

## The Design of Petilasan Gilanglipuro, Gilangharjo Village, District of Pandak, Bantul Regency

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### Abstract

*Community service activities, located in Gilangharjo Village, district of Pandak, Bantul Regency, aimed to encourage the community to enhance tourist attraction through mentoring in the Gilanglipuro site design. The approach used in this activity was participatory which was elaborated in 3 stages, namely preparation, implementation, and utilization. The preparation stage involved coordination with the Tourism Office and the officials of Gilangharjo Village, as well as identification of village potential data carried out by the university in collaboration with partners. The implementation stage included surveys and focused group discussions (FGDs). The results of this stage in an agreed-upon design concept were expected to become the village icon and a unique tourist destination in the district of Pandak. The utilization stage involved using the activity results to support the development process of the tourist attraction. This community service activity included students' participation in the Architectural Internship subject. It aligned with the Freedom of Learning Independent Campus (MBKM) concept and encouraged the achievement of the Bantul Regency Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM), especially in the district of Pandak. The result of those activities was the architectural design of the Gilanglipuro heritage site that accommodated Yogyakarta's cultural values, particularly Bantul, as an area with the title of Bumi Mataram.*

**Keywords:** culture, design, tourism, village

#### How to Cite:

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## Introduction

Gilangharjo Village, district of Pandak, Bantul Regency, in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, has the potential to be developed as a tourist village. The potential of rural tourism is the basis for the development of the concept of sustainable tourism. With the various potentials that exist, Gilangharjo Village is trying to promote tourism which places the local community not only as a tourist attraction but also as actors in developing village tourism. In developing sustainable tourism, there is a need for support and synergy from all parties, one of which is the existence of Tourism Village Managers and *Pokdarwis* (an abbreviation of *Kelompok Sadar Wisata* or Tourism Awareness Group) as a form of concern for the development, and in tune with the terms of introducing and practicing *Sapta Pesona*, to create a tourism community that is reliable and capable of being a host, which is good for tourists by prioritizing excellent service from the practice of *Sapta Pesona* in the field of tourism. The Watugilang is an ancient site of the founding of the Mataram Kingdom, so in the Bantul Regency Regional Spatial Plan, it is categorized as a cultural heritage.

The development of Gilangharjo Village tourism began with the support of the local community who wanted to make their village a tourist destination which is usually called a community-based tourist destination. By looking at the existing potential, identification was carried out and continued with the dissemination of information. In the follow-up to this dissemination of information, it was agreed that to develop tourism, one of the fundamental aspects for the success of tourism development is to create a conducive environment and atmosphere that encourages the growth and development of tourism activities with the actualization of tourism awareness and *Sapta Pesona* which are consistently developed among the community in Gilangharjo Village. In this case, it is public awareness, that the public is aware of their role and responsibility as good hosts for visiting guests or tourists to create a conducive environment and atmosphere, as stated in the *Sapta Pesona* slogan. Then the community realizes their rights and needs to become tourism actors or tourists to travel to Tourist Destination Areas (*Daerah Tujuan Wisata* or DTW) as a form of basic need for recreation or getting to know and love their homeland.

This development was a form of commitment from the Gilangharjo Village government to empower residents' abilities to increase the village's original income. Community empowerment in planning took the form of focus group discussions, to capture community

aspirations. Hopefully, the addition of village tourism assets can improve the welfare of the Gilangharjo Village community and become a driver for increasing community welfare, as well as building the village as a center of economic activity (Alperytè, 2020).

Bantul Regency has prepared a Bantul Smart City Master Plan. One of the dimensions that is focused on is the Smart Branding for Bantul Tourism (Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Bantul, 2018). Therefore, it is urgent to develop new tourist destinations in Bantul. The development of Gilangharjo Village into a tourist village is carried out in an integrated manner by the government, private sector, and community self-help or mutual cooperation. Gilangharjo Village has the potential to be developed as a tourist destination. This potential includes natural potential, human resources, and a strong tradition of mutual cooperation. The characteristics of the Gilangharjo Village area are rice fields and traditional villages. The existing potential is suitable for the development of natural tourism, agriculture, and crafts. Apart from that, there is also artistic and cultural potential that can support the village as a tourist attraction.

The tourist area of Gilangharjo Village was not well designed so it had not developed as it should. This community service program aimed to produce a design for the arrangement of tourist attractions that took into account the preservation of the local natural environment. Starting from this goal, the design was thought to be based on technological principles from the start of the construction process (Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Bantul, 2014), taking into account environmental characteristics, especially climate (Hernández Pezzi, 2012), determining materials that are energy efficient or recycled and do not produce toxins (Jones, 2002), climatization and illumination aspects (Lopez, 2012), design that responds to the quality of the living environment (Schröpfer, 2012). It is expected that with this arrangement, the results can support the regional brand because tourism is one of the forms of a region's brand (Stiller, 2012). The spatial planning took into account the positive quality of the rice field view as a view out of the site. Based on the regulations of the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta no.1/2017 concerning building architecture with regional characteristics, the concept of supporting facilities for village tourism refers to traditional Yogyakarta architecture (Sumaryadi, 2010). Supporting facilities in the form of *pendhapa* (hall) and gardens take the theme of a combination of wooden materials and combined with typical local vegetation.

The surface of the path leading into the tourist attraction uses natural materials combined with local vegetation at the edges to give the impression of being in harmony with the environment.

The arrangement of roads in the area follows environmental road standards set by the Public Works Department. Apart from that, shady plant vegetation was added to the road for aesthetics and directional cue (Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat Republik Indonesia, 2007).

## Methods

A participatory approach was used in this community service program. According to Sumaryadi, participation is the role of a person or group of people in the development process either in the form of statements or in the form of activities by providing input of thoughts, energy, time, expertise, capital or materials, as well as taking part in utilizing and enjoying the results of development (Pemerintah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, 2017). The participatory approach in community service activities is implemented through active community participation by the Gilangharjo sub-district office and tourism awareness groups. In the co-designing process, the researcher/designer takes on the role of a facilitator, for example by providing tools for ideation and expression, leading, guiding, and providing scaffolds to encourage people at all levels of creativity (Azizah, 2019). Primary data collection was carried out using participatory mapping involving villages. Leaders, communities, and stakeholders will discuss mapping and planning (I N S Arida, 2017).

The arrangement of the Gilangharjo tourism area was carried out with the following activity stages:

1. The preparation stage includes preparing an activity plan
2. Data collection stage, both primary data and secondary data, through field observations, site measurements, documentation, and interviews
3. Literature study stage regarding site design concepts, natural tourism areas, and Bantul Regency spatial planning regulations
4. Qualitative descriptive data analysis stage
5. Design stage

## Results and Discussions

The Gilangharjo tourist village area is a cultural tourism area, which functions as a tourism, agricultural, and fishing area. Based on the situation analysis and the results of discussions

with partners, existing problems were identified, namely:

1. Tourism destinations:
  - a. There were still no area markers
  - b. Has superior products from ornamental fish breeding efforts but had not been developed in an integrated manner as a tourism product
  - c. Lack of community empowerment
  - d. Supporting tourism activities had not been created properly
  - e. Has a hill cultural site hill that has potential as a landmark and as a photography object but had not been designed properly
  - f. There was infrastructure in the form of toilets, parking lots, and a local culinary center but the condition did not look clean
2. Tourism marketing:
  - a. There was no branding for tourist attractions yet
  - b. There was no tour booklet yet
3. Tourism industry:

Has tourism products in the form of agricultural, fisheries, and historical tourism but has not yet been developed as a superior tourism product
4. Tourism institutions and human resources:
  - a. There is already a *Pokdarwis*
  - b. Communities around tourist attractions are aware of tourism development but need to be supported by the design of a master plan

Partner contributions to the implementation of this project are:

1. Prepare activity plans
2. Invite residents to participate actively in focused discussion group activities (Figure 1)
3. Use the designs created to seek development funds

The first field observation was carried out on February 14, 2023 together with Mr. Ndaru Sih Wahyono, S.S., and Mr. Untoro as PIC of the Gilanglipuro site. This initial survey began with an explanation of the *petilasan* (heritage site) of Gilanglipuro area by Mr. Untoro, the *petilasan* caretaker. The resource person explained the history and beginnings of the establishment of the *petilasan*. In this first survey, the area included in the design plan was shown. The first location was an empty land in the eastern part of the *petilasan*. This area was once used as a parking area and to hold the 2018 Ngayogjazz event. There was a problem in this area, that when it was

raining, this area would get puddled. In this area, there were toilets and wells as well as a security post which was still used by local residents. The second location was a landscape area in Petilasan Gilanglipuro. This location was the main place where Kenduri, Nyadran, and Jamasan Selo traditional activities were carried out. At this location, it was recommended to design paving blocks around the *petilasan* building as a circulation route during traditional ceremonies, as well as to settle the problem of puddles during the rainy season.



Fig. 1. Focus group discussion (source: survey, 2023)

In the second survey, Gilangharjo Village sources provided direction for designing the *petilasan* area, such as moving the road that cuts through the *petilasan* area to the edge of the land, designing fences and gates on the empty land at the front of the Petilasan Gilanglipuro, moving the position of the toilet, designing the parking area, designing paving blocks surrounding *petilasan* building, arranging the *petilasan* landscape, and designing the well area to become a source of auspicious water.

The analysis of the arrangement of tourist attractions in Gilangharjo Village took into account the characteristics of the village. Site plan for the Petilasan Gilangharjo tourist attraction based on site analysis determines the processing of the building mass according to the existence of a rural atmosphere and village road access (Figure 2).

The site measures 29 x 38 meters. The parking area is on the south side and can only be used by motorbikes and bicycles, measuring 5.42 x 8.42 m with a size of 0.8 x 2 m per parking unit with 1.42 m for circulation. This parking area can accommodate 17 motorbikes and bicycles. In the parking area, there is vegetation in the form of trees which is a shady element in this area. The following is a site plan for the parking area (Figure 3).



Fig. 2. Site position (source: studio, 2023)

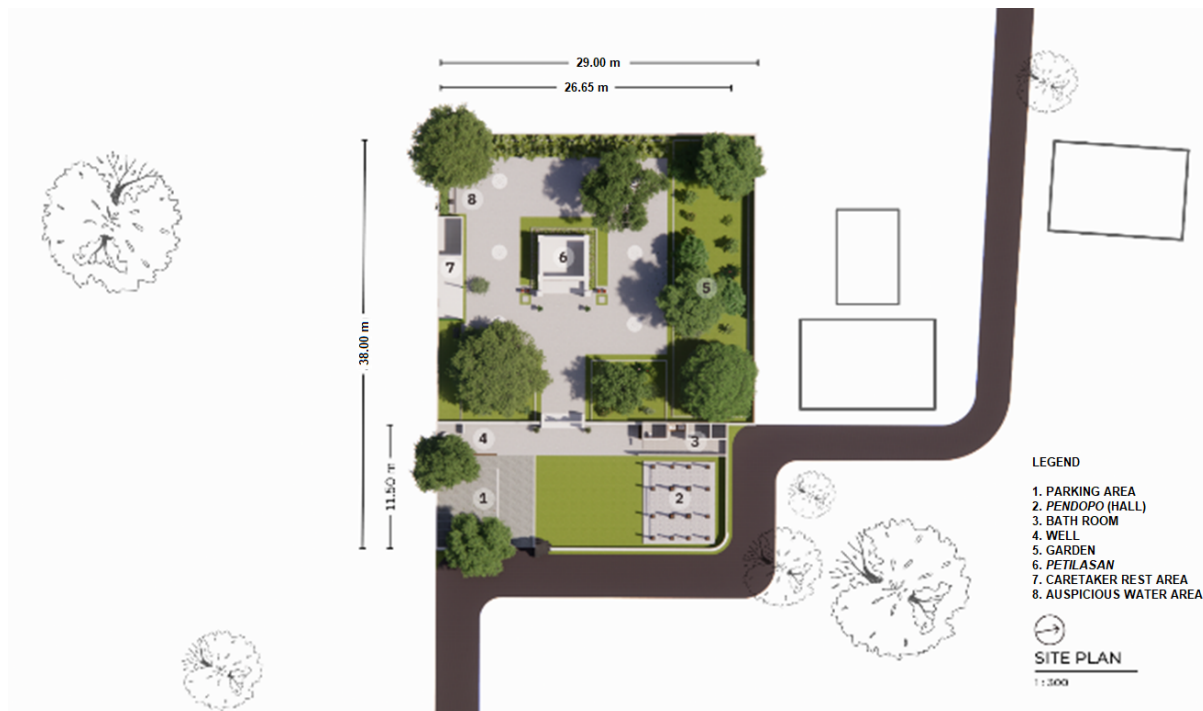


Fig. 3. Site plan (source: studio, 2023)

The *pendhapa* (or *pendopo*, means hall) design refers to the regulations of the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta number 1 of year 2017 concerning Building Architecture with Regional Characteristics (Figures 4, 5 and 6). *Pendhapa* is on the west side with a south-facing orientation. The *pendhapa* is 6.5 x 4 m and there are 4 *saka guru* and 12 *saka penanggap* which rest on *umpak*.

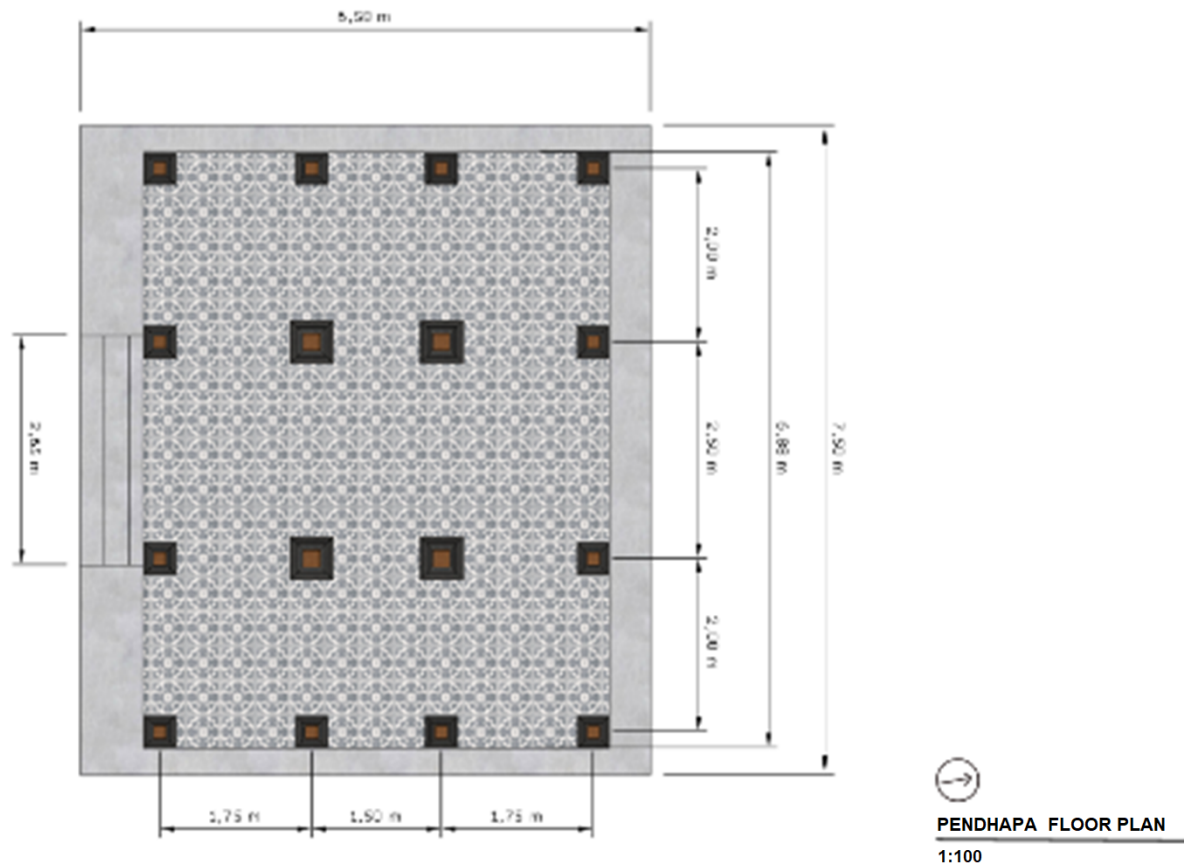


Fig. 4. *Pendhapa* floor plan (source: studio, 2023)

*Pendhapa* measures 7,5 x 7 m, located on east side of the site.

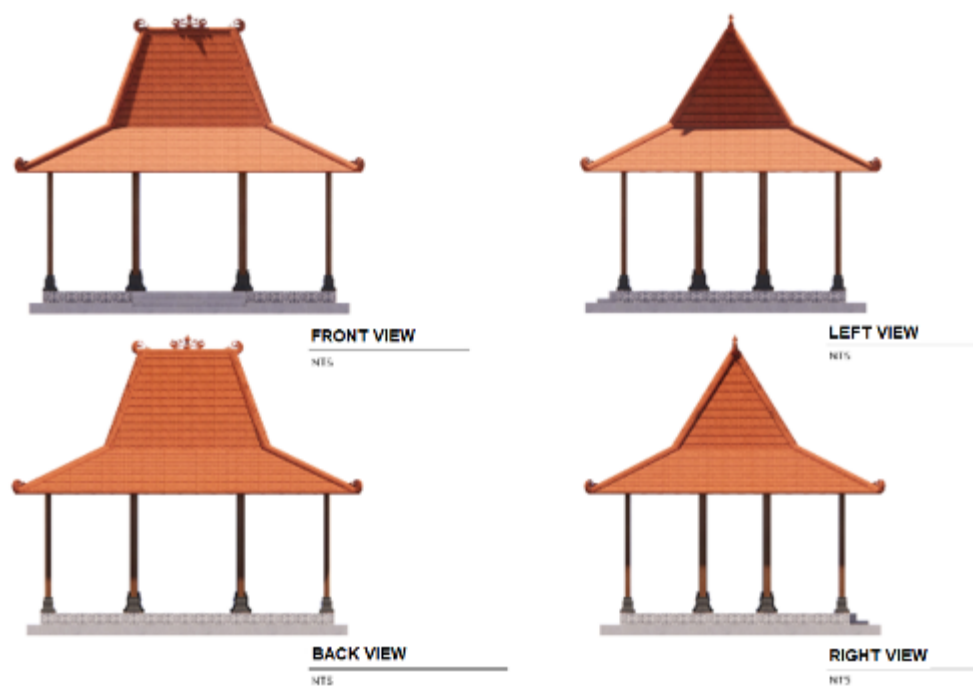


Fig. 5. View of the *pendhapa* (source: studio, 2023)





Fig. 6. *Pendhapa* isometry (source: studio, 2023)

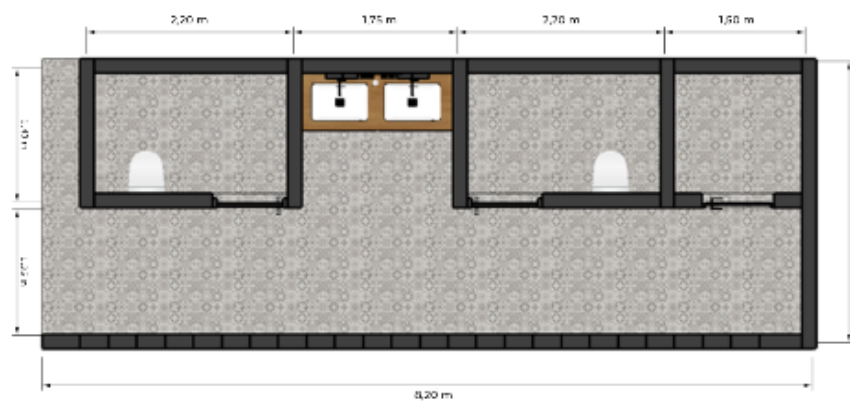


Fig. 7. Toilet floor plan (source: studio, 2023)

The toilet measures 8.5 x 3 meters (Figure 6), placed to the west of the site. This toilet is equipped with a bathroom, sinks, and storage. Gable roofs are used on toilet buildings (Figure 7 and Figure 8).

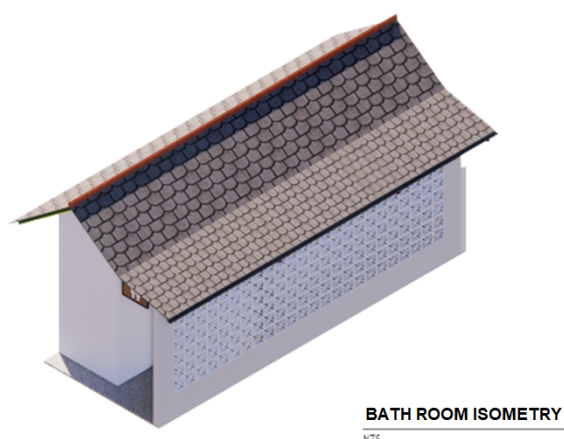


Fig. 8. Toilet isometry (source: studio, 2023)

At the back, there is a place for auspicious water with the characteristics of Islamic Mataram (Kotagede) (Figure 9). The auspicious water area is in the interior of the petilasan on the south side of the site. This area is used for pilgrims to take water for praying. Auspicious water isometry is shown in Figure 10.

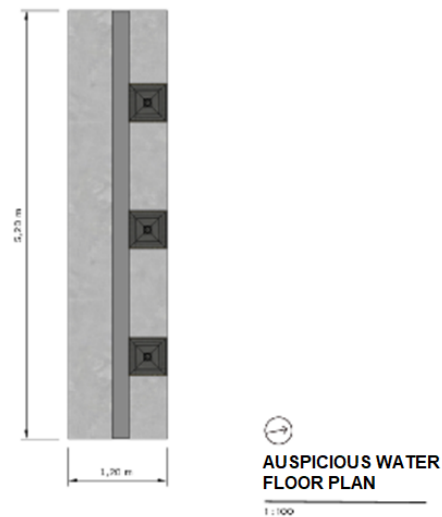


Fig. 9. Auspicious water area floor plan (source: studio, 2023)

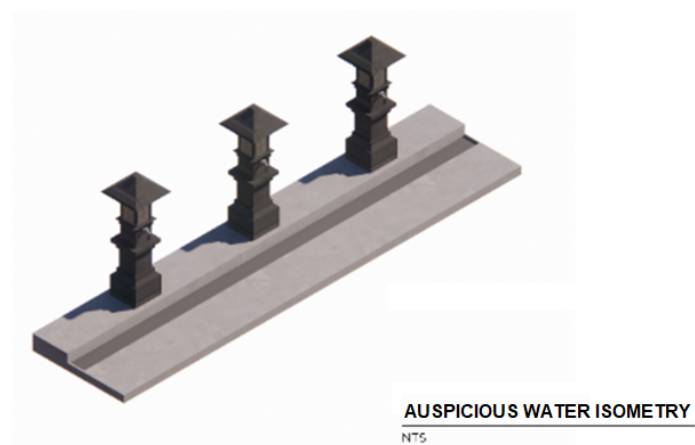


Fig. 10. Auspicious water area isometry (source: studio, 2023)

The entire view of the Petilasan Gilangharjo is shown in Figure 11 while the side view of the *petilasan* is shown in Figure 12.



Fig. 11. Front view (source: studio, 2023)

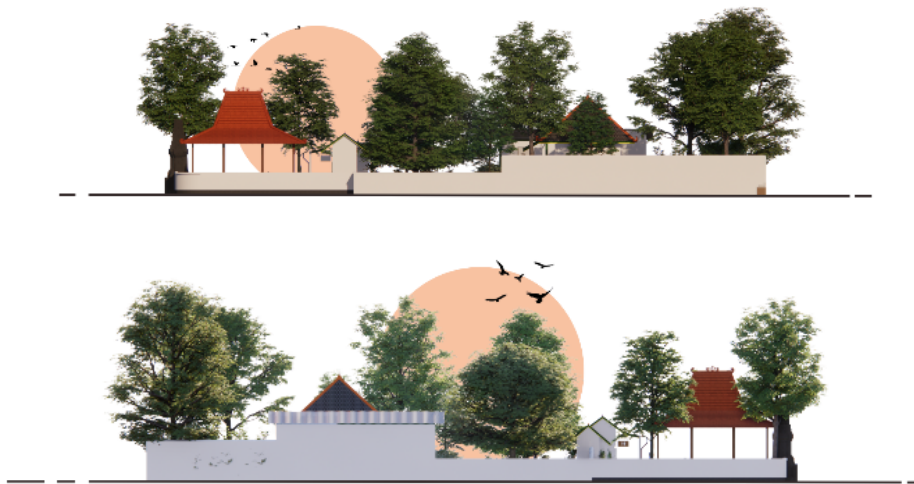


Fig. 12. Side view of *petilasan* (source: studio, 2023)

*Petilasan* isometry is shown in Figure 13, while the entrance access perspective is shown in Figure 14.



Fig. 13. Isometry of the *petilasan* (source: studio 2023)



Fig. 14. Perspective of the *petilasan* (source: studio, 2023)

The perspective of the parking area and the front well are shown in Figure 15, while the perspective of the front yard area is shown in Figure 16.



Fig. 15. Parking area perspective (source: studio, 2023)



Fig. 16. Perspective of the yard (source: studio, 2023)

Inner area perspective is shown in Figure 17, while backyard perspective is shown in Figure 18.



Fig. 17. Perspective of the inner area (source: studio, 2023)



Fig. 18. Perspective of the backyard (source: studio, 2023)

The gate at the entrance is a representation of the shape of a gapura (gate) in the tombs of the Kotagede kings. The gate at Petilasan Gilanglipuro is 4.89 m high.



Fig. 19. View and perspective of the gate (source: studio, 2023)

After completing detailed drawings at each point in Petilasan Gilanglipuro, the next step is to create an output in the form of an isometric rendering, view, and perspective of the entire Petilasan Gilanglipuro area. The final image is then presented back to partners for approval. This design is child, elderly, and disabled-friendly. There are no stairs in the building. The garden layout is accessible to children, older people, and people with disabilities.

## Conclusion

The *petilasan* tourist attraction in Gilangharjo Village has its appeal as a special interest tourist attraction. To enhance its attractiveness, supporting facilities should be added as well as by making some arrangements for the site that rely on its potential as a cultural tourism site. The design of supporting facilities involved stakeholders from both the Tourism Office and

Gilangharjo Village officials, assisted by the village community starting from the survey stage, focus group discussions, up to the final presentation stage. The commitment of the partners is very good, as can be seen from the efforts made in the form of enthusiastic support during the survey and discussions at the activity location. Citizens' awareness and response to tourism potential provides benefits for increasing welfare through community involvement in managing tourist attractions. Apart from helping to create designs, this community service program also encourages community participation, especially in providing supporting facilities and attractions that are in line with environmental planning plans. It is expected that this tourist attraction will develop as an attractive and sustainable cultural tourism destination.

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