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TITIK · PURWODADI

"Tourist Hub as a Catalyst for Local Economic Growth in Kalurahan Purwodadi through Tourism Potential with a Critical Regionalism Approach"

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TITIK · PURWODADI

"Pusat Wisata sebagai Katalisator Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Lokal di Kalurahan Purwodadi melalui Pengembangan Pariwisata dengan Pendekatan Regionalisme Kritis"

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Titik Purwodadi - Toursit Hub:

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Final Architectural Design Studio

international undergraduate program

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Pusat Wisata sebagai Katalisator Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Lokal di Kalurahan Purwodadi melalui Pengembangan Pariwisata dengan Pendekatan Regionalisme Kritis

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DESIGN PREMISE

TITIK PURWODADI Tourist Hub is envisioned as a central gateway that connects visitors to the diverse natural, agricultural, and cultural attractions found throughout the Purwodadi region. The core problem addressed by this project lies on three scales: at the macro level, connecting all tourism destinations within Purwodadi; at the meso level, facilitating and showcasing the unique potentials of each padukuhan; and at the micro level, creating a space where visitors can experience the true sense of place unique to Purwodadi. This design applies the Critical Regionalism approach, which is guided by six key principles—contextual integration, climatic sensitivity, topographical adaptation, local material usage, tectonic honesty, and cultural representation—ensuring that the architectural outcome is both contemporary and rooted in its locality. The spatial composition adopts a layering concept, organizing zones into Public, Economic, and Open Green Space categories that follow and respect the natural topography of the site. With the establishment of the tourist hub, Purwodadi stands to gain increased visitor engagement, stimulation of the local economy, and the strengthening of its regional identity through a thoughtfully designed and place-responsive intervention.

TITIK PURWODADI Tourist Hub dirancang sebagai gerbang utama yang menghubungkan pengunjung dengan berbagai daya tarik alam, pertanian, dan budaya di Purwodadi, dengan menyelesaikan permasalahan pada tiga skala: makro (menghubungkan seluruh destinasi wisata), meso (menampilkan potensi unik setiap padukuhan), dan mikro (menciptakan ruang bagi pengunjung untuk merasakan identitas khas Purwodadi). Desain ini mengadopsi pendekatan Regionalisme Kritis dengan enam prinsip utama—integrasi kontekstual, kepekaan iklim, adaptasi topografi, penggunaan material lokal, kejujuran tektonika, dan representasi budaya—sehingga menghasilkan karya arsitektur kontemporer yang tetap berakar pada lokalitas. Komposisi ruang menggunakan konsep layering, membagi zona menjadi Ruang Publik, Ruang Ekonomi, dan Ruang Terbuka Hijau sesuai dengan topografi alami tapak. Kehadiran Tourist Hub ini diharapkan mampu meningkatkan keterlibatan wisatawan, mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi lokal, serta memperkuat identitas regional Purwodadi melalui intervensi arsitektur yang cermat dan responsif terhadap tempat.

PREFACE

All praise and gratitude are extended to Allah SWT, for His blessings, guidance, and mercy that have enabled the author to complete this final project successfully and on time.

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The author acknowledges that there are still many shortcomings in this final project. Therefore, constructive criticism and suggestions are highly welcomed for future improvements. Hopefully, this work can provide benefits to readers and contribute to the field of knowledge.

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1

INTRODUCTION

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1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 KALURAHAN PURWODADI

Purwodadi Village, located in Tepus District, Gunungkidul Regency, consists of 19 hamlets and is home to over 8,000 residents. The village features more than 10 tourist attractions, including Timang Beach, Siung Beach, Nglambor Beach, Senen Cave, Ndilem Cave, and Banyu Tibo Waterfall. Around 45% of the population works as farmers, making agriculture the main source of income. Based on surveys and observations, most residents rely on their own harvest for daily food needs, selling only surplus crops, which results in minimal earnings. Some have started small businesses (UMKM) by processing their produce into snacks like potato chips, banana chips, cakes, and brownies. However, these products are only sold locally, limiting their market reach.

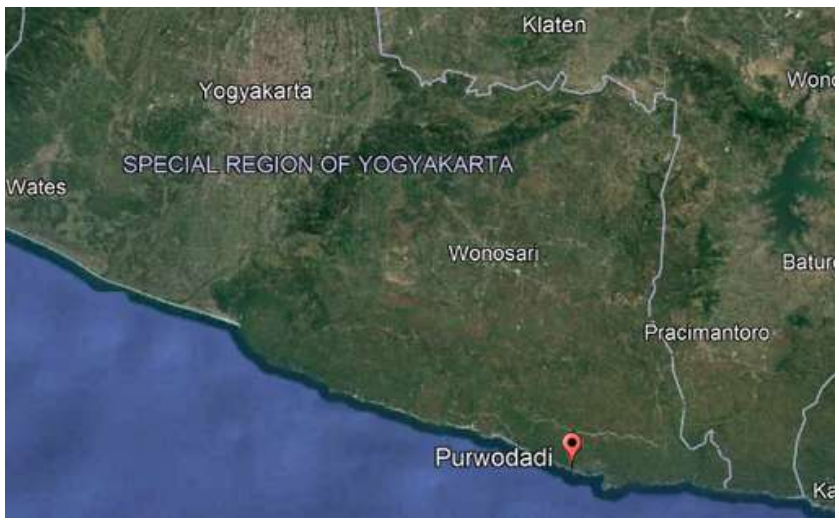


FIGURE 1.1: LOCATION OF PURWODADI
SOURCE: GOOGLE MAPS

The majority of Purwodadi's residents rely on agriculture, animal husbandry, and small-scale trade as their primary sources of income. Farming remains a fundamental occupation, with locals cultivating crops suited to the region's dry climate. Additionally, some households engage in fisheries and food processing, contributing to the local economy. In recent years, tourism has emerged as a supplementary source of income, with residents offering homestays, food stalls, and guided tours. However, despite this economic shift, the community still faces challenges in fully utilizing tourism as a stable and sustainable economic driver.

One of the main reasons tourism in Purwodadi is not yet a stable and sustainable economic driver is its strong dependence on seasonal visitors. Tourist arrivals fluctuate throughout the year, with peak seasons bringing significant income while off-seasons leave many residents with reduced earnings. Additionally, the lack of well-developed tourism infrastructure, such as designated marketplaces and proper signage, limits opportunities for small businesses (UMKM) to consistently benefit from the growing visitor numbers. Without proper facilities and long-term planning, the local economy remains vulnerable to external factors such as economic downturns, changing travel trends, and environmental challenges, making tourism an uncertain source of livelihood for the community.

1.1.2 POTENTIAL OF KALURAHAN PURWODADI

Kalurahan Purwodadi has strong tourism potential due to its diverse natural attractions. It is home to scenic beaches like Timang Beach, known for its iconic gondola ride, Siung Beach, a popular rock climbing spot, and Nglambor Beach, which offers snorkeling with vibrant marine life. In addition to its coastal beauty, Purwodadi features adventure tourism sites such as Senen Cave and Ndilem Cave, as well as the stunning Banyu Tibo Waterfall. The village also attracts visitors through its unique landscape and outdoor experiences. Jeep tours have become a major highlight, allowing tourists to explore multiple destinations conveniently. With its growing reputation as a travel destination, Purwodadi has the potential to further develop its tourism sector. However, improving supporting infrastructure and organizing tourism activities are essential to ensuring sustainable growth.

1.1.2.1 NATURAL BEAUTY TOURISM PLACES

Purwodadi Village in Gunungkidul is blessed with extraordinary natural beauty, offering a variety of tourism destinations that attract visitors seeking adventure and tranquility. Along its coastline, stunning beaches like Timang Beach, famous for its dramatic coral cliffs and traditional gondola rides, and Nglambor Beach, known for its crystal-clear waters and snorkeling activities, create unforgettable seaside experiences. Siung Beach, with its white sands and rock climbing spots, adds to the village's coastal charm.



FIGURE 1.2: JOGAN BEACH
SOURCE: KKN UII 70

In addition to its beaches, Purwodadi is home to enchanting natural caves such as Senen Cave and Ndilem Cave, which feature impressive stalactites and stalagmites and offer mystical underground landscapes. These diverse natural attractions make Purwodadi a perfect destination for nature lovers and adventure tourists alike, with unspoiled beauty that showcases the rich natural heritage of Gunungkidul.

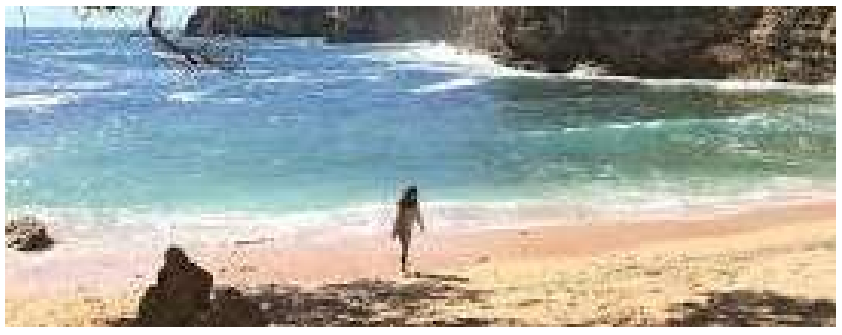




FIGURE 1.3: SIUNG & NGLAMBOR BEACH
SOURCE: KKN UII 70

Surrounded by lush hills and dramatic limestone cliffs, these destinations not only provide breathtaking views but also support various outdoor activities like hiking, caving, and marine adventures. The combination of pristine nature and diverse tourist spots makes Purwodadi a hidden paradise for travelers in Gunungkidul. With its unspoiled scenery and authentic local atmosphere, this area holds great potential to grow as one of the leading nature-based tourism destinations in the region.

TABLE 1.1: NATURAL TOURISM PLACES IN PURWODADI

No	Natural Tourism Spot	Description
1	Timang Beach	A scenic beach famous for its coral cliffs and traditional gondola rides.
2	Siung Beach	A peaceful white-sand beach popular for rock climbing and coastal views.
3	Nglambor Beach	A snorkeling paradise with clear waters and vibrant underwater life.
4	Jogan Beach	A unique beach where a waterfall flows directly into the ocean.
5	Banyu Tibo Beach	A secluded beach featuring a small cliffside waterfall and tranquil vibe.
6	Senen Cave	A natural cave with stalactites, stalagmites, and mystical atmosphere.
7	Ndilem Cave	An adventurous cave offering beautiful rock formations and local legends.

Kecamatan	Wisatawan (Jiwa)					
	Wisatawan Nusantara/Domestik		Wisatawan Mancanegara		Jumlah	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Panggang	692.774	493.257	-	2	692.774	493.259
Purwosari	252.917	600.034	-	-	252.917	600.034
Paliyan	40.700	33.149	-	-	40.700	33.149
Saptosari	102.784	139.989	7	-	102.791	139.989
Tepus	398.275	531.579	104	1.835	398.379	533.414
Tanjungsari	1.167.427	1.380.045	48	895	1.167.475	1.380.940
Rongkop	-	-	-	-	-	-
Girisubo	116.293	163.564	-	42	116.293	163.606
Semanu	128.759	140.716	-	-	128.759	140.716
Ponjong	4.280	1.759	-	-	4.280	1.759
Karangmojo	51.815	67.617	189	1.190	52.004	68.807
Wonosari	7.632	4.096	15	3	7.647	4.101
Playen	22.698	27.483	272	595	22.970	28.078
Patuk	93.354	80.747	15	96	93.369	80.843
Gedangsari	6.106	1.059	19	18	6.125	1.077
Nglipar	3.355	2.061	38	1	3.393	2.062
Ngawen	14.303	43.018	2	3	14.305	43.021
Semin	2.591	2.966	-	-	2.591	2.966
Gunungkidul	3.106.063	3.713.143	709	4.680	3.106.772	3.717.823

DATA OF VISITORS IN 2022-2023
SOURCE: HTTPS://GUNUNGKIDULKAB.BPS.GO.ID

With the improved accessibility brought by the Jalur Lintas Selatan (JLS), coastal tourism has significantly grown. However, the local community has struggled to fully capitalize on this positive impact in both economic and tourism sectors. This is because not all residents of Gunungkidul generate income from coastal tourism. As a result, independent economic initiatives, such as Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and jeep tour services, have become essential sources of income for the community. However, in Purwodadi, it remains challenging for locals to earn a stable income from tourism. Several factors

1.1.2.2 AGRICULTURE POTENTIAL

Purwodadi Village, located in Gunungkidul Regency, is supported by a tropical climate and fertile land conditions that are highly suitable for agricultural activities. The majority of its residents rely on farming as their primary livelihood, cultivating a variety of seasonal crops such as corn, cassava, peanuts, and vegetables. In addition to staple crops, several areas within the village are also used for fruit plantations, including banana and papaya, which thrive in the karst-dominated landscape of the region. The agricultural sector in Purwodadi plays an important role in supporting the local economy, both for household consumption and market sale. This potential opens opportunities for further development in agrotourism, allowing tourists to experience local farming activities, interact with farmers, and learn about traditional farming systems that have been preserved through generations. With proper management and infrastructure, agricultural tourism could become an alternative attraction that strengthens the identity and economic resilience of Purwodadi Village.



FIGURE 1.4: SURVEY AND OBSERVATION
SOURCE: AUTHOR (KKN UII 70 UNIT 106)

TABLE 1.3: NATURAL TOURISM PLACES IN PURWODADI

Sector	Description
Agriculture	Main livelihood with commodities such as rice, corn, peanuts, cassava, chili, eggplant, and tomatoes.
Plantation	Produces bananas, papayas, coconuts, and teak wood for local use and market sales.
Animal Husbandry	Raising goats, cows, and native chickens using traditional, household-based methods.
Tourism Services	Jeep tours and local guide services supporting the natural tourism sector around beaches and caves.
Home Industries & MSMEs	Producing traditional snacks (getuk, rengginang, chips) and handicrafts; operating stalls and shops.
Trade	Selling agricultural and livestock products, food items, and souvenirs in local markets.
Informal Labor Sector	Working as construction workers, drivers, and daily laborers, often as secondary income sources.

BUKU PROFIL KALURAHAN PURWODADI
SOURCE: KKN UII 70

With farming as the main livelihood, the people of Purwodadi often face challenges, especially during harvest seasons. The selling price of agricultural products frequently does not match the efforts and costs spent on farming activities. As a result, it is not uncommon for farmers to experience financial losses after the harvest period.

With farming as the main livelihood, the people of Purwodadi often face challenges, especially during harvest seasons. The selling price of agricultural products frequently does not match the efforts and costs spent on farming activities. As a result, it is not uncommon for farmers to experience financial losses after the harvest period.

TABLE 1.4: LIST OF OCCUPATIONS OF RESIDENTS IN KALURAHAN PURWODADI, GUNUNGKIDUL

Petani		3519	orang
Buruh tani		120	orang
Buruh/swasta		136	orang
Pegawai Negeri		37	orang
Pengrajin		-	orang
Pedagang		18	orang
Peternak		3	orang
Nelayan		32	orang
Montir		8	orang
Dokter		-	orang
POLRI/ABRI		0	orang
Pensiunan (TNI/POLRI)		27	orang
Perangkat Desa		15	orang
Buruh Bangunan		7	orang

POPULATION DATA OF PURWODADI
SOURCE: HTTPS://DESAPURWODADI.GUNUNGKIDULKAB.GO.ID/

According to the official data from the Purwodadi Village Government, the majority of the population in Purwodadi works in the agricultural sector. There are 3519 people working as farmers and 120 as farm laborers. This number is significantly higher compared to those working in other sectors such as civil servants, private employees, entrepreneurs, traders, and others. This indicates that agriculture remains the primary livelihood and economic backbone of the community in Purwodadi Village.

1.1.2.3 CULTURAL AND TRADITIONAL POTENTIAL OF PURWODADI

Purwodadi Village is a rural community in Gunungkidul known for its strong cultural identity and rich traditional heritage. The people of Purwodadi still maintain a way of life that is closely tied to their ancestral customs and local wisdom. Traditional values remain deeply rooted in daily social interactions and communal activities, fostering a strong sense of togetherness and harmony among residents. One of the most important cultural traditions in Purwodadi is Rasulan, an annual village cleansing and thanksgiving ritual held to express gratitude for blessings such as good harvests, safety, and prosperity. This event serves not only as a religious and cultural celebration but also as a unifying occasion for the entire community.

TABLE 1.5: LIVELIHOOD POTENTIALS IN PURWODADI

Name	Description
Rasulan	An annual village ritual of gratitude and thanksgiving, held to pray for safety, prosperity, and abundant harvests.
Wayang Kulit	A traditional Javanese shadow puppet performance that conveys moral, historical, and epic stories through puppetry and gamelan music.
Ketoprak	A folk drama combining theatrical storytelling, dance, and gamelan music, typically performed during cultural festivals and special community events.
Jathilan (Kuda Lumping)	A traditional dance featuring performers riding woven bamboo horses, symbolizing warrior spirits, often accompanied by rhythmic gamelan and mystical elements.

SURVEY AND OBSERVATION
SOURCE: AUTHOR (KKN UII 70 UNIT 106)





FIGURE 1.5: CULTURAL AND TRADITIONAL ACTIVITY
SOURCE: AUTHOR (KKN UII 70 UNIT 106)

1.1.2.4 ACCESSIBILITY

Purwodadi is strategically located along the Jalur Jalan Lintas Selatan (JJLS), a major road network that connects several coastal areas in Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta. The accessibility of tourist destinations in Purwodadi is relatively easy, as most routes are already paved and well-maintained, allowing visitors to comfortably reach beaches, caves, and natural attractions by motorized vehicles. The JJLS also improves connectivity between Purwodadi and other tourism hubs, making it an ideal stopover point for tourists exploring the southern coastal region.

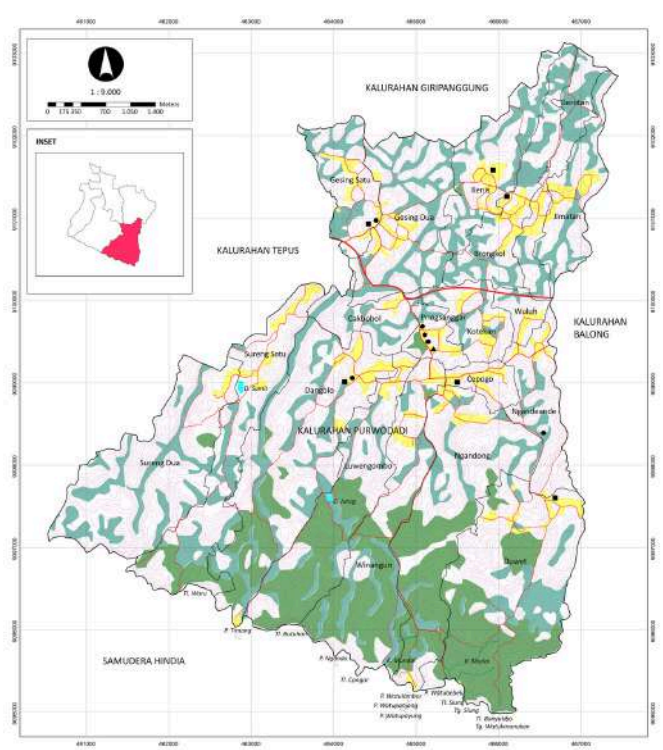


FIGURE 1. 6: MAP OF KALURAHAN PURWODADI
SOURCE: KKN UII 70 UNIT 106

In Figure 1.6 above, the locations of several hamlets in Purwodadi, Tepus District, Gunungkidul Regency, can be seen, connected by the main route of the Southern Cross Road (Jalur Jalan Lintas Selatan or JJLS) and local village roads. The accessibility in Purwodadi is quite good as most roads can be easily passed by four-wheeled vehicles. These routes serve as the primary connections to various nearby natural tourist destinations such as Nglolang Beach, Seruni Beach, Gua Senen, and Gua Dilem. This ease of access presents a significant opportunity for the development of the tourism sector in Purwodadi. The central area of Purwodadi, known as Rest Area Cak Bohol, holds significant potential as a strategic location for developing a tourist hub. Positioned at the midpoint of Purwodadi, this site is estimated to be only 20 minutes away from key tourism destinations, including stunning beaches such as Pantai Timang, Pantai Siung, and Pantai Nglambor, as well as natural attractions like Gua Senen and Gua Dilem. Its location offers convenient access to both coastal and inland tourism spots, making it an ideal candidate for future tourism development.

The accessibility of this site enhances its potential to increase tourist engagement and circulation within Purwodadi, while offering opportunities to introduce local food, crafts, and cultural workshops. It would also serve as a platform to support local businesses and promote eco-friendly, culturally-sensitive tourism.

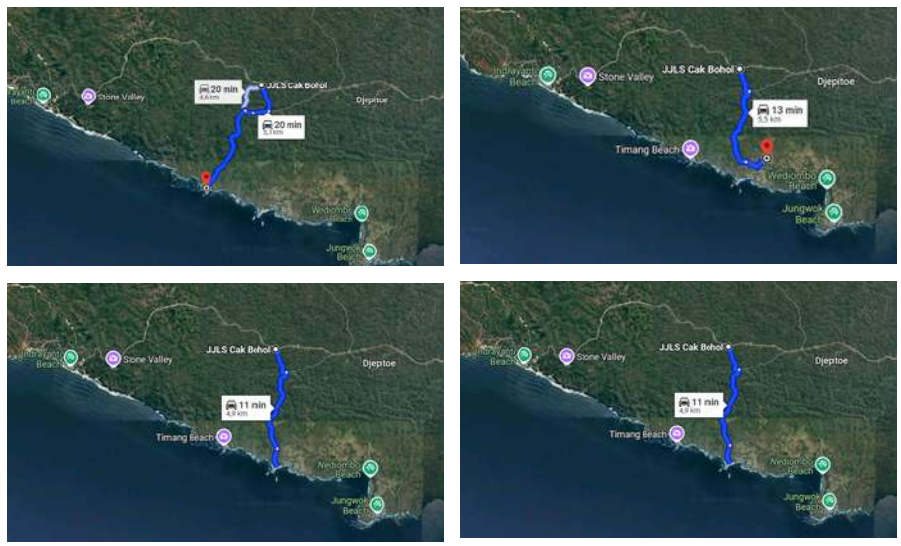


FIGURE 1.7 : ROUTE TO THE TOURISM PLACE FROM THE SITE LOCATIONI
SOURCE: GOOGLE MAPS

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT & FORMULATION

1.2.1 GENERAL PROBLEM

Purwodadi has experienced an increase in tourism due to the completion of the Jalur Lintas Selatan (JLS), yet the lack of supporting infrastructure limits the economic benefits for local communities. The absence of organized facilities results in unstructured tourism services and limited market access for local businesses, preventing them from fully benefiting from the growing visitor numbers.

1.2.2 SPESIFIC PROBLEMS

- Lack of Supporting Infrastructure – The absence of essential facilities prevents the optimization of tourism potential, limiting accessibility, visitor engagement, and economic opportunities for the local community.
- Unorganized Tourism Services – The absence of a centralized system leads to intense competition among independent operators, causing inefficiencies in customer acquisition and service management.
- Limited Market for Local MSMEs – Local entrepreneurs lack a strategic location to showcase and sell their products, making it difficult for them to reach tourists and increase their revenue.

1.2.3 OBJECTIVE

- To design a tourist hub that serves as a centralized point for organizing jeep tour services, ensuring better coordination and accessibility for visitors.
- To create a dedicated space for local MSMEs, allowing them to showcase and sell their products directly to tourists, boosting the local economy.
- To develop essential infrastructure that enhances tourism potential while integrating Critical Regionalism in architectural design, preserving local identity and cultural heritage.

1.2.4 GOALS

- Enhance Tourism Experience – Offer tourists a well-managed and culturally immersive stopover point along JLS.
- Boost Economic Growth – Strengthen the local economy by providing better sales opportunities for MSMEs and organized tourism services.
- Preserve Local Identity – Ensure that the design and development reflect and promote Purwodadi's cultural heritage while integrating modern functionality.

1.3 PROBLEM MAPPING

The construction of Jalur Lintas Selatan (JLS) has significantly increased tourist arrivals in Purwodadi.

Despite tourism growth, local communities have not fully benefited due to a lack of supporting facilities.

Tourism remains unstructured, leading to economic leakage and cultural displacement.

Background

Unorganized Tourism Services
Jeep tour operators work individually, leading to competition and confusion for tourists. Lack of a centralized booking system makes it difficult to manage tourist demand effectively.

Limited Economic Impact on Local Businesses
MSMEs have no dedicated space to sell products, limiting their visibility to tourists.
Tourism revenue mostly benefits external investors, while locals struggle to compete.

Cultural and Economic Displacement
External investors dominate tourism-related businesses, threatening local entrepreneurs. New developments ignore local architectural identity, causing a shift toward generic tourism infrastructure.

Non-Architectural Issues

Lack of Integrated Facilities
No centralized jeep tour hub, causing unstructured tourism flow. No resting points for travelers along JLS, reducing tourist engagement with local businesses

Absence of Market Space for MSMEs
Without a proper marketplace, MSME products remain hidden from tourists. Lack of a strategic selling location leads to economic inefficiencies.

Loss of Local Identity in the Built Environment
Tourism-related infrastructure does not reflect Purwodadi's cultural character.

Architectural Issues

Purwodadi's increasing tourism growth, driven by the completion of Jalur Lintas Selatan (JLS), has not been fully optimized due to a lack of supporting facilities. This results in local communities not benefiting from the increasing number of tourists, unstructured tourism services, and cultural displacement, preventing them from fully capitalizing on tourism opportunities.

General Problem

MACRO
How can the diverse tourism potential in Purwodadi be connected into a structured and integrated system, where a central tourist hub serves as a unified platform for information, services, and experiences, enhancing accessibility, local engagement, and economic growth?

MESO
How can a tourism system be designed to connect each padukuhan in Purwodadi by showcasing local products, culture, and activities, creating a structured, interactive, and sustainable visitor experience?

MICRO
How can the Purwodadi tourism experience be delivered to visitors through facilities, programs, and services provided within the tourist hub, ensuring engagement, accessibility, and cultural immersion?

Design Problems

To develop a culturally responsive tourist hub that centralizes jeep tour services, provides dedicated spaces for local MSMEs, enhances visitor accessibility, and attracts tourists while preserving Purwodadi's local identity through Critical Regionalism.

Design Objective

1.4 DESIGN PROBLEM THINKING MATRIX

	RADICAL	PRACTICAL	FORMAL	SYMBOLIC
LEGISLATOR GOVERMENT OF TEPUS	Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Gunungkidul Nomor 6 Tahun 2011 tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kabupaten Gunungkidul Tahun 2010-2030.	Reviewing the feasibility of building designs based on Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Gunungkidul Nomor 9 Tahun 2021 on Building Management	Reviewing the feasibility of building designs based on Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat Nomor 10/PRT/M/2018	Having zoning that complies with development regulations can enhance the regional economy and serve as an attractive tourist hub.
CLIENT GOVERMENT OF KALURAHAN PURWODADI	Harmonizing service providers and vendors in Purwodadi.	Making sure that the facility of the TOURIST-HUB are used properly and continously by the user	Maintaining the javanese culture since the funding are from the Special Funding from the Sultan HB X	Presenting the Beauty and Tourism Village of Purwodadi
USER UMKM VENDORS, GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL VISITORS, JEEP TOUR PROVIDERS, SPORTS ENTHUSIASTS, LOCAL RESIDENTS.	Adequate facilities for jeep service providers and passengers, UMKM sellers, and, of course, tourists.	Clearance of the access and circulation of the parking, easiness for SME sellers and comfortable.	Enhancing the comfortability and and having good shape for aesthetic to attract toursit and visitors	Highlighting the uniqueness of culturally rich Javanese architecture combined with modern elements to attract tourists.
DESIGNER ARCHITECT	Maintaining the site identity as tourist-hub and commercial area as enhancing the tourism and economics of the locals.	Desining based on the traditional structure of Javanese Architecture or the passive design system of Javanese houses	Following the existing of site-pattern as and also enhancing the access and circulation of the vehicle	Using Joglo House typology and designing based on modernization needs.

LAWSON MODEL OF DESIGN PROBLEMS.
source: Illustrated by Author (2025)

1.5 PREMILINARY DESIGN HYPOTHESIS

The design hypothesis emerges from the urgent need to bridge the gap between Purwodadi's tourism potential and its current underutilization. With the increasing flow of tourists due to the Southern Coastal Route (JJLS), Purwodadi remains only a transit zone rather than a destination. This leads to missed opportunities for both the community and local businesses. The hypothesis suggests that introducing a well-designed tourist hub in a strategic location can attract visitors to stop, explore, and engage, ultimately enhancing both tourism and the local economy. The early design formulation envisions a central facility that organizes scattered tourism services—particularly jeep tours—while also creating a space where tourists can interact with local MSMEs. It assumes that a more coordinated, accessible, and informative stopover point will encourage longer stays, improved visitor experiences, and better income distribution among community members. The design must cater to functional needs while celebrating the uniqueness of Purwodadi's culture and landscape.

Rooted in the natural richness and agricultural livelihood of the community, the design hypothesis incorporates contextual and sustainable values through architecture. It posits that blending tourism infrastructure with local identity—through materiality, layout, and spatial experience—will ensure the longevity and acceptance of the hub. Instead of imposing a modern intervention, the design should emerge from what already exists: the land, the people, and the tradition. The formulation of this tourist hub rests on the hypothesis that tourism can be a vehicle for community development if spatially and socially integrated. Cak Bohol, currently an underused rest area, is hypothesized as an ideal site due to its central location and proximity to natural destinations like beaches and caves. By transforming it into a vibrant hub that informs, welcomes, and connects, it can shift tourist behavior from passing through to staying, discovering, and contributing. The design process hypothesizes that solving infrastructural fragmentation can lead to economic cohesion. As seen in the scattered and competitive nature of jeep tour services in Purwodadi, the lack of centralized coordination reduces their visibility and effectiveness. The hypothesis aims to create architectural solutions that gather these services in one accessible point—fostering fairness, ease of management, and a better experience for tourists.

Lastly, the hypothesis embraces Critical Regionalism as a guiding theory, suggesting that architecture should respond to its environment and culture while addressing contemporary needs. By grounding the design in local traditions, materials, and construction methods, the tourist hub is expected to feel authentic and meaningful. It is not merely a space, but a response—a living interface between tourists and the people of Purwodadi.



FIGURE 1.8: INTERVIEW WITH THE JEEP DRIVER
SOURCE: AUTHOR (KKN UII 70)

1.6 ORIGINALITY

From my search on DSpace UII, I found only two studies that position a tourist hub as a connector between tourist destinations and local communities. However, neither of these studies focus on Gunung Kidul, specifically Purwodadi. This makes my research a novel study that I have designed.

AUTHOR	TITLE	LEASSON LEARNED
Nurhaliza, Meinora Dewi (2024)	**Designing The Floating Market Center as a Tourist Attraction Located in Lok Baintan, South Kalimantan**	The Floating Market Center emphasizes a unique visitor experience while preserving its authentic atmosphere. Sustainability is a priority, integrating green technology and eco-friendly materials to protect the river environment and local traditions. Strategically positioned and culturally rooted, it serves as both an economic hub and a tourist attraction, highlighting Banjarmasin as a distinctive cultural destination.
Mutia Muyasarah (2019)	**REDESIGN KAPUAS INDAH MARKET IN PONTIANAK WITH FOODCOURT AS TOURISM SPOT HUB**	A redesign aimed at increasing commodity capacity and introducing new facilities that connect to nearby tourist attractions. The main focus is optimizing spatial layout to accommodate more vendors and enhance accessibility. Additional commodities include Pontianak-themed souvenirs and local culinary products, integrated within a food court and a park that links the market to surrounding attractions.

2

PROBLEM AND STUDIES

2.1 SITE AND DESIGN PROBLEM ANALYSIS

2.1.1 SITE NARRATIVE AND STUDY

Purwodadi Village is one of the administrative areas located in Tepus District, Gunungkidul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. This region lies within a karst highland area, characterized by limestone hills and natural vegetation that supports the biodiversity of a tropical landscape. Purwodadi is endowed with outstanding natural tourism potential, including a series of southern beaches such as Pantai Timang, Pantai Siung, and Pantai Nglambor, as well as natural caves like Gua Senen and Gua Dilem, scattered throughout the village. This area is also located along the strategic Southern Coastal Route (Jalur Jalan Lintas Selatan / JJLS), which serves as the main access road for tourists heading to the southern coastal destinations of Gunungkidul. One particularly important point located in the heart of Purwodadi is a site locally known as “Cak Bohol.” This area is currently an underutilized rest area, yet holds great potential due to its strategic position along the tourist route. With an estimated 15–20-minute proximity to several major attractions, the site offers a promising opportunity for future development.

Most of the residents in Purwodadi earn their livelihood as farmers and tourism service providers, such as jeep tour operators. In recent years, the village has started to experience growth in its tourism-based economy. Community involvement in managing tourism activities reflects a strong local initiative to support economic independence. With its rich potential, Purwodadi has the opportunity to develop supporting facilities—such as a Tourist Hub—that can connect tourist needs with local community offerings, providing not only information and services but also a platform to promote local MSMEs and cultural identity.

2.1.2 SITE LOCATION

After conducting observation and analysis in the Purwodadi area, the chosen site for the design is located in the center of Kalurahan Purwodadi, precisely in Padukuhan Cak Bohol, Purwodadi, Tepus. Based on its coordinates, the site is located at 8°08'43.4"S 110°40'45.5"E. It is currently an empty land used as a resting area for tourists. The land is owned and managed by the Purwodadi village government and is intended for tourism development in the area.

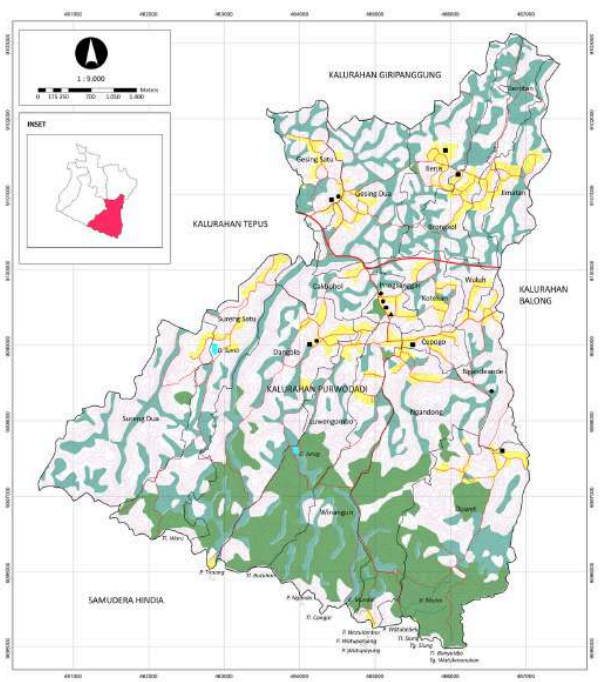


FIGURE 2.1: MAP OF KALURAHAN PURWODADI
SOURCE: KKN UII 70 UNIT 106



FIGURE 2.2: CHOOSEN SITE LOCATION
SOURCE: GOOGLE MAPS

Some key potentials of this site include:

- It serves as the main entry point to tourist destinations in Purwodadi.
- Located next to the Southern Coastal Route (Jalur Lintas Selatan), which is the main road used by visitors heading to the beaches in the Tepus–Djepitoe area.
- Easy and flexible access and circulation.
- Surrounded by scenic views typical of the Gunungkidul region.
- Positioned at the center point of Purwodadi.
- Estimated travel time from the site to the nearest tourist spots is only around 15 minutes.

2.1.2 SITE VIEW

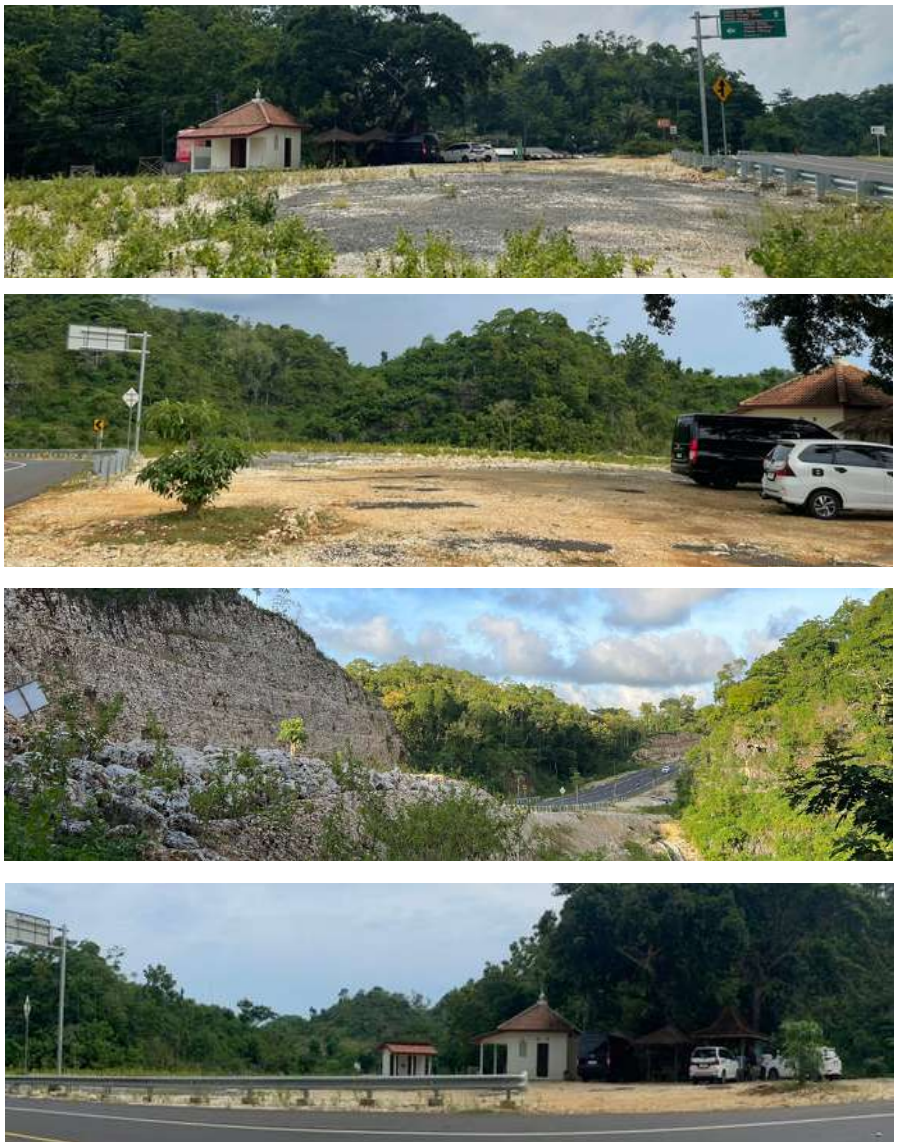


FIGURE 2.3: SITE SURROUNDING
SOURCE: AUTHOR SITE SURVEY DATA

2.1.3 ACCESSIBILITY

The selected site is located in Padukuhan Cak Bohol, within the administrative area of Purwodadi, Tepus District, Gunungkidul Regency. Strategically situated at the heart of Purwodadi, the site is positioned along the Jalur Jalan Lintas Selatan (JJLS), a major route that connects visitors to several coastal tourist destinations in the Tepus and Djepitoe areas. With its direct frontage to the JJLS, the site enjoys smooth vehicular access, making it easily reachable by both private and public transportation. Its central location and proximity to surrounding villages also support strong circulation, making the site an ideal and highly accessible location for future tourism development.



FIGURE 2.4: SITE ACCSESS
SOURCE: GOOGLE MAPS & AUTHOR SITE SURVEY DATA

2.1.4 SITE REGULATION

The development of the tourist hub in Purwodadi must comply with the spatial planning regulations established by the local government. According to the **Regional Regulation of Gunungkidul Regency No. 6 of 2011 on the Spatial Plan (RTRW) for 2010–2030,** Purwodadi is designated as part of the southern coastal tourism development zone, which emphasizes sustainable tourism and local economic empowerment. Additionally, the site is influenced by national infrastructure projects such as the South Coast Route (Jalur Jalan Lintas Selatan), which aligns with regional efforts to improve tourism accessibility and connectivity. Any design proposal for the site must consider zoning rules, land-use permissions, environmental protection measures, and the preservation of local cultural values. Compliance with these spatial planning regulations is essential to ensure the project's legal validity, environmental responsibility, and long-term contribution to the region's tourism and community development goals.

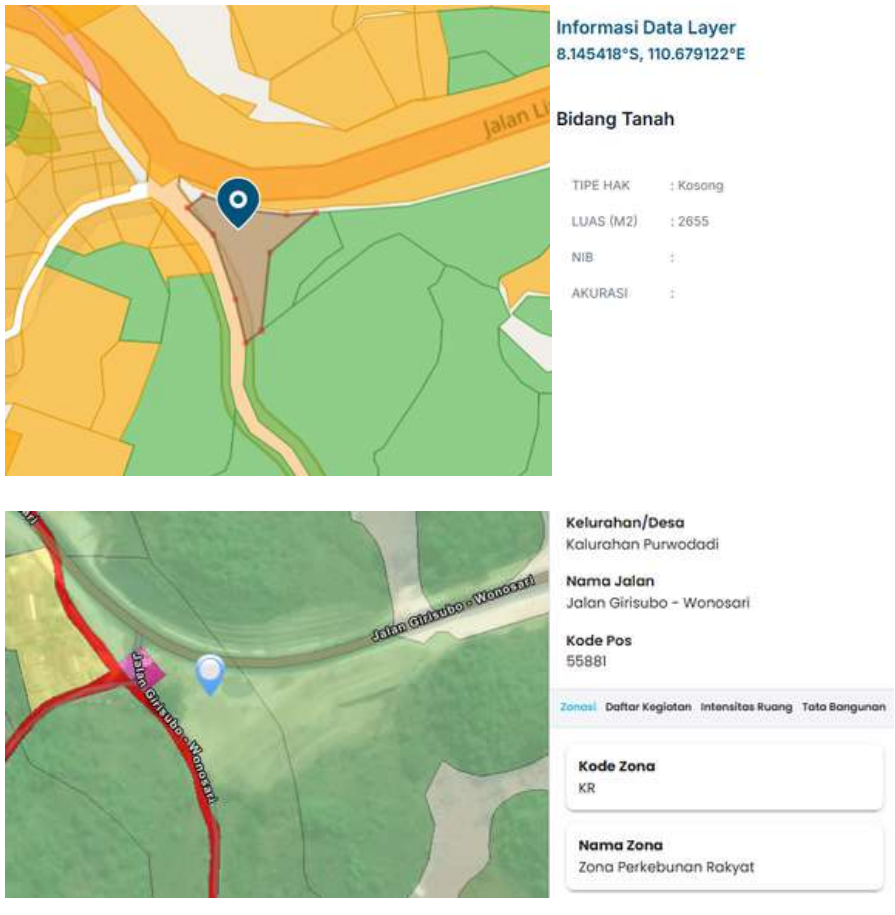


FIGURE 2.5: SITE REGULATION
SOURCE: HTTPS://BHUMI.ATRBPN.GO.ID/ & HTTPS://OSS.GO.ID/RDTR-INTERAKTIF

2.1.5 SITE CLIMATE ANALYSIS

2.1.5.1 SUN ANALYSIS

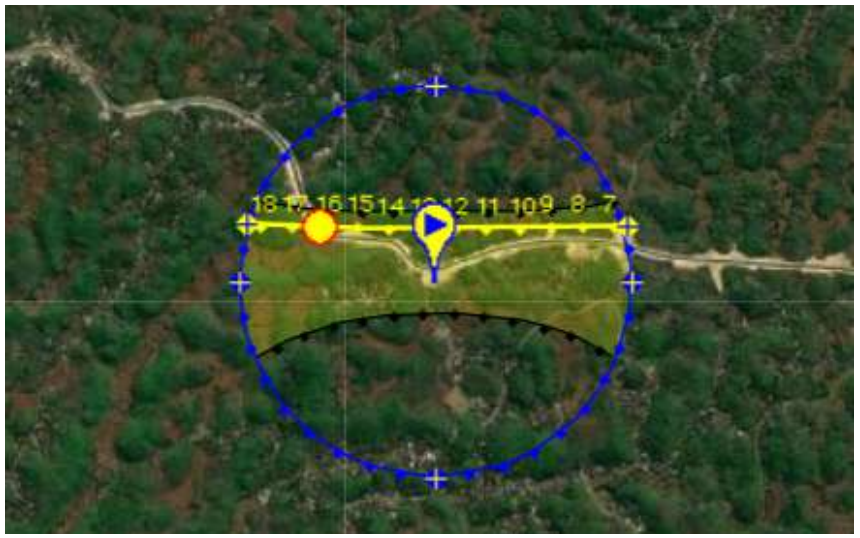


FIGURE 2.6: SITE SUN ANALYSIS
SOURCE: METEOBLUE.COM

Based on Figure above, it can be observed that the average sun position is overhead. From the data, the sun rises at 06:40 at 72.02° and sets at 18:28 at 288.11°.

2.1.5.2 WIND ANALYSIS

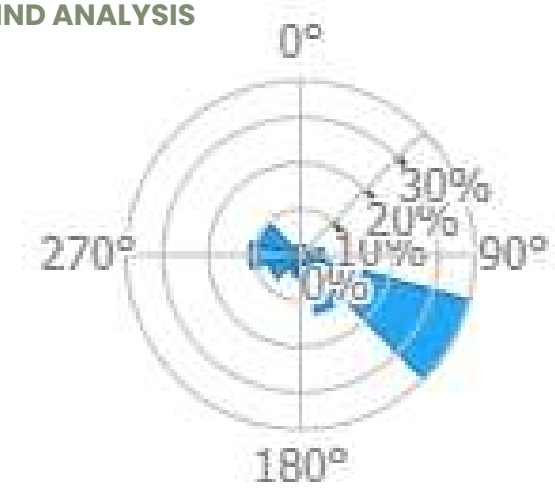


FIGURE 2.7: SITE WIND ANALYSIS
SOURCE: METEOBLUE.COM

Based on Figure above, regarding wind speed, it is found that the strongest winds come from the southeast direction which its also the direction from the beachs.

2.1.5.3 TEMPERATURE ANALYSIS

Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
High	30°C	30°C	30°C	31°C	31°C	30°C	30°C	30°C	30°C	31°C	31°C	30°C
Temp.	26°C	26°C	27°C	27°C	27°C	27°C	26°C	26°C	26°C	27°C	27°C	26°C
Low	24°C	24°C	24°C	24°C	24°C	23°C	23°C	23°C	23°C	24°C	24°C	24°C

FIGURE 2.8: SITE TEMPERATURE ANALYSIS
SOURCE: METEOBLUE.COM

Based on Table above, it can be seen that the average highest temperature in Tepus reaches 31°C, while the lowest averages around 24°C.

2.1.5.4 RAINFALL ANALYSIS

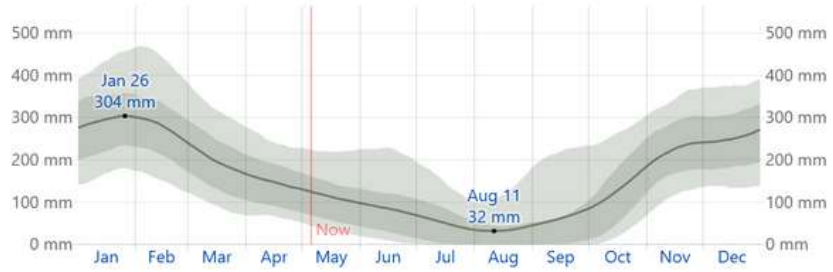


FIGURE 2.9: SITE RAINFALL ANALYSIS
SOURCE: METEOBLUE.COM

Based on Figure above, January is the month with the highest rainfall in Tepus, averaging 304 mm, while August is the driest month in Yogyakarta, with an average rainfall of only 32 mm.

2.2 STUDY ON ARCHITECTURAL APPROACH

2.2.1 CRITICAL REGIONALISM

2.2.1.1 DEFINITION

Critical Regionalism is an architectural approach that balances the universality of modern architecture with the particularities of local context. According to **Kenneth Frampton in Towards a Critical Regionalism: Six Points for an Architecture of Resistance (1983)**, it resists the placelessness of global styles by grounding architecture in the specific cultural, geographic, and climatic characteristics of a region. Alexander Tzonis and Liane Lefaivre, who first coined the term in the early 1980s, emphasize that critical regionalism is not about mimicking vernacular forms but about adapting modern techniques to respect local identity (The Grid and the Pathway, 1981).

2.2.1.2 PRINCIPLES

The principles of critical regionalism focus on sensitivity to site, climate, topography, and cultural context. It avoids superficial historicism or mere replication of past forms, instead focusing on how architecture can authentically engage with its surroundings. This includes careful attention to light, shadow, tactile materials, and spatial sequences that heighten the sensory experience of place. Importantly, it promotes human scale, contextual harmony, and respect for local identity, while also addressing the social and cultural needs of the community. **Kenneth Frampton in Modern Architecture: A Critical History (1980) and Towards a Critical Regionalism (1983)** outlines six principles that define critical regionalism:

1. **Resistance to placelessness** – Designs should be rooted in context, not generic international styles.
2. **Focus on topography** – Buildings should respond to the land, not dominate it.
3. **Climate adaptation** – Architectural forms must consider sun, wind, and local weather conditions.
4. **Tactile engagement** – Emphasize texture, materials, and sensory experience.
5. **Visual vs. tactile experience** – Prioritize physical, bodily engagement over purely visual aesthetics.
6. **Respect for local culture** – Incorporate cultural meaning and significance, beyond decorative symbolism.

2.2.1.3 APPLICATION IN DESIGN

Based on Tzonis, Alexander, and Lefaivre, Liane. Critical Regionalism: Architecture and Identity in a Globalized World, 2003 to Applying critical regionalism means:

- Materiality: Use local materials that express the region's natural and cultural essence.
- Orientation: Align the design with climate factors such as sun paths, prevailing winds, and rainfall patterns.
- Form and scale: Respect human scale and local settlement patterns, integrating the building sensitively into its surroundings.
- Cultural integration: Reflect local traditions, crafts, and community practices as part of the design, not as surface ornament.
- Environmental response: Employ passive design strategies suited to the local environment, reducing dependence on artificial systems.

2.2.2 AGROTURSIM

2.2.2.1 DEFINITION

Agrotourism, or Agrowisata in the Indonesian context, refers to the integration of agricultural activities with tourism, offering visitors experiences that combine leisure, education, and participation in farming practices. According to Philip et al. (2010) in Agri-tourism: A Strategy for Sustainable Development, agrotourism supports rural development by creating additional income streams for farmers, preserving agricultural landscapes, and strengthening the local economy. It emphasizes the connection between visitors and local agricultural heritage, promoting awareness of food production, traditional farming techniques, and the cultural value of rural life. In design, applying agrotourism principles means creating spaces that not only accommodate tourists but also provide interactive, educational, and recreational opportunities tied to local agriculture — such as demonstration farms, local produce markets, workshops, or farm-to-table dining experiences. By integrating agrotourism into the tourist hub design, the project can enhance community participation, support local livelihoods, and offer visitors authentic, hands-on interactions with the agricultural character of Purwodadi.

2.2.2.2 AGROTURISM CLASIFICATION

- Plantation Agrotourism (Agrowisata Perkebunan)

Focuses on large-scale plantation crops such as coffee, tea, rubber, or cacao, where visitors can learn about plantation management, harvesting, and processing.

- Horticultural Agrotourism (Agrowisata Holtikultura)

Offers experiences related to the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and ornamental plants, often including pick-your-own activities or gardening workshops.

- Food Crop Agrotourism (Agrowisata Tanaman Pangan)

Centers on staple crops such as rice, corn, and soybeans, providing visitors with insights into local food production systems and traditional farming methods.

- Livestock Agrotourism (Agrowisata Peternakan)

Involves visits to animal farms, such as cattle, goats, sheep, or poultry, where tourists can observe or participate in feeding, milking, or other animal care activities.

- Forestry Agrotourism (Agrowisata Perhutanan)

Combines forest-related activities like tree planting, forest tours, or educational programs on biodiversity and conservation.

2.2.2.3 AGROTURISM FACILITIES

The diverse classifications of agrotourism offer valuable opportunities to enhance Purwodadi's tourism potential by integrating local agricultural activities into the visitor experience. Plantation agrotourism can highlight local crops such as coconut or cassava, while horticultural agrotourism can showcase fruit orchards and vegetable gardens, offering visitors hands-on picking or farming experiences. Food crop agrotourism can introduce tourists to traditional rice field cultivation, giving them insights into local food heritage. Livestock agrotourism could allow visitors to interact with local goat or poultry farms, while forestry agrotourism can leverage the unique karst landscapes and native forest areas of Gunung Kidul, promoting conservation awareness. By incorporating these classifications, the tourist hub design can not only attract visitors but also empower the local community through educational and interactive agricultural tourism.

Tourism Area:

- Tree Area: A space showcasing various types of fruit trees cultivated by local farmers (green open space).
- Plaza Area: An open area for gathering, relaxing, or enjoying the surrounding scenery (green open space).
- Horticultural Garden: A place where visitors can observe and learn about various horticultural plants (green open space).

Educational Area:

- Gallery: A space to exhibit information about local agriculture and the environment.
- Workshop Room: Used for learning activities and training sessions.

Supporting Facilities:

- Management Office: A space for the staff managing and supervising the facilities.
- Accommodation: Lodging for visitors from outside the area to stay temporarily.
- Restaurant and Souvenir Shop: A place where visitors can buy food and products from the agrotourism activities.
- Bus, Car, and Motorcycle Parking Areas
- Prayer Room (Mushola)
- Public Toilets

2.3 PRECEDENT STUDY

TREEHUGGER – TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE

OFFICE BUILDINGS · BRIXEN, ITALY

Architects: MoDusArchitects

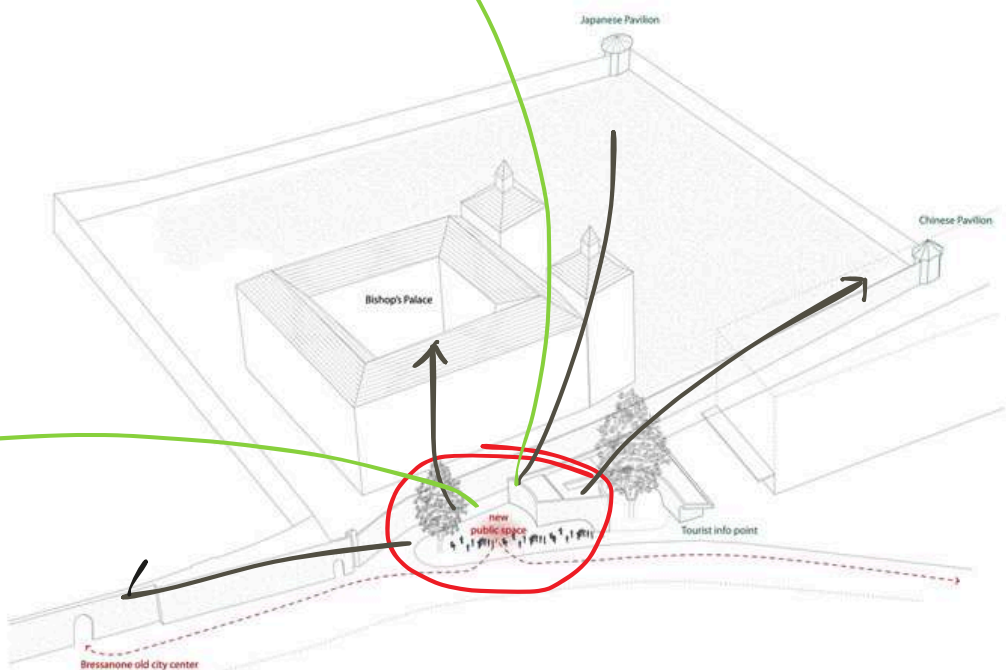
Area: 430 m²

Year: 2019

The project raises its body on tiptoe and frees up the ground level to give it over to the city as a public space. New visual connections are made, not only to the main building of the Bishop's Palace but also to the ancillary Chinese and Japanese pavilions that mark the corners of the Palace gardens. The exotic, sinuous curves of the corner pavilions are re-interpreted in the building designed by MoDusArchitects which transforms into a new gateway for the city of Bressanone.

The site is characterized by an existing monumental tree that governs the design. TreeHugger twists and turns around the central platanus to form an inseparable connection between nature and edifice. The visual and tactile qualities of the roughhewn walls of the bush-hammered concrete and the scaly bark of the plane-tree mimic one another in their juxtaposition.





ALTO TÂMEGA, TOURIST INFORMATION POINT

TOURISM · CHAVES, PORTUGAL

Architects: AND-RÉ

Area: 100 m²

Year: 2020

In the Alto Tâmega Tourist Information Point, the design concept seamlessly integrates building materials with the surrounding environment. The use of wood as the primary material reflects the natural landscape, creating a harmonious connection between architecture and nature. This approach not only enhances the aesthetic and contextual relevance of the structure but also reinforces sustainability by utilizing locally sourced, eco-friendly materials. Inspired by this, I aim to adopt a similar strategy by selecting materials that resonate with the local character of Purwodadi, ensuring that the tourist hub blends naturally with its surroundings while maintaining cultural and environmental sensitivity.

2.4 DESIGN PROBLEM SUMMARY

The village of Purwodadi in Gunungkidul holds rich potential for tourism development, with natural attractions such as beaches, caves, and agricultural landscapes. However, the lack of a central facility to organize and connect these attractions has limited the tourism experience for visitors. The existing rest area at Padukuhan Cak Bohol, although strategically located along the Jalur Jalan Lintas Selatan (JJLS), remains underutilized due to its current condition, which lacks visual appeal, comfort, and adequate facilities. Visitors often bypass the area, and it is primarily used only as a parking space for jeep tour operators, missing the opportunity to serve as a welcoming gateway to Purwodadi.

A key design issue is the absence of hospitality and information infrastructure that could improve tourists' engagement and orientation. Without a designated place for local micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to showcase their products or a system to coordinate tourism services such as guided jeep tours, visitors do not receive a comprehensive experience. This gap also limits the economic benefit for the local community, as there is no integrated platform to connect tourism with local livelihoods, including agriculture and traditional crafts.

The design challenge, therefore, lies in transforming the underdeveloped rest area into a well-planned tourist hub that responds to both spatial and cultural contexts. The design must apply Critical Regionalism to preserve local identity while offering a modern, functional space that enhances accessibility, facilitates organized tourism services, and promotes community-based economic growth. Integrating agrotourism elements, educational zones, and interactive visitor experiences will be essential to ensure that the new facility becomes both a cultural anchor and a driver of sustainable tourism in Purwodadi.

3

DESIGN PROBLEM-SOLVING

ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INDONESIA

KAAB
한국건축학교육인증원
Korea Architectural Accrediting Board

BOARD OF ARCHITECTS MALAYSIA
LEMBAGA ARKITEK MALAYSIA

UNGGUL

Laboratorium
Pemodelan
Arsitektur &
Perkotaan

3.1 DESIGN NARRATIVE

Title:

Tourist Hub as a Catalyst for Local Economic Growth in Kalurahan Purwodadi through Tourism Potential with a Critical Regionalism Approach

Main Idea:

Integrate tourism places in Purwodadi with a system that empowers the local community to enhance the local economy, using a Critical Regionalism approach to preserve local identity amidst the rapid growth of modern development.

Design Objective:

- To integrate tourism destinations in Purwodadi through a central hub that connects natural, cultural, and agricultural attractions, making them more accessible to visitors.
- To enhance the local economy by empowering the community through MSMEs, workshops, and active participation in managing tourism facilities.
- To apply the Critical Regionalism approach in design, preserving local identity, cultural wisdom, and environmental sustainability amid modern development.
- To provide inclusive public spaces that respond to the site's context by considering topography, climate, and local materials, thus creating a distinctive sense of place for Purwodadi.

Income Management:

- The building is managed by Kalurahan Purwodadi.
- Monthly booth rental paid by local residents.
- Booth rental by external parties (such as Indomaret, Alfamart, etc.).
- Tourism packages and workshops, with revenue distribution as follows: 60% for jeep drivers, 30% for workshop owners, and 10% for building operations.
- Rental of open spaces for events.
- Parking area fees.

WHY CRITICAL REGIONALISM?

Critical Regionalism is applied in this project because it aligns directly with the objective of integrating tourism places in Purwodadi while empowering the local community to strengthen the local economy, all without losing the region's identity in the face of modern development. By emphasizing contextual integration, cultural representation, and the use of local materials, this approach ensures that the design not only responds to the physical and social environment but also reflects the unique character of Purwodadi. At the same time, it provides a sustainable framework that balances modern needs with traditional values, allowing the tourist hub to become both economically beneficial and culturally rooted.

HOW TO APPLY INTO THE DESIGN?

In the design of the Titik Purwodadi Tourist Hub, Critical Regionalism is applied as the guiding approach to balance modern development with the preservation of local identity. The hub integrates its context by connecting diverse tourism destinations across Purwodadi, while its spatial organization respects the natural topography through layered zoning of public, economic, and green spaces. Climatic sensitivity is achieved with passive strategies such as natural ventilation, shaded circulation, and open landscapes that respond to the tropical environment. The use of local materials like bamboo, wood, and stone emphasizes sustainability while supporting regional craftsmanship, and tectonic honesty is expressed through visible structural detailing inspired by traditional construction. Local identity is further strengthened through cultural representation, most notably by referencing the Tobong Gamping, whose massive and solid form symbolizes strength, and the Limasan house, whose distinctive roof form provides both climatic adaptation and a recognizable regional character. Together with spaces for UMKM, workshops, and local products, these elements ensure the Tourist Hub becomes a contemporary yet place-rooted architecture that strengthens Purwodadi's economy and identity.

3.2 SITE DATA AND ANALYSIS

Location & Accessibility:

- Location: Kalurahan Purwodadi is located in Kapanewon Tepus, Kabupaten Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta
- Accesibility: The site location is located in the side of the Jalur Lintas Selatan and in the middle of the Kalurahan Purwodadi. With eta. 10-15 minute to go to the beach (Siung, Timang, Jogan, Nglambor, etc)

Topography and Natural Conditions:

- Topography: The majority of the area consists of limestone hills (karst), requiring the creation of leveled zones for construction. The selected site was formerly a limestone hill that had already been cut and prepared for development.
- Soil Type: The Purwodadi area in Gunungkidul is dominated by calcareous soil (limestone soil) characterized by shallow layers with limestone bedrock underneath, making both agriculture and construction challenging. In some parts, layers of sand, clay, or gravel may also be found depending on the local geological structure.
- Vegetation: The natural environment remains relatively preserved and well-managed, offering strong potential as a view spot. Various trees commonly found in the area include teak (Tectona grandis), mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla), banyan, bamboo, and eucalyptus (Melaleuca leucadendra).

Land Use and Social Potential

- Total Area of Purwodadi: ±1,786 hectares
- Rice Fields: ±642 hectares
- Residential Areas: ±350 hectares
- Others: including dry fields, public facilities, tourism areas, and green open spaces.
- Socio-Economic Aspects: The majority of Purwodadi's community works in agriculture, plantations, and livestock farming, but there is also strong potential in MSMEs (culinary, local crafts, and small businesses), as well as managing coastal and cave tourism. Traditional cultural arts are still preserved, providing opportunities to develop culture-based tourism and intergenerational educational activities that engage both youth and the elderly.



FIGURE 3.1: SITE AREA
SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH & AUTHOR

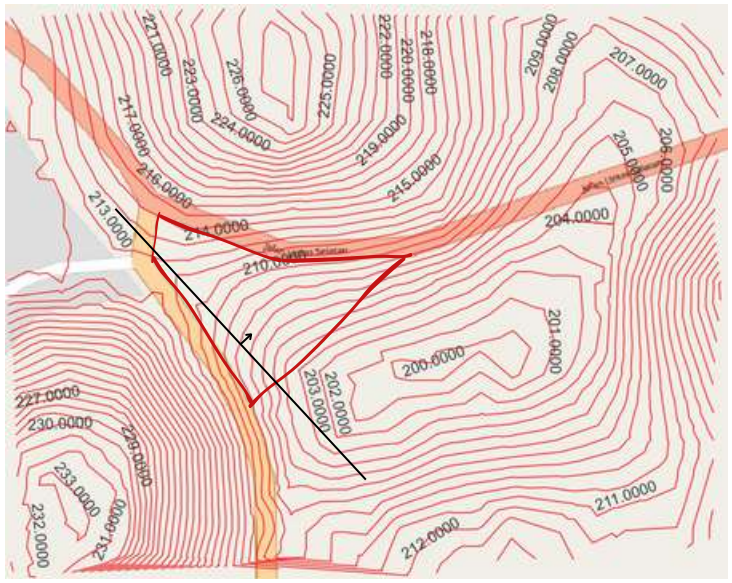
Site Regulation:

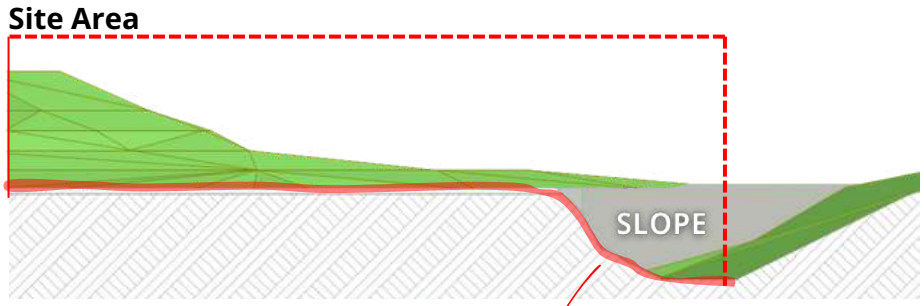
Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Gunungkidul Nomor 6 Tahun 2011 tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah (RTRW) Kabupaten Gunungkidul Tahun 2010–2030

Component	Maximum	Calculation
KDB	50%	50% x 8000sqm = **4000sqm**
KLB	1.6	1.6 x 8000sqm = **12800sqm**
KDH	30%	30% x 8000sqm = **2400sqm**


Site Location
SITE LOCATION
N
Perimeter: 465.44 Meters
Area: 8,098.06 Square Meters


Forest
Forest
Jalan Lintas
Selatan
River
SITE LOCATION
Forest
Forest
N


221.0000
223.0000
225.0000
222.0000
220.0000
218.0000
209.0000
208.0000
207.0000
217.0000
224.0000
219.0000
205.0000
206.0000
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229.0000
233.0000
232.0000
231.0000
203.0000
202.0000
211.0000
212.0000


Site Area
SLOPE


SITE AREA
SITE LOCATION

3.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Titik . Purwodadi is envisioned as a central gateway that connects visitors to the region's natural, agricultural, and cultural attractions. The project addresses three scales problems: How to connect tourism destinations in Purwodadi (macro), How to showcasing each padukuhan's uniqueness (meso), and How to creating a place where visitors can feel Purwodadi's true identity (micro). Applying a Critical Regionalism approach, the design emphasizes contextual integration, climate sensitivity, topographical adaptation, local materials, tectonic honesty, and cultural representation. Spaces are layered into Public, Economic, and Open Green zones that follow the site's natural terrain. Through this, Titik . Purwodadi aims to boost tourism, support the local economy, and strengthen regional identity.

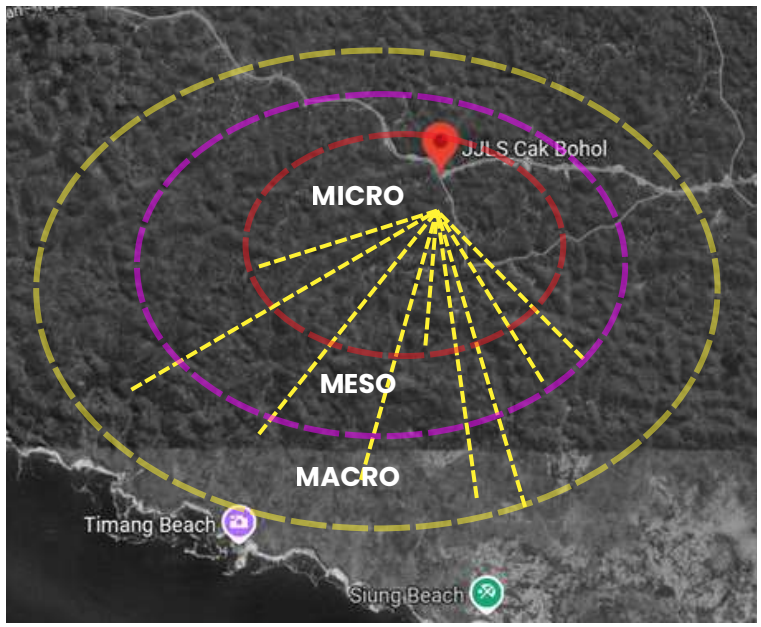


FIGURE 3.1: PROBLEM SCALE
SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH & AUTHOR

3.3.1 MACRO

- Research Question: How can a central tourist hub in Purwodadi be designed to integrate diverse tourism potentials into a structured system that unifies information, services, and experiences, thereby improving accessibility and empowering local communities?
- Architecutral Problem: There is no dedicated tourism or information center in Purwodadi. This absence creates a gap in visitor orientation, promotion of local attractions, and coordination of tourism-related activities, limiting the region's ability to present a unified and accessible tourism experience.

3.3.2 MESO

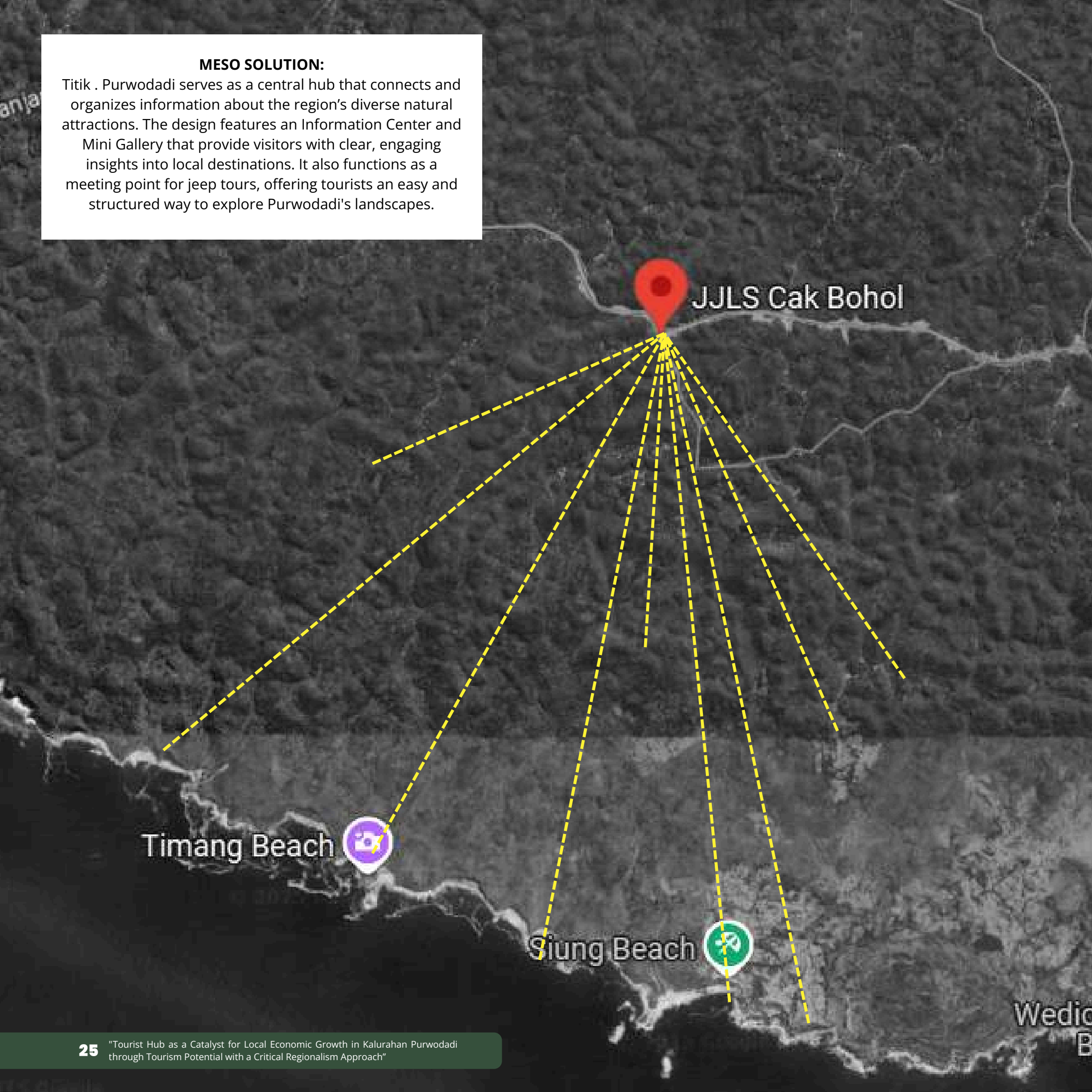
- Research Question: How can a tourism system be designed to link each padukuhan in Purwodadi by highlighting local products, culture, and activities, while creating a structured, engaging, and sustainable visitor experience?
- Architecutral Problem: There is no designated space for local residents to present or sell their products to tourists. This absence limits opportunities for economic participation and cultural exchange. The architectural challenge lies in creating inclusive spaces that empower the community to share their crafts, food, and traditions directly with visitors.

3.3.2 MESO

- Research Question: How can the Purwodadi tourism experience be curated through the tourist hub's facilities, programs, and services to ensure visitor engagement, accessibility, and authentic cultural immersion?
- Architecutral Problem: There are no buildings or landmarks that reflect or represent the unique character of Purwodadi. As a result, the architectural environment does not support a clear sense of regional identity or offer visitors a memorable spatial experience tied to local culture.

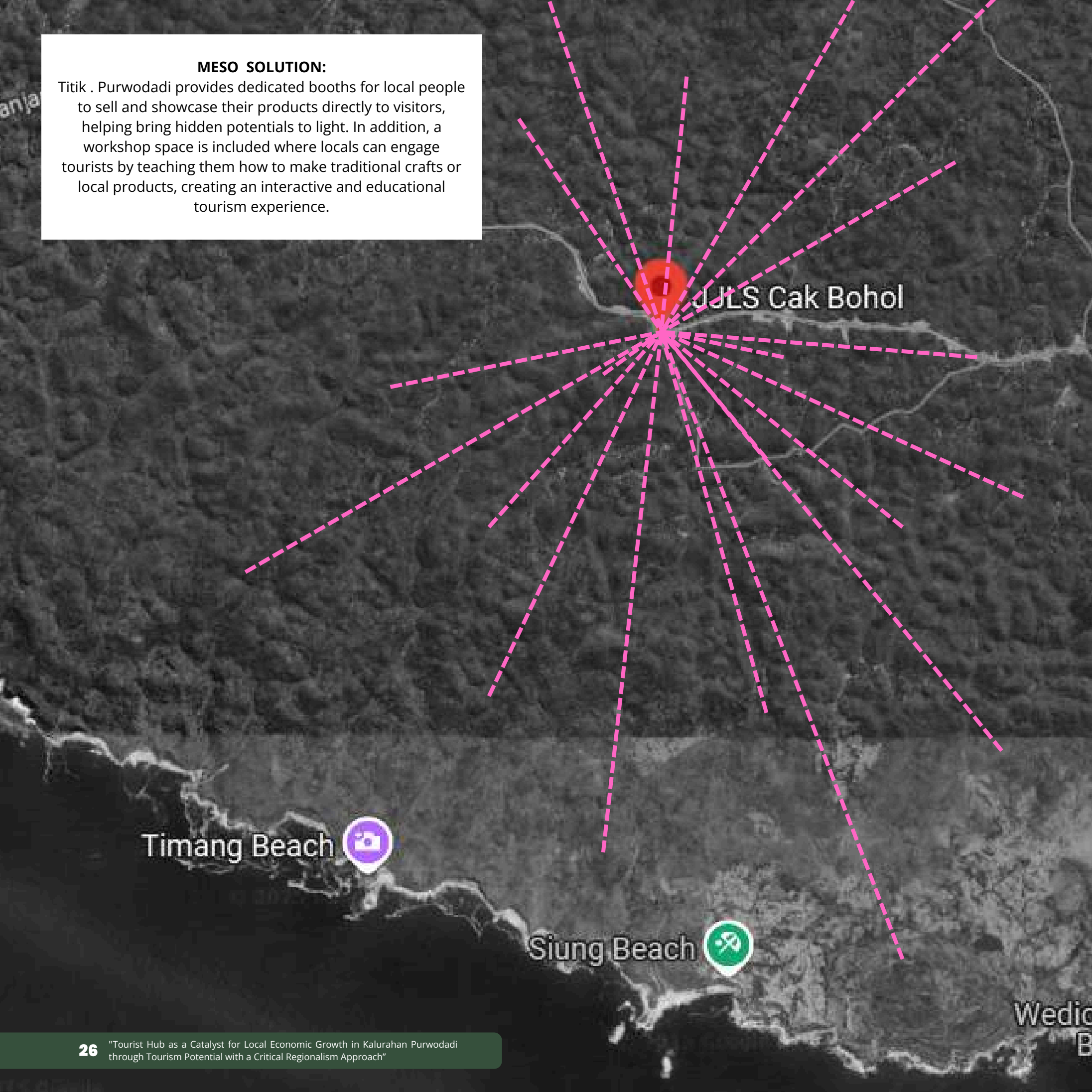
MESO SOLUTION:

Titik . Purwodadi serves as a central hub that connects and organizes information about the region’s diverse natural attractions. The design features an Information Center and Mini Gallery that provide visitors with clear, engaging insights into local destinations. It also functions as a meeting point for jeep tours, offering tourists an easy and structured way to explore Purwodadi's landscapes.



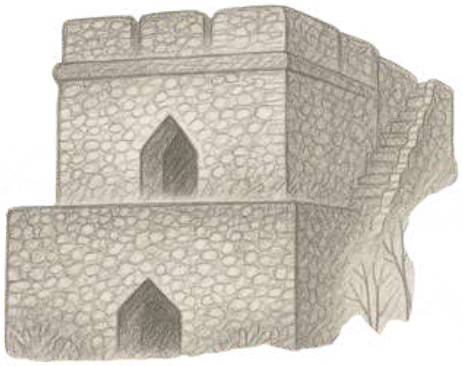
MESO SOLUTION:

Titik . Purwodadi provides dedicated booths for local people to sell and showcase their products directly to visitors, helping bring hidden potentials to light. In addition, a workshop space is included where locals can engage tourists by teaching them how to make traditional crafts or local products, creating an interactive and educational tourism experience.



MICRO SOLUTION:

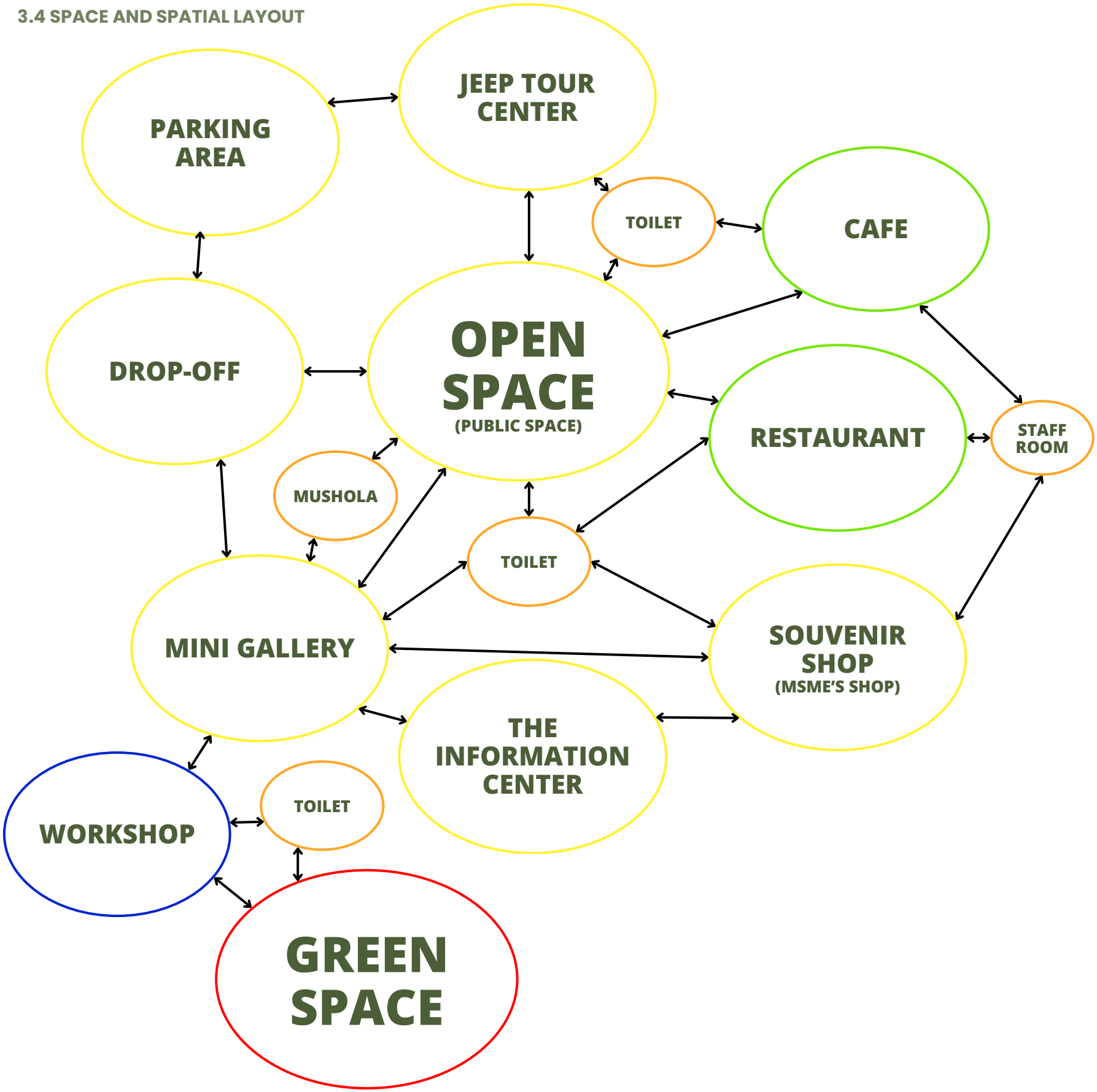
The design of Titik . Purwodadi incorporates the structural form of the traditional limasan and the solid, grounded character of tobong gamping. This architectural language brings out local identity through form, materiality, and spatial expression—transforming the tourist hub into a meaningful landmark that embodies the spirit of Purwodadi.







3.4 SPACE AND SPATIAL LAYOUT



1. Mini Gallery
- Purpose: To exhibit local culture, history, nature, and agricultural life of Purwodadi.
- Reason: The gallery provides educational insight and visual storytelling for tourists.
- Problem Solved: This helps enhance identity and preserve local wisdom by educating visitors on the values and uniqueness of Purwodadi, supporting the Critical Regionalism approach.

2. Tourist Information Center
- Purpose: A place for orientation, maps, tour packages, and assistance for tourists.
- Reason: Acts as the central node for navigation and guidance for visitors.
- Problem Solved: It resolves the lack of organized support infrastructure, increasing tourist satisfaction and helping them explore surrounding destinations easily.

3. Hall / Multipurpose Space
- Purpose: A space for community meetings, cultural performances, seasonal exhibitions, or agrotourism workshops.
- Reason: Allows flexible use by locals and tourists for events or programs.
- Problem Solved: This space bridges community participation and tourist engagement, creating mutual value and strengthening cultural tourism.

4. Café
- Purpose: Serves local food and beverages, offering rest and refreshment.
- Reason: A small-scale food court that promotes culinary experiences.
- Problem Solved: Promotes local economy and supports authentic visitor experience, as part of agrotourism hospitality.

5. Jeep Tour Parking & Facilities
- Purpose: Area for jeep tour pick-up/drop-off, coordination, and light maintenance.
- Reason: Jeep tours are a common activity to reach coastal and mountain sites.
- Problem Solved: Improves connectivity to destinations, solving the issue of scattered access points and making tourism more structured and efficient.

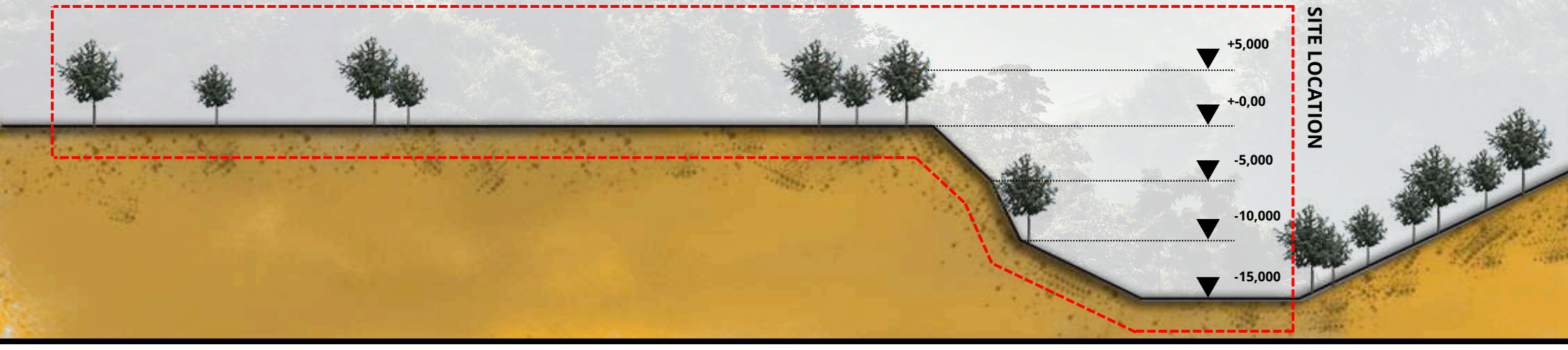
6. Souvenir Shop
- Purpose: A retail space for local products, food, crafts, and agricultural items.
- Reason: Promotes local micro-businesses (UMKM).
- Problem Solved: Provides economic empowerment to the community while offering authentic, sustainable souvenirs for tourists.

7. Prayer Room (Mushola) & Toilet
- Purpose: Basic support facility for comfort and inclusivity.
- Reason: Accommodates visitors' religious and hygiene needs.
- Problem Solved: Ensures visitor well-being, making the space more inclusive for domestic travelers.

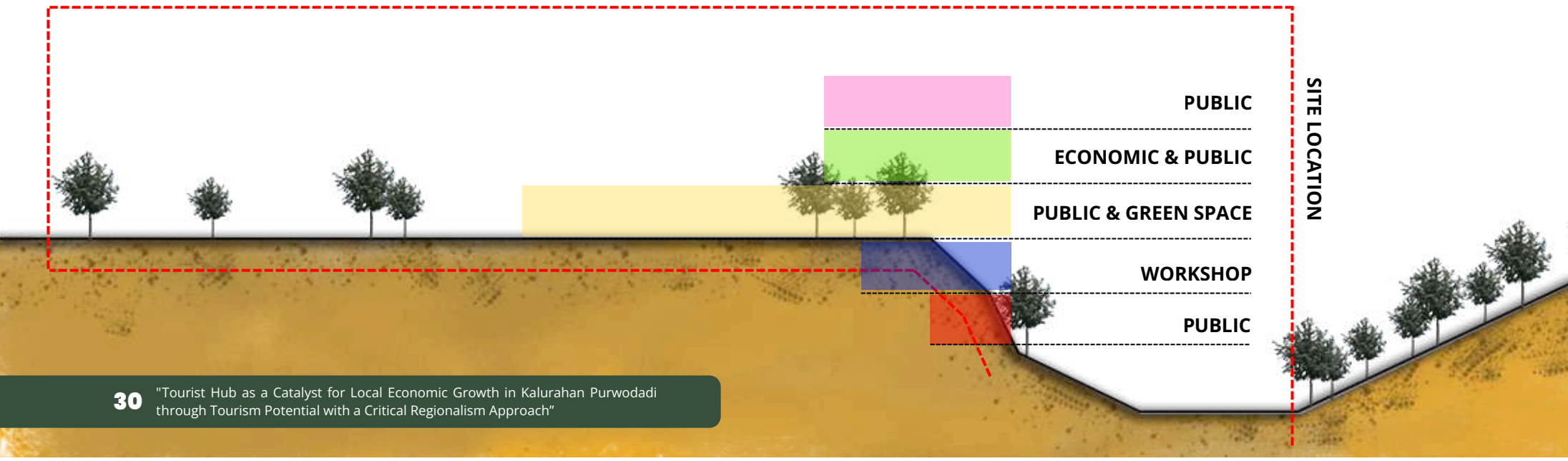
8. Parking Area
- Purpose: Vehicle area for cars, motorcycles, and buses.
- Reason: Essential for managing visitor flow.
- Problem Solved: Helps manage tourist circulation efficiently, improving accessibility and reducing roadside congestion.

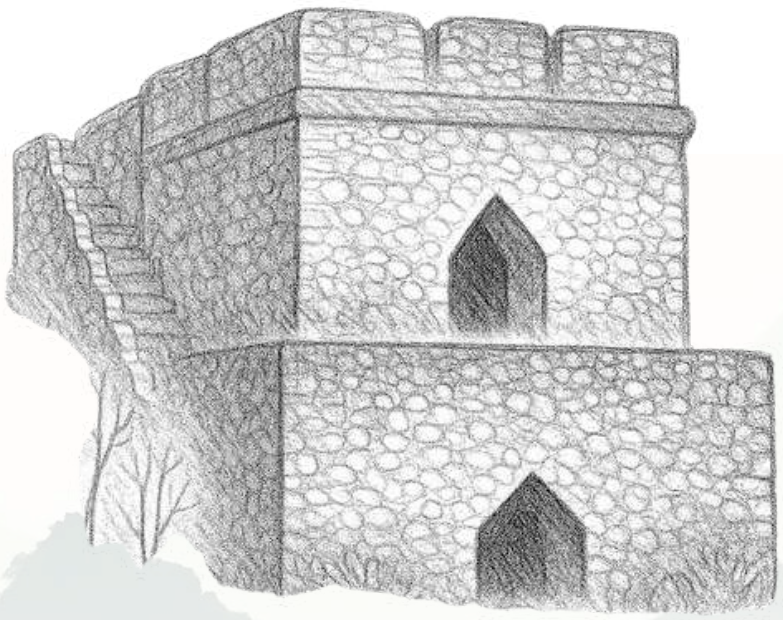
9. Restaurant
- Purpose: To provide a signature culinary experience that highlights Purwodadi's local seafood, especially lobster, while supporting tourism and local livelihoods.
- Reason: Lobster is a special menu and a culinary highlight in Purwodadi due to its coastal location and strong fishing tradition.
- Problem Solved: The lobster restaurant contributes to solving the problem of low visitor retention by giving tourists a reason to stay longer.

3.5 APPROACH AND CONCEPT



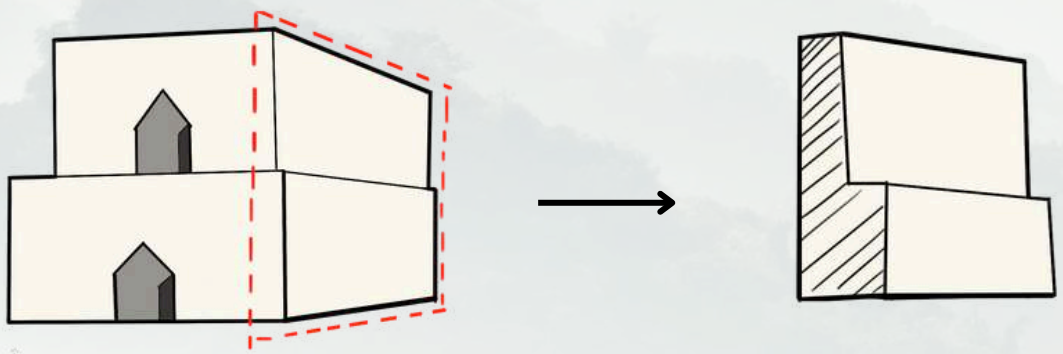
The spatial organization applies the **layering concept**—a principle rooted in Critical Regionalism, particularly in its **Focus on Topography**—by responding directly to the site's natural terrain. The division into Economic & Open Space, Public, Workshop, and Green Space zones reflects an intentional adaptation of programmatic needs to the site's contours and elevation. Functions are layered according to accessibility and land slope: open green areas are placed in lower zones to maintain environmental harmony; public situated on ground-floor for community engagement; and economic functions like the lobster restaurant and souvenir shop are positioned on higher, more visible levels to attract visitors and support local enterprise. This spatial layering not only enhances circulation and user experience but also ensures that the architecture is grounded in the natural and cultural landscape of Purwodadi.



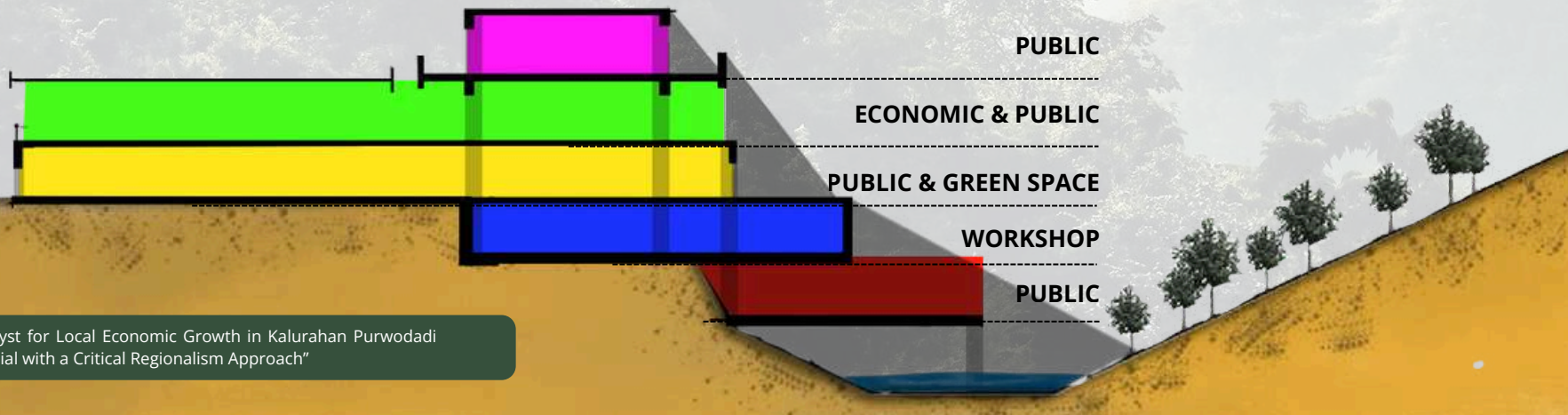


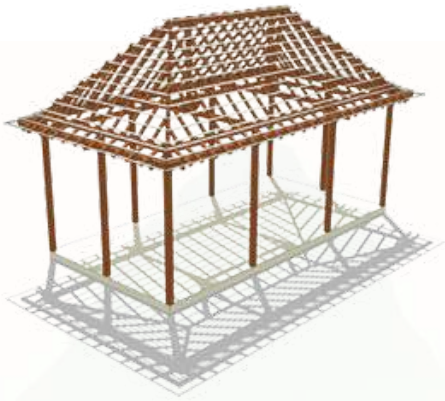
TOBONG GAMPING

Tobong Gamping is a traditional limestone kiln commonly found in the Gunung Kidul region of Yogyakarta. These structures were historically used for burning limestone to produce quicklime, an important material for construction. Architecturally, Tobong Gamping is characterized by its solid and massive appearance, with thick masonry walls that serve both as thermal insulation and structural support. Its robust form and distinctive silhouette make it a significant representation of local building traditions and cultural identity.



In addition to using the limasan roof to represent local identity, I also took inspiration from the Tobong Gamping, a traditional limestone kiln unique to the Gunung Kidul area. This building is known for its strong and massive form. I adopted not only its character, but also its structural system, which relies on thick walls as the main support. I applied this idea by using bearing walls in my design.

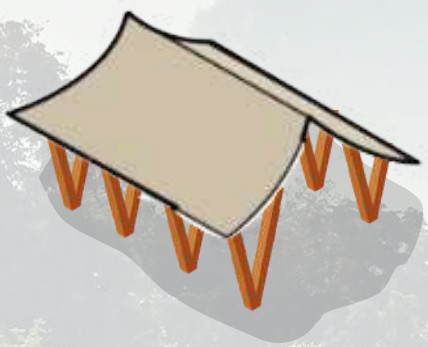




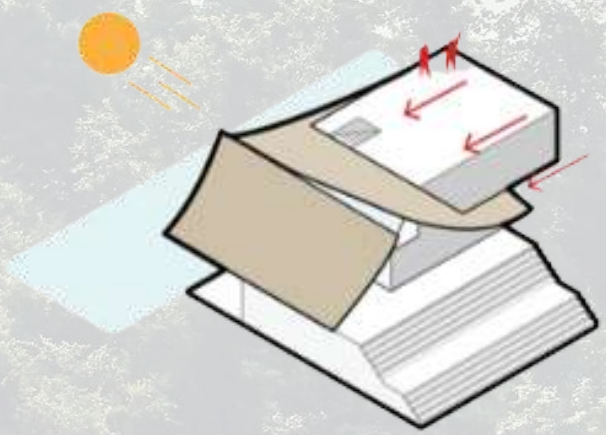
Taking from Limasan Roofing system characteristic (wooden and firm)



Modify it with a modern shape (curvy and layered)



By making it into V Shape it gives the uniqe ambiance and more flexibility and curvy in the design



Connecting the Tobong shape and modified Limasan roof.

6 principles of Critical Regionalism by Kenneth Frampton into the design.

1. Contextual Integration
The Tourist Hub connects Purwodadi's diverse tourism network (beaches, caves, and agricultural attractions) while also showcasing local identity by integrating traditional forms like the Limasan house, which acts as a cultural marker within the site.

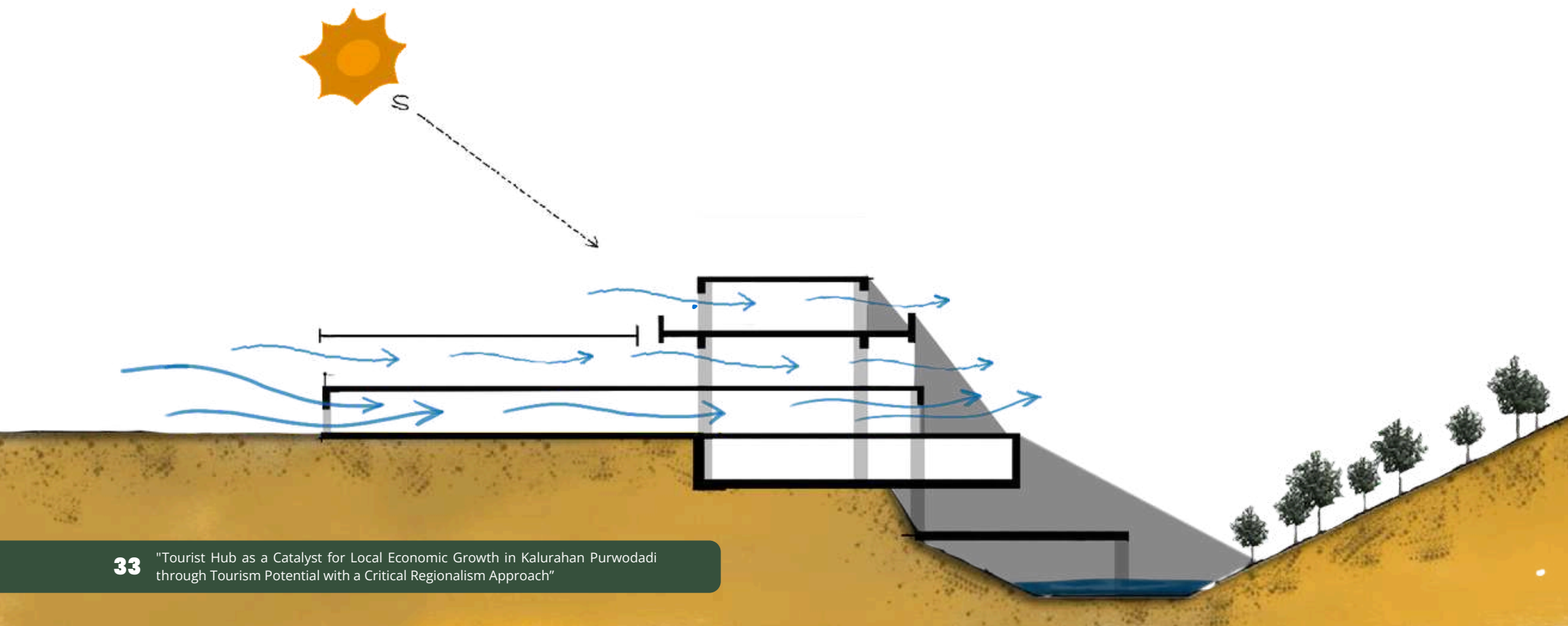
2. Climatic Sensitivity
The Limasan roof is adapted for its climatic performance, providing natural ventilation and wide overhangs for shade in the tropical environment. Open-air spaces and shaded walkways ensure comfort for visitors without over-reliance on mechanical cooling.

3. Topographical Adaptation
The zoning of public, economic, and green spaces follows the natural contours of the site, minimizing cut-and-fill. The monumental and grounded quality of the Tobong Gamping form also symbolizes a strong connection to the land.

4. Local Material Usage
Materials such as bamboo, wood, and stone are prioritized, drawing inspiration from the tectonics of traditional Limasan structures and the solid masonry of the Tobong Gamping, reinforcing a tactile link with the local environment.

5. Tectonic Honesty
Structural systems are expressed rather than hidden, inspired by the visible joinery of Limasan houses and the raw, massive qualities of the Tobong Gamping. This ensures authenticity in both traditional and modern construction methods.

6. Cultural Representation
The design explicitly incorporates cultural symbols of Purwodadi: the Tobong Gamping, representing strength, history, and industriousness, and the Limasan house, representing domestic tradition and community. These elements ensure the architecture communicates regional identity while remaining contemporary.



3.8 DESIGN CRITERIA & GUIDELINES

- **Connectivity Across Scales**

The design must facilitate connections at the macro (inter-destination), meso (inter-padukuhan), and micro (on-site visitor experience) levels.

- **Authentic Cultural Representation**

Spaces and architectural language should reflect Purwodadi's cultural identity through form, material, and programming.

- **Responsive to Climate and Topography**

The design should utilize passive strategies and follow the site's natural terrain to ensure environmental harmony and user comfort.

- **Support for Local Economy**

Include spaces that empower UMKM, promote local crafts and food, and encourage economic self-sufficiency.

- **Community Engagement and Inclusivity**

Design must promote social interaction between locals and visitors while being accessible to all user groups.

DESIGN ASPECT	GUIDELINE DESCRIPTION	IMPLEMENTED SIZE/DIMENSION
Zoning Configuration	Layered zones: Public, Economic (UMKM), and Open Green Spaces; follow topographic flow.	Site: ±8,000 m^2; maintain natural contour.
Cultural Architecture	Maximize natural ventilation and shade through passive methods.	Roof pitch: 30–35°; limestone bloack 30–40 cm thick.
Climate-Responsive Design	Maximize natural ventilation and shade through passive methods.	Window-wall ratio: 35%; roof overhang: ±1.2 m.
Economic Activation	Provide modular UMKM stalls and open space for workshops, pop-up markets.	Stall: ±3×3 m; Plaza: min. 100 m^2.
Green Integration	Maintain or replant native vegetation and create open gardens for relaxation/education.	30% of site area; tree spacing: 3-5 m.
Accessibility & Inclusivity	All paths and facilities should be barrier-free and welcoming to diverse users.	Ramp slope: max 1:12; path width: min. 1.5 m.
Local Materials	Use materials such as limestone, and clay bricks that reflect local identity.	Limestone and Wood
Open Community Space	Flexible spaces for exhibitions, performances, or seasonal local events.	Min. 150–200 m^2 per gathering space.

4

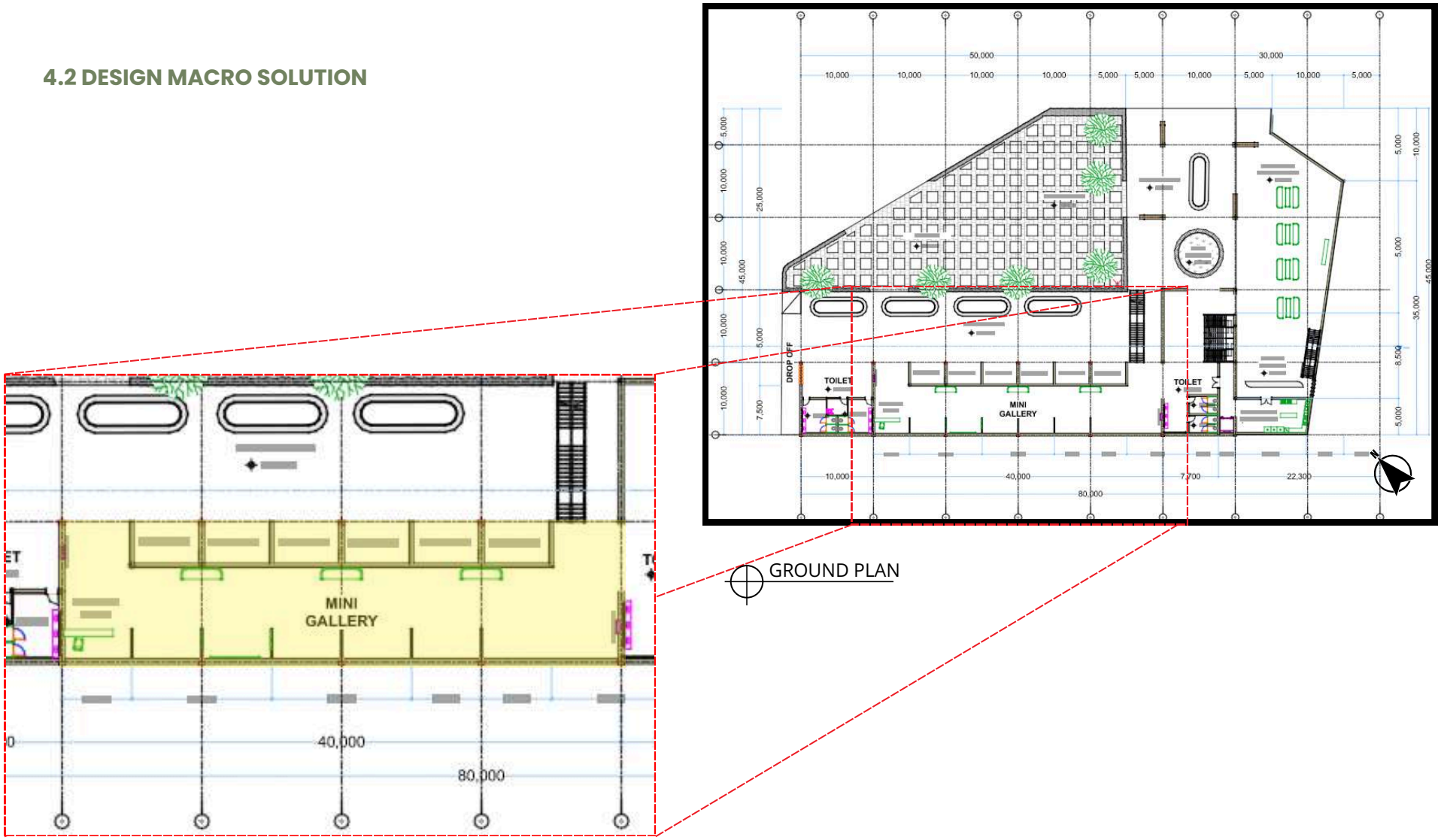
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING





Accessibility:
Entrence - Parking Area - Pick Up & Drop Off Point- Exit

4.2 DESIGN MACRO SOLUTION

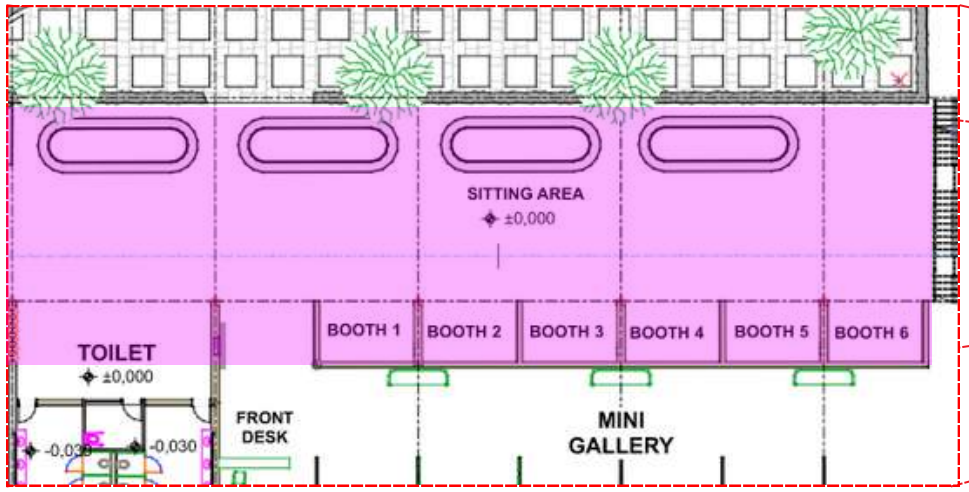


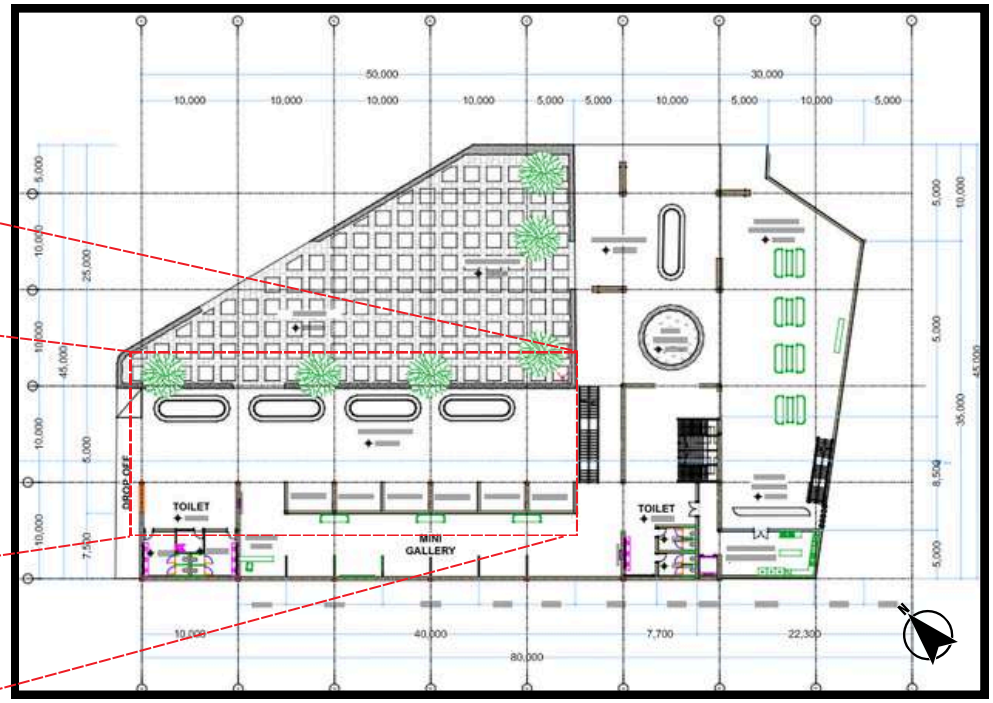
GROUND PLAN

Solving the Macro problem:

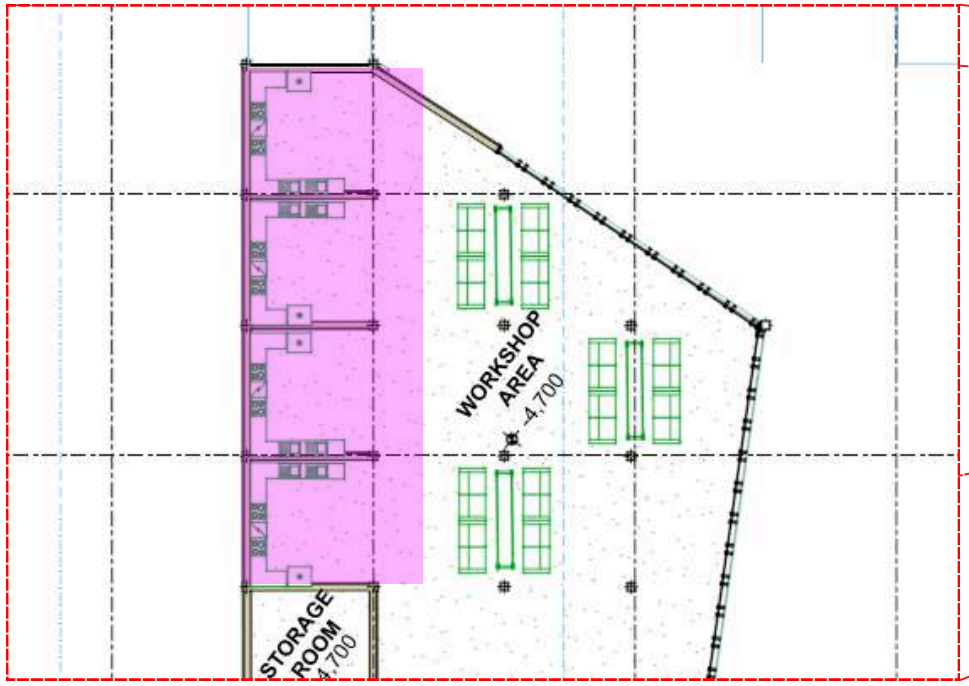
Placing the Jeep Tour Hub and Mini Gallery side by side serves a strategic and experiential purpose, enhancing both functionality and storytelling. The Mini Gallery acts not only as a cultural exhibition space but also functions as a visual catalogue that introduces visitors to the various destinations they will explore on the Jeep Tour. This spatial arrangement creates a seamless flow, allowing guests to be inspired by local narratives, visuals, and artifacts before embarking on the physical journey through Purwodadi's landscapes. By integrating these two components, the design builds anticipation, provides educational context, and strengthens the connection between the sense of place and the adventure experience. Moreover, this configuration plays a critical role in solving the macro-level issue of disconnected tourism sites by serving as a centralized starting point that links all of Purwodadi's attractions into a cohesive, accessible network.

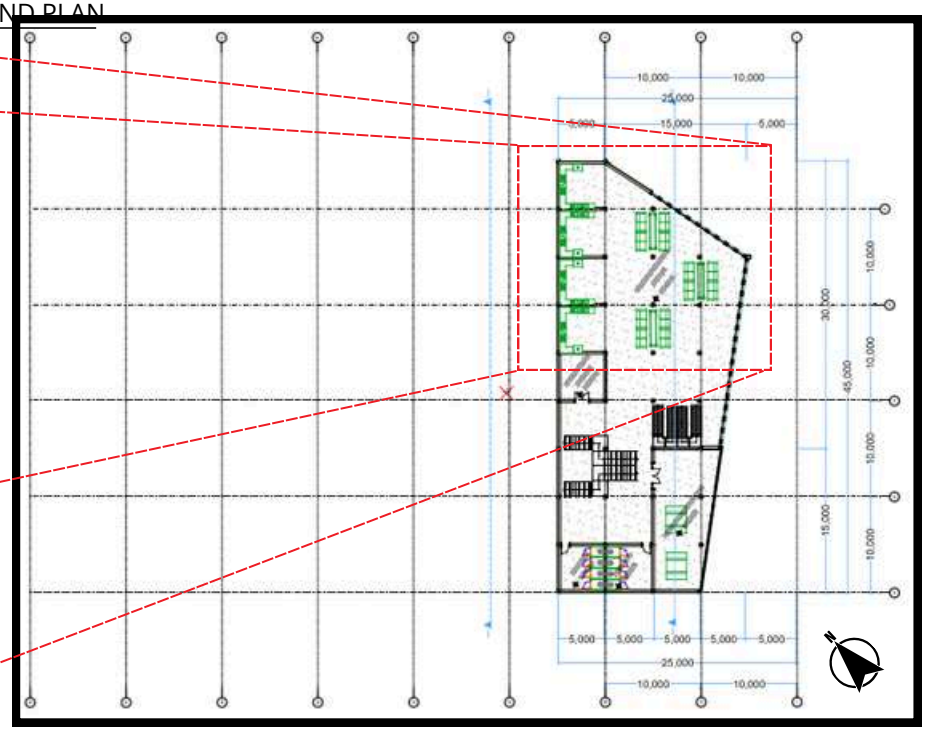
4.3 DESIGN MESO SOLUTION





GROUND PLAN



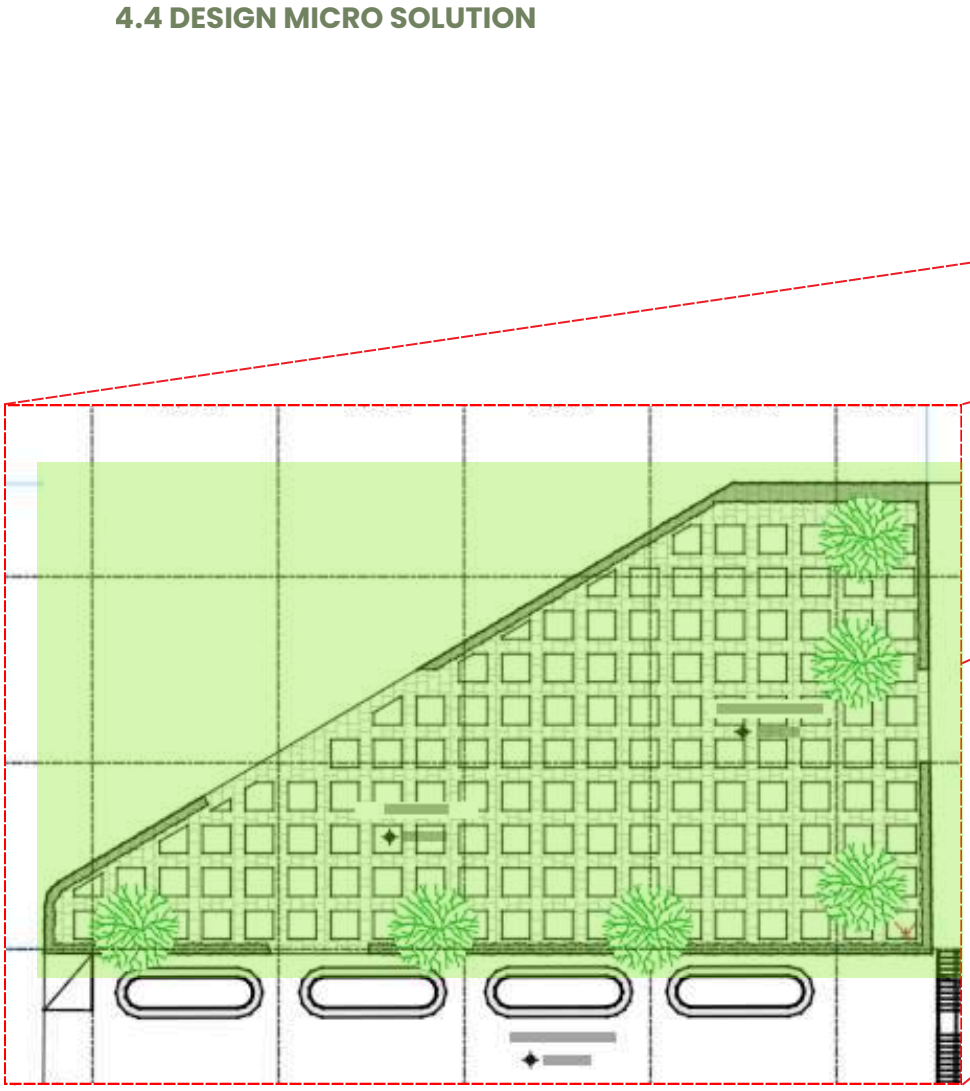


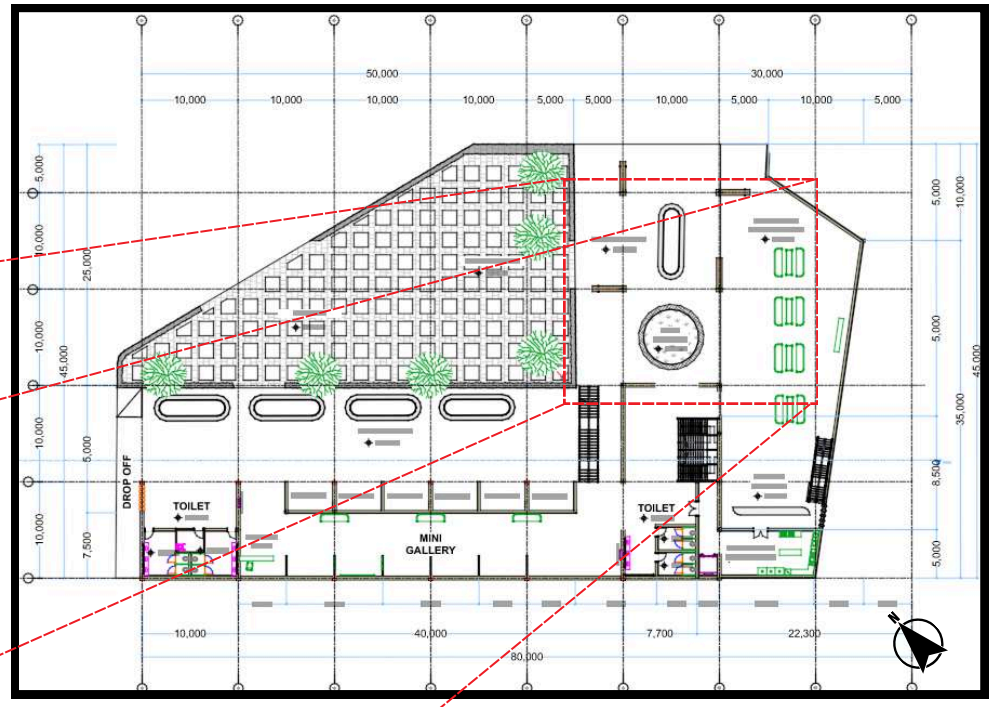
LOWERGROUND PLAN

Solving the Meso problem:

To address the meso-level challenge of facilitating each padukuhan's potential, the design includes a generous open space and sitting area that functions as a social and economic platform for both visitors and local residents. This space allows local communities to operate food stalls, showcasing their culinary traditions and directly benefiting from the tourism flow. The openness of the area encourages informal interactions, rest, and relaxation, enhancing the visitor experience while supporting local livelihoods. In addition, the inclusion of a workshop area provides a venue where tourists can engage in hands-on learning, such as preparing traditional food or crafting local products using time-honored methods. This participatory approach not only deepens cultural appreciation but also reinforces Purwodadi's identity by empowering residents to share their heritage in an active, sustainable, and economically meaningful way.

4.4 DESIGN MICRO SOLUTION





GROUND PLAN

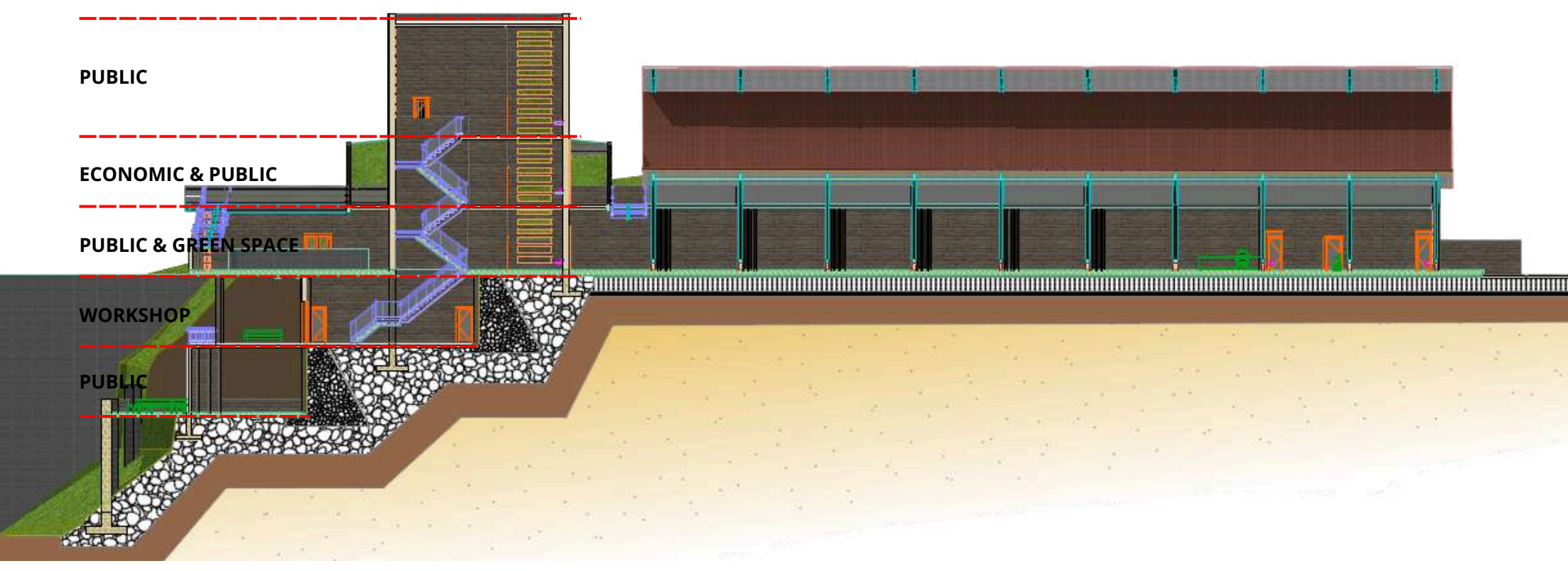
Solving the Micro problem:

Creating a space where visitors can truly feel the sense of place of Purwodadi, the design introduces a green open space located on the lowest level of the site, partially underground. This unique placement allows visitors to be immersed in the natural topography and vegetation of Purwodadi, offering a tranquil atmosphere that contrasts with the more active areas above. Surrounded by native plants, natural materials, and filtered daylight, the space encourages reflection and calm—inviting people to connect emotionally with the landscape. This subterranean garden not only respects the site's contour and enhances environmental cooling, but also allows for a layered spatial experience that brings visitors closer to Purwodadi's raw and serene nature, anchoring the architectural experience in the authenticity of place.

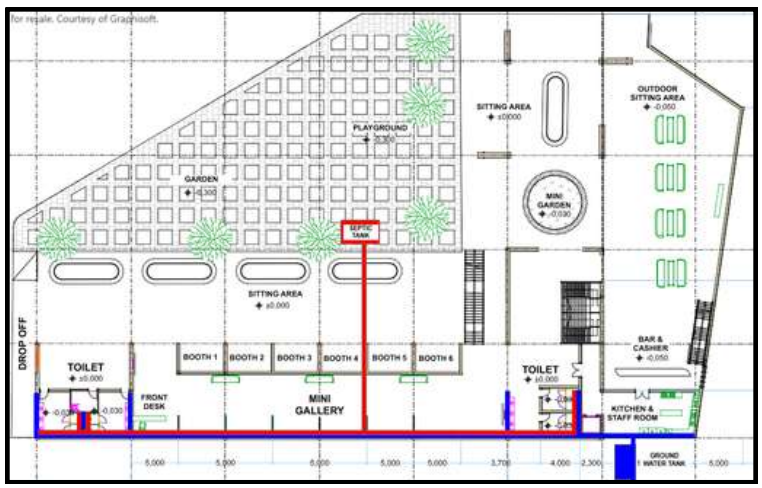
4.5 DESIGN CONCEPT IMPLEMENTATION

Layering concept:

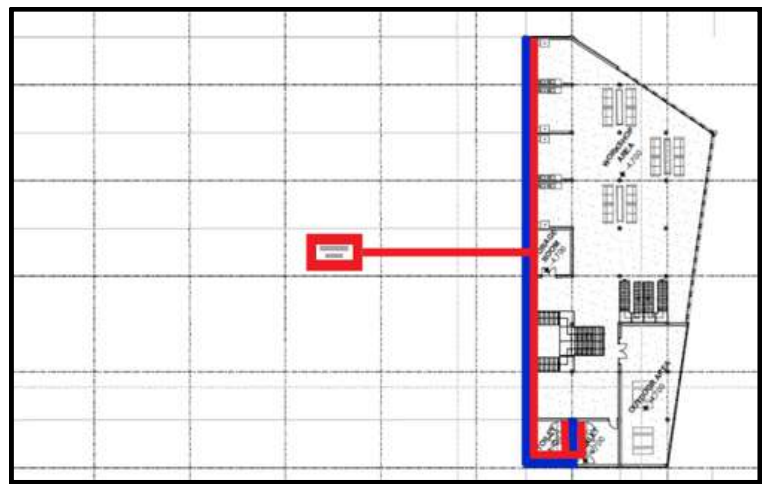
The spatial composition adopts a layering concept, organizing zones into Public, Economic, and Open Green Space categories that follow and respect the natural topography of the site. This spatial layering not only enhances circulation and user experience but also ensures that the architecture is grounded in the natural and cultural landscape of Purwodadi.



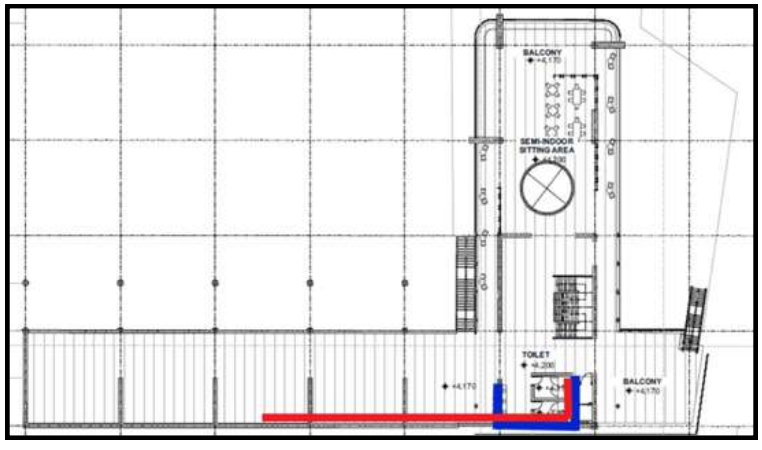
4.6 UTILITY



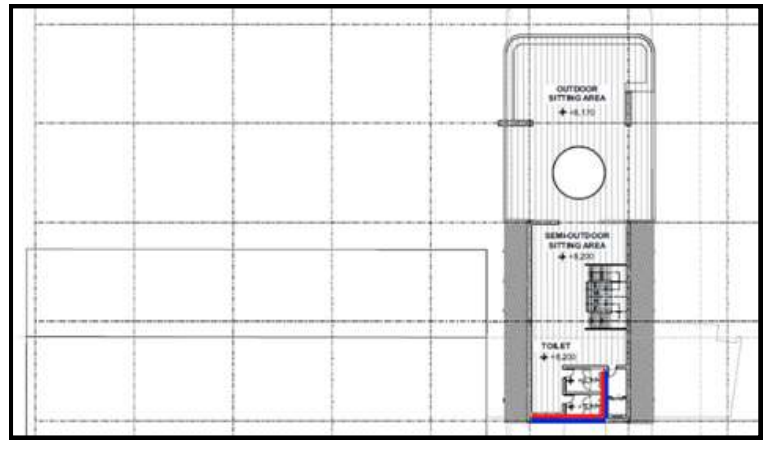
GROUND PLAN



LOWERGROUND PLAN



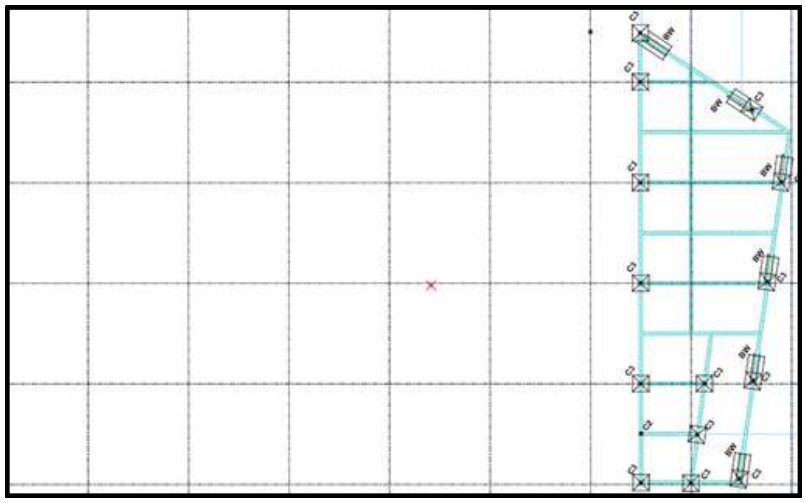
2ND FLOOR PLAN



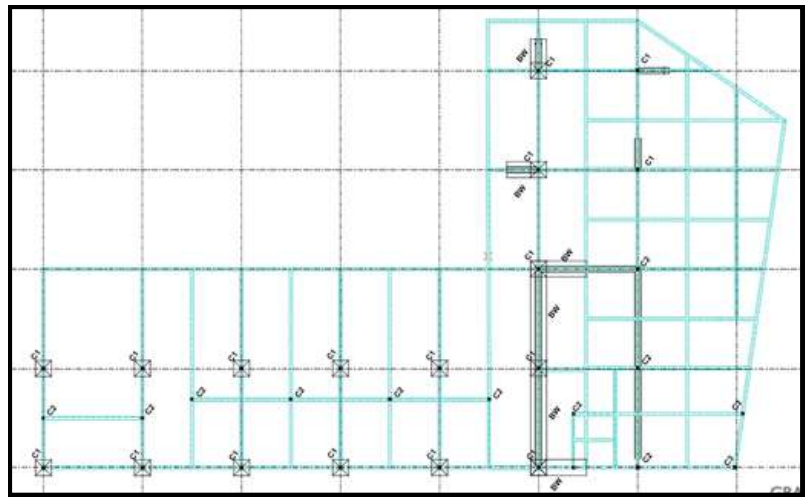
3RD FLOOR PLAN

Water Distribution:
PDAM - Ground Water Tank

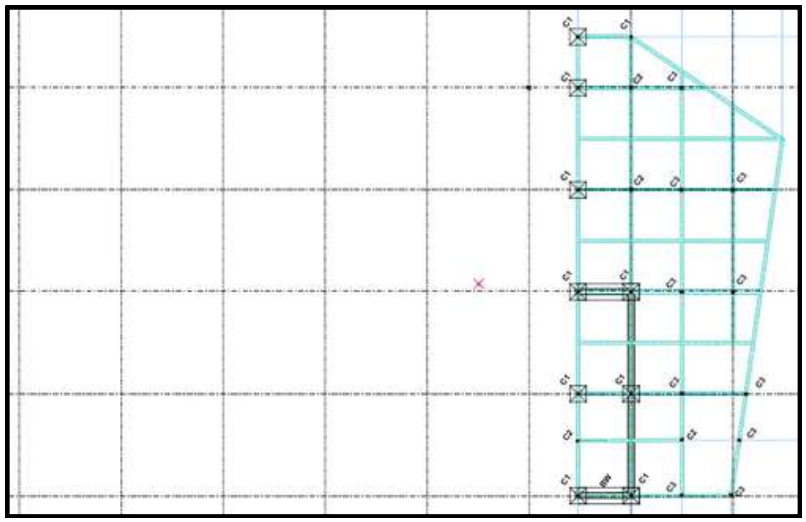
4.7 STRUCTURE



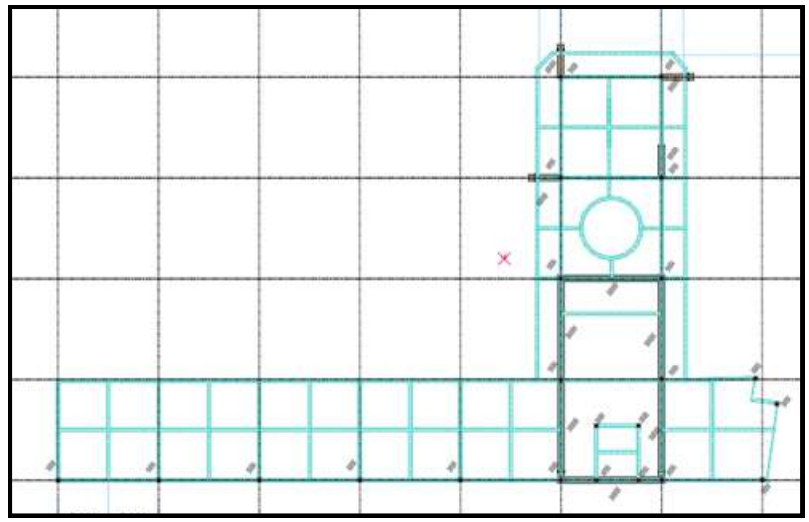
UNDERGROUND PLAN



GROUND PLAN

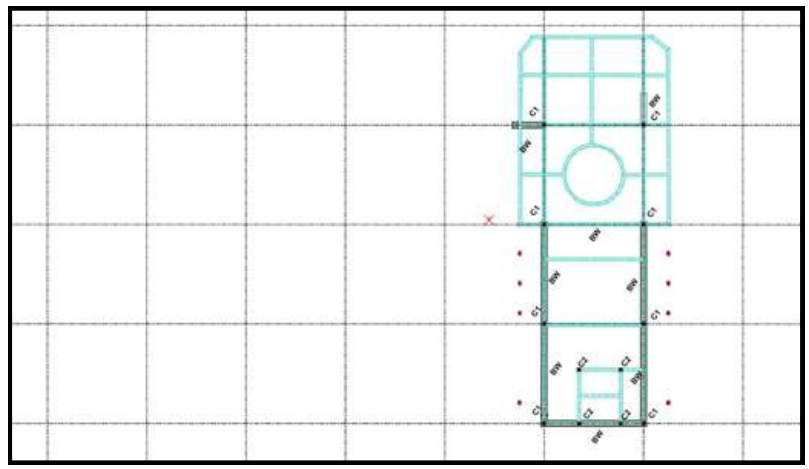


LOWERGROUND PLAN



2ND FLOOR PLAN

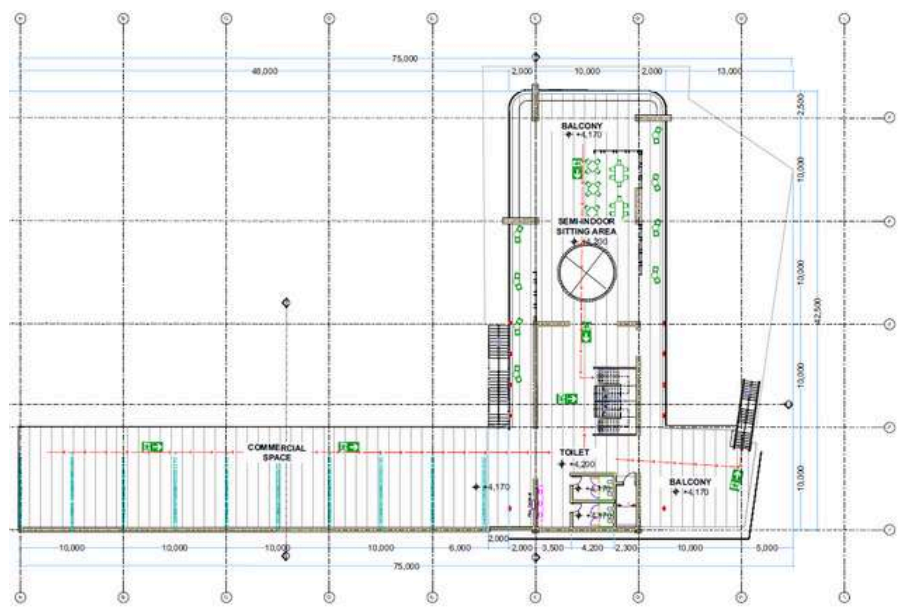
Structure Scheme:
Retaining Wall - Bearing Wall - Concrete Column & Beam - H Beam Column & Beam

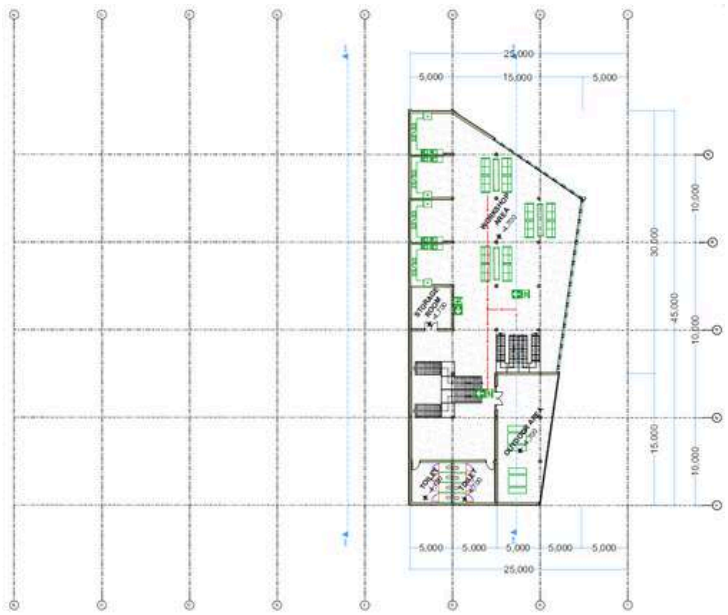


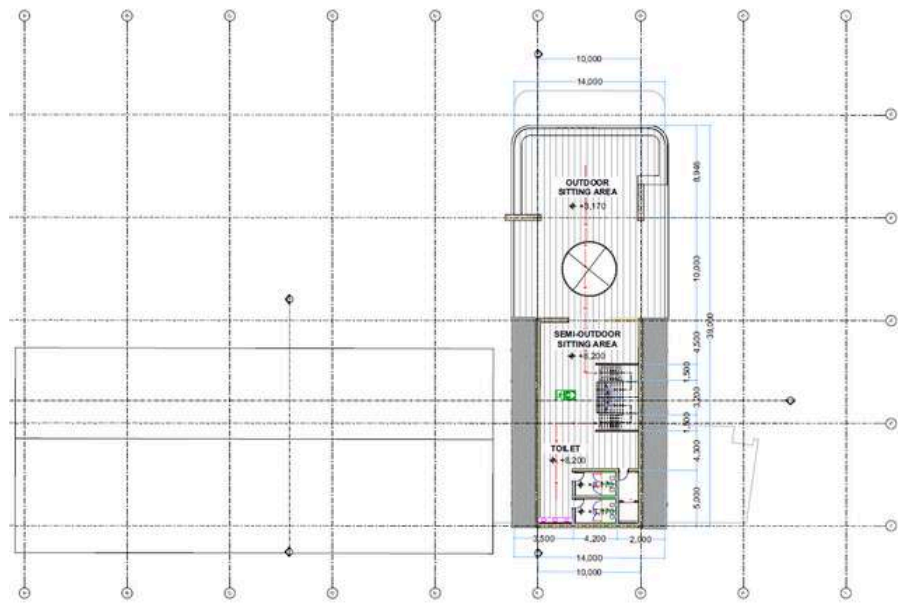
3RD FLOOR PLAN

4.8 BUILDING SAFETY









5
DESIGN EVALUATION



EVALUTAION NOTES

1. Sustainability solutions need to be more explicit.
2. Improve the layout of the toilets and service spaces.
3. FADS Jury Response



5.1 SUSTAINABILITY FEATURES

Passive Design Strategies
The design of the Tourist Hub in Purwodadi emphasizes **passive design strategies** to enhance thermal comfort, improve energy efficiency, and maintain a strong connection with the surrounding environment. These strategies align with the principles of sustainable architecture while also respecting local identity.

- **Maximizing Natural Ventilation**

Almost 70% of the building envelope consists of openings, allowing optimal cross-ventilation throughout the interior spaces. By orienting the openings strategically to follow the prevailing wind directions, the design minimizes the need for artificial cooling systems and ensures a continuous flow of fresh air, creating a comfortable semi-outdoor experience for visitors.

- **Semi-Outdoor Spatial Planning**

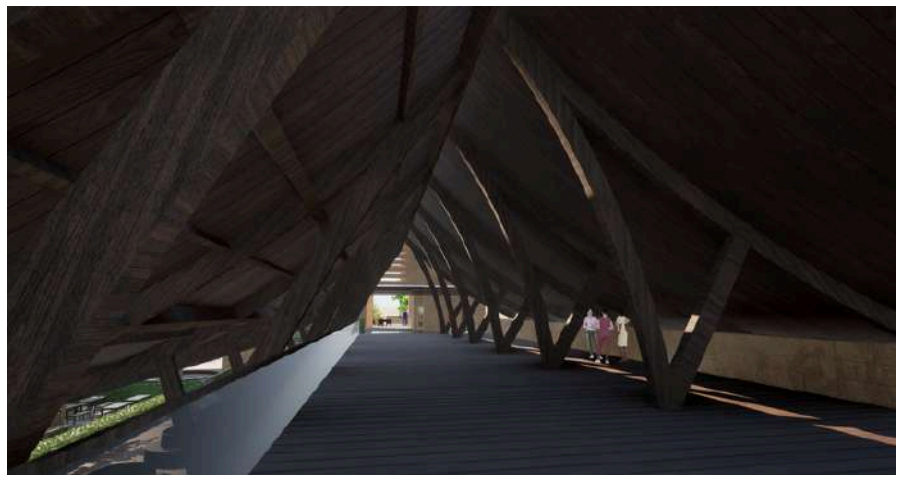
The majority of the floors are designed as semi-outdoor spaces, which reduce energy consumption by minimizing dependence on mechanical air conditioning. This spatial arrangement also encourages visitors to stay connected with the natural surroundings, blending indoor and outdoor experiences seamlessly.

- **Optimized Shading and Sunlight Control**

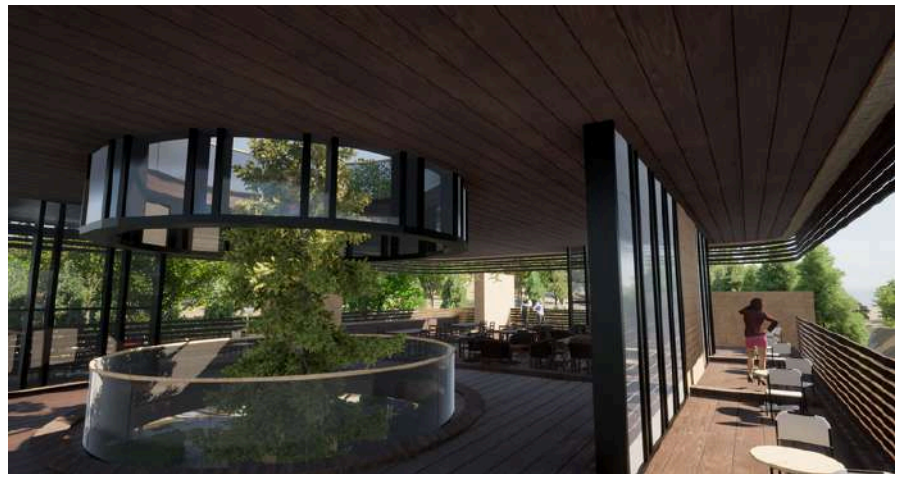
Roof overhangs, deep-set openings, and shading elements are integrated to reduce direct solar heat gain while still allowing natural daylight to penetrate the interior. This reduces the building's cooling load while maintaining well-lit spaces, enhancing both comfort and energy efficiency.

- **Use of Thermal Mass**

The application of limestone as a local material contributes significantly to the passive design approach. Limestone's thermal mass properties help stabilize indoor temperatures by absorbing heat during the day and releasing it during cooler evenings, reducing reliance on mechanical systems.



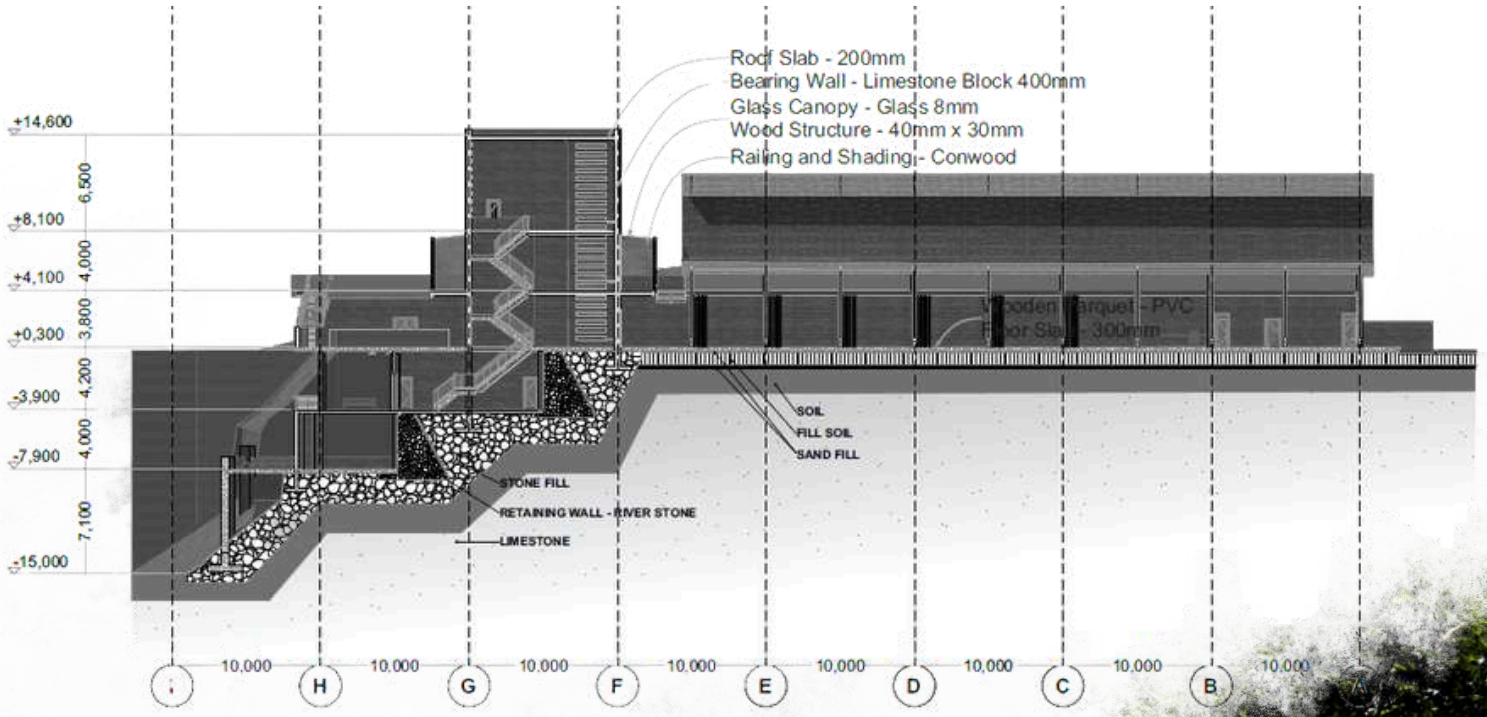




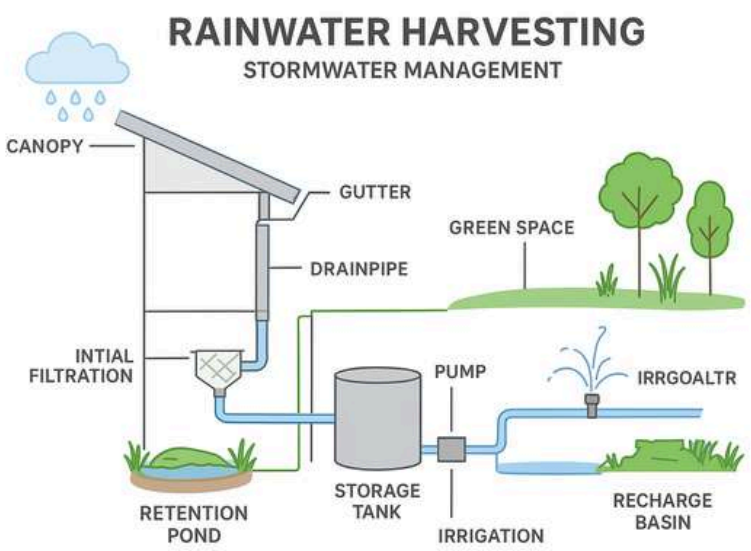
Local Material Utilization

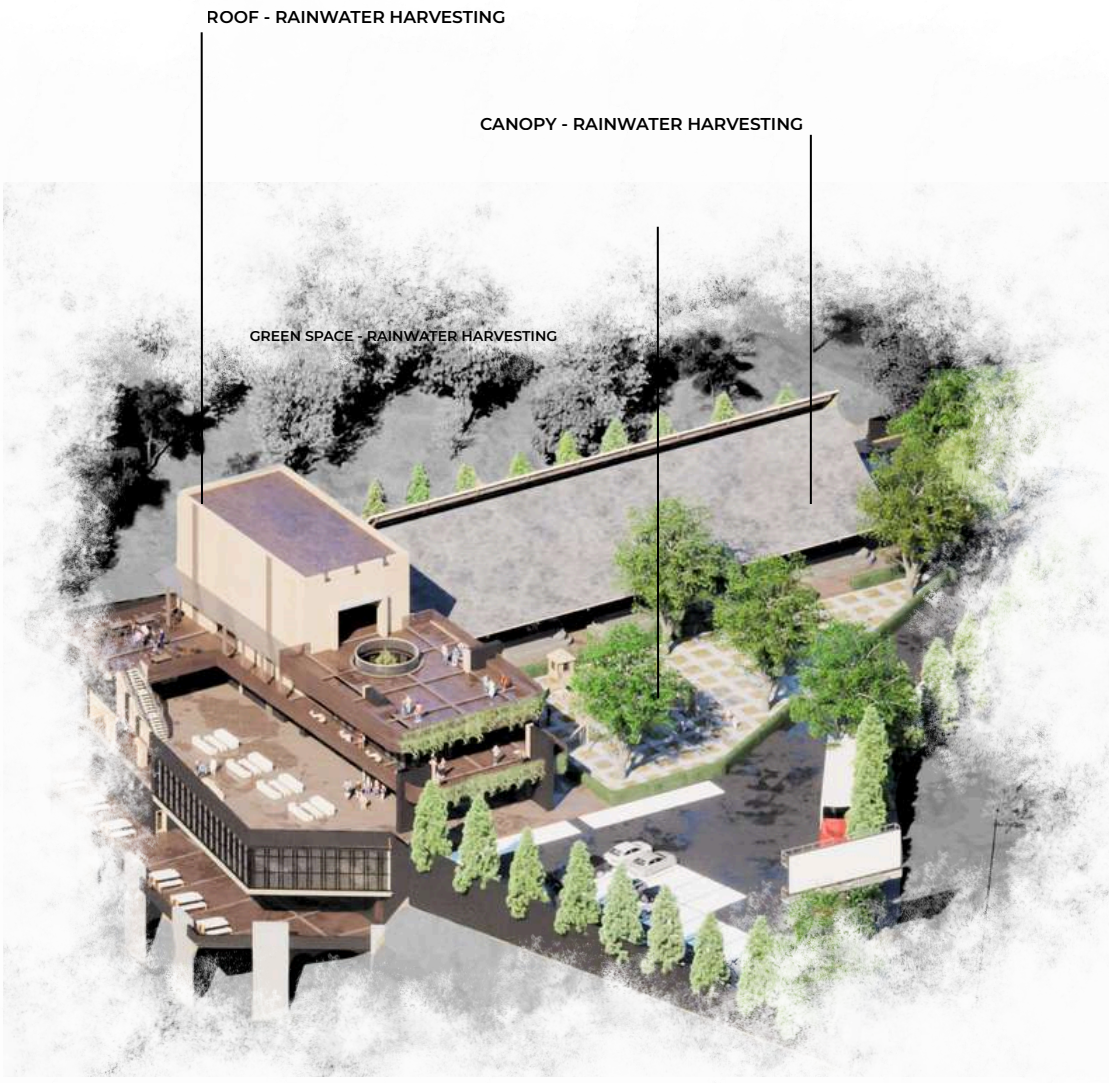
Limestone is chosen as one of the primary building materials to reflect Purwodadi's local identity and to create a stronger connection between the design and its surrounding context. As the site itself was formerly part of a limestone hill, using this material honors the natural history of the area and integrates the project seamlessly into its environment. From a sustainability perspective, sourcing locally available limestone reduces transportation costs and minimizes the building's embodied energy, making the construction process more eco-friendly.

Additionally, limestone has excellent thermal properties that support the project's passive design strategies. Its natural ability to absorb and release heat slowly helps regulate indoor temperatures, reducing dependence on mechanical cooling systems. Visually, the texture and color of limestone also create a warm, natural aesthetic that blends harmoniously with the surrounding landscape while maintaining the architectural expression of critical regionalism.









Rainwater Harvesting System

The Tourist Hub in Purwodadi integrates a **rainwater harvesting system** as part of its sustainability strategy, ensuring efficient water management while supporting environmental conservation. The system is designed to make use of the region's seasonal rainfall and reduce dependence on groundwater sources.

- **Rainwater Collection**

The sloped roof surfaces are optimized to collect rainwater effectively. Gutters and downpipes channel the rainwater into a central storage tank located below ground level. This approach takes advantage of the site's natural topography, allowing water to flow easily by gravity.

- **Filtration and Storage**

Before entering the storage tank, the rainwater passes through a multi-stage filtration system to remove debris, dust, and other impurities. The harvested water is then stored in a dedicated underground tank to prevent evaporation and contamination, ensuring its availability during the dry season.

- **Reuse for Non-Potable Needs**

The collected rainwater is primarily used for non-potable purposes, such as:

  - Landscape irrigation, supporting the growth of Sonokeling and Jambu Mete trees as well as other vegetation.
  - Toilet flushing and cleaning purposes within the semi-outdoor facilities.
  - Providing water for certain tourism activities, ensuring minimal strain on the local water supply.

- **Environmental and Economic Benefits**

By adopting this strategy, the Tourist Hub significantly reduces reliance on groundwater, helping preserve the local water table and minimizing operational costs. In addition, the integration of rainwater harvesting aligns with the project's green building goals and demonstrates a commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable tourism development.

Green Landscaping Strategy

The landscaping design of the Tourist Hub in Purwodadi plays a vital role in achieving environmental sustainability while enhancing the overall visitor experience. The approach integrates native vegetation, shade management, and ecological preservation to create a green, comfortable, and energy-efficient environment.

- **Use of Native Vegetation**

The project prioritizes planting local tree species, such as Sonokeling (Dalbergia latifolia) and Jambu Mete (Cashew trees), which are naturally adapted to the region's climate and soil conditions. These trees require minimal irrigation and maintenance, making them ideal for a sustainable landscape strategy while preserving the site's natural character.

- **Thermal Comfort and Shading**

The placement of tall shade trees around pedestrian areas, parking zones, and semi-outdoor facilities helps reduce heat gain and improve thermal comfort for visitors. This strategy also minimizes the Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect by lowering surrounding surface temperatures and reducing the building's cooling demands.

- **Integration with Passive Design**

Green landscaping works hand-in-hand with passive design strategies by creating natural buffers that regulate microclimates. Vegetation is strategically positioned to block excessive sunlight, channel cooling breezes, and provide visual screening for more private areas within the site.

- **Sustainable Water Management**

Landscaping design is directly connected to the rainwater harvesting system. The collected rainwater is reused to irrigate vegetation, ensuring sustainable water consumption while maintaining lush greenery throughout the year.

- **Enhancing Visitor Experience and Ecology**

Beyond sustainability, the green landscaping enhances the aesthetic quality of the site, providing shaded walkways, resting spots, and viewing points for tourists. By preserving and introducing native species, the project also contributes to local biodiversity and supports the existing ecosystem.



FIGURE 5.1: JAMBU METE TREE
SOURCE: HTTPS://MONGABAY.CO.ID

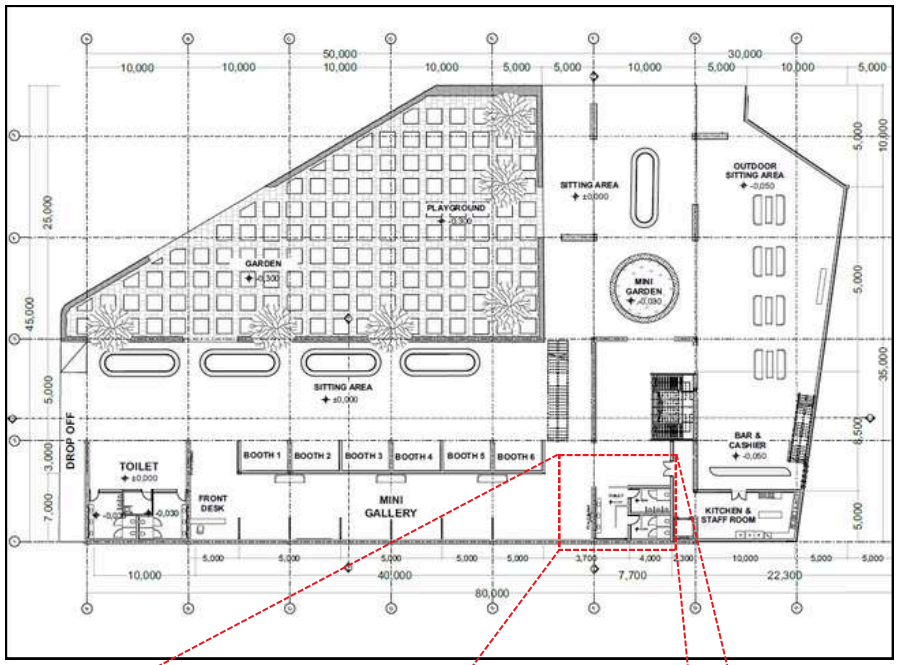


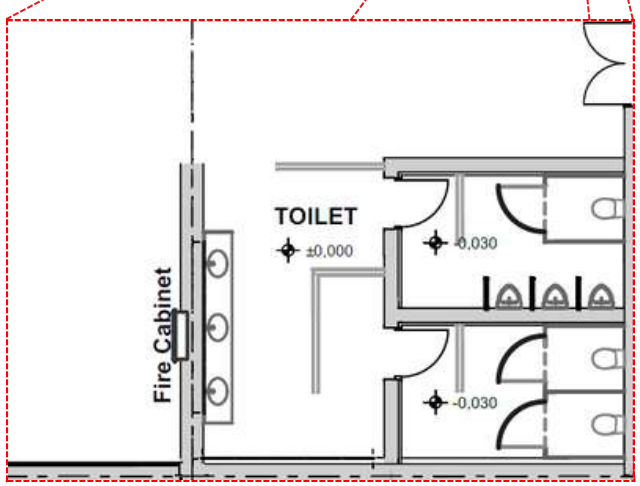
FIGURE 5.2: SONOKELING TREE
SOURCE: HTTPS://WWW.CIRICIRIPOHON.COM

5.2 TOILET AND SERVICE SPACE REVISION

Toilet

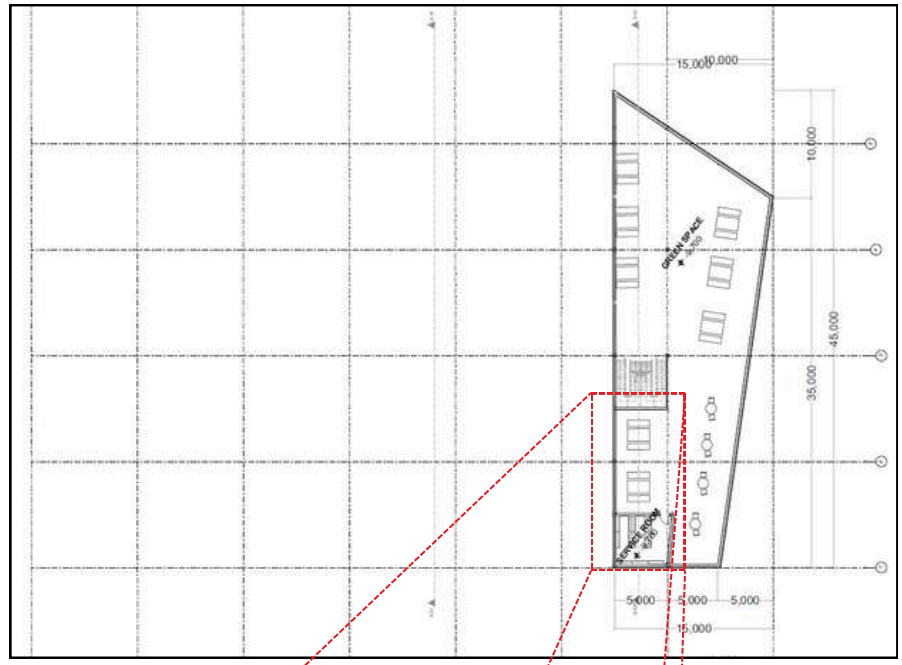
- Issue: There is no separation between the toilet area and the central hall, and there are no urinals in the male toilets.
- Proposed Revisions:
  - Add partitions to separate the toilet area from the central hall.
  - Install partitions in front of the entrances to both male and female toilets.
  - Add urinals in the male toilets.
  - Apply these revisions to all toilets on every floor.
- Impact: These improvements enhance user comfort and convenience for visitors at Titik Purwodadi.

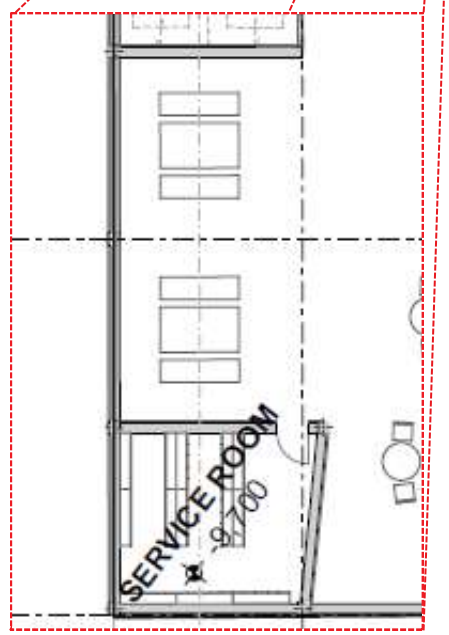




Service Space

- Issue: The service room is oversized and takes up too much usable space.
- Proposed Revisions:
  - Reduce the size of the service room since it only functions as a storage area for cleaning equipment.
  - Add detailed features such as lockers for staff.
- Impact: These adjustments improve space efficiency and optimize functionality within the facility.





5.3 EXMINER NOTES RESPONSE

1. **Design Brief**

No	Notes from Jury	Adequeate Response	Revised Part (Page)
1.	1. Who is the owner and commissioner of this project? Is there any reference for the design & location selection? 2. How is the relationship with the local stakeholders in Purwodadi? 3. How important is the tourist hub with regionalism context? Explain your opinion about critical regionalism. 4. What are the design challenges of this project and what are the proposed design solutions?	1. Goverment of Kalurahan Purwodadi. The location is already dedicated for toursit activity and enhancing local economy by the goverment/ 2. The stakeholder are the UMKM and Jeep Drivers, all of them are still seperated in each Padukuhan and not well-organized so it cannot reach the toursit market, they only sell their product to local market. So the spaces to provide their activity and sell their product is needed. 3. My concern is to preserve the locality or the local culture of Kalurahan Purwodadi which is Javanese. Since JLS is new developed infrastructure in yogyakarta, where this development is inviting the external investor so it can create the culture aspect will vanish slowly, to prevent this by designing a builiding that preserving the culture it can help increasing the cultural knowladge of the area. 4. Challenge & Solution a. -Challenge: Ensuring that the tourist hub reflects the cultural and environmental character of Purwodadi while incorporating modern amenities. b. -Solution: Use locally inspired architectural elements, local materials, and passive design strategies to maintain authenticity while ensuring functionality and comfort	1. **Pg. 8 & 19** 2. **Pg. 19** 3. **Pg. 18** 4. **Pg. 7**
2.	1. Need more show off and more mention about urban design and their computational matter 2. Need describe more initial idea with respond coastal area	1. The design approach for Titik Purwodadi is based on critical regionalism, where the architectural and spatial strategies emphasize local identity while supporting tourism development. The design references the characteristics of local vernacular forms, particularly the tobong gamping and limasan house, which are reinterpreted into modern functions without losing their cultural essence. Using Archicad, the design process integrates these elements into a cohesive spatial organization that connects various tourism-related activities, such as open community spaces, workshops, and jeep tour facilities. From an urban design perspective, Titik Purwodadi acts as a gateway node that organizes pedestrian circulation, encourages social interaction, and links the surrounding padukuhan and coastal attractions into a unified tourism network. 2. The initial concept focuses on a layering strategy that blends Purwodadi's cultural identity with its strategic position as part of the Gunungkidul coastal tourism route. Positioned as a starting point for tourists, the site introduces visitors to Purwodadi's heritage, products, and community activities before they continue their journey toward the beaches. The design also responds to the coastal context by adopting climate-responsive strategies such as maximizing natural ventilation, creating shaded semi-outdoor spaces, and integrating green landscaping to ensure thermal comfort. This not only enhances the tourist experience but also strengthens Purwodadi's role as a sustainable, cultural tourism hub within the larger coastal network.	1. **Pg. 11 ,24-27, & 31-33** 2. **Pg. 5, 7, & 19**

No	Notes from Jury	Adequeate Response	Revised Part (Page)
3	1. Estimated travel time from the tourist hub to the attraction? 2. If its near the beach, caves, etc. Why do toursit need to visit the toursit hub? 3. Is it premisable to design and build a building in the cliff hanging based on the area regulation?	1. Tourists can reach stunning beaches like Pantai Timang, Pantai Siung, and Pantai Nglambor in approximately 20 minutes. 2. The tourist hub helps visitors explore nearby attractions by providing information, guided tours, and transport services. It also offers a place to rest, enjoy local food, and learn about local culture through crafts and workshops and it supports the community by promoting local businesses and teaching visitors about eco-friendly tourism. 3. Many areas have restrictions to prevent erosion, landslides, and damage to nature. Permits and approval from authorities are usually needed to ensure the design is safe and follows regulations.	1. **1.Pg. 5** 2. **2.Pg. 20**

2. **Comprehensive**

No	Notes from Jury	Adequeate Response	Revised Part (Page)
1.	1. What your concepts, design guidelines & design criterias in your project? How to decide& deal with all those? 2. Describe your design approaches deal with the PAP Lab concerns.	1. The spatial composition adopts a layering concept, organizing zones into Public, Economic, and Open Green Space categories that follow and respect the natural topography of the site. This spatial layering not only enhances circulation and user experience but also ensures that the architecture is grounded in the natural and cultural landscape of Purwodadi. The design criteria focus on connectivity across scales, authentic cultural representation, responsiveness to climate and topography, and support for the local economy and community engagement. The design guidelines include zoning configuration, cultural architectural expression, climate-responsive strategies, economic activation, green integration, accessibility and inclusivity, use of local materials, and open community spaces. In the decision-making process, I relied on site analysis, user needs, and sustainability goals. I analyzed Purwodadi's tourism potential, natural context, and cultural values, then translated these insights into a design that balances visitor experience, environmental sensitivity, and community empowerment. 2. My design approach applies critical regionalism to respond to both architectural and urban-scale concerns in Purwodadi. Using the layering concept, I organize spatial zoning to create smooth connectivity across different scales from open green spaces to UMKM areas and community facilities. The design integrates cultural identity by referencing local forms like limasan roofs and tobong gamping, while also ensuring climate responsiveness through passive design, rainwater harvesting, and green landscaping. By activating local UMKM and creating open community spaces, the project supports economic growth and social engagement. Overall, the design bridges architectural needs with broader urban modeling goals, aligning with PAP's vision.	1. **Pg. 30 & 34** 2. **Pg. 33 & 36-38**

No	Notes from Jury	Adequeate Response	Revised Part (Page)
2	1. Define design concepts, design criterias and design guidelines to solve problem design	1. The spatial composition adopts a layering concept, organizing zones into Public, Economic, and Open Green Space categories that follow and respect the natural topography of the site. This spatial layering not only enhances circulation and user experience but also ensures that the architecture is grounded in the natural and cultural landscape of Purwodadi. The design criteria focus on connectivity across scales, authentic cultural representation, responsiveness to climate and topography, and support for the local economy and community engagement. The design guidelines include zoning configuration, cultural architectural expression, climate-responsive strategies, economic activation, green integration, accessibility and inclusivity, use of local materials, and open community spaces. In the decision-making process, I relied on site analysis, user needs, and sustainability goals. I analyzed Purwodadi's tourism potential, natural context, and cultural values, then translated these insights into a design that balances visitor experience, environmental sensitivity, and community empowerment.	1. **Pg. 30 & 34**
3	1. Building Regulation 2. How to get and manage the income? 3. Building Safety 4. Standing Point	1. Based on the applicable regulations, the site has a total area of 8,000 m². With a Building Coverage Ratio (KDB) of 50%, the maximum land area allowed for building footprint is 4,000 m². The Floor Area Ratio (KLB) is set at 1.6, which allows a total maximum building floor area of 12,800 m² across all levels. Additionally, the Green Area Coefficient (KDH) requires 30% of the site, equivalent to 2,400 m², to be allocated for open green spaces. These parameters guide the overall zoning, massing, and landscape planning for the project. 2. The building is managed directly by Kalurahan Purwodadi, ensuring that its operations benefit the local community. Income is generated through several sources, including monthly booth rentals paid by local residents and booth rentals for external parties such as Indomaret or Alfamart. Additional revenue comes from tourism packages and workshops, where profits are distributed fairly: 60% for jeep drivers, 30% for workshop owners, and 10% allocated to building operations. The facility also earns income from the rental of open spaces for events and parking area fees. This structured income management system supports the sustainability of the building while empowering the local economy. 3. The building ensures safety through a semi-open design and free-barrier structural system, allowing smooth circulation, better visibility, and easy evacuation during emergencies. Open spans without obstructive columns maintain structural integrity while supporting earthquake resilience. Emergency exits, fire extinguishers, and hydrants are strategically placed for quick access, while durable local materials like limestone enhance stability and thermal performance. This approach balances openness, cultural expression, and user safety. 4. The standing point of Titik Purwodadi lies in its role as a catalyst that integrates tourism with local empowerment, applying critical regionalism and sustainable design strategies to preserve identity while enhancing the local economy.	1. **1.Pg. 20** 2. **Pg. 19** 3. **Pg 42** 4. **Pg 53**

3. Final Seminar

No	Notes from Jury	Adequeate Response	Revised Part (Page)
1	1. Describe a keywords of a critical regionalism design, and demonstrate this in your design.	6 principles of Critical Regionalism by Kenneth Frampton into the design. 1. Contextual Integration a. The Tourist Hub connects Purwodadi's diverse tourism network (beaches, caves, and agricultural attractions) while also showcasing local identity by integrating traditional forms like the Limasan house, which acts as a cultural marker within the site. 2. Climatic Sensitivity a. The Limasan roof is adapted for its climatic performance, providing natural ventilation and wide overhangs for shade in the tropical environment. Open-air spaces and shaded walkways ensure comfort for visitors without over-reliance on mechanical cooling. 3. Topographical Adaptation a. The zoning of public, economic, and green spaces follows the natural contours of the site, minimizing cut-and-fill. The monumental and grounded quality of the Tobong Gamping form also symbolizes a strong connection to the land. 4. Local Material Usage a. Materials such as bamboo, wood, and stone are prioritized, drawing inspiration from the tectonics of traditional Limasan structures and the solid masonry of the Tobong Gamping, reinforcing a tactile link with the local environment. 5. Tectonic Honesty a. Structural systems are expressed rather than hidden, inspired by the visible joinery of Limasan houses and the raw, massive qualities of the Tobong Gamping. This ensures authenticity in both traditional and modern construction methods. 6. Cultural Representation a. The design explicitly incorporates cultural symbols of Purwodadi: the Tobong Gamping, representing strength, history, and industriousness, and the Limasan house, representing domestic tradition and community. These elements ensure the architecture communicates regional identity while remaining contemporary.	1. **Pg. 33**
3	1. Material Usage 2. Vegetation Usage 3. Limasan and Tobong connection with the Critical Regionalism	1. Materials such as wood, and stone are prioritized, drawing inspiration from the tectonics of traditional Limasan structures and the solid masonry of the Tobong Gamping, reinforcing a tactile link with the local environment 2. The project prioritizes planting local tree species, such as Sonokeling (Dalbergia latifolia) and Jambu Mete (Cashew trees), which are naturally adapted to the region's climate and soil conditions. These trees require minimal irrigation and maintenance, making them ideal for a sustainable landscape strategy while preserving the site's natural character. 3. The Limasan house and Tobong gamping serve as key references within the framework of Critical Regionalism by integrating local identity into a contemporary architectural approach. The Limasan inspires the layered roof form and semi-open spatial configuration, reflecting traditional Javanese values of openness, community, and climate responsiveness. Meanwhile, the Tobong gamping influences the solid and massive architectural expression, symbolizing local heritage and craftsmanship. Through these elements, the design preserves Purwodadi's cultural identity while adapting to modern needs, creating an architecture that is both contextually rooted and regionally responsive.	1. **Pg 44** 2. **Pg 46** 3. **Pg 19**

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The standing point of Titik Purwodadi lies in its role as a catalyst that integrates tourism with local empowerment, applying critical regionalism and sustainable design strategies to preserve identity while enhancing the local economy.

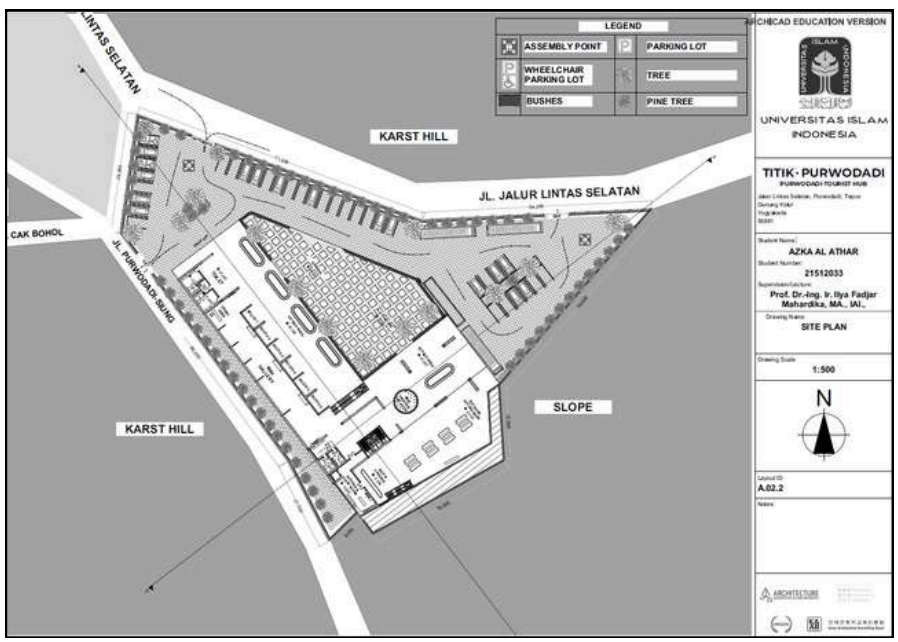
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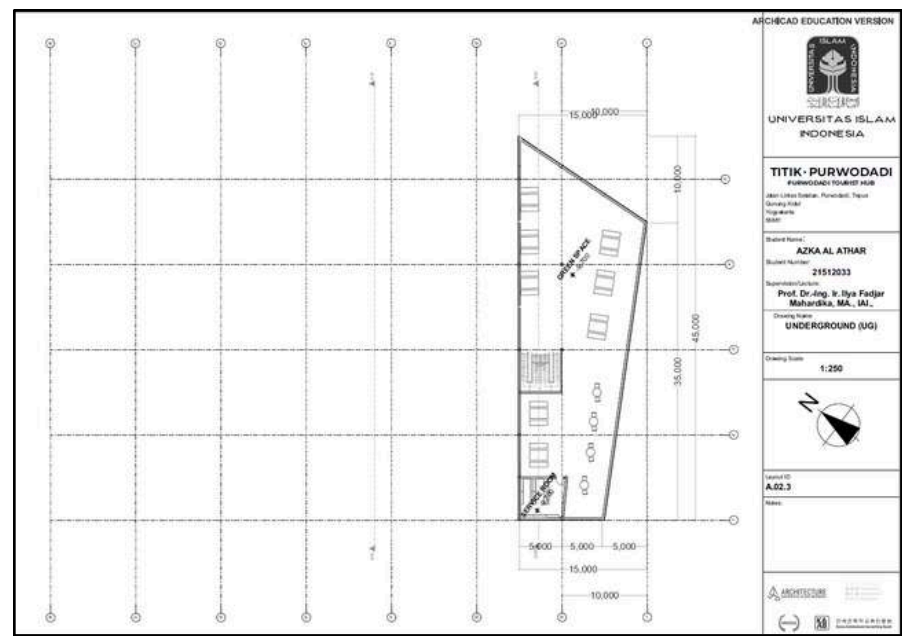
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Korea Architectural Accrediting Board

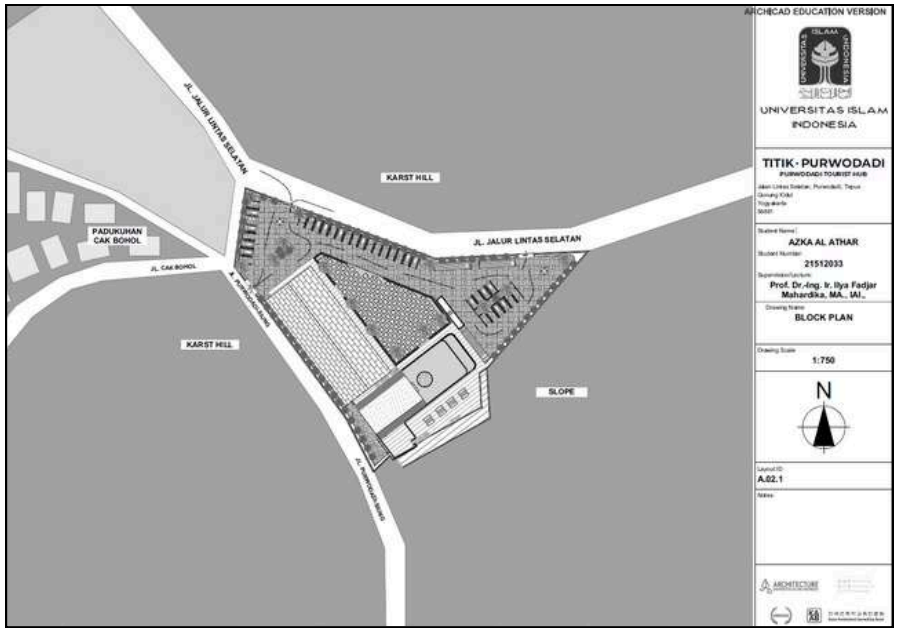
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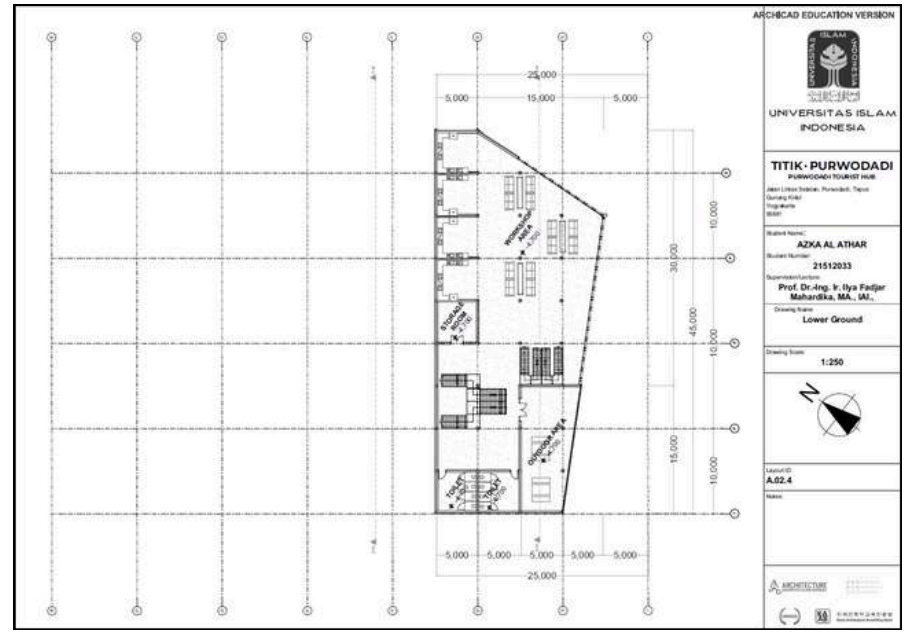
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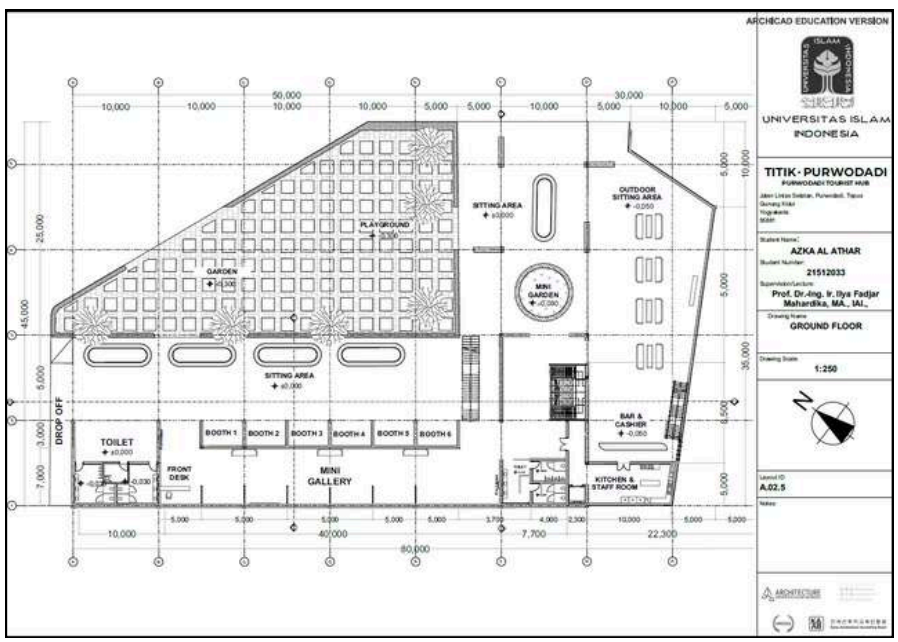
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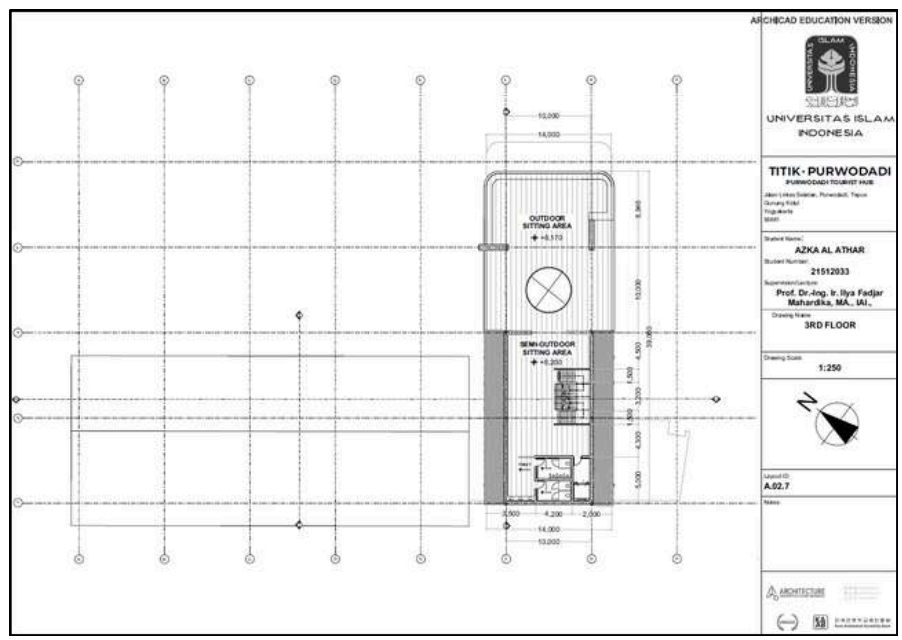

LEGEND
ASSEMBLY POINT
PARKING LOT
WHEELCHAIR PARKING LOT
TREE
BUSHES
PINE TREE
JL. JALUR LINTAS SELATAN
KARST HILL
CAK BOHOL
JL. PURWODADI-SUNG
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Prof. Dr.-Ing. Ir. Ilya Fadjar Mahardika, MA., IAI.,
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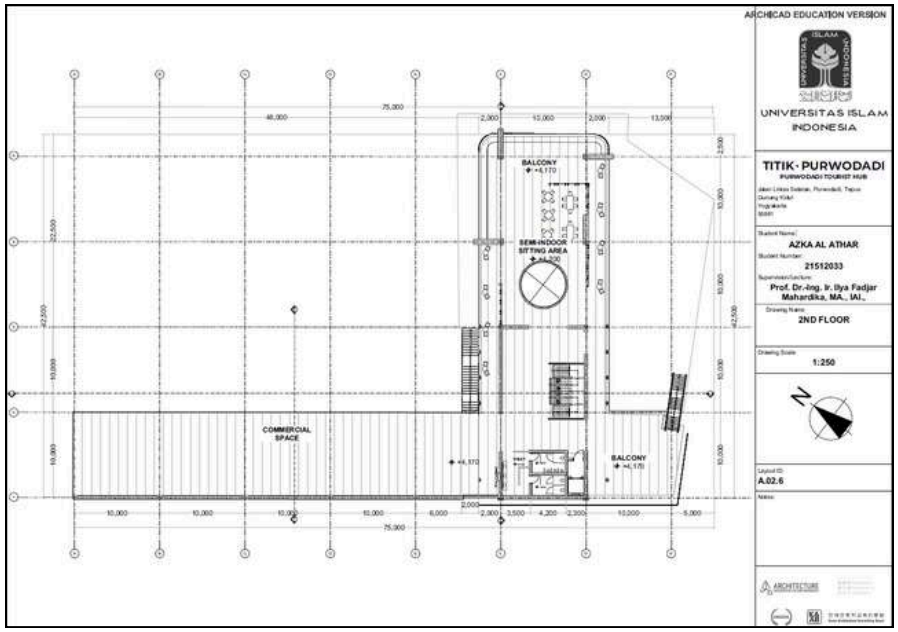

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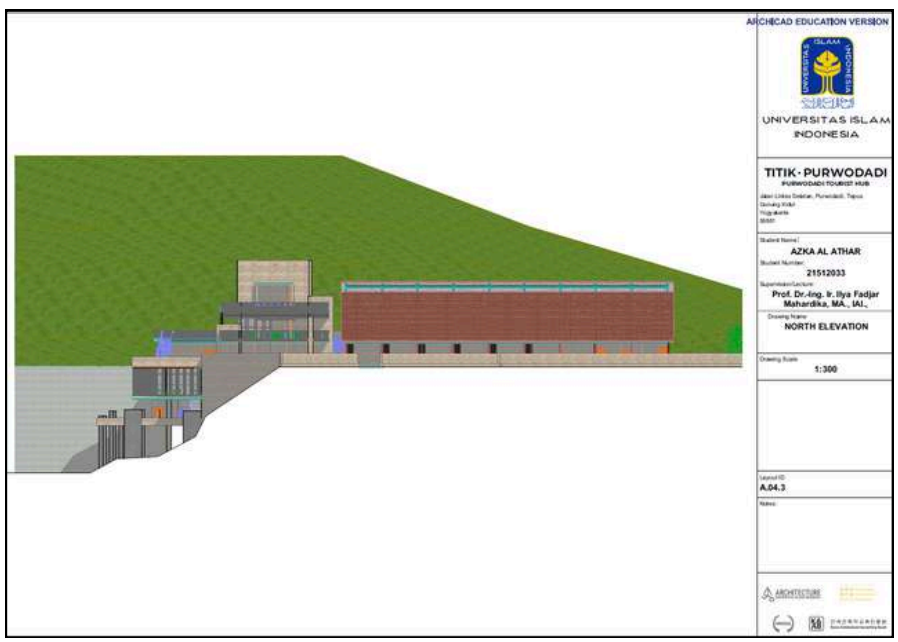

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PURWODADI TOURIST HUB
AZKA AL ATHAR
21512033
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Ir. Ilya Fadjar Mahardika, MA., IAI.,
Lower Ground
1:250
A.02.4


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Drawing Name: GROUND FLOOR
Drawing Scale: 1:250
Layout ID: A.02.5
Notes:
PLAYGROUND
SITTING AREA
OUTDOOR SITTING AREA
GARDEN
MINI GARDEN
SITTING AREA
DROP OFF
TOILET
BOOTH 1
BOOTH 2
BOOTH 3
BOOTH 4
BOOTH 5
BOOTH 6
FRONT DESK
MINI GALLERY
BAR & CASHIER
KITCHEN & STAFF ROOM


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Drawing Name: 3RD FLOOR
Drawing Scale: 1:250
Layout ID: A.02.7
Notes:
OUTDOOR SITTING AREA
SEMI-OUTDOOR SITTING AREA


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Drawing Name: 2ND FLOOR
Drawing Scale: 1:250
Layout ID: A.02.6
Notes:
BALCONY
SEMI-INDOOR SITTING AREA
COMMERCIAL SPACE
BALCONY


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Supervisor/Lecturer: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Ir. Ilya Fadjar Mahardika, MA., IAI.,
Drawing Name: WEST ELEVATION
Drawing Scale: 1:300
Layout ID: A.04.1
Notes:



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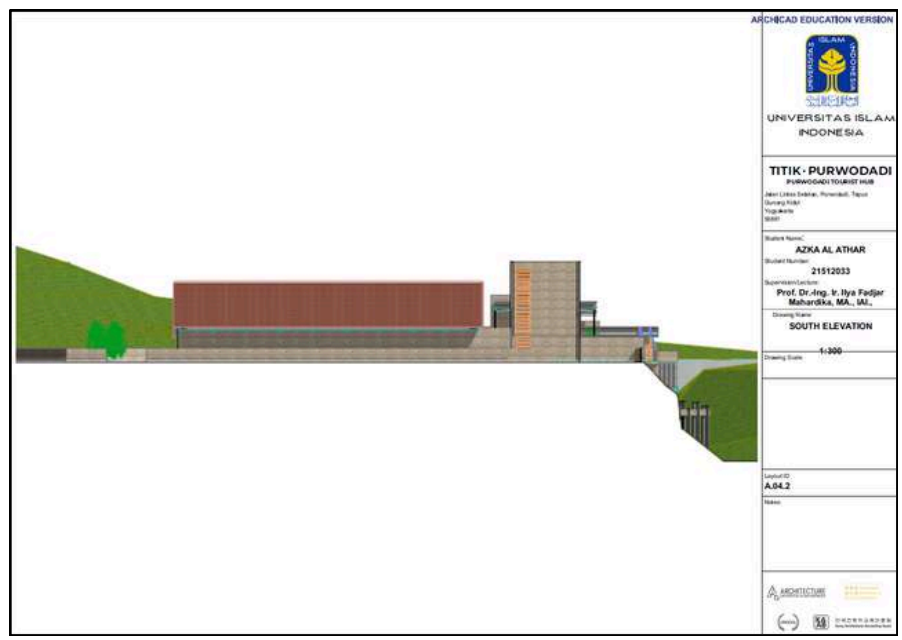
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Drawing Name:
NORTH ELEVATION
Drawing Scale:
1:300

Layout ID:
A.04.3
Notes:

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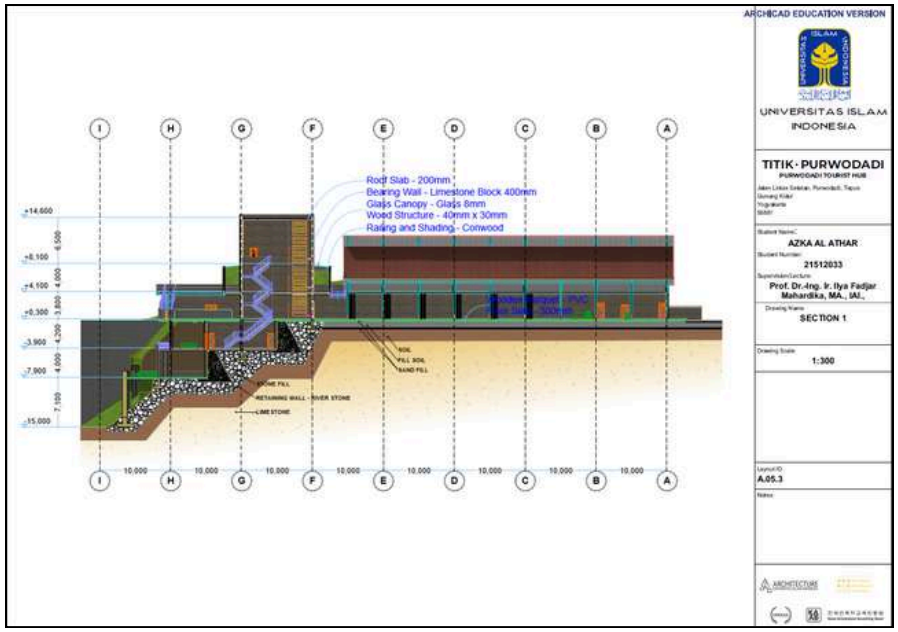
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Drawing Name:
SOUTH ELEVATION
Drawing Scale:
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Layout ID:
A.04.2
Notes:

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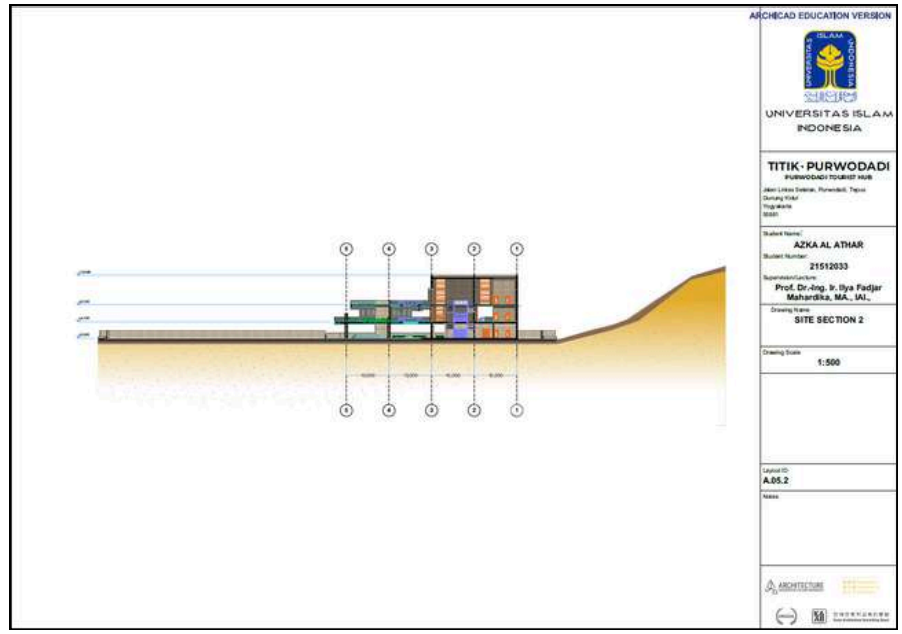
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Drawing Name:
SECTION 1
Drawing Scale:
1:300

Layout ID:
A.05.3
Notes:

ARCHITECTURE



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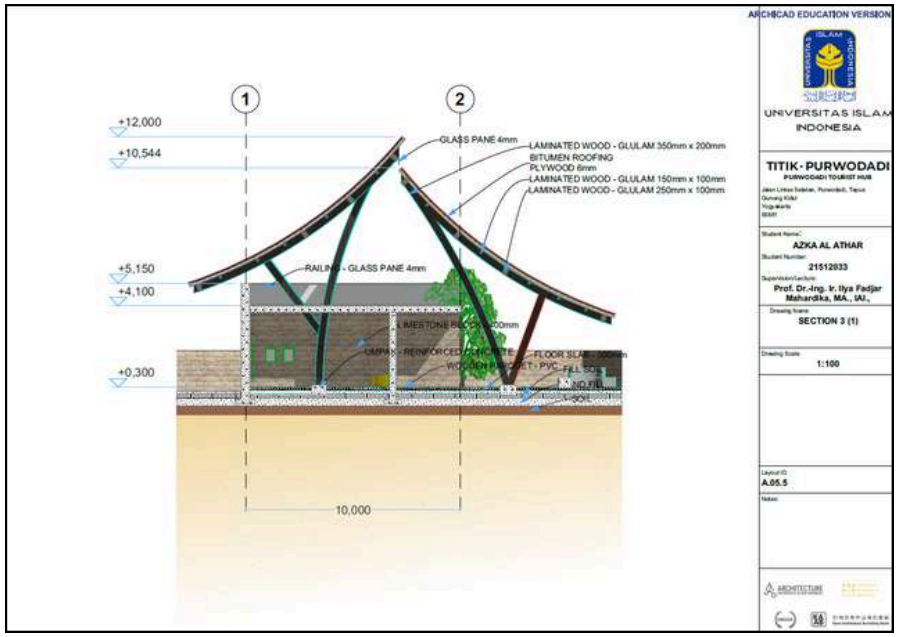
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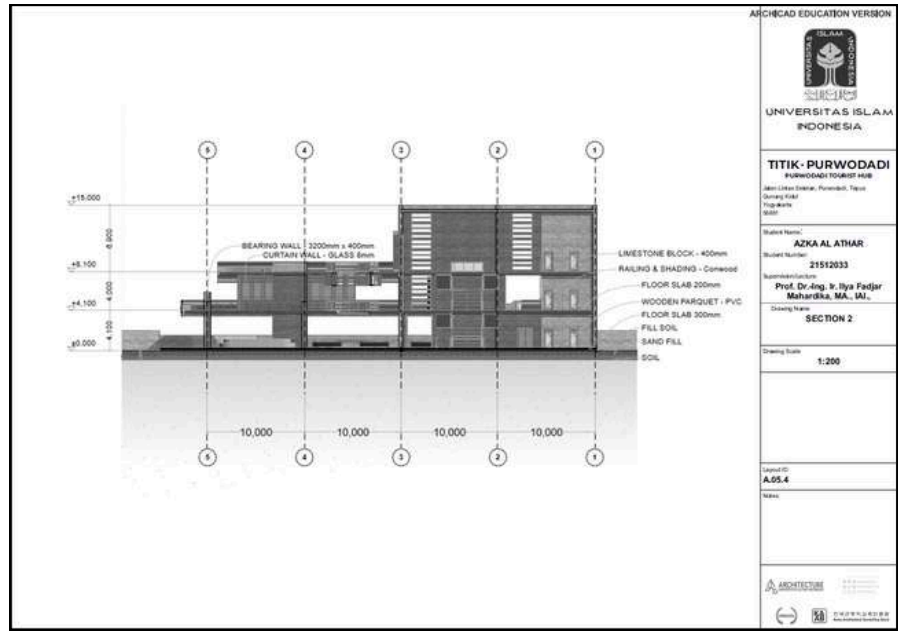
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Drawing Name:
SITE SECTION 2
Drawing Scale:
1:500

Layout ID:
A.05.2
Notes:

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TECHINCAL DRAWING

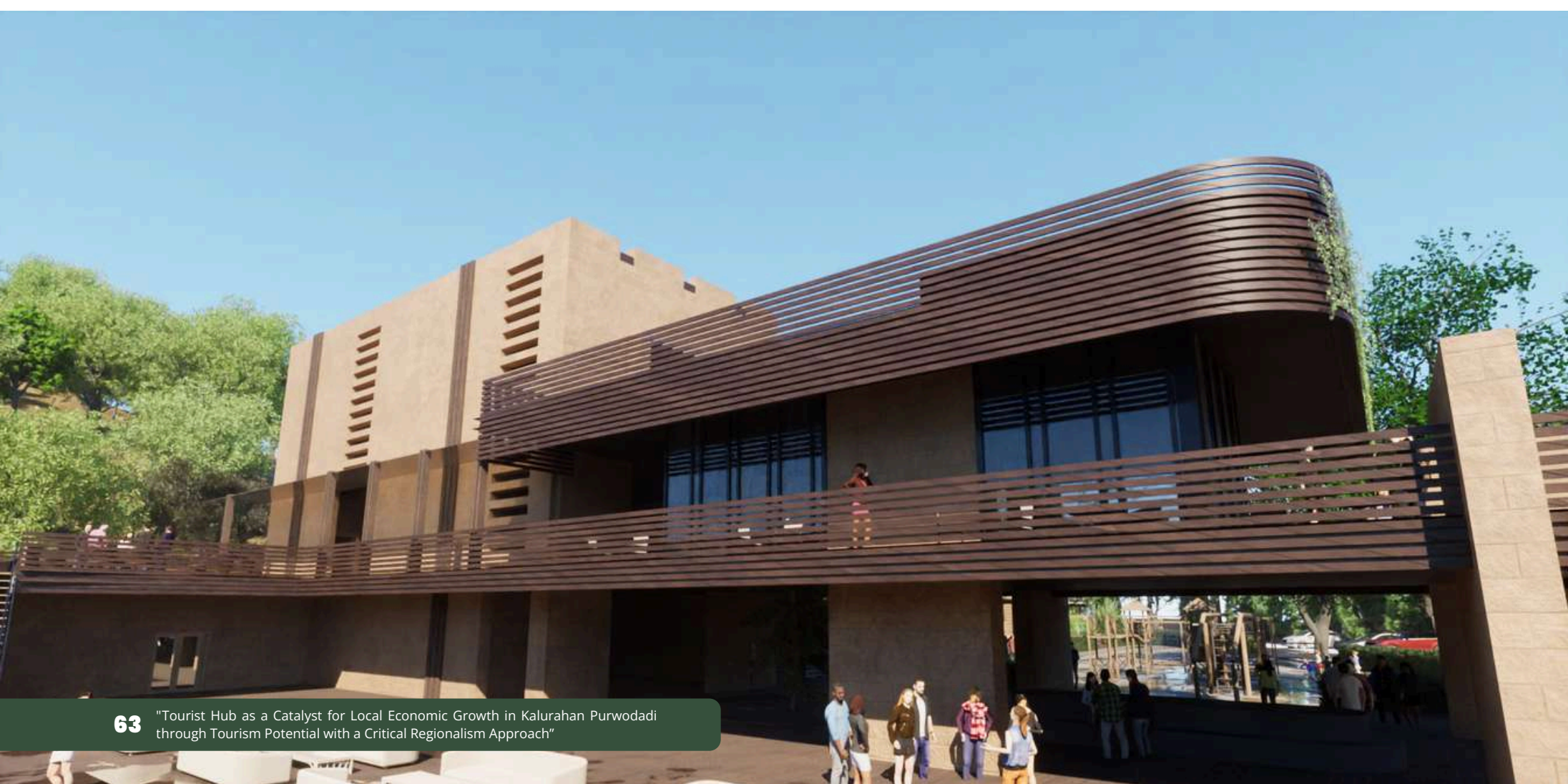
















TITIK · PURWODADI

Tourist Hub as a Catalyst for Local Economic Growth in Kalurahan Purwodadi through Tourism Potential with a Critical Regionalism Approach

SITE LOCATION:

Cak Bohol, Purwodadi, Kec. Tepus, Kabupaten Gunungkidul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

DESIGN BACKGROUND

TITIK PURWODADI Tourist Hub is envisioned as a central gateway that connects visitors to the diverse natural, agricultural, and cultural attractions found throughout the Purwodadi region. The core problem addressed by this project lies on three scales: at the macro level, connecting all tourism destinations within Purwodadi; at the meso level, facilitating and showcasing the unique potentials of each padukuhan; and at the micro level, creating a space where visitors can experience the true sense of place unique to Purwodadi. This design applies the Critical Regionalism approach, which is guided by six key principles—contextual integration, climatic sensitivity, topographical adaptation, local material usage, tectonic honesty, and cultural representation—ensuring that the architectural outcome is both contemporary and rooted in its locality. The spatial composition adopts a layering concept, organizing zones into Public, Economic, and Open Green Space categories that follow and respect the natural topography of the site. With the establishment of the tourist hub, Purwodadi stands to gain increased visitor engagement, stimulation of the local economy, and the strengthening of its regional identity through a thoughtfully designed and place-responsive intervention.



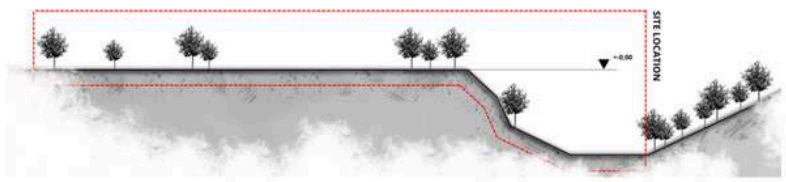
MACRO MESO MICRO

MACRO How can the diverse tourism potential in Purwodadi be connected into a structured and integrated system, where a central tourist hub serves as a unified platform for information, services, and experiences, enhancing accessibility, and local engagement?

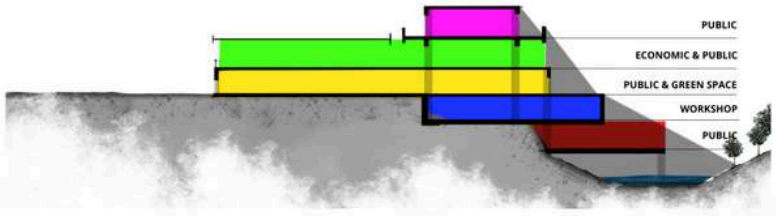
MESO How can a tourism system be designed to connect each padukuhan in Purwodadi by showcasing local products, culture, and activities, creating a structured, interactive, and sustainable visitor experience?

MICRO How can the Purwodadi tourism experience be delivered to visitors through facilities, programs, and services provided within the tourist hub, ensuring engagement, accessibility, and cultural immersion?

DESIGN CONCEPT



The spatial organization applies the layering concept—a principle rooted in Critical Regionalism, particularly in its Focus on Topography—by responding directly to the site's natural terrain. The division into Economic & Open Space, Public, Workshop, and Green Space zones reflects an intentional adaptation of programmatic needs to the site's contours and elevation. Functions are layered according to accessibility and land slope: open green areas are placed in lower zones to maintain environmental harmony; public situated on ground-floor for community engagement; and economic functions like the lobster restaurant and souvenir shop are positioned on higher, more visible levels to attract visitors and support local enterprise. This spatial layering not only enhances circulation and user experience but also ensures that the architecture is grounded in the natural and cultural landscape of Purwodadi.





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DESIGN TRANSFORMATION



Taking from Limasan Roofing system characteristic (wooden and firm)



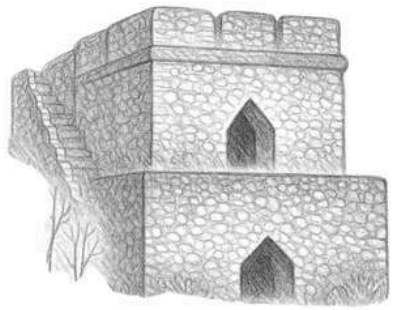
Modify it with a modern shape (curvy and layered)



By making it into V Shape it gives the uniqe ambiance and more flexibility and curvy in the design

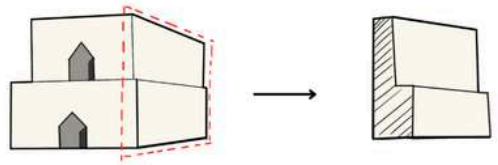


Connecting the Tobong shape and modified Limasan roof.



TOBONG GAMPING

Tobong Gamping is a traditional limestone kiln commonly found in the Gunung Kidul region of Yogyakarta. These structures were historically used for burning limestone to produce quicklime, an important material for construction. Architecturally, Tobong Gamping is characterized by its solid and massive appearance, with thick masonry walls that serve both as thermal insulation and structural support. Its robust form and distinctive silhouette make it a significant representation of local building traditions and cultural identity.



In addition to using the limasan roof to represent local identity, I also took inspiration from the Tobong Gamping, a traditional limestone kiln unique to the Gunung Kidul area. This building is known for its strong and massive form. I adopted not only its character, but also its structural system, which relies on thick walls as the main support. I applied this idea by using bearing walls in my design.

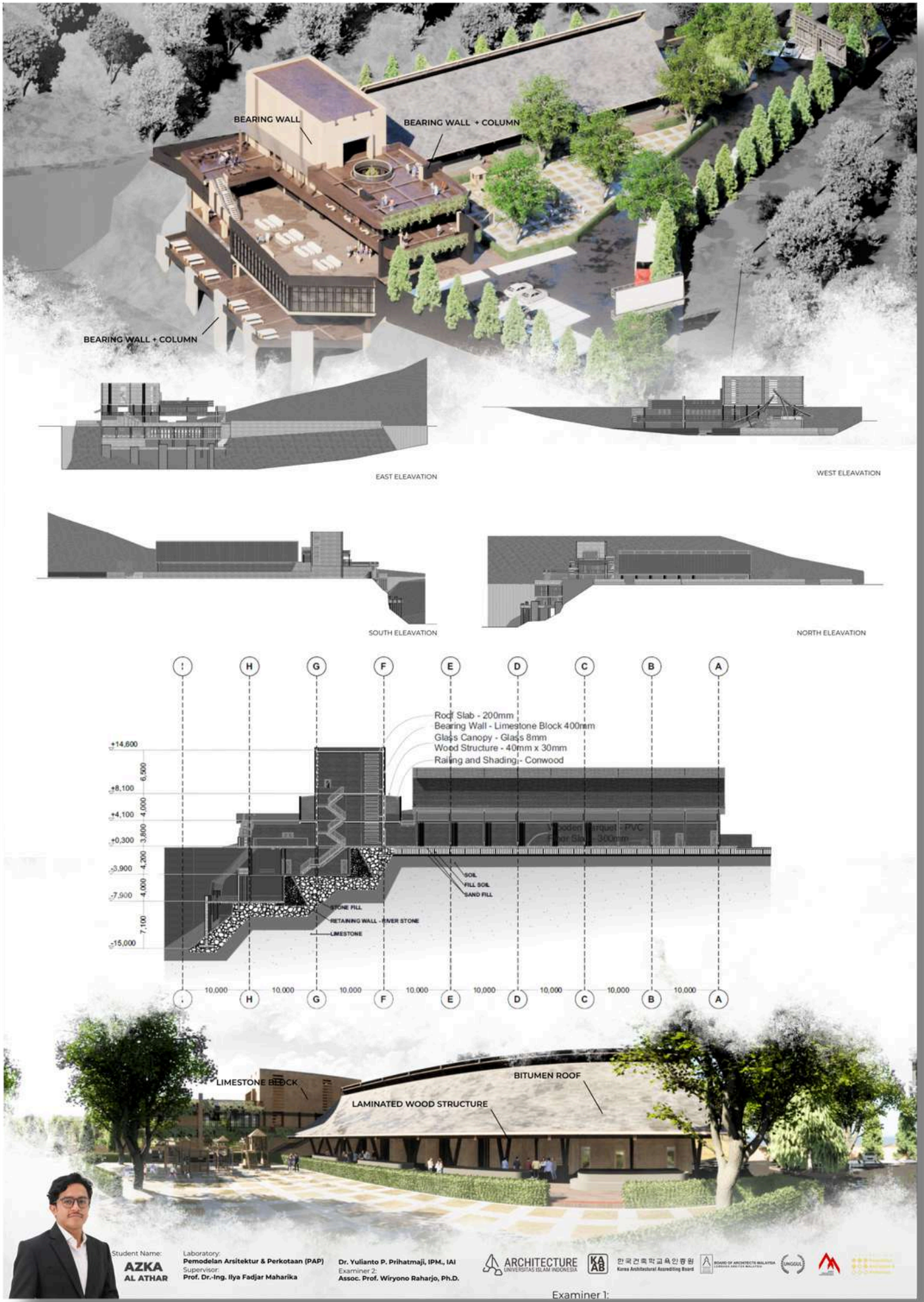


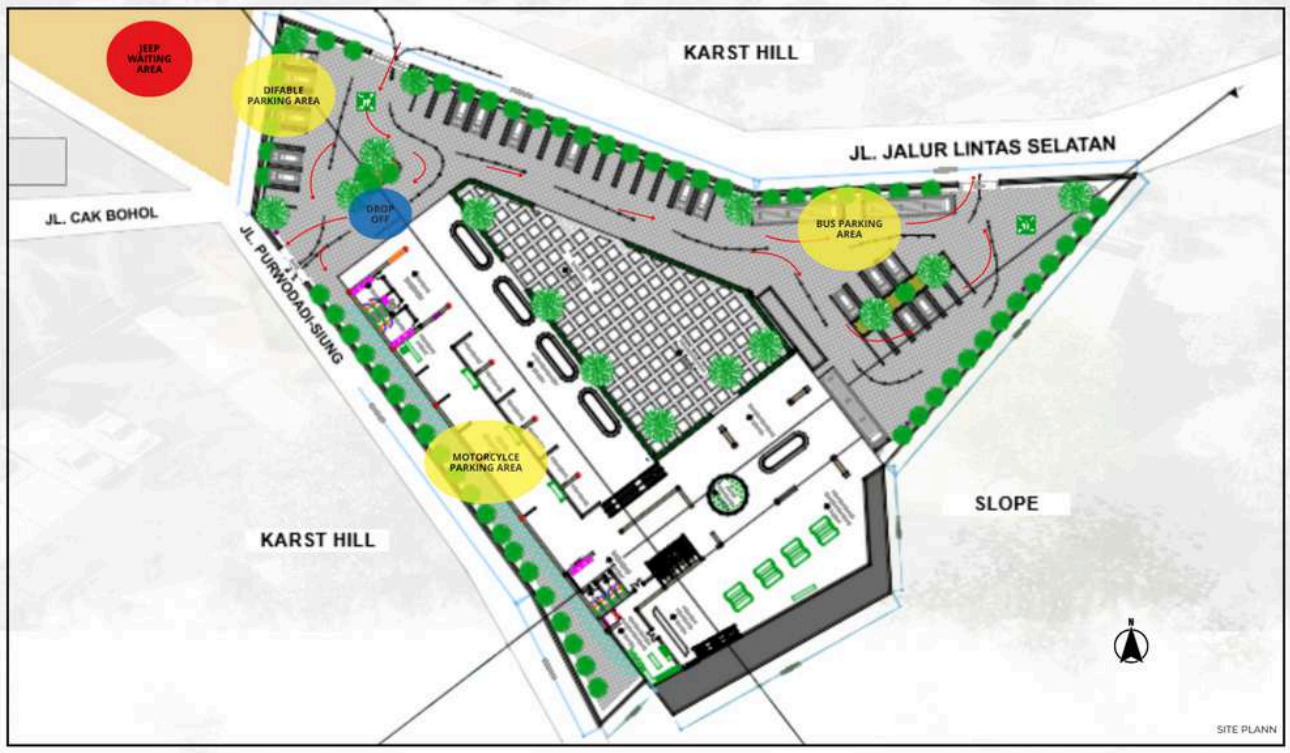
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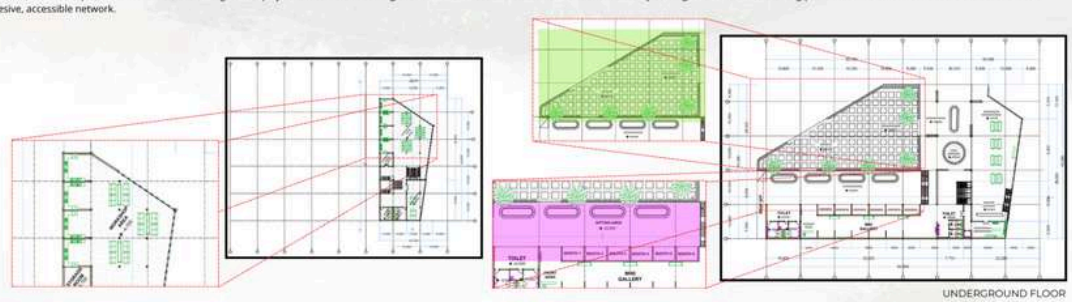
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BEARING WALL
BEARING WALL + COLUMN
BEARING WALL + COLUMN
EAST ELEAVATION
WEST ELEAVATION
SOUTH ELEAVATION
NORTH ELEAVATION
I
H
G
F
E
D
C
B
A
Roof Slab - 200mm
Bearing Wall - Limestone Block 400mm
Glass Canopy - Glass 8mm
Wood Structure - 40mm x 30mm
Railing and Shading - Conwood
+14,600
+8,100
+4,100
+0,300
-3,900
-7,900
-15,000
6,500
4,000
3,800
4,200
4,000
7,100
SOIL
FILL SOIL
SAND FILL
STONE FILL
RETAINING WALL - RIVER STONE
LIMESTONE
10,000
LIMESTONE BLOCK
BITUMEN ROOF
LAMINATED WOOD STRUCTURE
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Solving the Macro problem:
Placing the Jeep Tour Hub and Mini Gallery side by side serves a strategic and experiential purpose, enhancing both functionality and storytelling. The Mini Gallery acts not only as a cultural exhibition space but also functions as a visual catalogue that introduces visitors to the various destinations they will explore on the Jeep Tour. This spatial arrangement creates a seamless flow, allowing guests to be inspired by local narratives, visuals, and artifacts before embarking on the physical journey through Purwodadi's landscapes. By integrating these two components, the design builds anticipation, provides educational context, and strengthens the connection between the sense of place and the adventure experience. Moreover, this configuration plays a critical role in solving the macro-level issue of disconnected tourism sites by serving as a centralized starting point that links all of Purwodadi's attractions into a cohesive, accessible network.



Solving the Meso problem:
To showcase the potential of each padukuhan, Titik . Purwodadi features a green open space on the ground floor as a flexible venue for cultural performances, surrounded by native plants and natural materials. This area doubles as a social and economic platform, with seating and space for local food stalls, encouraging interaction between visitors and residents. A dedicated workshop zone invites tourists to join hands-on activities—such as cooking traditional dishes or crafting local products—deepening cultural appreciation while directly supporting the local economy.



Solving the Micro problem:
To create a space where visitors can truly feel the sense of place of Purwodadi, Titik . Purwodadi features a green open space on the site's partially underground, immersing visitors in the natural topography and vegetation. The design draws from the Tobong Gamping's massive walls for structural support, thermal insulation, and a sense of solidity, while the Limasan roof provides local architectural identity and climatic comfort through natural ventilation and shade. Surrounded by native plants, natural materials, and soft daylight, this tranquil subterranean garden invites reflection and connection with the landscape. The combination of layered spatial experience, vernacular form, and structural honesty anchors the architecture in Purwodadi's authentic character.



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SEMI-INDOOR RESTO AREA


COMMERCIAL AREA


OPEN AREA


ROOF STRUCTURE


OUTDOOR AREA







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Pembimbing	: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Ilya Fadjar Maharika
Fakultas / Prodi	: Teknik Sipil dan Perencanaan/ Arsitektur
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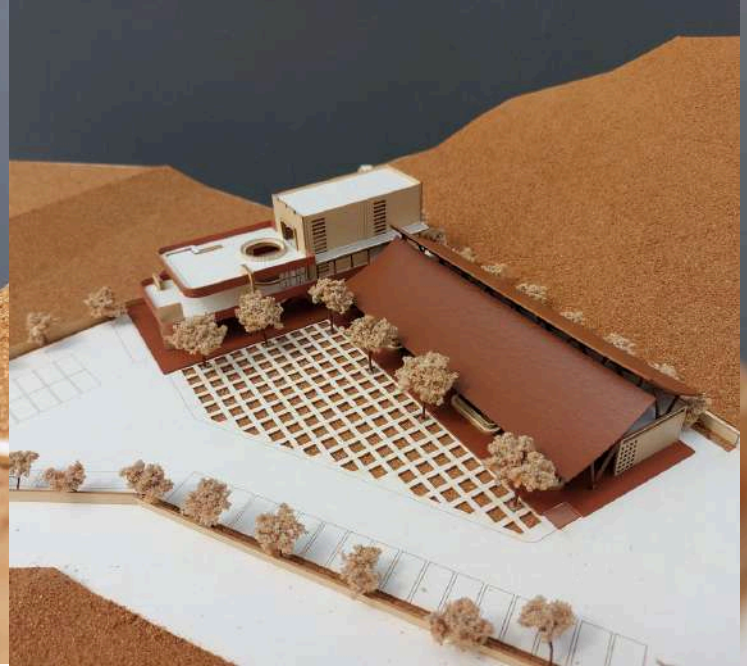
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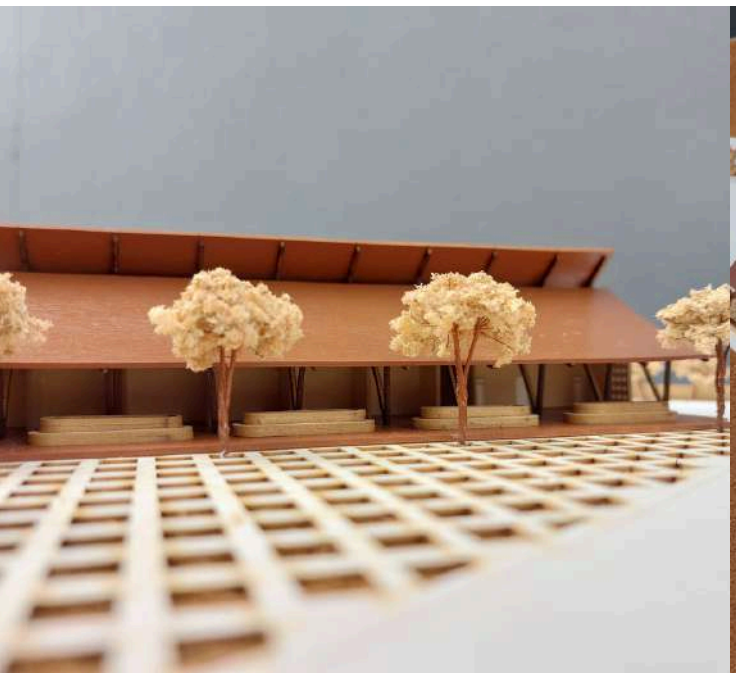
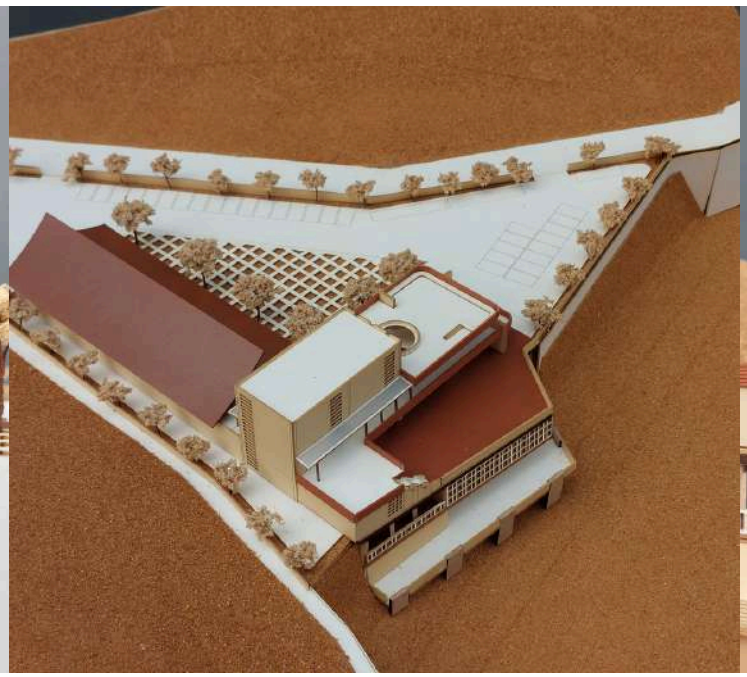
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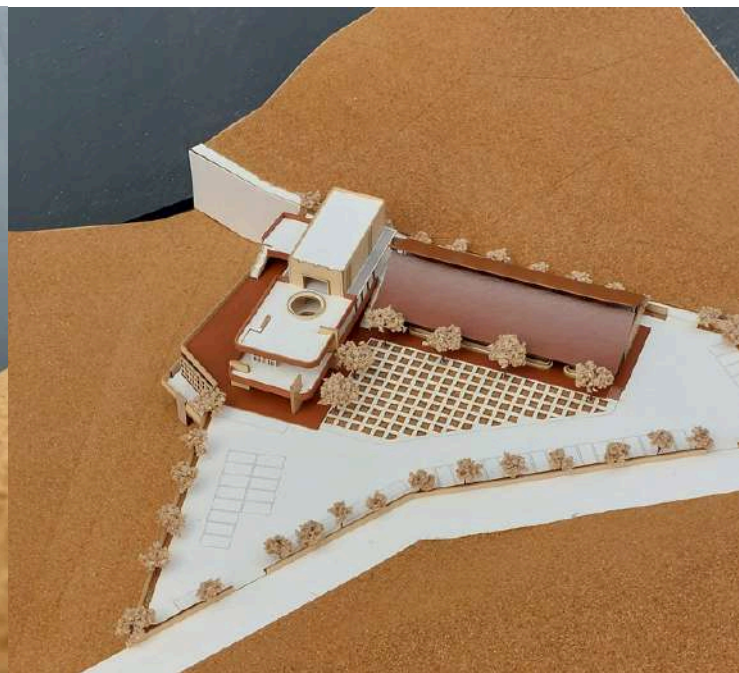
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