Introduction
Pura Dalem Segara Madhu, is one of the Pura Kahyangan Tiga Jagaraja which is stated to have a typical style of Buleleng. This temple is known for its unique shapes and ornaments that are very typical of North Bali. The Kori Agung and Candri Bentar forms found in this temple have proportions and shapes that make this temple different from other temples in general. Besides the pelinggih building found in this temple, there is also a bale pesandekan for the fans who will perform prayers at this temple. In general, the condition of the temple and pelinggih are in good condition, but there are several conditions that demand immediate attention, namely the rainwater disposal system and the park / green area for rainwater absorption and for the pemedi who come to pray including a comfortable sitting area in nathap pura. These conditions, directly or indirectly affect the smoothness and humility of the people in carrying out their religious activities. In addition to structuring the physical conditions at this temple, the thing that is of particular concern is the absence of complete and comprehensive documentation of all pelinggih and supporting buildings contained in this temple, which will later be used as a reference, foundation and knowledge in temple preservation this is in the future for the next generation, so that the next generation is able to get to know the ancestral cultural heritage and are able to carry out the right preservation of this temple.

Research Methods
This service activity is carried out with the following stages.  
1. Beginning Stage, namely the stage of recognition and identification.  
2. Preparation Phase, which is a more accurate data collection stage both physically and non-physically through FGDs, and field observations.  
3. Proposal Submission Phase, which is processing data and making proposed drawings.  
4. Evaluation Phase, which evaluates proposals that have been formulated.  
5. The Action Stage, which is to make the final report which will be a reference when implementing.

Results and Discussion
Pura Dalem Segara Madhu is divided into two parts called Dwir Mandala. The Dwir Mandala concept is a typical concept for old temples in Buleleng regency. This Dwir Mandala divides the temple into two important parts, namely Jaba Tengah (Madya) and Offal (Utama). There are a number of Pelinggih in Jeroan Pura, including: Pelinggih Sapta Petala, Gedong Prajapati, Padsamsa, and Gedong Dalem. In this section there are also Bale Pelik, Bale Pegat and Bale Piasan. Whereas in the second part, namely Jaba Tengah, there are Candri Bentar and Betelan, Bale Pesamuan which merges with Bale Pemawaran, Bale Gong, Taksu and is closed with Kori Agung flanked by two Betelan. The concept of pamesuan used in Pura Dalem Segara Madhu Jagaraja is different from other temples in general. At the entrance which borders on the road does not use Candri Bentar but Kori Agung, while pamesuan towards Visal uses the Candri Bentar and not Kori Agung like other temples in Bali. This concept is the embodiment of the concept of the Mula Sarina, that is, with the intention that it can always be introspective inward. Considering the position of the temple is also lower than the main road, so if it enters it leads to the downward position of the road.

Conclusion
There is a landscape arrangement plan in this temple which includes the arrangement of the drainage channel which is the rainwater drainage path so that the water does not stagnate during heavy rain and can flow properly. Besides drainage channels, the addition of a rupture is also done in the seating area of the pemedi so that this area can be used as a place to sit incense during prayer and is also an area of rainwater absorption. The addition of vegetation in the form of Cambodian trees is very necessary to make this temple have very minimal vegetation so that the impression of heat is felt when visiting this temple. Therefore, the addition of Cambodian trees is absolutely necessary to provide comfort for the devotees who come to pray.