



Journal of Social and Political Sciences

Mahendra, I Made Agus, and Juniastra, I Made. (2020), Urban Space Atmosphere as Identity of the Klungkung Urban Area, Bali, Indonesia. In: *Journal of Social and Political Sciences*, Vol.3, No.3, 835-847.

ISSN 2615-3718

DOI: 10.31014/aior.1991.03.03.216

The online version of this article can be found at:
<https://www.asianinstituteofresearch.org/>

Published by:
The Asian Institute of Research

The *Journal of Social and Political Sciences* is an Open Access publication. It may be read, copied, and distributed free of charge according to the conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license.

The Asian Institute of Research *Social and Political Sciences* is a peer-reviewed International Journal. The journal covers scholarly articles in the fields of Social and Political Sciences, which include, but not limited to, Anthropology, Government Studies, Political Sciences, Sociology, International Relations, Public Administration, History, Philosophy, Arts, Education, Linguistics, and Cultural Studies. As the journal is Open Access, it ensures high visibility and the increase of citations for all research articles published. The *Journal of Social and Political Sciences* aims to facilitate scholarly work on recent theoretical and practical aspects of Social and Political Sciences.



ASIAN INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH
Connecting Scholars Worldwide



Urban Space Atmosphere as Identity of the Klungkung Urban Area, Bali, Indonesia

I Made Agus Mahendra¹, I Made Juniastra²

^{1,2}Lecture of Engineering Faculty, Mahendradatta University

Correspondence: I Made Agus Mahendra. Engineering Faculty, Mahendradatta University, Bali, Indonesia. Tel: +62 81804040111, E-mail: made.agusmahendra@gmail.com

Abstract

The development of the city in Indonesia has different character and identity. Recognizing identities will understand who and what their needs are, how much and how they meet these needs, and strive to nurture and nurture them well and sustainably according to their characteristics or identity. Similarly, with a city, to be able to maintain and understand the needs of the occupants and their environment, the city must be known and thoroughly (comprehensive), so that the needs of the community and environmental sustainability can be fulfilled and maintained sustainably. A city can be recognized if the city's identity is well known and understood from a cultural and social perspective. City identity has an important role in the development and sustainability of a city. City identity can also be formed from the atmosphere of the city space that surrounds the city area. One of the famous cities in Bali with the nickname "Bumi / Serobotan City" is one of the city's traditional foods. This identity is attached as an identifier for the community when remembering and imagining the city of Klungkung in general. On the other hand, Klungkung has a long royal history, culture and historical buildings. The identity of the city of Klungkung can be seen from a different perspective when viewed and discussed from the atmosphere of the city space that surrounds the Klungkung urban area. The study used qualitative methods by implementing a descriptive approach, and studying literature with research instruments through interviews and questionnaires. The research aims to find out how atmospheric urban space is seen from the theory of atmospheric and image of the city as the identity of urban areas Klungkung, Bali. Results of the analysis in the conceptual order of this research obtained benefits and results about the atmosphere of urban areas that can be used as identity of urban areas in terms of visual, sense and passion at the operational level can formulate policies on urban identity areas.

Keywords: Urban Atmosphere, Urban Area, Urban Space, Urban Identity

INTRODUCTION

Background

Urban identities can also be formed from urban elements and elements of the historical or cultural owned by the city. Many cities have finally become famous for having a special identity and custom identities that are built

from a series of old historical elements, and not because of the mere patch brand that originally attached just behind the city's name such as an empty slogan, there is no participation from its citizens (Abiyoso, 2007).

A city can be known when the identity of the city is known and well understood in terms of culture and social society. The city's identity plays an important role in the development and sustainability of a city. City identities can also be formed from the atmosphere of the city space surrounding the city area. The identity of Klungkung city is not detached from traditional Balinese architectural roles. In the regional regulation of Bali Province # 5 of 2005 about the requirements of architectural buildings and the regional regulations of Klungkung Regency No. 8 of 2016 about building buildings need to follow the rules and principles of traditional Balinese architecture in the emergence of building facades. The visual appearance of traditional Balinese architectural buildings provides the atmosphere that urban areas.

Klungkung is one of the famous cities in Bali with the nickname "City of Serobotan" one of the traditional food typical of the city. The identity is inherent as an identification for the community when remembering and imagining the city of Klungkung in general. On the other hand, Klungkung has a long royal history, culture and historic buildings. The identity of the city of Klungkung can be seen from a different point of view when reviewed and discussed from the atmosphere of the city room that surrounds the Klungkung urban area. Not a lot of people understand or government about the role of atmosphere of the city room that gives "sense" to the life and development of the city itself.

The research is based on a low understanding and community implementation, the Government with a sense of has and the use of urban space as the identity of the city, and still does not see the identity of the city as a marker for the community while in urban areas Klungkung. This study will discuss about the atmosphere of urban space in the urban area of Klungkung by looking at and identifying the concept of Balinese cultural spatial planning, the atmosphere of the city and the image of the city of Klungkung Bali. This research is very important to do because the atmosphere of the city space can be used as a marker of city identity in terms of visual, meaning and soul and at the operational level can formulate policies regarding the identity of urban areas. The urban Klungkung area in the future can provide an overview of the city atmosphere as the identity of urban areas in Bali.

Research Question

Based on the background that has been proposed above, the research question faced by the urban areas of Klungkung as follows:

1. How is the atmosphere of urban space in urban area Klungkung?
2. What urban atmosphere affects the identity of urban areas in Klungkung?

Research Objectives

The selection of this research topic focuses on urban spaces in Klungkung City which play an important role in forming the identity of an urban area. From the position of this study, the authors try to identify and link the relationship between the urban atmosphere and the identity of an urban area and have the following objectives:

1. Knowing the atmosphere of urban spaces in the Klungkung urban area
2. Knowing the atmosphere of urban spaces that affect the identity of the urban area in Klungkung
3. Knowing the contribution made by city identity to the development of urban areas

Outcome Targets and Research Benefits

This research emphasizes the atmosphere of urban space as the identity of urban areas in which to be researched is the atmosphere of urban space visible from the theory of atmospheric and image of the city as the identity of urban areas Klungkung, Bali, results of analysis in the conceptual order of this study, then the benefits and results obtained explanations about the atmosphere of urban areas are also expected :

1. Provide an overview and identification of the atmosphere of urban space as an element in the identity of the urban area of Klungkung.
2. The importance of the atmosphere of urban space area in contributing to the identification and development of the identity of urban areas in Bali especially and Indonesia and the world in general.
3. Provide a knowledge of the atmosphere of urban spaces that can be used as a city identity and contribute to the role of the city identity to the development of urban areas for Asian countries and Asia

Literature Review

The identity of the city is not in the sense of likeness of an object with another, but instead refers to the meaning of individuality reflecting the distinction with other objects and the introduction as a separate entity (Lynch 1960). The identity of the city is a mental image formed from the biological rhythms of places and certain spaces reflecting the time (sense of time), which grows from the inside by the socio-economic activities of the city's own cultural culture (Lynch 1984). From this understanding, it can be said that identity is a condition when one is able to recognize or recall (memory) places that have differences with other places because it has distinctive character and uniqueness.

In the context of Urban design, spatial can be interpreted as being related to space. According Trancik, Space (space) consists of hard space and soft space (Trancik 1986). The Hard space is principally restricted by architectural walls which are intended to provide social activity. Soft space areas are dominated by natural environment, such as garden, garden or green Line. It is known that there is a link between architectural works/buildings and the natural environment in forming space. From that sense it can be said that spatial is a relationship that occurs between buildings, natural environment and space in the establishment of human activity. Peter Zumthor in a book titled "Atmospheres – Architectural Environment and Surrounding Objects" says the atmosphere is a state of architecture when buildings can 'move' users inside. The term atmosphere was born out of Peter Zumthor's anxiety to the quality of architectural works (Zumthor 2006). The quality of architecture works is not about architectural rules but about how to bring natural elements to the design. In the process of designing, should have the essential context that is to consider and review the 'invisible things' (sensory experience) to be able to create quality 'visible things' (buildings) that have their own appeal. Architecturally is an architecture not limited to something of the naked eye, but also on the sense and presence, that is how the presence of an architectural building affects anyone who sees, enjoys, or engages with buildings, simple in shape but has a strong.

substance. In each design process always use an invisible approach, which is a 'sensory experience' against any design architecture object. This approach is outlined in nine aspects that must be considered in creating an atmosphere in a building, that is; (1) Body architecture; (2) Material compatibility; (3) space noise; (4) room temperature; (5) between calmness and seduction; (6) objects in the vicinity; (7) Tension between interior and exterior; (8) the level of intimacy; (9) Light on Things (Zumthor, 2006).

One form of success that makes up the place to design a City Room is Lynch (1987), covering:

1. Legibility (clarity) an emotional clarity from a city that is clearly perceived by its citizens. This means that a city or part of a city or region can be recognized quickly and clearly about a district, a path of many or a path and can be seen in the overall pattern immediately.
2. Identity and arrangement means that the image of the person will require an introduction to the object in which the object should be implied with other objects, so that people can easily recognize it. This arrangement means there is an easy understanding of the pattern of city blocks that blend between buildings and open spaces.
3. Imageability means the physical quality of an object that provides a great opportunity for the creation of a powerful image that people receive. Image is emphasized on the physical qualities of an area or environment linking identity attributes to its structure.
4. Visual and symbol connection relationship that occurs because there is a visual similarity between one building with another building in an area, thus creating a certain image. The connectionless Symbolic is

more of a non-visual or to a more conception and symbolic, but can give a strong impression of the skeleton of the region. Symbolic connection from the point of view of symbolic and cultural communication anthropology includes: Vitality, through sustainance principles that affect physical and safety systems that control urban structures planning. Fit, concerning the characteristics of the physical system generation of the structure of the region relating to the culture, norms and regulations apply. Sense is often interpreted as a sense of place which is a level where one can remember a place that has uniqueness and characteristic characteristics.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research emphasizes on qualitative methods with a descriptive analytical approach of existing phenomena. Where in this study explained, identify the urban atmosphere of Klungkung from the city image and the city's atmosphere. Data collection techniques are conducted with direct observation to the field by looking at the existing conditions, interviews, questionnaires and literary studies related to the spatial layout of Bali and the atmosphere of the city room in the urban area of Klungkung. This research aims to determine how the atmosphere of urban spaces in the city of Klungkung. This research was conducted to find part of the city room atmosphere that can be identified as the identity of urban areas in the cities of Bali, and cities in Indonesia in general. The stages of the activity conducted in this study are

Stages of Data Collection

1. Primary Data obtained directly from the field through observation and interview with informant. The primary data collection method is conducted with a direct interview with involving, Klungkung cultural figures, Klungkung society, the Government of Klungkung and documentation related to the important matters in the identification of the urban area of Klungkung.
2. Secondary Data in this study in the form of documents, previous research related to this research. Secondary data is also obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the Office of District Spatial Planning, Internet, newspapers, accredited journals and so forth. Secondary data collection is done by retrieving or using multiple data sets that are already recorded or reported and adjusted to the field conditions that occur.

Analysis and conclusions

1. Analysis of data by using methods of descriptive analysis narrative to know the understanding of the community to the element of urban space as the identity forming of urban area Klungkung. From the collection of data obtained through observation results, interviews and questionnaire, data is then analyzed with various theories that already exist and discussed through the linkage of the field analysis with the theory used and obtaining results such as the atmosphere of urban space existing in the urban area Klungkung and the atmosphere of urban spaces such as what influences the identity of urban areas in Klungkung.
2. Conclusion of research and recommendation: formulate conclusions obtained and advise of the results of the research obtained.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results

The focus of this research is located in Klungkung Regency, precisely in Klungkung District and focuses on the Klungkung urban area. The land use pattern in the Klungkung Regency area consists of land use for rice fields, moor / huma, plantations, yards (settlements), graves, and other land. The widest type of land use is land use for rice fields, which is around 1,256 hectares.

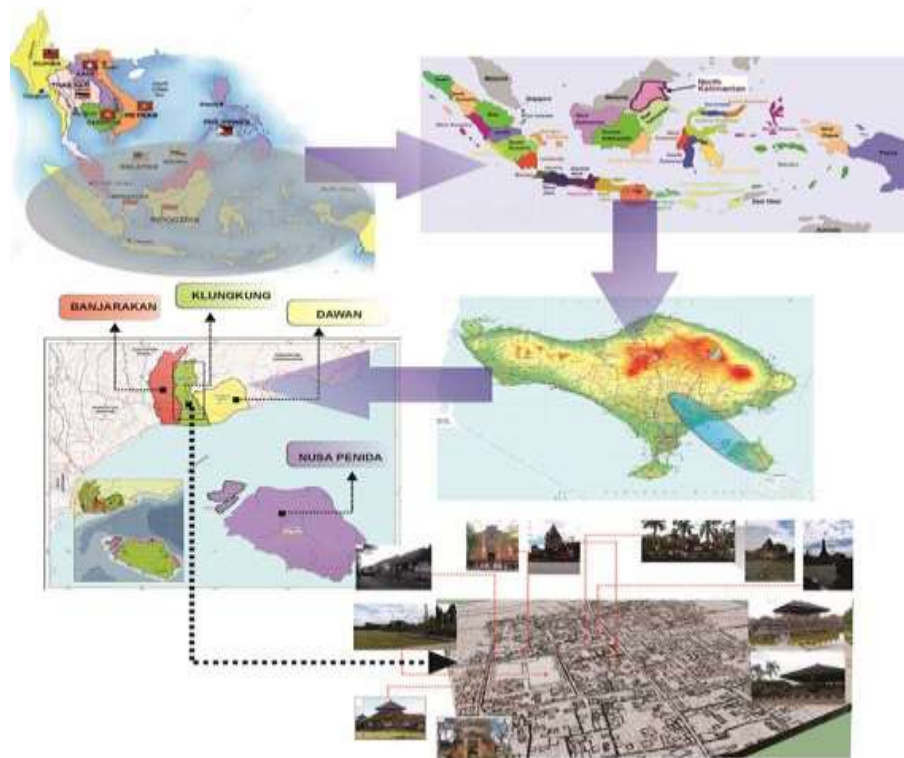


Figure 1. Research location

The urban area of Klungkung has a variety of diverse potentials especially from the cultural potential, historic building of Klungkung Castle. The potential of the region can provide a different atmosphere that can form a character area. The urban area of Klungkung is formed by several elements designed to surround the urban city. Land use in the urban area of Klungkung divided into functions of cultural history, offices, commercial, services and places of worship. The main functions in the region are cultural and religious tourism, residential, education and research, commercial, and the role of tourist centers in the Klungkung area. With this role, the position of urban area Klungkung well seen from the corner of regional development, equitable development and design elements of the city into an integral part of the development of the urban area of Klungkung.

Identity nodes in urban area space

Field observations and interviews the potential identity of the urban area of Klungkung more dominated by the relics of Klungkung Castle in the form of historic buildings and monuments. Potential identity in the vertices of the existing urban areas of Klungkung is still dominated by historical relics that have a high significance and historical that is Kertha Gosa, Bale Kambang with the garden of Gili, the area Puri Semarapura Klungkung, the gate of the Great Pemedal and monument Puputan Klungkung.

Semarapura Klungkung Palace is a historical building complex located in Semarapura Klungkung, Bali. This castle is a legacy from the Klungkung Kingdom. The Palace or Puri Klungkung was founded around the end of the 17th century. Most of the fort's buildings were destroyed during the Dutch conquest in 1908. The layout and architecture are embodied in a single site that has a panoramic view of the beautiful mountains. Initially, Semarapura Fort was the center of government and residence of the King of Klungkung. The arrival of the Dutch who wanted to control the kingdom received strong resistance from the king and the people of Semarapura, known as the Puputan Klungkung war on April 28, 1908 (Agung, 1985). As a result of the war, many castle buildings were destroyed. The main building of the fort (offal) was destroyed and turned into a residential area. Finally, the beauty of this architectural work becomes the ruins of Balinese cultural heritage that are not maintained before being preserved.

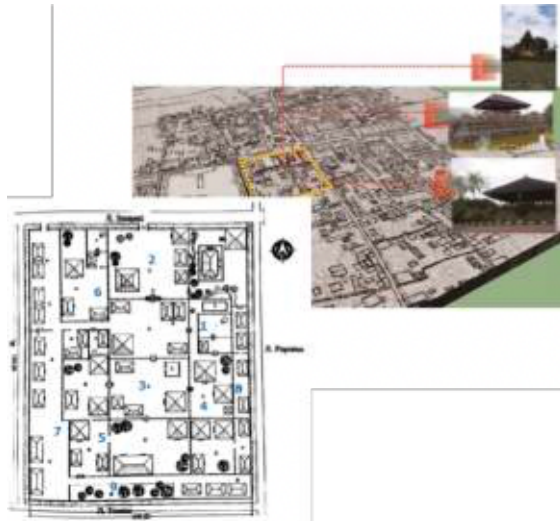


Figure 2. the position of Semarapura Castle towards urban areas of Klungkung

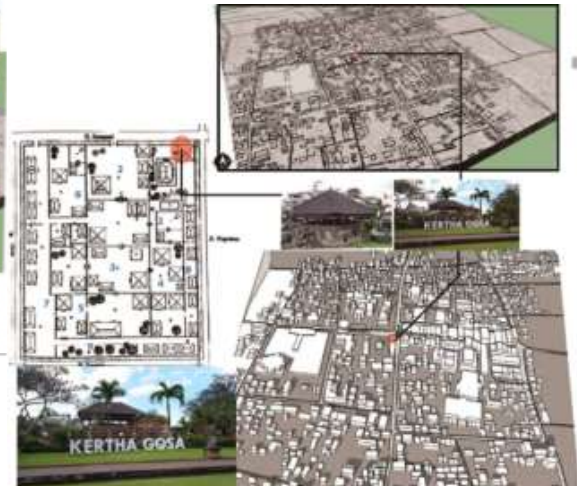


Figure 3. Kertha Gosa area towards urban areas of Klungkung

In the context of the Klungkung urban area, Kertha Gosa is a historic building and is worth a high historical value. Can be seen from The body of architecture and Material compatibility that surrounds the building Kerta Gosa. From the side of the body of architecture, Kerta Gosa is an open building, in other words not surrounded by walls. Kerta Ghosa has two levels supported by wooden poles carved with carving Balinese style. Kertha Gosa in the physical setting of the area space is seen as a fixed element that is essentially fixed and unchanged. With a location located in the center of the urban area, Kertha Gosa is also surrounded by semi-fixed elements around this building located in the north and east such as street elements, advertising marks, directions, shop storefronts and so on.



Figure 4. Puputan Klungkung monument area towards urban areas of Klungkung

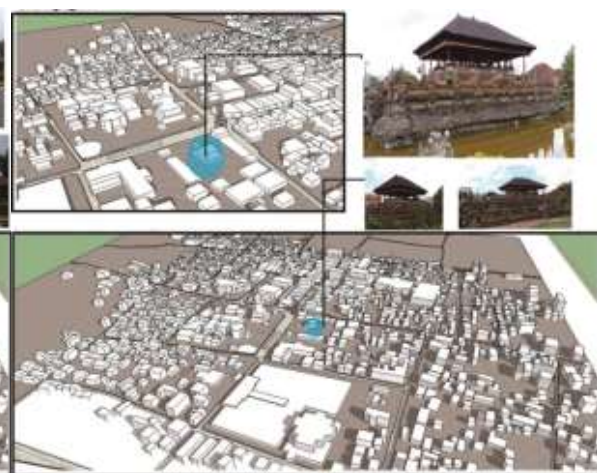


Figure 5. Bale Kambang area towards urban areas of Klungkung

In the perspective of image-forming elements of urban areas, the monument Puputan Klungkung as one of the Landmark/marker urban area Klungkung. From the location of the monument located in the main district of the urban area, shows that this monument is a point of physical object guidelines. With this landmark, the general public easily orient itself within the urban area of Klungkung. Landmark is one of the physical elements of a city as a reference to the landmark of KLungkung's urban area. The identity and arrangement of this Klungkung monument provides a significant difference between the surrounding buildings and other objects as well as the landmark of Klungkung's urban area. This monument looks very different from the structure of the surrounding buildings. Imageability physically provides a great opportunity for the creation of a powerful image that people receive against the monument, and indirectly links the identity attribute to its surrounding area structure.

Bale Kambang in the physical setting of the area space as a fixed element that is essentially fixed and unchanged. The location is also adjacent to Kertha Gosa Building which is located in the center of urban area. Non fixed elements that surround this building in the form of community activities located around Puri Semarapura area with a prominent activity is a tour in the context of recognizing historical buildings. Bale Kambang is one of the icons of the Puri Semarapura area. In the image forming element of Klungkung urban area, Bale Kambang becomes one of the important buildings as one of the area markers. Legibility (clarity) Bale Kambang can be seen from the shape and mass of the building and the location of the building located at the center of the urban main intersection with a prominent difference between the buildings around it. For the community of Klungkung Bale Kambang and Kertha Gosa is one of the pride of society with the history that is in the can of the royal journey of Klungkung.

Urban area space from the perspective of Atmospheric theory

The atmosphere of the area is a sense, the ambience where one is in the sphere of space, copyright, flavor and karsa that form a place of shelter in the urban area of Klungkung. In the theory of atmosphere Peter Zumthor always emphasizes or uses the naked eye approach, which is the ' sensory experience ' of every architectural object of its design. This approach is a design atmosphere which is then outlined in nine design aspects. In the nine aspects of the criteria to the atmosphere of building design in relation to the city identity only four that can be application to urban areas Klungkung namely The body of architecture, Material compatibility, The temperature of a space, Surrounding objects, will be analyzed, attributed and expanded into the concept of urban area of Klungkung in the city identity frame, seven aspects that can be visualized in the atmosphere of :

The Body of Architecture pada kawasan perkotaan Klungkung

From the urban setting of Klungkung, the body of architecture which covers the arrangement of buildings that surround each part of the area that makes up the space. From the masses and buildings covering the area is dominated by buildings with architectural style combined with minimalist concept. From the body architecture of the urban area Klungkung is still the same as the urban areas in Bali still prioritize the features of Balinese architecture building by using the concept of head and foot from observation field there are some buildings that are not equal in concept but still have the characteristic of the equation is by having the upper Limas with not very contrasting with the building around it. If viewed from form, the proportion and identity of no interesting things can be highlighted. The building that has a high historical value, has a unique characteristic with old bricks as well as Balinese carvings that have more ancient impression.

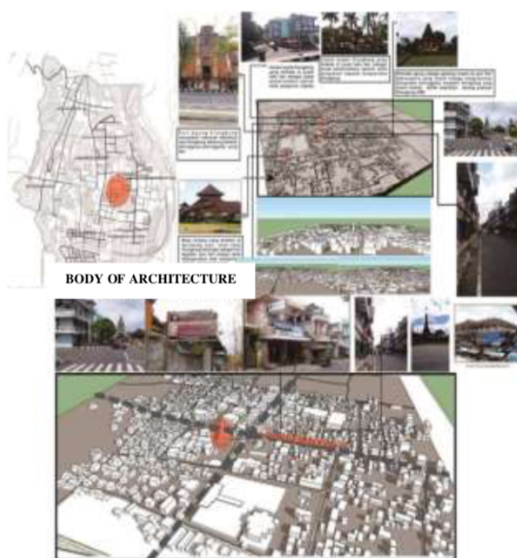


Figure 6. The Body of Architecture in the urban area of Klungkung



Figure 7. Material compatibility in the urban area of Klungkung

Material Compatibility

In the urban area of Klungkung, the material used is dominated by historical buildings using bricks expose. With typical Balinese ornaments on the front view of the building. There are several modern buildings using only the finishing paint, combined with black stone decoration and using the taro paint in red and gray. Uniqueness in the use of materials in the urban area Klungkung more combined on the use of red brick expose on each column and the front of the flat field building with black stone and there is also use a groove stone to look ahead of the main building. Historical buildings and fences from government agencies use more raw bricks and brick-and-eye bricks in terms of texture. The material used in terms of maintenance and efficiency has less 'sustainable' properties, where sustainable properties can be used in the next with the materials that can be easily and done in a building.

The Temperature of Space

In the discussion about temperature of Space, in the urban area of Klungkung, emphasis on two namely physical temperature and psychic temperature. Physical temperature in the atmosphere of the urban area of Klungkung more to the temperature of the medium and almost to the heat in the phone screen programmatic about temperatures ranging from 25-30 degrees Celsius. This is because it is influenced by the less vegetation in the area spots that have a high density intensity. Activity activities also affect the center of the urban area of Klungkung dominated by commercial areas, offices and historical tourism objects. The use of Material in buildings covering the urban area of Klungkung does not significantly affect the temperature of the air, this is due to material used no one that uses material fully exposed glass or full material roofing from Spandek/Trimdek. The use of material on the facade of the building is still using bricks, stone, black stone and on the roof more Limasan shape with tile cover. The psychic temperature in this case more circumstances and the atmosphere of a space area affects the 'mood & feeling' of people who are in the area, be it local people or visitors or tourists who visit the urban area of Klungkung. Psychic temperature is more to how to give a comfortable flavor in the area of space. The domestic and foreign tourists are very comfortable with the historic building zone of Klungkung Castle with Bale Kambang and Kerthagosa which covers the urban area of Klungkung. However, when in the zone of commercial trade area, the market, the shopping center of the atmosphere in the area is changing not great in the historic building zone. Surrounding Objects

Aspects of the surrounding objects as well as the appeal of the area that can evoke the atmosphere, imagination, beauty, or interest in the urban area of Klungkung. From the analysis and observation field there are several building spots, spot monuments that look visible and have the meaning and placement of locations on the main lines of the region. The first statue of Kanda Pat Sari located at Catuspatha, the main intersection of the urban area of Klungkung as a city centre, this area also serves as the center of the event of a major cultural event or carnival-carnivals. Like the implementation of Grand Tawur ceremony before Nyepi Day and parade Ogoh-Ogoh, this statue becomes the center of the attention of the people of Klungkung, as well as domestic and foreign tourists.



Figure 8. Surrounding objects in the urban area of Klungkung

Urban area space from the perspective of city imagery

Visual images that are functionally arranged in the Klungkung Urban Area are composed of functions and designations of office land including the Regent's office and other public service offices, historical and cultural functions including Puri Agung, Puri Semarapura area with Kertha Gosa buildings, Bale Kambang, Semarajaya Museum and Pemedal Agung. Commercial functions include the Klungkung market area, shopping areas as well as trade and other services.



Figure 9. Image in the urban area of Klungkung



Figure 10. Path in the urban area of Klungkung

In urban areas of Klungkung Imageability can be seen from the center of objects that have been marked and recognized by the Klungkung community and national and foreign tourists. This means the physical quality of an object that provides a great opportunity for the creation of a strong image that people receive. The image is emphasized on the physical qualities of an area linking the identity attribute to its urban structure. From the image of the urban area of Klungkung formed by the element of the face forming of urban areas namely: Path movement in urban areas Kungkung is the main element as a means to observe the city, which is the path used by observers to move and move the place. Edge is a strong visual form that is used as a barrier area with other areas. The visual edge shape is expected to distinguish, distinguish or unify different areas according to the relationship of two areas. A region can have a better identity if the boundaries of its territory are clear but still a boundary. C. Districtin urban Area Klungkung is part of a city with special characteristics that can be directly recognized through historical objects ranging from the Grand Palace of Klungkung, Kertha Gosa area, Gili Gardens, Semarajaya Museum, Puputan Klungkung Monument and the intersection point with the statue of Kanda Pat Sari. The district image can be viewed through a homogeneous physical character from the display of texture components, spaces, shapes, details, and other visual component ampersand

The node in the urban area of Klungkung is formed from a knot or strategic area that starts from the center of the city Catuspatha area. Furthermore, from the commercial area of the market with solid community activities is the second point of activity node. From the commercial area continues towards the office area that is mixed with the historical area is the Palace Agung Klungkung area, Kertha Gosa area where the activities meet each other and can be changed in the direction of other activities, which can be shaped circle, square, linear form, center of the area and so on. In general there are two types of nodes that reside in the urban area of Klungkung, namely the intersection of the path and the concentration of the character area of the identity node will be more obvious if it has a unique features or specifications in it and can target the environmental character in the sekitarnyaLandmark is a point that can visually attract observers of its size and location.

In the urban area of Klungkung, the physical character of the landmark is in the Puputan Klungkung monument which has a "peculiarities" or a single impression, and creates a spatial aspect as something most influential through the contrast of the form of buildings with buildings and the surrounding environment. The second Landmark is in the middle of the city's main intersection with a statue of Kanda Pat Sari. Landmark that is in the urban area of Klungkung other than as a landmark of downtown areas, in the system of religious rituals and traditions as a place for the implementation of ceremonial activities

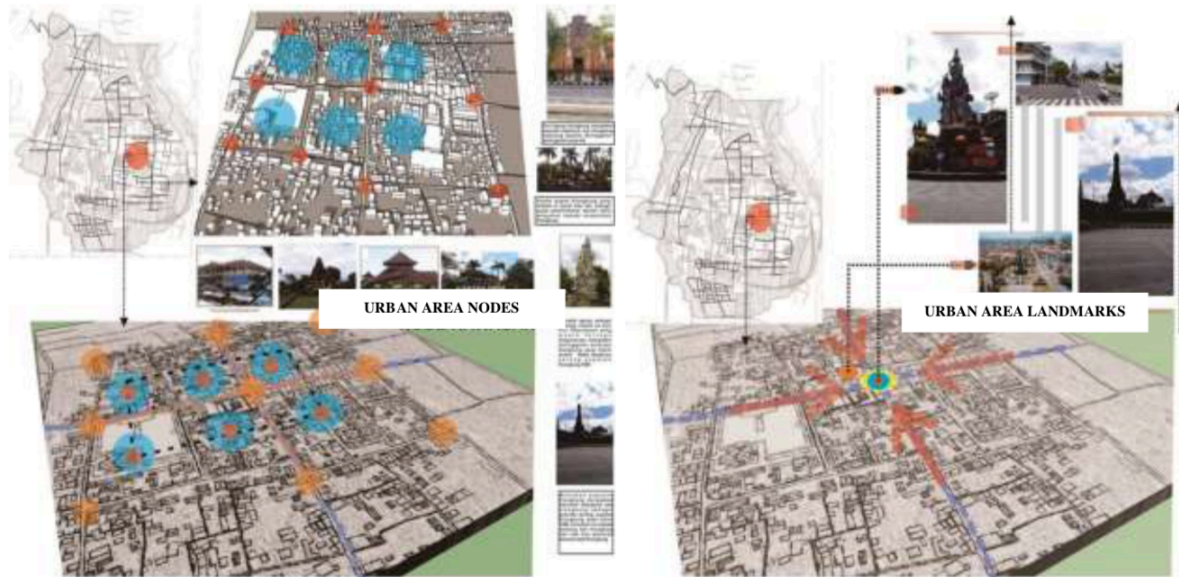


Figure 11. Node in the urban area of Klungkung

Figure 12. Landmark in the urban area of Klungkung

Table 1: The implementation and role of the atmosphere theory in the identity of the Klungkung urban area

Urban Atmospheres	Its implementation in the urban area of Klungkung	Role of identity Urban areas	
		Visual	Sense
<i>The Body of Architecture</i>	In terms of body architecture, the urban area of Klungkung puts forward the characteristics of Balinese architectural buildings using the concept of head, body and feet.	Provide identification through the shape of the building with the concept of head, body and feet.	Providing the atmosphere and feel of the Balinese area with the architectural style of the surrounding buildings
Material Compatibility	In terms of Material compatibility In the Klungkung urban area, the materials used in historical buildings are dominated by exposed bricks. With Balinese ornaments on the front of the building.	Provide identification through building materials and ornaments with traditional Balinese characters combined with modern minimalist spaces that surround the city.	Providing an atmosphere and traditional Balinese taste and cultural nuances that are thick with materials from historical buildings of the Klungkung kingdom
<i>The Temperature of Space</i>	Urban Space temperature with Landscape setup in road corridors and green open spaces	Visually gives an impression on the urban landscape of green, beautiful and regularity	Providing convenience for people in their activities and healthy air circulation
<i>Surrounding Objects</i>	Nodes of cultural objects such as castles, monuments to the city center, open areas and jagatnatha temples	Provides a very large attractiveness to the area with various existing node	Provide a positive and different atmosphere when you are in the area

Table 2: Implementation and role of city image on the identity of the Klungkung urban area

City Image	Its implementation in the urban area of Klungkung	Role of identity Urban areas	
		Visual	Sense
<i>Legibility</i>	the zoning division of the Klungkung urban area and the concept of placement of the functions of the cultural, commercial and office area as well as from monuments and urban center points	Provide identification through building forms and division of area functions	Gives a sense of the atmosphere in community activities in religious activities and traditions of customary organizations and periodically carried out ritual rituals
<i>Identity and arrangement</i>	The central point of the area in the form of statues and monuments as well as historic buildings of the castle and the structure of the function of the area which is divided into office, cultural, commercial zones	Provide identification through area objects, building forms and division of area functions	Gives a sense of the atmosphere in community activities in religious activities and traditions of customary organizations and periodically carried out ritual rituals
<i>Image ability</i>	The connecting path of area movements, area borders, strategic area node nodes and area objects, as well as area landmarks of zero and other monuments	To provide identification through the function of the node area of strategic areas and area objects, as well as the landmark of the zero area and the monument	Giving sense to the urban atmosphere with various functions of the area and atmosphere of Bali

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion that has been described above, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The atmosphere of urban space in the urban area of Klungkung which is identified visually through the form of buildings with the concept of traditional Balinese architecture that is dividing the building with the head and foot. From the visual activity of Balinese people that are held every period and incidental traditions are shown at the center of the urban area of Klungkung. The atmosphere of the urban space that is identified emotionally, gives a different sense of the sacred atmosphere when an activity of the tradition of Balinese society periodically implemented with local customs and traditions. To provide an enormous appeal to the area with various vertices of the cultural area and historical buildings of the royal heritage of Klungkung. In addition, the atmosphere of the urban area of Klungkung provides different feelings to the atmosphere of other urban areas with various functions of the region that surround the area.
2. Urban space atmosphere that influences the identity of the urban area of Klungkung is the tradition and activity of the people of Klungkung city that still uphold the local customs and culture. The style of proportion and building composition visually affects the atmosphere of the area. The latter is a segmentation of regional functions consisting of commercial functions, offices, culture and services.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My acknowledgements convey to the parties who have helped and supported in this study. Co-workers in the Faculty of Engineering of the university Mahendradatta as a place I serve and teach, the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia for the support of the research grant given, the government of

Klungkung Regency, the spatial Office, Planning agency, Research and Development of the District of Klungkung, the whole community and respondents from Klungkung subdistrict.

References

- Agung, T.G. (1985). Sejarah Hancurnya Istana Kerajaan Gelgel kemudian Timbul Dua Buah Kerajaan Kembar
- Agusintadewi, N. K. (2017). Konservasi Puri Smarapura di Klungkung, Bali. Prosiding Seminar Heritage, Seminar Ikatan Peneliti Lingkungan Binaan Indonesia (IPLBI) 1, B 297-204
- Alamsyah, Bhakti. 2014. Desain Arsitektur Kota yang Beridentitas Budaya Sebagai Sebuah konsep Yang berkelanjutan , Jurnal RUAS, Volume 12 No 2.
- Amar. 2009. 'Identitas Kota,Fenomena dan Permasalahannya ', Jurnal “ ruang “, Volume 1 Nomor 1
- Bappeda Tingkat I Bali dan Universitas Udayana. (1982). Pengembangan Arsitektur Tradisional Bali untuk Kereserian Alam Lingkungan, Sikap Hidup, Tradisi dan Teknologi. Denpasar: Bappeda Tingkat I Bali.
- Banerjee, Tridib and Michael Southworth (eds.) (1991), *City Sense and City Design*, Cambridge: The MIT Press.
- Brubaker, R & Cooper, F (2000) 'Beyond identity,' *Theory and Society*, vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 1-47.
- Clifford, J (1994) *The predicament of culture: twentieth-century ethnography, literature, and art*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge.
- Covarrubias, M (1974) *Island of Bali*. Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press.
- Budihardjo, Eko. (1986). *Architectural Conservation in Bali*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Gajah Mada University Press.
- Budiharjo, R. 1995. *Perubahan Fungsi dan Tata Ruang Puri-puri di Bali (Spatial and pattern change of palaces in Corey, Kenneth E., and Mark I. Wilson. 2006. Urban and regional technology planning: planning practice in the global knowledge economy, The networked cities series. London: Routledge.*
- Cooper, H. M. (1988) 'The structure of knowledge synthesis' *Knowledge in Society*, vol. 1, pp. 104-126.
- Djunaedi, Achmad, 1994, *Kajian Teoritik Pembangunan Kota Baru di Indonesia*, Makalah Seminar Perencanaan dan Perancangan Kota Baru tanggal 17 November 1994, Universitas Tarumanagara, Jakarta
- Dwijendra. Ngakan Ketut Acwin. (2016). *Revitalisasi Arsitektur Kawasan Pusaka di Bali* . Bali: Penerbit STD Bali Press.
- Hana Ayu Pettricia, Dian Kusuma Wardhani, Antariksa. (2014). 'Elemen Pembentuk Citra Kawasan Bersejarah di Pusat Kota Malang ', RUAS, Volume 12 No 1.
- Huovinen, Annamari, Eija Timonen, Tomi Leino, and Tuuli Seppälä. 2017. 'Changing urban identities on a discursive map', *City, Culture and Society*, 11: 20-28.
- Kana, Koichi. 2012. 'An experiment in urban regeneration using culture and art in Senba, Osaka's historic urban center, with a focus on the regeneration of urban space', *City, Culture and Society*, 3: 151-63.
- Kostof, S.,(1991), *The City Shaped: Urban Patterns and Meanings Through History*, Thames and Hudson, London.
- Koentjaraningrat. (1985). *Culture, Mentality and Development*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia.
- Krier, R. (2001). *Architectural Composition*. Translation Edition. Jakarta: Erland Indonesia
- Lynch, Kevin. 1960. *The Image of The City* (The M.I.T. Press: England).
- Mahendra, I Made Agus, Paturusi, Syamsul Alam. (2018). Bali Vernacular Spatial Layout As An Identity For The Development Of An Urban Area On The Island, The First International Conference on Cultural Communication and Space (ICCCS), and the 9th International Conference on International Society for Vernacular Settlement (ISVS), date November 28–29, 2018, Venue: Seminar Hall, L.4 Postgraduate Building Udayana University, Denpasar Campus.
- Mahendra, I Made Agus , Paturusi, Syamsul Alam, Dwijendra, Ngakan Ketut Acwin, and Putra, I Dewa Gede Agung Diasana. (2019), Elements of the Cultural Space as a Form Identity of Klungkung Urban Area, Bali, Indonesia. In: *Journal of Social and Political Sciences*, Vol.2, No.2, 475-484. DOI: 10.31014/aior.1991.02.02.86
- Mahendra, I Made Agus , Paturusi, Syamsul Alam, Dwijendra, Ngakan Ketut Acwin, and Putra, I Dewa Gede Agung Diasana. (2019). The Development of Klungkung Urban Areas In Terms Of Urban Design Elements And Balinese Cultural Spaces, International Conference, date 4-5 May 2019, Venue: Phonom Penh,Cambodia. Phonom Penh: IASTEM
- Manenti, Claudia. 2011. 'Sustainability and place identity', *Procedia Engineering*, 21: 1104-09.
- Moleong, Lexy J. 2000. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosda karya.
- Rappoport, Amos. (1977), *Human Aspects of Urban For Oxford*: Pergamon Press.
- Rapoport, A. 1982. *The Meaning in the Built Environment: A Nonverbal Communication Approach*. Beverley Hills: Sage Publication.

- Rapoport, Amos. 2005. Culture, architecture, and design, Architectural and planning research book series. Chicago: Locke Science Pub. Co.
- Rapoport, A., 1990, "System of Activities and System of Settings", dalam Domestic Architecture and The Use of Space, ed. Kent, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Riza, Müge, Naciye Doratli, and Mukaddes Fasli. 2012. 'City Branding and Identity', *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 35: 293-300.
- Shirvani, Hamid. 1985. *The Urban Design Process*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company.
- Sidemen, Ida Bagus, dkk. 1983. *Sejarah Klungkung Dari Smarapura Sampai Puputan*. Klungkung: Pemerintah Kabupaten Daerah Tingkat II Klungkung.
- Spreiregen, P. D. 1965. *Urban Design: The Architecture of Towns and Cities*. New York: McGraw Hill Book Company.
- Trancik, Roger. 1986. *Finding Lost Space; Theories of Urban Design*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company.
- Yaldız, Esra, Dicle Aydın, and Süheyla Büyüksahin Sıramkaya. 2014. 'Loss of City Identities in the Process of Change: The City of Konya-Turkey', *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 140: 221-33
- Zahnd, Markus. 1999. *Perancangan Kota Secara Terpadu; Teori Perancangan Kota dan Penerapannya*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Kanisius.
- Zumthor, P. (2006). *Atmospheres - Architectural Environment and Surrounding Objects*. Switzerland: Birkhauser Architecture.