

## Tropical Villa Design Approach Prioritizing Space Efficiency, Thermal Comfort, and Balinese Local Wisdom in the Context of Indonesia's Tropical Climate

Pierre Senjaya<sup>1\*</sup>, Sri Pare Eni<sup>2</sup>, Margareta Maria Sudarwani<sup>3</sup>

Universitas Kristen Indonesia

**Corresponding Author:** Pierre Senjaya [pierresenjaya@gmail.com](mailto:pierresenjaya@gmail.com)

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### ARTICLE INFO

*Keywords:* Tropical Villa Design, Space Efficiency, Thermal Comfort, Balinese Architecture, Local Wisdom,

*Received :* 12, April

*Revised :* 14, May

*Accepted:* 16, June

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### ABSTRACT

This research explores tropical villa design approaches in Bali, focusing on space efficiency, thermal comfort, and the application of local wisdom within Indonesia's tropical climate. Between 2020 and 2025, the growth of tourism and property industries in Bali has significantly increased, often leading to villa designs that overlook local sustainability principles. This study uses a qualitative approach through case studies and literature review of tropical villas that successfully integrate these principles. Data was collected through field observations, interviews, and document analysis. The findings show that design approaches emphasizing space efficiency, local materials, and Balinese architectural elements can enhance thermal comfort while reinforcing local identity in tropical villa design.

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## INTRODUCTION

In the past five years (2020–2025), Bali has experienced a surge in villa development as a response to the growing demand from tourists and investors for exclusive accommodations. This trend has brought about architectural design challenges, particularly concerning environmental sustainability and the preservation of local culture. Many villas have been built with an international modern approach that overlooks the tropical climate conditions and the cultural context of Bali, such as excessive use of air conditioning, inadequate natural ventilation, and the dominance of a homogeneous global design style.

Meanwhile, Indonesia's tropical climate demands a design approach that adapts to high temperatures, humidity, and intense sunlight. At the same time, Balinese architectural culture is rich in local values that are relevant to addressing these challenges, such as the use of bale, an open space system, and building orientation that follows the principles of Tri Hita Karana. Given this development, there is a growing need for a tropical villa design approach that can address the challenges of space efficiency, thermal comfort, and the preservation of local values simultaneously. This study aims to contribute to the development of contextual, sustainable villa design strategies that are rooted in Balinese culture.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### *Vernacular Architecture Theory*

Oliver (1997) argues that vernacular architecture develops as a response to the local context, which includes climate, materials, culture, and the needs of the local community. In his view, vernacular architecture is not just a technical solution to climate and material challenges but also reflects the social and cultural values held by the people who build it. By prioritizing the use of local materials and designs that align with climate conditions, vernacular architecture enables the creation of buildings that are not only functional but also sustainable and relevant to the cultural traditions of the community (Oliver, 1997). This theory emphasizes the importance of tradition and locally passed-down knowledge in designing buildings that are not only functional but also sustainable and relevant to the social and cultural life of the community.

#### a. Climate Response

In vernacular architecture theory, climate response is a crucial element that ensures thermal comfort for building occupants. Oliver argues that vernacular architecture developed as a solution to local climate challenges. For example, in hot regions, vernacular buildings typically use designs that maximize natural ventilation, reduce direct solar radiation, and optimize cooling through elements such as high ceilings, sunshades, or wind gaps designed to effectively channel airflow. Meanwhile, in colder climates, buildings may be more enclosed and use materials with high insulation capacities to retain warmth.

In Bali, for instance, traditional building designs such as Bale or Balinese traditional houses are tall and open, allowing for good airflow to cope with tropical humidity and heat, while sloping roofs protect the building from heavy rainfall and direct sunlight. Oliver emphasizes that these

designs are not only energy-efficient but also deeply cultural and well-suited to the local climate context.

b. Material Response

Vernacular architecture heavily depends on locally available materials, and the selection of these materials is greatly influenced by climate conditions and natural resources. According to Oliver, materials in vernacular architecture are often chosen for their abundant availability, durability in environmental conditions, and suitability for ensuring the comfort of the inhabitants. Materials such as stone, bamboo, wood, clay, and local leaves are used in ways that optimize the building's function in responding to climate and functional needs.

In Bali, for example, traditional buildings use bamboo for lightweight structures and wood for decorative and functional elements, both of which have good thermal properties in tropical environments. These materials are not only environmentally friendly and sustainable but also provide optimal thermal comfort, with wood and bamboo helping to keep indoor temperatures cool during the day and warm at night.

c. Response to Culture and Community Needs

Paul Oliver's vernacular architecture theory emphasizes that architecture is also an expression of culture, reflecting the social and spiritual values of the people who create it. Every design element, whether in the form of ornaments, layouts, or space usage, carries symbolic meanings linked to the traditions, beliefs, and way of life of the community. For example, in Balinese society, architecture contains elements related to Hinduism and animism, such as Meru (tiered towers) used for religious ceremonies, and *angkul-angkul*, which serves as a boundary between the outer world and the sacred.

Oliver explains that vernacular architecture is not just a technical solution to climate or material issues, but also a manifestation of the social and cultural needs of the community. Buildings are designed to fulfill specific social functions, such as gathering places, places of worship, or residences, all of which are organized in a balanced relationship between humans, nature, and spiritual forces.

Paul Oliver's vernacular architecture theory is highly relevant in the context of modern design, especially in tropical regions like Bali, as it teaches the importance of considering cultural and climate contexts in every building design. This approach not only prioritizes efficiency and sustainability but also preserves cultural identity through designs that align with the way of life of the community. Integrating vernacular architectural elements into modern designs can result in buildings that are more harmonious with the natural environment and local culture, reduce environmental impact, and enhance comfort and functionality for the inhabitants.

For example, in designing a tropical villa in Bali, this approach could include the use of sustainable local materials, climate-responsive designs with good natural ventilation, and the integration of symbolic and cultural elements of Bali to create spaces that are not only comfortable but also socially and spiritually meaningful for the inhabitants.

### ***Bioclimatic Design***

The theory of bioclimatic design is highly relevant for creating thermal comfort because it focuses on designing buildings that adapt to local climate conditions, utilizing natural elements to regulate temperature and humidity within the space. In the context of a tropical environment like Bali, where high temperatures and humidity are often challenges, the application of bioclimatic principles allows building designs to maximize natural ventilation, minimize the use of artificial energy, and create comfortable spaces without disrupting the environmental balance. By prioritizing sustainability and energy efficiency, bioclimatic design offers solutions that are not only functional but also harmonious with nature and the local culture.

Victor Oglay, in his works on bioclimatic design, developed design principles that focus on creating thermal comfort by considering local climate conditions, energy-efficient use, and environmental sustainability. Oglay's bioclimatic design theory emphasizes the importance of building adaptation to its natural environment to reduce reliance on mechanical energy and create spaces that are comfortable without harming the environment. Below are some of Victor Oglay's bioclimatic design principles that can be applied to create thermal comfort in tropical villas in Bali:

a. Proper Building Orientation

Oglay emphasizes the importance of building orientation to optimally utilize natural wind flow and sunlight. In the context of Bali, proper building orientation will allow natural winds to cool the space and reduce direct exposure to sunlight, helping to maintain thermal comfort. The arrangement of windows and openings facing the wind direction can facilitate air circulation and reduce temperatures inside the building.

b. Roof and Sun Protection Design

In Oglay's theory, roof design plays an essential role in creating thermal comfort. A high-pitched roof with the correct slope can protect the building from direct sunlight while allowing hot air to escape. In Bali, using roofing materials with good thermal insulation properties, such as wood or stone, can help regulate the temperature inside the villa. Additionally, sun protection elements such as canopies or other vertical shields can be used to reduce heat entering the building.

c. Natural Ventilation and Air Circulation

Ogley advocates the importance of natural ventilation for creating efficient thermal comfort. In tropical villa design in Bali, this principle can be applied by ensuring strategic openings that allow fresh air to enter and hot air to exit. Cross-ventilation, which allows air to flow from one side of the building to the other, is an effective way to cool spaces without relying on mechanical cooling systems. Additionally, using materials that have the ability to absorb moisture and filter the air, such as bamboo, can also enhance comfort.

d. Use of Materials with Good Thermal Properties

In Ogley's bioclimatic design, the choice of building materials is crucial to support thermal comfort. In Bali, materials such as natural stone, bamboo, wood, and clay can be used to build tropical villas that absorb heat during the day and release it at night, maintaining stable indoor temperatures. Materials with good thermal insulation properties can help prevent external heat from entering the building, ensuring comfort for the inhabitants inside.

e. Open Space Design and Connection with Nature

Ogley also emphasizes the importance of open space design and connection with nature to create thermal comfort. In Bali, the use of tropical gardens and green open spaces around villas will help create natural shade and lower the surrounding air temperature. Green plants can function as natural coolants, generate oxygen, and improve air quality, contributing to the comfort of the inhabitants.

### ***Space Efficiency and Tropical Housing Spatial Organization***

Space efficiency and spatial organization are central concepts in contemporary tropical architectural design. This concept has rapidly evolved in the design of villas in Bali, which has a tropical climate characterized by high temperatures and humidity. Amos Rapoport, in his study of tropical architecture, emphasizes the importance of designs that optimize space usage and occupant comfort by effectively utilizing the local climate. I Made Bandem and Popo Danes, two prominent architects from Bali, further enrich this concept by stressing the importance of understanding the cultural, social, and climatic ecosystems to create efficient spatial organization within tropical residences.

### ***Space Efficiency in Tropical Villa Design***

- a. Space efficiency in tropical villa design refers to the optimal use of space to create functional and comfortable living areas without waste. In the context of Bali, this principle of space efficiency focuses not only on the size or layout of the building but also on how the building can respond to the tropical climate by maximizing natural ventilation, avoiding direct sunlight exposure, and allowing occupants to enjoy cool outdoor spaces.

- b. According to Amos Rapoport, tropical homes should be designed to optimize space use, creating a cool, open, and spacious atmosphere. This concept is highly relevant in the design of tropical villas in Bali, where open spaces such as gardens, terraces, or swimming pools can reduce reliance on artificial cooling systems and provide direct access for residents to interact with nature. Additionally, the integration of flexible indoor-outdoor spaces allows for more efficient use of space without compromising comfort for the inhabitants.

#### ***Spatial Organization of Tropical Residences: The Concepts of I Made Bandem and Popo Danes***

- a. I Made Bandem and Popo Danes, in their study of tropical architecture, developed the concept of spatial organization for tropical residences by adopting the local Balinese philosophy, Tri Hita Karana, which prioritizes harmony between humans, nature, and the divine. They emphasize the importance of understanding building orientation, the use of natural materials, and space divisions that consider airflow and natural lighting.
- b. Bandem and Danes also emphasize the use of local materials that are not only energy-efficient but also suited to the tropical climate. Materials like bamboo, wood, and natural stone are ideal for maintaining temperature balance within buildings due to their good insulation properties. The use of these natural materials supports space efficiency, as they require minimal maintenance and are resilient to the extreme tropical conditions.

#### ***Application in Tropical Villa Design***

The application of space efficiency and spatial organization principles in the design of tropical villas in Bali can be realized in various ways, including:

- a. Open Layout: The design of tropical villas that connect indoor and outdoor spaces can enhance space efficiency, allow for better airflow, and create optimal thermal comfort. Open living and dining areas, equipped with terraces or tropical gardens, allow inhabitants to enjoy fresh air and the surrounding natural landscape.
- b. Integration with Nature: The application of the Tri Hita Karana philosophy in design, emphasizing harmony with nature. Tropical villas in Bali designed with openings to views of the surrounding natural landscapes, such as tropical gardens or orchards, will create a stronger connection between the inhabitants and nature, as well as maximize the efficiency of space around the building.

By applying these principles, tropical villa designs in Bali can create spaces that are not only comfortable, functional, and cool but also harmonious with the surrounding environment, supporting sustainability, and reducing reliance on artificial cooling technology.

#### ***Climate Adaptation***

Climate-responsive design is the foundation of sustainable architecture, requiring a deep understanding of local climatic conditions to optimize building performance and minimize environmental impact. Traditional architecture prioritizes occupant comfort by responding to local environmental conditions

and available materials (Rahim et al., 2021). Indonesia, with its diverse microclimates, requires design strategies tailored to address specific challenges in each region. These strategies include natural ventilation, passive cooling techniques, and the selection of appropriate materials, all of which play a crucial role in creating comfortable and energy-efficient spaces. Vernacular building design strategies can provide insights for modern sustainable buildings in different regions with varying climates, including hot, temperate, and cold areas (Bodach et al., 2014). Studies on ancient strategies applied by vernacular architecture reveal how traditional clean energy was used to meet cooling needs (Foudazi & M'Rithaa, 2013).

The integration of natural elements such as sunlight, ventilation, and greenery in architectural design is essential for creating healthy and stimulating indoor environments (Tabassum & Park, 2024). Contemporary design must leverage natural ventilation, optimize sunlight penetration, and integrate indoor plants to enhance air quality, reduce dependence on artificial lighting and cooling systems, and strengthen the connection to nature. By applying passive cooling strategies, such as using wind towers, buildings can minimize fossil energy consumption and create comfortable environments. Additionally, integrating green open spaces and vegetation into building designs can promote biodiversity, improve air quality, and reduce urban heat island effects. Furthermore, ongoing climate change also affects the three elements in the field of architecture, namely the environment as the space that influences buildings, buildings in nature as human-made products to meet human needs, and humans as users, inhabitants, or designers of nature (Asriningpuri & Rochimah, 2018). Climate change should not be resisted but accepted to achieve these goals as these three elements are interconnected. Unfortunately, it is easier to install air conditioning in poorly designed buildings than to design high-performance buildings from the start (Manu et al., 2018).

### *Space Efficiency*

Efficient space utilization is a crucial factor in contemporary architectural design, especially in densely populated urban areas where land resources are limited. Space efficiency not only reduces construction costs but also minimizes the building's ecological footprint, while contributing to the creation of functional and livable environments that meet the needs of inhabitants while minimizing wasted space. Architects and designers are increasingly adopting innovative strategies such as multifunctional spaces, flexible layouts, and compact design solutions to optimize space utilization in both residential and commercial buildings.

Modular design and prefabrication techniques offer significant advantages in terms of space efficiency, construction speed, and waste reduction. By utilizing standardized components and off-site fabrication, this approach can streamline the building process, minimize material waste, and create highly adaptable spaces to meet changing needs. Microclimate landscape design can help create energy efficiency, improve urban structure, reduce environmental impact, and minimize energy costs (Phin & Krisantia, 2018).

It has been noted that modern buildings are often designed without considering climate and materials, leading to high energy consumption for cooling, lighting, and other functions (Gokarakonda & Kumar, 2016). The architectural curriculum has increasingly adopted system integration for building performance. Failures in indoor air quality, space flexibility, acoustics, and building integrity are growing challenges for designers, leading to costly litigation and damage to professional reputations (Loftness et al., 2005). Architects must prioritize energy efficiency to meet sustainable development goals and reduce dependence on mechanical cooling systems (Nimoh et al., 2021). This requires a holistic approach that integrates passive cooling techniques, material selection, and building orientation to minimize energy consumption and maximize occupant comfort.

### *Thermal Comfort*

Thermal comfort in the context of tropical villa design in Bali, located in Indonesia with a tropical climate, refers to achieving optimal conditions of temperature, humidity, and airflow within the building, so that the inhabitants feel comfortable and are not disturbed by excessive heat or humidity. Indonesia's tropical climate, including Bali, is characterized by high temperatures throughout the year, high humidity, and varying rainfall. Therefore, the design of tropical villas in Bali must consider various aspects to create thermal comfort that can reduce dependence on artificial cooling systems, such as air conditioning, while utilizing natural elements to achieve comfort. Thermal mass, which refers to a material's ability to store and release heat, can help stabilize interior temperatures. Several design approaches that can be applied to create thermal comfort in tropical villas in Bali include:

a. Natural Ventilation:

The use of natural ventilation is one of the main strategies for achieving thermal comfort in tropical villas. By designing buildings to maximize natural airflow through openings, large windows, or cross-ventilation, hot air can be expelled and replaced with cooler air. Natural ventilation also helps reduce excess humidity that could make the temperature feel hotter.

b. Selection of Building Materials:

Choosing the right materials plays a critical role in creating thermal comfort. Materials such as bricks, natural stone, and wood, which have good thermal resistance, can help keep the interior temperature cool. These materials also allow the building to absorb heat during the day and release it at night, maintaining stable indoor temperatures.

c. Roofs and Sun Protection:

Roofs with the proper slope and sun protection elements, such as overhangs (canopies or protruding roofs), can reduce direct sunlight exposure to the building. This helps prevent indoor temperature increases due to excessive solar radiation, especially in Bali, which receives intense sunlight throughout the year.



d. Open Design and Outdoor Spaces:

Integrating outdoor spaces into the interior design of tropical villas can enhance thermal comfort. For example, the design of open spaces such as terraces, balconies, or gardens surrounded by greenery helps cool the surrounding air and provides space for inhabitants to enjoy fresh air, reducing reliance on air conditioning.

e. Use of Green Plants:

Plants not only beautify the environment but also play an important role in regulating the surrounding temperature. Plants can provide shade, absorb heat, and improve air quality around the villa. In the context of tropical design, the use of trees around the building can create shaded areas that naturally lower the temperature around the building.

Overall, thermal comfort in the design of tropical villas in Bali focuses on utilizing natural conditions and local materials to create cool and comfortable spaces without excessive dependence on artificial cooling technologies. With the right approach, villa design in Bali can optimize energy use, protect the environment, and provide more natural comfort for its inhabitants.

### ***Embodying Local Balinese Culture In Architecture***

Bali possesses a rich cultural heritage reflected in its architecture, which is known for the use of natural materials, intricate designs, and spiritual significance. Traditional Balinese architecture is deeply influenced by Hindu and animist philosophies, which are reflected in the spatial arrangements, materials, and ornaments of buildings. These philosophies form the foundation of Balinese architectural design, creating spaces that are not only functional but also imbued with profound spiritual and cultural values. The traditional layout of Balinese architecture follows the concept of Tri Hita Karana, which emphasizes harmony between humans, nature, and the divine (Sitinjak et al., 2020). This concept guides the placement, orientation, and proportions of buildings, ensuring balance and a spiritual connection with the environment. Tri Hita Karana not only shapes the relationship between physical elements but also creates a spiritual link between humans and the universe, which is reflected in the arrangement and orientation of spaces within homes and places of worship.

Traditional Balinese architecture incorporates elements such as *angkul-angkul* (traditional gateways), *Bale* (pavilions), and *Meru* (tiered towers), each of which has specific functional and symbolic meanings. *Angkul-angkul* serves as an entrance that also symbolizes the boundary between the outer world and the sacred, while *Bale* and *Meru* function as gathering places and places of worship that hold significant cultural and spiritual values for the Balinese community (Syarif et al., 2018). The form of Balinese architecture carries deep cultural meanings, belief systems, and the way of life of the local community (Lugina et al., 2021). Every element in Balinese building design is profoundly connected to the Hindu-Balinese belief system that has been passed down through generations. The use of ornaments and decorative motifs also plays a crucial role in Balinese architecture, often depicting deities, mythical creatures, and symbols

of good fortune, which reinforce both the aesthetic and spiritual values of Balinese architecture (Syarif et al., 2018).

Integrating traditional ornaments into modern villa designs can enhance aesthetic appeal while preserving cultural heritage. By utilizing this local wisdom, tropical villa designs in Bali can not only meet modern functional needs but also honor and celebrate the rich cultural heritage, contributing to the preservation of Bali's cultural identity in the context of contemporary development.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study adopts a qualitative approach with a case study method to understand and analyze the application of tropical villa design that prioritizes space efficiency, thermal comfort, and Balinese local wisdom within the context of Indonesia's tropical climate. A qualitative approach was chosen because the primary goal of this research is to gain a deep understanding of how design principles are applied to suit the tropical climate, while maintaining harmony with Balinese culture and creating comfortable and functional living spaces. The case study method is used to analyze several tropical villas that have integrated these aspects and to understand how these principles are implemented in real-world designs.

### ***Types of Data***

This research uses two types of data:

- a. Primary Data, which is obtained directly from the field through observations, interviews, and documentation of the research objects.
- b. Secondary Data, which is collected from written sources such as journals, books, research reports, and architectural documents related to the fusion of Balinese and modern architecture.

### ***Data Sources***

- a. Primary sources include architects who design tropical villas that combine Balinese and modern architecture, villa owners or residents who have implemented this concept, and property developers involved in the design and construction of tropical villas in Bali.
- b. Secondary sources include academic literature and publications related to Balinese architecture, modern architecture, and tropical house design; architectural project documents such as design drawings, case studies, and building regulations; as well as interpretative results from analysis to answer research questions and formulate key research findings.

## RESEARCH RESULT

The discussion of the research results shows that the design approach that prioritizes space efficiency, the use of local materials, and the application of Balinese architectural elements can enhance thermal comfort while strengthening local identity in tropical villa design. This approach directly addresses the challenges faced by the rapid development of villas in Bali, where modern designs often neglect environmental sustainability principles and the preservation of local culture, leading to excessive use of air conditioning and inadequate natural ventilation. The research proves that by integrating these principles, villas become more functional, comfortable, sustainable, and connected to Balinese culture.

## DISCUSSION

The rapid development of villas in Bali between 2020 and 2025 highlights the need for design approaches that align with the tropical climate while preserving Balinese culture. This study explores how the integration of space efficiency, thermal comfort, and local wisdom provides holistic solutions.

### *Integration of Space Efficiency and Thermal Comfort*

- a. This study identifies that optimizing space usage is crucial for creating functional environments in densely populated urban areas like Bali. Efficient space design in tropical villas is not just about size or layout, but also how the building responds to the tropical climate by creating optimal natural ventilation and minimizing direct sunlight exposure. Several strategies applied include:
- b. Open Layout: Connecting indoor and outdoor spaces improves air circulation and creates optimal thermal comfort.
- c. Flexible and Modular Design: Adapting spaces to the needs of the occupants without sacrificing comfort.
- d. Integration of Outdoor Spaces: Features such as gardens or swimming pools reduce reliance on artificial cooling and provide direct interaction with nature.
- e. For thermal comfort, this research emphasizes the importance of achieving optimal temperature, humidity, and airflow conditions within the building to reduce discomfort due to excessive heat or humidity. Key strategies include:
- f. Natural Ventilation: Maximizing airflow through strategic openings and cross-ventilation.
- g. Material Selection: Using materials with good thermal mass and insulation properties such as local stone, bricks, and wood.
- h. Roof Design and Sun Protection: Proper roof designs and architectural elements like canopies reduce direct solar radiation.
- i. Building Orientation: Adjusting the building to natural winds and reducing direct sunlight exposure for natural cooling.
- j. Use of Plants and Water Features: Integrating plants and water features provides natural cooling, improves air quality, and lowers the surrounding temperature.

This approach aligns with the principles of Bioclimatic Design, which prioritizes building adaptation to local climate conditions to reduce reliance on mechanical energy.

### ***Application of Balinese Local Wisdom***

This research highlights that Balinese architecture is rich in local values and philosophies that are highly relevant for sustainable design, particularly the concept of Tri Hita Karana, which emphasizes harmony between humans, nature, and the divine. This philosophy guides the placement, orientation, and proportions of buildings to ensure balance and spiritual connection with the environment. Other important philosophies include Tri Mandala, Sanga Mandala, Tri Angga, Asta Kosala Kosali, and Arga Segara.

The integration of Balinese local wisdom in tropical villa design not only meets modern functional needs but also honors and celebrates cultural heritage. This is realized through:

- a. Use of Local Materials:  
Such as thatched roofs, bamboo, wood, stone, and bricks, which are environmentally friendly and thermally efficient.
- b. Distinct Architectural Elements:  
Such as Angkul-angkul, Bale, and traditional ornaments that strengthen local identity.
- c. Open Space Design (Concept of Natah):  
The Natah concept, an open space at the center of the building, allows for natural ventilation and optimal lighting, reflecting the understanding of tropical climate adaptation.
- d. This approach aligns with the theory of Vernacular Architecture, which posits that design evolves as a response to local climate, materials, culture, and the needs of the community.

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This study concludes that tropical villa design in Bali requires a holistic approach that prioritizes space efficiency, thermal comfort, and the integration of Balinese local wisdom. By optimizing both indoor and outdoor spaces, selecting the right local materials, organizing buildings for natural ventilation and sun protection, and integrating traditional Balinese architectural elements, villas can become comfortable, energy-efficient, and strong in their cultural identity. This design approach offers a sustainable and culturally rich alternative compared to the generic modern architectural trends commonly found in the region.

Based on these findings, the recommendations for the design and development of tropical villas in Bali are as follows:

- a. Prioritize Climate-Responsive Design from the Start: Architects and developers should integrate passive cooling techniques, natural ventilation, and optimal building orientation as fundamental design principles.
- b. Integrate Balinese Philosophy More Deeply: Designers should continue to explore and apply Balinese spatial and spiritual philosophies (such as Tri Hita Karana) so that the designs not only reflect the aesthetic of Bali but also authentically represent the local values and way of life.
- c. Enhance Education and Awareness: Education for architects, developers, and policymakers on the benefits of vernacular and bioclimatic design, as well as the preservation of local cultural heritage in modern construction, is crucial.
- d. Develop Contextual Design Guidelines: Local governments should develop design guidelines that encourage or mandate the integration of space efficiency, thermal comfort strategies, and Balinese local wisdom to preserve the environmental and cultural integrity of the region amidst ongoing development.

## ADVANCED RESEARCH

Further research and development of environmentally friendly and thermally efficient local materials should be encouraged to maximize their use in contemporary designs.

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