



## Angkul-Angkul Architectural Transformation Along with The Development of Tourism in Sanur, Bali

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### ABSTRACT

*Traditional Balinese Architecture (ATB) is one of the architectural styles of the archipelago that continues to grow and develop over time. Globalization has undoubtedly had a significant impact on this development, which has resulted in rapid changes in various areas. In the Balinese context, the change in the shape of traditional Balinese architecture is closely related to the development of tourism. The Bali Island, which became a meeting point for tourists from some countries, resulted in many transformations in the concept, shape, and function of Balinese architecture due to foreign influences. One of the physical forms of Balinese architecture that undergo many transformations is the Angkul-Angkul. Transformation in Angkul-Angkul is generally easy to find in villages closely related to Bali's tourism sector. Sanur Village was chosen as an observation location because it is in an area that became the starting point for tourism development on Bali Island. Sanur is one of the tourist villages in Bali where the transformation of Angkul-Angkul is very easy to find through villa buildings and hotels in the village. Angkul-Angkul now not only serves as the main entrance to the building for its residents. But, it also develops into access to vehicle circulation to form the identity of the building. The transformation of Angkul-Angkul is strongly influenced by many things, including the characteristics of the location where the Angkul-Angkul stands, the function accommodated by it, the development of modern material technology, and various parties involved in it, such as architects or owners of the Angkul-Angkul building. The method carried out in researching the transformation of*

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*Angkul-Angkul in Sanur village was through direct observation and assessing several aspects that had changed both in terms of material and shape and function. Some theories related to the transformation of the Angkul-Angkul form were also used as a foundation in assessing changes that occurred between the realization of traditional Angkul-Angkul and the realization of Angkul-Angkul after transforming. Through this research, the author identified the extent of the influence exerted by tourism actors on many transformations in the shape and function of Angkul-Angkul that occur in Bali, especially in Sanur village.*

## **ABSTRAK**

Arsitektur Tradisional Bali (ATB) merupakan salah satu gaya arsitektur nusantara yang terus tumbuh dan berkembang dari masa ke masa. Perkembangan ini tentunya banyak dipengaruhi oleh globalisasi dan perubahan sejumlah aspek yang sangat cepat. Dalam konteksnya di Bali, perubahan bentukan Arsitektur Tradisional Bali erat kaitannya dengan perkembangan pariwisata yang terjadi. Pulau Bali yang menjadi titik pertemuan wisatawan dari sejumlah negara menghasilkan banyaknya transformasi konsep, bentuk dan fungsi Arsitektur Bali akibat pengaruh asing. Salah satu perwujudan fisik Arsitektur Bali yang banyak mengalami transformasi adalah angkul-angkul. Transformasi pada angkul-angkul umumnya mudah dijumpai pada desa-desa yang erat kaitannya dengan sektor pariwisata di Bali. Desa Sanur dipilih sebagai lokasi pengamatan karena desa ini merupakan daerah yang menjadi titik awal perkembangan pariwisata di Pulau Bali. Sanur merupakan salah satu desa pariwisata di Bali dimana transformasi angkul-angkul sangat mudah dijumpai melalui bangunan-bangunan villa maupun hotel yang tersebar di desa tersebut. Angkul-angkul kini tidak hanya berfungsi sebagai pintu masuk utama ke bangunan bagi penghuninya, namun berkembang menjadi akses sirkulasi kendaraan hingga membentuk identitas suatu bangunan. Transformasi angkul-angkul ini sejatinya sangat dipengaruhi oleh banyak hal, diantaranya karakteristik lokasi dimana angkul-angkul tersebut berdiri, fungsi yang diwadahi oleh angkul-angkul tersebut, perkembangan teknologi material zaman modern, serta berbagai pihak yang terlibat didalamnya seperti arsitek ataupun pemilik dari bangunan angkul-angkul tersebut. Metode yang dilakukan dalam meneliti transformasi angkul-angkul di desa Sanur adalah melalui pengamatan secara langsung dan menilai sejumlah aspek yang telah berubah baik dari segi material, bentuk hingga fungsi dari angkul-angkul tersebut. Sejumlah teori yang berkaitan dengan transformasi bentuk angkul-angkul

### **Kata Kunci:**

*transformasi,  
angkul-angkul,  
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juga digunakan sebagai landasan dalam penilaian perubahan yang terjadi antara perwujudan angkul-angkul tradisional dengan perwujudan angkul-angkul setelah mengalami transformasi. Melalui penelitian ini, penulis akan mengidentifikasi sejauh mana pengaruh yang diberikan oleh pelaku pariwisata terhadap sejumlah transformasi bentuk dan fungsi angkul-angkul yang terjadi di Bali khususnya di desa Sanur.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Bali is one area with strong archipelago architectural characteristics in Indonesia. This architectural style is known as Traditional Balinese Architecture, and it regulates the design of buildings in a particular area of the house's yard. Traditional Balinese architecture also includes a variety of rules that regulate the shape, dimensions, and use of building materials, all of which are suited to the Balinese community's customs, culture, and environment. Along with the times, the Bali Island began to develop into one of the best tourist destinations globally and brings in millions of foreign tourists every year. As a result, some foreign investors have come to Bali to expand their businesses. The development of tourism indirectly affects several aspects of Bali's lives and architectural styles. Traditional Balinese architecture that originally had its characteristics is now beginning to transform the form, function, and materials used. Angkul-Angkul is one of the physical forms of Balinese architecture. Based on its function, Angkul-Angkul acts as an entrance to the yard of the residence, which is very important in the belief system of Hindus in Bali. Along with the development of tourism in Bali, Angkul-Angkul function changed as access through the house and vehicles and place identity. The shapes and materials used are increasingly diverse, along with the many influences of foreign architects in designing it.

### **1.1. Definition of Transformation**

Transformation is common in architecture due to various factors influencing an architectural form, including function, shape, and building material. According to Josef Prijotomo (in Rahmatia, 2002), transformation can refer to the transition of an object from its initial state to its final one, whether it's a change in the thing that has no relation to the original or a change in the object that has some relation to the original.

According to Habraken, 1988 (in Wijaya, 2017), changes in the form of architecture can occur because:

1. Addition: Adding a form element to a space or another element causes physical changes in that space or shape.
2. Subtraction: removing an element from an architectural object, thus changing the physical appearance of the architectural object.
3. Displacement: the shift of elements in space will change the configuration of the arrangement or composition of the mass of the space.

### **1.2. Definition of Typology**

Typology is a term used in architecture to describe the characteristics, types, or forms. In the case of architecture, a typology develops naturally due to mutual agreement in a community. According to Rafael Moneo (1978), Typology is a term that describes a group of things with comparable properties. Typology may also refer to similar thought processes. To conclude, typology in architecture is a concept for classifying architectural forms using a variety of ways to obtain certain characteristics.

### **1.3. Angkul-Angkul Architecture Concept**

Angkul-Angkul, as one of the elements in traditional Balinese architecture, has a fairly important role in a yard. For Balinese Hindu people, Angkul-Angkul has a function as the main entrance to the yard area of the house. The shape and dimensions are generally based on the concept of Asta Kosala Kosali, which is a reference to the concept of Traditional Balinese Architecture, which also regulates the layout of each building in one area of the house yard. As the main access in and out of the building, the physical form of Angkul-Angkul usually

consists of a ladder that leads to access the building, a door with a one-person circulation dimension, equipped with a roof cover, and the presence of Aling-Aling (a wall as high as half a human body) in the middle after passing through the Angkul-Angkul.

#### **1.4. The Impact of Tourism on Architectural Transformation in Sanur**

One of the inns present in the early development of tourism in Sanur was Tandjung Sari, a small inn owned by Wija Waworuntu. Several local Balinese workers built this inn, I Nyoman Cekog and I Wayan Puger. This building was made with makeshift tools. Long story short, Tandjung Sari managed to become the first boutique hotel in Southeast Asia. The owner, Wija Waworuntu, successfully had a significant influence on the development of architecture concerning the tourism industry in Bali, especially around Sanur beach. The presence of Bali Beach Hotel and Tandjung Sari in Sanur successfully increased foreign tourist visits to Bali and impacted the growing tourism industry. It is also the first step in arriving some foreign investors and architects to Bali. Peter Muller, Geoffrey Bawa, and Made Wijaya were many foreign architects who began designing several hotels and villas in Bali at that time. One of the elements of Balinese architecture that was transformed is the Angkul-Angkul, which was used as the main entrance to a yard. Angkul-Angkul, which was originally intended for residential homes, is now starting to be used as the villa and hotel area entrance, of course, with some transformations in its concept, shape, and function. It certainly has a little bit of an influence that transforms traditional Balinese architecture into a more modern architectural form.

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

### **2.1. Data Collection Method**

Data collection was carried out using the following methods: (1) direct field observation of the angkul-angkul in the villa in Sanur Village (2) Study of literature on angkul-angkul through journals; books that support secondary data such as: History, patterns of angkul-angkul socio-economic changes of the Sanur Village community

### **2.2. Data Analysis Method**

This research uses a descriptive method. The things that are done when conducting the analysis are using field observations. Field observations were made to determine changes in aspects of the angkul-angkul architecture, especially those related to the tourism industry. In the field observation process there are a number of points that can be focused, including: (1) Transformation based on the function of the angkul. (2) Transformation based on the shape of the angkul. (3) Transformation based on the dimensions of the angkul. (4) Transformation based on the structure of the angkul. (5) Transformation based on the material used.

Through a number of these ways, researchers can use all available information to be elaborated in research so as to achieve the objectives of the research formulation.

## **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **3.1 Angkul-Angkul Transformation in Sanur Village**

Based on observations that have been made around Sanur Village, the transformation of Angkul-Angkul is divided into five different aspects, including according to its function, shape, structural system used, dimensions, building materials of the Angkul-Angkul form, and its meaning and philosophy.

**A. Angkul-Angkul Transformation based on Its Function**

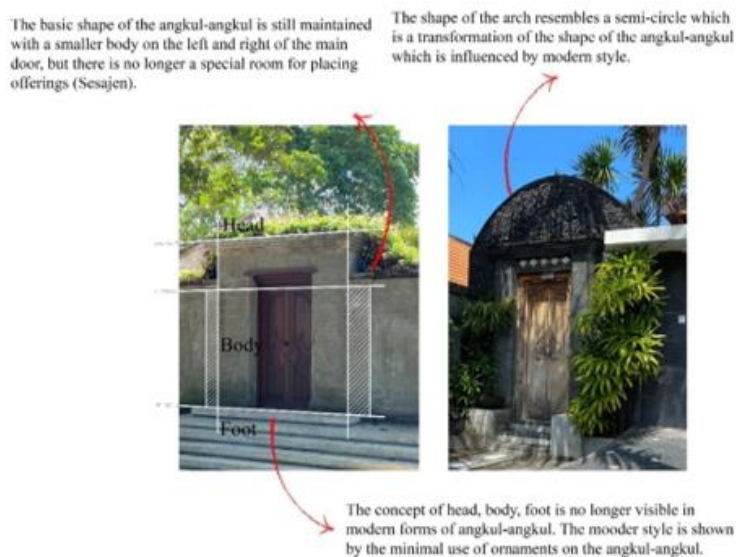
The first element that transforms from the Angkul-Angkul is its function. Based on its initial function, Angkul-Angkul serves as the main entrance to the yard area of the house, but now a number of these functions have changed. The image below is the main entrance of the Andaz Bali hotel that adopts the form of Angkul-Angkul. Functionally, this Angkul-Angkul acts as a drop-off area with the flow of vehicle circulation from left to right. It is a concept that contrasts differently from the traditional Angkul-Angkul circulation flow, where there is no access to circulation from the left and right sides of the building. The main door of Angkul-Angkul no longer serves as the main entrance but only displays its architectural form. So, the door area in the middle is given several decorative ornaments to improve the aesthetics of the building.



**Figure 1.** Andaz Bali hotel that uses angkul-angkul as the main entrance with a number of functional changes  
(Source: analysis, 2021)

**B. Angkul-Angkul Transformation based on Its Shape**

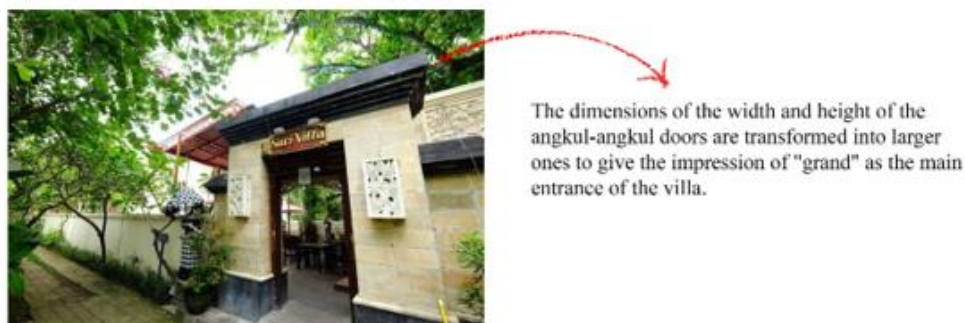
Based on its shape, Angkul-Angkul, influenced by modernization, has a more diverse mass pattern. In contrast to traditional Balinese architecture (ATB), where the concept of head, body, and legs in each building, many Angkul-Angkul now do not display the concept. The influence of modernization minimizes every ornament and shape of the Angkul-Angkul. The look is now attempting to show simple lines and appear clean.



**Figure 2.** Changes in the shape and appearance of the angkul-angkul in a number of villas in Sanur  
Source: analysis, 2021

### C. Angkul-Angkul Transformation based on Its Dimensions

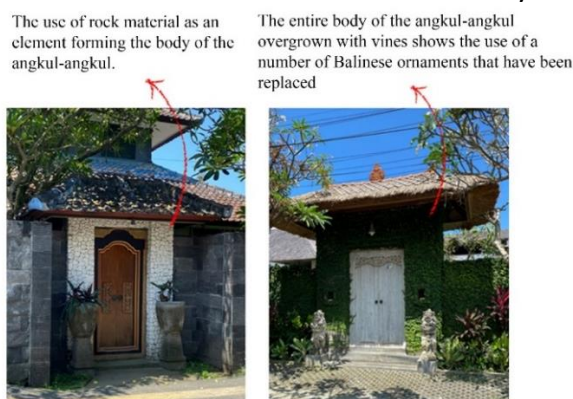
The dimensions of the Angkul-Angkul are divided into two aspects, namely the vertical and horizontal dimensions. According to Dwijendra (2007), Angkul-Angkul has a horizontal width dimension of 50–80 cm. The narrow door hole invites people to tread carefully, orderly, and respectfully. On the other hand, the height of the Angkul-Angkul door hole is 2.5 times the width of the door hole coupled with a disciple. After the modernization of tourism development occurred, the dimensions of Angkul-Angkul also changed to follow the shape and function it accommodated. In the image below, the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the door have transformed into a larger size because it accommodates its function as the main entrance of the villa, which requires a grand impression from the side of its appearance.



**Figure 3.** Changes in the dimensions of the angkul-angkul doors at Sari Villa in Sanur  
Source: analysis, 2021

### D. Angkul-Angkul Transformation based on Materials Used

The use of building materials in angkul-angkul is influenced by natural conditions and local community beliefs, because provisions regarding the use of materials are not contained in asta kosala kosali or asta bumi. In its application, a number of materials are generally used in the body or foundation of angkul-angkul in the form of pol-polan soil material, scrap soil, flat brick, sandstone, tombong level. Meanwhile, for roof covering materials usually use klansah (coconut leaves), sungi (rice stalks), ambengan (alang-alang), tile, fibers and split bamboo. Therefore, an angkul generally uses local materials that are easily found around the environment where the angkuls stand. Based on the book of traditional Balinese house architecture, traditional Balinese Angkul-Angkul generally uses Pol-Polan soil material, Tatalan land, stone level, Clangsah, Ambengan, and other local materials. However, as it evolves, the material used in Angkul-Angkul becomes more diverse, as shown in the image, which, in addition to looking like Angkul-Angkul, uses coral material as a construction material. In addition, the influence of modernization, which has anti-ornamentation characteristics, also provides architects freedom to use vines to cover the entire body of it like a side image.



**Figure 4.** The transformation of the use of materials with the application of a number of variations in the embodiment of angkul-angkul

Source: analysis, 2021

### E. Angkul-Angkul Transformation based on Its Structure

When viewed from the structural system, the structure of Angkul-Angkul is divided into two types, namely, Cacadian angkul-angkul and Makekerep angkul-angkul. Cacadian Angkul-Angkul is massively constructed, beginning with the Bataran (legs and foundation) and continuing through the Pangawak (body) to the roof covering system. In modern times, there are several Angkul-Angkul that still use the basic form of Cacadian (massive) but have undergone some major changes in terms of appearance in general. Other forms of Angkul-Angkul when viewed from the structural system are the Makekerep Angkul-Angkul. That type only has a massive texture on the Bataran (foot/foundation) and Andawak (body). The roof system uses a numbered roof structure with a roof cover of materials stacked in layers. Along with the influence of architectural design from outside Bali, the appearance of Angkul-Angkul with its Makekerep structure has now been transformed into something more varied. In figure IV.4, the Angkul-Angkul transformation with the Makekerep structure system does not show a significant difference. These Angkul-Angkul still use the structure of Makekerep but combine it with modern style through the realization of a minimalist look on the body part of the Angkul-Angkul without the use of decorative ornaments.

Angkul-angkul with *cacadian* structure system (massive) which has been transformed to be more modern.



**Figure 5.** Transformation of the cacadian structures into a modern look at Mahagiri Villa Sanur (Source: analysis, 2021)

Angkul-angkul with a *makekerep* structure system (massive on the foundation & body) which has been transformed into a more minimalist one without any traditional ornaments on the body of the angkul-angkul.



**Figure 6.** Transforming the makekerep structure into a modern look at Kayu Manis Villa Sanur (Source: analysis, 2021)

## 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the identification that has been made, there are some aspects that affect the transformation of an architectural shape. These aspects include the development of certain



industries (in this case, tourism), which brings many modern influences on the Bali island, the development of material types that are increasingly diverse along with the development of the times, and architects who play a role in it when the building design process is carried out. The difference in ownership of a type of architecture (villa/hotel) also indirectly impacts the transformation of the existing Angkul-Angkul building into this modern category. Based on research conducted in Sanur Village, the author examined some transformations that occurred in Angkul-Angkul buildings, both in terms of functions owned, the shape and structure of the building, the dimensions used, the materials applied to the building, and the meaning and philosophy contained therein. Based on the observations, most Angkul-Angkul contained in hotels/villas in Sanur has undergone a significant transformation. Angkul-Angkul now not only serves as an entrance from the outside inside, but it also acts as the identity of a hotel or villa that certainly requires several transformations from the existing package so that it can give its impression of the hotel or related villa. The meaning contained in traditional Angkul-Angkul is increasingly lost along with the change in function owned by the modern. The onslaught of the influence of modernization reminds us of the importance of knowledge and principles that must be held by the local community regarding the concept of traditional Balinese architecture. So as not to lose its way and maintain its original identity based on shape, concept, and function so that it can continue to be preserved by future generations.

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