

CAMPING RESORT IN THE LEMBANNA MALINO TOURIST AREA



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ARCHITECTURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
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GOWA
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ENDORSEMENT PAGE

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Thesis

as one of the requirements to achieve a bachelor's degree

Architecture Study Program

in

**ARCHITECTURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
GOWA
2024**

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

Camping Resort In The Lembanna Malino Tourism Area.

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I hereby declare that, the thesis entitled “CAMPING RESORT IN LEMBANNA MALINO TOURISM AREA” is truly my work with the direction of Dr. Ir. H. Samsuddin Amin, MT as the Supervisor I and Dr. Ir. H. Edward Sharif, ST, MT. as the Supervisor II. This scientific work has not been submitted and is not being submitted in any form to any university. Sources of information derived or quoted from published or unpublished works of other authors have been mentioned in the text and listed in the Bibliography of this thesis. If in the future it is proven or can be proven that part or all of this thesis is the work of others, then I am willing to accept sanctions for these actions based on applicable regulations.

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Gowa, October 12, 2024



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Author,

Chezar Ayaji

ABSTRACT

CHEZAR AYAJI. **Camping resort in the lembanna malino tourist area**
(supervised by Samsuddin Amin and Edward Sharif)

Background. The Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) in the Tourism Trends and Policies 2022 report states that in 2019, the tourism sector contributed 5.0% of Indonesia's gross domestic income (GDP). Tourism is one of the pillars of the Indonesian economy as well as a major contributor to foreign exchange, related to this, there are many efforts in the tourism sector in Indonesia to revive, especially after the impact of the co-19 pandemic. **Aim.** This is a big part of the reason the author planned the title of this final project (TA). If you look at various foreign tourist interview videos, many people know tourist areas such as Bali but do not know that the place is in Indonesia. This reflects that tourism is very influential for the development of cities and the development of countries. **Results.** When discussing tourism, of course, lodging is one of the main things, especially if the tourist area is in a tourist area. Ecological Architecture is the author's choice in planning this, because Ecological Architecture has a main orientation on building models that are very concerned about aspects of the balance of the natural environment and the artificial environment that are harmonious between the environment, humans, and buildings.

Keywords: Tourism, Urban Development, Ecological Architecture

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Indonesia is known for its nature and culture that attracts both local and foreign tourists. As a maritime country, Indonesia has a tropical climate with relatively high annual rainfall, making it a country with an abundant level of biological natural resource diversity. The diverse natural resources range from natural beauty and various types of flora and fauna. In addition to natural wealth, Indonesia is also rich in culture such as historical relics, the uniqueness of cultural customs of various ethnic groups and various festivals and cultural performances are great tourism potential for Indonesia.

The location of Gowa Regency, which is directly adjacent to the capital of South Sulawesi Province, makes this area often visited by tourists, both local and foreign tourists, especially on weekends or holidays. In addition, Gowa Regency is also supported by many interesting tourist attractions to visit, such as the Malino mountain area, Bili-Bili dam, Balla Lompoa traditional house and the Tomb of the Kings of Gowa.

Malino is a village located in Tinggimoncong Sub-district, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi, which has an area of 142.87 km² with topography in the form of hills, mountains, valleys and rivers. Malino has a tropical climate with two seasons: rainy and dry. The Malino area is in the highlands so that the average air temperature ranges between 18°C-24°C. (Source: Statistics-Region- tinggimoncong, 2016).

The area is located about 90 km from the city of Makassar to the south and takes about two hours to reach. Malino is also one of the natural tourist destinations in South Sulawesi that is interesting to visit. The natural panorama and cool air make this place a natural tourism option. The thousand stairs waterfall, takapala waterfall, nittoh tea garden, blue valley, Japanese heritage bunker, and bawakaraeng mountain characterize Malino. Typical souvenirs of this area are passion fruit, sticky rice dodol, tenteng malino, apples, ajik, and others.

The Gowa Regency Government has also made Malino a means of entertainment amidst the beautiful pine forest area of Malino called Beautiful Malino. This event is an annual event of the Gowa Regency government. In the event held there are musical performances and typical art performances from Gowa. The Beautiful Malino event is intended to attract local and foreign tourists to visit Malino and introduce the beauty and diversity of the original art of Gowa.

The number of tourists visiting Malino was recorded from 2019 to 2022 reaching 788,768 visitors. In 2019 the number of tourists reached 287,687 people, 3,462 of whom were foreign tourists. In 2020 Malino tourists decreased to 97,622 people, 364 of them foreign tourists. In 2021 the number of tourists increased dramatically due to the pandemic period visiting improved, namely 228,868 people, 40 of them

foreign tourists. And in 2022, it was recorded that until July the number of tourists reached 174,591 people. (Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan Pemkab Gowa, 2022)

Seeing the natural potential and the high enthusiasm for the annual event of the Gowa Regency government, Beautiful Malino, which attracts so many local and foreign tourists. but there is still a lack of hotel and lodging facilities so that it is unable to accommodate the increasing number of tourists who want to visit the Malino area every year, there is not even a hotel or inn that provides tourist facilities in the field of agritourism. Thus, Resort Development in Malino is a solution to the problem of the lack of resort facilities and the lack of utilization of agritourism as a means of resort facilities.

Resorts in Indonesia generally only approach the utilization of their natural beauty without considering how to protect it. Interaction with the local population is often overlooked. Interpretation to tourists is often forgotten. The concepts offered by resorts in Indonesia have attracted many foreign tourists. The concepts commonly used by resorts in Indonesia can create a loss of local environmental, social and cultural values. The design only provides satisfaction in enjoying nature and provides clear boundaries to avoid interaction between tourists and local residents.

In the resort area, there is also one of the activities that can be done, namely camping activities. Camping is generally carried out by spending the night at a campsite or campground (BUPER) or can be carried out in other outdoor areas using a camp, which is done to establish friendship or take a break from the bustle of the city. Camp is an emergency shelter, usually in the form of a tent whose ends almost touch the ground made of tarpaulin and so on (KBBI).

The camp site to be occupied requires several special requirements such as flat land, close to water sources, safe from the threat of wild animals. Camping can also be categorized into recreational activities that became popular in the early 20th century with the theme of nature and has the direction of the goal to recognize the environment and nature closely and better, because nature will provide subject matter and as a good evaluation medium.

1.2 Problem Formulation

- a. Non-Architectural
 - 1) How to manage existing natural resources into a *Camping Area* that is integrated into the Malino mountain environment?
 - 2) How to make the Lembanna Malino Tourism Area a tourist destination that is better known by foreign and local tourists?
- b. Architectural
 - 1) How to determine the concept of designing a *Camping Resort* in the Lembanna Malino mountain area?
 - 2) How to determine the amount and type of space requirements in buildings in the *Camping Lembanna Malino Area* in order to accommodate residential activities and supporting infrastructure?

1.3 Discussion Aims and Objectives

a. Purpose of Discussion

To achieve this goal, there are several things that must be considered in making a *Camping Resort* in Lembanna Malino, Gowa, which are as follows:

- 1) Examine theories on understanding, functions, typology studies, requirements, and planning and design standards, as well as other theories on *resorts* and *camping*.
- 2) Conduct observations for a special review at the design location, namely in Lembanna, Malino, Gowa Regency.
- 3) Search for theories related to outdoor layout and indoor layout.
- 4) Make analyses that can be used in the design of the *resort* by considering the *camping* area around the *resort*.
- 5) Creating a concept based on the data analysis carried out regarding the processing of the outer and inner space by considering the *camping* area so as to attract tourists and visitors to come to the *Camping Resort* in Lembanna, Malino, Gowa.
- 6) Create a schematic design based on the *camping resort* design concept.
- 7) Conducted a comparative study on *resorts* with *camping areas* nearby.

b. Discussion Objective

Developing the concept of planning and designing a *resort* that can be used as a reference in designing a *Camping Resort* in Lembanna, Malino, Gowa Regency.

1.4 Research Benefits

The benefits of this research are:

It is hoped that this research can provide material and design design suggestions for the future regarding the mass layout and external layout program so that it becomes efficient and effective with the *Camping Resort* in the Lembanna tourist area.

1.5 Scope of Discussion

The scope of the discussion on matters related to architectural science, other sciences that support the discussion are used as secondary references in completing the discussion material.

- a. Review theories related to *resorts* with *camping areas* around them.
- b. Make an analysis based on the theory and data that has been obtained, then make a concept based on the data that has been analyzed.
- c. Designing a *camping resort* in Lembanna, Malino, Gowa.

1.6 Overview of Resort

1.6.1 Definition of Definition

Resort is one of the areas in which there are accommodation and entertainment facilities to support tourist activities. *Resort* can also be interpreted as a tourism service in which there are at least five types of services, namely accommodation, food and beverage services, entertainment, sales *outlets*, and recreational facilities (O'Shannessy *et al.*, 2001: 5). Some *resorts put* forward by experts have the same purpose and meaning, that the *resort* is a place that has natural beauty that is used for recreation and in which there are facilities to support these recreational activities.

Some definitions of *resort* by some sources are :

- a. Coltman (1895:95) reveals that *resorts* are often found in destination areas that are no longer intended for people who stop by temporarily. *Resorts* are designed for leisure travelers. These *resorts* can be simple *resorts* and luxury *resorts*, and can accommodate a variety of needs ranging from families to even business needs. *Resorts* are usually located in places with a natural mountain backdrop, or in locations where facilities such as golf courses and tennis courts are provided.
- b. Pendif (1999) describes a *resort* as a place to stay where there are special facilities for leisure and sports such as *tennis, golf, spa, tracking, and jogging*. *The concierge* department is experienced and knows the *resort* environment very well, if there are guests who are hitch-hiking around while enjoying the natural beauty of this *resort*.
- c. Mill (2002:27) *resorts* are places where people go for recreation.
- d. According to the Director General of Tourism (1988: 13) is a change of residence for someone outside his place of residence with the aim, among others, to get freshness of body and soul and desire to know something. Can also be associated with activities related to sports, health, conventions, religion and other business needs.
- e. The markets of the *resort* business are *couples, families, honeymoon couples, and singles*.

1.6.2 Resort Function

Resort functions according to Mill, 2002 and Colman 2002 are as follows:

- a. The function of the *Resort* for users, is for the convenience of traveling, the comfort of staying or enjoying the facilities to operate.
- b. *Resort* functions help the development of small industries as tourist attractions, restaurants, entertainment venues, and other objects.
- c. The function of the *Resort* for the government is to increase regional and state revenues.
- d. *The Resort* function creates a sense of mutual recognition and respect between nations, so as to strengthen relations between people.

- e. *Resort* functions help create as well as increase employment, including *resort* services, transportation, food clothing industry, agriculture, entertainment, souvenirs etc.

1.6.3 Resort Classification

Based on the decree of the minister of transportation No. PM.10/PW.301/Pbd-77 concerning the business and classification of resorts, it is stipulated that the minimum resort classification assessment is based on the number of rooms, facilities, available equipment, and service quality.

Based on the decision of the Director General of Tourism No.14/U/11/88 concerning the implementation of business provisions and classification of resorts. Can be explained in the standard classification below:

- a. One-star *resort*: minimum 20 rooms
- b. Two-star *resort*: minimum 20 rooms
- c. Three-star *resort*: minimum 30 rooms
- d. Four-star *resort*: minimum 50 rooms
- e. Five-star *resort*: minimum 100 rooms
- f. Five-star + *diamond resorts*. *Resorts* with better quality than five-star resorts.

1.6.4 Main and Supporting Facilities

Below are the various facilities available in a 62-room, four-star resort:

- a. The parking area is located in front of the resort lobby entrance.
- b. This area should be able to accommodate guest vehicles as needed. Visitors who come to recreation areas generally use several types of vehicles including public and private vehicles. The size standards used will be explained in Table 1.

Table 1 types of visitor vehicle

Vehicle type	Panjang (m)	Width (m)	High (m)	Radius of rotation is shaped circle
Motorcycle	2,20	0,70	1,00	1,00
Private car	4,70	1,75	1.50	5,75
Large private cars	5,00	1,80	2,00	6,00
Bus	11,00	2,50	3,95	10,25

Source: Neufert, 2013:105

- 1) *The resort lobby*, is an area where arriving guests register, an area where *resort guests* meet other hotel guests and where guests *check out* of the hotel. The *resort lobby* is also commonly used as a reading area in general. Below is an explanation of the space standards in the *lobby* facility as the main space in Table 2

Table 2 standards for lobby spaces

Vehicle type	Panjang (m)	Width (m)	High (m)	Radius of rotation is shaped circle
Motorcycle	2,20	0,70	1,00	1,00
Private car	4,70	1,75	1.50	5,75
Large private cars	5,00	1,80	2,00	6,00
Bus	11,00	2,50	3,95	10,25

Source: <http://petrachristianuniversitylibrary-/jiunkpe/s1/tmi/2000.html>

2) *Resort* rooms are the main facility for room sales and rentals. There are various types of rooms and various facilities contained therein. Types of *resort* rooms, examples of rooms according to their qualifications according to Agustinus Darsono (2011: 52) as follows:

- a) *Single room*: A type of standard economy guest room that features one bed for one guest.
- b) *Twin room*: A type of standard economy guest room that features two beds for two guests.
- c) *Triple room*: A standard economy guest room type that features two beds or one *queen-size double bed* with one extra bed for three guests.
- d) *Superior room*: A luxurious type of guest room with one *queen* or *twin beds*. The *queen* bed is used for two guests.
- e) *Luxury cabin log*: A type of luxury guest room, which features multiple living rooms, a dining area, a kitchenette and a bedroom with a *king bed*.
- f) *President luxury cabin log*: A *resort* room with the most comprehensive facilities at an expensive price. The naming of room types in *resorts* varies according to the tastes of each management. Below is an image description of the types of *resort* rooms in Table 3

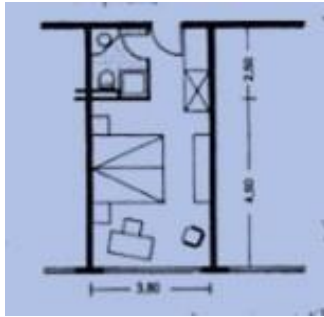
Table 3 resort room types



Single bed



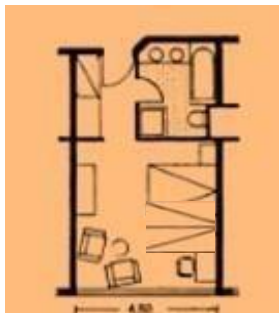
Double Bed



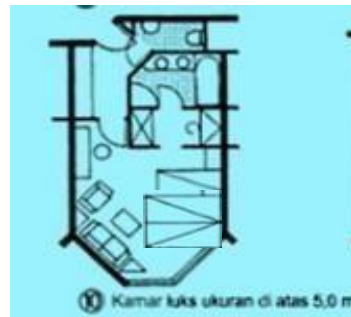
Triple Room



Superior Room



Luxury cabin log



President luxury cabin

Source: Neufert, 2012:128

- 3) Restaurant, a place where food or drinks are sold. Various types of restaurants to meet the needs of guests such as *coffee shops*, specialty *restaurants* (Indonesian, Japanese, and *Western*), and others. Usually the more rooms a *resort* has. The more facilities available. For reference standards used are described in table 4

4)

Table 4 standard of food service spaces.

Space	Source	Standard
Restaurant	NAD	2.5 m ² /person
Cafe	NAD	2.5 m ² /person
Warehouse	NAD	250x0.24 m ²

Source: Neufert, 2013:105

- 5) *Meeting room* or *function room*, is a place that is rented out for various needs such as *meetings*, meetings, seminars and so on. This room is also known as a *banquet room*. Meeting and function room standards are described in Table 5.

Table 5 standard of meeting and function room

Space	Source	Standard
<i>Meeting room</i>	HMC (hotel, motel and condomonium)	1.1-1.3 m ² /person
<i>function room</i>	HMC	1.8 m ² /person

Source:<http://petrachristianuniversitylibrary/jiunkpe/s1/tmi/2000.html>

- 6) Places for *entertainment* and sports are facilities offered to guests who want to get entertainment (music and other performances) and training (*tennis*, golf, camping, etc.). For the standard open camping pool that is not used by pecamping, the water area is 500-1200 m², the water depth is 0.50-1.35 m. (Source: Neufert, 2013:193).
- 7) Laundry and *drycleaning*, which are facilities for washing, drying and ironing guests' clothes. This facility is a supporting facility to get additional profit explained.

Table 6 standard of laundry spaces

Space	Source	Standard
<i>Chief laundry</i>	TSS	7.5-9.5 m ² /person
<i>Laundry</i>	TSS	0.5 m ² /room
<i>Laundry warehouse</i>	HPD (<i>hotel planning and design</i>)	0.0023 m ² /room

Source: <http://petrachristianuniversitylibrary-/jiunkpe/s1/tmi/2000.html>

1.6.5 Additional Support Facilities

- a. The facilities in the *resort* can be divided into two, namely the main facilities and supporting facilities. Places for employees such as EDR (*employees diningroom*), *lockers*, toilets, prayer rooms, and others. Employee space standards can be seen in table 7

Table 7 standard of supporting resorts facilities.

Space	Source	Standard
<i>Locker</i>	NAD	0.882 m ² /person
<i>Employee restroom</i>	NAD	0.5 m ² /room
<i>Musholla</i>	NAD	1.008 m ² /person

Source: Neufert, 2013:105

- b. Storage space or material warehouse for operations such as food, drinks, warehouse equipment and so on. Can be seen in Table 8.

Table 8 standard of storage space

Space	Source	Standard
<i>Food warehouse</i>	HPD	0.1 m ² /room
<i>Beverage warehouse</i>	NAD	0.18 m ² /room
<i>Cold storage</i>	HPD	0.1 m ² /room
<i>Material warehouse</i>	NAD	0.14 m ² /room
<i>Laundry room</i>	TSS	0.2 m ² /room

Source: <http://petrachristianuniversitylibrary-/jiunkpe/s1/tmi/2000.html>

- c. *Office* or office for various types of activities in the *resort* starting from the *general manager, front office manager, F&B manager, chief accounting, personal manager*, to the lowest part. An explanation of the standard office space in the *resort* is explained in Table 9.

Table 9 standard of office space

Space	Source	Standard
<i>General manager</i>	TSS	1.33 m ² /person
<i>Secretary</i>	TSS	1.8-2.3 m ² /person
<i>F&B manager</i>	HPD	7.5-9.5 m ² /person
<i>Admin staff</i>	HPD	1.8-2.3 m ² /person
<i>Accountant</i>	HPD	7.5-9.5 m ² /person
<i>Archive</i>	HPD	0.02 m ² /person
<i>Meetings</i>	HPD	1.5-2 m ² /person

Source: <http://petrachristianuniversitylibrary-/jiunkpe/s1/tmi/2000.html>

- d. Other spaces or places used for various purposes such as corridors, stairs, elevators, *security* posts, repair and maintenance rooms, and so on.

From the description above, it can be concluded that *resort* operations must be supported by various facilities that can support the smooth running of sales activities. The completeness of the facilities available has an impact on the length of stay of guests and the money that will be spent by guests. The greater the expenditure incurred, the more income for the *resort*. Thus it has met the *standards* that must be owned as an accommodation service industry.

1.7 Overview of Camping

1.7.1 Definition of Camping

Camping according to KBBI can be interpreted as making a camp for the night or traveling. *Camping* itself was a popular recreational activity in the early 20th century and generally involves other activities such as mountain climbing, nightlife, campfires, camping, and even fishing. Some people consider camping as a

recreational activity that takes them away from the hustle and bustle of the city and enjoy the beauty of nature, using tents or even in the open with no roof at all.

1.7.2 Purpose of Camping

- a. Provide experience of the interdependence between natural elements and the need to preserve them, protect the environment and foster a responsible attitude towards a future that respects the preservation of nature.
- b. Developing self-awareness to face challenges, realizing that he has no advantages, and rediscovering a simple and comfortable way of life.
- c. Improve soft skills, independence and creativity.

1.7.3 Camping Equipment

- a. Tents and mattresses are one of the things that must be prepared. There are many types and sizes of tents, but *Dome* tents are more in demand because they are more affordable, easy to carry and set up. This *Dome* tent can accommodate up to 3 people at once.
- b. *Hammocks* are hammocks that are used by tying them to poles or trees.
- c. Cooking and eating utensils, also one of the things that must be brought when *camping* such as cooking utensils, *mini* gas stoves, plates and spoons.
- d. *Mini grills* are not mandatory when *camping*, but are *optional* equipment to add to the sensation of enjoying nature while grilling meat.
- e. *Sleeping bag*, this is also *optional*. But if *camping* in a highland area, it is mandatory to bring a *sleeping bag* because it can keep the body temperature warm.
- f. Flashlight, *headlamp* and *emergency lamp*. When night falls, the lighting in the *camping* area is minimal. So that requires auxiliary lighting tools.
- g. *Tissue* is also an important thing to bring when *camping* because it has many uses, one of which is cleaning and drying cooking utensils.
- h. *Trash bags* must be brought to the *camping* area, food scraps and other waste should not be disposed of carelessly in the *camping* area.
- i. Medicines, overnight stays in the outdoors are normal for the body. So it does not rule out the possibility of causing an illness.
- j. A folding knife is also a must-have when *camping* because it has many functions, both when cooking and as a tool for self-defense.

1.8 Comparative Study

1.8.1 Grafika Cikole Lembang



Figure 1 cikola lembang grafika, bandung.

Source : www.liburanyuk.com accessed on October 7, 2022

This *resort* is located at the foot of Mount Tangkuban Perahu, precisely in the Lembang area, Bandung. With an altitude of 1400 meters above sea level, cool air with a temperature of 20 degrees Celsius and the contours of the hilly Grafika Cikole area surrounded by pine forests in an area of 9 hectares, it is the right place to do outbound activities for all ages. The *resort* has a hall named Dayang Sumbi with a capacity of 600 people for tour groups. In addition to the Hall, for guests who want to stay overnight there are several types of lodging available, including Pondok Wisata and "TWGC *Camping Land*" or also called *Urban Camp* with the concept of *Glamour Camping*, then for tourists who want to enjoy the night with a very natural atmosphere, a *camping area* has been provided in the form of plots that have been planked so that it remains comfortable when on it. For facilities available are TV, campfire, private bathroom and hot water. (www.grafikacikole.com, 2022) everything in the camp area will be implemented into the camping resort area in the Lembanna Malino tourist area by also paying attention to space requirements and activities in the resort area itself. Also keep in mind the architectural approach that has been applied since the beginning of the design of this resort. Lembanna tourist area itself is at an altitude of 876mdpl. So the temperature intensity in this place is also low enough for tourists to do camping activities recorded at this time there are topographic conditions of the district of gowa based on DIKPLHD in 2007.

1.8.2 Leksand Strand Camping & Resort Sweden



Figure 2 concept of resort arrangement at leksand strand camping & resort
Source: www.visitdalarna.se accessed on October 8, 2022

The *resort* is located on the southern point of Lake Silijan, about 2 km from the center of Leksand and about 10 km from Tällberg. Leksand Strand is right on the edge of the lake. So the view presented is very charming for tourists, namely the edge of the lake with mountain sand. In this area there are 350 *camping* areas with electricity that has been provided. There are also 222 *cabin* units available. This makes Leksand Strand one of the *resorts* with the largest *campsites*. *Campsites* at Leksand Strand are open only from May to September, while the *cabins* are open all year round. There are many facilities available at Leksand Strand including the *Golf Club* which is about 12 minutes away from the *resort* area. Within the *resort* area are *waterslides*, *sauna*, outdoor camping pool, mountain volleyball, children's playground, playroom, *mini golf*, outdoor *gym* and *jogging track*. Each *cabin* has a TV, free *wi-fi* access, a terrace and a private bathroom. (www.visitdalarna.se, 2022)

1.8.3 Shanaya Resort



Figure 3 Shanaya Resort Glamping Malang
Source: www.id.trip.com accessed on October 7, 2022

Shanaya resort is located at Jalan Raya Griya Permata Alam, Ngijo Village, Karangploso District, Malang Regency. The *resort* is easily accessible from all areas of East Java as it is only 25 minutes away from Abdul Rahman Saleh Airport.

Shanaya *resort* comes with the concept of Traditional Javanese residence and presents natural scenery and a distinctive traditional Javanese atmosphere while still prioritizing the local wisdom of the homeland culture. The resort has a total of 56 villas with 4 types: Kertanegara Villa, Singhasari Villa, Shanaya Royal Villa, and Glamping. All types feature views of Mount Arjuna. The *resort* is equipped with several other facilities such as adult and children camping pools, *jogging track*, free *wi-fi* access, and meeting rooms with a maximum capacity of 150 *pax*. Each villa is equipped with LED TV, air conditioning, *hair dryer*, *coffee machine*, and safe deposit box. (www.kumparan.com, 2022).

1.8.4 Comparative Study Conclusion

Table 10 Comparative Study Conclusion

	Resort	Location	Facilities	Adopted elements
1.	Grafika Cikole Lembang	Bandung	20 urban camp units a. Tent rental b. <i>Camping area</i> c. TV d. Hot water e. Breakfast f. Restaurant	a. Building mass layout with the concept of "back to nature" b. The <i>resort</i> and <i>camping</i> areas are organized to blend into one area.
2.	<i>Leksand Strand Resort & Camp</i>	Sweden	350 camping spots with adequate electricity 222 buildings in the form of <i>cabins</i> a. <i>Mini Golf</i> b. <i>Jogging track</i> c. <i>Outdoor Swimming Pool</i> d. <i>Beach Volley</i> f. <i>Pets allowed</i> g. Free <i>wi-fi</i> access h. Sauna	Abundant facilities such as a <i>jogging track</i> , <i>children's playground</i> , and sauna will also be suitable because it is located in an area with cool temperatures.
3.	Shanaya <i>glamping resort</i>	Malang	44 <i>resort</i> buildings a. <i>Jogging track</i> b. Full AC, LED TV, hair dryer c. Safe deposit box for each room d. Free <i>wi-fi</i> access e. <i>Camping pool</i>	a. Traditional Javanese residential concept b. Arrangement of resort buildings based on type and shape c. uneven contours become an attraction

CHAPTER II DESIGN METHOD

2.1 Discussion Method

The type of method used is qualitative method. According to David Williams (1995) qualitative research is an effort by researchers to collect data based on a natural setting. Of course, because it is done naturally or naturally, the results of the research are also scientific and can be accounted for.

By making a design a goal to conduct a research with qualitative methods. This method focuses on writing descriptive words rather than the use of numbers that reconstruct understanding from data sources obtained through human or social interaction.

2.2 Data Collection Time

The process of data collection, data analysis, and discussion conclusions began in October 2022.

2.3 Site Overview



Figure 4 Site Location

Source : <https://earth.google.com/web/search/lembanna/>

Site Location:

Jl. Pattapang, Kec. Tinggimoncong, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi 92171

Site Area: 19 Ha

2.4 Data Collection

The data required in this design was collected using the data collection procedure, as follows:

a. Literature Study

This method is a secondary data collection which includes library data and searching for other sources through internet media in helping the design process.

Collecting secondary data in which there is a literature study and looking for other sources through internet media in helping the design process.

b. Comparative Study

Comparative studies are carried out to obtain information about the advantages and disadvantages of similar existing buildings, to be considered in solving planning problems.

c. Field Survey

The field survey method is carried out with the aim of exploring more actual information about the location and planning site of the *Camping Resort* in the Lembanna Malino Tourism Area which will be used as research material related to this proposal.

2.5 Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis stage is an important process of finding data, especially in architectural design the data that has been obtained needs to be re-analyzed. The analysis used in the Design of *Camping Resort* Design in the Lembanna Malino Tourism Area includes:

- a. Function analysis
- b. Activity and user analysis
- c. Space analysis
- d. Site analysis
- e. Shape analysis
- f. Structure analysis
- g. Utility analysis

2.6 Conceptual Foundations of Design

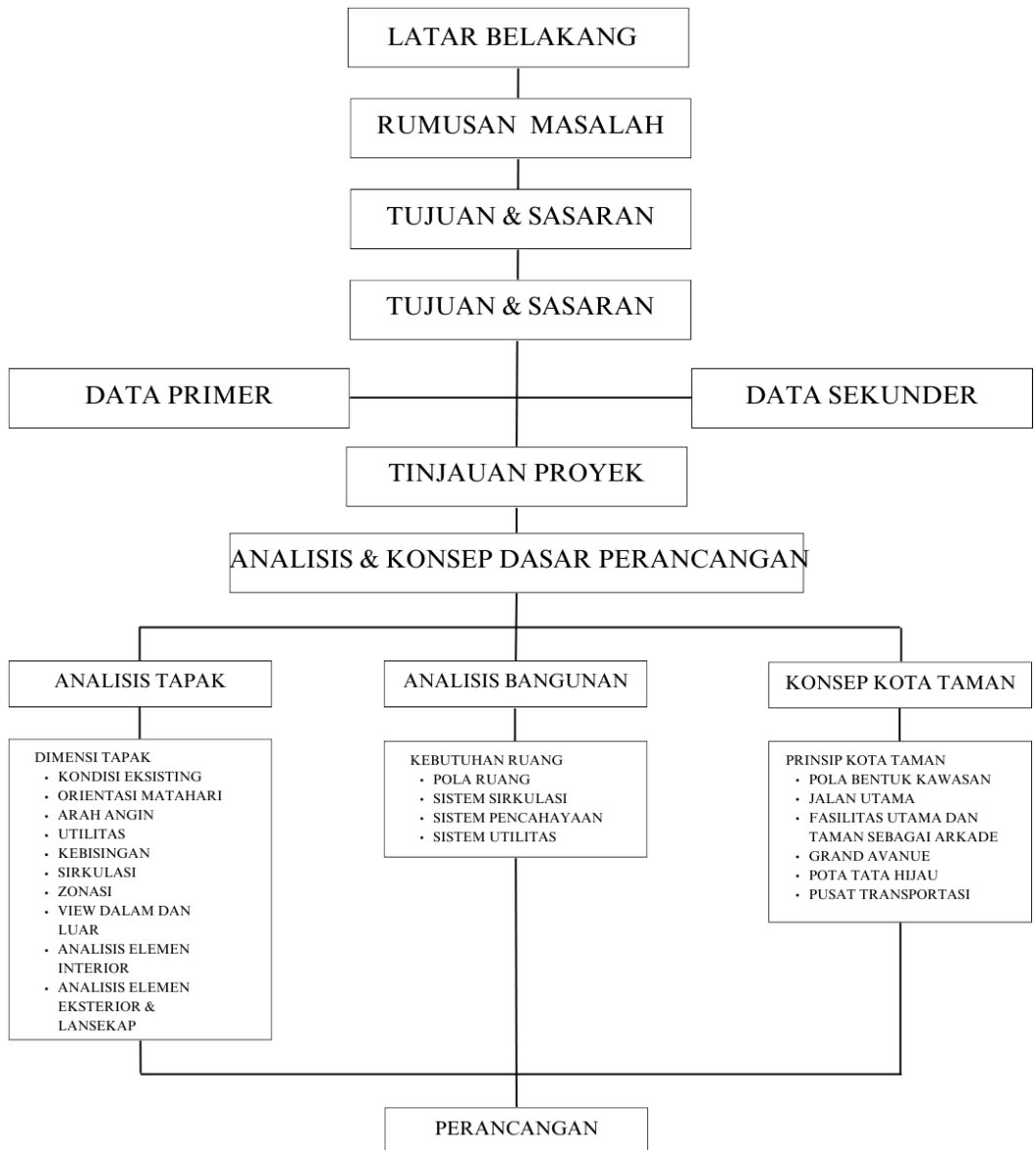


Figure 5 Conceptual Foundations of Design