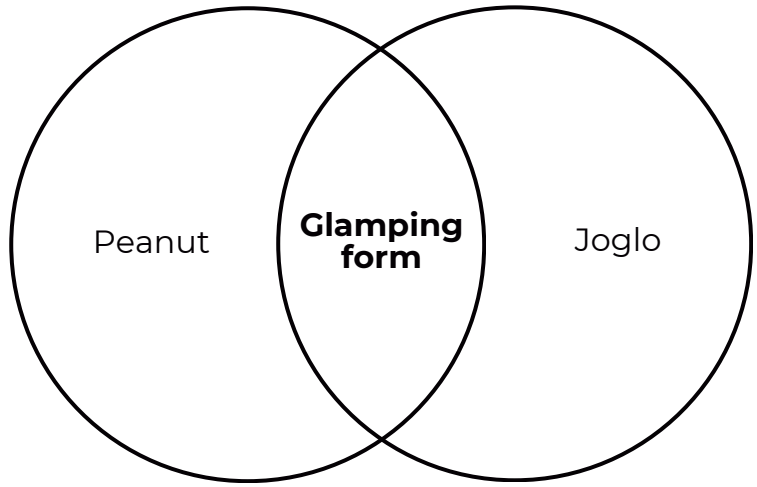


Figure 3.7
Glamping Mass Transformation: Parts of a Joglo Roof
Source: author, 2025

1st Glamping Alternatives

+

- Simple in structure and easier to build with a modular approach.
- Efficient in land use, the footprint is not too large.
- Natural ventilation from the open top has the potential to provide good air circulation.
- Strong architectural character, providing a unique silhouette from a distance.

−

- Limited interior space at the top due to narrowing, potentially uncomfortable for vertical functions.
- Limited natural light, unless openings are added in the roof or upper walls.
- Less responsive to the organic/plain form of the natural landscape

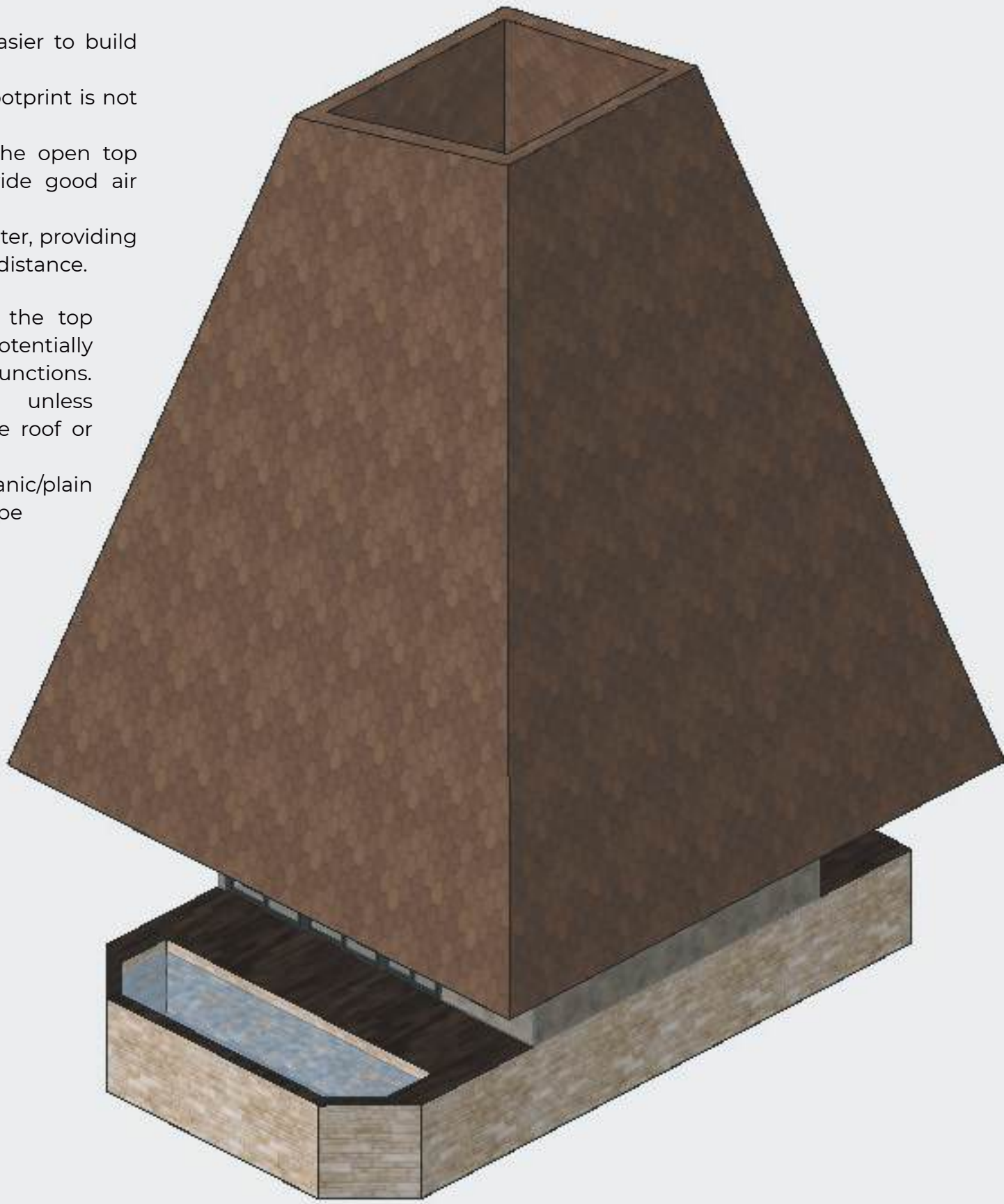


Figure 3.9
1st Glamping Alternatives
Source: author, 2025

2nd Glamping Alternatives

+

- Attractive aesthetics, combining elements of tradition and modernity.
- Opportunity for large window openings on the front side, creating a strong indoor-outdoor relationship.
- Spacious and more functional interior space, especially for mezzanine designs.

−

- Complex roof structure, requiring more complicated construction techniques.
- Construction costs tend to be higher due to the curved shape and special material requirements.
- Potential heat retention at the top if there is no effective cross ventilation.



Figure 3.10
2nd Glamping Alternatives
Source: author, 2025

3rd Glamping Alternatives

+

- Very unique and iconic shape, creating a strong visual appeal (eye-catching).
- Interior with high ceilings, giving a spacious and comfortable impression.
- Good air circulation potential, especially if there is upper ventilation and circular windows.
- Supports the function of a multi-level space (such as a mezzanine or small attic).

-

- The most complex construction among the three (curved and circular structures).
- Space inefficiency on the perimeter because it is difficult to place furniture on curved walls.

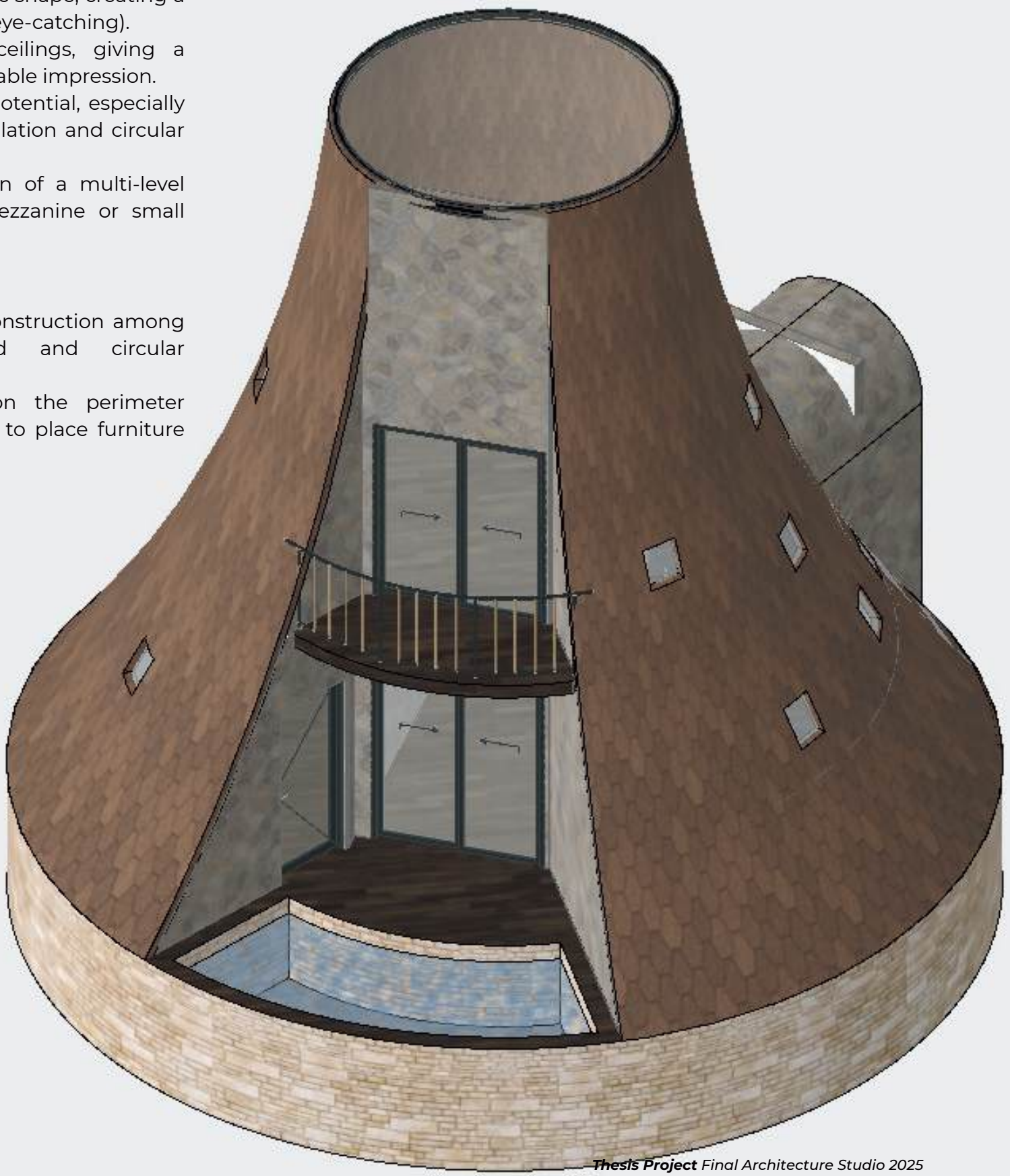
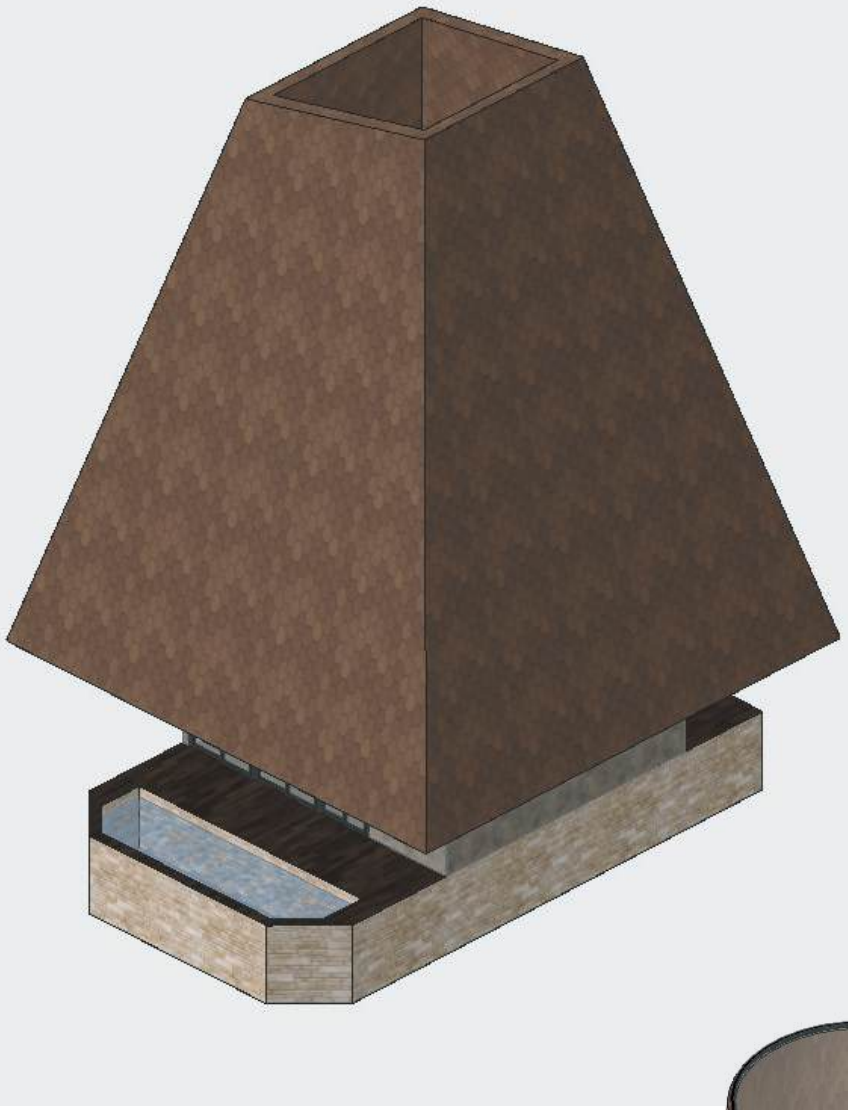


Figure 3.11
3rd Glamping Alternatives
Source: author, 2025







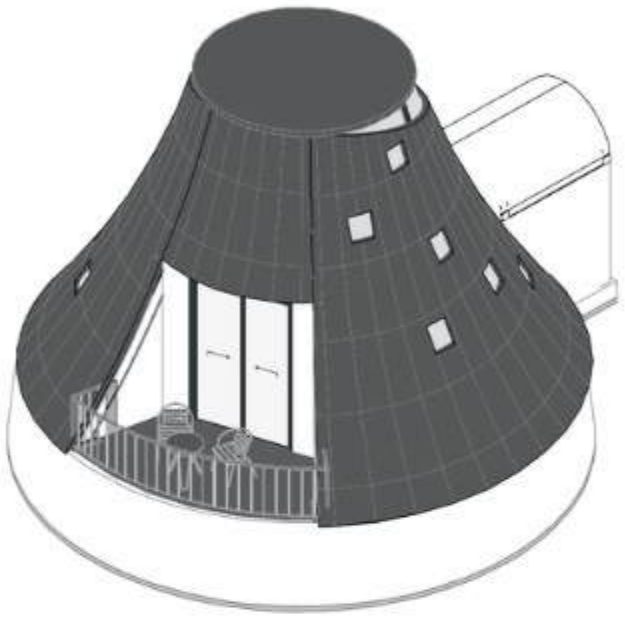
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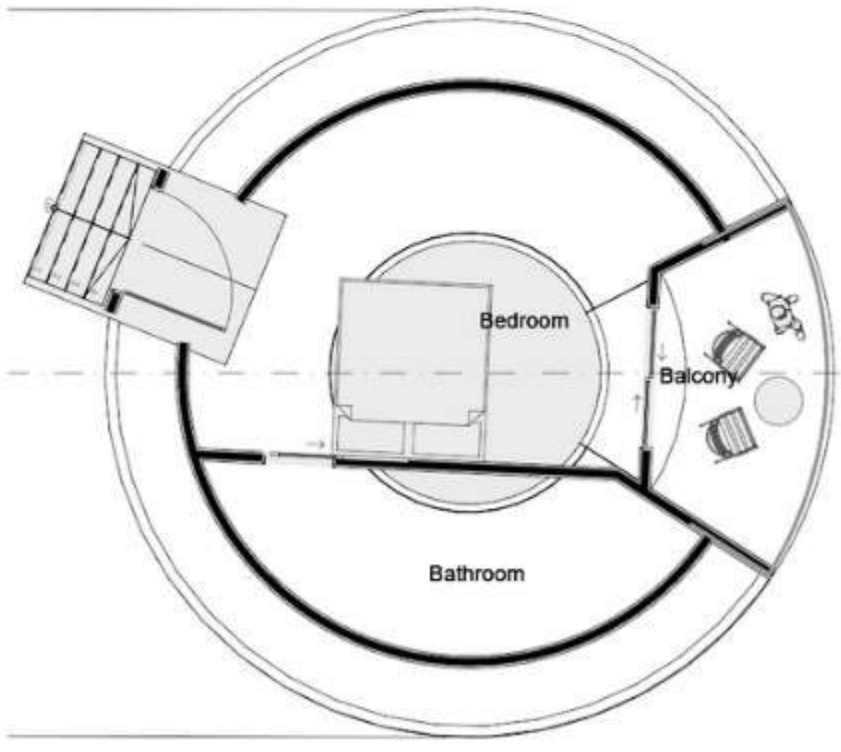
Shambu Tanaya

Permaculture
and Glamping

Types of Glamping Unit

Peanut type (standard)





Corn type (Deluxe)



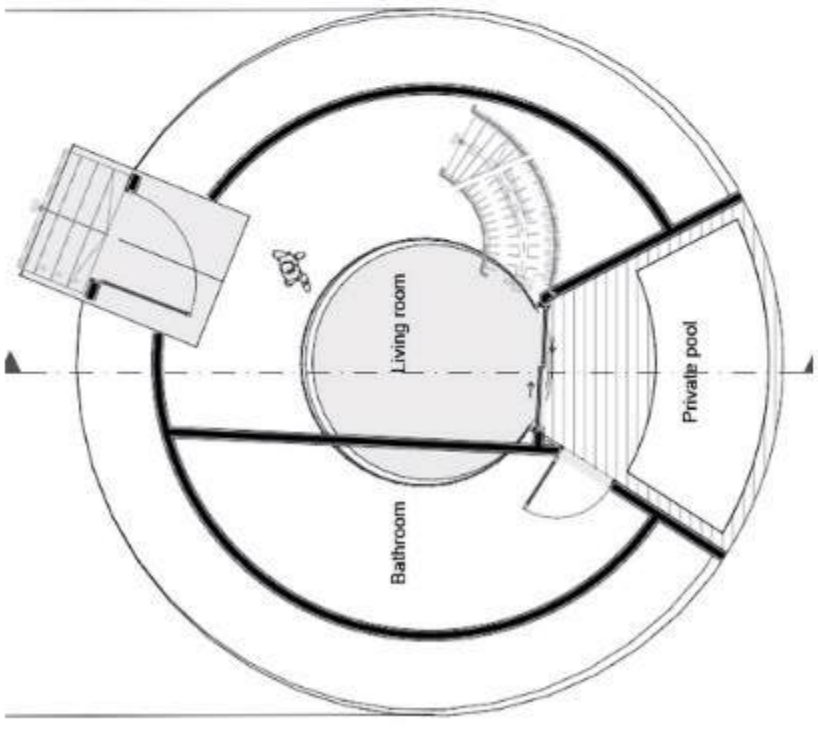
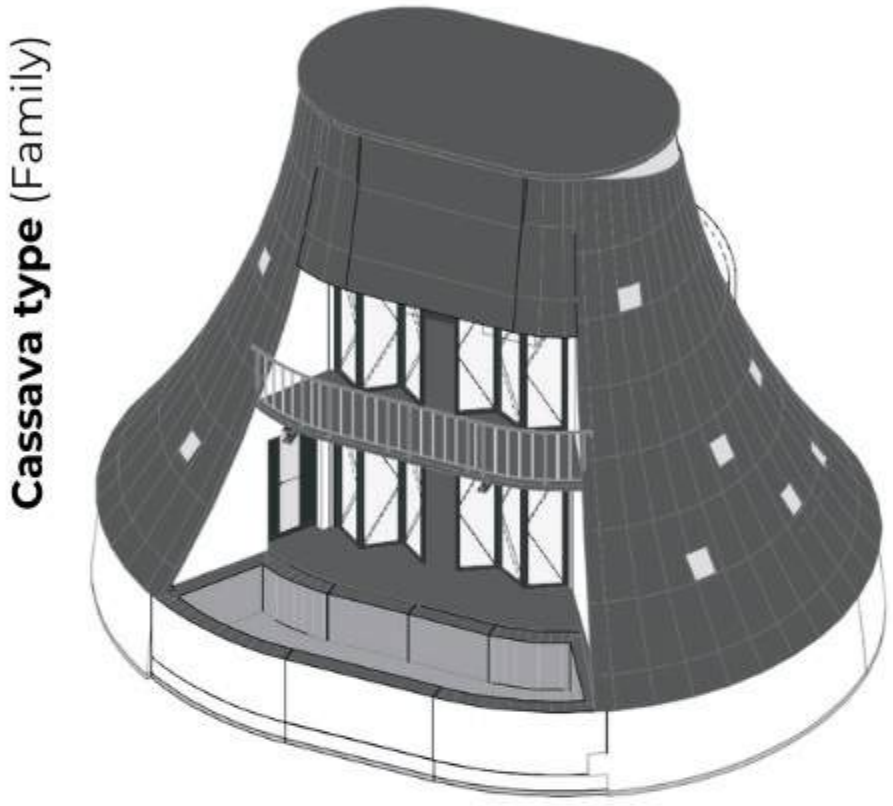
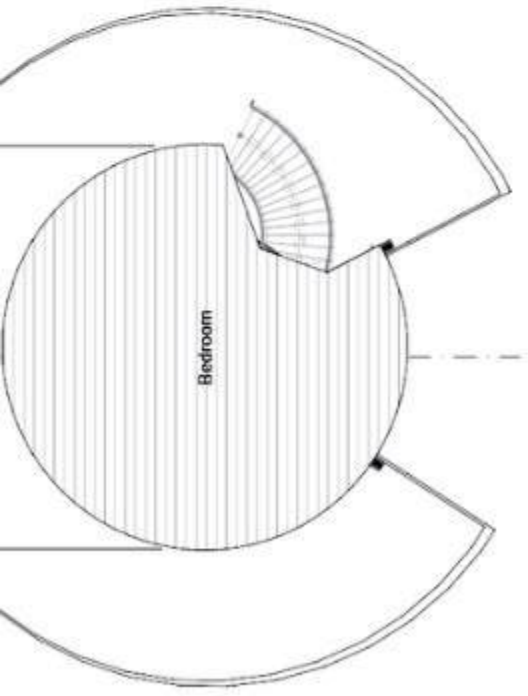
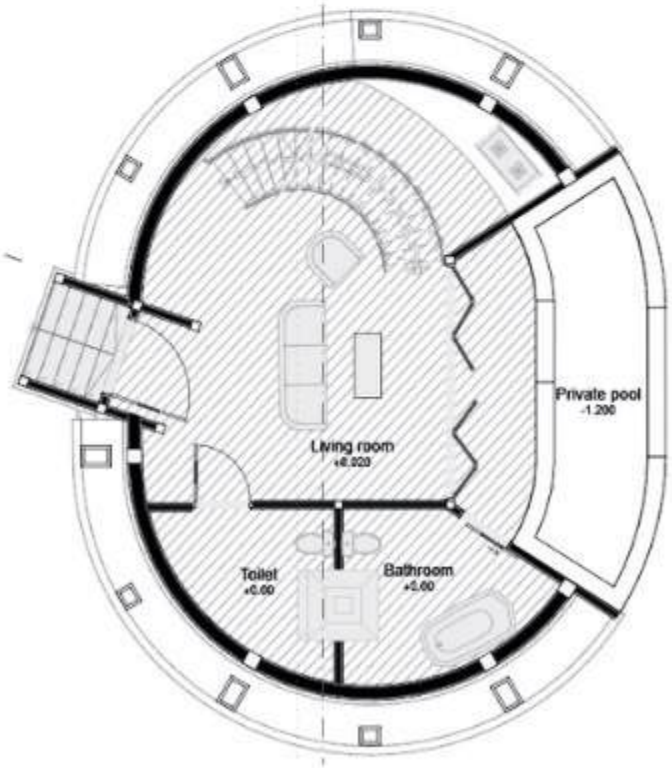


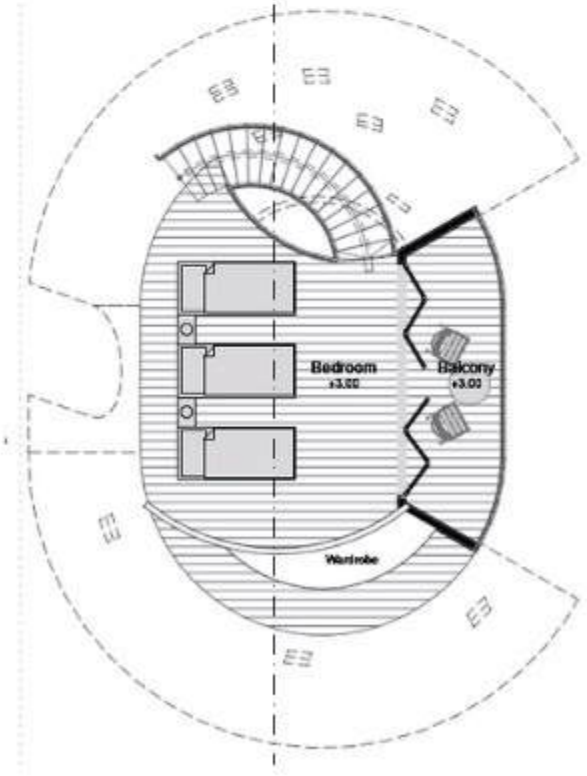
Figure 4.1
Glamping unit type
Source: author, 2025











Passive Design Analysis

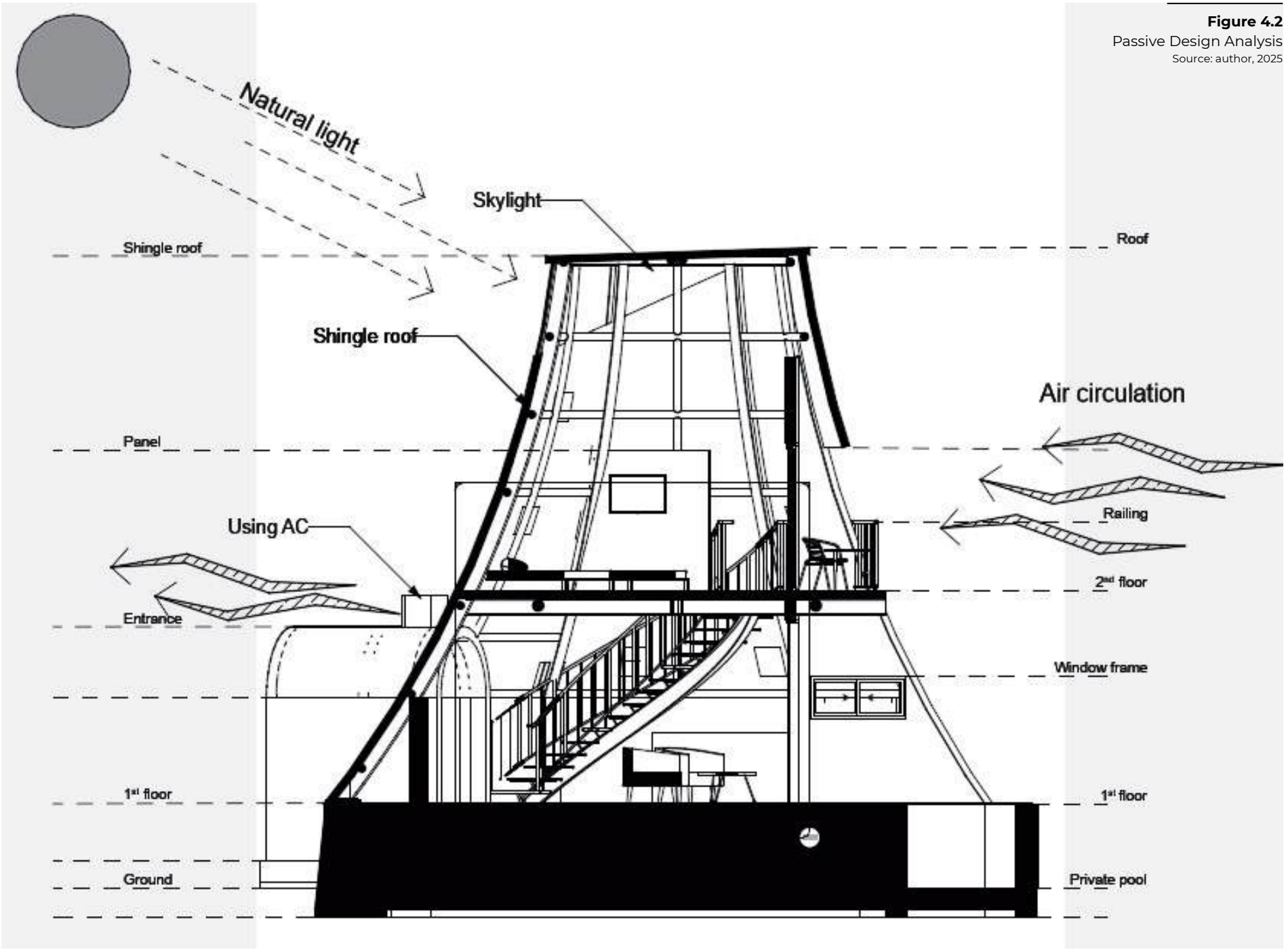


Figure 4.2
Passive Design Analysis
Source: author, 2025

Glamping Unit Material Usage

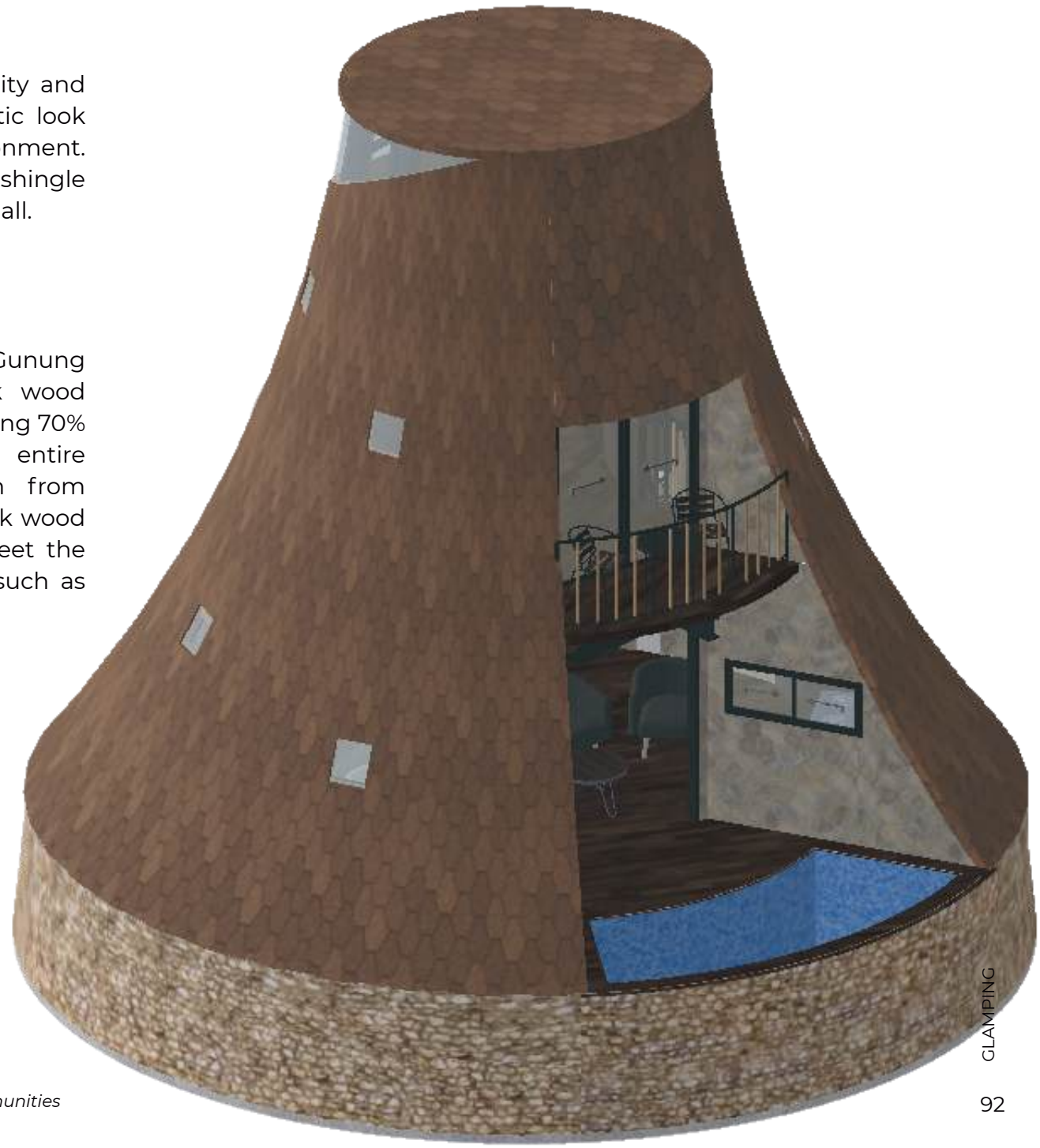
30%

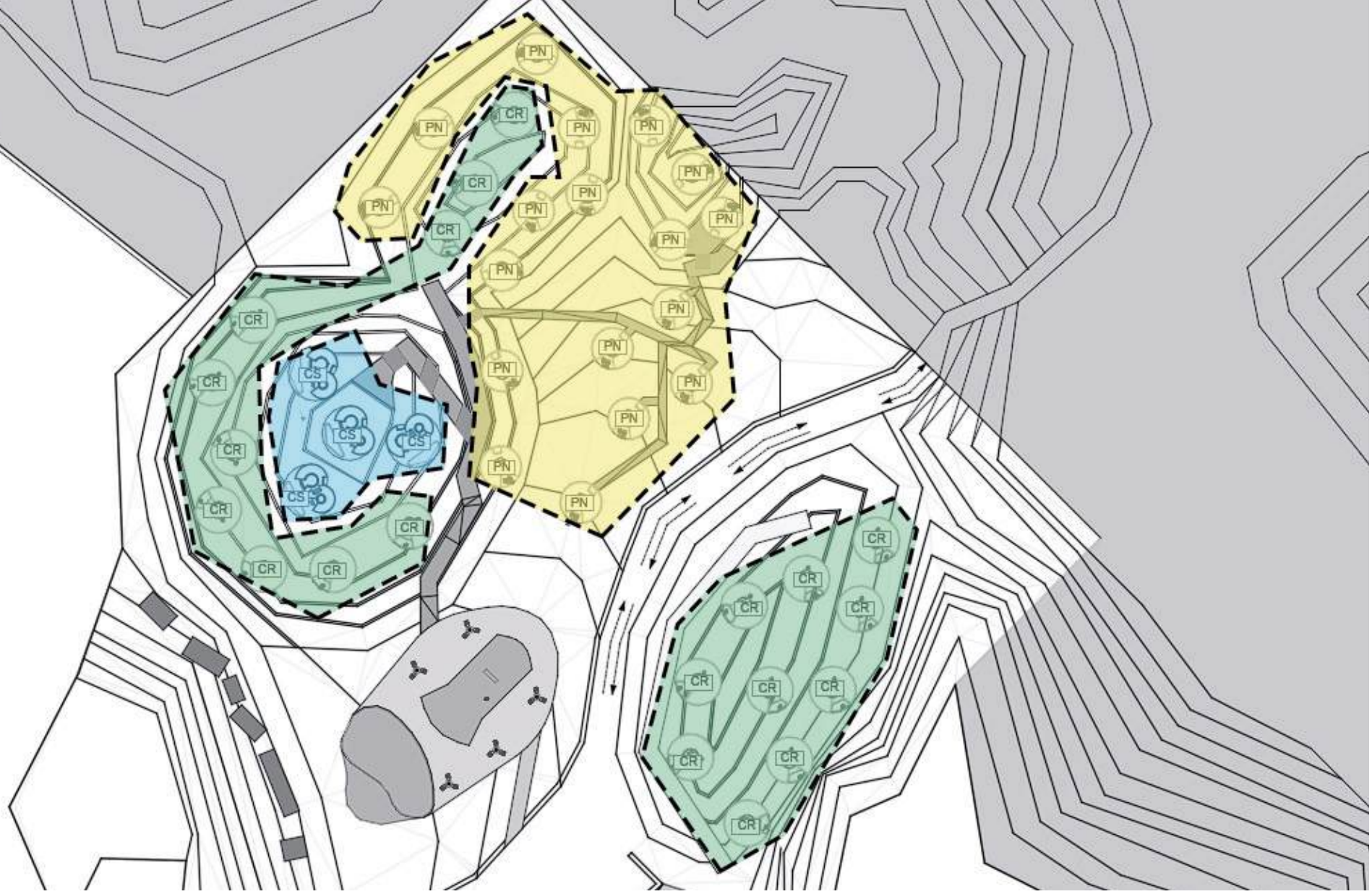
Local Material

Roof
Shingle roof, a popular choice for its durability and aesthetic appeal, offers a charming and rustic look that complements the surrounding environment. Shingles may seem like a local material, but shingle production in Gunung Kidul is actually very small.

Strcture
Combination between teak wood and steel, Gunung Kidul Regency is one of the largest teak wood producing areas in D.I. Yogyakarta, even reaching 70% of the total teak wood production in the entire province. In 2007, teak wood production from Gunung Kidul reached almost 60,000 m3. Teak wood from Gunung Kidul is widely supplied to meet the needs of the wood industry in other areas, such as Jepara, Klaten, and Pekalongan.

Slab
Karst stone





Glamping Type Placement

Figure 4.3
Glamping Type Placement
Source: author, 2025

This image is a map of glamping unit placement based on type, namely Peanut (yellow), Corn (green), and Cassava (blue). The Peanut type as a standard unit is grouped in the back area of the site facing directly to the agricultural area, creating a calm and close to nature atmosphere. The Corn type as a deluxe unit is spread across several areas with the majority of units having a view orientation towards the beach, providing a more open and refreshing stay experience. Meanwhile, the Cassava type as a family unit is at the highest point of the site, allowing visitors to enjoy panoramic views of the beach and agricultural area at the same time. This arrangement considers the characteristics and needs of each type of user, as well as optimizing the potential of the topography and natural views available.

Permaculture Glamping Packages

To enrich your stay experience, we offer a range of glamping packages that connect you not only with nature, but also with the local community and their traditions.
Each package is curated to match different interests—whether you seek peace and stillness, hands-on learning in the garden, or a deeper dive into sustainable living.
All activities are rooted in the natural rhythm of Kanigoro, offering an authentic encounter with the land and the people who care for it.

Program

- Workshop
- Cooking class
- AgriculTOUR
- PermaculTOUR

01

TANAYA RASA

Slow down, breathe, and simply be.
This package is perfect for guests seeking rest and reconnection with nature. No schedules, no activities—just you and the calm of Kanigoro's natural setting.
Includes:

- 2D1N glamping accommodation
- Daily farm-to-table breakfast

02

TANAYA JEJAK

From the garden, straight to your plate.
Enjoy fresh harvest and join a light cooking session with locals. A relaxing culinary experience that brings you closer to the flavors of the land.
Includes:

- 3D2N glamping stay
- Breakfast + short harvest & local cooking session

03

TANAYA BHUMI

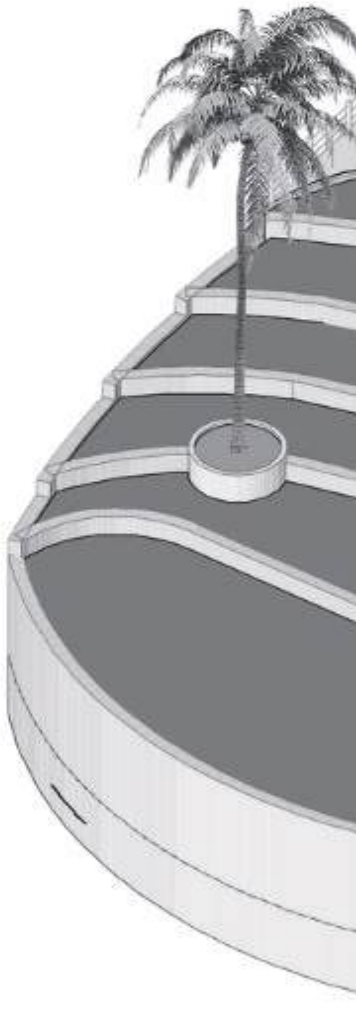
A full immersion into sustainable living.
For guests eager to learn and contribute. You'll gain hands-on skills in PermaculTOUR (permaculture design, composting, and water harvesting—guided by the local farming community).
Includes:

- 4D3N stay
- Complete permaculture workshop: garden design, compost, planting rotation, etc.

Public Space

- Lobby
- Resto and caffe
- Kitchen
- workshop area
- Swimming pool

Public facilities of the glamping area designed as a center for shared activities. The main building has an organic roof shape with shingle material as a cover and a roof structure using bamboo, creating a natural atmosphere that blends with the surrounding environment. In the middle of the building, a curtain wall made of steel and glass is used, giving a transparent and open impression to the landscape. Inside the building there is a restaurant and cafe area, while the open area in front of it is equipped with an outdoor swimming pool for relaxation. Around the building there is a rainwater harvesting system to support water efficiency, and at the back there is an outdoor workshop area that directly faces the agricultural land, allowing educational interaction between visitors and local agricultural activities. This design combines recreational, educational, and sustainable functions in one harmonious architectural unit.



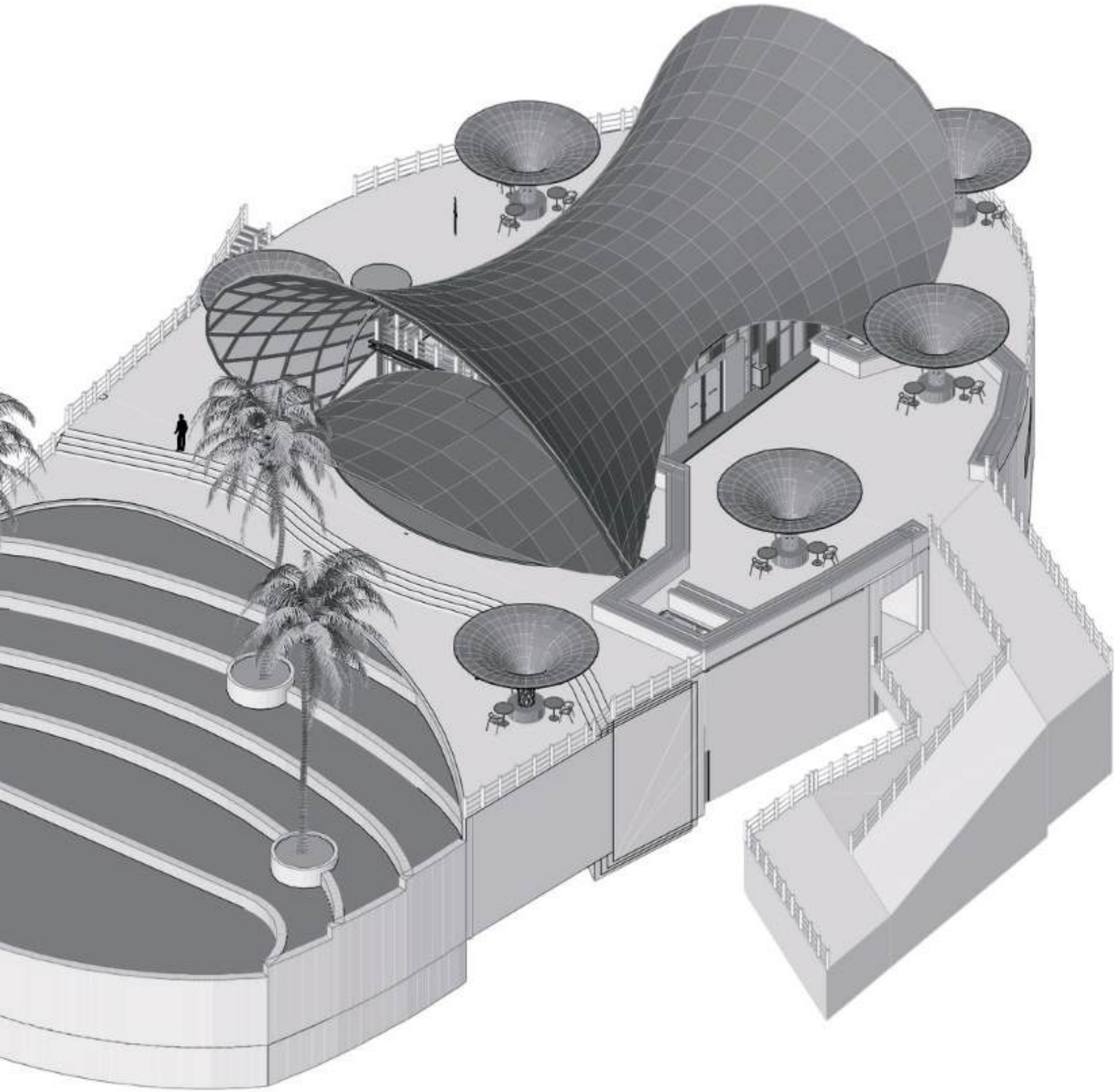


Figure 4.4
Public space
Source: author, 2025

Public Facilities Detail

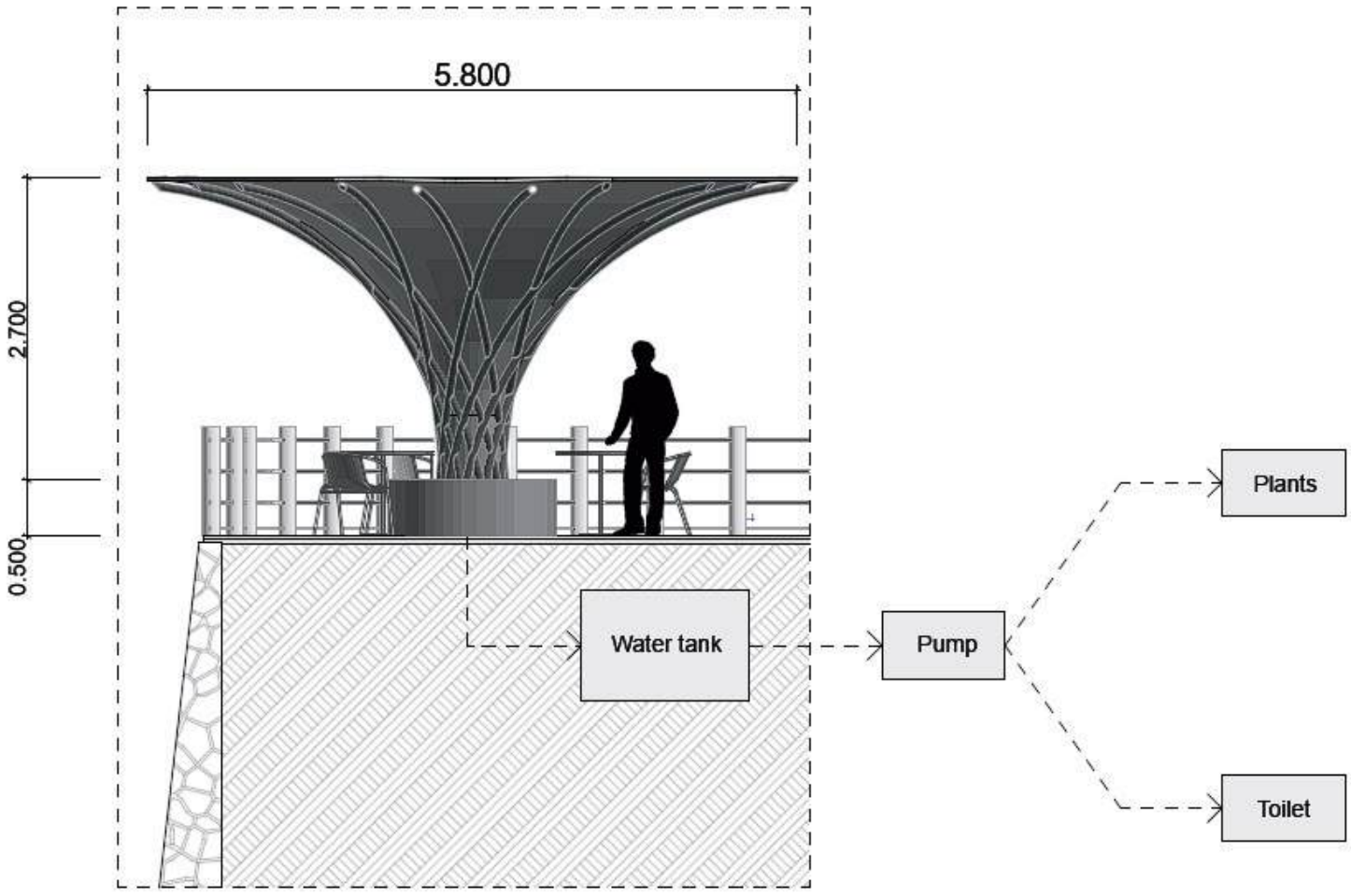


Figure 4.5
Public space detail
Source: author, 2025

The image shows a rainwater harvesting system integrated with an architectural structure in the form of a canopy resembling an artificial tree. Rainwater is captured by the upper surface of the canopy, channeled downwards, and then filtered before entering an underground storage tank.

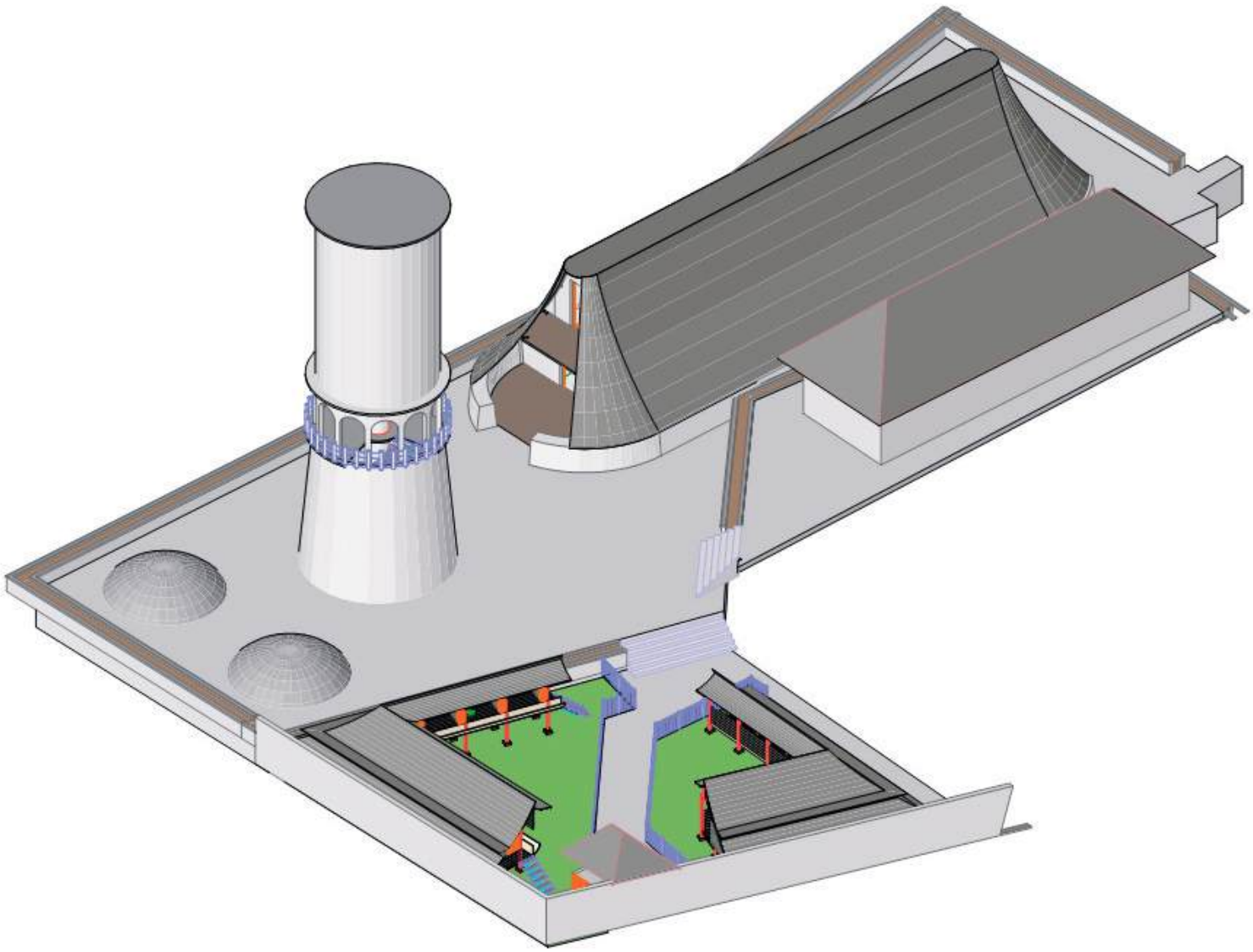
The filtered water is then pumped and distributed for agricultural and toilet needs. This system supports the principles of sustainable architecture by utilizing rainwater as an environmentally friendly alternative source while providing functional value to the building's design elements.

Service Area and Livestock

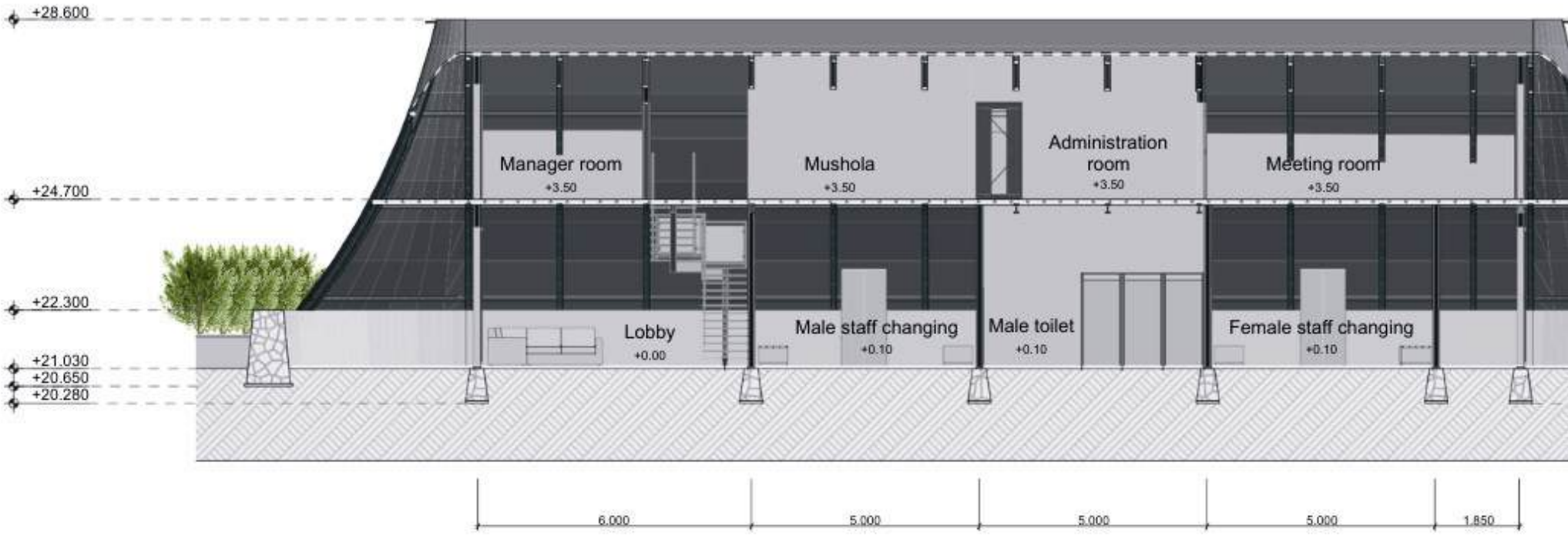
This area has three categories of space: the operator (manager and staff) room, generator and storage, water tower, biogas, and livestock (goat and chicken).
This area is located south of the fish market, quite a distance from the glamping area. One reason is for visitor comfort, as the livestock and biogas areas can produce odors that can disturb visitors.

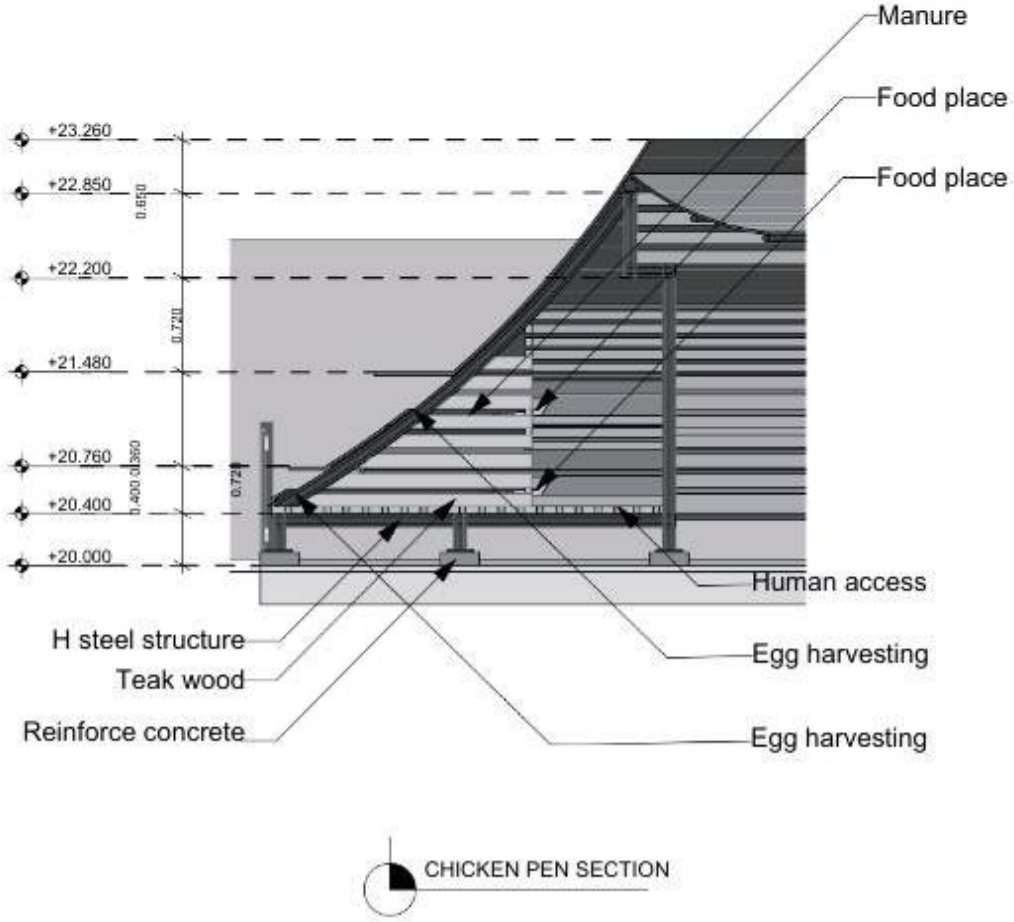
The operator area is for the privacy of managers and staff, while the generator area is not suitable for visitors.
The operator area also has several spaces for the needs of managers and staff, including the lobby, staff changing room, restrooms, manager's room, prayer room, administration room, and meeting room.

Figure 4.6
Service Area and Livestock
Source: author, 2025

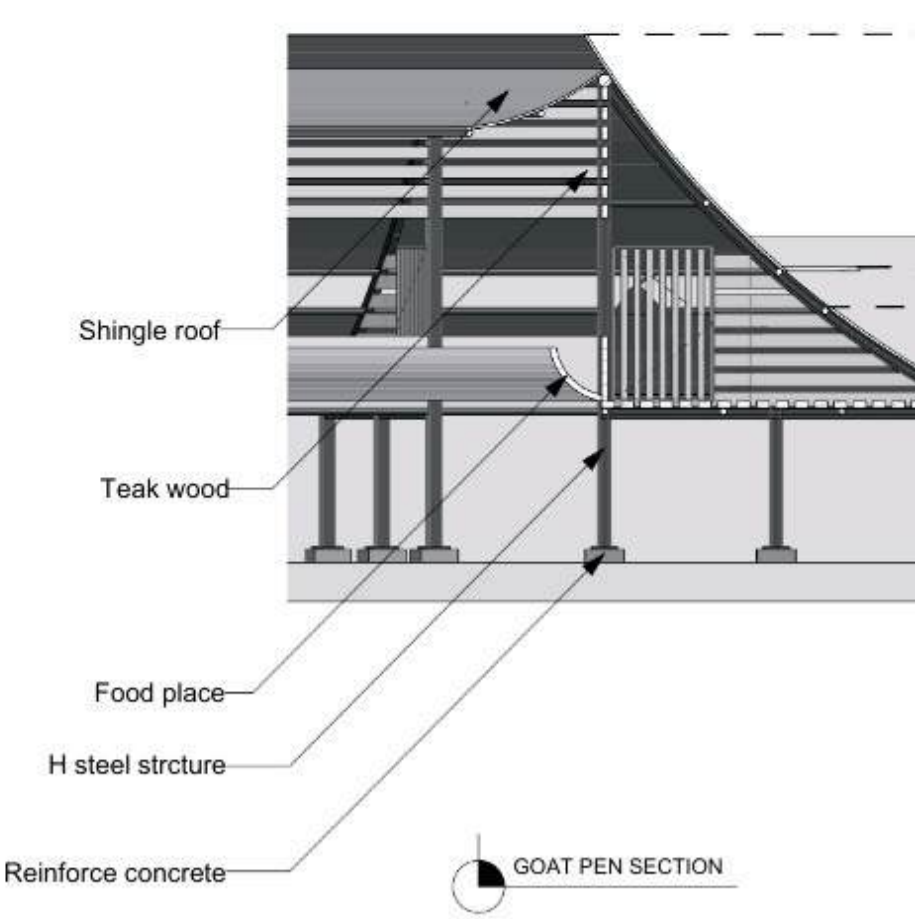


Service Area and Livestock Detail

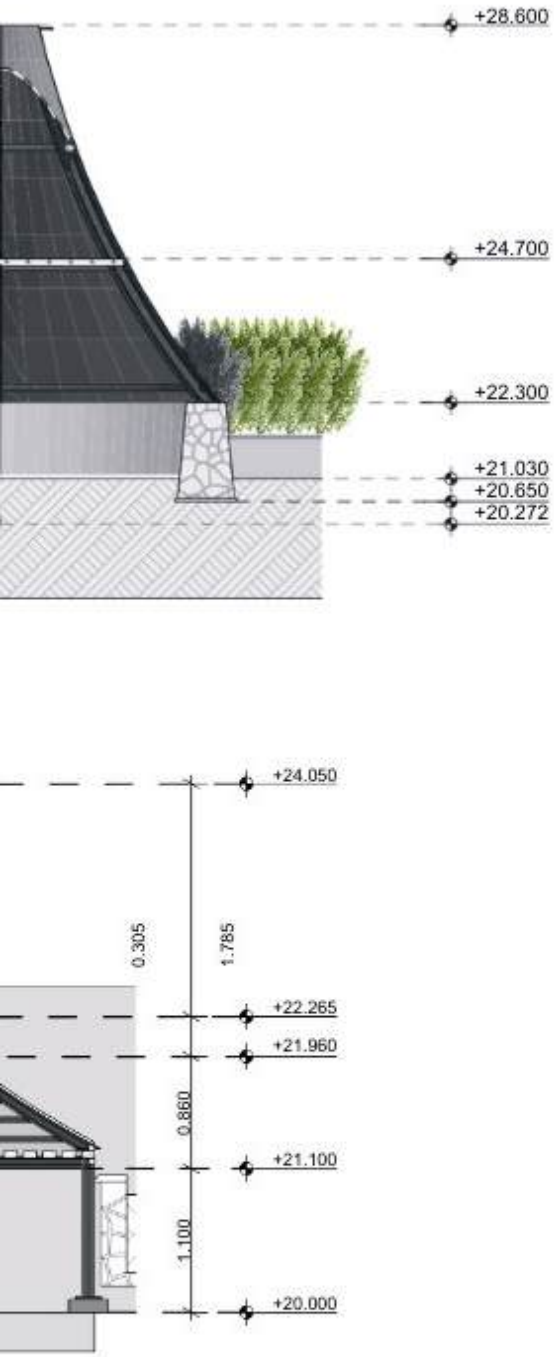




CHICKEN PEN SECTION



GOAT PEN SECTION



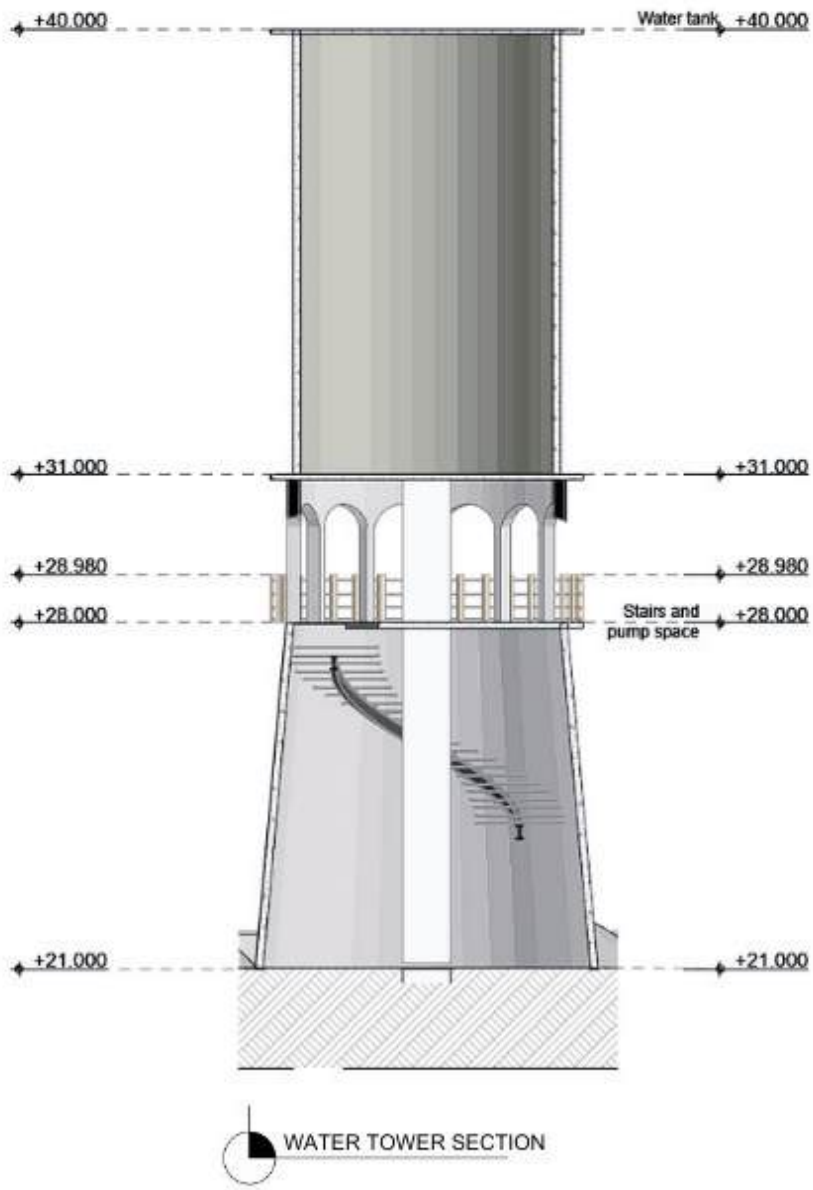


Figure 4.7
Service Area and Livestock detail
Source: author, 2025

Fish market

Fish market existed on the site but was redesigned due to its previous neglect. Several additional spaces are designed to attract visitors, including photo spots and a 360-degree viewing area. The open design of the fish market is designed to accommodate circulation and humidity within the building's interior. Supportive spaces include a loading dock and storage area. The fish market will be entirely managed by the local community.

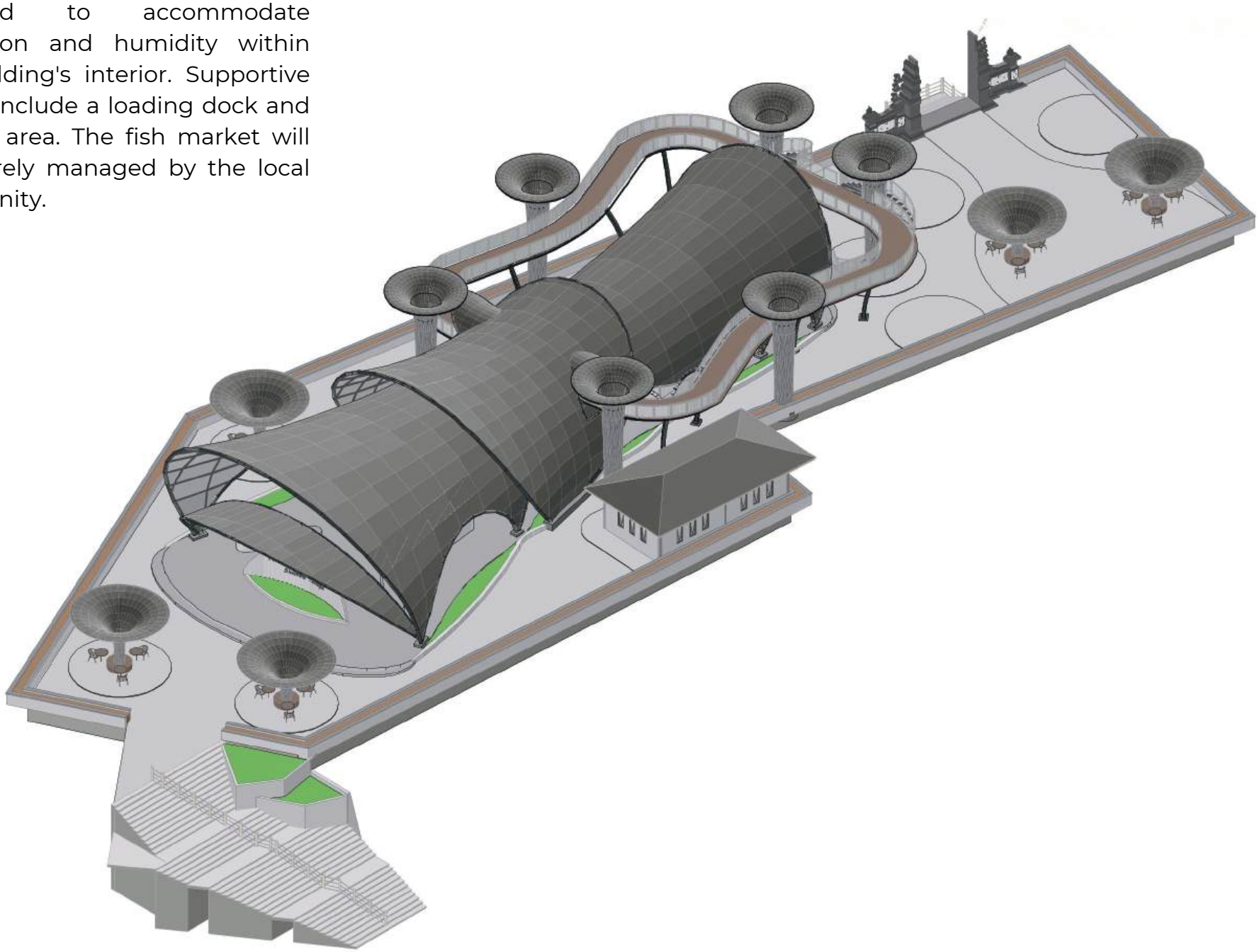


Figure 4.8
Fish market
Source: author, 2025

Building Cost Estimation and BEP

Physical Construction Cost Estimate for Standard Work

No	Floor	Function	Volume unit	Unit	Total volume	Index total floor	Unit price	Total
PUBLIC SPACE								
1	BS	Kitchen, laundry. Storage, toilet, security room	227.44	1	227.44	1	Rp 3,500,000	Rp 796,040,000
2	BS	Mushola, toilet, wudhu space,	172.34	1	172.34	1	Rp 3,500,000	Rp 603,190,000
3	1st Floor (indoor)	Lobby, receptionist, ticketing, and souvenir	280	1	280	1	Rp 3,500,000	Rp 980,000,000
4	1st Floor (outdoor)	Workshop, seating area, and public pool	1393.64	1	1393.64	1	Rp 3,500,000	Rp 4,877,740,000
5	2nd Floor	Open kitchen and seating	186.53	1	186.53	1	Rp 3,500,000	Rp 652,855,000
OPERATOR SPACE AND AROUND								
6	1st Floor	Lobby, male and female staff changing, toilet	246.16	1	246.16	1	Rp 3,500,000	Rp 861,560,000
7	2nd Floor	Manager room, mushola, administration room, meeting room	148.31	1	148.31	1	Rp 3,500,000	Rp 519,085,000
8	Around	STP	77.2	1	77.2	1	Rp 3,500,000	Rp 270,200,000
9	Around	Genset room and storage	93.6	1	93.6	1	Rp 3,500,000	Rp 327,600,000
FISH MARKET								
10		Fish market	568	1	568	1	Rp 3,500,000	Rp 1,988,000,000
GLAMPING								
11	1st Floor standar type	Bedroom, bathroom, and balcony	64.81	11	712.91	1	Rp 3,500,000	Rp 2,495,185,000
12	1st Floor couple type	Living room, small private pool, mini kitchen, bathroom	78.54	18	1413.72	1	Rp 3,500,000	Rp 4,948,020,000
13	2nd Floor couple type	Bedroom and balcony	27.76	18	499.68	1	Rp 3,500,000	Rp 1,748,880,000

14	1st Floor family type	Living room, private pool, mini kitchen, bathroom	99.64	3	298.92	1	Rp	3,500,000	Rp	1,046,220,000
15	2nd Floor family type	Bedroom, balcony	45.63	3	136.89	1	Rp	3,500,000	Rp	479,115,000
ROAD, RAMP, AND PARKING										
16		Road and ramp	654.1	1	654.1	1	Rp	3,500,000	Rp	2,289,350,000
17		Parking area	1175.35	1	1175.35	1	Rp	3,500,000	Rp	4,113,725,000
								TOTAL	**Rp**	**28,996,765,000**

Physical Construction Cost Estimate for Non-Standard Work

No	Component	Precentage	Plan	Physical Construction Standard Work		Total
1	Electrical	7-12%	8%	Rp 28,996,765,000	Rp	2,319,741,200
2	Fire Protection	7-12%	7%	Rp 28,996,765,000	Rp	2,029,773,550
3	IPAL	1-2%	1%	Rp 28,996,765,000	Rp	289,967,650
4	Interior	15-25%	15%	Rp 28,996,765,000	Rp	4,349,514,750
5	Termite Prevention	1-3%	1%	Rp 28,996,765,000	Rp	289,967,650
6	Disability Facilities	3-5%	3%	Rp 28,996,765,000	Rp	869,902,950
7	Environmental Facilities	3-8%	4%	Rp 28,996,765,000	Rp	1,159,870,600
8	Quality Improvement	Max. 30%	10%	Rp 28,996,765,000	Rp	2,899,676,500
9	Environmental Impact Analysis Permit	Max. 1%	1%	Rp 28,996,765,000	Rp	289,967,650
10	Utility Connection	Max. 2%	1%	Rp 28,996,765,000	Rp	289,967,650
		Total Physical Construction Cost Estimate for Non-Standard Work			**Rp**	**14,788,350,150**
		Physical Construction Cost Estimates for Standard and Non-Standard Work			**Rp**	**43,785,115,150**
		Tax	**11%**		**Rp**	**4,816,362,667**
				TOTAL	**Rp**	**48,601,477,817**

Packages pricelist

No	Packages	Special Facilities	Duration	Glamping type	Capacity (people)		Price
1	Tanaya Rasa	Farm-to-table breakfast & lunch, general permaculture workshop	2 days 1 night	Peanut	2	Rp	950,000
				Corn	3	Rp	1,200,000
				Cassava	5	Rp	1,500,000
2	Tanaya Jejak	Tanaya rasa special facilities + AgriculTOUR (Farm-to-table cooking class, agriculture tour, and get plant seeds)	3 days 2 night	Peanut	2	Rp	1,200,000
				Corn	3	Rp	1,500,000
				Cassava	5	Rp	2,000,000
3	Tanaya Bhumi	Tanaya rasa special facilities + PermaculTOUR (Farm-to-table cooking class, agriculture and livestock tour, and get plant seeds)	4 days 3 night	Peanut	2	Rp	1,800,000
				Corn	3	Rp	2,400,000
				Cassava	5	Rp	3,500,000

Unit pricelist

No	Function	Facilities	Duration		Price	Notes
1	Peanut glamping type	Bedroom, toilet, balcony, one meal (morning/noon/evening)	2 days 1 night	Rp	800,000	
2	Corn glamping type	Bedroom, toilet, balcony, living room, private pool, one meal (morning/noon/evening)	2 days 1 night	Rp	1,000,000	
3	Cassava glamping type	Big size bedroom, toilet, balcony, living room, big size private pool, one meal (morning/noon/evening)	2 days 1 night	Rp	1,500,000	
4	Workshop	one meal (morning/noon /evening), plant seeds	2 hours (twice a week)	Rp	200,000	
5	Farm-to-table cooking class	Cooking ingredients	2 hours (once a week)	Rp	200,000	
6	AgriculTOUR	Farm-to-table cooking class, agriculture tour, and get plant seeds	12 hours (once a week)	Rp	600,000	
7	PermaculTOUR	Farm-to-table cooking class, agriculture and livestock tour, and get plant seeds	24 hours (once a week)	Rp	900,000	
8	Breakfast		every day	Rp	1,000,000	Average price per day
9	Lunch		every day	Rp	2,500,000	Average price per day
10	Dinner		every day	Rp	1,500,000	Average price per day

Income estimation

No	Income	Notes		Price	Predicted number of visitors per week		Income estimation per week
1	Peanut glamping type	2 days 1 night	Rp	800,000	29	Rp	23,200,000
2	Corn glamping type	2 days 1 night	Rp	1,000,000	43	Rp	43,000,000
3	Cassava glamping type	2 days 1 night	Rp	1,500,000	8	Rp	12,000,000
4	Workshop	2 hours (twice a week)	Rp	250,000	25	Rp	6,250,000
5	Farm-to-table cooking class	2 hours (twice a week)	Rp	250,000	25	Rp	6,250,000
6	AgriculTOUR	1 day (twice a week)	Rp	600,000	25	Rp	15,000,000
7	PermaculTOUR	2 days (twice a week)	Rp	900,000	20	Rp	18,000,000
8	Breakfast	every day	Rp	1,500,000	7	Rp	10,500,000
9	Lunch	every day	Rp	3,000,000	7	Rp	21,000,000
10	Dinner	every day	Rp	2,000,000	7	Rp	14,000,000
11	Tanaya rasa (Twice a week)	Peanut	Rp	950,000	5	Rp	4,750,000
		Corn	Rp	1,200,000	7	Rp	8,400,000
		Cassava	Rp	1,500,000	2	Rp	3,000,000
12	Tanaya jejak (Twice a week)	Peanut	Rp	1,200,000	5	Rp	6,000,000
		Corn	Rp	1,500,000	7	Rp	10,500,000
		Cassava	Rp	2,000,000	2	Rp	4,000,000
13	Tanaya bhumi (Twice a week)	Peanut	Rp	1,800,000	5	Rp	9,000,000
		Corn	Rp	2,400,000	7	Rp	16,800,000
		Cassava	Rp	3,500,000	2	Rp	7,000,000

14	Agriculture production	every month	Rp	10,000,000		0.25	Rp	2,500,000
15	Livestock production	every month	Rp	5,000,000		0.25	Rp	1,250,000
16	Fish market	Using a profit-sharing system with local communities	Rp	5,000,000		10%	Rp	500,000
			Income total				**Rp**	**242,900,000**
			Tax		**11%**		**Rp**	**26,719,000**
			Total weekly income				**Rp**	**216,181,000**
			Total monthly income				**Rp**	**864,724,000**
			Total annual income				**Rp**	**10,376,688,000**

Outcome estimation

No	Outcome	Notes	Amount	Units		Price		Outcome estimation per week
1	Salary	Manager	2	people	Rp	5,000,000	Rp	10,000,000
		Professional staff (glamping operator, casier, customer service)	11	person	Rp	2,300,000	Rp	25,300,000
		Local staff (permaculture operator: workshop, agriculture, livestock)	10	person	Rp	2,300,000	Rp	23,000,000
		Cheff	4	person	Rp	3,000,000	Rp	12,000,000
		Barista	11	person	Rp	2,300,000	Rp	25,300,000
		Marketing	3	person	Rp	2,400,000	Rp	7,200,000
		Helper	4	person	Rp	2,500,000	Rp	10,000,000
		Security	5	person	Rp	2,300,000	Rp	11,500,000
2	Permaculture	Plant seeds	80	units	Rp	50,000	Rp	4,000,000
		Cooking ingredients	1	month	Rp	15,000,000	Rp	15,000,000
		Fertilizer	15	kg/month	Rp	30,000	Rp	450,000
		Chicken feed	20	kg/month	Rp	20,000	Rp	400,000
3	Electricity	monthly	1	month	Rp	50,000,000	Rp	50,000,000
4	Promotions	Tiktok ads	1	month	Rp	2,000,000	Rp	2,000,000
		Instagram ads	1	month	Rp	2,000,000	Rp	2,000,000
		Influencer	1	people	Rp	2,000,000	Rp	2,000,000
				Total monthly outcome			**Rp**	**200,150,000**
				Total annual outcome			**Rp**	**2,401,800,000**

BEP

Annual Net Income	Income-outcome	Rp	7,974,888,000
Initial Development Capital	Standard+non	Rp	48,601,477,817
BEP	**year**		**6.1**

6.1 year



Entrance
Rendering using Enscape + Photoshop + AI

Parking
Rendering using Enscape



Parking
Rendering using Enscape + HDRI + Photoshop

Corn Type Glamping
Rendering using Enscape + Photoshop + AI



Public Space
Rendering using Enscape + HDRI + Photoshop



Public Pool
Rendering using Enscape + Photoshop + AI

Glamping Access
Rendering using Enscape

Glamping Access
Rendering using Enscape

Photo spot
Rendering using Enscape + AI + Photoshop

Livestock
Rendering using Enscape + Photoshop

Workshop area
Rendering using Enscape

The workshop area is located near the agricultural area so that permaculture activities can be directly carried out.

Glamping packages
Rendering using Enscape

One of the permaculture glamping packages is AgriculTOUR: touring the agricultural area accompanied by a guide.

05

Design Evaluation



Parking

Parking Distribution

Based on existing suggestions, permaculture glamping parking should be separated from the fish market parking. The fish market area is a public area, allowing both local residents and the general public access.

Therefore, combining the parking spaces would compromise visitor comfort and privacy.

Figure 5.1
Parking Distribution
Source: author, 2025

A: Glamping parking
B: Fish market parking

Parking

Parking Pavement Material

Figure 5.2
Parking Pavement Material
Source: author, 2025

Based on the existing suggestions, there are various considerations regarding pavement materials, the most obvious consideration is to use local materials. There are several local material options, such as using direct soil and limestone pavement. For the material before the evaluation, limestone pavement was used, but the type was still completely pure, so the limestone shape was still not smooth and made it uncomfortable for visitors when accessing from the entrance. However, if it were to be replaced with direct soil, the risk is that when it rains, the ground conditions become muddy and this also reduces visitor comfort.

Therefore, limestone pavement will remain a local material that will be used, but there will need to be a fabrication process such as smoothing and cutting, so that visitors can still comfortably access it.

Before evaluation

After evaluation

Figure 5.3
Parking before-after evaluation
Source: author, 2025

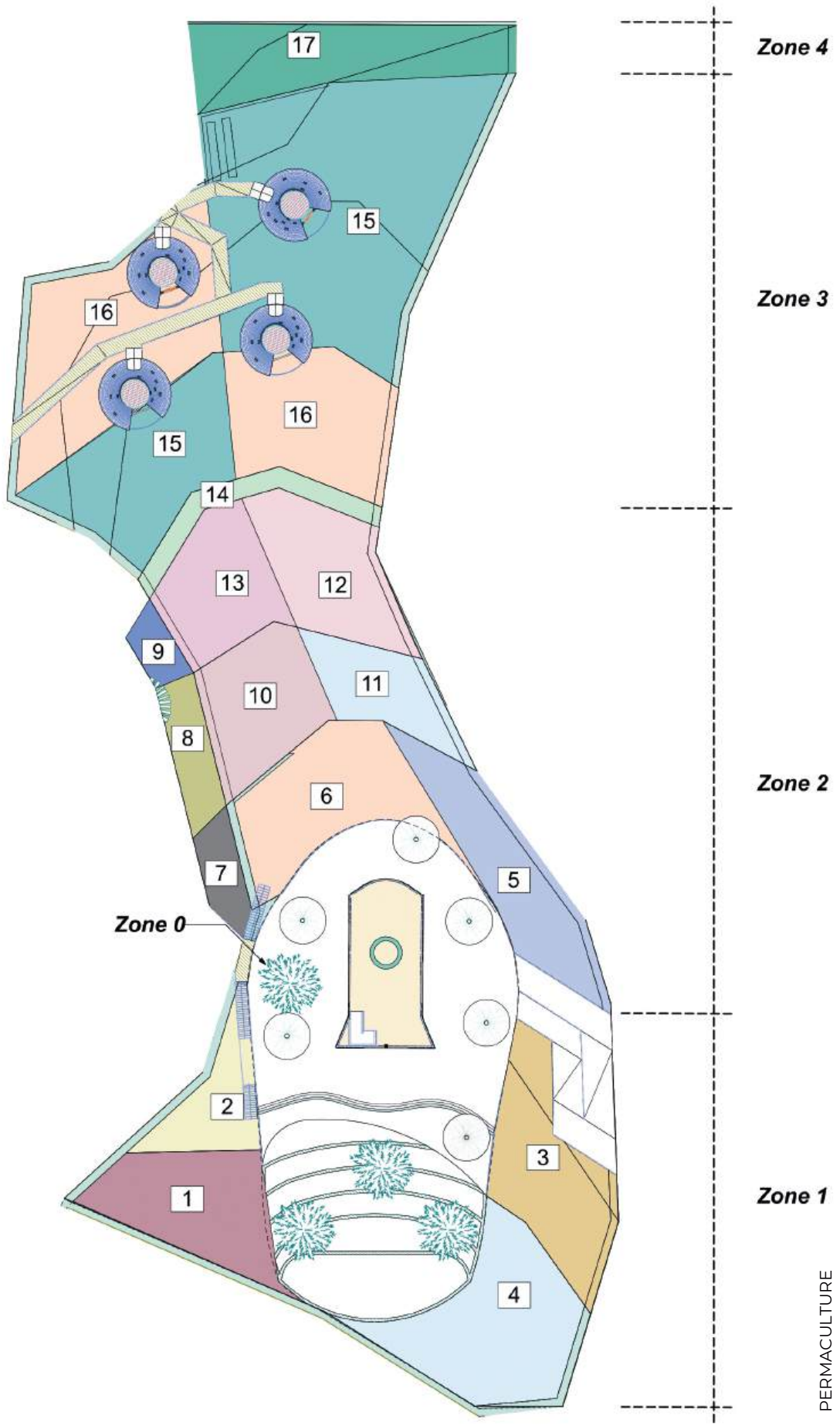
Permaculture

Plant Characteristic in each Zone

Based on existing suggestions, plants in each zone should have similar physical characteristics and types. Zone 2, which has not yet implemented this, is a zone where the majority of fruit plants are fruit-bearing, as fruit plants come in various shapes, some tree-like and others creeping.

Therefore, in one area, the same pattern should be observed, because in Gunung Kidul, peanuts (in zone 2) are a major producer, and peanuts are the benchmark. Because peanut plants are short and not tree-like (woody), the characteristics of the plants in zone 2 should be predominantly bean-like, such as cassava, sweet potatoes, soybeans, watermelons, and melons.

Meanwhile, tree-like (woody) fruit plants are placed on the edge, such as soursop, mango, and banana.



Zone 1
1. Chili
2. Tomato
3. Union
4. Eggplant

Zone 2
5. Peanuts
6. Soya bean
7. Soursop
8. Banana
9. Manggo
10. Sweet potato
11. Watermelon
12. Melon
13. Cassava
14. Elephant grass

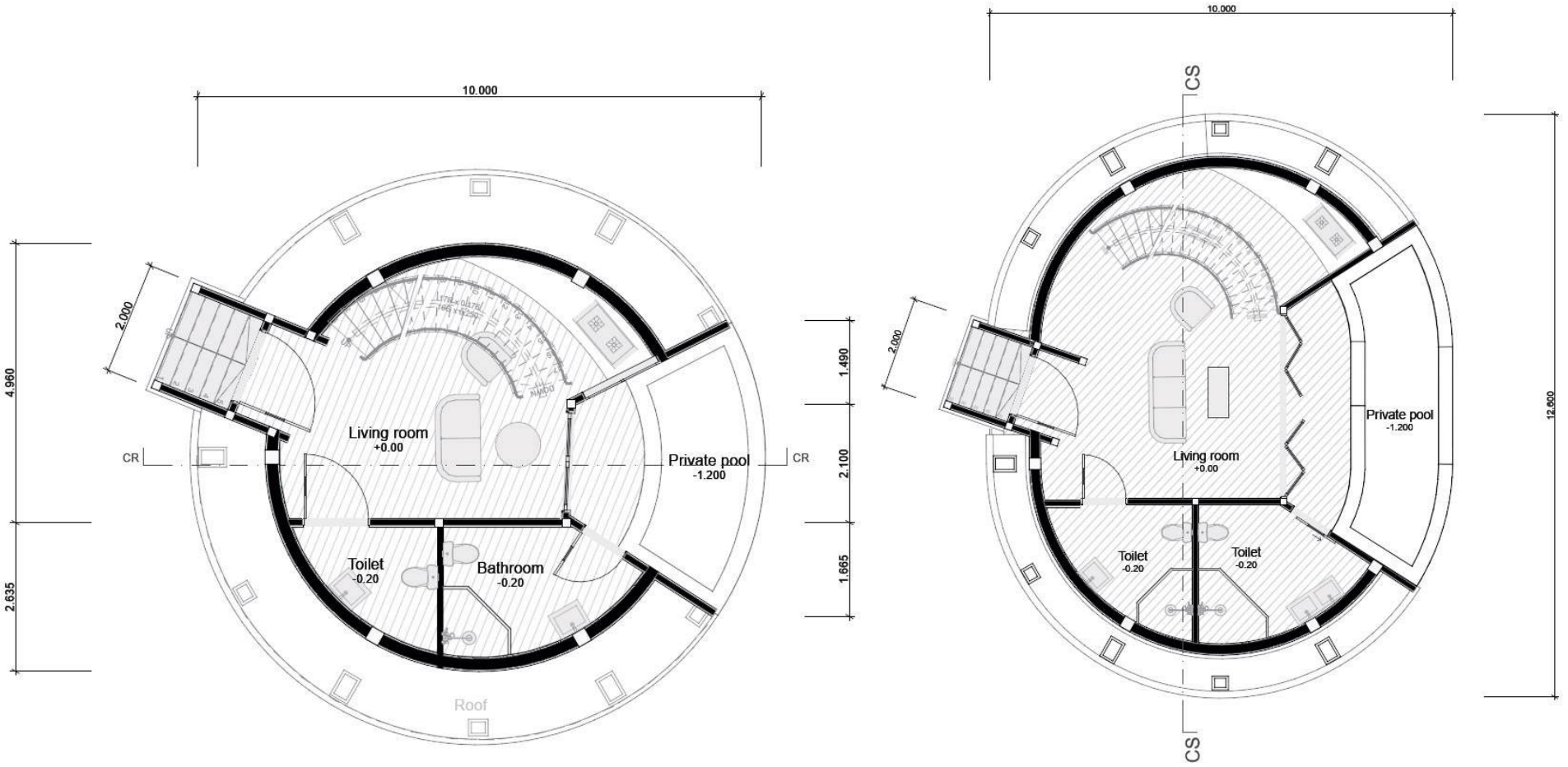
Zone 3
15. Corn
16. Field rice (gogo)

Zone 4
17. Teak tree

Figure 5.4
Plant Characteristic in each Zone
Source: author, 2025

Glamping

Glamping Interior



Based on existing suggestions, the placement of furniture varies across glamping types. For example, glamping with private pools, bathrooms don't require bathtubs, as in the Corn and Cassava glamping types (which each have two toilets/bathrooms), as this would waste space. Guests will prefer soaking in the private pool rather than in an indoor bath.

Therefore, the bathtub will be replaced with a shower, with one bathroom door located outside for use after swimming.

Figure 5.5
Glamping Interior
Source: author, 2025

06

Attachments

Plagiarism Check

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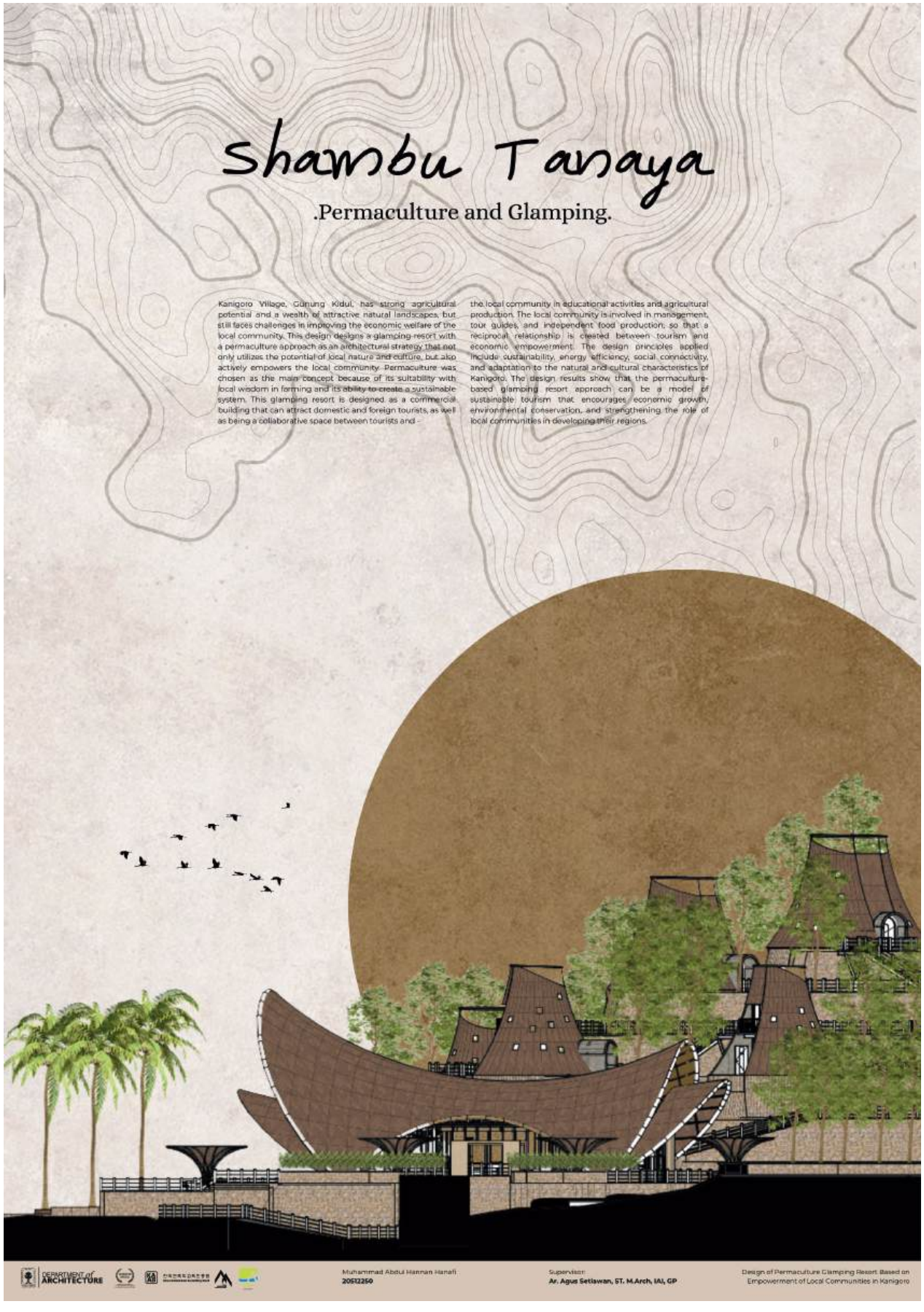
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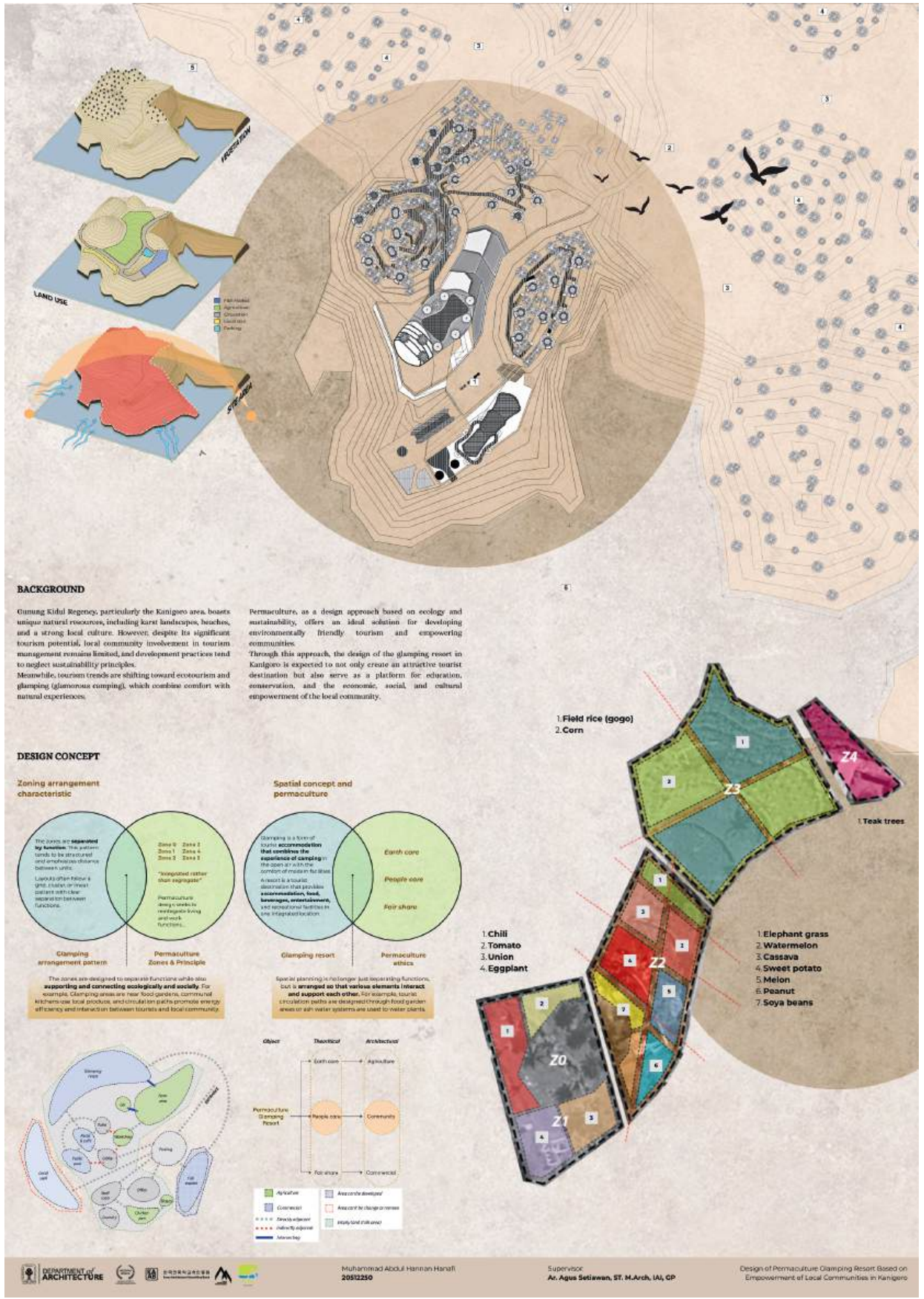
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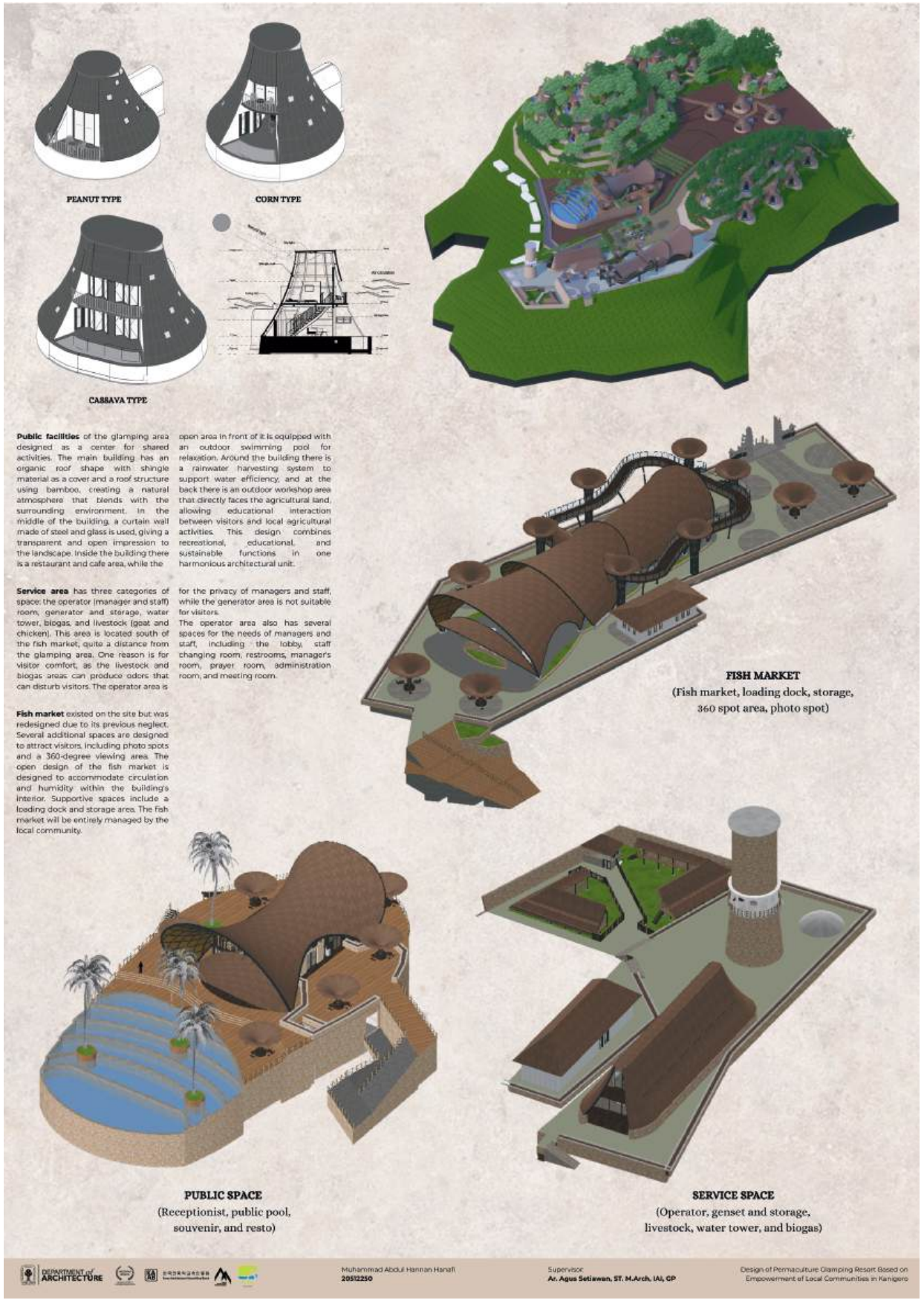
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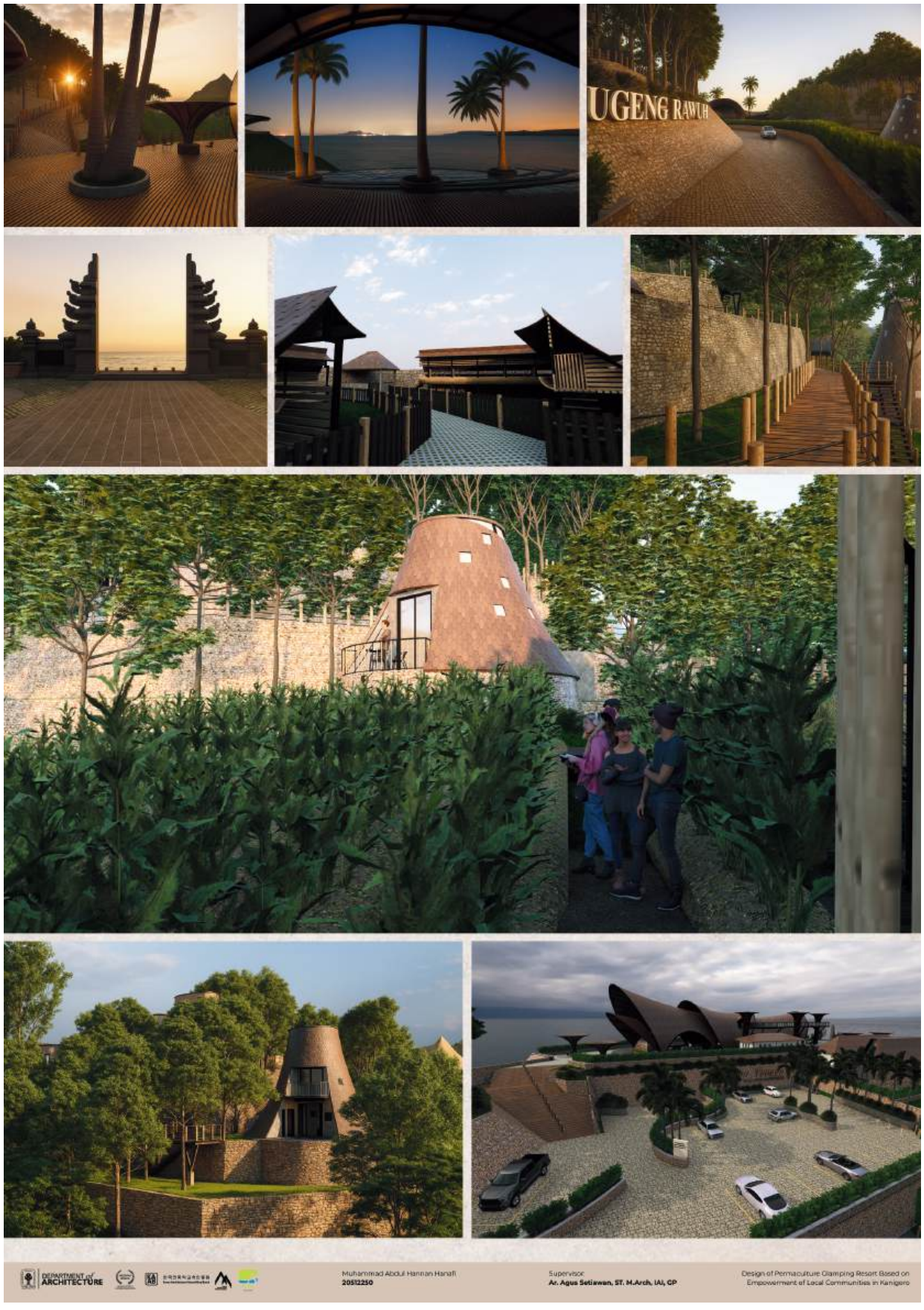
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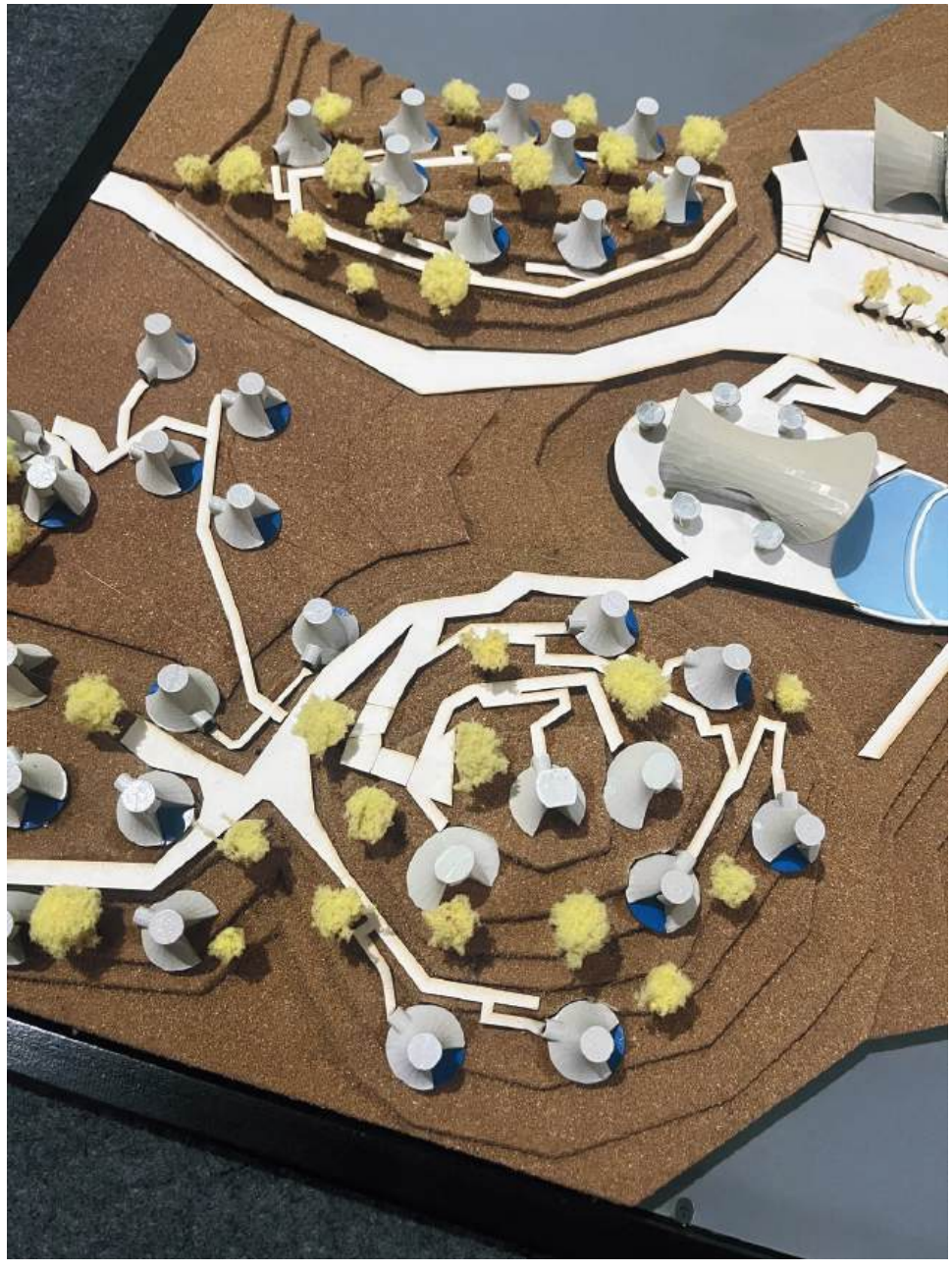
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Page 4



3D Model


ARCHITECTURE
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Design of Permaculture Glamping Resort Based On Empowerment of Local Communities in Kanigoro
Muhammad Abdul Hannan Hanafi
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1 : 400







Technical Drawing Barcode

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Design of **Permaculture Glamping Resort** Based on Empowerment of Local Communities in Kanigoro

Kanigoro Village, Gunung Kidul, has strong agricultural potential and a wealth of attractive natural landscapes, but still faces challenges in improving the economic welfare of the local community. This design designs a glamping resort with a permaculture approach as an architectural strategy that not only utilizes the potential of local nature and culture, but also actively empowers the local community. Permaculture was chosen as the main concept because of its suitability with local wisdom in farming and its ability to create a sustainable system. This glamping resort is designed as a commercial building that can attract domestic and foreign tourists, as well as being a collaborative space between tourists and the local community in educational activities and agricultural production.

The local community is involved in management, tour guides, and independent food production, so that a reciprocal relationship is created between tourism and economic empowerment. The design principles applied include sustainability, energy efficiency, social connectivity, and adaptation to the natural and cultural characteristics of Kanigoro. The design results show that the permaculture-based glamping resort approach can be a model of sustainable tourism that encourages economic growth, environmental conservation, and strengthening the role of local communities in developing their regions.

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