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THE ELEN'S RESORT



DESIGN REPORT

THE ELEN'S RESORT

CREATED BY
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Desain Resor dengan Pendekatan Arsitektur Neo-Vernakular di Pulau Gili Meno, Lombok, NTB.

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Therefore

(Recommended / ~~Not recommended~~)

To be used as a reference for Final Architecture Design Studio Products

Sleman, 22 August 2024

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STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

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Sleman, 22 August 2025
Author



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RESORT DESIGN WITH NEO-VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE APPROACH ON GILI MENO ISLAND, LOMBOK, NTB

DESAIN RESOR DENGAN PENDEKATAN ARSITEKTUR NEO-VERNAKULAR DI PULAU GILI MENO, LOMBOK, NTB

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Abstract

The design of this resort design in Gili Meno is based on efforts to address the decline in tourism in the region caused by the 2018 earthquake and the COVID-19 pandemic by integrating sustainability, cultural preservation, and economic revitalization. The design applies sustainability and neo-vernacular concepts, utilizing marine conservation initiatives, local community engagement, and ecotourism attractions such as coral reef and turtle conservation to enhance environmental and social sustainability. The Neo-Vernacular architectural approach harmonizes traditional Lombok culture, local materials, and modern design elements, creating a unique and authentic destination that supports local businesses and provides employment opportunities. The design emphasizes cost efficiency, inclusive public spaces, using local building materials, sustainable construction techniques, and. However, there are several challenges that arise in terms of material availability, sustainability, structural durability, and compliance with modern building standards. In addition, integrating advanced smart building technologies and energy-saving innovations while maintaining traditional aesthetics requires an adaptive and context-sensitive approach. A balance between cultural identity, sustainability and contemporary hospitality trends is essential to ensure long-term economic viability and competitiveness. The design aims to build a quality, environmentally responsible and economically resilient resort, positioning Gili Meno as a premier sustainable tourism destination that boosts the local economy, supports cultural preservation and strengthens the appeal of ecotourism.

Keywords: Sustainable architecture, Neo-Vernacular, Agro Edu-Tourism, ecotourism, cultural preservation, local materials, renewable energy, economic revitalization, Gili Meno, Lombok.

Abstrak

Perancangan desain resor di Gili Meno ini didasarkan pada upaya untuk mengatasi penurunan pariwisata di wilayah tersebut yang disebabkan oleh gempa bumi 2018 dan pandemi COVID-19 dengan mengintegrasikan keberlanjutan, pelestarian budaya, dan revitalisasi ekonomi. Desain ini menerapkan konsep keberlanjutan dan neo-vernakular, memanfaatkan inisiatif konservasi laut, keterlibatan masyarakat lokal, dan atraksi ekowisata seperti konservasi terumbu karang dan penyu untuk meningkatkan keberlanjutan lingkungan dan sosial. Pendekatan arsitektur Neo-Vernakular menyelaraskan budaya tradisional Lombok, material lokal, dan elemen desain modern, menciptakan destinasi yang unik dan otentik yang mendukung bisnis lokal dan memberikan kesempatan kerja. Desainnya menekankan efisiensi biaya, ruang publik yang inklusif, menggunakan bahan bangunan lokal, teknik konstruksi yang berkelanjutan, dan. Namun, ada beberapa tantangan yang muncul dalam hal ketersediaan material, keberlanjutan, daya tahan struktural, dan kepatuhan terhadap standar bangunan modern. Selain itu, mengintegrasikan teknologi bangunan pintar yang canggih dan inovasi hemat energi dengan tetap mempertahankan estetika tradisional membutuhkan pendekatan yang adaptif dan peka terhadap konteks. Keseimbangan antara identitas budaya, keberlanjutan, dan tren perhotelan kontemporer sangat penting untuk memastikan kelangsungan ekonomi jangka panjang dan daya saing. Desain ini bertujuan untuk membangun resor yg berkualitas, bertanggung jawab terhadap lingkungan dan tangguh secara ekonomi, memposisikan Gili Meno sebagai tujuan utama pariwisata berkelanjutan yang meningkatkan ekonomi lokal, mendukung pelestarian budaya dan memperkuat daya tarik ekowisata.

Kata kunci: Arsitektur berkelanjutan, Neo-Vernakular, Agro Edu-Wisata, ekowisata, pelestarian budaya, material lokal, energi terbarukan, revitalisasi ekonomi, Gili Meno, Lombok.

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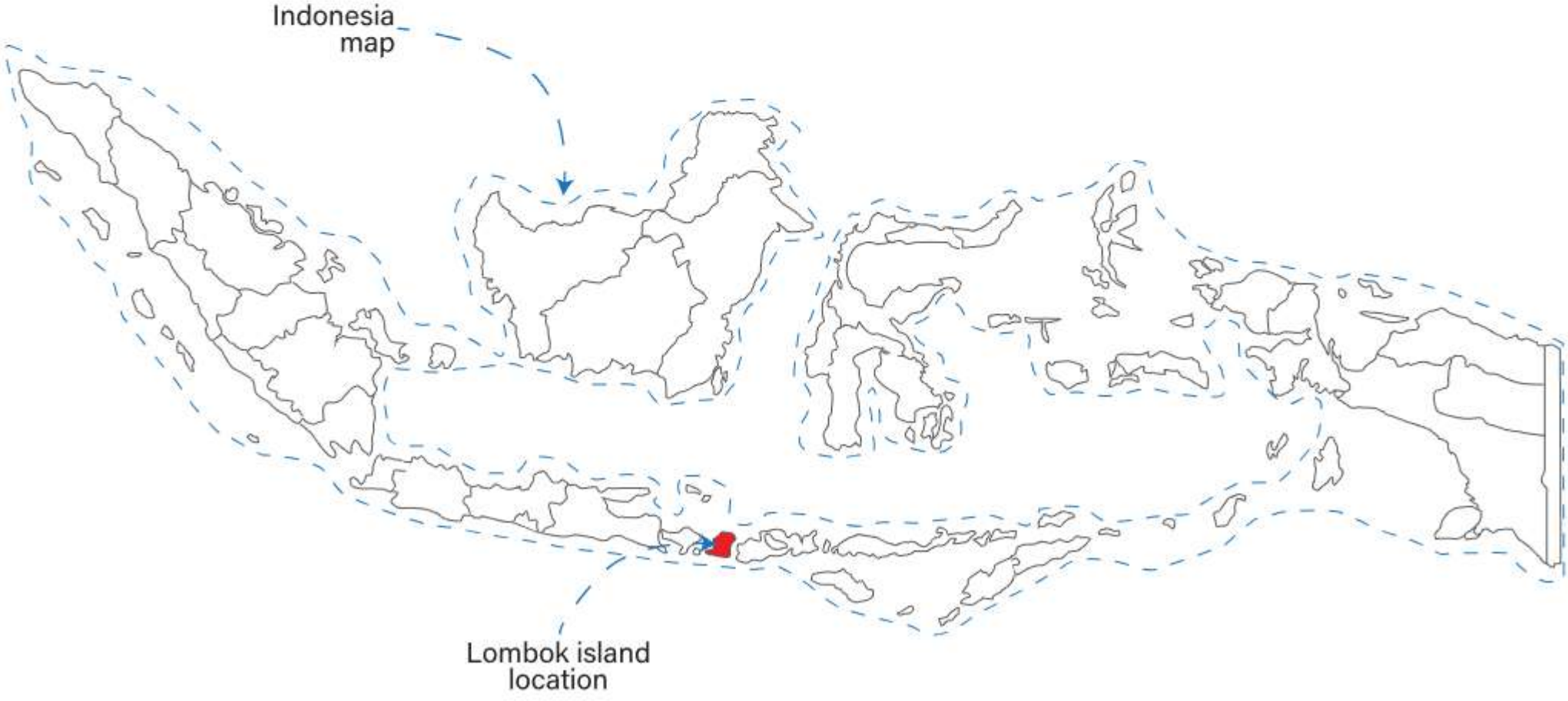
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Background of design issues

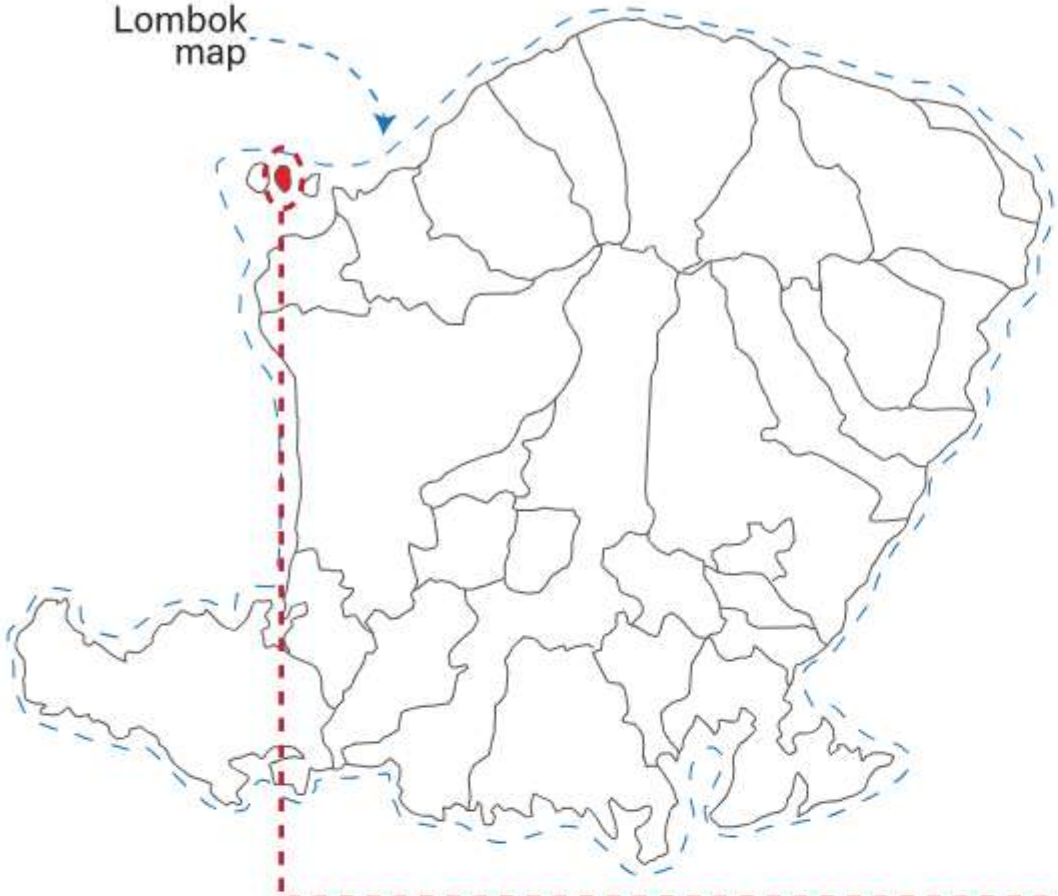
Indonesia, as one of the countries with the largest number of tourist destination islands in the world, has great potential in the tourism sector supported by its natural beauty, cultural diversity, and rich marine ecosystems. However, as a country located on the equator and at the confluence of three world tectonic plates, as well as the Pacific Ring of Fire, Indonesia is also prone to natural disasters, such as earthquakes and tsunamis, which have the potential to hamper the growth of this sector. One major event that had a significant impact was the earthquake in 2018 that shook Lombok and surrounding areas, including Gili Meno, causing damage to infrastructure as well as a drastic decrease in the number of tourists. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic that hit the world in 2020-2021 further worsened the condition of tourism and the Indonesian economy, including in the West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) region, which relies on the tourism sector as one of the main sources of regional income.

According to BPBD, a disaster is a natural or non-natural process that threatens life and livelihoods caused by natural or human factors, causing casualties, environmental damage, loss of property, and psychological impacts such as trauma. Natural disasters can cause damage to an area that causes losses to the population and communities within it. Natural disasters can result in the loss of families, affecting them physically, even mentally and emotionally.

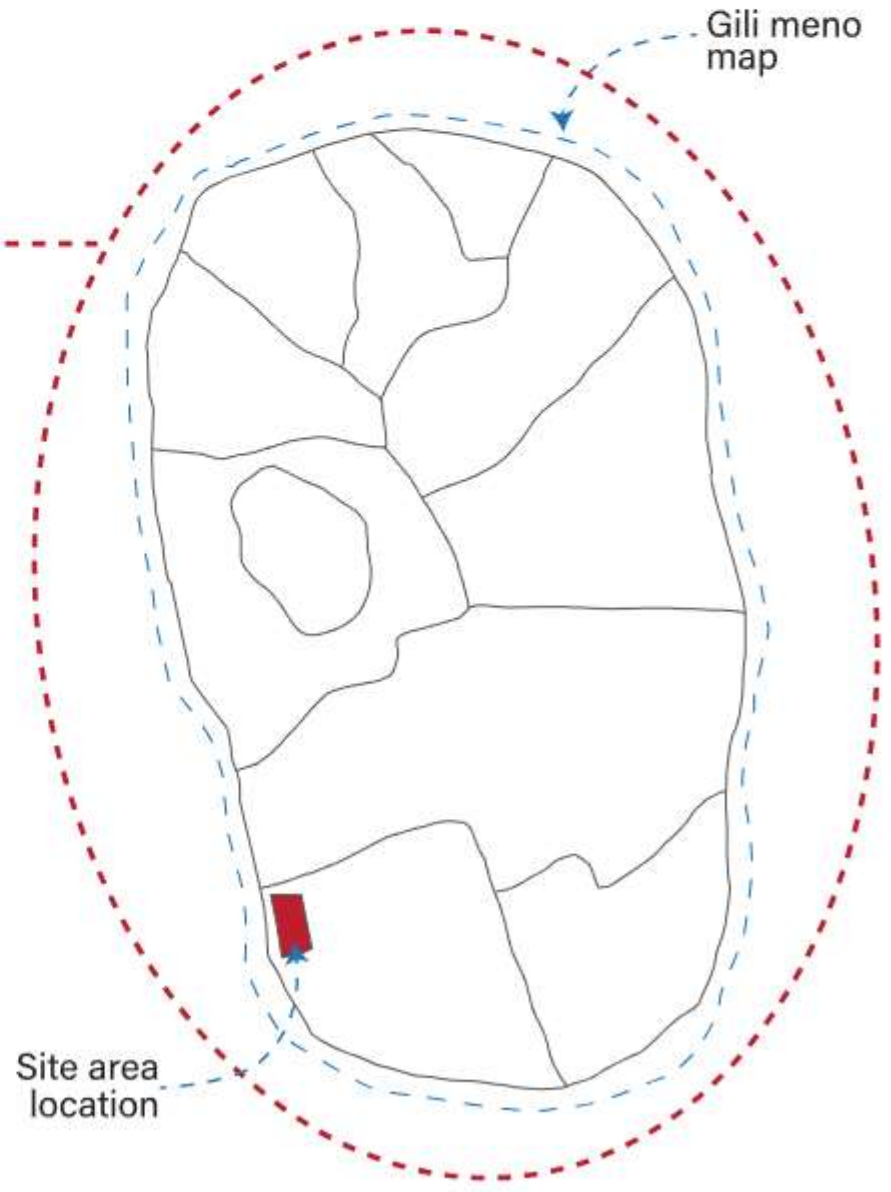
Gili Meno, as part of a cluster of three Gilis in North Lombok, is known for its white sand beaches, underwater beauty, and quieter atmosphere compared to Gili Trawangan and Gili Air. However, despite its great potential, Gili Meno faces problems as well as challenges in developing a sustainable tourism concept, providing quality accommodation facilities, and increasing attractiveness for domestic and foreign tourists, after the pandemic and earthquake which greatly affected Gili Meno. Therefore, this design aims to present a design solution that is able to accommodate the needs of sustainable tourism, strengthen the local economy, and maintain the cultural and ecological character of the area.



Background of Site selection (macro to micro)



Lombok is an island located in West Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia, and is known for its exotic natural beauty, ranging from white sandy beaches, clear waters, to majestic mountains. The island is surrounded by various leading tourist destinations, such as Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno, and Gili Air in the northwest, as well as Kuta Beach and Mandalika in the south, which are famous for their beautiful coastlines. In addition to its marine and natural tourism potential, Lombok also has a unique cultural wealth, with the traditions and architecture of the Sasak tribe that are still maintained today. As part of the Pacific Ring of Fire, Lombok has high tectonic activity and experienced a major earthquake in 2018 that had a significant impact on its infrastructure and tourism sector.



Lombok's three Gilis, Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno and Gili Air, are prime marine tourism destinations known for their beautiful underwater world, white sandy beaches and relaxing tropical atmosphere. Gili Trawangan is the largest and most developed, with modern tourist facilities, a lively nightlife, and many international resorts and restaurants. Gili Air offers a balance of tranquility and tourist facilities, making it a great destination for travelers looking for a more relaxed atmosphere while still having access to a variety of recreational activities.

Gili Meno, as the smallest of the three islands, is known for its serene and natural atmosphere. This island is a top choice for travelers looking for tranquility, away from the crowds, and a more exclusive and private travel experience. Its natural beauty with white sandy beaches and crystal clear waters, makes it an ideal location for snorkeling and diving activities, especially around coral reef conservation and iconic underwater sculptures. In addition, Gili Meno is also a habitat for turtle breeding, which plays an important role in marine ecosystem conservation. Gili Meno has great potential to be developed as a premium sustainability-based tourism destination.

Background of design approach

Neo-Vernacular architecture: Integration of Local Wisdom in Modern Forms

Neo-Vernacular architecture is one of the approaches in post-modern architecture that began to develop since the 1970s. The term consists of two words: "neo" which means new, and 'vernacular' which comes from the Latin vernaculus, meaning native or local. As such, vernacular architecture refers to traditional building forms constructed by local people, using resources and technologies available in the local environment. In the Encyclopedia of Vernacular Architecture of the World, Paul Oliver explains that vernacular architecture is the result of the construction of a particular community that is adapted to their environmental conditions, culture, and socio-economic needs. It emphasizes sustainability and attachment to the local context, in terms of materials, climate, and cultural values.

As part of a reaction to modernism's uniform and functionalist tendencies, neo-vernacular architecture was created in the spirit of restoring local identity and traditional values in a more contemporary form. The style combines modern design approaches with distinctive elements of traditional architecture, and considers the harmonious relationship between the built and natural environment. It includes strategies to utilize local resources, including natural ventilation systems, passive lighting, and protection against climatic conditions such as rain. Although visually neo-vernacular architecture can appear very modern, in practice it still contains elements of traditional architectural forms, patterns or principles that are re-contextualized. The materials used are often contemporary materials such as glass, steel, or concrete, but still present local nuances either through roof shapes, openings, spatial scale, or the use of typical ornaments. Thus, neo-vernacular architecture is not just aesthetics, but also an architectural approach that carries local cultural values in a format that is relevant to the lives of people today.

Principle of Neo-Vernacular architecture

Neo-Vernacular Architecture, which developed alongside advances in industrial technology, emerged as a critical response to Post-Modern Architecture (Dermawan, 2020). This approach refers to design principles that consider normative rules, cosmology, and the role of culture in society, which are then integrated harmoniously with the built environment.

In practice, Neo-Vernacular Architecture adapts architectural elements both physically - such as form typology, construction systems, and materiality - and non-physically, including design concepts, philosophical values, spatial hierarchy, and environmental aspects. This approach aims to preserve and reinterpret tradition-based localities that have been empirically tested, then develop them in a contemporary context without ignoring the inherent cultural values (Mubarak, 2020).

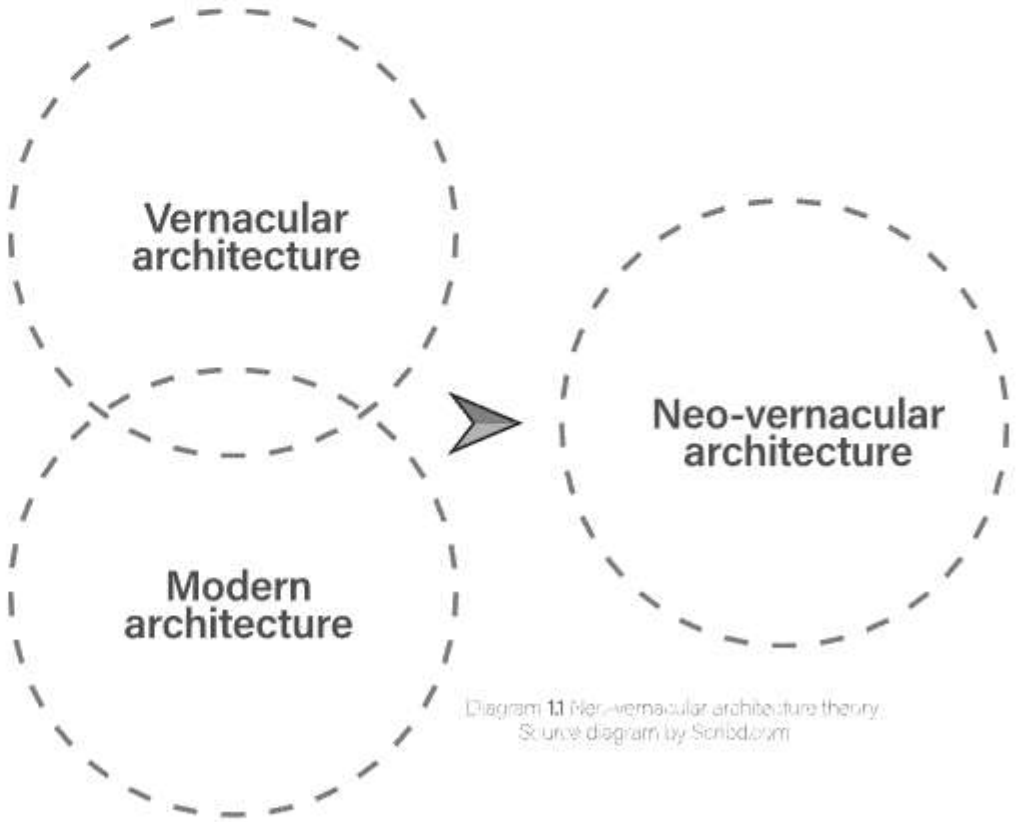


Diagram 1.1 Neo-vernacular architecture theory
Source diagram by Sonbd.com

Problem statement and scope

Based on the results of in-depth analysis and field studies conducted on the latest data and actual conditions of Lombok Island, two main problems were found that affect the development of the tourism sector in the region. The first problem was identified as the main issue that has the most significant impact on tourism sustainability and growth. This problem is then followed by a number of derivative issues or supporting problems that arise as a direct or indirect consequence of the main problem.

Main problem

How to design a strategy to increase the tourism economic sector in North Lombok Regency (KLU) which has decreased by 55% due to the impact of the 2018 earthquake and the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2021) which not only hampers the growth of the tourism industry but also significantly weakens the regional economy and the welfare of local communities? considering that the tourism sector is Lombok's leading sector in increasing regional economic income in recent years.



Image 1.1 Problems compilation
Source image by Author

Problem statement and scope

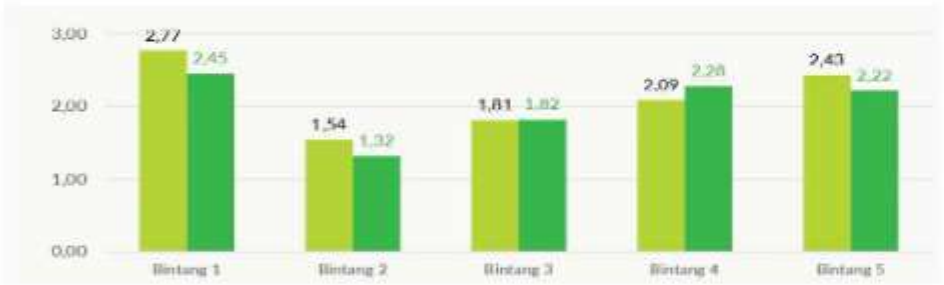
Supporting problems

How to design a sustainable and quality accommodation provision strategy in North Lombok Regency to meet the surge in lodging demand that reached 95% by 2024 (source: Chairman of the Gili Hotel Association), so as to optimize occupancy rates, increase destination competitiveness, and How to enhance the local economic revenue of the region, including the livelihoods of the indigenous people of Gili Meno, who have been severely impacted by the earthquake and the COVID-19 pandemic?.

How to increase the duration of stay of domestic and foreign tourists in North Lombok Regency by providing quality accommodation and adequate tourism facilities, in order to overcome the current infrastructure limitations that have the potential to limit the growth of the tourism sector and regional income?

Klasifikasi Hotel Bintang	Tamu Luar Negeri (Hari)	Tamu Dalam Negeri (Hari)	Tamu Luar dan Dalam Negeri (Hari)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bintang 1	2,33	3,21	2,45
Bintang 2	1,47	1,27	1,32
Bintang 3	2,24	1,62	1,82
Bintang 4	2,52	2,10	2,28
Bintang 5	2,30	2,09	2,22
Seluruhnya	**2,33**	**1,81**	**2,02**

2023



Kelompok Kamar	Tamu Luar Negeri (Hari)	Tamu Dalam Negeri (Hari)	Tamu Luar dan Dalam Negeri (Hari)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
< 10	2,35	1,12	1,50
10 - 24	2,43	1,18	1,48
25 - 40	3,18	1,59	1,74
> 40	3,74	1,50	1,78
Seluruhnya	**2,58**	**1,31**	**1,57**

2024



Image 1.2 Data tourist visitor
Source image by Bps.go.id

Kelompok Kamar	Tamu Luar Negeri (Hari)	Tamu Dalam Negeri (Hari)	Tamu Luar dan Dalam Negeri (Hari)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
< 10	2,53	1,08	1,52
10 - 24	2,68	1,23	1,51
25 - 40	2,61	1,16	1,25
> 40	1,86	1,33	1,38
Seluruhnya	**2,56**	**1,21**	**1,44**

2022



Image 1.3 Data tourist visitor
Source image by Bps.go.id

Data on average length of stay of domestic and foreign tourists in Lombok province on 2022, 2023, 2024

Judging from the comparison table, the average length of stay of tourists from 2022-2024 in NTB province has a small increase per year, only increasing by about 1-2 days per year, followed by also mostly only foreign tourists who want to stay longer than domestic tourists, seen from the table also hotels with complete facilities and 5 stars are more crowded with visitors than hotels below. this is very much proportional to the increasing number of tourists coming to NTB every year.

Design Goals

1. Creating a tourist destination in the form of a sustainable resort design in Gili Meno that integrates the principles of Neo-Vernacular Architecture and sustainable architecture to help restore and maintain a balance between the environment, culture, and local economy.
2. Designing a resort design to increase tourist attraction by providing quality accommodation that is in harmony with nature, which is able to help extend the duration of tourist stay, and support environmental conservation through a design that is friendly to the coastal ecosystem.
3. Creating a resort design that is able to empower local communities by creating employment opportunities, accommodating and supporting local MSMEs, and strengthening Lombok's cultural identity in an authentic tourism experience.
4. Designing resort designs that apply energy and material efficiency, spatial optimization and efficiency, and provide adequate accessibility and facilities for tourists to create resorts that are competitive, comfortable, and highly competitive at the international level.

Design limitations

1. In terms of location, the design is limited to the coastal area of Gili Meno by considering ecological and spatial conditions that do not damage the environment, coastline, sea, and surrounding nature.
2. In terms of architecture, the design will adapt the form, material, and typical elements of traditional architecture of Lombok culture, namely the Sasak tribe, but still accommodate the comfort and needs of modern tourists.
3. In terms of the environment, the resort is designed with environmentally friendly systems, such as the utilization of local materials, renewable energy, and sustainable waste management, without disturbing the marine ecosystem and surrounding land.
4. In terms of function, the design will focus on accommodation and tourist support facilities, such as recreation areas, education, as well as social facilities, experience spaces that can increase tourist interaction with local culture.
5. In terms of economy, the resort is designed to support the local tourism industry by empowering local labor and MSMEs, while still paying attention to aspects of cost and operational efficiency in the long term.

Proposed design solution method by mapping and design test methods

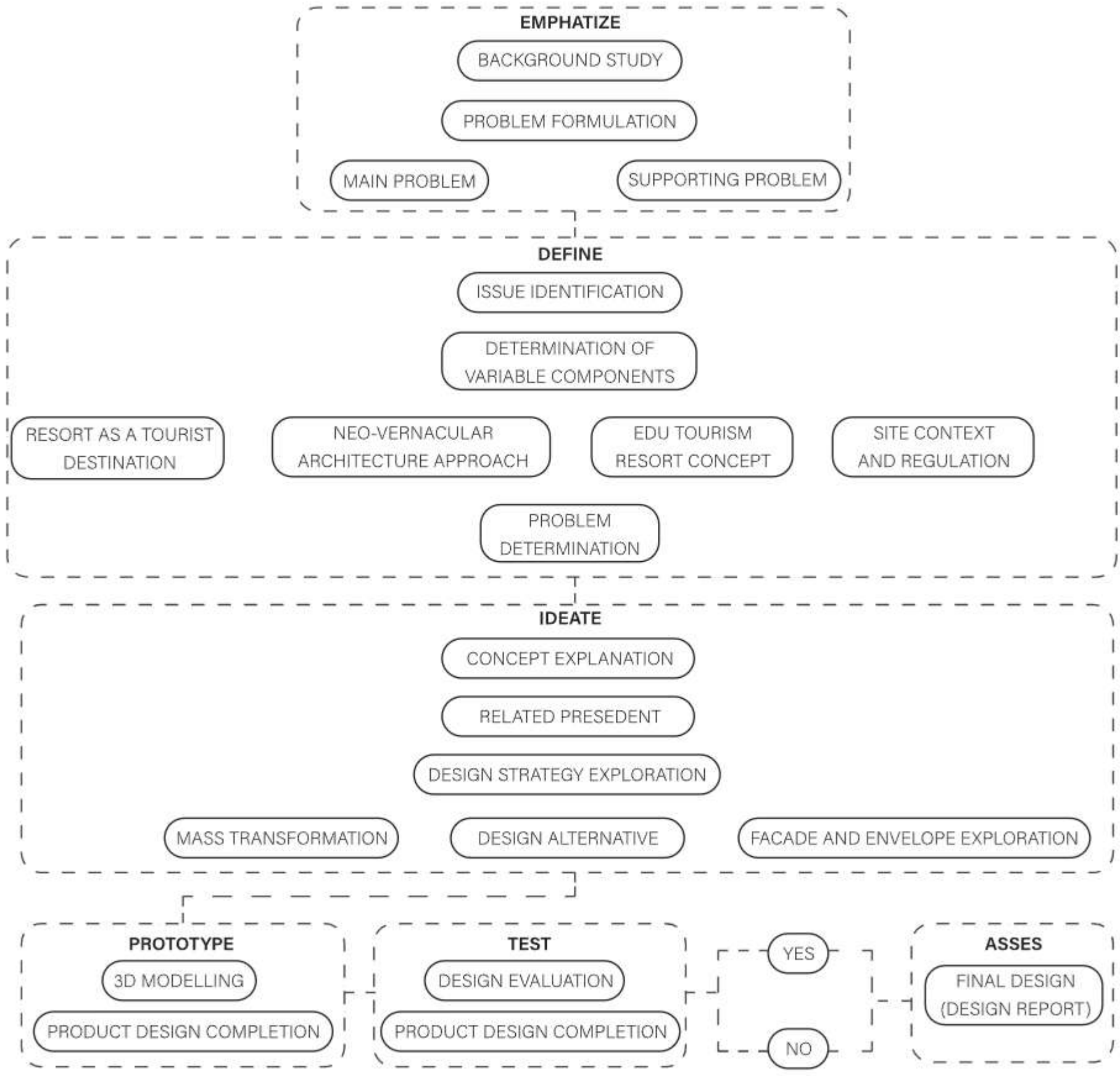


Diagram 1.2 Mapping of proposed design solution
Source diagram by Author

Why should resort than any other tourism buildings?

Attraction of High-Spending Premium Travelers.

Resorts have a strong appeal to premium travelers who seek comfort and exclusive experiences. Premium travelers have high purchasing power, with significant spending on accommodation, dining, leisure activities and local shopping. In Gili Meno, which has natural beauty and high ecotourism potential, resort development can significantly increase quality tourist visits, extend length of stay, and optimize per-tourist expenditure, thus having a direct impact on increasing local economic revenue.

Wider Multiplier Effects on the Local Economy.

Resorts create a more complex supply chain than other accommodations such as homestays or guest houses, because:

- Resorts require a large daily supply of local goods and services, such as fresh food ingredients, handicrafts, and transportation services.
- Resorts encourage the growth of local UMKM by providing opportunities for local suppliers, artisans, and tour and leisure activity businesses.
- Optimize the potential for integrated tourism, where tourists staying at resorts tend to use local tour services, restaurants, and shopping centers, thus driving the wider economy and resulting in significant per capita economic growth.

High Quality and Sustainable Job Creation

The resort industry requires a large number of trained workers, ranging from hospitality management, culinary, guest services, security, MEP, Maintenance to leisure activities. The immediate impact:

- Creating more stable and sustainable employment, with more competitive salaries compared to other informal sectors.
- Improving the skills of local communities through training in the hospitality and tourism industry, resulting in increased per capita income and a better quality of life.
- Reducing urbanization and unemployment in the local area by providing employment opportunities close to where locals live.

Significant Source of Tax and Local Revenue

Resorts contribute significantly to Gross Regional Domestic Revenue (GRDP) through:

- Hotel and restaurant tax (PHR) which directly increases local revenue significantly compared to small-scale accommodation.
- Higher land and building tax (PBB) due to increased property values around the resort.
- Tourism levies and CSR contributions that can be used for public infrastructure development, environmental conservation, and community development programs.

Diagram 1.3 Resort Reasoning
Source diagram by Author

Problem solving map

Object

Resort design with Sustainable Neo-Vernacular Architecture approach on Gili meno island , Lombok, NTB

Studies

- Site context and regulations
- Neo-vernacular Architecture Approach
- Local culture of gili meno tourist area
- Edu tourism concept

Architectural aspect

- Building mass zoning and ploting
- Accessesibility and Circulation
- Building form
- Building envelope and structure

Criteria

- Zoning the mass and plotting of buildings based on functions and needs that are adjusted through a response to the site conditions of water and land.
- clearly organize circulation and accessibility on the site and minimize the cutting of trees and other greenery.
- The shape of the building mass that can represent the culture of the local area and is safe and comfortable for visitors.
- The shape of the building structure is able to adapt from the local culture which also utilizes local materials to the maximum from the construction stage to finishing.
- The shape of the building envelope is able to adapt from the local culture and is also able to become an attractive envelope and can respond to the comfort of visitors.

Issues

- How to design a resort that is able to maximize the potential of the site while ensuring high attractiveness, comfort and marketability, which also involves designing buildings and facilities that are not only visually appealing and functional, but also adaptable and reflective of the local culture. And also a design that integrates with the existing environment, enhancing the natural beauty of the site while maintaining cultural relevance and commercial viability.
- how to design building envelopes and structures that attract visitors while ensuring comfort, safety, and privacy, and prioritizing clear organization of spaces and efficient traffic circulation. This includes strategic zoning to separate public and private areas, optimizing natural light and ventilation for comfort, and implementing safety measures that do not compromise aesthetics. Also designing good circulation paths to prevent conflicts between different activities, ensuring a seamless and pleasant visitor experience?
- How to design the space planning and facilities at the resort to be used to harmonize with visitor activities while ensuring effective public, semi-public, and private zoning, and the design should also maximize the natural scenery and enhance the visitor experience?

Concept

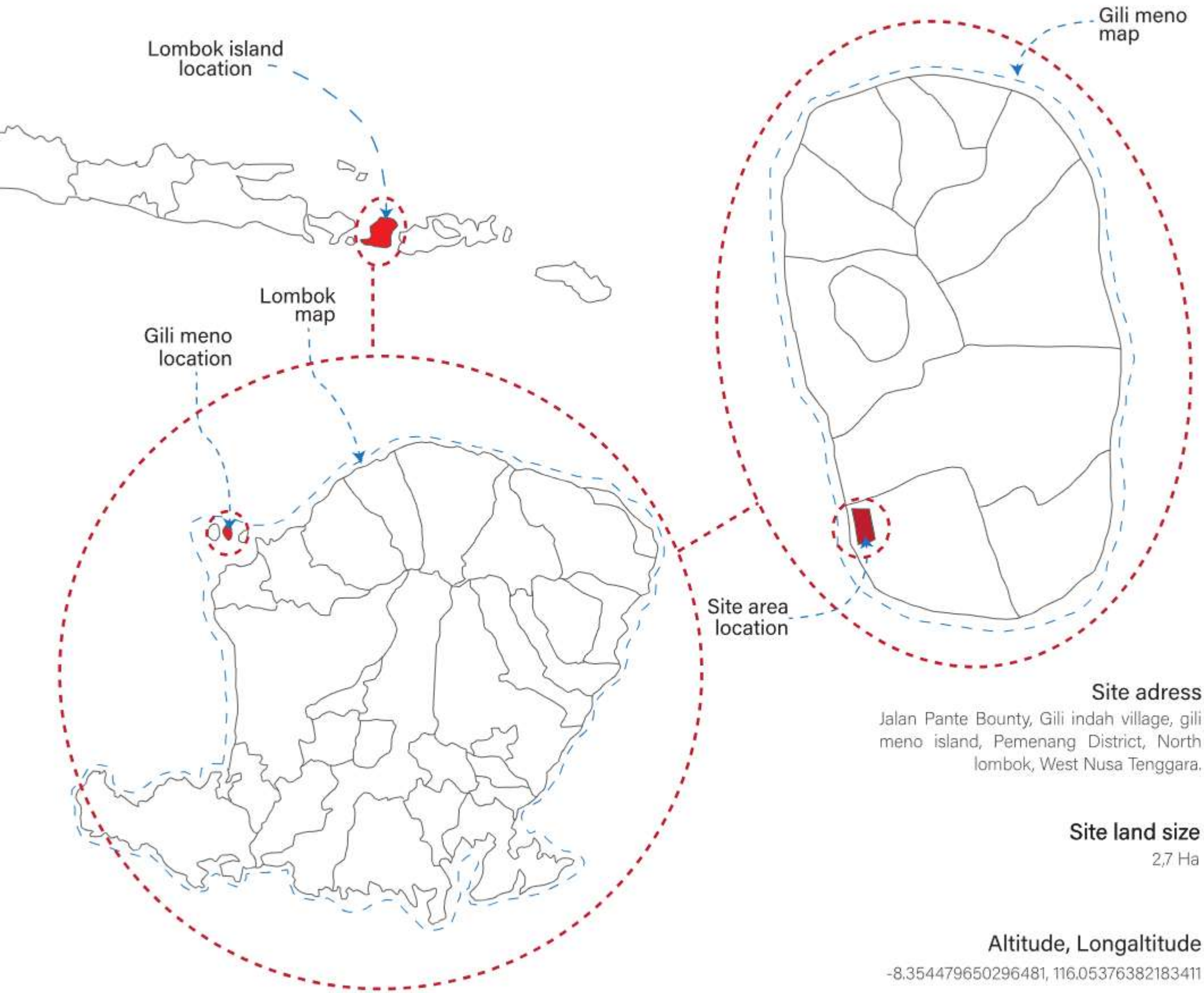
- Designing a highly marketable resort that adapts to and reflects local culture, enhances visitor stay durations, and sustainably maximizes the surrounding environment and natural tourism potential. The aim is to stimulate local economic growth and recovery.
- Design an attractive building envelope and structure that can respond to comfort for visitors while still paying attention to the privacy of each visitor, and also have a clear arrangement of areas and circulation systems so as not to cause clashes between different activities.
- Create a design of spaces and facilities with the division of activities adapted and reviewed in terms of public, semi-public, and private zoning for visitors, and still maximize the view on the site and harmonize nature with the design to provide an interesting experience for visitors.

Diagram 1.4 Problem solving map
Source diagram by Author

02 Design Problems and solution

Final Architecture Design Studio 2024/2025

Site and design problem analysis (site location)



Site adress

Jalan Pante Bounty, Gili indah village, gili meno island, Pemenang District, North lombok, West Nusa Tenggara.

Site land size

2,7 Ha

Altitude, Longaltitude

-8.354479650296481, 116.05376382183411

Site and design problem analysis (Site land information)



image 2.1 Gili meno island
Source image by Googleearth.com

Gili Meno is the smallest of the three main Gilis in North Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara, which is famous for its natural beauty, rich marine ecosystem, and a quieter and more exclusive atmosphere than Gili Trawangan and Gili Air. The island has an area of about 150 hectares with a coastline surrounded by white sand and clear waters that are a habitat for various marine life, including coral reefs and rare turtle species that are protected at the Gili Meno Turtle Sanctuary.

As a tourist destination, Gili Meno offers a more private and natural ecotourism experience, attracting travellers who seek tranquillity away from the hustle and bustle of mass tourism. Unlike Gili Trawangan, which is busier with nightlife activities, and Gili Air, which has a balance between relaxation and social tourism, Gili Meno focuses more on tranquillity, nature conservation and sustainability-based tourism. Infrastructure on the island is limited, with the main access being by boat from Bangsal Harbour or from other Gilis, and there are no motorised vehicles, so transport relies on bicycles, walking or cidomo (traditional horse-drawn carriages).



image 2.2 Gili meno island
Source image by Author



Image 2.3 Gili meno island
Source image by Author

Roads with large lanes

Roads with small lanes



Image 2.4 Gili meno types of road
Source image by Author



Image 2.5 Gili meno types of road
Source image by Author

Access and circulation to the site is divided into two roads, namely a large road with a size of 3m and a small road with a size of 2m. Large roads are usually accessed by cidomo and small roads are usually accessed by pedestrians and cyclists. Gili Meno only has one main harbour that connects Gili Meno with Gili Gili and other islands. The distance from the main harbour of Gili Meno to the site location using a large road is 2km while using a small road is 1.3km.

Site and design problem analysis (neighborhood)

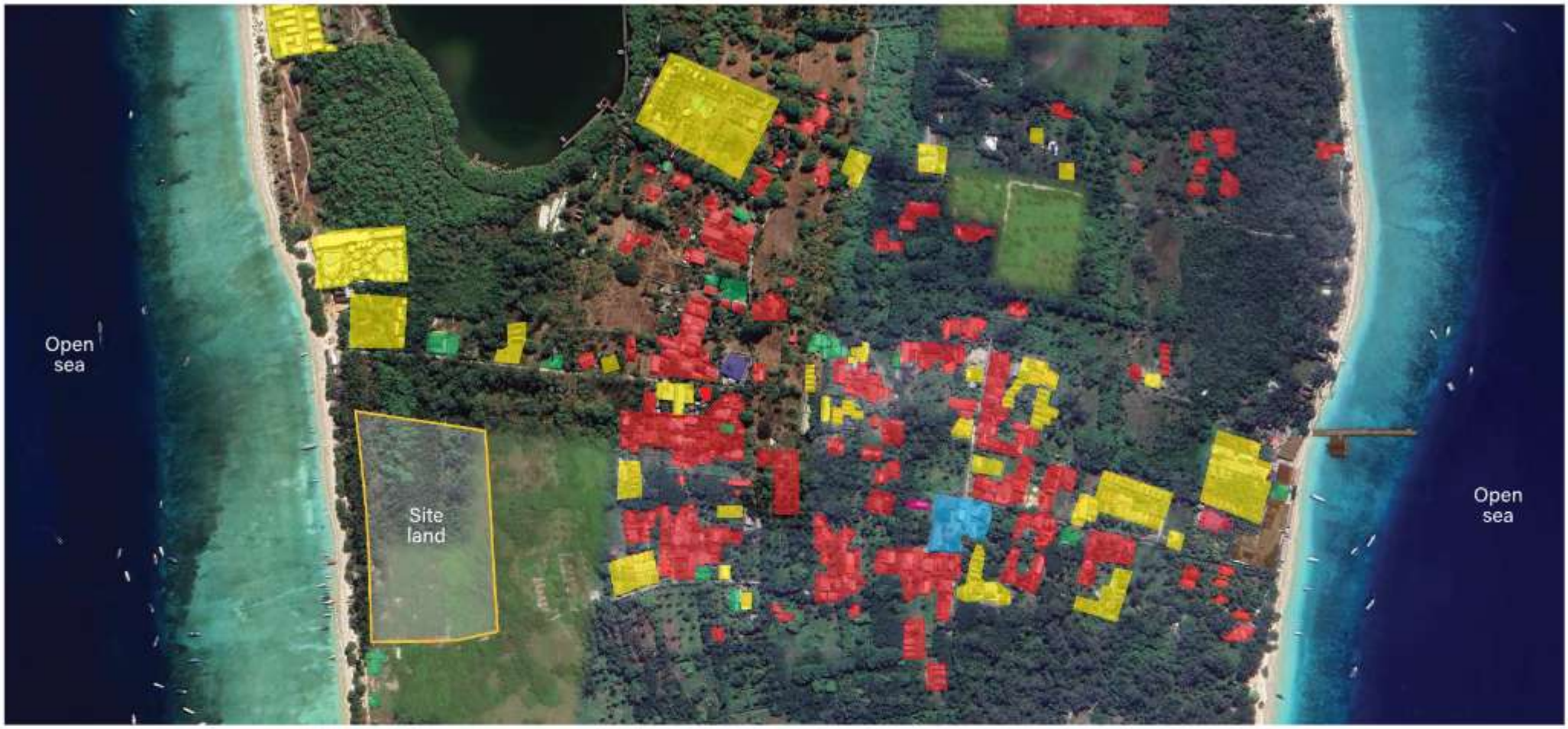


Image 2.6 Neighbourhood around site location
Source image by Googleearth.com

Settlements
Lodging
School
Mosque
Minimarket
Health facilities
Harbour and management office

The site is located on the coastal part of the beach close to the sea, but still close and easily accessible to several public facilities such as mosques, mini markets, health facilities and also close to residential areas. and also the location of this site is close to several beachfront restaurants, as well as famous diving and snorkelling spots, including Meno Wall and Nest Underwater Statues, which are the main attractions for domestic and foreign tourists.

The neighbourhood around the site also consists of several eco-lodge-based accommodations, homestays owned by local communities, and areas of preserved natural vegetation, making it an ideal location for the development of a resort with a sustainable architecture approach that is in line with the characteristics and potential of Gili Meno as an exclusive nature and conservation-based tourist destination.

Site and design problem analysis (view and vista)













Image 2.7 Potential view site location
Source image by Author

Image 2.8 View vista on site area
Source image by Author

Site and design problem analysis (building regulation)

60%

KDB : 50%
: 50% x Land size
: 50% x 27.000 m2
: 13.500 m2

3

KLB : 3
: 3 x land size x KDB
: 3 x 27.000 : 13.500
: 6

20%

KDH : 20%
: 20% x land size
: 20% x 27.000
: 5.400 m2

100m

8m

Land ownership data

The site land used is vacant land belonging to the PERDA of North Lombok district. based on the existing PERDA the site is included in the zoning of the tourism area.

Table 2.1 Site land regulation by goverment
Source diagram by Lombok goverment

The site is located in the Gili Tramena area (Trawangan, Meno, Air) regulated and included in the PERDA of North Lombok Regency, establishes its area as a tourism and mariculture zone, in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2011 concerning Regional Spatial Plans.

All of the regulations listed have been regulated in the **REGULATION OF NORTH LOMBOK DISTRICT NUMBER 9 YEAR 2011 ABOUT NORTH LOMBOK DISTRICT REGIONAL SPATING PLAN 2011-2031** and **REGULATION NORTH LOMBOK DISTRICT REGULATION NOMOR 6 YEAR 2023 ON THE ORGANISATION OF BUILDING GRANDS**

Normative References:
1. North Lombok beachfront building regulations refer to Law No. 28 of 2002 concerning buildings as a normative reference.
2.The regulation also refers to Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning spatial planning as a guideline in determining buildings on the beachfront.
3.In addition, Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning the management of coastal areas and small islands is also a legal basis for development in the beachfront zone of Lombok.

Site selection considerations

Potential view of beach and another gili



Image 2.9 Potential view of the site
Source image by Googleearth.com

Potential view of clear rinjani mountain



Image 2.10 Potential view of the site
Source image by Googleearth.com

Lush and cold site location



Image 2.11 Trees area around the site
Source image by Googleearth.com

Good and wide road access



Image 2.12 Road Condition to the site
Source image by Googleearth.com

Site climatological data

Air movement

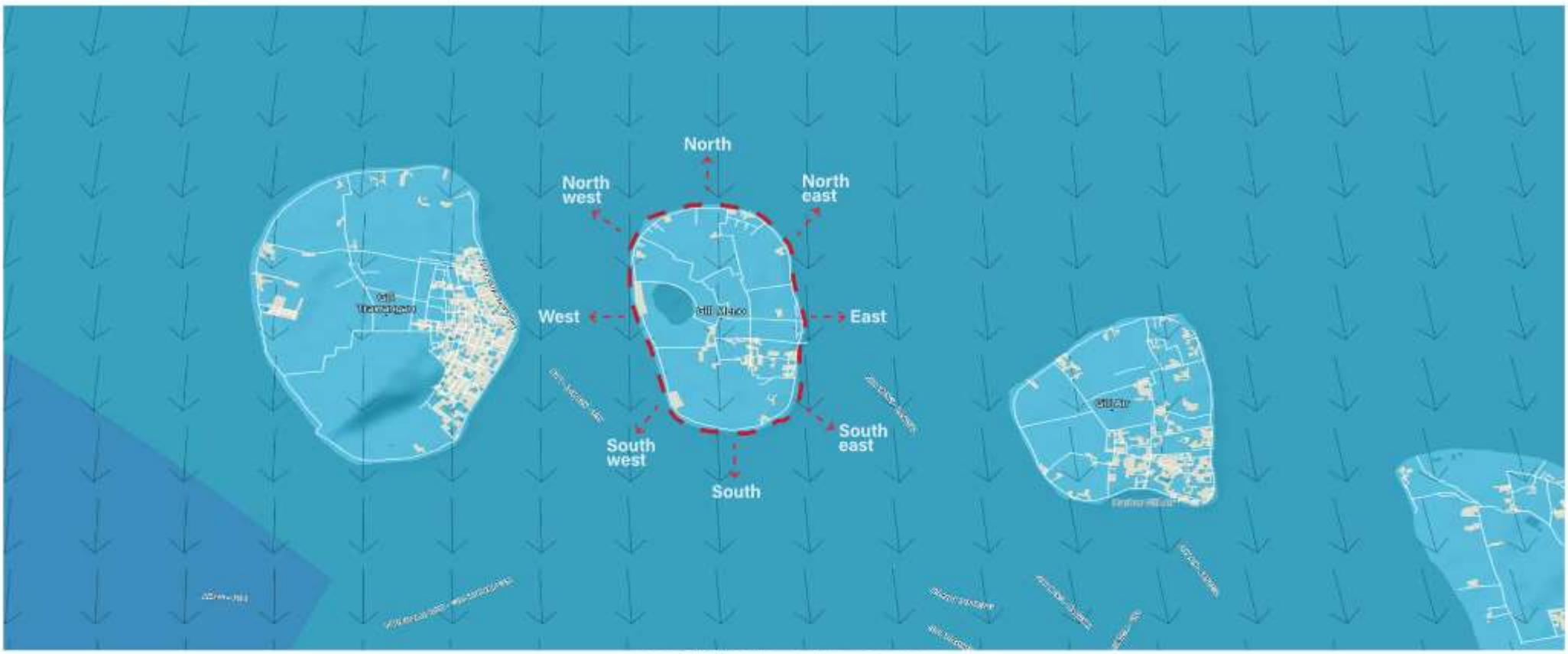


Image 2.13 Air movement data on gili trawangan
Source image by Meteoblue.com

In the region of the three tramena gili (trawangan, meno, air) has a direction of movement of the winds with a large frequency from north to south, while from west to east has a small frequency.

Based on the wind speed graph at Gili Meno, it can be concluded that:
The months with the strongest winds occur in July, August, and September, with the dominance of wind speeds in the range of 10 - 20 km/h and some days reaching **20 - 25 km/h.**
The months with the lowest winds occur in April and November, with wind speeds mostly in the range of **2 - 10 km/h**, and very few days with stronger winds.

Looking at the wind speed distribution throughout the year, the average wind speed at Gili Meno ranges from **5 - 15 km/h**, with fluctuations higher in the dry season months (June - September) and lower in the wet season (November - April).

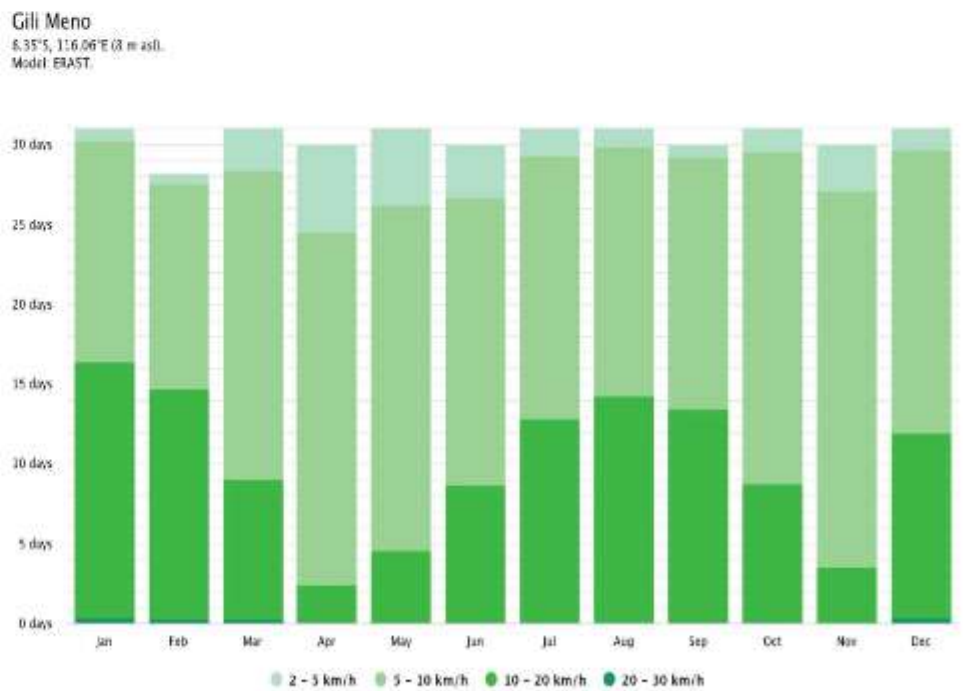


Image 2.14 Air movement chart data on gili trawangan
Source image by Meteoblue.com

Site climatological data

Thermal temperature



Image 2.15 Thermal temperature data on gili trawangan
Source image by Meteoblue.com

Based on the temperature graph in Gili Meno, it can be concluded that:

The average annual temperature in Gili Meno ranges from **28°C - 32°C** throughout the year, with minor fluctuations.

The months with the highest temperatures occur in October, where some days reach temperatures of **32 - 36°C.**
The months with the lowest temperatures occur in January, February, and December, with some days having temperatures around **24 - 28°C.**

In general, Gili Meno has a relatively stable temperature with a dominant range of **28 - 32°C,** which supports a warm and comfortable tropical climate for tourist activities throughout the year.

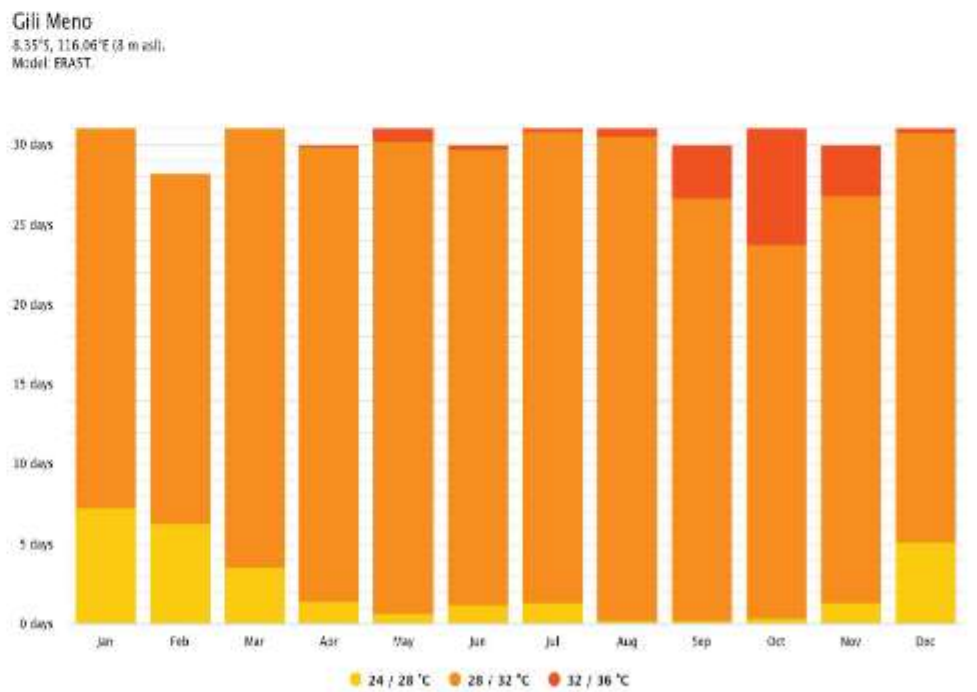


Image 2.16 Thermal temperature chart data on gili trawangan
Source image by Meteoblue.com

Site topography and contours

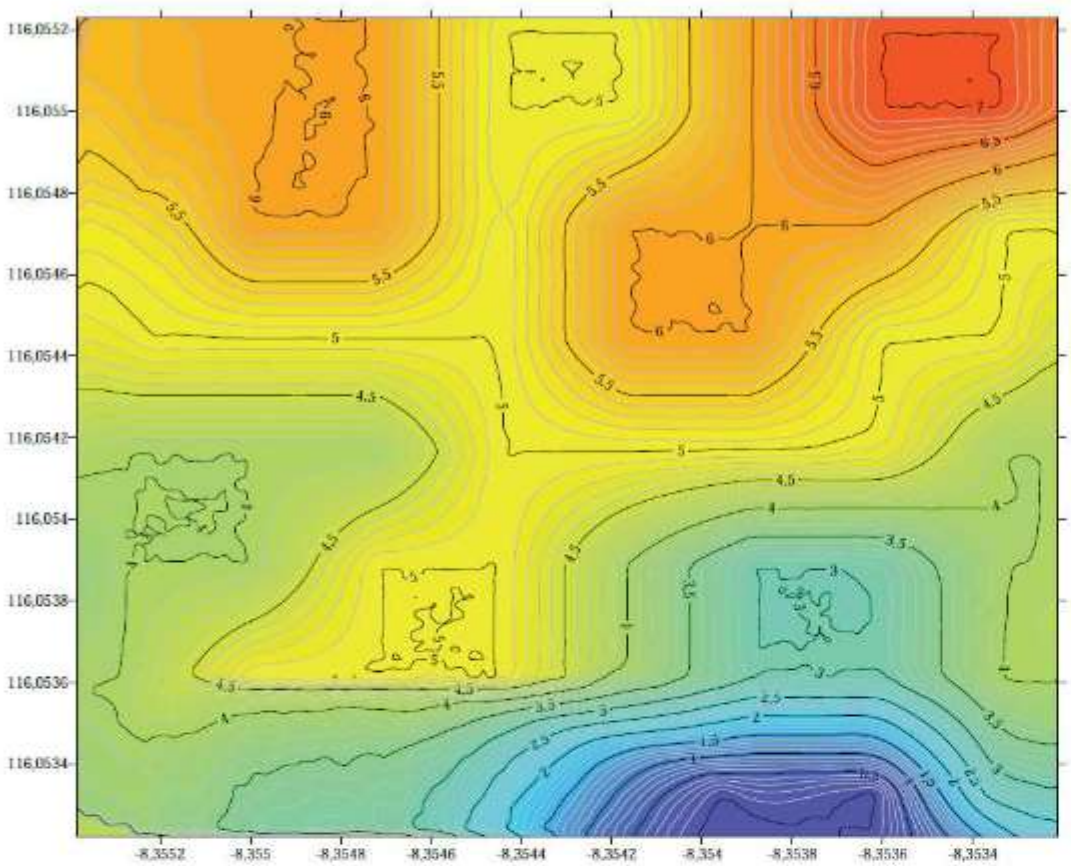


Image 2.17 Topography contour map on site location
Source image by Author

When viewed from the available topography chart, the highest point of contour elevation on the site is **75cm** which is on the north side of the site, and the sloping or flat point with coordinates 0 is on the south east side of the site, with an average increase in contour elevation on the site of **10-15cm per m2**. thus the contour of the land on the site is still classified into normal contours and is not a site with extreme contours.

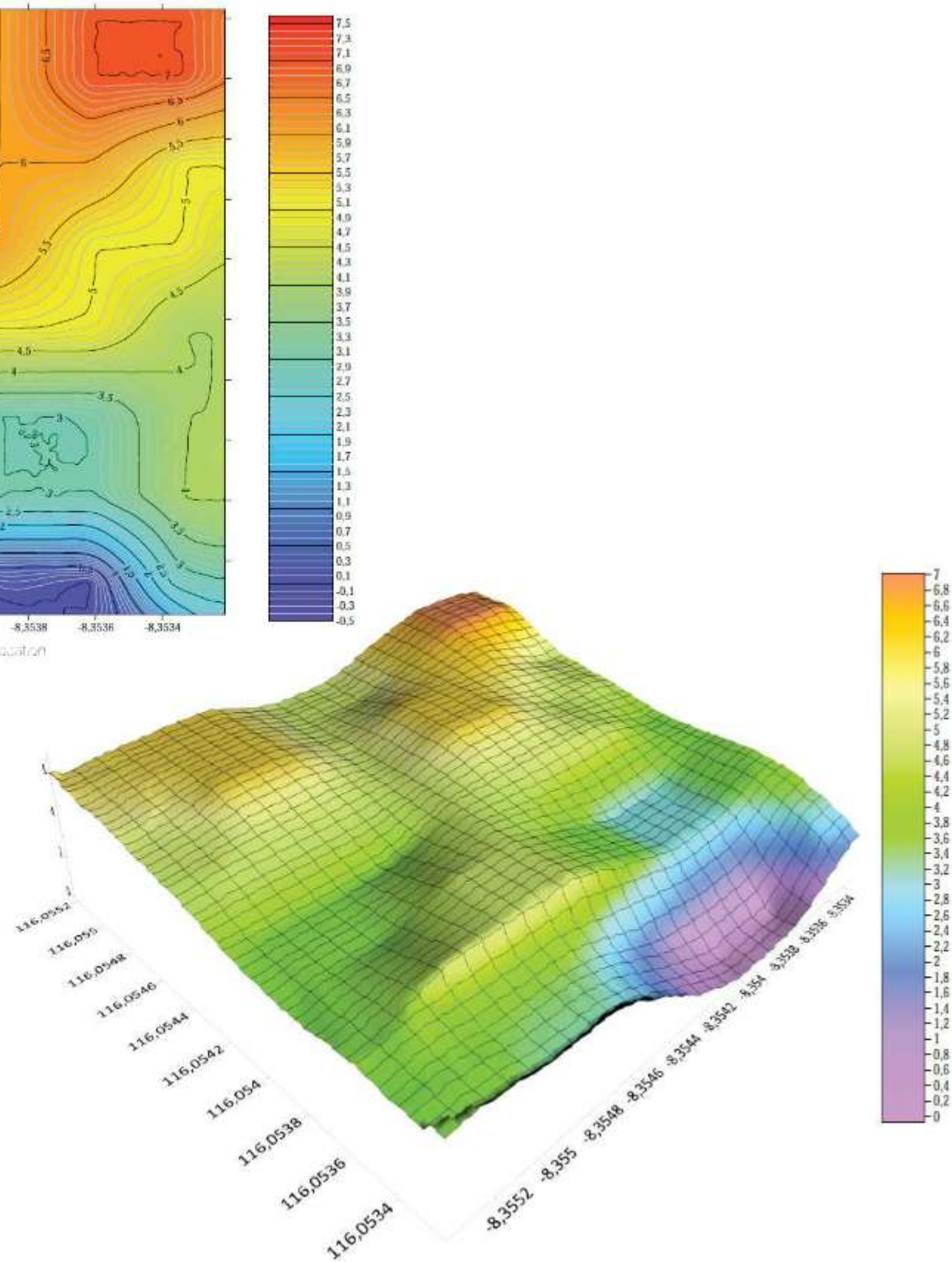


Image 2.18 Topography contour axonometry on site location
Source image by Author

Building typology study and design problems

Resort definition

Based on the **Decree of the Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications No. KM 37/PW.340/MPPT-86**, a hotel is defined as a type of accommodation that utilizes part or all of a building to provide lodging services, food, and other supporting facilities that are commercially managed and open to the public. Meanwhile, according to the Directorate General of Tourism (1988), a resort is a form of temporary change of residence by someone who is outside their home area to get peace of mind and body, and to deepen understanding of something. This activity can include various activities such as sports, health care, conventions, spiritual activities, and other forms of recreational activities.

From these two definitions, it can be concluded that a resort hotel is a type of lodging that is generally located close to tourist areas and is designed to support a variety of guest activities in the vicinity. Resort hotels are usually located away from the city center, offer a calm and natural atmosphere, and aim to be a place for relaxation, meditation, and appreciation of the potential of the surrounding environment. This type of hotel provides facilities for relaxation, social interaction, and leisure that are integrated into the guests' agenda, in accordance with its function as a place for rest, entertainment, and energy recovery. In general, hotels and resorts aim to provide an environment that supports relaxation, recreation, and enjoyable social interaction. Changes in activities by guests are usually not drastic, as the stay has been designed to blend into the rhythm of their activities while in the venue. Factors Driving the Emergence of Resort Hotels: According to Sri Kurniasih (2006), who refers to the study of resort hotels, there are several main factors that encourage the emergence and development of resort hotels, including:

A. Recreational Needs
Humans have a natural need to rest and relieve stress arising from the routine and pressure of daily activities. Resorts are an ideal means to fulfill this need through a refreshing atmosphere that is free from the hustle and bustle of urban life.

B. Health
Resorts are generally located in locations with cool climates and soothing natural panoramas. This provides benefits to physical and mental health, especially for workers and the elderly, through comfortable resting facilities that support the recovery of the body and mind.

C. Appreciation of Nature's Potential
The beauty and beauty of the natural environment offered by resorts is a major attraction, especially for urban communities who want to enjoy and reconnect with nature. Resorts become a place to absorb and appreciate the potential of nature as part of the tourism experience.

In addition to the factors that make resort hotels pop up in the area, there are other factors that determine the success or failure of a resort hotel. area, there are other factors that determine the success or failure of a resort This is not far from considering what kind of facilities resort hotels offer. The following factors determine the success of resort:

1. Wide variety of recreational rides
2. Variety of food and beverages
3. Comfort and cleanliness of accommodation
4. Friendly and good service
5. Attractive resort location
6. Organized selection of facilities (golf, spa, gallery, workshop, etc.)
7. Embodied values
8. Warm atmosphere
9. Beautiful environment

Building typology study and design problems

Resort characteristic

According to Endy Marlina (2008), resort hotels have specific characteristics that distinguish them from other types of accommodation. These characteristics include:

A. Market Segment
Resort hotels are intended for tourists who are looking for a place to vacation, relax, and unwind from the daily routine. This segment includes travelers who want to spend their leisure time enjoying the beauty of nature and the surrounding culture. Therefore, a resort must be able to provide a variety of recreational facilities and optimal services to meet guest satisfaction.

B. Location
Resort hotels are generally located in areas that have natural potential and landscape beauty, such as mountainous areas, lakeside, beaches, rivers, or other areas away from crowds, air pollution, and heavy traffic. The ideal location is close to major tourist attractions and supports recreational activities. This geographical location is an important factor in determining the value and attractiveness of the resort (Manuel-Bory Boyd, 1997).

C. Architecture and Ambience
Travelers tend to choose accommodation that has a unique theme and atmosphere and is different from conventional hotels. Natural or traditional designs are often the first choice, especially those with ethnic-style interior elements while still prioritizing comfort and quality of stay.

D. Facilities
To encourage visitors to actively utilize their vacation time, resorts need to provide a variety of recreational facilities, both indoor and outdoor. These facilities serve to create a pleasant experience and support leisure or entertainment activities during the stay.

E. Architecture and its Relationship to the Environment
Domestic and international tourists generally look for lodging that offers architecture and an atmosphere that is different from ordinary hotels. They tend to choose designs that highlight traditional themes with natural elements such as the use of natural stone, exposed brick, and wood. Architectural design that is in harmony with the surrounding environment and pays attention to sustainability is the main attraction of resort hotels, as well as a differentiator between resort hotels and other types of hotels.

Building typology study and design problems

Type of hotel resort form

Multi-storey Form

This is a form of hotel building that consists of several floors and uses a vertical circulation system such as stairs, elevators, or escalators as the main access between floors. The main characteristics of this form include:

a. The appearance of the building tends to be massive and united in a single building mass.

b. Efficient in land use, making it suitable for land with limited area.

c. The spatial arrangement tends to be more structured with clear physical boundaries between spaces.

Combination Form (Multi-storey and Scattered)

This is a building form that combines elements of the two previous types. Some functions or building units are made multi-storey, while other functions are spread horizontally in the site area. The characteristics of this combination form are:

a. Features many building units with diverse typologies (high and low).

b. Requires a large amount of land to accommodate both multi-storey buildings and scattered units.

c. Provides better privacy for guests, due to the separation between service areas and residential areas.

Scattered Form

The hotel complex consists of several units of buildings that stand separately and usually only have one to two floors. Generally, there is one main building that functions as a service or management center, while other buildings are spread over a wider area. Visitor circulation is horizontally oriented. Characteristics of the spread form include:

a. Consists of many separate building units.

b. Requires a relatively large area of land to accommodate all functions.

c. Offers a higher level of privacy for guests, as the building units are not close to each other.

d. Service access between buildings can be more distant and requires an efficient distribution system.



Image 2.19 The trans luxury hotel bandung
Source image by Thetranshotel.com



Image 2.20 Padma resort bali
Source image by Instagram.com



Image 2.21 Maya ubud resort bali
Source image by Mayaresorts.com

The Trans Luxury Hotel - Bandung, West Java an example of a multi-storey resort hotel

Padma Resort - Legian, Bali. an example of a combination (multi-storey and spread out) resort hotel.

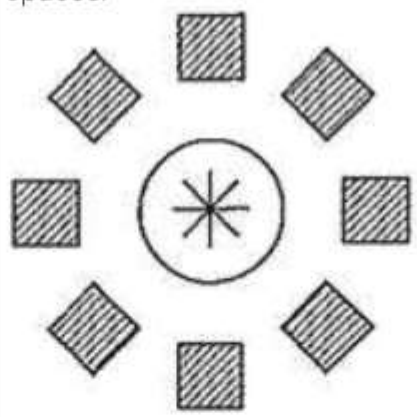
Maya Ubud Resort & Spa - Ubud, Bali is an example of a sprawling resort hotel.

Resort organization pattern

Pattern according to the big dictionary of Bhs. Indonesia (1988) in Nuryanto (2007), contains the meaning of images used for examples, patterns, systems, fixed forms, combinations of typical tendencies, information on forms of organization, preparation techniques, guidelines, frameworks, ways and efforts. According to Rapoport (1989) in Nuryanto (2007), pattern is a tool to recognize a phenomenon. According to Rapoport (1989) in Nuryanto (2007), the classification of settlement patterns can be broadly recognized through 4 (four) classifications, namely:

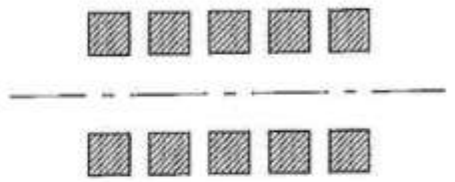
a. Boundaries are the boundaries of an area or a settlement made by the local community, both in physical and non-physical forms.
b. Type of facilities (mass), which is a grouping of physical elements in a settlement that is a place to conduct activities as well as a facility for residents and users. These settlement facilities can take the form of public facilities (fasum) and social facilities (fasos).
c. Layout (zone) is the division of residents' activity areas in a settlement, which is regulated based on the structure of beliefs, customary rules or habits of the local community.
d. Variety of decoration, which are the dominant elements found in many settlements, both natural and man-made (craftmanship). Some decorative elements have a cultural background related to the beliefs of the local indigenous people, while others do not. The space organization is divided into 5 parts, namely:

A. Centralized organization
A centralized dominant space with a grouping of secondary spaces.



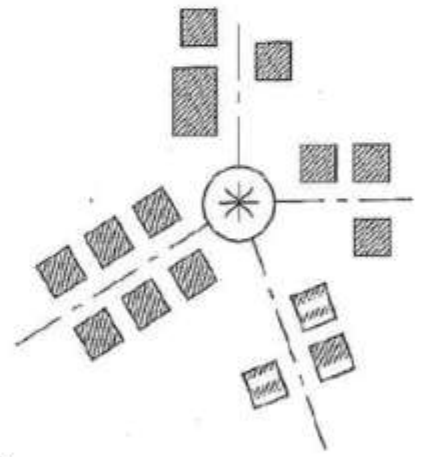
(d) central

B. Linear organization
A sequence in a line of repeating spaces. Linear forms of organization are flexible and can respond to various site conditions.

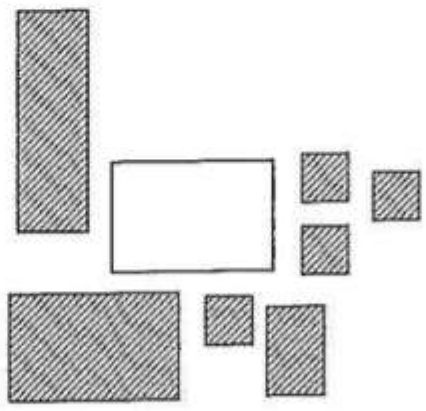


(a) linear

C. Radial organization
The radial organization is an extroverted form that expands beyond its scope and combines elements of both centralized and linear organizations.

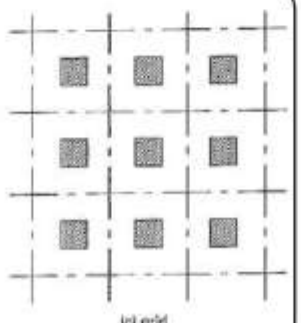


D. Cluster organization
Group spaces based on close proximity or together utilizing a visual relationship feature. There is no central place in the group-shaped organization pattern.



(f) clustered

E. Grid organization
The organizing power of a grid results from the regularity and continuity of its patterns that encompass the elements that are organized. A grid can undergo changes in other forms.



(c) grid

Diagram 2.1 Resort organization pattern
(Source diagram by Nuryanto, 2007)

Building typology study and design problems

Resort design concept

The Importance of Design Principles in Resort Hotel Planning. Every tourist destination has unique characteristics, so resort hotel development requires a planning approach that is responsive to the local context. To create an optimal and memorable stay experience, it is important to pay attention to the following design principles:

Fulfillment of Travelers' Needs
Resort design should accommodate individual needs and preferences while traveling, by providing rest, sports, and entertainment facilities that support relaxation and wellness activities.

Balance between Privacy and Socialization
Spaces within the resort should be designed to provide privacy for guests, while also providing areas that allow for social interaction and group activities in a comfortable and natural setting.

Interaction with Local Culture and Environment
Resorts should encourage travelers to interact with the local culture and environment, while emphasizing comfort through adaptive facilities and services.

Provision of Unique and Authentic Experiences
Resort design should offer experiences that are different from the daily routine, with tranquillity, opportunities for lifestyle changes, and proximity to nature being the main attractions.

Facilitation of Recreational and Social Activities
The resort should be able to provide a wide selection of recreational and sporting activities that support social relations outside of work activities, in order to create a relaxing and enjoyable atmosphere.

Strengthening Destination Image through Contextual Design
Tourism image can be strengthened through the utilization of natural potential and local uniqueness. Building design should adapt to the character of the environment, site conditions, and local climate to create harmony between architecture and nature.

Emphasis on Privacy as a Fundamental Value
Privacy is an important aspect for many resort hotel user groups. Therefore, facilities and building layout should be designed to ensure personal comfort without compromising access to public facilities and main attractions.

The application of such design principles is crucial in creating resorts that are not only functionally comfortable, but also provide aesthetic value and a well-rounded travel experience. By paying attention to individual needs, cultural interaction, comfort, and optimizing local potential, resort hotels can transform into unforgettable destinations for visitors.

Building typology study and design problems

Resort development

According to Ariba (2021), the classification of resort types is a response to the existence of tourist attractions, the characteristics of the local environment, and the promotional strategies applied. This grouping is based on a development focus that is tailored to the location and context of the design.

Resort type	Description
Traditional Existing Resort	A response to the improvement of recreational facilities and the development of the surrounding neighborhood such as walking trails, parks, and adequate entertainment facilities.
Resorts in Development Areas	Integrated development with respect to zoning and planning restrictions in developing tourist areas.
Private Resorts	High-end resorts with facilities such as exclusive golf courses, parks, beaches/lakes, and luxury home designs.
Village Tourism in Remote Areas	Resorts that provide services for family vacations or special interest visitors. The design is integrated with local architecture that incorporates harmonization with the surrounding landscape.

Table **2.2** Resort development
Source diagram by Ariba, 2021

Type of resort by its location and facilities

Beach Resort

Beach Resort is a type of hotel that prioritises the natural beauty of the beach and sea as the main attraction. It is located on the beachfront with direct access to the sand and sea water, creating an exclusive and close-to-nature stay.

Facilities provided usually include:
Ocean view rooms and villas, private balconies, and designs that blend with the tropical environment.
A beachfront restaurant offering fresh seafood and a relaxed atmosphere.
Infinity pools, beachfront bars and open-air lounges.
Marine activities such as snorkelling, diving, paddleboarding, jet skiing or sunset cruise.
Spa & wellness centre that provides a relaxing experience against the backdrop of the sound of the waves.



Image 2.22 NIHI Sumba beach resort
Source image by Tripadvisor.co.id

Village Resort Hotel

Village Resort Hotel is a type of accommodation that carries the concept of rural life with local ethnic nuances. The resort is designed to provide an authentic cultural experience, where guests can interact directly with the local community and enjoy the tranquil atmosphere of the village, away from the hustle and bustle of modern life.

The main attractions of the Village Resort Hotel include:
Traditional-based architecture with local materials such as wood, bamboo, and alang-alang roofing, reflecting the character of the local culture.
Interactive cultural activities, such as learning to make batik, weaving, cooking traditional food, and participating in traditional ceremonies.
Nature activities, such as gardening, harvesting agricultural products, exploring rice fields, or cycling through the village.
Facilities that blend with nature, such as stilt houses, open-air bales and restaurants with regional specialities.
An eco-living concept, with minimal modern technology so that guests can enjoy a simple living experience closer to nature.



Image 2.23 MesaStila village resort
Source image by Booking.com

Type of resort by its location and facilities

Marina Resort hotel

Marina Resort Hotels are a type of resort located on the waterfront and designed specifically for travellers interested in water sports, nautical activities and private marina facilities for yachts. The resort offers direct access to the sea, a private jetty and exclusive maritime services, making it a prime destination for lovers of nautical tourism.

Key highlights of Marina Resort Hotel include:
Marina facilities with docks for yachts, speedboats and private yachts.
Exclusive marine activities, such as sailing, deep-sea fishing, scuba diving, jet skiing and snorkelling.
Waterfront restaurants and bars with marina and sunset views.
Premium accommodation with rooms or villas overlooking the water.
Exclusive maritime services, such as boat charters, private cruises, and diving and navigation training.



Image 2.24 Nongsa point marina resort
Source image by Agoda.com

Mountain Resort Hotel

Mountain Resort Hotel is a resort located in a mountainous area, offering a cool atmosphere, spectacular natural scenery, and a closer-to-nature experience. The resort is designed for travellers who seek tranquillity, natural adventure and outdoor activities in a beautiful environment away from the hustle and bustle of the city.

The main attractions of the Mountain Resort Hotel include:

Mountain landscape views with cool, fresh air.
Nature-based accommodation, such as wooden villas, cabins or glamping with a design that blends in with the environment.
Outdoor activities, such as trekking, hiking, off-roading, mountain biking, and waterfall exploration.
Wellness facilities, such as spas, outdoor yoga, and natural hot springs.
An eco-friendly concept, with the use of natural materials, sustainable energy management, and conservation of the surrounding environment.



Image 2.25 Plataran Dieng mountain resort
Source image by Traveloka.com

Building typology study and design problems

Market segmentations and resort users

The tourism industry is one of the fastest growing economic sectors globally. In an increasingly competitive landscape, resorts are emerging as the top choice for travelers who want a unique, comfortable and memorable vacation experience. Responding to the evolving demand dynamics requires a comprehensive understanding of the market segments and characteristics of resort users. This serves as an important foundation in designing service strategies, facilities, and ambience that match the preferences and expectations of today's travelers.

Number	Segmentation category	Resort user example	Description
1.	Age Group	**Young adults** **Families with children** **Elderly**	Family resorts offer kid-friendly facilities and recreational programs for children. Adult resorts offer a tranquil atmosphere and luxurious services for couples looking for a romantic getaway.
2.	Socio-Economic Status	**Luxury resorts** (for high-income travelers) **Budget resorts** (affordable for budget travelers)	Based on socio-economic status, resorts customize their offerings and pricing according to these segments.
3.	Interests and Hobbies	**Golf resorts** (for golf enthusiasts) **Adventure resorts** (for lovers of outdoor activities such as hiking, diving, or mountain biking)	Resorts customize facilities and programs based on travelers' interests and hobbies.
4.	Travel Destination	**Family Vacation** **Honeymoon** **Solo vacation** **Business travel**	Resorts adapt programs and facilities according to the needs and preferences of the type of traveler.

Table 2.3 Resort Market segmentations
Source Table by Slidesharenet

Building typology study and design problems

Resort Design Group

Lawson (1976) suggested that the planning structure of a resort consists of two main elements that play an important role in the organization and operation of the resort. Based on his extensive experience in the hospitality industry, he explained that resort planning includes a front group of spaces, which are areas intended for visitors, as well as a back group of spaces, which focus on operational functions and support services. These two space groups are essential components in realizing effective resort design and optimal management.

Resort Design Group	Description
Front Of House	-Private Space: An area that can only be accessed by the tenant, providing privacy and tranquility without interference from others. Consists of sleeping area, toilet, and terrace. -Public Space: Contains entrance, lobby/reception, restrooms, shops/sales, restaurant/café, lounge/bar, function room, and indoor/outdoor recreation area.
Back Of House	-Main Kitchen: Located close to the restaurant and easily accessible to staff and service entrances. -Warehouse. -Laundry. MEP (Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing) Room: Need to pay attention to noise and vibration aspects to avoid disturbance to visitors and the surrounding environment. -Manager's Room.

Table **2.4** Resort Design Groups
Source Table by Lawson, 1976

Building typology study and design problems

Resort classification

Resort classification is a system used to categorise different types of tourist accommodation based on several key factors, such as size, facilities, location, target market and design concept.

By Size & Amenities : Resorts are classified by room capacity and amenities, ranging from small resorts with basic amenities to luxury resorts with exclusive services such as spas, golf courses, and fitness centres.
By Location : Resorts can be found on beaches, mountains, lakes, or remote areas that offer unique nature experiences.
By Target Market : There are family resorts that are family-friendly, luxury resorts for premium travellers, or eco-resorts for sustainable travel enthusiasts.
By Design Style : Resorts can adopt modern, traditional, tropical, or thematic designs that reflect local culture or a particular concept.

Facilities	★ **Resort**	★★ **Resort**	★★★ **Resort**	★★★★ **Resort**	★★★★★ **Resort**
Standar room	Min. 15	Min. 20	Min. 30	Min. 50	Min. 100
Suite room	-	Min. 1	Min. 2	Min. 3	Min. 4
Room size	18-20m2	18-24m2	18-26m2	18-28m2	20-28m2
Restaurant	Need min. 1	Need min. 1	Need min. 1	Need min. 2	Need min. 2
Bar & coffe shop	Required	Required	Required	Required	Required
Functional room	Required min. 1 pre-function room	Required min. 1 pre-function room	Required min. 1 pre-function room	Required min. 1 pre-function room	Required min. 1 pre-function room
Sport & recreation	Recommended min. 1	Recommended a pool and 2 other facilities	Need a pool and 2 other facilities	Required a pool and 2 other facilities	Required a pool and 2 other facilities
Lounge	-	-	Required	Required	Required
Rental space	Need min. 1	Need min. 1	Need min. 1	Need min. 3	Required min. 3
Garden	Required	Required	Required	Required	Required

Table **2.5** Resort Classification
Source: Table by NAD Architects

Resort standart and facilities

Lobby resort

The Resort Lobby is the main reception area that serves as the registration point, information centre, and starting point of the guest experience. More than just a place to check-in and check-out, the lobby acts as a cosy transition space where guests can get information on facilities, event schedules and relax before exploring the resort.

ROOM	SOURCE	STANDART
Main lobby	BPDS (Badan perencanaan dan standart)	0,65-0,9 m2/person
Lounge area	NAD (Neufert architect data)	2,5 m2/person
Receptionist	BPDS (Badan perencanaan dan standart)	10 m2/person
Cashier area	NAD (Neufert architect data)	2,75 m2/person
Customer sevice	NMH (Norma minimum hotel)	12 m2/person
Public toilet	NAD (Neufert architect data)	3,6 m2/person

Bedroom resort

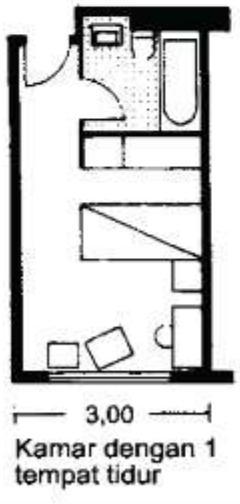
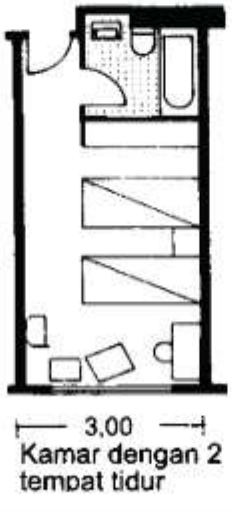
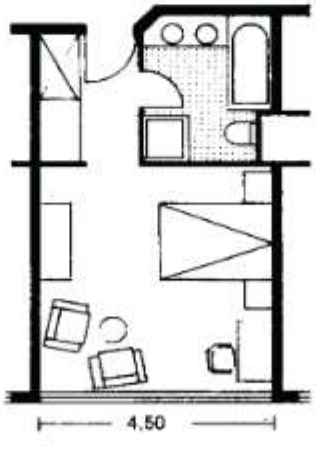
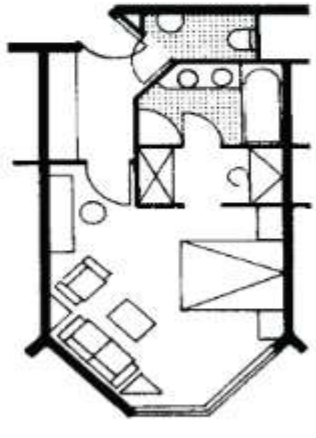
Single room: A type of standard economy guest room that features one bed for one to two guests. Facilities include a bed, bathroom, telephone, wardrobe, and shelves for luggage.	**Standard room**: A type of economy standard guest room that features one to two beds for two guests. Facilities include a bed, bathroom, telephone, wardrobe, and luggage rack.	**Deluxe/superior room**: This room has the same amenities as the standard room, but has better qualities, such as convenient location, good views, better furnishings, and a larger room size.	**Suite room**: This room consists of two separate rooms, the living room and the bedroom. Facilities include a separate bathtub, shower, and toilet area, along with a living room, kitchenette, dining area, and a room with a king-size bed.
			

Table 2.6 Resort Standart and facilities
Source Table by NAD Architects

Resort standart and facilities

Cafe and restaurant

The in-resort restaurants not only serve as dining venues, but also provide a complete culinary experience with a cosy and exclusive ambience. Offering a wide array of menu options, the restaurant is designed to cater to guests' needs, from breakfast, lunch, to dinner with beautiful views or thematic decorations that reflect the resort's character.

ROOM	SOURCE	STANDART
Restaurant	NAD	2,5 m2/person
Cafe	NAD	2,5 m2/person
Warehouse	NAD	250 x 0,24 m

Cafe and restaurant resort standart

Sport area and fitness center

The area offers guests areas for sports such as tennis, golf, tracking and jogging as well as indoor sports facilities such as a gym and aerobics.

ROOM	SOURCE	STANDART
Gym	NAD	1,6 m2/person
Aerobic room	NAD	1,5 m2/person
Changing room	NAD	1,2 m2/person

Sport area and fitness center resort standart

Meeting room or function room

A function room is a room that is rented out for various purposes such as weddings, meetings, seminars, etc. This room is also called a party room

ROOM	SOURCE	STANDART
Gym	HMC (Hotel, motel and condominium)	1,1 - 1,3 m2/person
Aerobic room	HMC (Hotel, motel and condominium)	1,8 m2/person

Meeting room or function room resort standart

Table 2.7 Resort Standart and facilities
Source Table by NAD Architects

4 Star hotel resort standart

ROOM	STANDART	SOURCE
Standar room (min 50)	24 m2 (minimum)	Kep. Dirjen pariwisata No. 14/U/II/18
Suite room (min 3)	48 m2 (minimum)	Kep. Dirjen pariwisata No. 14/U/II/18
Lobby	100 m2 (minimum) 0,65-0,9 m2/person 30% circulation	Kep. Dirjen pariwisata No. 14/U/II/18
Receptionist	10 m2/unit	Kep. Dirjen pariwisata No. 14/U/II/18
General manager room	1,83 m2/person	Neufret architect data
Secretary room	1,8-2,3 m2/person	Neufret architect data
Crew staff room	1,8-2,3 m2/person	Neufret architect data
Cleaning service room	1,8-2,3 m2/person	Neufret architect data
Archive room	1,8-2,3 m2/person	Neufret architect data
Swimming pool	2-3 m2/person	Neufret architect data
Bar	1,0-1,5 m2/person	Neufret architect data
Gym/fitness center	4-6 m2/person	Neufret architect data
Yoga space	2-3 m2/person	Neufret architect data
Restaurant	1,5-2 m2/person	Kep. Dirjen pariwisata No. 14/U/II/18
Ball room/function room	0,5-1,0 m2/person	Kep. Dirjen pariwisata No. 14/U/II/18
Performance area	1-1,5 m2/person	Neufret architect data
Accounting room	2,5 m2/person	Neufret architect data
F&B manager room	2,5 m2/person	Neufret architect data
Resident manager room	2,5 m2/person	Neufret architect data
Meeting room	6,85 m2/person	Neufret architect data
Main kitchen	The kitchen must have an area size of at least 40% of the restaurant area	Kep. Dirjen pariwisata No. 14/U/II/18
Linen room	30m2 (minimum)	Neufret architect data
Laundry room	40m2 (minimum)	Kep. Dirjen pariwisata No. 14/U/II/18
Lost and found room	10m2 (minimum)	Kep. Dirjen pariwisata No. 14/U/II/18
ME room	9,5 m2/unit rooms	Hotel planning and design
Water Pump room	0,3 m2/unit rooms	Hotel planning and design
Trafo room	0,19 m2/unit rooms	Hotel planning and design
Genset room	0,10 m2/unit rooms	Time saver standart
Control panel room	0,10 m2/unit rooms	Hotel planning and design
Waste storage room	0,5 m2/unit rooms	Hotel planning and design

Table 2.8 4 star hotel resort standart
Source Table by Author

Design approach study and design problems

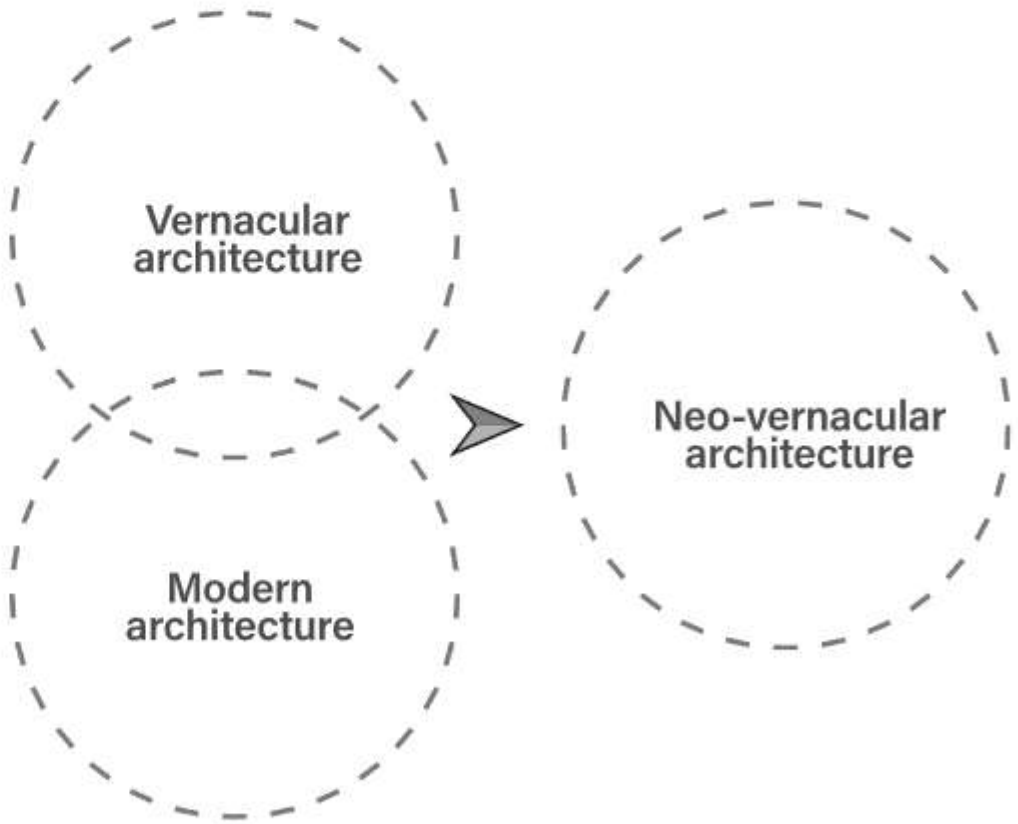
Neo-Vernacular architecture: Integration of Local Wisdom in Modern Forms

Neo-Vernacular architecture is one of the approaches in post-modern architecture that began to develop since the 1970s. The term consists of two words: "neo" which means new, and 'vernacular' which comes from the Latin vernaculus, meaning native or local. As such, vernacular architecture refers to traditional building forms constructed by local people, using resources and technologies available in the local environment. In the Encyclopedia of Vernacular Architecture of the World, Paul Oliver explains that vernacular architecture is the result of the construction of a particular community that is adapted to their environmental conditions, culture, and socio-economic needs. It emphasizes sustainability and attachment to the local context, in terms of materials, climate, and cultural values.

As part of a reaction to modernism's uniform and functionalist tendencies, neo-vernacular architecture was created in the spirit of restoring local identity and traditional values in a more contemporary form. The style combines modern design approaches with distinctive elements of traditional architecture, and considers the harmonious relationship between the built and natural environment. It includes strategies to utilize local resources, including natural ventilation systems, passive lighting, and protection against climatic conditions such as rain. Although visually neo-vernacular architecture can appear very modern, in practice it still contains elements of traditional architectural forms, patterns or principles that are re-contextualized. The materials used are often contemporary materials such as glass, steel, or concrete, but still present local nuances either through roof shapes, openings, spatial scale, or the use of typical ornaments. Thus, neo-vernacular architecture is not just aesthetics, but also an architectural approach that carries local cultural values in a format that is relevant to the lives of people today.

Neo-Vernacular Architecture, which developed alongside advances in industrial technology, emerged as a critical response to Post-Modern Architecture (Dermawan, 2020). This approach refers to design principles that consider normative rules, cosmology, and the role of culture in society, which are then integrated harmoniously with the built environment.

In practice, Neo-Vernacular Architecture adapts architectural elements both physically - such as form typology, construction systems, and materiality - and non-physically, including design concepts, philosophical values, spatial hierarchy, and environmental aspects. This approach aims to preserve and reinterpret tradition-based localities that have been empirically tested, then develop them in a contemporary context without ignoring the inherent cultural values (Mubarak, 2020).



Design approach study and design problems

Principle of Neo-vernacular architecture

Neo-Vernacular architecture has a number of basic principles underlying its approach in responding to local contexts and current needs (Sudharisman, Y., 2013), namely:

Direct Relationship: Promoting innovative and adaptive building design, while still paying attention to construction specifications and functions that are relevant to today's needs.
Abstract Relationship: An interpretation of architectural forms based on cultural values and local wisdom, without having to directly imitate traditional forms.
Landscape Relationship: Involves analyzing and interpreting the physical environment, such as topography, climate, and other natural elements, as part of the design process.
Contemporary Relationship: Reflects the utilization of modern technology, relevant design ideas, and architectural approaches appropriate to the present context.
Future Relationship: Demonstrates a proactive attitude towards future challenges and needs, in terms of social, technological and environmental aspects.

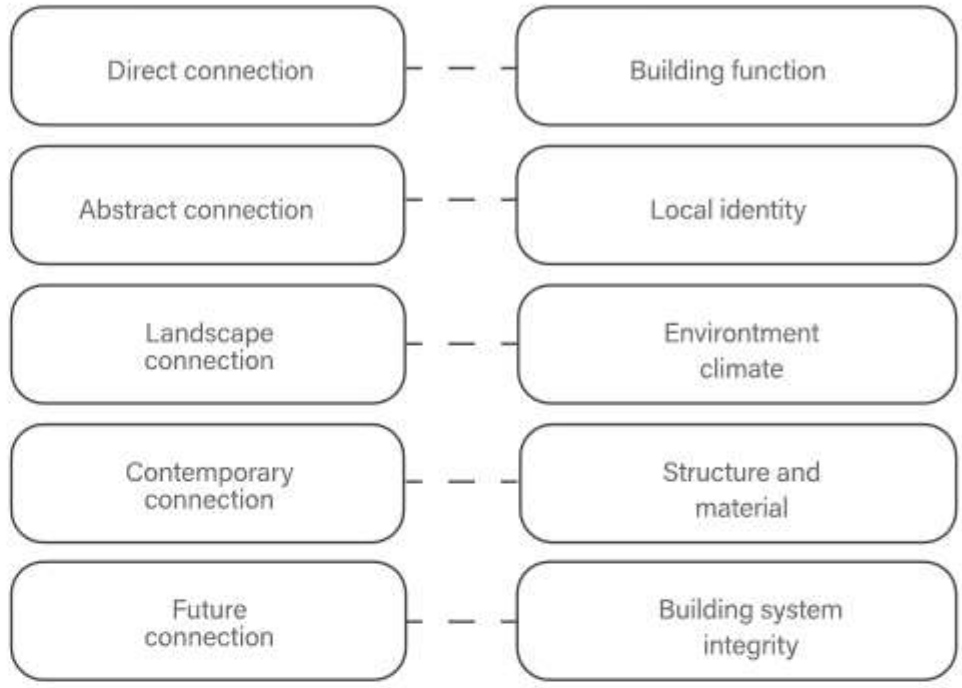


Diagram 2.2 Neo-vernacular principle
Source diagram by Sudharisman, 2013

These five principles form the basis for creating architectural works that are contextual, sustainable, and remain relevant to the times.

Identity of Neo Vernacular Architecture

According to denisi Charles Jencks (1984) in his book " Language of Post - Modern Architecture", Neo Vernacular architecture can be described as follows:
- Using a ridge roof in the building so that it can cover the wall area to ground level.
- Using bricks as local material
- Combine traditional neighborhood forms with more vertical proportions.
- Unity of interior elements with the exterior.
- Using dominant and strong colors

Based on these identity, it can be concluded that modern
modern architecture and traditional architecture are not separate
but rather something that is combined.

Design approach study and design problems

Criteria of Neo-vernacular architecture

The following are the criteria that influence Neo Vernacular architecture (Zikri, 2012):
1. Applying the form of cultural and environmental elements that include the surrounding climate that is shown in the architectural form (plan layout, detailing, etc.) surrounding climate which is shown in the architectural form (plan layout, details, structure and ornamentation).

2. Concepts and criteria for designing in a modern form, using
sik and non sik elements such as beliefs, mindset of the surrounding community, layout that refers to culture, and others.

3. Design that prioritizes the visual aspect by applying the principle of
principles of combining traditional architecture with new/modern works.

Methods of Neo-vernacular architecture

According to Charles Jencks' theory from the book Language of Post - Modern
Architecture (1984), hybrid design techniques are used in neo- vernacular architecture as follows neo- vernacular architecture as follows:

1. Electic / quotatuional, which is looking for old architectural forms and design components that can be used in the design. old architecture that can be used in the design.

2. Modification, i.e. modifying the form by changing or shifting some things with:
- Reduction/simplication: reducing things that are not needed.
- Disorientation: changing the original orientation
- Disproportion: changing the proportion or size

3. Merging, bringing together several different elements that have been modified.

Design approach study and design problems

Strategy of Neo-vernacular architecture

According to Ariba in Sukmah (2022), there are several design strategies that focus on the form of the building as the starting point of design. In this approach, aspects of function and activity are adapted to the characteristics of neo-vernacular architecture. These strategies include:

Form Analysis

This strategy is a method and approach in the architectural design process, referring to the concept developed by Charles Jencks in 1978, specifically the "Hybrid and Both" method. This approach includes three main strategies:

Eclectic, which is the use of elements from a variety of architectural styles,

Modification, which is the manipulation and adaptation of existing design elements, and

Unification, which is the combining of various elements to create a cohesive design.
This approach also emphasizes the design structure as the main foundation, considering structural elements as a whole. Improvisation on architecture that already has character, as well as integration of various elements to form a holistic and meaningful design, are important parts of this analysis.

Space Analysis

This analysis focuses on the assessment of space with the aim of maximizing the function and utilization of space in accordance with the designed architectural form. This approach is in line with neo-vernacular architectural principles that prioritize harmony between building form, space function, and user activities.

Site Analysis

The site analysis includes a study of the massing of the building in response to local climatic conditions. This includes adjustments to solar orientation, dominant wind direction, and optimization of potential valuable views. These strategies aim to create a building that is not only contextual, but also comfortable and sustainable.

These three strategies form an important basis for designing neo-vernacular-style buildings that are not only aesthetic and functional, but also in harmony with the local environment and culture.

Design approach study and design problems

Design criteria of Neo-vernacular architecture

According to Mubarak (2020), Neo-Vernacular Architecture is characterized by a design approach that integrates elements of locality, topographic conditions, and climate into the architectural setting. Modernization is not only applied to the physical form of the building, but also includes non-physical aspects, such as spatial arrangements that refer to the concept of macrocosm. This approach produces new architectural works that are not limited to traditional vernacular rules, but still respect local values.

Meanwhile, Widi et al. (2020) explain that Neo-Vernacular Architecture developed in the post-modern era and has distinctive characteristics, including the use of local or popular communication elements, reactivation of historical values, the influence of the urban context, and the application of decorative techniques and ornamentation. The style is also representative, metaphorical, involves community participation, reflects collective aspirations, and exhibits a plural and eclectic character.

The birth of Neo-Vernacular Architecture in the post-modern era was a response to increasingly open global developments, technological advances that allow for personalization of design, and the tendency to reassert the values of locality. As such, Neo-Vernacular Architecture is a form of synthesis between tradition and modernity, as well as a critique of modern architectural approaches that tend to be homogenized and detached from local contexts.

Difference between Vernacular & Neo Vernacular Architecture

Difference	Traditional	Vernacular architecture	Neo-vernacular architecture
Ideology	Building forms that are derived from cultural traditions/customs and environmental conditions	Although derived from tradition, building forms can be influenced by external factors such as physical and non-physical influences from outside.	Buildings are designed to suit the activities that will take place within them.
Principle	Not changing the original form of the building while taking into account local values, local rules, and religious principles.	This architecture evolves over time, following the development of the culture and environment in which it is located, and changes from uniform to more diverse.	Adopt existing architectural elements, making adjustments in accordance with the demands of the times.
Design idea	The main concern in design is the external appearance of the building and its decorations.	Use of local decorations as an integral part of the building design.	Applying vernacular forms and characteristics into modern forms

Table 2.9 Difference of Vernacular and Neo vernacular
Source Table by Author

Design approach study and design problems

Application of Neo-Vernacular Architecture

The principles of Neo-Vernacular architecture in building design refer to guidelines that emphasize the importance of cultural preservation and environmental sustainability.

First, connectedness with the environment is a key aspect, where building designs are designed by considering local natural characteristics such as topography, climate, and vegetation. This approach allows for a harmonious interaction between the building and its environment.

Secondly, the utilization of local materials is an important principle that encourages the use of building materials that are naturally available and abundant in the region-such as wood, bamboo, stone, or clay-to create buildings that are in harmony with local culture and conditions.

Furthermore, adaptation to modern needs becomes a focus in the design process, where buildings not only fulfill the functional and aesthetic aspects of today, but also retain local cultural identity and values.

Finally, aesthetic principles that respect cultural heritage are realized through the application of traditional architectural elements, such as proportions, patterns and details, which are interpreted contextually to create a meaningful and relevant design for the times.

Thus, Neo-Vernacular architecture becomes a bridge between tradition and innovation in building a built environment that is rooted in local wisdom yet responsive to today's challenges.



Image 2.26 Alilavillas Uluwatu
Source: Image by Google.com

Alila Villas Uluwatu - Bali, Indonesia
Architect: WOHA Architects (Singapore)
Year completed: 2009

Neo-Vernacular Features in Design:
Integration with Locality and Climate:

The building structure follows the contours of the cliffs in the Uluwatu area, with an orientation that optimizes ocean views and natural wind flow. Flat roofs covered with local plants help reduce heat and blend into the landscape.

Local Materials and Techniques:
The use of local materials such as limestone, bamboo and recycled wood as the main elements of the facade and interior. The bamboo lattice wall system (brise-soleil) adapts a traditional Balinese technique that allows for natural lighting and ventilation.

Symbolic and Philosophical Meanings:
The resort's layout refers to the Balinese spatial philosophy (Tri Hita Karana), which balances man's relationship with God, nature and neighbor.
The layout and guest circulation follow a spatial sequence that leads to a layered experience of spirituality and relaxation.

Design approach study and design problems

Lombok traditional architecture

Traditional Lombok architecture is the result of the assimilation of Hindu-Buddhist, Islamic and Sasak influences, which are reflected in the form, structure and ornamentation of the buildings. This architectural typology displays harmony between aesthetics and functionality, while maintaining the principles of locality and sustainability.

In terms of materiality, traditional Lombok architecture relies on locally available natural materials, such as wood, bamboo, stone and thatch. Roofs are generally curved and made of thatch or palm fibre, serving as an element of protection against tropical climatic conditions with its ability to absorb heat and drain rainwater effectively. The wooden walls are often adorned with distinctive carvings that have both aesthetic value and deep philosophical meaning.

In terms of construction, the architecture utilises traditional techniques such as a system of wooden pegs and bamboo fastenings without the use of modern nails or adhesives, creating a high degree of structural flexibility in the face of earthquakes - an innovation in keeping with Lombok's geography, which is prone to tectonic activity. The spaces within traditional houses are designed not only as living quarters, but also as centres of social and religious interaction, reflecting the communal values of the Sasak people.

One of the prominent architectural elements in traditional Lombok architecture is the use of motifs and carvings as cultural expressions. The motifs applied to walls, columns and other decorative elements reflect the richness of the local narrative, including geometric patterns, flora, fauna, and mythological symbols that have historical and spiritual significance. Detailed and naturalistic carving techniques further enrich the aesthetics of the building, making it not only a functional object, but also a strong representation of cultural identity.

Building type of lombok architecture

There are several types of building types in Lombok architecture, but each traditional village has differences in the availability of buildings as well as the type of building period, the most common in a traditional village are; **bale tani** (a house for ordinary people), **bale kodong** (a building for new brides), **bale bontar** (a house for the economically well-off), **bale bontar keceq** (a small house), **Bale alang** (barn), **berugaq** (meeting place), **mesiget** (mosque), **kamling post**, **cage, water well**, and **tomb.**



Image 2.27 Bale tani
Source image by Bibadd



Image 2.28 Bale kodong
Source image by traveldetik.com



Image 2.29 Bale bontar
Source image by Bibadd



Image 2.30 Bale bontar keceq
Source image by Hotelmix.com



Image 2.31 Bale Alang
Source image by Bibadd



Image 2.32 Berugaq
Source image by traveldetik.com

Design approach study and design problems

Building layout of lombok traditional architecture

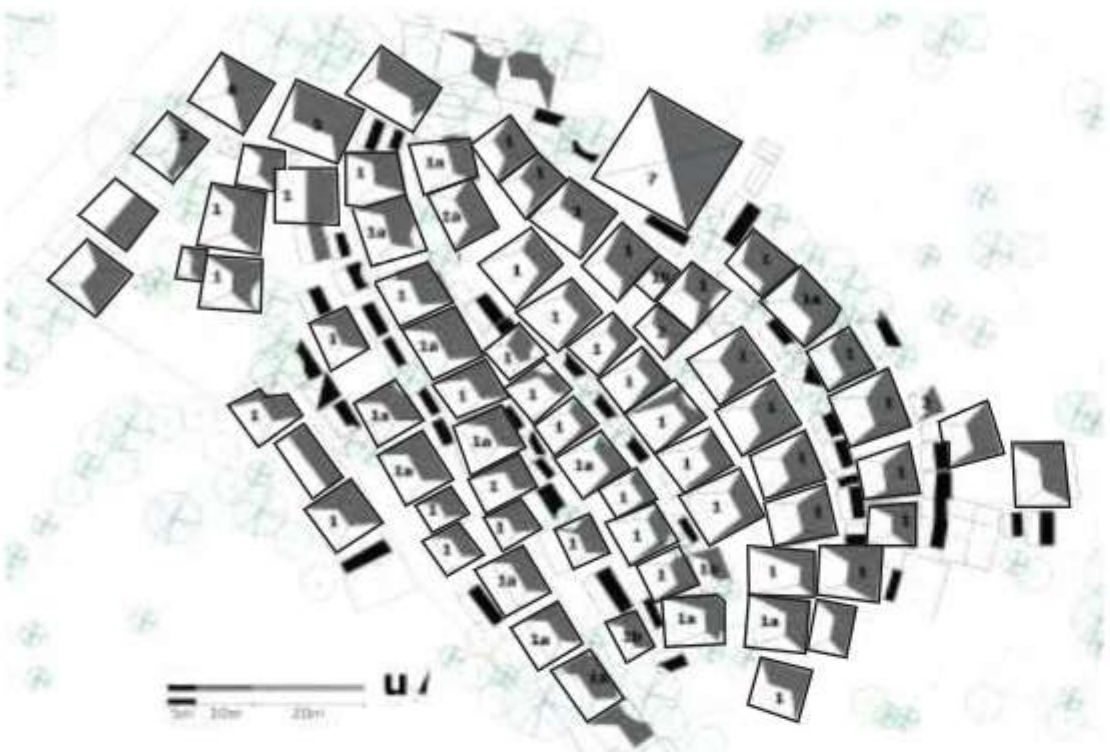


Image 2.33 Site plan of the Sade Traditional House of the Sasak tribe, Central Lombok Regency
Source: image by Gabit adis

Sade traditional house of the Sasak tribe, located in Rembitan village, Pujut sub-district, Central Lombok district, West Nusa Tenggara.

The Dusun community has a belief that the south is higher than the north, and the east is higher than the west. This is because Mount Rinjani and the Semokan sacred complex are in the south, on higher ground. They believe that higher areas have higher values as well. The older generation is placed in higher areas because they get sunlight earlier. Likewise, with the zoning of building mass types, the arrangement does not use a specific mass arrangement pattern. The arrangement is only guided by the contour conditions,

- Bale tani
- Bale bontar
- Bale kodong
- Bale alang
- Berugaq
- Mosque

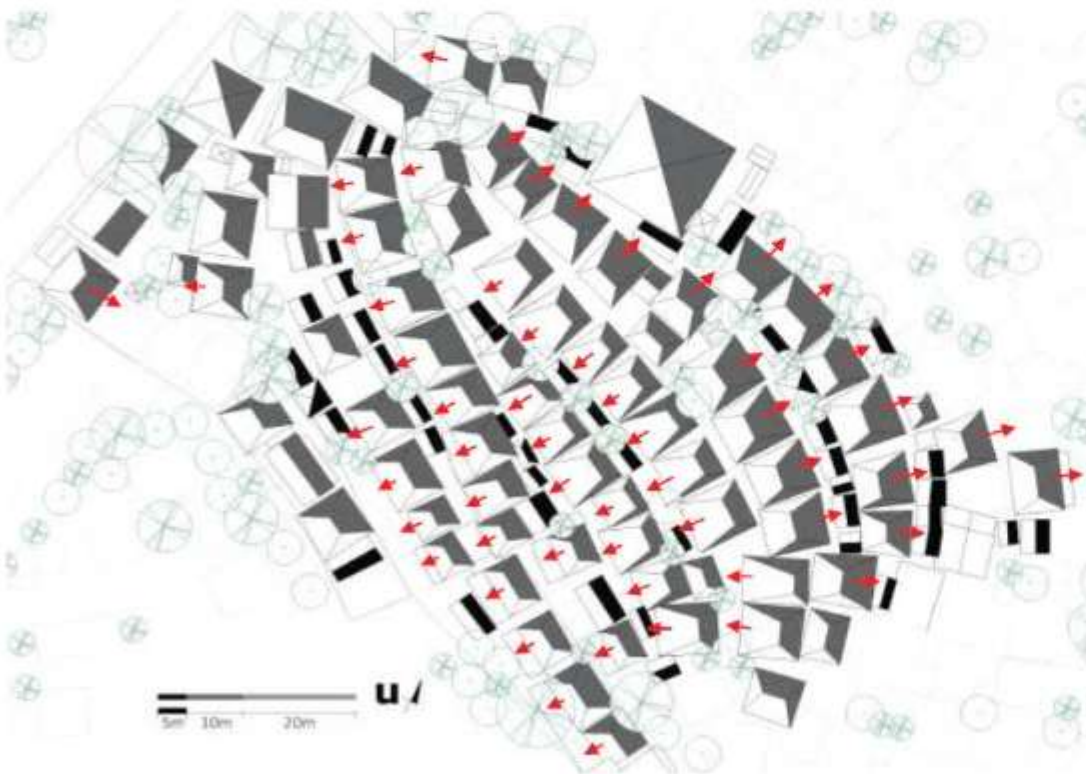


Image 2.34 Bale building always points downwards in Sade traditional village of the Sasak tribe
Source: image by Gabit adis

The bale always faces downwards, and the position of the bale always chooses the part of the land where there is a slope, even the slope can be extreme. with the sharper the slope, the number of steps connecting sesangkon and bale-dalem for bale-tani will increase or the higher the distance between the steps.

Of course, this will affect the shape of the bale-tani, making the roof appear higher and curving the front of the roof. As for the location of the bale-bontar beleq, they always try to locate the bale zone, but look for a relatively flatter place. If the location of the bale is on contoured land, it is necessary to level the ground first, and then build the bale. For bale-bontar becik it will be easier because the size of the area required is small, as well as for balebantongan, which is slightly larger.

Design approach study and design problems

Key elements of traditional Lombok architecture

Traditional architecture of Lombok is a manifestation of the cultural heritage and local wisdom of a community in designing and building the built environment. Elements in traditional architecture are generally born from the interaction between functional needs, spiritual values, and responses to local natural environmental conditions. In Indonesia, traditional architecture reflects the richness and diversity of cultures spread across various regions, making it a unique and contextual architectural identity.

Architectural Elements	Indonesian Traditional Architecture	Lombok Traditional Architecture
Building materiality	Using local materials such as wood, bamboo, stone, and alang-alang (palm fiber). Environmentally friendly and comfortable	Made from wood, bamboo, straw and reeds. Reflecting the diversity of natural resources in Lombok
Building form	A circular or rectangular shape. For example, the traditional Sasak house in Lombok has a small inward-facing shape.	It is usually rectangular or circular in shape. The roof is made of alang-alang (palm fiber), which is unique and attractive.
Ornaments and Construction Techniques	Ornaments are distinctive and construction techniques are simple yet sturdy. Every part of the building has an aesthetic element and a functional structure.	Distinctive ornaments and construction techniques that reflect traditional cultural values. Philosophical symbols of family unity, as well as other visaul carvings.

Table 2.10 Key elements of Lombok architecture
Source: Table by Author

Design approach study and design problems

Structure model of lombok traditional building (bale tani sade)

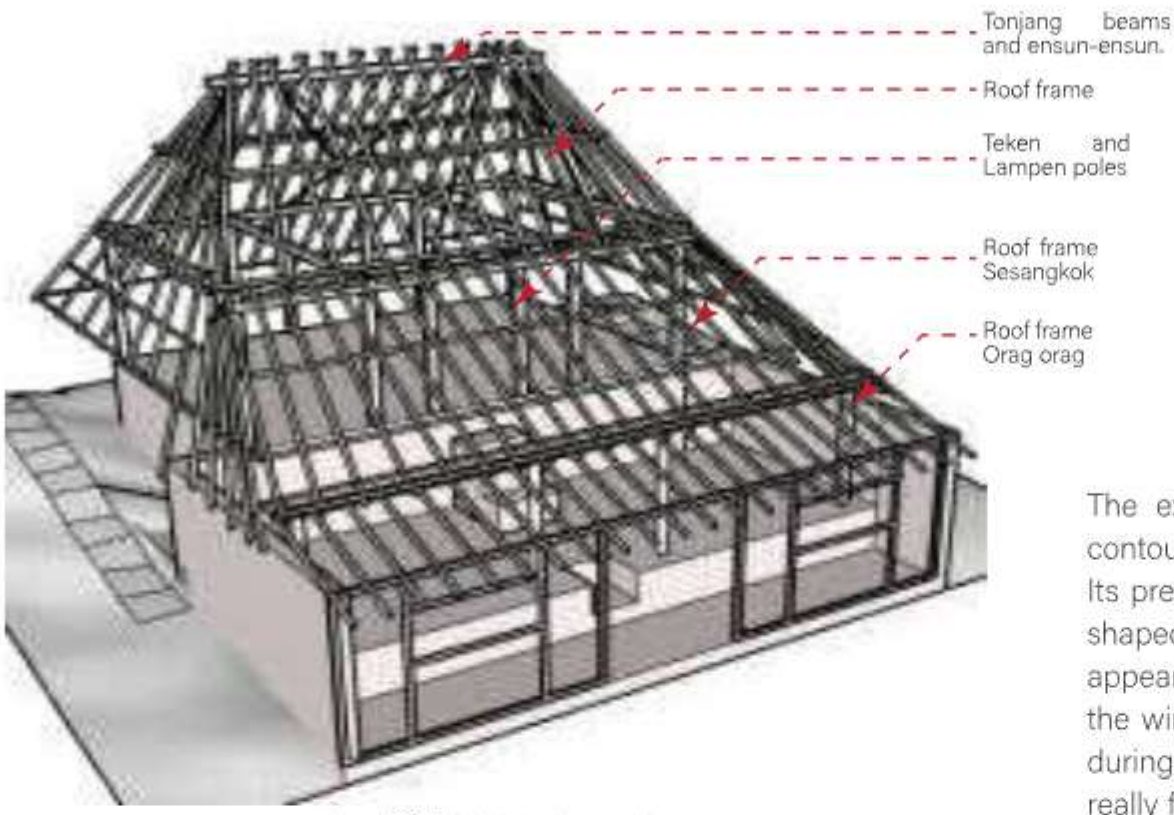


Image 2.35 Bale tani structure model
Source image by Gatot adi.s

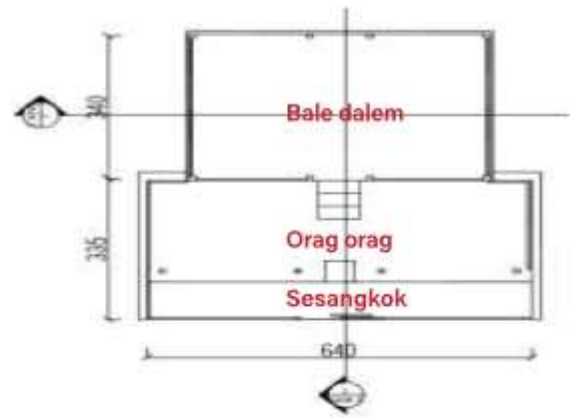


Image 2.27 *Floor plan of Bale tani*
Source image by Gatot adi.s

The existence of the Bale Tani in Sade village is positioned in a contoured area. The width of the people's room is approximately 70cm. Its presence seems to be due to the presence of windows and doors shaped like a gebyok (Javanese) wall, and this is what makes the appearance of the front facade of each bale tani can be different. With the windows, the space inside is bright and can be used for activities during the day. Moreover, Sade is a tourist destination, so the Bale Tani really functions as a 'place to stay,' outside the house, not as a place to live. Bale Tani is part of the 'residence.'

Structure model of Berugaq sade

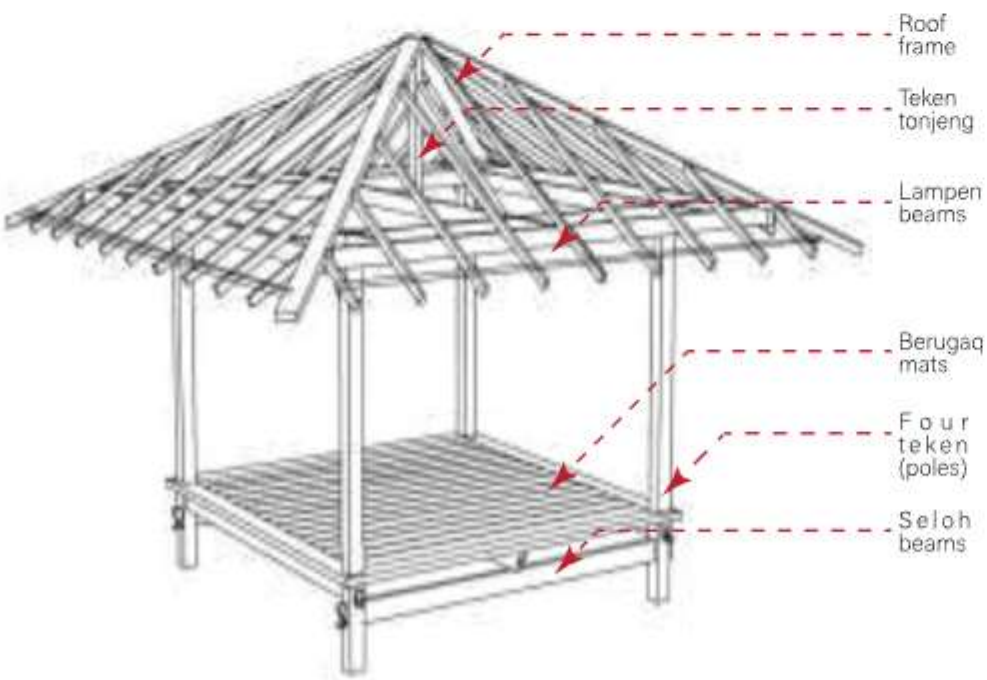


Image 2.36 Berugaq structure model
Source image by Gatot adi.s

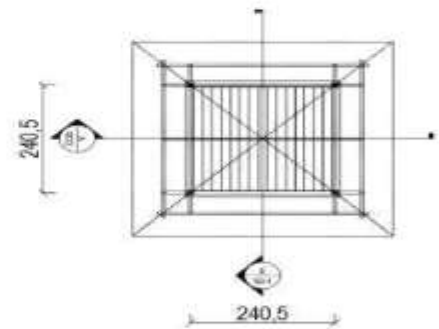


Image 2.29 *Floor plan of Bale tani*
Source image by Gatot adi.s

The berugaq in Sade consists of four poles, this kind of berugaq is called berugaq sekepat (four-legged berugaq). What is interesting about this Sade berugaq is the presence of the teken tonjang beam element, so that the shape is like a horse that are commonly found in this era. Given that this Sade traditional house is one of the tourist destinations, and as a means of supporting tourism. supporting tourism, so its presence is focused on function only. As as well as the emergence of a variant of the Bale Tani type, Bale Bontar, which uses horses, so that a space with a span is obtained.

Structure model of lombok traditional building (bale alang sade)

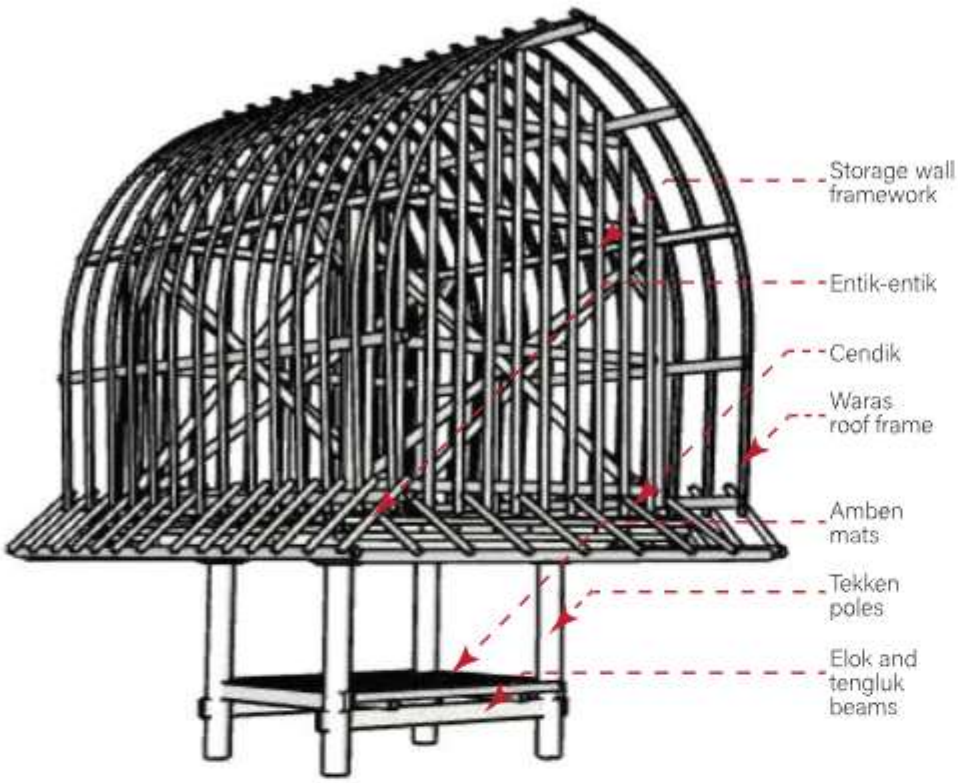


Image 2.37 Bale alang structure model
Source image by Gatot adi.s

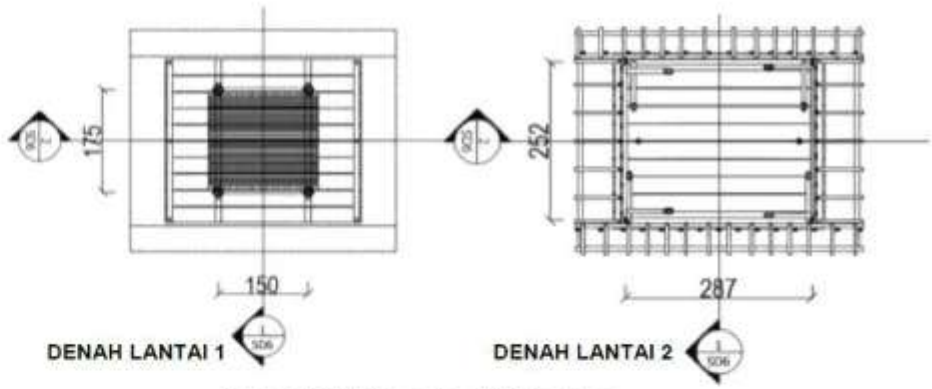


Image 2.31 Floor plan of Bale alang
Source image by Gatot adi.s

Bale-alang functions as a granary, used to store crops, especially fur rice in bundles. The distinctive shape of the bale-alang roof, which is curved between the sloping lines of the neighbouring bale roofs, attracts attention. The position used for storing the paddy is located under the curved roof, and there is a door hole where the crops are put in. the harvest almost touches the curved roof. Underneath the rice storage area, there is an open space that blends in with the outside space, which can be used for certain activities such as sitting. The height of the space is quite low, at human height, so that the impression of enclosing is even stronger, as if it feels like taking shelter under a shady tree.

Structure model of Bale mengina gumantar

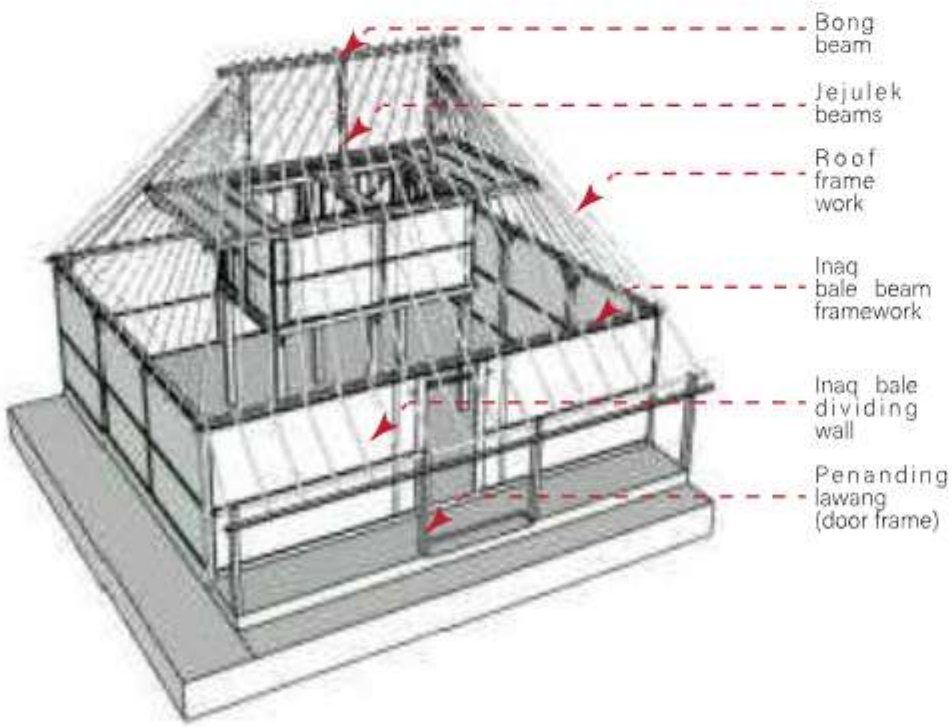


Image 2.38 Bale mengina gumantar structure model
Source image by Gatot adi.s

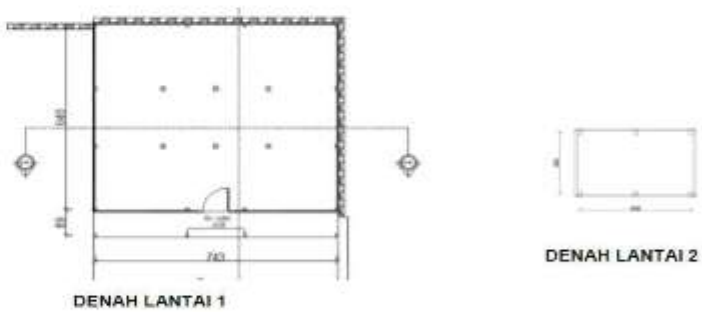


Image 2.33 Floor plan of Bale mengina gumantar
Source image by Gatot adi.s

Bale Mengina Gumantar is smaller in plan than Bale Mengina Senaru, the difference is in the size of the cirap space, in Gumantar there is almost no cirap space. As a result, there is no roof curve on the front, and it appears that Bale Mengina Gumantar has a steeper roof slope. Or it can be said that Bale Mengina Senaru is a new variation, with the addition of a cirap space. a new variation, with the addition of a cirap space at the front. horses, so that a wide-span space is obtained. Berugaq is used as a meeting place and gathering place for local residents.

Design approach study and design problems

Characteristic of lombok architecture materials

Traditional Lombok architecture is unique in its materials and building process, with each element reflecting the cultural values of the local community. The floors of traditional houses are made from a mixture of earth, straw and buffalo/horse dung to create a stable, safety, comfortable and durable surface. The walls are made from strong woven bamboo, while the main support uses wood and bamboo to keep the structure sturdy. The roof is made from alang-alang, which is weather-resistant and helps keep air circulating. Lombok traditional houses usually have sliding doors, and the construction process considers auspicious days and adapts to the contours of the land, as a form of respect for village customs.

For the Sasak tribe, a traditional house is not just a place to live, but also has a deep philosophy as the centre of family rituals and prayers. Until now, this cultural heritage is still maintained in several areas such as Bayan, Sade and Rambitan.











Image 2.39 Some photos of the traditional house of sasak lombok tribe
Source image by Author

Special experience facilities for visitors

Sea turtle aquaculture breeding facility

It is not without reason that the 3 Gilis in West Nusa Tenggara are dubbed the turtles capital of the world. Sea turtles are often seen swimming around the islands. Sea turtle breeding on Gili Meno is a conservation activity that aims to protect and preserve endangered sea turtle populations through the process of hatching eggs, caring for hatchlings (turtle hatchlings), to releasing them back to their natural habitat at sea. In turtle sanctuaries, turtle eggs are nurtured until they hatch. After hatching, the turtle hatchlings are placed into **2x2 meter pools**. There are 4 turtle ponds, each containing a dozen turtle hatchlings. The hatchlings are cared for for **9-12 months** until it is time to release them to the sea. This program not only plays an important role in maintaining the balance of the marine ecosystem, but also becomes a means of education and sustainability-based tourism attraction. In the planned resort design, turtle breeding facilities will be integrated as part of the ecotourism concept, where guests can learn firsthand about the conservation process, participate in hatchling release activities, and raise awareness of the importance of actively and sustainably protecting the marine environment.



Special experience facilities for visitors

Benefeits of sea turtle aquaculture breeding facility in the resorts

The inclusion of turtle breeding facilities in the resort design provides a number of significant benefits, in terms of ecology, education, social, and value-added tourism. Here is the explanation:

Ecological Benefits

Sea turtle breeding plays an important role in maintaining sea turtle populations that are increasingly threatened by habitat destruction, marine pollution and illegal hunting. By assisting the hatching process and releasing hatchlings to the sea, resorts contribute to the conservation of this species and maintain the balance of coastal and marine ecosystems.

Educational & Environmental Awareness

The captive breeding facility can be an educational tool for resort guests, especially families and children, to understand the life cycle of sea turtles, the native habitat of sea turtles, the types of sea turtle species and the importance of preserving the ocean. This directly increases environmental awareness and encourages active participation of travelers in conservation activities.

Added Value Tourism and Positive Image

The integration of conservation programs in resorts creates differentiation and uniqueness that appeals to tourists, especially the ecotourism market segment and environmentally conscious tourists. This can increase the attractiveness of the resort to be differentiated from other resorts, strengthen branding as an environmentally friendly destination, and provide a more meaningful travel experience.

Social Impact and Community Engagement

A captive breeding program can involve local communities in the management, education, and implementation of hatchling release programs. This opens up empowerment and employment opportunities and creates a harmonious relationship between the resort and the surrounding community, while creating an inclusive model of sustainable educational tourism.

Diagram **2.3** Sea turtle benefits diagram
Source diagram by Author

Special experience facilities for visitors

Benefeits of sea turtle aquaculture breeding facility to visitors

With the turtle breeding facility in the resort area, visitors not only enjoy the natural beauty of Gili Meno, but also get a more in-depth and meaningful experience. They have the opportunity to directly witness the turtle conservation process, feed the turtles, see various types of turtles, from the hatching stage to the release of hatchlings to the sea, which provides its own educational and emotional value, especially for family tourists and children.

This direct interaction creates higher environmental awareness, and enriches the tourism experience with activities that are not only recreational, but also contribute to nature conservation. In addition, unique moments such as the release of hatchlings can be memorable highlights of their trip, making the resort a destination that offers not only comfort, but also a personal connection with nature and conservation.

Various type of turtle in Gili meno



Hawksbill turtle
(Eretmochelys imbricata)

Green turtle
(Chelonia mydas)

Olive Ridley turtle
(Lepodochelys olivacea)

Special experience facilities for visitors

Peresean traditional art performance

Peresean or perisean is a fight between two men armed with a rattan stick (penjalin) and a thick, hard buffalo skin shield (the shield is called ende). This tradition is practiced by the Sasak people of Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. Peresean is included in the Lombok regional dance art. Fighters in Peresean are usually called pepadu and the referee is called pakembar. Fighting is accompanied by fast-paced Sasak gamelan music with mystical tunes that raise spirits and relieve pain. Fighting is stopped if one of the pepadu is injured or by the decision of the pakembar. If the result is a draw until the 3rd or 4th round, it is declared a draw.

After the fight, the warriors will shake hands and hug each other as a symbol of sportsmanship. Because of its sacred nature, Peresean is only held on important moments such as Independence Day, regional anniversaries, or before the month of Ramadan. But now peresean is often done on weekdays, especially in Sasak traditional villages, peresean is usually done there 3 times a week, which of course is also due to the demand of visitors who want to witness the event.

Later this peresean custom will be facilitated in the form of an open field or amphitheater in the resort area, visitors can also become fighters in this custom and visitors can also buy replicas of peresean equipment at the souvenir shop.



Special experience facilities for visitors

Benefits of peresean traditional art performance in the resort

The inclusion of Peresean traditional art performance in the resort design provides a number of significant benefits, in terms of Cultural, tourism, economical, and social Here is the explanation:

Cultural aspect Benefits

with the existence of this peresean custom can actively preserve the traditions and cultural heritage of the Sasak tribe, become a means of local cultural education and a different experience for domestic and foreign tourists, revive and preserve traditional arts as part of local identity and characteristics.

Tourism aspect benefit

this peresean custom becomes a unique and authentic tourist attraction within the resort, and cannot necessarily be witnessed elsewhere. and with this performance increases the selling value and competitiveness of the resort through a distinctive local experience that is attractive to tourists. Provide tourists with a memorable experience that is different from conventional resorts.

Economical aspect benefits

Empowering local communities as performers and supporters of this peresean performance event. Open additional job opportunities in the field of performing arts and cultural events for local residents. Encourage the growth of the creative economy based on local traditions.

Social aspect benefits

Building interaction and closeness between guests and local communities through this traditional peresean performance. Increase community pride in their own culture. Foster a spirit of collaboration and cooperation between the resort and the surrounding community.

Diagram **2.4** Peresean fight benefits diagram
Source diagram by Author

Special experience facilities for visitors

Sasak tribal songket waving facility

The beauty of Lombok's songket woven fabric or sasak woven fabric has also attracted public attention. Now the songket sasak woven fabric has become one of the mandatory souvenirs when visiting Lombok. Not just as a piece of material to make clothes. Far from it, Lombok songket woven fabric is known as an object full of spiritual meaning.

In the Sasak language, weaving is referred to as tesesek, which means inserting the threads one by one (sak sak). Then, the threads are pressed together until they are tight or dense so that they can become cloth by beating the loom. The weaving skills of the Lombok people have been passed down from generation to generation since the time of the ancestors. It is mandatory for the next generation to continue this weaving skill.

Uniquely, in local customary rules, weaving skills are one of the requirements for marriage eligibility for women. Although now the customary rules are no longer too binding, the people of Lombok are still accustomed to learning weaving. The reason is, weaving is not only preserving culture, but also has much wider benefits.

woven fabric is now one of the creative economy products that are sought after by many tourists visiting Lombok. In other words, woven fabrics now not only fulfill the spiritual side, but also the economic needs of the local community. Later in the resort, a multipurpose building will be built where weavers use to make songket woven fabrics and visitors can watch and be taught to weave songket woven fabrics. visitors can also take home their songket woven fabrics as souvenirs or buy ready-made songket fabrics at the gift shop.





Special experience facilities for visitors

Benefits of sasak tribal songket waving facility in the resort

The inclusion of Sasak tribal songket weaving facility in the resort design provides a number of significant benefits, in terms of ecology, education, social, and value-added tourism. Here is the explanation:

Cultural aspect Benefits

with this facility being a means of active preservation of Sasak cultural heritage, especially the art of weaving songket cloth which is starting to be eroded by the times. Also educate and teach tourists directly about symbolic meanings, motifs, coloring techniques, and the process of making songket which is full of philosophical values in which tourists can also participate in making this songket woven fabric.

Tourism and competitiveness aspect benefit

These facilities offer participatory and educational-based tourism experiences that increase the selling points of resorts that are different from other resorts. Become a unique differentiation that is not owned by other resorts, thus strengthening the resort's positioning as a cultural luxury tourism destination. encourage the duration of tourist stays, because experiences like this provide emotional value and attachment to this resort.

Local economic and UMKM aspect benefits

Provide direct employment opportunities for local weaving artisans as tourist instructors and demonstrators in the program. Encourage the promotion and sale of songket weaving products directly at resort galleries or workshops, without intermediaries. Open opportunities for sustainable cooperation between the resort and the artisan community, including the development of exclusive products for souvenirs.

Social and community aspect benefits

To be a forum for positive interaction between visitors and local communities, creating mutual understanding and respect for each other's cultures Building a sense of community pride in their culture, as it is elevated and appreciated in the international realm. Strengthen the social network and active involvement of the surrounding community in the development and management of culture-based activities.

Diagram **2.5** Songket weaving benefits diagram
Source diagram by Author.

Special experience facilities for visitors

Gendang beleq art performance

Gendang beleq is a dance and music performance from the island of Lombok, Indonesia. It is a popular performance among the Sasak people. The traditional musical instruments used are inherited from the ancestors of the Sasak people who inhabited Lombok Island, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB).

The name gendang beleq is a Sasak language term, meaning "big drum", as the performance is about a group of musicians playing, dancing and marching with their traditional musical instruments, centered on two big drummers. Gendang beleq is usually played by a dozen personnel who make up the group of drummers. Beleq drumming is usually accompanied by dynamic and energetic dancing. This can create a festive and unpretentious atmosphere for both players and spectators.

Gendang beleq is often played in traditional events, namely the tradition of accompanying nyongkolan or a series of marriage processions of the Sasak people in Lombok. In addition, gendang beleq is also often performed in other celebration events. But now gendang beleq can be held at any time according to the needs of the event tenant.





Special experience facilities for visitors

Benefits of gendang beleq art performance in the resort

The inclusion of Gendang beleq art performance in the resort design provides a number of significant benefits, in terms of ecology, education, social, and value-added tourism. Here is the explanation:

Cultural aspect Benefits

The resort plays an active role in preserving Lombok's traditional musical art, Gendang Beleq, which is an intangible cultural heritage with high historical and spiritual value. Through regular performances, the resort helps maintain the continuity of the younger generation in learning, preserving and performing this art, as well as conveying the philosophical meaning of each beat and choreography to tourists.

Tourism and experience aspect benefit

These performances add value as local entertainment that not only entertains, but also provides visitors with an authentic experience. The energetic and majestic Gendang Beleq creates a festive and unique atmosphere, strengthens the resort's identity as a culture-based destination, and increases competitiveness and tourist satisfaction. tourists can also try out the Beleq drum and will be guided in using the tool.

Local economic empowerment aspect benefits

By inviting local artist groups, the resort empowers the traditional arts community through honorariums, training, and expression stages. This opens up opportunities for the development of local creative industries and creates a direct economic impact on the artists involved.

Social and community aspect benefits

Gendang Beleq performances create a space for cultural interaction between guests and the local community, which strengthens social relations and introduces tourists to the values of mutual cooperation, cohesiveness and spirituality of the Sasak people. It is also a means to foster the local community's sense of pride in its culture being recognized and appreciated globally.

Diagram **2.6** Gendang beleq benefits diagram
Source diagram by Author

Schedule of special experience attractions in the resort



The facility is open daily to visitors
- Release of adult turtles to the beach (2 times a month)
-Turtle feeding (3 times a day)



This facility is open to visitors twice a week on Wednesdays and Thursdays.



This facility is open to visitors twice a week on Mondays and Tuesdays.



This facility is open to visitors twice a week on Saturdays and Sundays.

Analysis of design advantages

Number	Advantages	Description
1.	Advantages of Location Context and Relevance of Neo-Vernacular Approach	Gili Meno, as one of the leading tourism areas in Lombok, has strong local characteristics in terms of culture, nature, and society. The neo-vernacular architectural approach becomes very relevant because it is able to: **Absorb the traditional local values of the Sasak tribe of Lombok.** **Integrate sustainability principles (climate, local materials, building techniques).** **Keep up with the times through modern forms, functions, and facilities that are presented contextually.**
2.	Site Planning Excellence	The 2.7 hectare land area provides flexibility in effective spatial zoning, dividing areas between private (room units), public (restaurant, spa, bar), and semi-public (multipurpose building, amphitheater, educational area). Pedestrian and vehicular circulation are designed to be separate and large, maximizing tourist comfort and resort operational efficiency. Landscape arrangements that prioritize local vegetation and water elements (reflective ponds, swimming pools, turtle ponds) enhance the quality of the microclimate and the experience of being one with nature.
3.	Program Excellence Space and Facilities	**a. Variety of Room Types (Standard, Deluxe, Suite, Villa)** Catering to various market segments: backpackers, honeymooners, families, to premium travelers. Each type has a unique design approach that reflects the traditional Sasak philosophy of space, while still being equipped with modern thermal technology and comfort. **b. Comprehensive and Characterful Facilities** The Gym and Spa blend into the tropical landscape, providing an atmosphere of relaxation with open architectural elements. Restaurant and Bar blends tropical-modern design with open kitchen and local ingredients, enhancing the culinary appeal of Lombok. The Turtle Pond and Amphitheater reinforce the ecotourism and cultural narrative through education and performances such as Gendang Beleq. The Multipurpose Building functions as a cultural interaction space: a place to learn weaving, local craft exhibitions, and community social activities.

Table 2.11 Design advantages table
Source: Table by Author

Analysis of design advantages

Number	Advantages	Description
4.	Unique Attraction Advantages Compared to Other Resorts	Characterful and Contextual Architectural Approach, not only a place to stay, but also a place to explore the culture of Lombok. Authentic and Interactive Tourism Experience: tourists are not only spectators, but also involved in local activities (learning to weave, dance, play musical instruments, etc.). Sustainable Model: the use of local materials, passive design principles (natural ventilation & lighting), and environmental conservation (turtle breeding) make this resort excel in environmental and social aspects.
5.	Adavantages in terms of Integration of Vernacular and Modern Architecture	Roof Forms and Building Structures are inspired by Sasak traditional houses such as Bale Tani and Lumbung, but with a modern touch in proportions, openings, and the use of glass as a symbol of transparency and openness. but still concerned with the privacy aspects of each visitor. Local materials such as coconut wood, bamboo, natural stone and woven rattan are combined with modern building technologies such as light steel structures and architectural lighting. Vernacular aesthetics are present in the details of ornaments, textiles, and geometric patterns typical of Lombok (songket weaving) applied in interior and facade elements.
6.	Adaptive to the Times	Despite its strong traditional values, the resort still presents the latest facilities: smart room systems, green technology integration (solar panels, water recycling systems), and design aesthetics that meet the expectations of today's global travelers. The Evolutive Neo-Vernacular Architecture concept makes this resort not only follow the trend, but become a pioneer in the redefinition of locally-based sustainable tropical architecture.

Table 2.12 Design advantages table
Source: Table by Author

Analysis of design precedents study

Kona village by walker warner

Located on the sacred land of Kaūpūlehu on Hawaii's Big Island, Kona Village emerged from the remains of a beloved hideaway after more than a decade of silence. Spanning 81 acres of stunning geological landscape, the design of the new resort was guided by a promise to disturb the land as little as possible.

CABINS & LODGES · UNITED STATES

Architects: Walker Warner
Photographs: Douglas Friedman
Area: 331842 m²
Lead Architects: Mike McCabe, Greg Warner
Year: 2023

Working to maintain the structural integrity of the site and existing archaeological landmarks, the design was created to respectfully restore the laid-back Pacific Island style that epitomized the original property while elevating it with modern touches and sustainable innovation. Kona Village now offers 150 traditional guest hale rooms, the new Asaya Spa, and five restaurants and bars, including Shipwreck and Talk Story bars.

Architecture style : Traditional modern
Design concept : **'mana'**, a sacred Hawaiian term for the gathering place of energy and power
Total rooms : 150 rooms
Room type : 3 (ohana suite, signature suite, guest hale cave room)



Image 2.41 *Kona village by walker warner*
Source image by Archdaily.com

Analysis of design precedents study

Kona village by walker warner

ARCHITECTURE

Walker Warner

LOCATION

Hawaii

DRAWING

Site Plan

LEGEND

1. Guest Arrival
2. Moana
3. Cookhouse
4. Market
5. Moana Pool & Bar
6. Shipwreck Pool & Bar
7. Hale Ho'okipa
8. Asaya Spa
9. Fitness Center
10. Fish Pond
11. Lagoon
12. Ohana Suites
13. Signature Suites
14. Guest Hale Cove
15. Solar Power Field
16. Sports Courts
17. Petroglyphs
18. Kahuwai Bay



Image 2.42 *Kona village site plan*
Source image by Archdaily.com

Judging from the existing site plan Kona village is very good at managing the distribution of the location of their rooms and still following the contours and borders of the existing beach. on this 3.3 ha land kona village has 18 facilities, such as 3 different types of rooms, fitness center, spa, sports courts, pool and bar, market, guest arrival area, and several others. also seen in the middle there is an original lake which is indeed maintained and made part of the tourist experience provided by kona village.

The layout pays homage to Kona Village's historical heritage, reviving the intimate, summer camp-like atmosphere for which it was once known. The buildings are placed with the trade winds in mind, underscoring the luxury of oceanfront living while reducing the property's environmental impact by minimizing the need for air conditioning.

Analysis of design precedents study

Kona village by walker warner

The exterior and interior architecture, designed to be rustic and relaxed, is relevant to the local culture yet luxurious. Combined with inspiration drawn from the concept of 'ohana and cultural heritage, the interiors tell a rich and layered story, with strategic elements such as custom furnishings made from natural materials precisely placed to encourage social interaction, as is the hallmark of this heritage resort. Additional design details include a location-specific color scheme and specially commissioned artwork from native and permanent residents of Hawaii.

In the agrarian South Village, hales are adorned with blues and yellows, reflecting the ocean waters and nearby sandy beaches. In North Village, the black and red colors pay homage to the surrounding lava fields and Mauna Kea volcano in the distance. In the Fish Ponds area, Hale features darker wood tones and a palette of green and turquoise hues, inspired by the striking colors of the lagoon, and the plants and fish that inhabit it. All colors are muted to ensure that the eye is drawn directly to the exterior view, which is displayed through the towering wall of windows.









Image 2.43 *Kona village exterior and interior*
Source image by Archdaily.com

Image 2.44 *Kona village exterior and interior*
Source image by Archdaily.com

Analysis of design precedents study

Kona village by walker warner

The Landscape Architecture design was designed with a special focus on the various endangered and endemic species that previously inhabited the site. This was done to ensure their protection during development. Developed a prominent resort landscape design, inspired by the natural environment and cultural significance of the native flora and fauna that have influenced the region for centuries. It offers an ideal haven for wellness and relaxation seekers.



Image 2.43 *Kona village exterior and interior*
Source image by Archdaily.com







Image 2.44 *Kona village exterior and interior*
Source image by Archdaily.com

Analysis of design precedents study

Maaya resort by Ashlam Sham architects

Nestled on the serene hillside of Anaiikatii, Maayaa emerges as a charming Balinese-themed retreat, inviting travelers into a realm where architectural brilliance harmonizes with nature. This tropical paradise, overlooking the Nilgiris and framed by the confluence of the Bhavani and Siruvani rivers, has a unique appeal.

With an unwavering commitment to preserving the pristine landscape and creating a tranquil sanctuary, Maayaa blends modern design with traditional elements, creating an unforgettable experience for its esteemed guests.

HOSPITALITY ARCHITECTURE · ANAIKATTI, INDIA

Architects: Aslam Sham Architects
Photographs: The Fishy Project
Area: 35000 ft²
Manufacturers: Palmex
Year: 2022

Architecture style : Traditional modern
Design concept : **Balinese culture**
Total unit : 4 units



Image 2.45 *Maaya resort by aslam sham architect*

Analysis of design precedents study

Maaya resort by Ashlam Sham architects

Judging from the site plan on a 3.5ha land, Maaya Resort divides the resort's room unit area with their club house area separately. The resort is also equipped with facilities such as lounge, open dining area, swimming pool, room units, lily pond, and others.

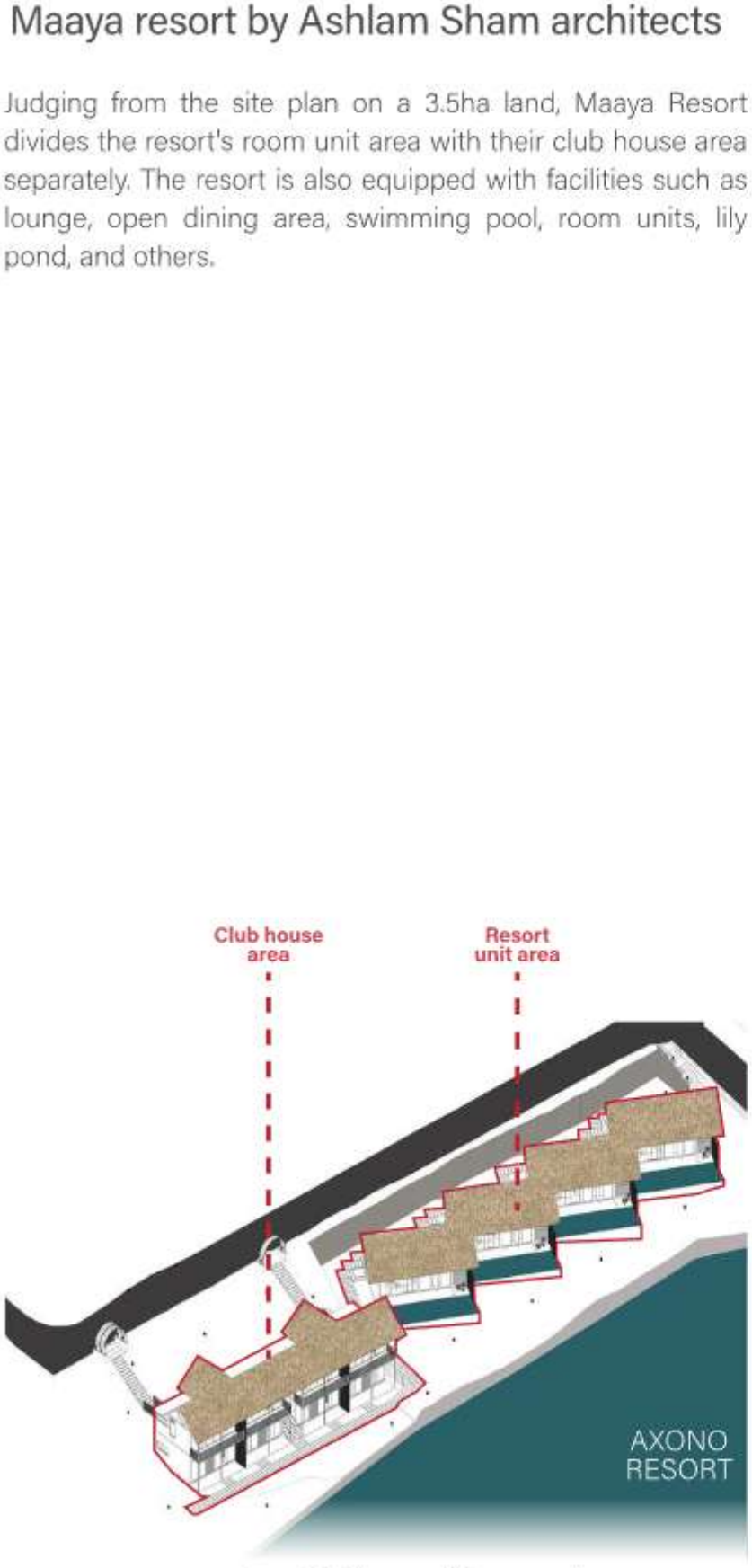


Image 2.46 *Axono of Maaya resort*
Source image by Archdaily.com

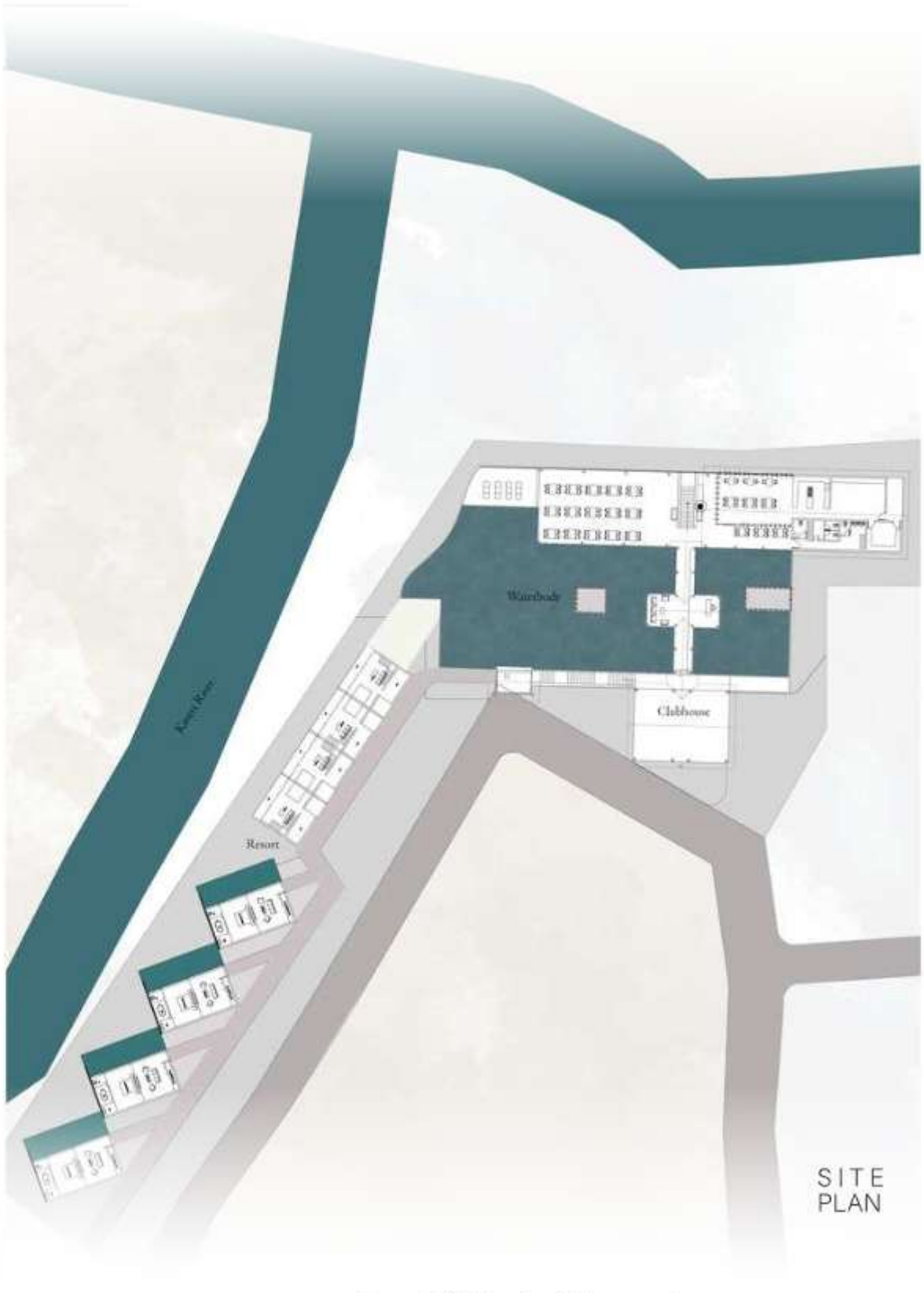
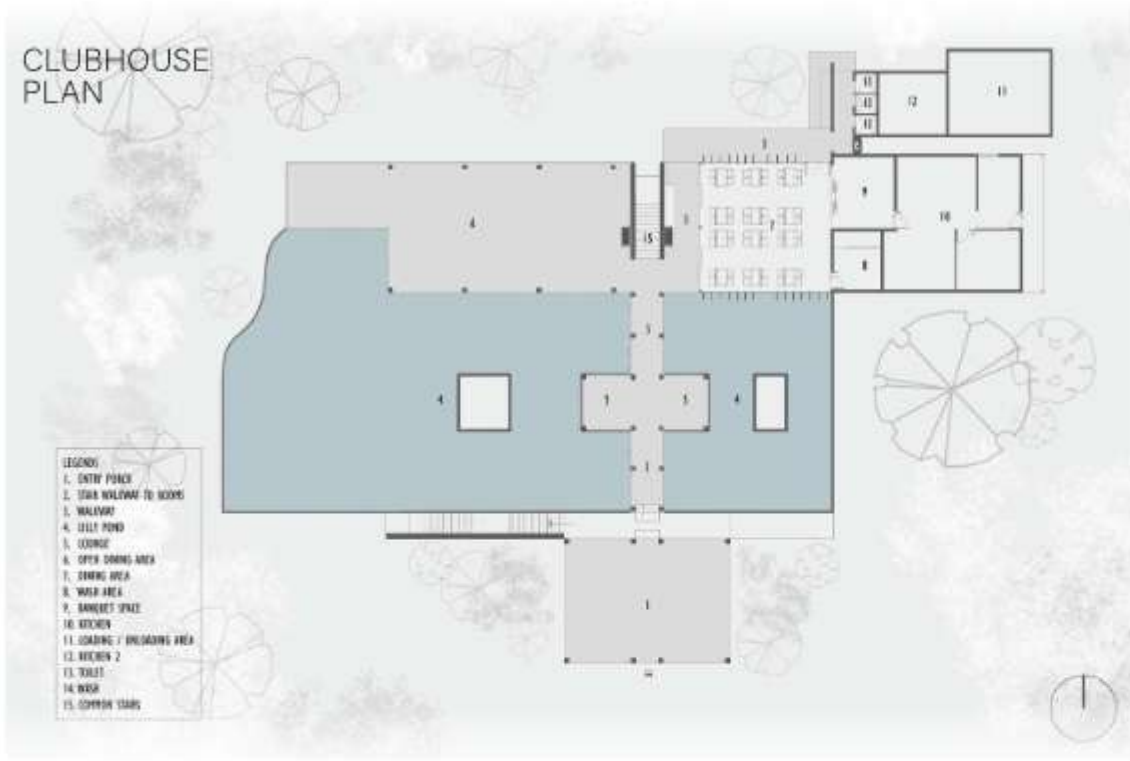


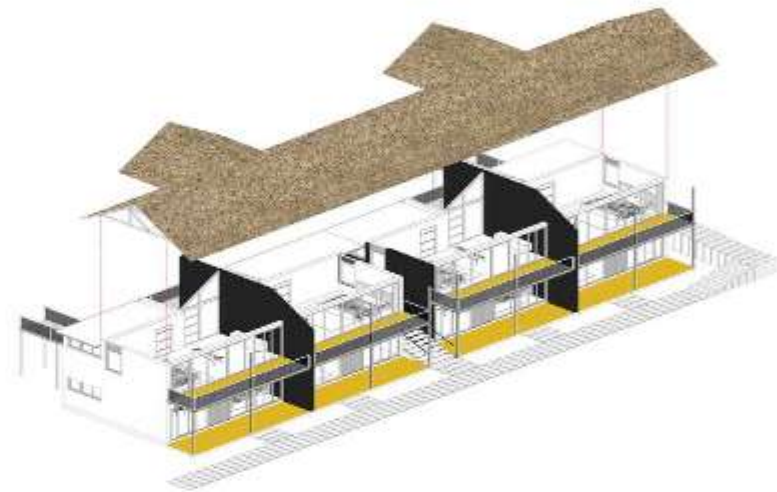
Image 2.47 *Site plan of Maaya resort*
Source image by Archdaily.com

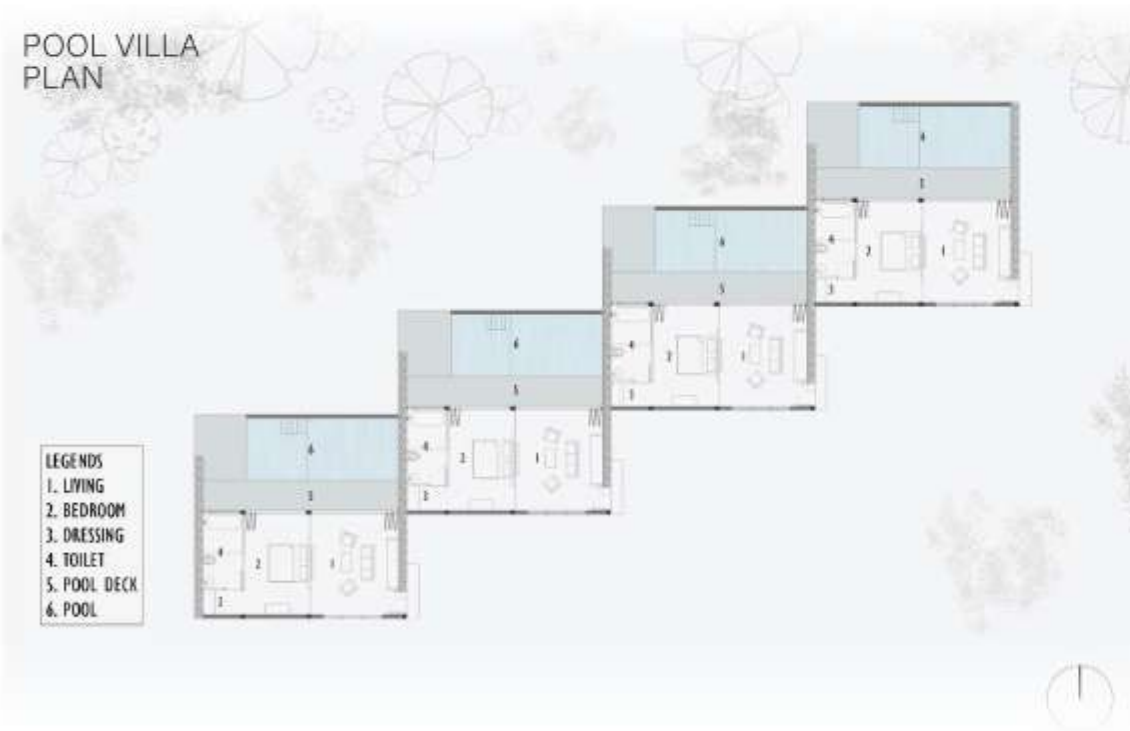
Analysis of design precedents study

Maaya resort by Ashlam Sham architects



The clubhouse area of Maaya Resort has facilities such as a walkway, lily pond, lounge, open dining area, dining area, kitchen, toilets and others, and is freely used by visitors.





In the pool villa room unit of Maaya Resort, the facilities provided for visitors are living room, bedroom, dressing room, toilet, swimming pool.



Image 2.47 *Floor plan of Maaya resort*
Source image by Archdaily.com

Image 2.47 *Building axonometry of Maaya resort*
Source image by Archdaily.com

Analysis of design precedents study

Maaya resort by Ashlam Sham architects

A seamless and organic fusion with nature, Maayaa's architectural design offers open and seamless transitions between its spaces. From the entrance to the dining and lounging areas, guests are invited to move effortlessly through the retreat. The cleverly crafted spatial arrangement emphasizes the interactive flow between the communal spaces, providing guests with easy opportunities to explore and engage with the environment.

Relaxing areas adorned with wall-less stone pillars ensure natural views are not only preserved but also enhanced and in turn, elegantly merge the retreat with its natural surroundings. The resort's accommodation, strategically placed along the natural contours of the site, includes standard rooms with balconies with river views and independent lodges featuring plunge pools.

Use of Balinese Roofs and Earthy Walls Gazing upwards, the thatched roofs evoke a sense of traditional Balinese architecture, carefully combined with modern standards of durability and fire resistance, blending heritage with contemporary safety norms. By utilizing stones sourced from the site for wall construction, the resort demonstrates its unwavering dedication to preserving the environment while lending a sturdy yet elegant touch to its design. Every aspect of Maayaa is carefully crafted to be in harmony with nature.



Image 2.47 *Building axonometry of Maaya resort*
Source image by Archdaily.com







Image 2.47 *Building axonometry of Maaya resort*
Source image by Archdaily.com

03 Design Explorations

Final Architecture Design Studio 2024/2025

Narrative and schematic of the design of Resort in Gili Meno, North Lombok with Neo-vernacular Architecture approach.

Title of Concept: Revitalization of Tourism Economy through resort design with Neo-Vernacular Architecture Approach in Gili Meno after the earthquake and pandemic.

Background of the Problem

North Lombok Regency (KLU) experienced a significant decline in the tourism sector by 55% due to the 2018 earthquake and the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2021). This not only hit the tourism industry, but also reduced regional economic income and the welfare of local communities.

Given that tourism is the region's leading sector, new strategies are needed to restore and increase the role of this sector. One of them is to provide quality accommodation and adequate tourism facilities to increase the duration of tourist stays, while absorbing local labor.

By 2024, demand for accommodation will increase dramatically by 95% (Chairman of the Gili Hotel Association), but infrastructure and lodging facilities are still limited. Therefore, it is necessary to design resorts that are not only architecturally attractive and sustainable, but also able to catalyze local economic recovery.

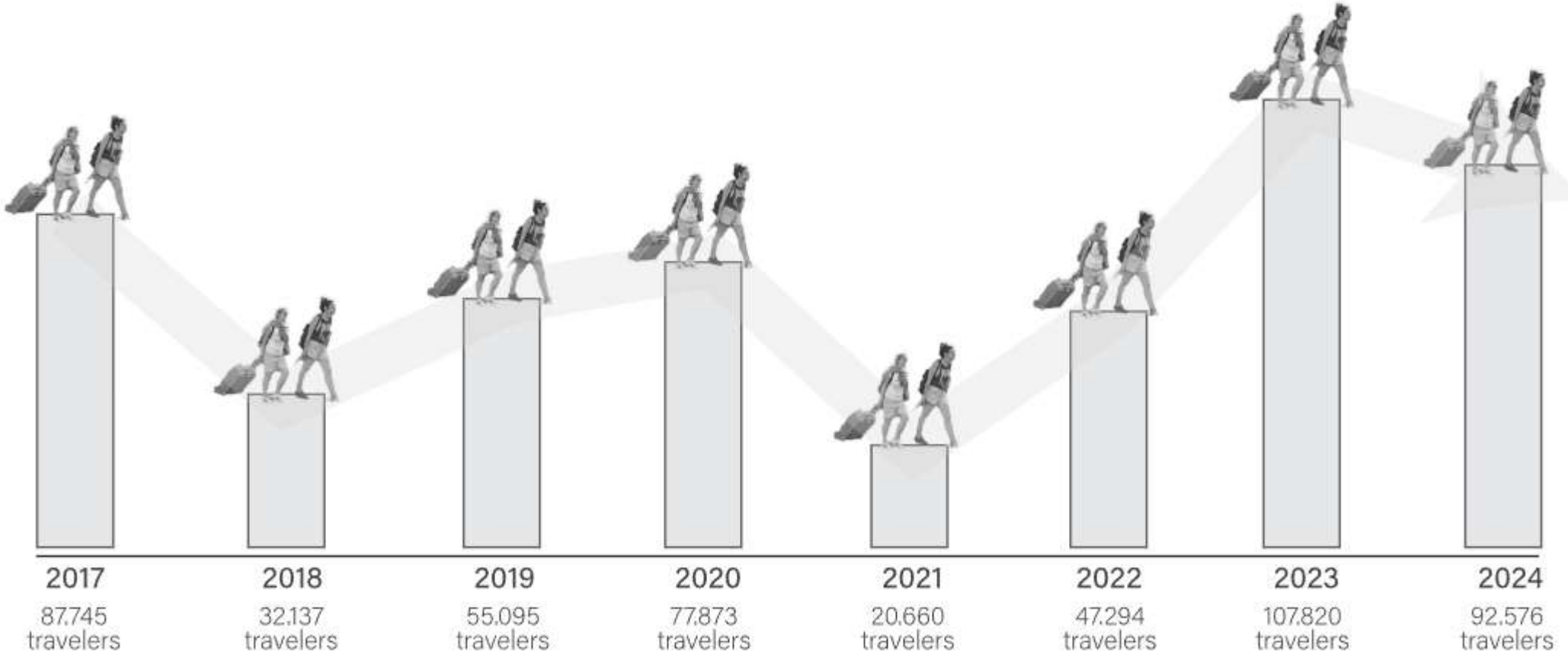


Diagram 3.1 Visitors amount year to year
Source diagram by Author

Narrative and schematic of the design of Resort in Gili Meno, North Lombok with Neo-vernacular Architecture approach.

Design Ideas: Resort Based on Lombok with Neo-Vernacular Architecture

Design objective

Local Economic Recovery: Presenting a resort project as a new driving force for the tourism sector after the earthquake and pandemic.

Strengthening Local Identity: Reviving Lombok's local culture and aesthetics, especially Sasak culture, through the architecture and program of the area.

Improving Accommodation Quality: Providing accommodation that is not only comfortable and aesthetically pleasing, but also has cultural selling points.

Local Community Empowerment: Involving the community in the process of building, operating, and managing creative economy-based facilities.

Environmental Sustainability: Integrate sustainable architectural principles and energy efficiency through local materials, natural air circulation, and waste treatment.

Increasing Tourist Attraction and Length of Stay: Provide complete facilities based on experiential tourism such as culture, education, and nature conservation.

Design approach

Neo-Vernacular Architecture: Combining local forms, structures, and materials (such as overlapping pyramid roofs, woven bamboo walls or GRC local motifs) and which are inverted in the design i.e. roof forms, structural systems, and regional layout patterns and which are combined with modern comfort and technology standards (such as automatic lighting, greywater systems, artificial ventilation).

Contextual Approach: Taking into account the existing footprint, vegetation, wind direction, and solar orientation to ensure visitors' microclimate comfort.

Massing Strategy: Mimicking the spatial pattern of a traditional Sasak village (linear grid cluster), with public space as the center of activities and residences surrounding functional public zones.

Function Interconnection: Connect educational, recreational, spiritual and commercial functions in one cohesive spatial narrative, creating an immersive flow of experience for tourists.

Conceptual Diagram explaining the relationship between economy, culture and architecture in the context of the resort design.

Local culture

Sasak traditions, traditional houses, Gendang Beleq music, ikat weaving, and local wisdom.
Role: Source of inspiration for architectural forms, tourism activity programs, and regional identity.
Output: Attract tourists who seek authentic experiences (experiential & cultural tourism).

Architecture

Neo-vernacular: the transformation of traditional architecture to contemporary forms by maintaining local values.
Role: Physical containers (facilities and spaces) that represent culture and drive the economy.
Output: Resort with typical Lombok aesthetics, comfortable, sustainable, and international standard.

Economy

Increased income from tourism, creative economy and community participatory work.
Role: A key objective of sustainable development: improved community welfare.
Outputs: Employment, sales of local products (weaving, culinary, souvenirs), tour guide services, and others.

Narrative and schematic of the design of Resort in Gili Meno, North Lombok with Neo-vernacular Architecture approach.

Schematic Zoning of the resort area and Explanation

Zone 1 - Reception and Lobby

Located in the center as the main axis of orientation or axis axis
Designed with wooden structures, traditional roofs, and open spaces. and inspired by one of the traditional traditional traditional buildings of Lombok

Zone 2 - Accommodation room units

Standard, Deluxe, Suite, Villa.
Evenly distributed with privacy taken into account, such as sufficient distance between buildings and perimeter vegetation on each room building.
Villa and suite units have private pools, ideal for premium travelers.

Zone 3 - Public Facilities

Restaurant, bar, gym, spa.
Overlooking the tropical landscape and main pool.

Zone 4 - Education and Culture

Amphitheater for gendang beleq and peresean performances
Songket weaving building and creative free space.
Turtle breeding as an education and conservation facility.

Zone 5 - Spiritual (Musholla)

Small design, overlapping roof.
Separate male-female ablution areas.

Zone 6 - Sports Facilities

Basketball and tennis courts.
Placed in the peripheral area to avoid noise disturbance.

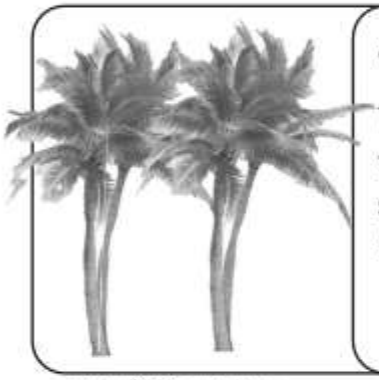
Diagram **3.2** Schematic zoning area
Source diagram by Author

Narrative and schematic of the design of Resort in Gili Meno, North Lombok with Neo-vernacular Architecture approach.

Landscape and Circulation Strategy

This landscape and circulation area is designed with organic pedestrian paths that use natural stone, creating a natural walking experience and blending with the surrounding environment. with a liquid or organic pedestrian path design. Between buildings, vegetation buffers are provided in the form of rows of coconut trees, sea pandanus, and flamboyant trees that not only provide shade but also strengthen the tropical character of the area. Some strategic points are equipped with water feature elements such as ponds and showers to add a cool and calming atmosphere. and in some reflective ponds a typical Sasak tribal statue is given in the middle. The entire area is supported by an environmentally friendly night lighting system, so that it remains safe and comfortable to use without disturbing the nighttime ecosystem.

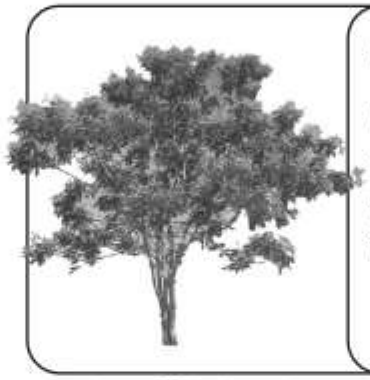
Local Vegetation Types & Functions in the resort area



Coconut Tree

The main shade, Lombok's tropical identity, casts dynamic shadows on pedestrian paths and buildings.

Image 3.1 Coconut tree
Source image by Google.com



Flamboyant Tree

Provides a visual accent with striking flower color, serves as a seasonal visual landmark among the green color.

Image 3.3 Flamboyan tree
Source image by Google.com



Ketapang kencana tree

Lush leaves and wide canopy for wide shadows, improved microclimate, very suitable in pedestrian paths and public zones.

Image 3.2 Ketapang tree
Source image by Google.com



Bougainvillea shrub

Striking color as a decorative natural fence or framing the entrance of cultural zones and lobbies, and also as a border of some public buildings.

Image 3.4 Bougenville shrub
Source image by Google.com

Narrative and schematic of the design of Resort in Gili Meno, North Lombok with Neo-vernacular Architecture approach.

Design solution to the Main Problem and supporting problems

Problem issues	Problem issues
55% decline in tourism and economy after earthquake and covid 19 pandemic	An iconic resort as a new tourist stimulus that has the characteristic of promoting local identity, which is different from other resorts in the vicinity.
Limited infrastructure and quality lodging accommodation in gili meno	Provision of a high standard and international resort with complete facilities and a clear zoning system.
Low duration of tourist stay (domestic and foreign)	Educational and cultural activities (weaving, traditional music and dances performances, turtle conservation) that can help extend the length of the tourists' visit.
Reliance on public mass tourism in gili meno	Targeting quality tourists with 4 types of exclusive room units and an eco-cultural-tourism approach.
Lack of local involvement in the tourism industry in gili meno	Inclusion of local community in operations (guides, artists, craftsmen, spa managers) and promotion of local creative economy within the resort area.
Surge in demand for quality lodging accommodation in 2024 by 95% from various tourist attractions	Responding to capacity needs through the planning of various room types and a flexible scale to suit the needs and comfort of visitors.

Table 3.1 Design Solutions to problems
Source Table by Author

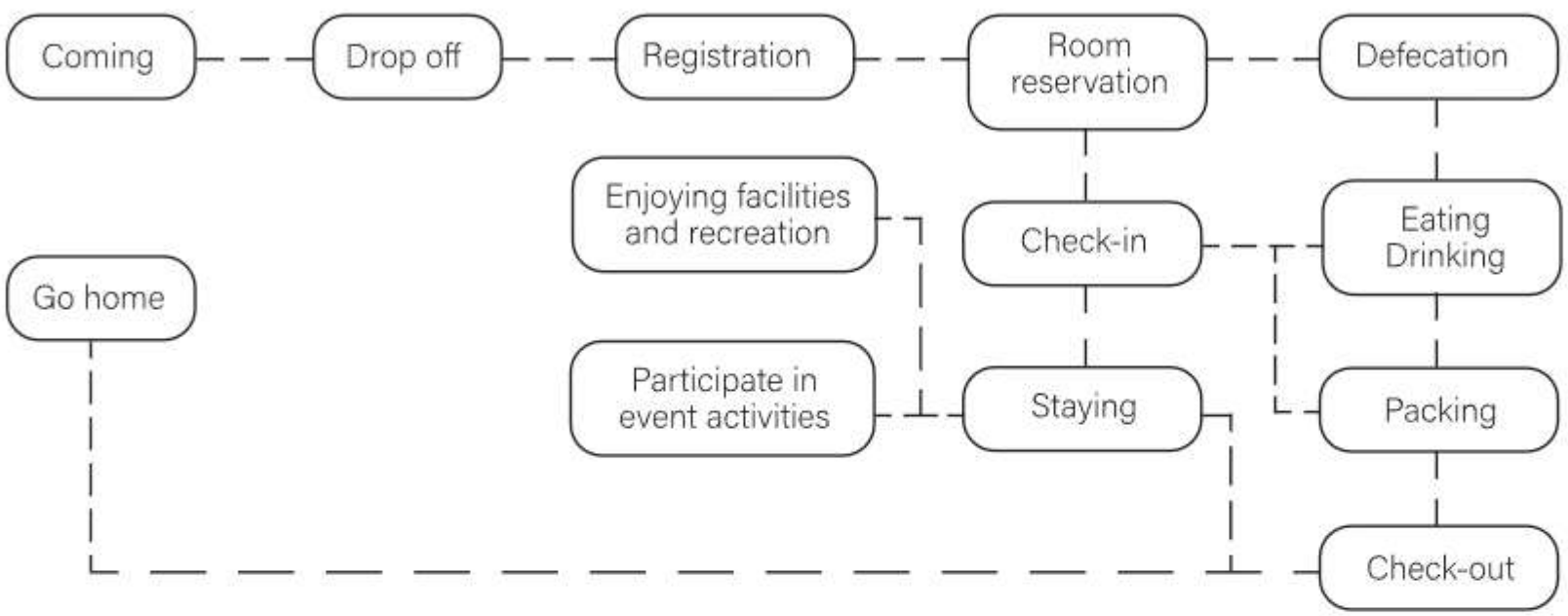
Design conclusion

The design of this resort in Gili Meno is designed not only as a tourist accommodation, but as a comprehensive architectural design strategy to restore and encourage regional economic growth after the 2018 earthquake and COVID-19 pandemic. Through a neo-vernacular architectural approach that combines local Sasak cultural values with modern and sustainable architectural principles, the resort presents high-quality accommodation that provides an authentic and immersive tourism experience. Landscape arrangements that blend with nature, integration of cultural, educational and conservation facilities are designed to increase the length of stay of tourists, expand employment opportunities for local communities, and boost the tourism competitiveness of North Lombok Regency nationally and internationally. Thus, this resort becomes a model of spatial intervention that not only resolves tourism infrastructure issues, but also becomes a driving force for inclusive and sustainable socio-economic recovery.

Building user activity analysis

Space user analysis is differentiated based on the type of people in the building, divided into 3 types, namely overnight visitors, non-overnight visitors, and resort managers and staff (backoffice).

Overnight visitors



Non-overnight visitor

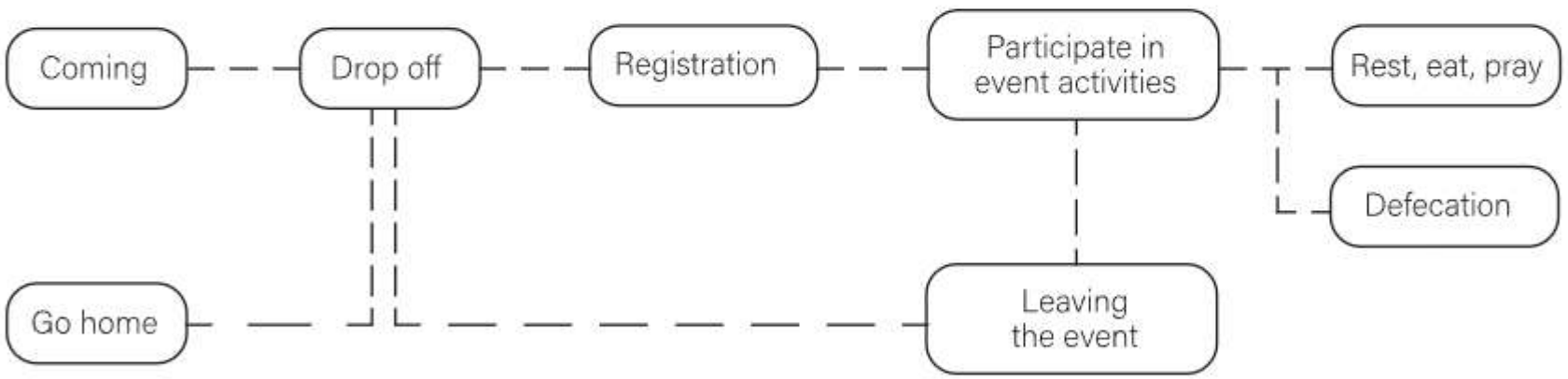


Diagram **3.3** Building user activity
Source diagram by Author

Building user activity analysis

Space user analysis is differentiated based on the type of people in the building, divided into 3 types, namely overnight visitors, non-overnight visitors, and resort managers and staff (backoffice).

Resort manager and staff (backoffice)

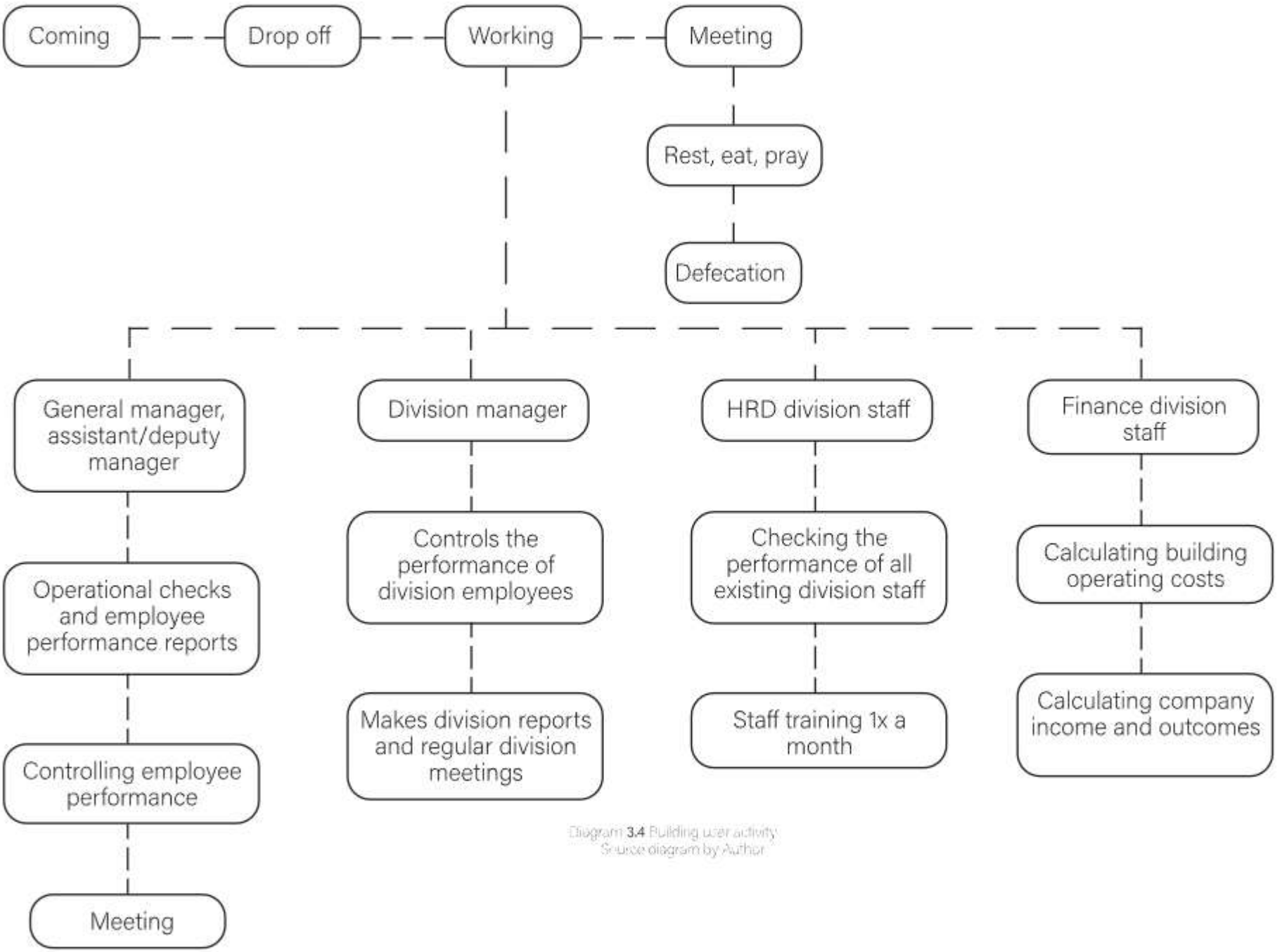


Diagram 3.4 Building user activity
Source diagram by Author

Site plan scheme

Before developing the building mass layout scheme in the resort area, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth study related to the spatial arrangement pattern in traditional villages in Lombok. This is important considering the design approach used is neo-vernacular architecture, which emphasizes the integration between local traditional values and today's functional needs. Understanding the spatial configuration, orientation, mass hierarchy, and interrelationship between functions in the context of local culture is an important basis in developing a contextual and meaningful site plan.

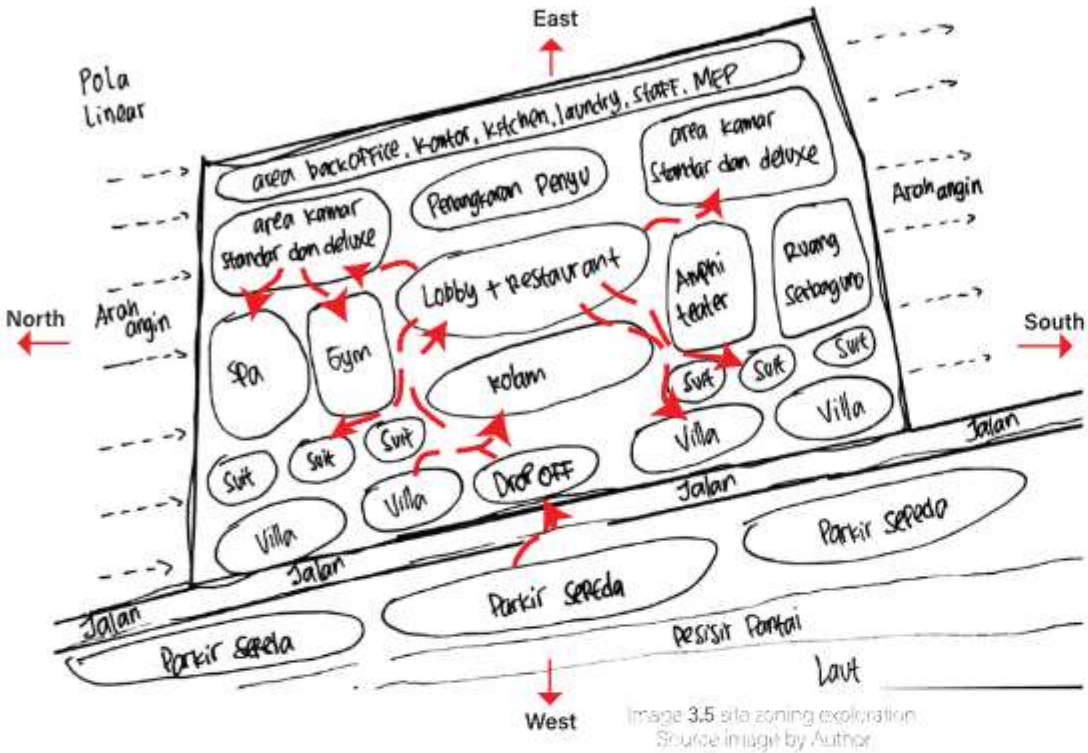
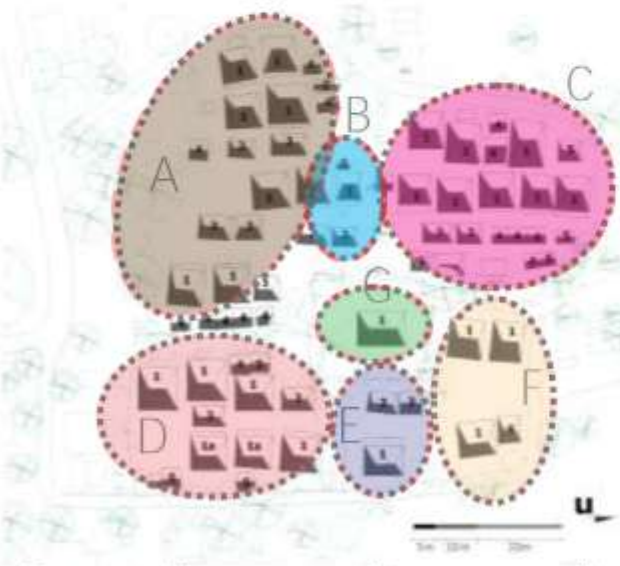


Image 3.5 site zoning exploration
Source image by Author

Rough exploration of the building zone layout on the site which refers to the traditional building period layout of Lombok.

Land use site analysis is based on the placement of the main building mass in the center, namely the main lobby as the axis of this resort area. The site layout uses a linear grid organization pattern where the linear grid pattern is widely used in traditional Sasak village houses, each existing area is arranged and distinguished based on the zoning system, the zoning system is also used in most traditional Sasak village settlements where each building that has a different function is distinguished based on zoning, so that there is no multifunctionality in the same zoning. building orientation analysis is also influenced by the orientation system used by most traditional Sasak houses that always face east or west, and still pay attention to site conditions and contours.

Zoning system in one of the traditional sasak villages



Gambar 8.4. (A) zona *penghulu*, (B) zona *gantungan*, (C) zona *mangku*, (D) zona *mekel*, (E) zona *raden*, (F) zona *to'aq/ turun*, (G) *pegatan* (*gambar: Gatot Adi S.*)

Image 3.6 Sasak village zoning system
Source image by Scribd.com

Seen from the picture beside, is one of the traditional village settlements in Lombok, they build an area with clear zoning zoning where one building with another building if it has the same function will be placed in the same zone, as well as if the building has a different function it will be placed in a different zoning so that there is no multifunction in the same zoning.

Settlement organization pattern of traditional sasak villages



Image 3.7 Sasak village pattern
Source image by Scribd.com

Judging from the picture above, the buildings are positioned always parallel and some of them have a slope that is not too significant, and buildings with residential functions (bale) always face east/west.

Site plan scheme

And also before entering into the alternative site plan section, a site analysis is carried out first, in which there is an analysis of the best view, sun direction, wind direction and so on, considering that many traditional village settlements in Lombok are very concerned about the aspect of the site on the land they occupy.

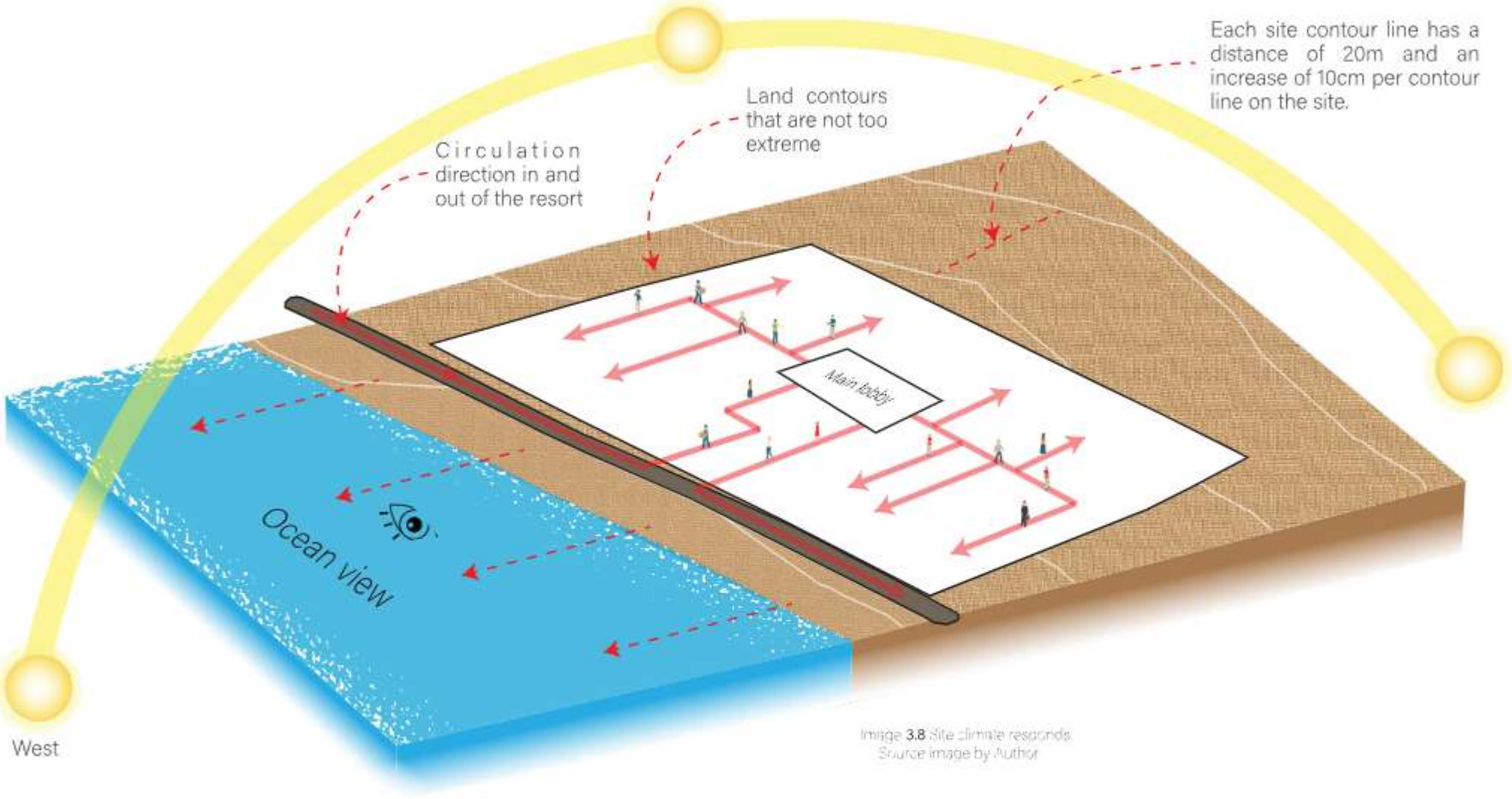


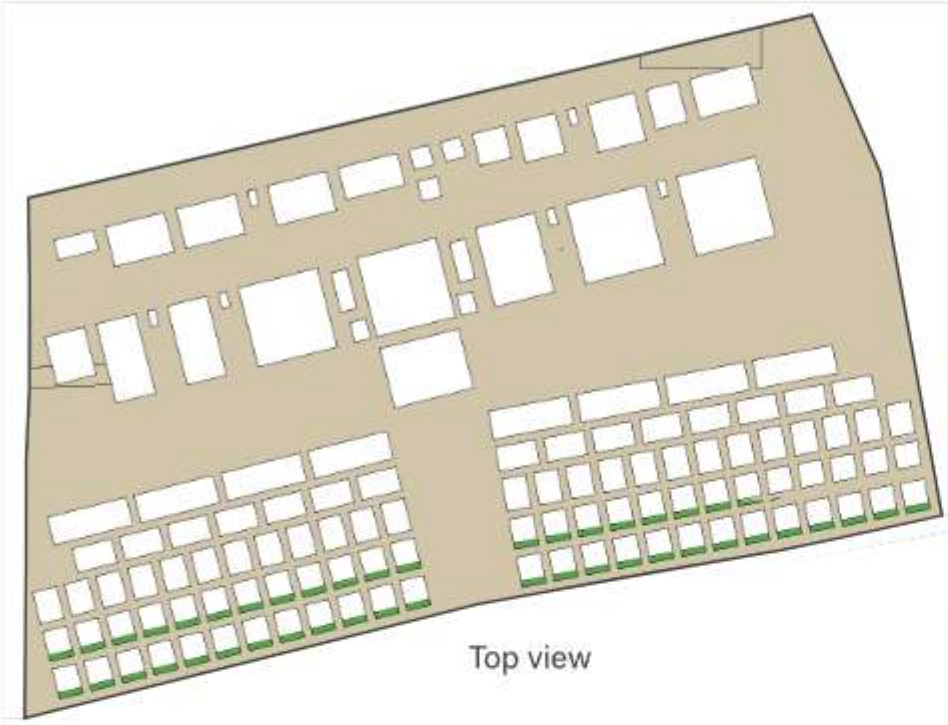
Image 3.8 Site climate responds
Source image by Author

Exploration of land use site analysis provides the placement of main areas such as the main lobby in the center. And public facility areas such as spa, gym, pool, musholla, tennis court are placed parallel in the same linear grid as the lobby in the center. The restaurant area is placed in the front area to maximize the existing beach view. As seen in the direction of user circulation when starting to enter the resort area they will be directed to the main lobby for registration first and then can use the resort facilities in it. Inside the resort area there will also be artificial scenery that is arranged with attractive landscaping. Special experience facilities will also be located in the front area of the resort such as turtle farming, traditional peresean and gendang beleq nart performances performed in the amphitheater area of the resort, Sasak tribal weaving facilities located in the resort's multipurpose room, thus making this resort not only a place to stay but a place to stay that has memorable tours for its visitors and which cannot necessarily be obtained at other resorts.

This resort area has a land contour that is not too extreme, however, the connecting roads in the resort area will be formed like neighborhood roads in most traditional Sasak villages not only sloping but by combining with several stairs and made into liquid or organic dynamics.

Site plan scheme

Alternative 1



Top view

Image 3.9 Site Alternative exploration
Source: Image by Author

Exploration of the layout (siteplan) uses a zoning system in it, zoning is divided into 3 namely the room unit zone at the front, the visitor facilities zone in the middle, the manager / backoffice area zone at the back, the zone system functions so that there are no two buildings with different functions in the same zone, this zoning system is also an implementation of Sasak tribal architecture where most traditional village settlements adopt a zoning system and each building has its own function. The linear pattern in alternative 1 is also adapted from Sasak tribal architecture where most settlements in traditional villages use linear or grid patterns. buildings with crucial functions are in the center position, this is also adapted from Sasak tribal architecture where bale alang buildings (places to store food), berugaq (community gathering places) are always in the center area to make it easier for people to find the space.

Space organization pattern

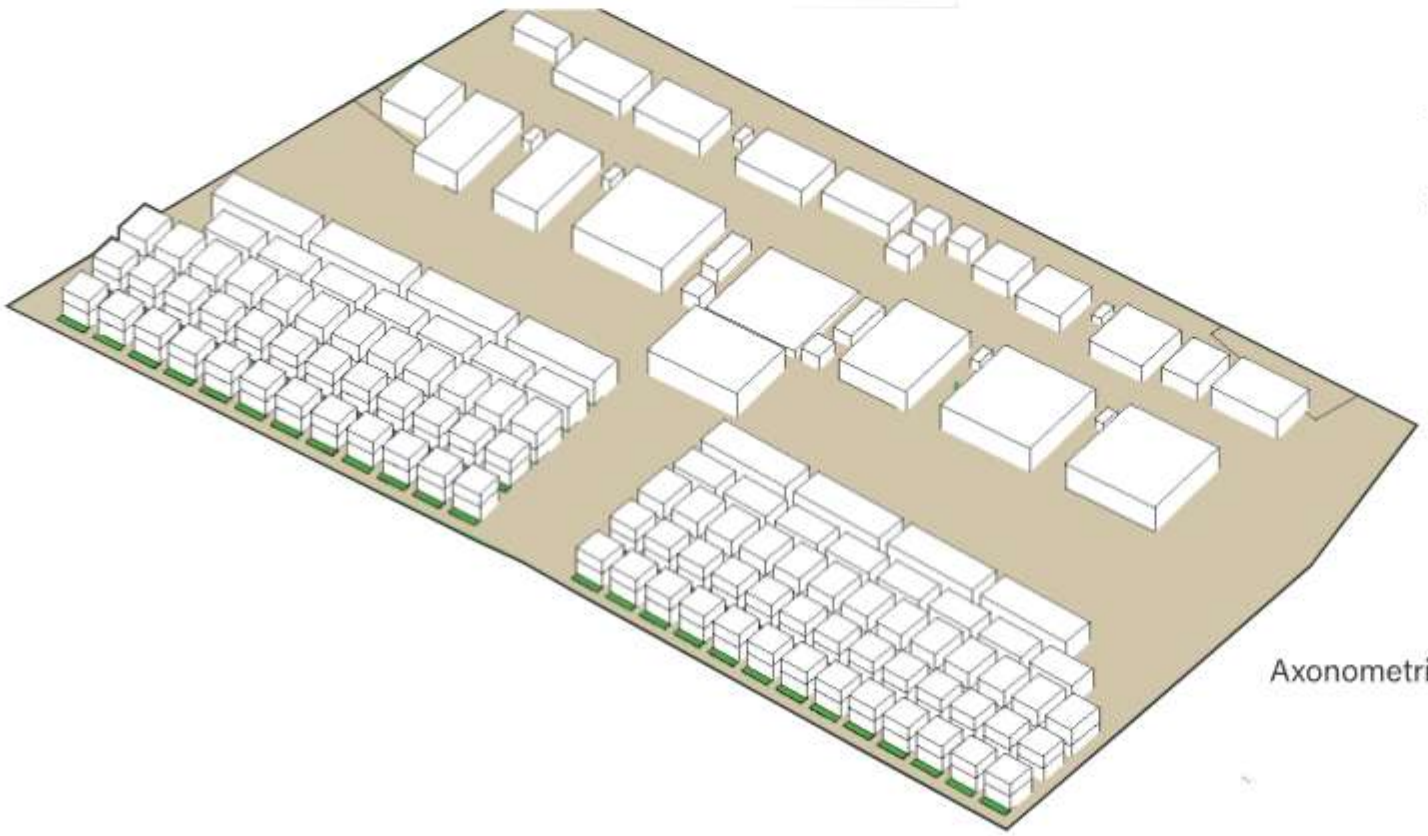
Linear organizational pattern

Advantage

1. Social bonding and ambience between neighbors in each unit is more pronounced.
2. Public visitor facilities are easy to find
3. Many green areas are available and made into an attractive landscape

Disadvantage

1. Villa and suite type rooms cannot get beach and sea views
2. There is no special distinction in terms of building zoning between each type of room unit available.



Axonometric view

Site plan scheme

Alternative 2

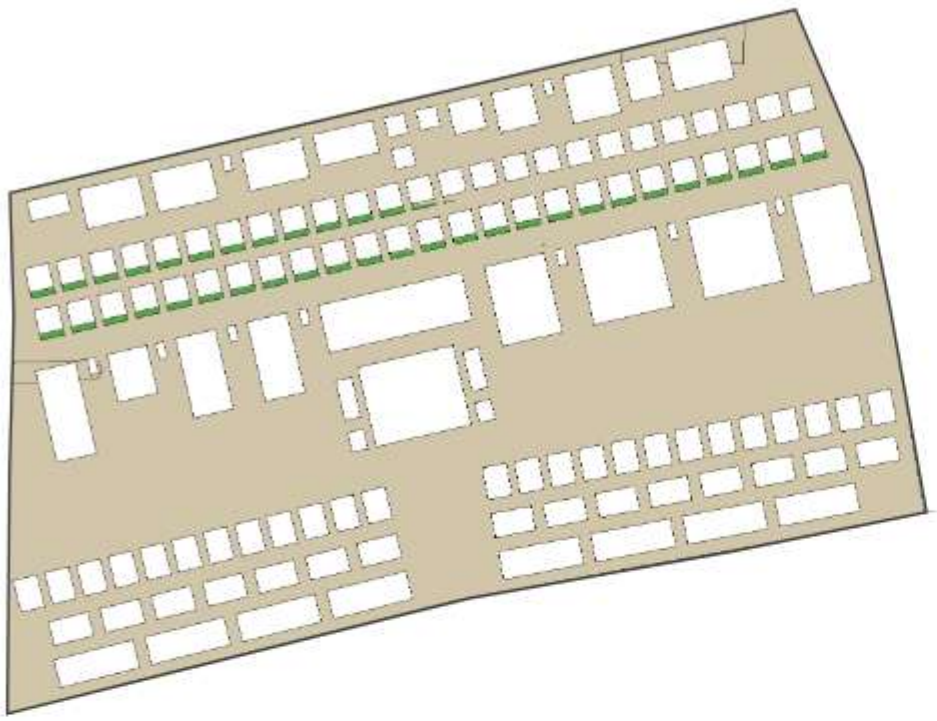


Image 3.10 Site Alternative exploration
Source image by Author

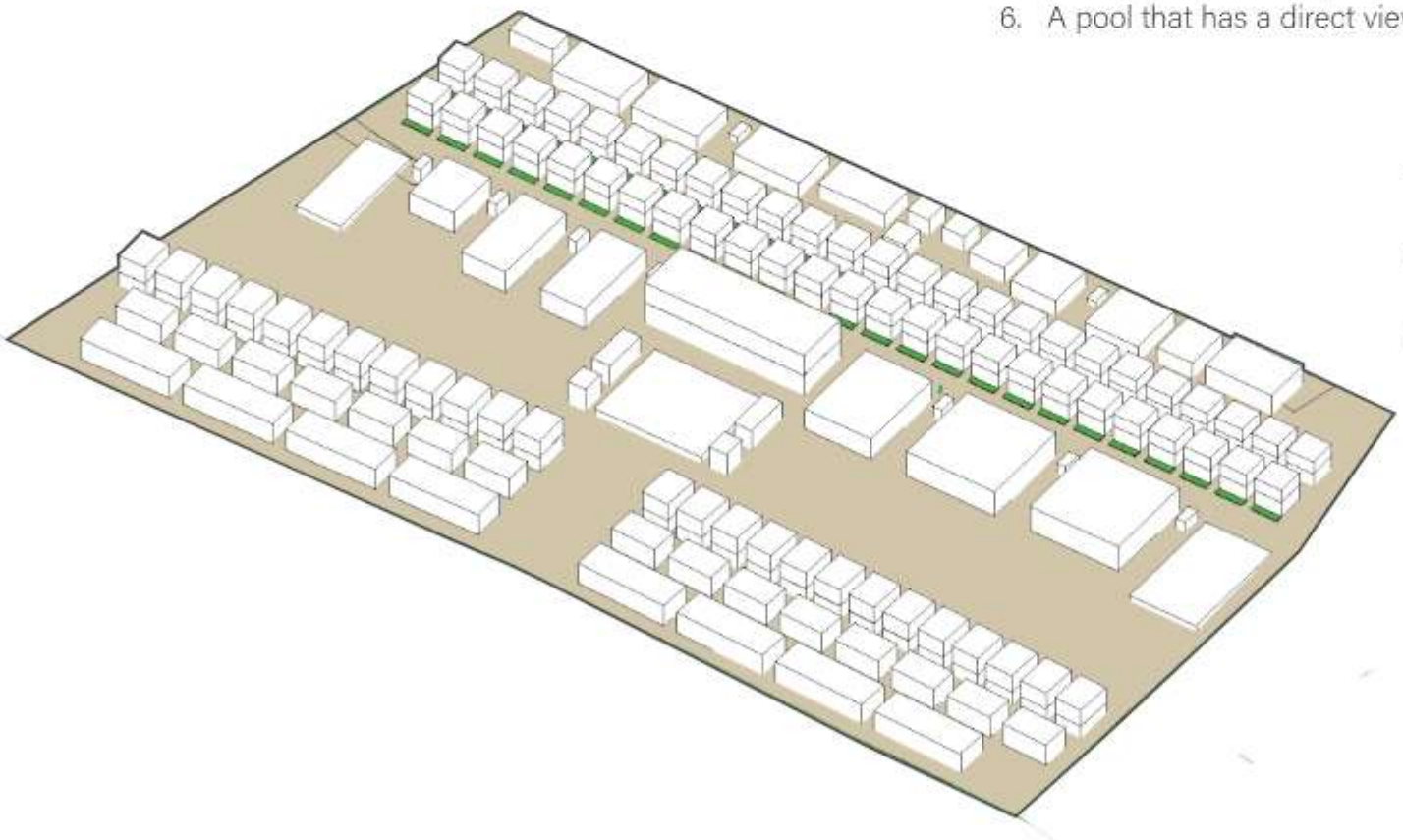
In alternative 2, it still uses a zoning system but is slightly different where the zoning of the 3 types of rooms (deluxe, suit, villa) is at the very front classifying the level of speciality rooms based on the highest type to the lowest type, zoning visitor facilities in the middle area, and there is a standard room zoning behind it, and zoning for the manager / backoffice area at the very back. the bicycle parking area is across the road before going to the coast.

Space organization pattern

Linear organizational pattern

Advantage

1. The highest type of room unit, the villa, has access to the beach view and is close to the coast.
2. The opposite position of the standard room, in the front row gets a beach view and in the back row gets a view of the lake and Rinjani.
3. Sports facilities that are more complete than alternative 1, namely added tennis and basketball court
4. The restaurant is on the 2nd floor so that visitors can enjoy 3 views at once, namely beach, lake and mountain views
5. The distance between rooms is far enough to maximize the level of privacy of each occupant of the room
6. A pool that has a direct view of the beach and the ocean



Disadvantage

1. There are about 3-4 standard type front row rooms that do not have a beach view.
2. The distance from the main entrance to the registration lobby is quite far.
3. Suite type rooms do not get a view

Site plan scheme

Alternative 3

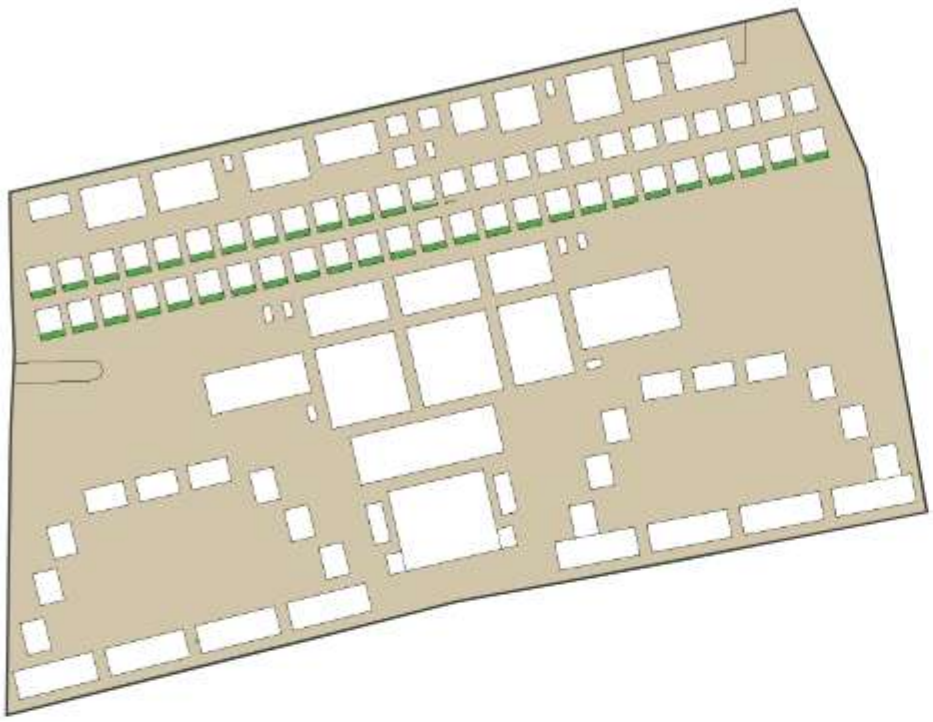


Image **3.11** Site Alternative exploration
Source image by Author

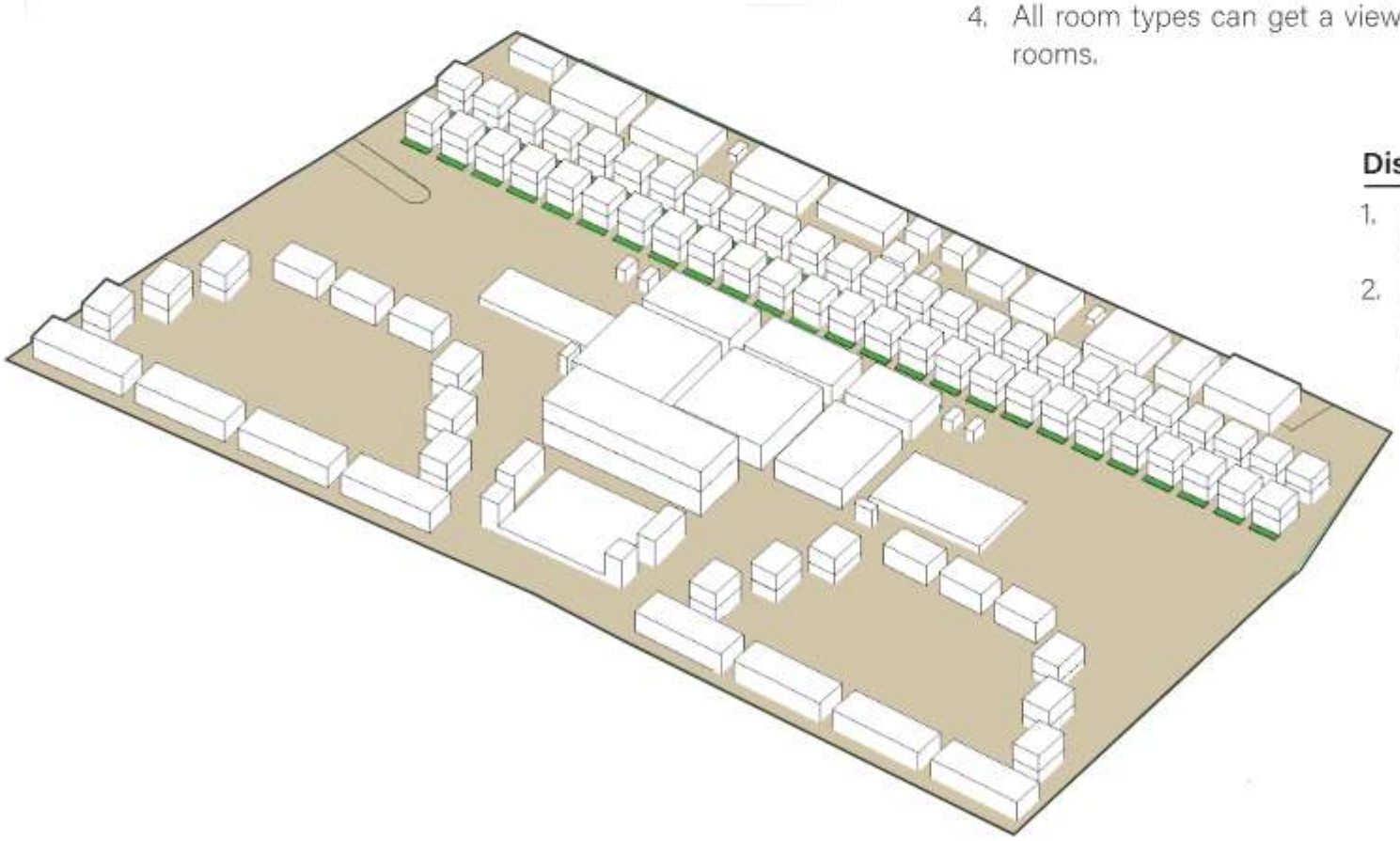
In alternative 3, it still uses a zoning system but is slightly different where the zoning of 3 types of rooms (deluxe, suit, villa) is at the very front classifying the level of special rooms based on the highest type to the lowest type, zoning all visitor facilities is in the middle area, and there is standard room zoning behind it, and zoning for the manager/backoffice area is at the very back. the bicycle parking area is across the road before heading to the beach. this alternative is quite different from the previous alternative because it combines the central organization pattern (in the front room zone area) and the linear organization pattern (in the middle zone area to the back zone).

Space organization pattern

Linear organizational pattern combined with centralized organizational pattern

Advantage

1. The visitor facility zone area gathers in a central area and is easy for visitors to find.
2. Close proximity of the registration lobby to the main entrance road
3. Provide more free space for open green areas
4. All room types can get a view except for some front row standard type rooms.



Disadvantage

1. Suite rooms have a long distance to the beach.
2. Reduction in the number of suite and deluxe room types, in contrast to the previous alternative.

Site plan scheme

Alternative 4

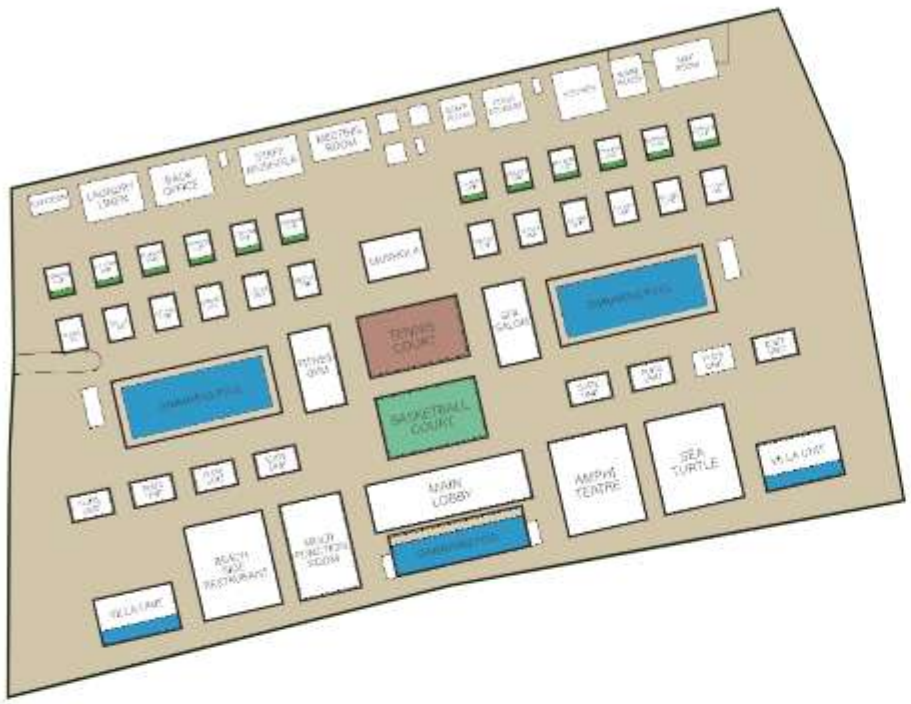


Image 3.12 Site Alternative exploration
Source image by Author

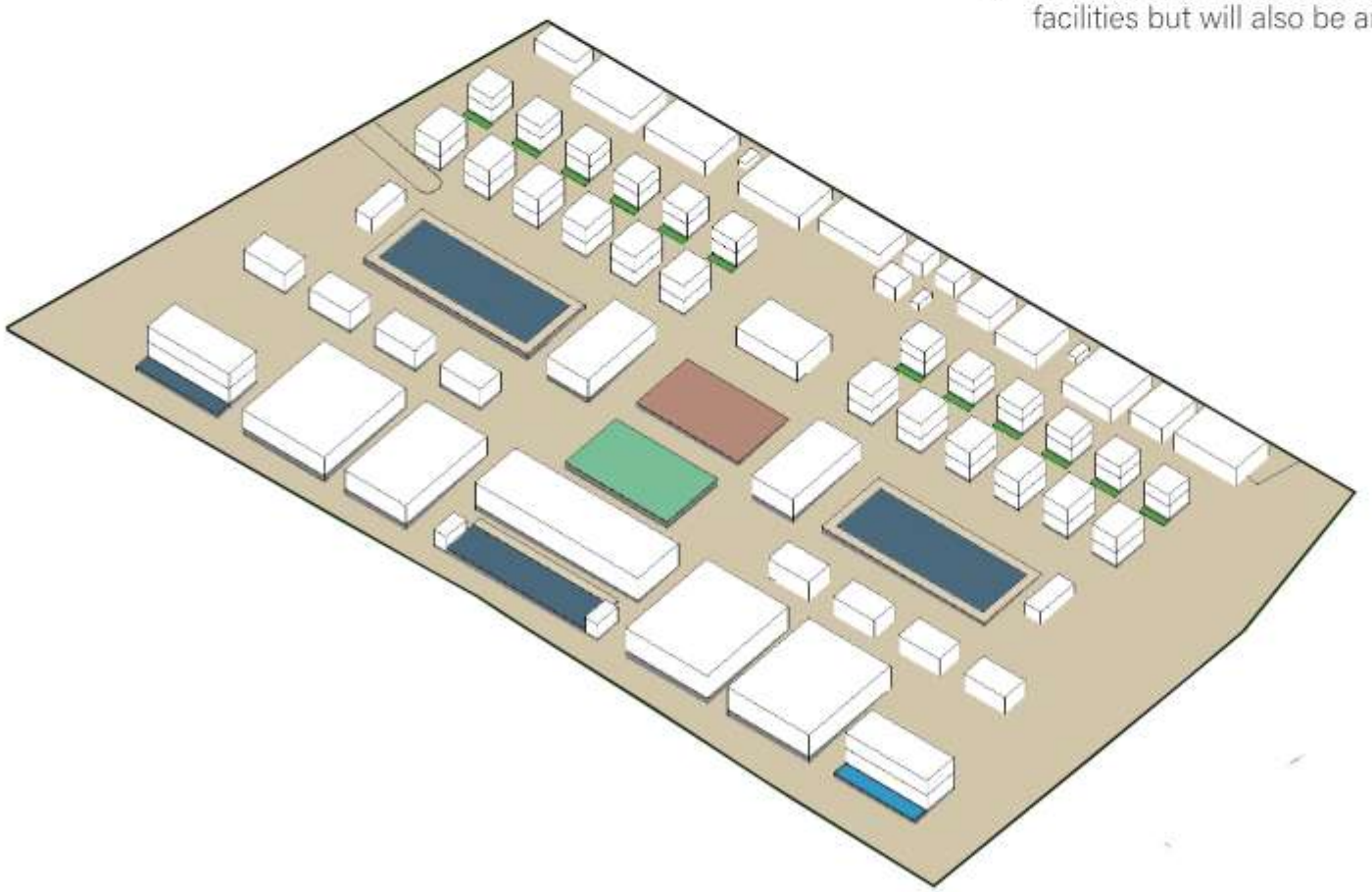
In this alternative 4, the number of rooms is reduced, but the privacy area of each unit is increased. using a linear organizational pattern combined with a centralized organizational pattern. this alternative is divided into 5 separate zones based on the placement of each space. the zone of medium-high type room units at the front, the special facilities zone at the front, the public facilities zone in the middle, the zone of low-standard type room units at the back, and the back office / manager zone at the very back.

Space organization pattern

Linear organizational pattern combined with centralized organizational pattern

Advantage

1. Special experience facilities merge and get a clean and beautiful beach background
2. Standard rooms still get mountain and lake views
3. Deluxe rooms still get a beach view
4. The privacy of each unit is better than the previous alternative
5. Swimming pool facilities added to the center area are not only as visitor facilities but will also be an artificial view equipped with vegetation.



Disadvantage

1. Suite type rooms do not get beach and lake views
2. The distance of the prayer room is quite far from the villa unit room

Building design exploration

Standar unit design exploration
Alternative 1



Image 3.13 Standar unit exploration 1
Source image by Author

Alternative 1 is a standard two-storey unit design with a curved roof form that blends from front to back, giving it a strong and organic visual character. The front façade features a semi-open balcony with glass railings, as well as large window openings for natural lighting. The structure of the building is symmetrical, with the roofline forming a smooth curve that follows the typical curved shape of tropical architecture.

Advantage of design

1. The curved roof shape gives the resort a strong visual identity that distinguishes it from other resorts. Provides a tropical-modern impression that blends with nature.
2. The height of the roof and the curved shape facilitate the movement of hot air up and out through natural ventilation at the peak (stack effect).
3. Suitable for hot humid climates, reducing the need for artificial cooling.
4. Large glass openings on the upper and lower floors maximize the influx of natural light, saving energy during the day.
5. Balconies on the upper floors provide private outdoor spaces, while glass doors on the ground floor connect with nature.

Disadvantage of design

1. Curved shapes require more complicated construction techniques and special materials for roof coatings to withstand tropical weather.
2. Limited Use of Upstairs Space, Sidewalls that narrow to follow the curve of the roof can limit furniture placement and reduce user comfort.
3. Potential Moisture at Roof Corners, If not designed with proper concealed gutters, rainwater can flow into unwanted areas and cause moisture on the outer walls.

Building design exploration

Standar unit design exploration
Alternative 2



Image 3.14 Standar unit exploration 2
Source image by Author

Alternative 2 features a two-storey building design with a roof shape that resembles a "closed shell" or inverted clamshell, wrapping the building from the top to the left-right sides. The main openings are only on the front and rear facades, while the sides are completely covered by the roof. The character of this design is more closed and dramatic than Alternative 1.

Advantage of design

1. The left and right sides are fully roofed giving high privacy to the surrounding buildings, suitable for resorts in dense areas or in areas where exclusivity is desired.
2. Strong & Iconic Architectural Character, The curved shape that encompasses the building creates a unique architectural image that is strong and artistic. Suitable as an icon for resorts that want to stand out.
3. The comprehensive roof design provides comprehensive protection against rain and sunlight, especially on the windows and side walls.
4. Thermal Efficiency, The space under the curved roof allows hot air to circulate up and out (stack effect), keeping the room cool.

Disadvantage of design

1. Lack of Side Openings, The lack of windows on the left and right sides limits natural lighting and cross ventilation, which can make the interior darker and dependent on artificial lighting.
2. Less Flexible Inner Space, Curved walls make it difficult to place conventional furniture, as well as limiting effective vertical area on upper floors.
3. Complex Structure and Construction, Requires specialized skills and materials to create complex roof shapes, which can increase building time and costs.

Building design exploration

Standar unit design exploration
Alternative 3



Image 3.15 Standar unit exploration 3
Source image by Author

Alternative 3 features a two-storey building form with a flared gable roof that forms the silhouette of a traditional tropical house, resembling a modernized limasan roof. The roof extends outward with large overhangs providing maximum protection against tropical heat and rain. The front façade is simple, with large windows on the second floor and glass doors on the first floor.

Advantage of design

1. Excellent Tropical Performance, The large overhang of the roof provides maximum protection against direct sunlight and rain, making it very suitable for tropical climates such as Indonesia.
2. Easier and Economical Structure, Compared to curved or pointed forms as in previous alternatives, this roof form is easier to build and cost-efficient, with conventional construction systems.
3. Traditional-Modern Aesthetics, The combination of traditional house elements (tropical pyramid roof) and modern look (glass material and transparent railing) creates a contemporary impression that remains locally contextual.

Disadvantage of design

1. Less Visually Iconic, Standard roof shapes and simpler facades make these designs less striking or "eye-catching" than alternatives such as barn-style or tropical-futuristic gabled/curved roofs.
2. Loss of Unique Space Experience,There is no sense of dramatic or unique space from within the building. The space experience tends to be more mundane, though still comfortable.
3. Less Natural Lighting, The second floor opening is smaller than the previous alternative. This can reduce the influx of natural light and cross ventilation if not optimized.

Building design exploration

Standar unit design exploration
Alternative 4 (choosen design)



Image 3.16 Standar unit selected
Source image by Author

Alternative 4 features a two-storey building with a high curved roof and a pointed peak, resembling the shape of a modernized Lombok traditional house or "lumbung". The front façade is dominated by large glass openings and folding doors on the second floor and wide glass on the first floor, giving an open, light and modern feel. The roof wraps around the side of the building from top to bottom.

Advantage of design

1. Strong and Iconic Visuals, The lumbung-like shape or tropical traditional house inspired by bale alang senaru (one of Lombok's traditional buildings) makes it very distinctive and easily recognizable, strengthening the resort's visual identity.
2. Maximum Lighting and Ventilation, Large glass openings on two floors (especially on the front facade) allow maximum natural light in and provide cross ventilation opportunities when combined with rear openings.
3. Unified Roof and Effective Protection, The curved roof provides protection from rain and tropical heat, while still providing a natural and organic aesthetic.
4. Flexibility of Openings, The folding door design on the second floor allows the inner area to be fully opened towards the balcony/terrace, ideal for a semi-outdoor experience and natural air circulation.
5. Balance between Privacy and Openness, While the front side is very open, the right and left sides remain fully enclosed by the roof, maintaining privacy from neighboring buildings.

Disadvantage of design

1. Complex Construction, Tall and curved roof forms require more complex structural details and workmanship methods, so construction costs can be higher than standard forms.
2. Front Facade Maintenance, A large number of glass openings require regular maintenance to maintain cleanliness and visual quality (especially in coastal areas that tend to be humid and salty).

Building design exploration

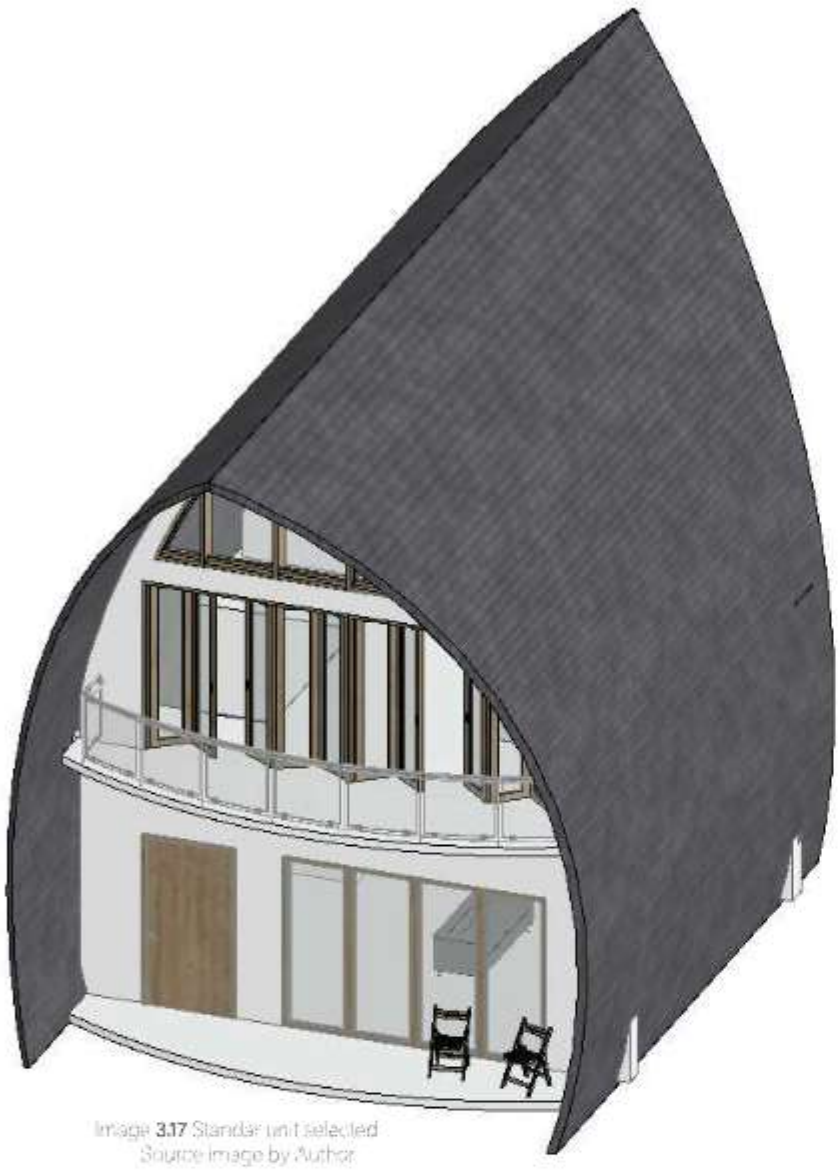
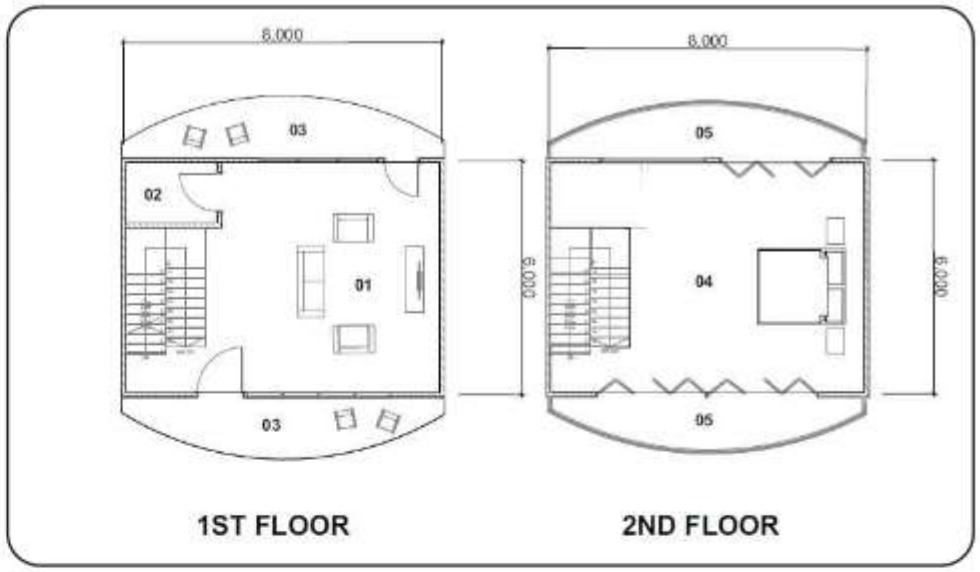
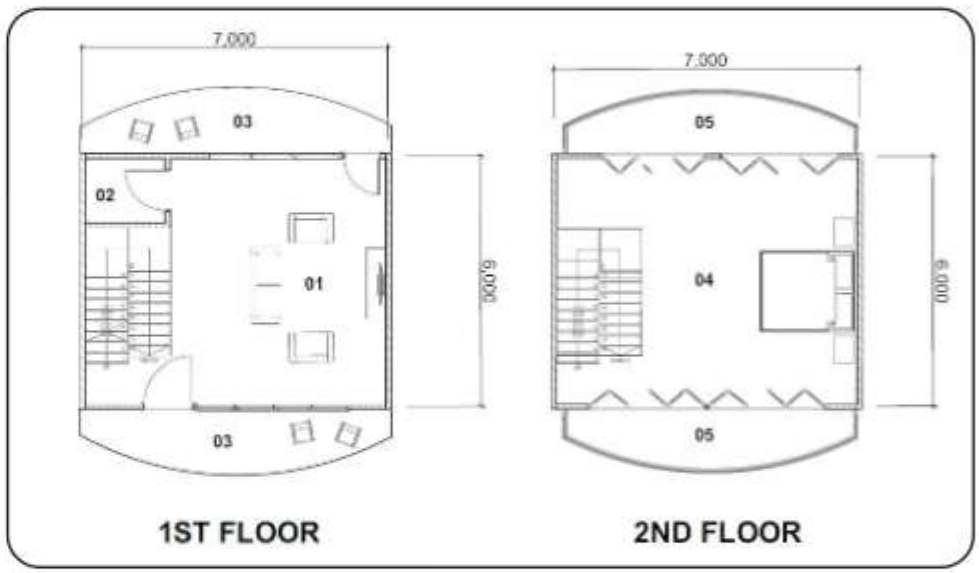


Image **3.17** Standar unit selected
Source image by Author

Selected building designs for standard and deluxe units



Deluxe unit floor plan



Standar unit floor plan

The building design for deluxe and standard units has the same design, with several objectives and reasons, namely:

1. Architectural Visual Consistency, Using the same design form for standard and deluxe types maintains the visual unity of the resort/villa area or site. This is important to create a strong and iconic architectural identity, especially since the design form in the picture is very distinctive and visually appealing. Maintain the character of the area so that users or guests do not see striking differences that could create an impression of excessive exclusivity or discrimination between units.
2. Area Difference Achieved from Internal Modifications The external form is kept the same because the area expansion is only done through a minor extension of the rear/side horizontal footprint that is not visible from the front view, or using a small split-level approach, wall thickening, or "partitionless" interior areas to add a sense of space to the deluxe type without changes to the roof shape and main structure.
3. Site Plan Optimization With the same unit shape, the site plan can be arranged in a more regular grid or radial pattern. This helps to manage infrastructure (roads, drainage, electricity network) more neatly and efficiently. Landscape planning and building orientation can be more precise and optimized towards the wind/sun direction.

Building design exploration

Suite unit design exploration

Alternative 1



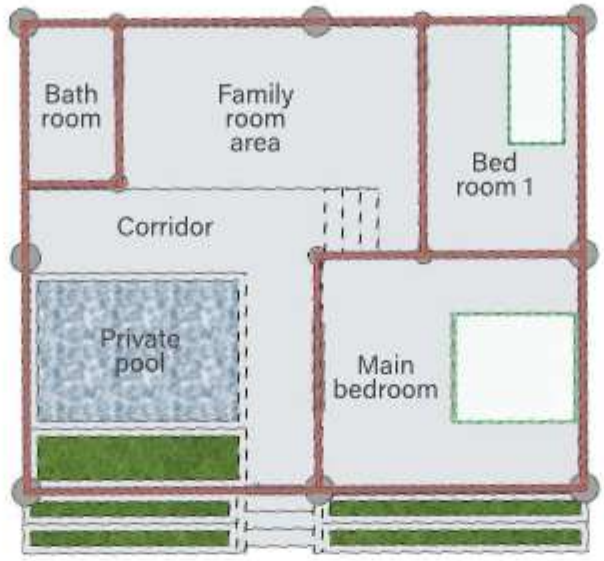




Image 3.18 Suite unit exploration 1
Source image by Author

Alternative Design 1 features a traditional tropical building form with a Limasan roof which is inspired by Berugaq Beleq Senaru (one of the traditional buildings of Lombok) has a fairly simple but functional space layout. and the layout is made with the inspiration of the bale tani layout which divides the zone into 2 (main zone and supporting zone) where the two space zones are separated by different elevations and connected by 3 steps (must be odd according to the customary rules of the Sasak tribe).

Advantage of design

1. Tropical Vernacular modern design, The high and sharply angled roof design is very suitable for the tropical climate. Improves air circulation and accelerates the release of heat from the space.
2. Privacy Maintained, The location of the swimming pool and garden is at the back side of the building, with the orientation of the main room facing the area. This creates a private and exclusive impression for residents.
3. Functional Circulation, The central corridor as the main route connects all spaces, making the layout neat and easily accessible.
4. Nature Integration, Large openings in the living room and master suite allow maximum natural light and air circulation, reinforcing the concept of biophilic design.

Disadvantage of design

1. Not as Many Semi-Outdoor Areas, Unlike the previous alternatives (e.g. open curved roof designs or wide balconies), these units are more enclosed. This can detract from the "resort-like" experience of being open to nature.
2. Privacy Is Not Completely Separated, The bedroom is in direct axis with the family room, which can reduce the level of privacy especially if used by more than one couple or family.

Building design exploration

Suite unit design exploration
Alternative 2



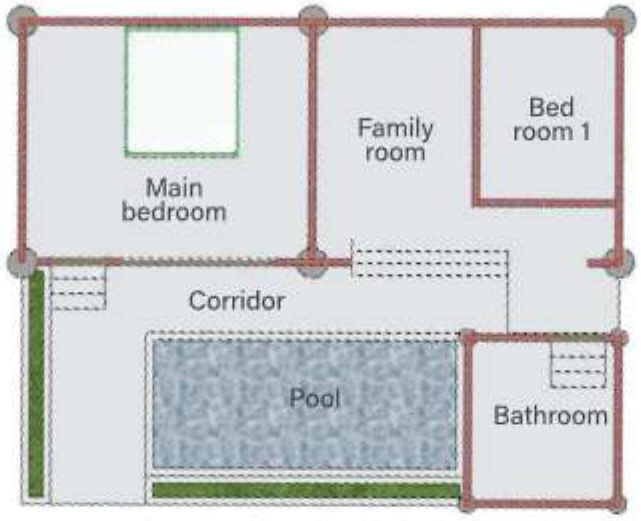




Image 3.19 Suite unit exploration 2
Source image by Author

This alternative design takes inspiration from the form of traditional Bale Tani and Lumbung houses typical of Lombok, with a more linear and elongated space processing. There are two main building masses separated by a private pool in the middle, emphasizing a private, natural and tropical impression that is in line with the character of Gili Meno as a natural tourist destination.

Advantage of the design

1. Ventilation & natural lighting The central pool and open corridor allow maximum cross ventilation and sunlight to enter throughout the day.
2. Privacy The division of space masses with natural separators (pool and corridor) maintains user comfort.
3. Local aesthetics Using elements of Lombok's typical shapes and materials such as pyramid roofs and local wood.
4. Space experience There is a strong interaction of indoor and outdoor spaces, providing an authentic tropical experience for guests.
5. Modularity The elongated layout makes it easy to repeat units for larger scale resort developments.

Disadvantage of design

1. Elongated land requirement, Linear layout takes up more horizontal space than square and similar compact designs, takes up more land which can be a little at the expense of landscape
2. Access between spaces During rain or extreme weather, connections between buildings (via open corridors) become less convenient.
3. Complex construction The use of two building masses and open areas in the same zone requires more complex construction coordination and higher costs.
4. Pool maintenance The private pool in the center becomes a focal point, but also adds to the daily maintenance needs, considering that the pool is a private area for visitors, but maintenance must still be carried out by resort staff.

Building design exploration

Suite unit design exploration
Alternative 3



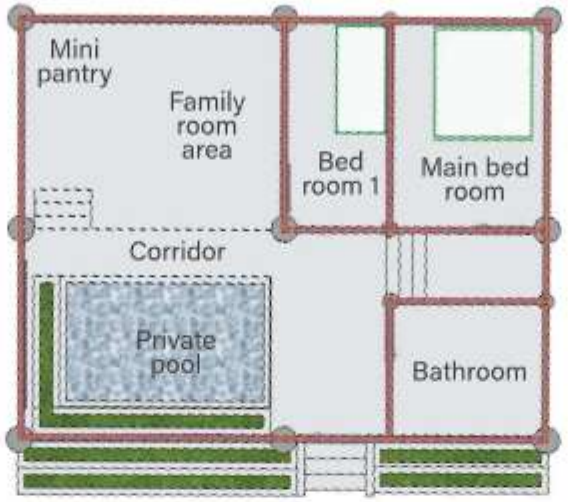




Image 3.20 Suite unit exploration 3
Source image by Author

Alternative Design 3 as the selected design displays a tropical traditional building form with the same Limasan roof as the previous alternative and inspired by Berugaq Beleq Senaru (one of the traditional buildings of Lombok) has a fairly simple but functional layout, the difference is in the layout of the building and the layout is made with the inspiration of the bale tani layout which divides the zone into 2 (main zone and supporting zone) where the two space zones are separated by different elevations and connected by 3 steps (must be odd according to the customary rules of the Sasak tribe).

Advantage of design

1. Air circulation and natural lighting can be maximized through the application of an open layout and the presence of a courtyard in the middle of the building. The front and side walls are fitted with brick roster openings, which allow fresh air and sunlight to optimally enter the space throughout the day. This approach enhances passive thermal comfort.
2. The design also embraces eco-friendly principles through the utilization of sustainable local materials, such as solid wood, natural stone and woven bamboo. The use of local materials not only reduces the carbon footprint of the distribution process, but also adapts to the climate and character of the surrounding environment, thus providing better thermal performance.
3. Aesthetically, the design adapts Lombok's traditional architectural characteristics, such as the limasan roof shape (shield roof), the use of exposed wood elements. This approach not only presents a strong local identity, but also enriches the visual and spatial experience for users.

Disadvantage of design

1. Less suitable for guests who want full-air conditioning due to semi-open layout. and need additional partition cover
2. Need more maintenance for natural materials Wood and periodic brick roster against damp weather and dust.

Building design exploration

Main lobby design exploration
Alternative 1



Image **3.21** Main lobby exploration 1
Source image by Author

The design of the Main lobby adopts the shape of traditional Lombok buildings such as Berugaq beleq gumantar and similar roof structures but there are slight modifications that are developed in a modern way. The main structure uses exposed wooden columns and beams with an open truss system, a symmetrical gable roof with large overhangs, and open walls using clear glass to create visual transparency.

Advantage of design

1. Natural air circulation with High and open roof design allows maximum cross ventilation within the building to occur.
2. Connection with nature through glass walls and spaces without partitions creates direct visual interaction with the surrounding landscape.
3. Strong local identity Using Lombok architectural elements that are processed in a modern way with environmentally friendly materials The dominance of wood materials and the use of open structural systems reduce dependence on concrete.
4. Welcoming and open impression In accordance with the main function of the lobby as a reception space, the space is flexible and can be easily reconfigured for seasonal activities or resort events because the space is configured with an open space concept without partitions.

Disadvantage of design

1. Direct weather exposure due to open space requires detailed design to handle rain and sea breeze.
2. Limited privacy Because the lobby uses open space, it may be less comfortable for private conversations conducted by visitors in the main lobby
3. Maintenance of natural materials Wooden structures need regular maintenance against termites, weathering, and moisture.
4. Need for artificial lighting system at night Since the walls are predominantly glass or open, night lighting needs to be planned effectively and the light must be sufficient to illuminate the entire area considering the large main lobby area.

Building design exploration

Main lobby design exploration
Alternative 2

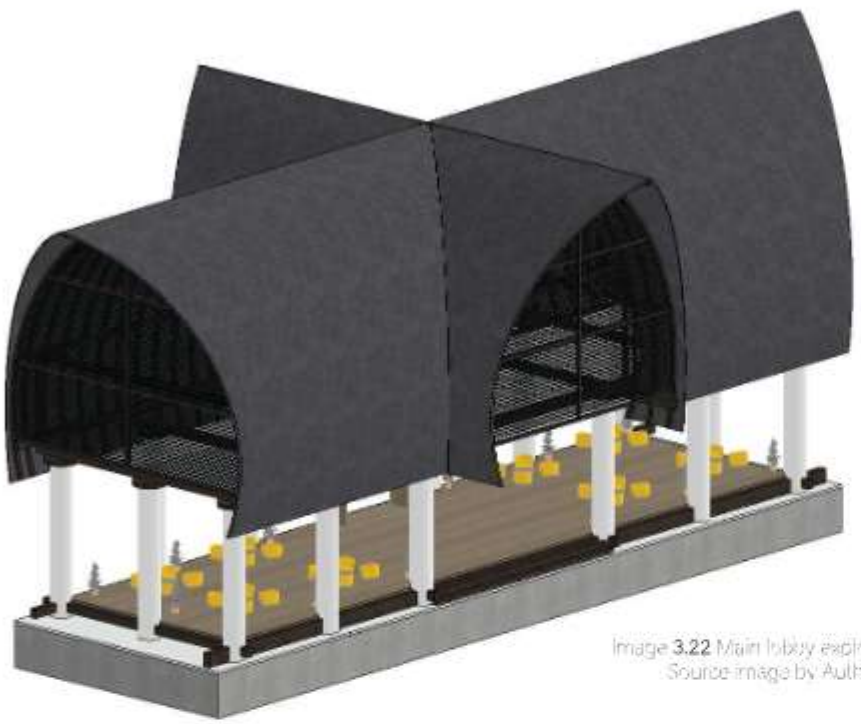




Image **3.22** Main lobby exploration 2
Source image by Author

Alternative Design 2 takes inspiration from Bale alang sade with the traditional roof form "Lumbung" typical of the Sasak tribe of Lombok, whose roof is modified into a 4-way with high roof arches facing and open to the outside. This form is translated in a contemporary way with a raised parabolic roof structure, creating an iconic architectural silhouette. Cylindrical white columns elevate the sense of lightness and modernity. The interior is open and porous, maximizing natural ventilation and lighting

Advantage of design

Strong visual identity is created The double curved roof silhouette gives the impression of a landmark and a marker that this building is the main lobby of the resort and is different from other buildings, and also distinguishes the building from other resorts.
Adaptive to tropical climate Open system, high roof, and mesh create maximum cross circulation.
style form Modern yet local by having a contemporary architectural form without losing the traditional nuances of Lombok.
Flexible and comfortable spaces Suitable for various functions - check-in, waiting, relaxing, even informal events.
Aesthetics and daylighting Elegant filtered daylight through mesh shading system.

Disadvantage of design

Complex construction i.e. Curved roof forms require more complicated structural engineering and planning.
Lateral weather protection on the open side can be difficult during windy rains, requiring a flexible curtain system or additional canopy to protect the building from rainwater.

Building design exploration

Gym and sport design exploration
Alternative 1





Image 3.23 Gym exploration 1
Source Image by Author

This exploration of the gym and sport building in alternative 1 with a large pyramid roof shape, free columns, and open structure shows the alternative 1 design approach for gym and sport area facilities that refer to the tropical and neo-vernacular approach. has several advantages and disadvantages, namely:

Advantage of design

1. Combining Lombok architecture (roof shape, wooden structure or exposed beams) with modern materials or techniques.
2. Fits into the context of a tropical seaside resort, enhancing the sense of place.
3. Avoiding the impression of industrial buildings that are too closed, giving the impression of being open and integrated with nature and landscaping around the building.
4. Modern Tropical Aesthetics that combine traditional impressions with clean and modern forms suitable for high star resorts.

Disadvantage of design

1. Limitations The facility is closed and not suitable for heavy or moisture-sensitive gym equipment (electronic cardio equipment, etc.), due to the fully open space, and also increases the risk of corrosion of metal gym equipment due to sea breeze and open air.
2. Lack of user safety & privacy due to the open structure may decrease user privacy, need to be addressed such as vegetation buffers or bamboo screens on certain sides, if the design is chosen. and also Security of equipment must be regulated due to semi-open space.

Building design exploration

Gym and sport design exploration
Alternative 2



Image **3.24** Gym exploration 2
Source image by Author

This exploration alternative 2 design Adapts the typical limasan roof shape of the Sasak tribe of Lombok and combined with modern aspects with a wide overstek or tritisan that is common in tropical architecture, providing protection against heat and rain typical of coastal areas. this alternative is also integrated with Neo Vernacular and Modern Aesthetics by combining traditional roof shapes with modern facades using large dark wood framed glass. this alternative design has several advantages and disadvantages including:

Advantage of design

1. A design that applies Neo Vernacular principles and strong local aesthetics, yet still feels contemporary & exclusive.
2. Thermal Comfort is quite good due to cross ventilation & large openings, and the roof truss structure has a gap for wind circulation into the building. and also Connectivity with Nature is felt with large glass openings providing a visual connection to the tropical landscape around the building.
3. Space Flexibility Open space without many barriers makes it suitable for various types of sports, in this alternative the gym area for women and women is combined into the same area.
4. Natural Circulation Does not rely on air conditioning energy saving & environmentally friendly
5. Strong Resort Identity The shape and structure reinforce the character of the tropical area, unlike conventional gyms in general.

Disadvantage of design

1. Microclimate control needs more attention considering the building is in a tropical area, large openings need shading / curtain control from inside the building to reduce glare and afternoon heat.
2. in terms of Security and Privacy by having large glass openings prone to surveillance, need extra security for the night, especially the security of gym equipment.

Building design exploration

Swimming pool design exploration
Alternative 1

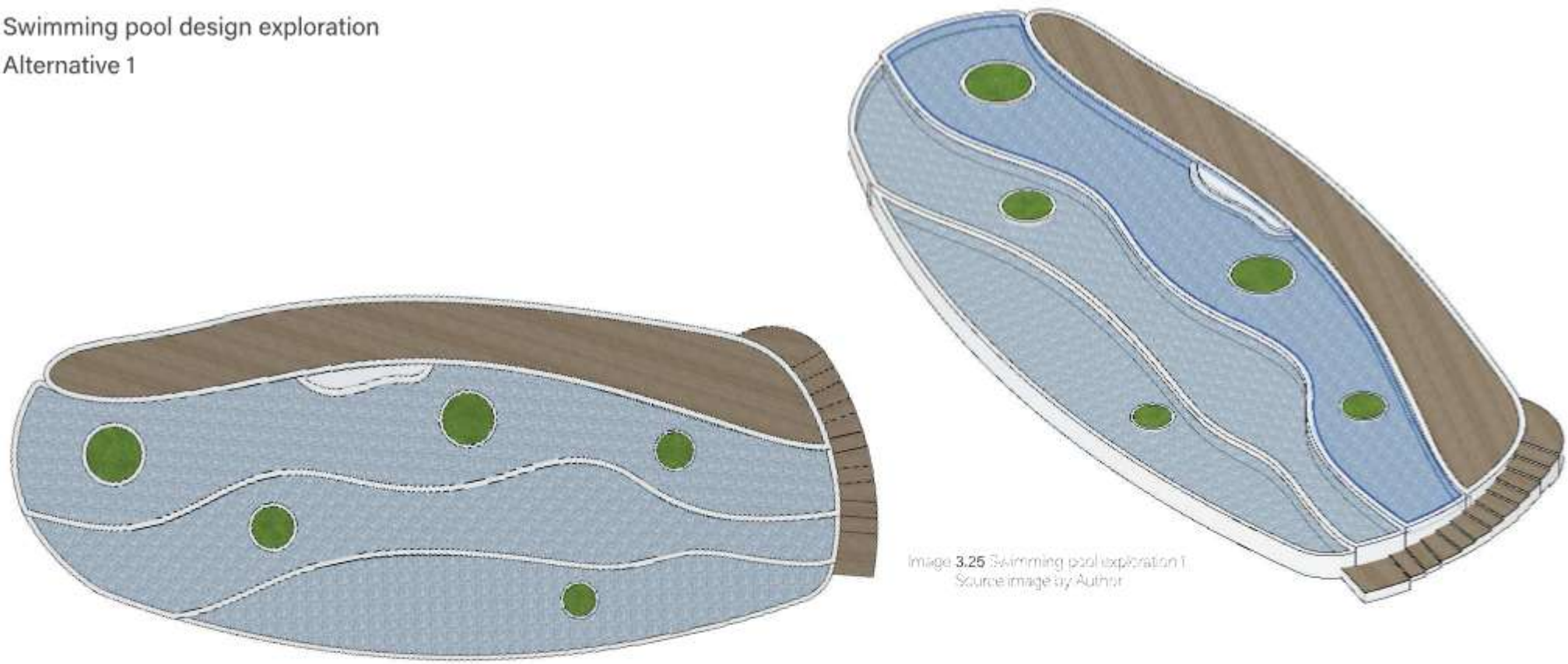


Image 3.25 Swimming pool exploration 1
Source image by Author

Alternative exploration 1 features an organic pool form that resembles a natural water flow, combining dynamic curved forms with a play on height and landscape elements such as islands in the center of the pool. The design is inspired by the concept of a tropical lagoon, with gentle transitions between the adult and children's pool areas, and curved pathways that allow users to take a leisurely swim or simply soak while enjoying the natural scenery. The design also incorporates wooden decking that blends naturally into one side of the pool, as a lounge or sunbathing zone.

Advantage of the design

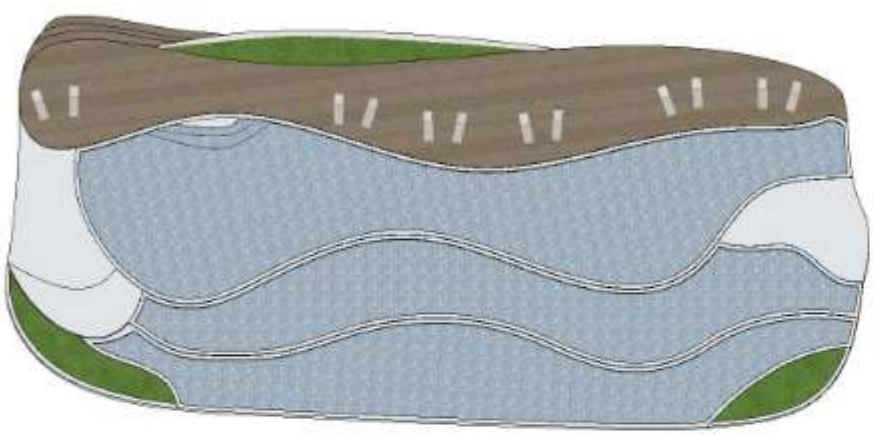
1. Natural & Organic Aesthetics with free-form shapes resembling natural rivers or lagoons create a relaxed tropical feel that blends in with the nature and landscaping around the resort.
2. Diversified Pool Experience with the use of islands and curved contours to create a non-monotonous pool experience; suitable for families and children.
3. Integration of Landscape with a combination of green areas planted inside the pool provides visual and ecological value, and adds a natural feel.
4. Functional Wooden Deck The wooden area as a sun deck facilitates leisure activities, morning yoga, and a poolside bar.
5. Attractive Visual Effect Highly photogenic and attractive for resort guests who love vacation documentation.

Disadvantage of the design

1. More Complex Construction with Organic curved shapes and integration of green islands require more complicated construction methods than symmetrical pond shapes.
2. More Intensive Maintenance due to the many angles and curves and green elements in the pool will require more frequent and intensive maintenance.
3. Limited Area Efficiency Since the shape is not orthogonal, the effective swimming area can be slightly reduced compared to rectangular pools.

Building design exploration

Swimming pool design exploration
Alternative 2



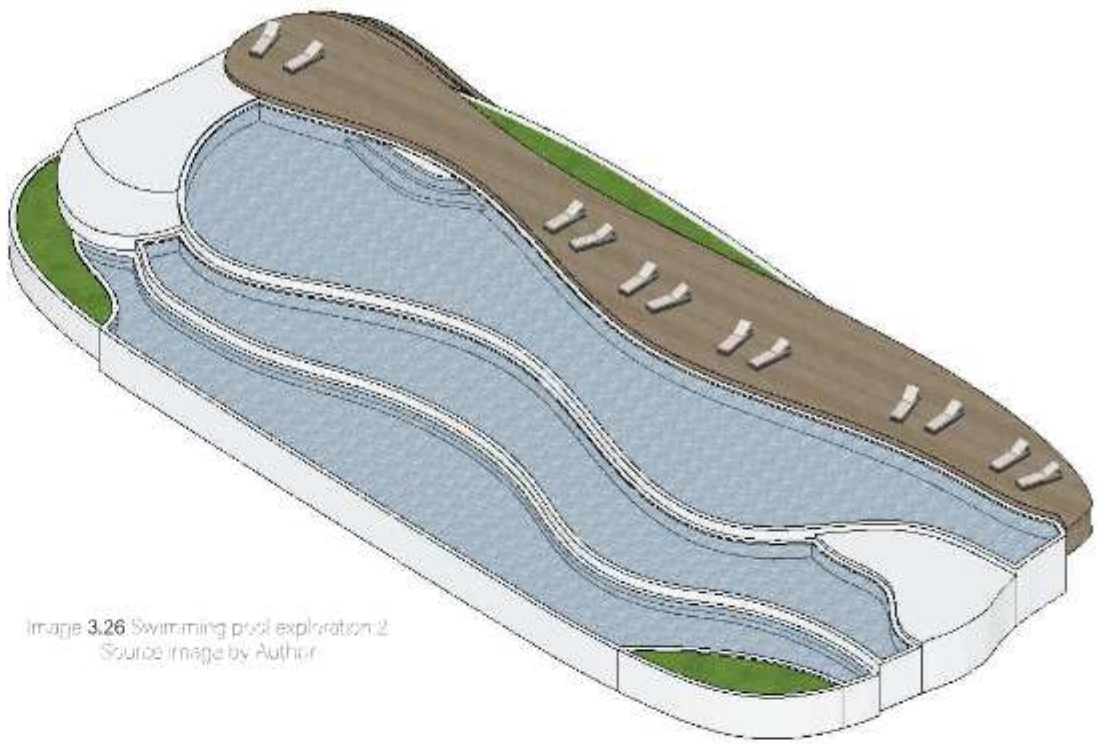


Image **3.26** Swimming pool exploration 2
Source image by Author

Alternative exploration design 2 features an elongated pool shape with a terraced organic contour pattern. The key elements of this design are the tiered division of pool zones that provide variations in depth and function, and the presence of spacious wooden decks on the long side of the pool as an active zone for visitor activities such as relaxing, sunbathing, or enjoying the view. The design presents a structured visual and spatial experience, while still presenting a natural tropical atmosphere. The green area around the pool softens the boundary between structure and nature, while the layout of lounge chairs facing the pool creates an exclusive resort feel.

Advantage of design

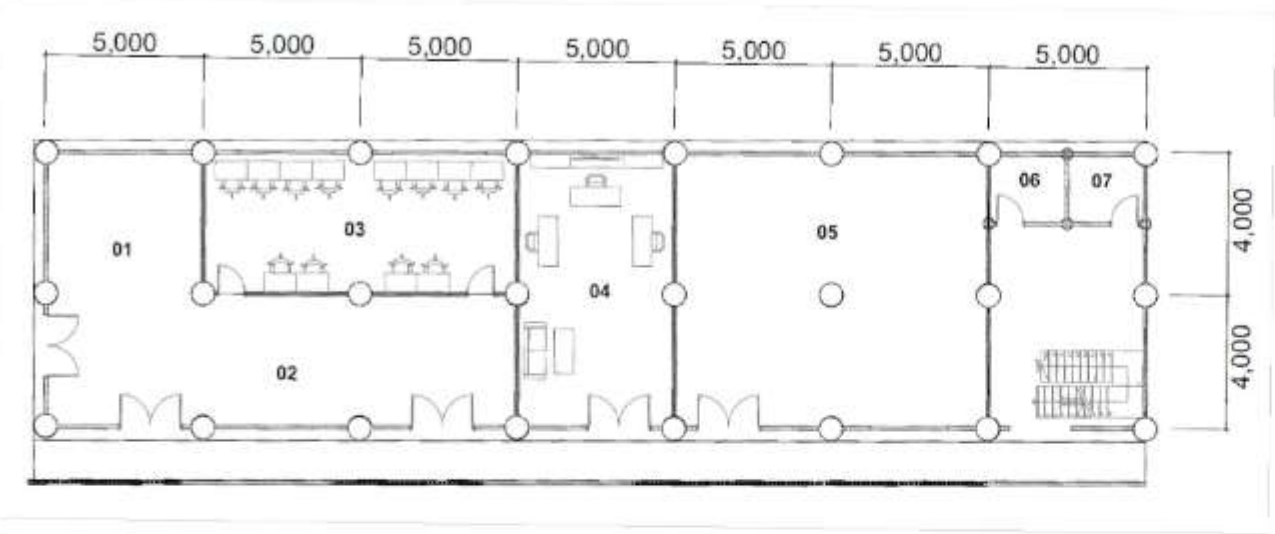
1. Functional Layout with the application of terraced Zones allows swimming, water play in the fountain area, and bathing activities to be clearly separated naturally.
2. Symmetrical & Elegant Aesthetics using elongated pool proportions and organic design creates a modern, orderly, and luxurious impression, yet remains organic.
3. Multifunctional Spacious Deck with arranged Wooden area can be used for sunbathing, yoga, small events, to the poolside bar. so that on the edge of the pool more light activities can be done there besides swimming.
4. Good Accessibility with clearly organized entry and movement of visitors, suitable for resorts with many guests, especially those with families and children.
5. Maintenance Efficiency Fewer decorative elements in the water compared to alternative 1, making maintenance more efficient.

Disadvantage of design

1. Limited Green Zone in Water There is no floating garden element or green island in the pond as in alternative 1, so there could be an increase in the temperature of the pond water due to continuous exposure to the sun without any tree or shade.

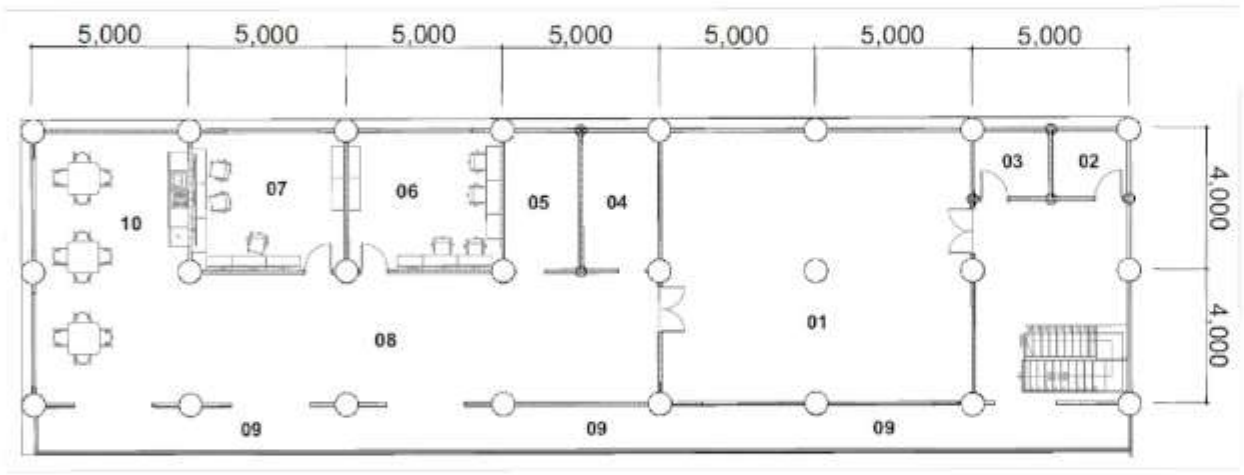
Building design schematic

Resort Backoffice (final design)



1ST Floor plan

LEGEND	
01. FRONT OFFICE	06. FEMALE TOILET
02. FOYER	07. MALE TOILET
03. STAFF ROOM	
04. MANAGER ROOM	
05. MEETING ROOM	



2ND Floor plan

LEGEND	
01. STAFF MUSHOLLA	06. IT SERVER ROOM
02. MALE TOILET	07. CCTV ROOM
03. FEMALE TOILET	08. FOYER
04. FEMALE ABLUTION AREA	09. CORRIDOR
05. MALE ABLUTION AREA	10. STAFF EATING AREA

Elevation view



Axonometry of building

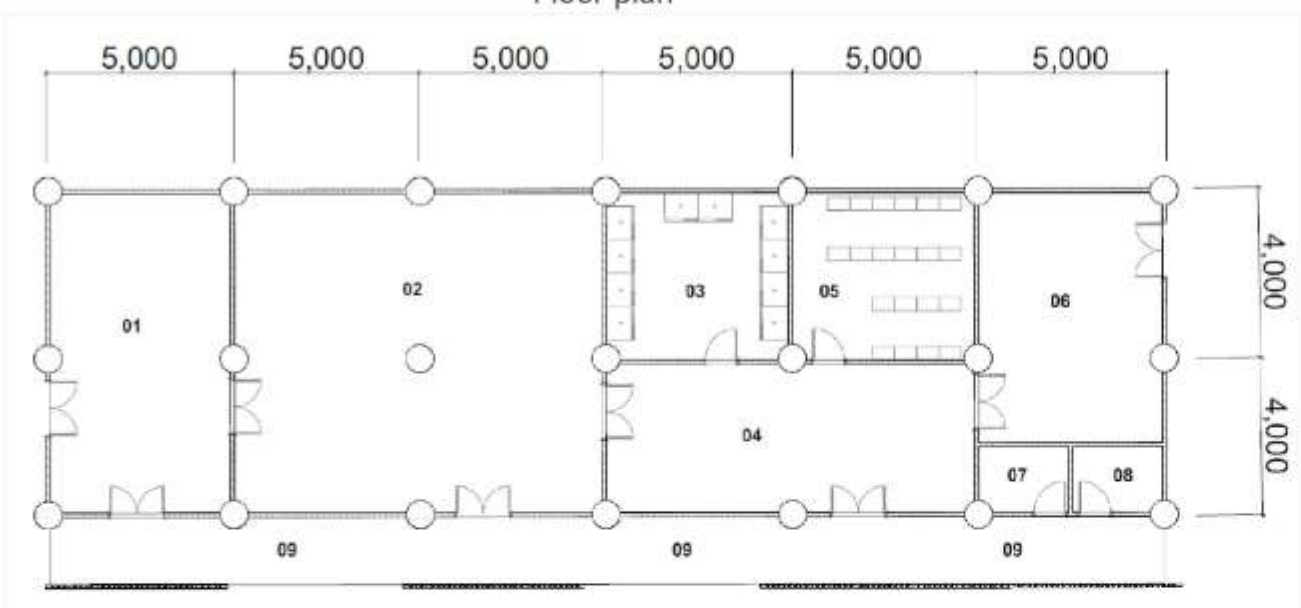


Image 3.27 Back office design
Source image by Author

Building design schematic

Resort Kitchen and laundry linen (final design)

Floor plan



LEGEND

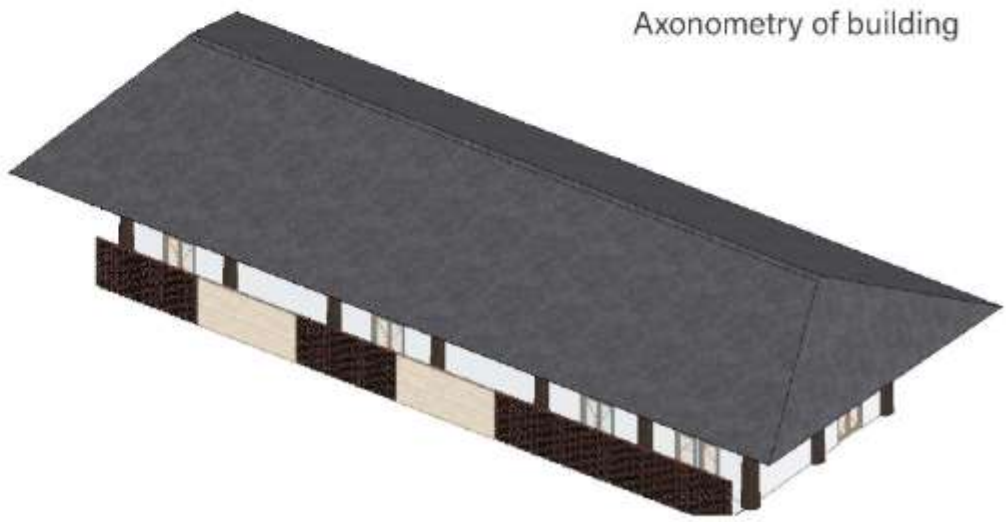
01. FRONT OFFICE
02. MAIN KITCHEN
03. FOOD STORAGE
04. FOYER
05. WAREHOUSE
06. LAUNDRY AND LINEN
07. FEMALE TOILET
08. MALE TOILET
09. OUTDOOR CORRIDOR

Elevation view



Image **3.28** Kitchen and laundry design
Source image by Author

Axonometry of building



04 Design Results

Design result and proof

Application of Neo vernacular approach in resort design

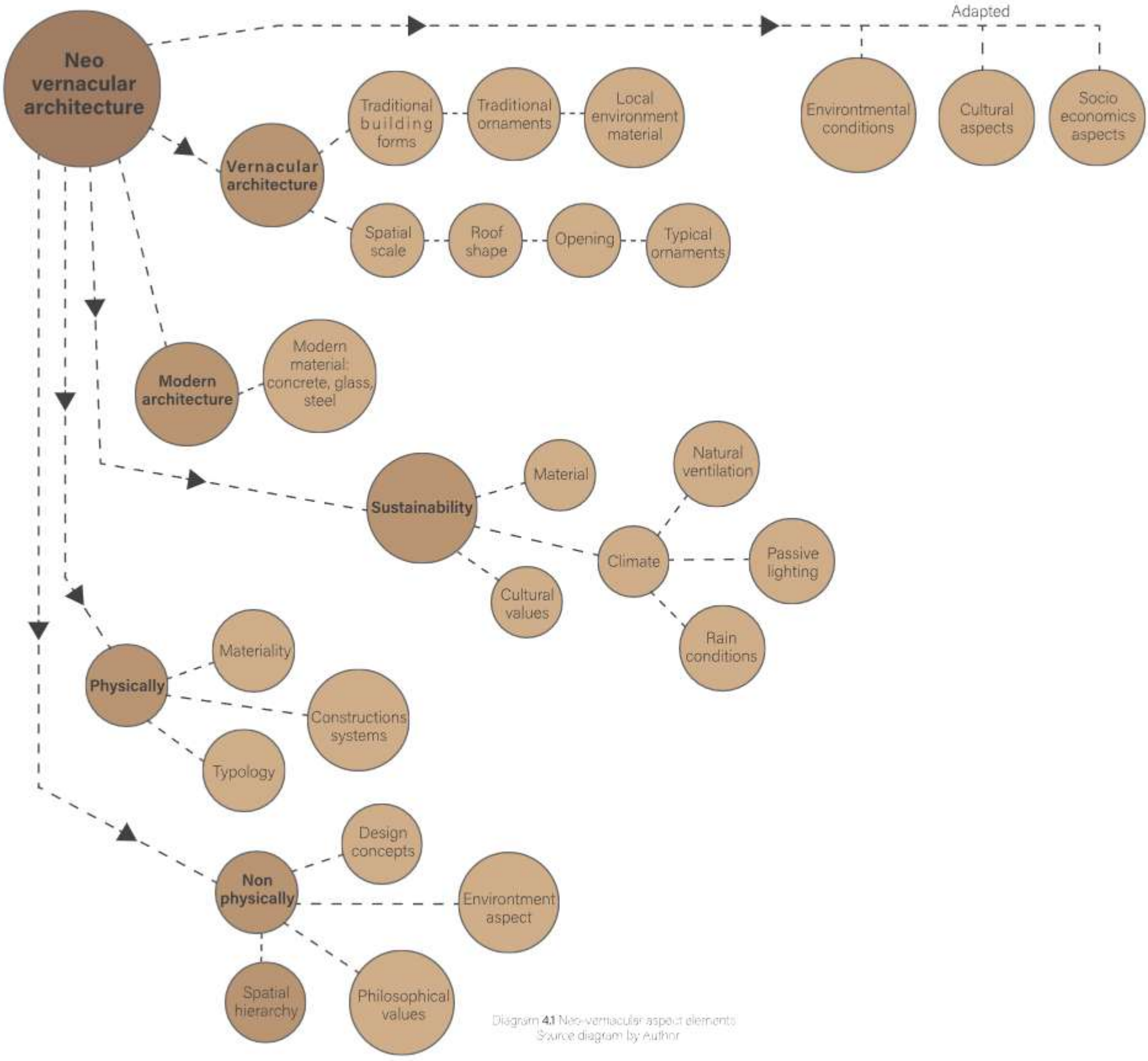


Diagram 4.1 Neo-vernacular aspect elements
Source diagram by Author

Design result and proof

Application of principle Neo vernacular approach in resort design

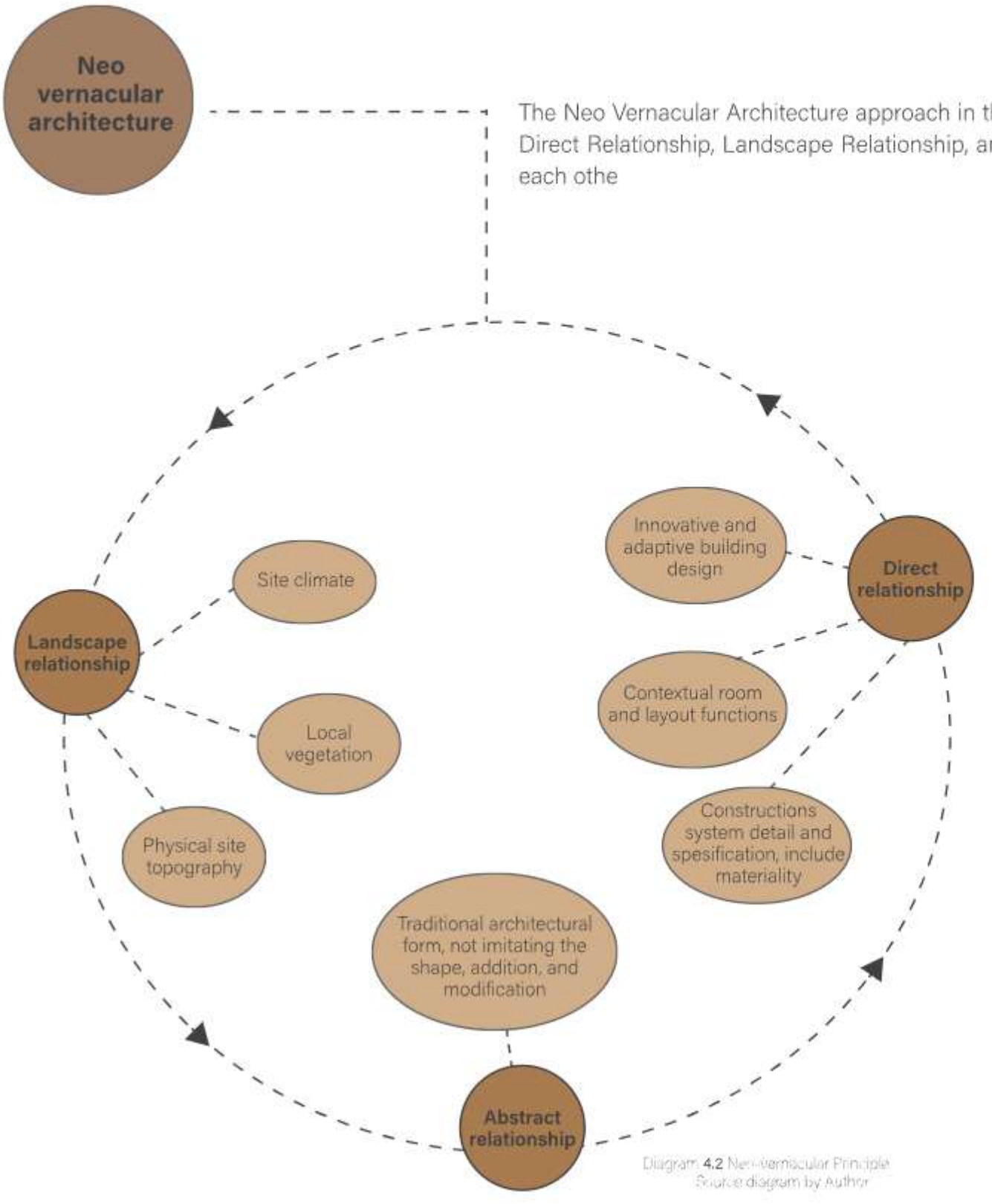


Diagram 4.2 Neo-Vernacular Principle
Source diagram by Author

The Neo Vernacular Architecture approach in this resort design applies three main points, namely Direct Relationship, Landscape Relationship, and Abstract Relationship which are integrated with each othe

Direct Relationship is realized through innovative and adaptive building design to the local context, spatial arrangement adapted to the function of the resort, as well as construction details and materiality that still respect the character of Sasak architecture but are processed and modified with modern technology and user needs.

Landscape Relationship is reflected in the building's response to the tropical climate, the utilization of local vegetation as a shading element and unifying design, and the adjustment of building mass forms to the natural topographic contours of the site so that the resort blends with the surrounding landscape.

Abstract Relationship comes through the reinterpretation of traditional architectural forms without simply imitating, but rather modifying Sasak traditional building forms to suit the modern function of the resort. This affirms cultural identity while creating a new contextualized architectural language.

These three approaches make the resort not only adaptive to Lombok's tropical environment, but also present a design that respects local wisdom, is relevant to today's needs, and still has aesthetic value and a strong Sasak architectural identity.

Design result and proof

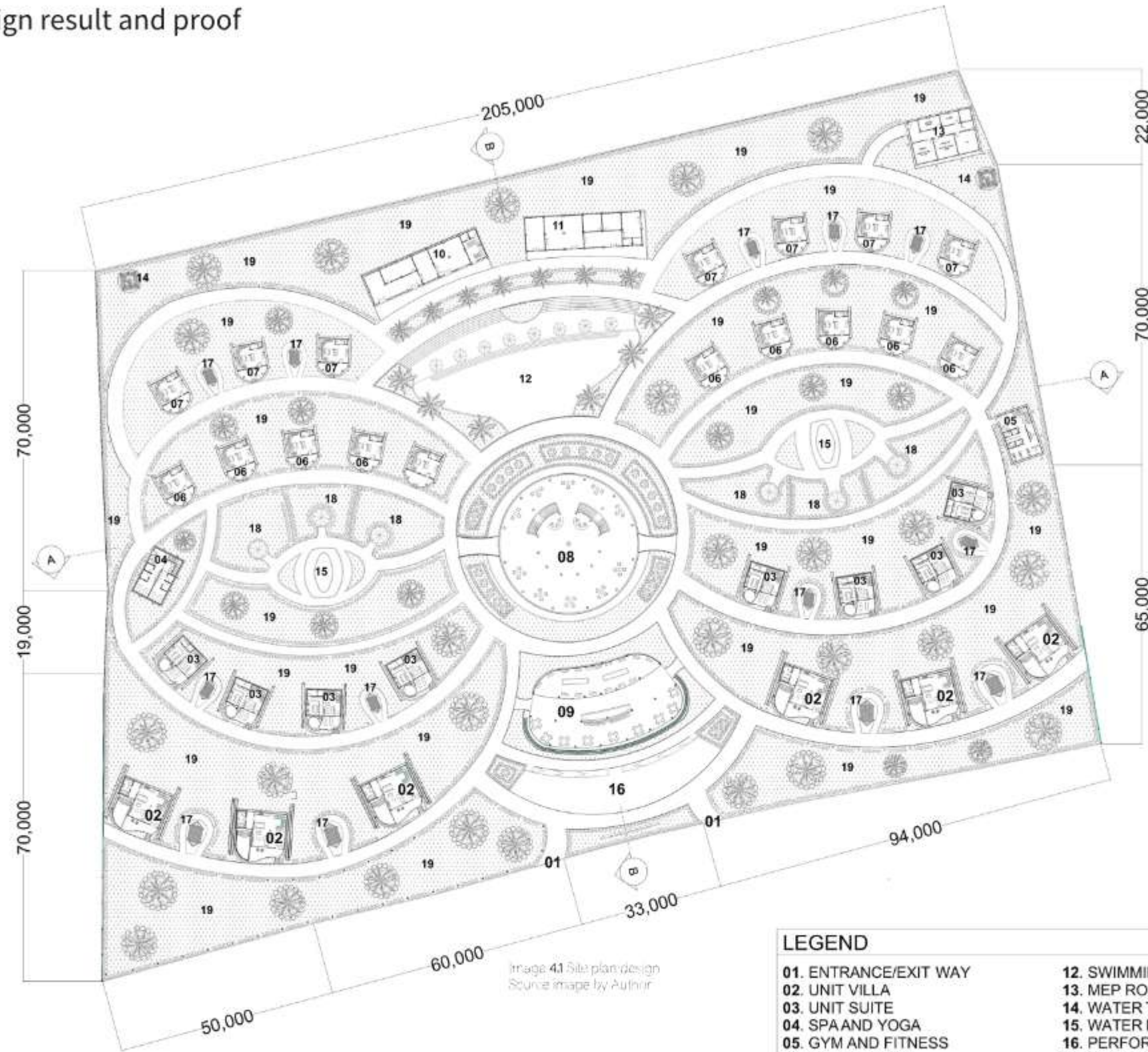


Image 4.1 Site plan design
Source image by Author

LEGEND

01. ENTRANCE/EXIT WAY
02. UNIT VILLA
03. UNIT SUITE
04. SPA AND YOGA
05. GYM AND FITNESS
06. UNIT DELUXE
07. UNIT STANDAR
08. LOBBY AND RESTAURANT
09. BEACH BAR
10. BACK OFFICE
11. KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY
12. SWIMMING POOL
13. MEP ROOM
14. WATER TOWER TANK
15. WATER FOUNTAIN
16. PERFORMANCE STAGE
17. SEA TURTLE AQUARIUM
18. GARDEN LEISURE AREA
19. LANDSCAPING AREA

The new site plan is inspired by one of the forms of traditional Lombok traditional village settlement mass layout, where the mass layout of each building is arranged in such a way as to prioritize potential view aspects, temperature and air climate control on site, comfort and privacy of visitors, and the beauty of harmony between buildings in this resort area. This resort also applies a zoning system to each existing area to avoid multifunctionality in the same area.

Design result and proof

Design response of building layout to the site (beach view)

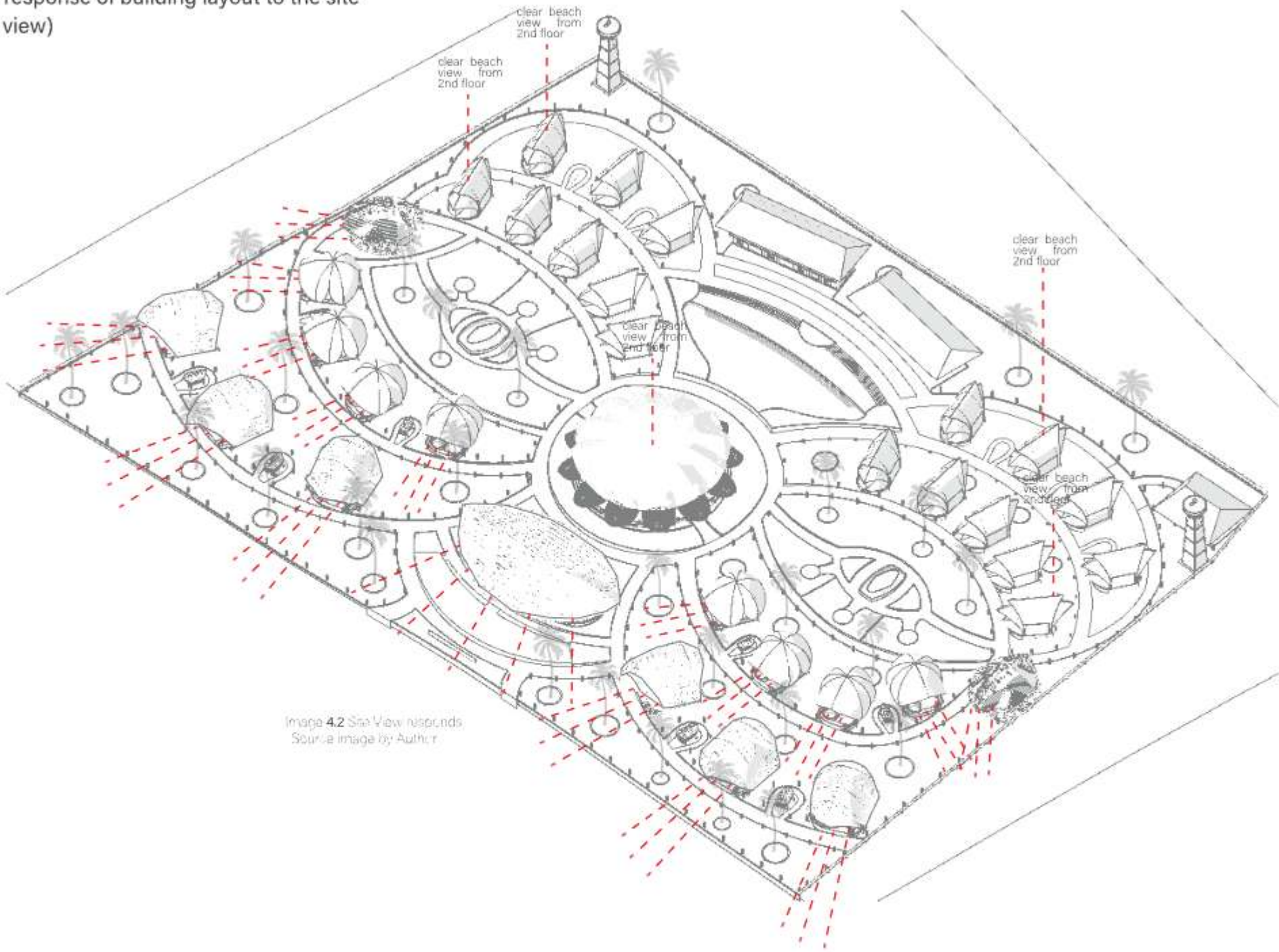


Image 4.2 Site View responds
Source image by Author

The building is arranged with a zigzag layout that is arranged dynamically and flexibly, and also gives maximum importance to the clear view and obtained by each user of the room unit, the front unit, namely the villa, has a very clear view overlooking the beach as well as the suite unit which is in the second row behind the villa unit, the standard and deluxe units get a clear view towards the beach through the second floor of each unit. public buildings such as gyms, spas, beach bars and restaurants are also placed in an ideal position in order to get maximum beach views.

Design result and proof

Design response of building layout to the site
(wind responds)

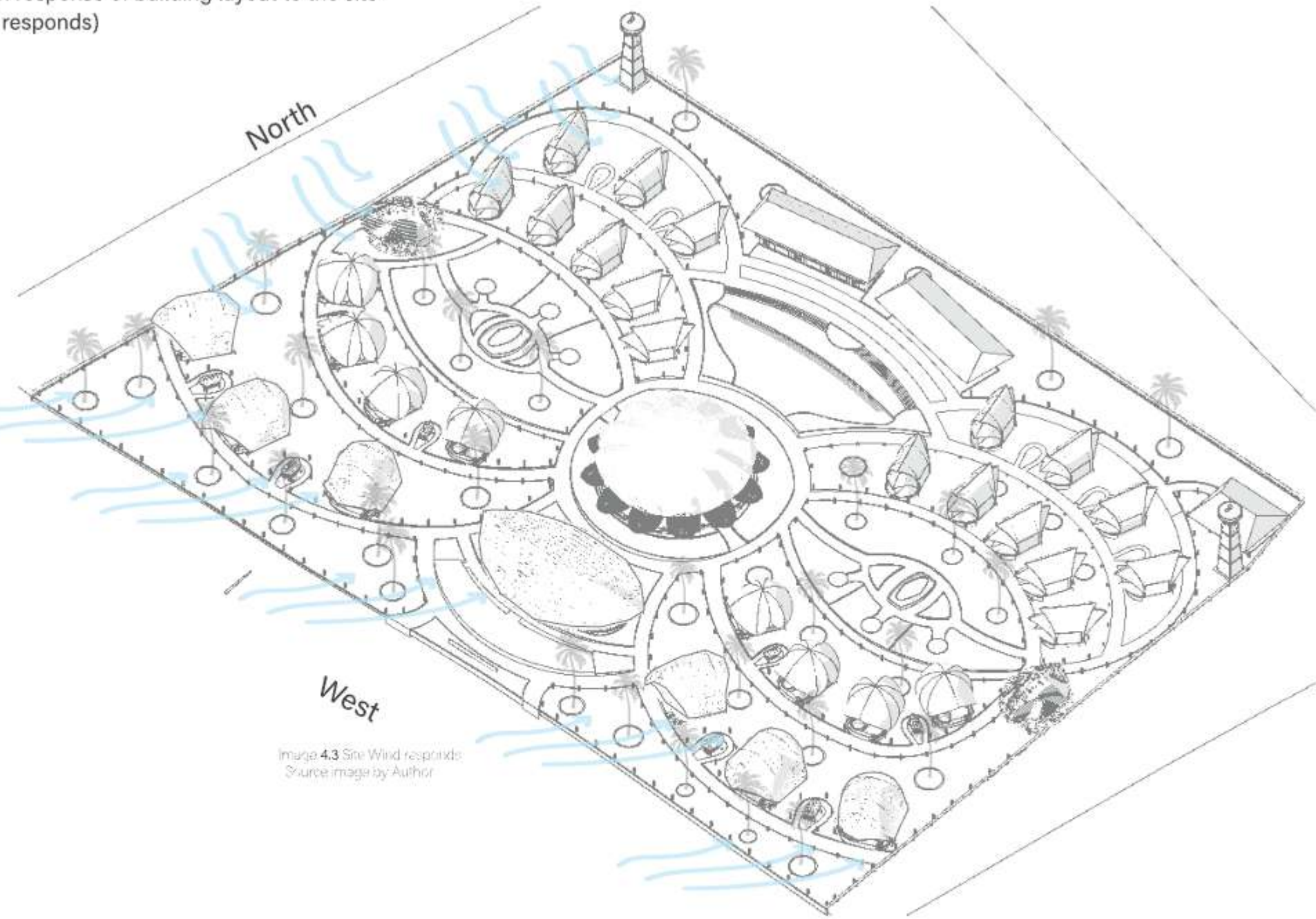


Image **4.3** Site Wind responds
Source image by Author

The layout of this building also responds to the direction of the fastest wind circulation on the site, namely from the west and south, where each existing building is also designed to face the west and the beach, maximizing the circulation of wind into the building, in each zone in front of the unit is also arranged landscaping that helps cool the temperature carried by the current wind circulation, so that the wind entering the building is not a hot wind.

Design result and proof

Design response of building layout to the site
(sunlight responds)

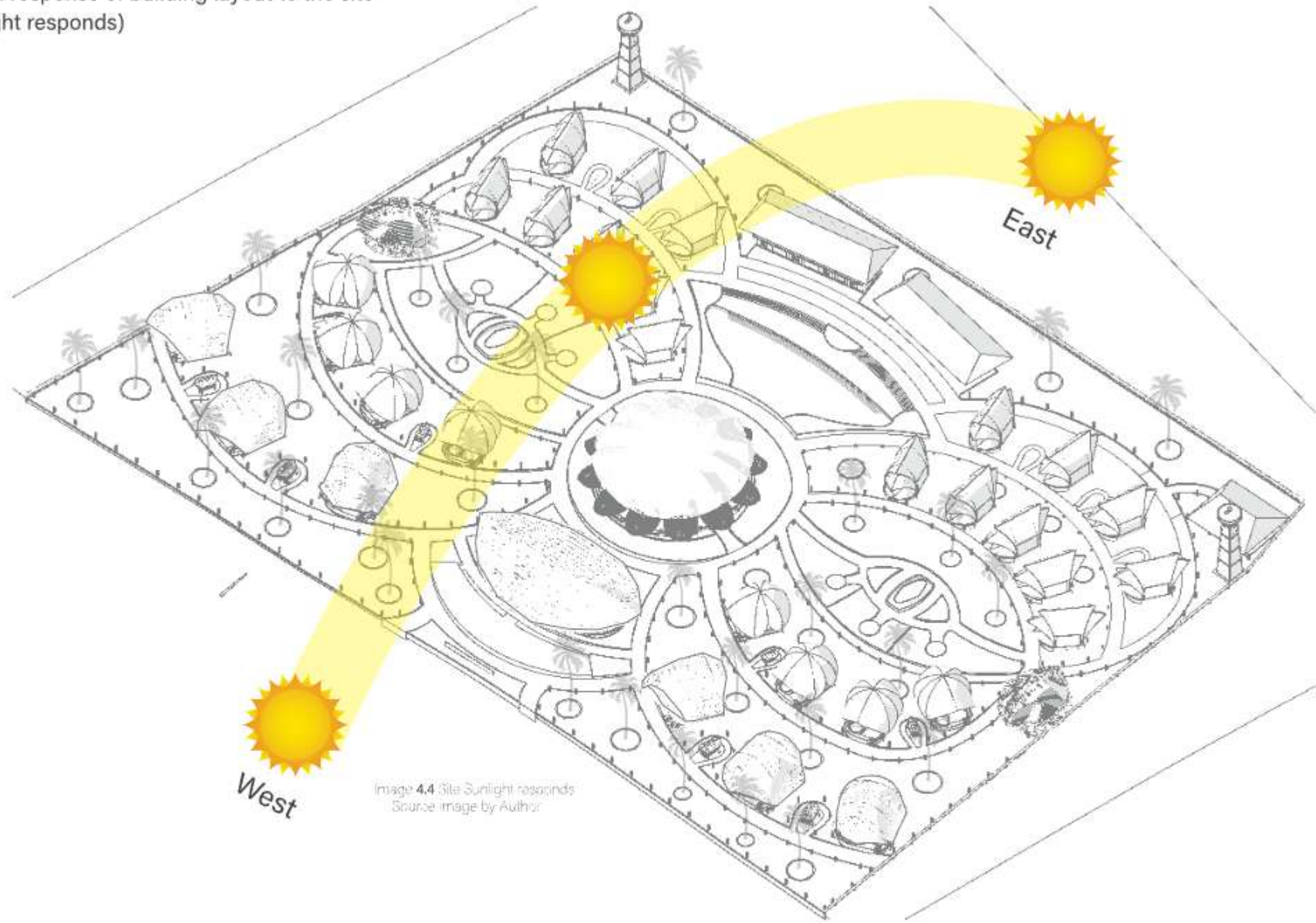


Image **4.4** Site Sunlight responds
Source image by Author

The layout of the building is arranged facing west and only has openings in the west direction, this is done to minimize excess sunlight entering the building, and only enter the diffusion of light into the building, considering also the very hot sunlight on the site must be minimized, the landscaping zone zone is placed exactly always in front of each building is also intended to minimize sunlight entering the building.

Design result and proof

Conceptual application of special experience for visitor in resort life

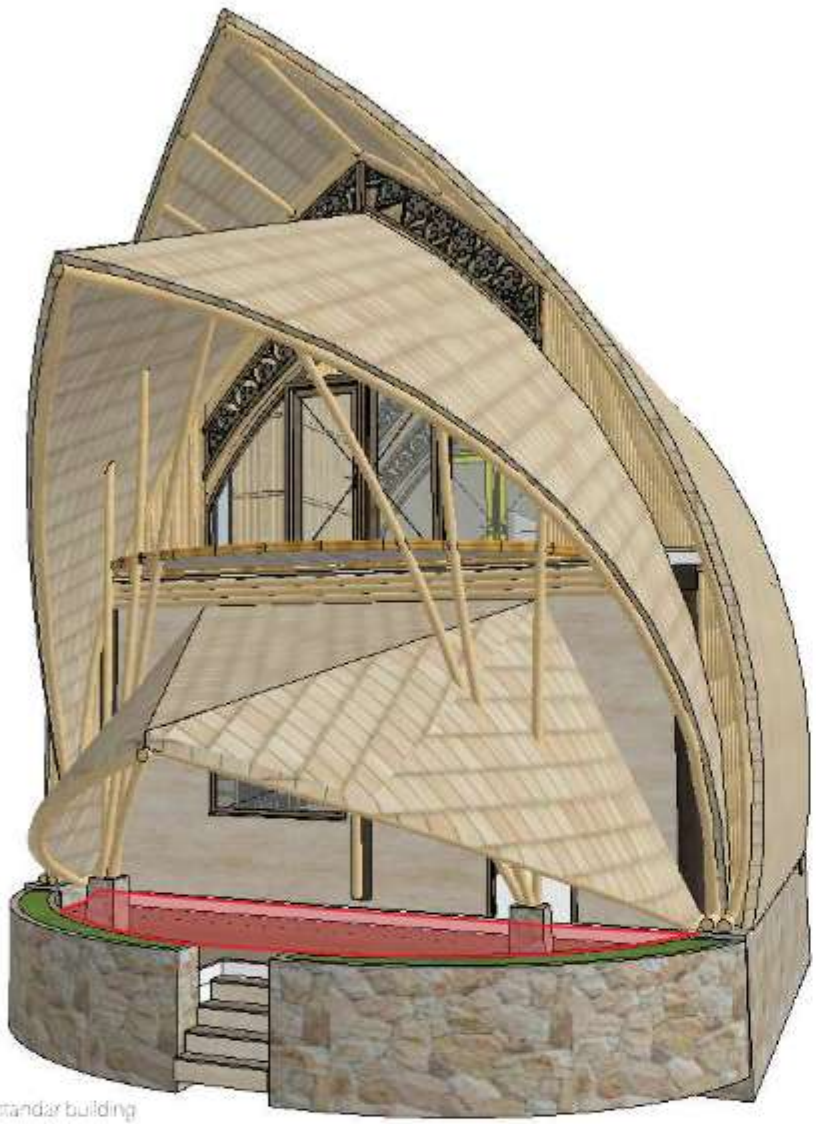


Image **4.5** Unit standar building
Source image by Author

The special experience system of learning to weave lombok songket cloth at the resort will be changed to every resort user who wants to learn to weave songket cloth, can contact the resort staff to be taught to weave songket cloth and later the staff will come directly to the resort unit by bringing learning equipment to weave songket cloth for resort users, the weaving process will take place on every outdoor terrace on the 1st floor available in each unit. This system is inspired by the traditional village of Sade where visitors who come to the traditional village of Sade can see the weaving process directly on each terrace of the traditional house of the village of Sade which is carried out by the original people of the village of Sade directly. this is also a different view that can increase the sense of social between unit users and existing resort staff. and also this is able to reduce the use of land for buildings and strengthen the attachment of visitors to the culture of Lombok in the life of the resort area.



Example picture of sade people doing weaving songket in front of their house

Image **4.6** People weaving songket
Source image by Google.com

Design result and proof

Conceptual application of special experience for visitor in resort life

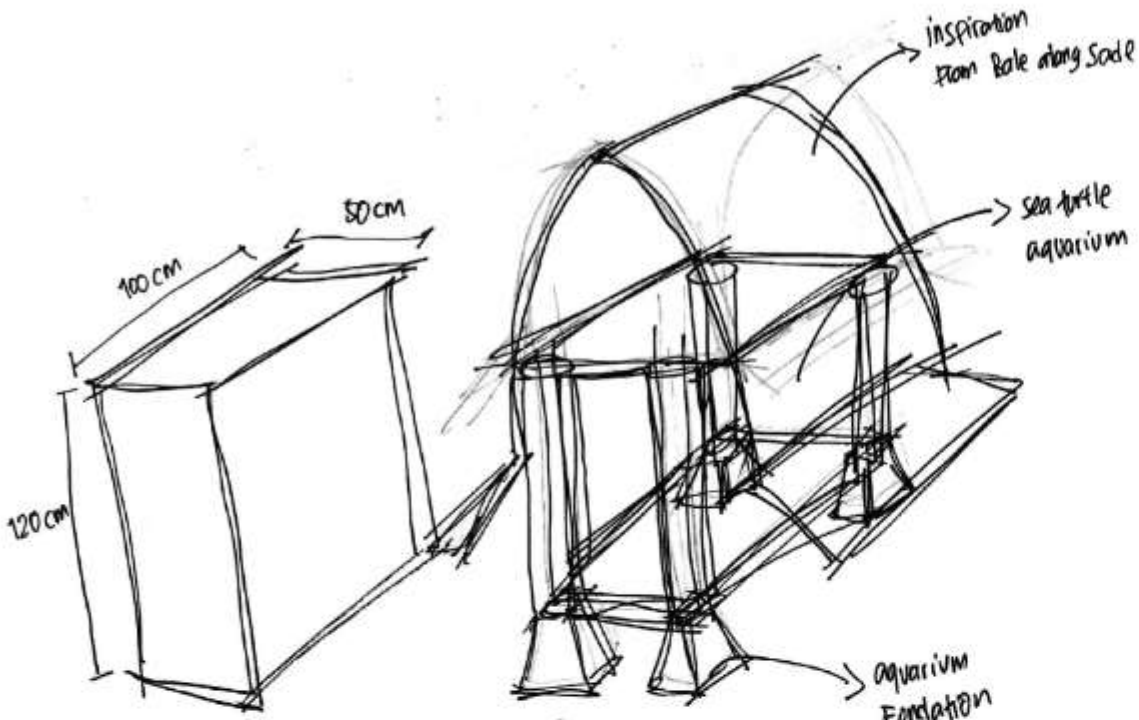


Image 4.7 Sea turtle exploration
Source image by Author

The concept of the turtle aquarium is designed to make it easier for visitors to see various types and ages of sea turtles that are preserved in this resort, not only that visitors are also given the opportunity to feed the turtles in the aquarium that has been provided next to the aquarium. later the position of the turtle aquarium will be placed at each distance between units. The size and design of the turtle pond is adjusted to the ability of turtle conservation at the resort which is only for turtles with the age of 0-12 months, if the turtle has been over 12 months then it will be released back to the sea and become part of the turtle conservation program at the resort that can be followed by visitors.

Sea turtle aquarium
(final design)



Image 4.8 Sea turtle aquarium design
Source image by Author

Sea turtle aquarium
(final design)

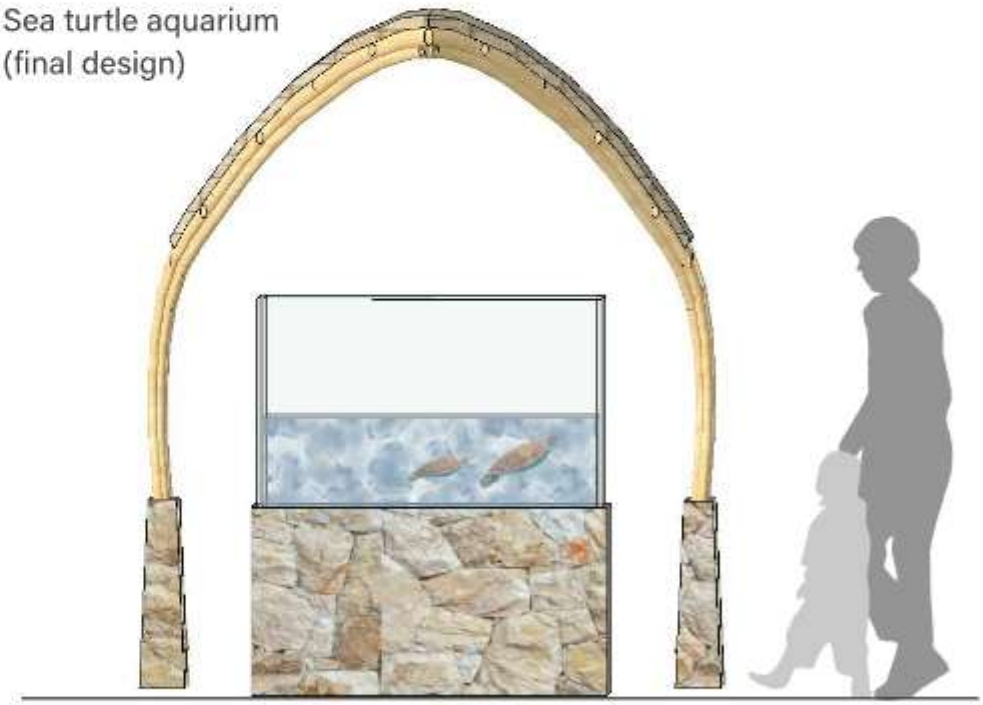


Image 4.9 Sea turtle aquarium design
Source image by Author

Design result and proof

Villa unit (final design)

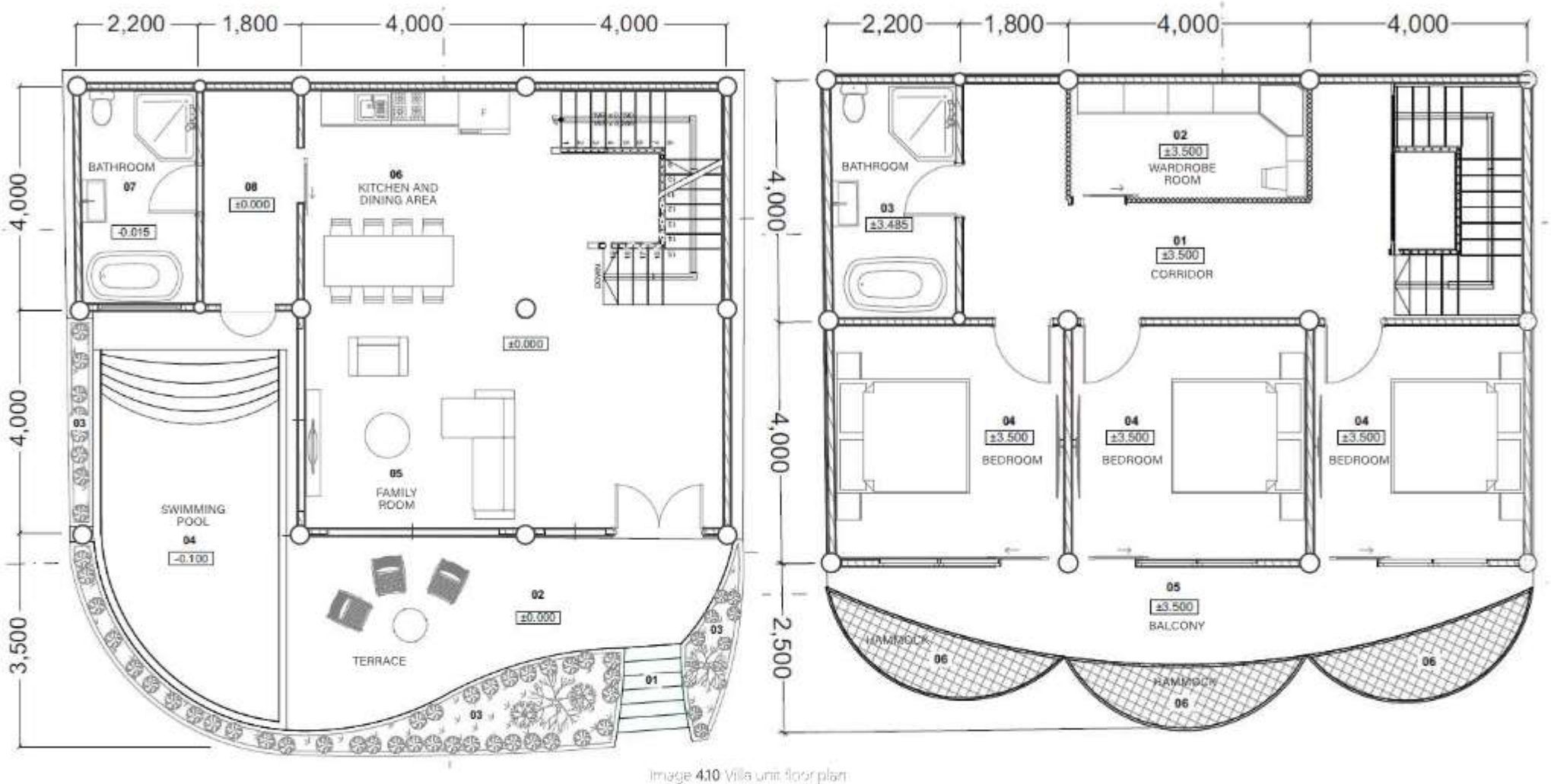


Image 4.10 Villa unit floor plan
Source Image by Author

1st floor plan

2nd floor plan

This building is the highest type of unit in the design of this resort, namely the villa unit, with a building area of 138m2, where the facilities contained therein are 1 family room, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 1 kitchen, 1 terrace, 1 balcony, 3 hammocks, and a private pool. This building faces west and is positioned in the front area of the resort area so that this building can get a clean and clear view of the beach and access to the beach which is closer than other resort units. This unit was built following the Neo-vernacular architecture approach, namely Sasak architecture in the form of a layout philosophy where the main area and bathroom are separate but still in the same building, the application of local materials, and others and also the standard needs of 4-star resort hotel facilities.

Design result and proof

Villa unit (final design)

Building perspective view

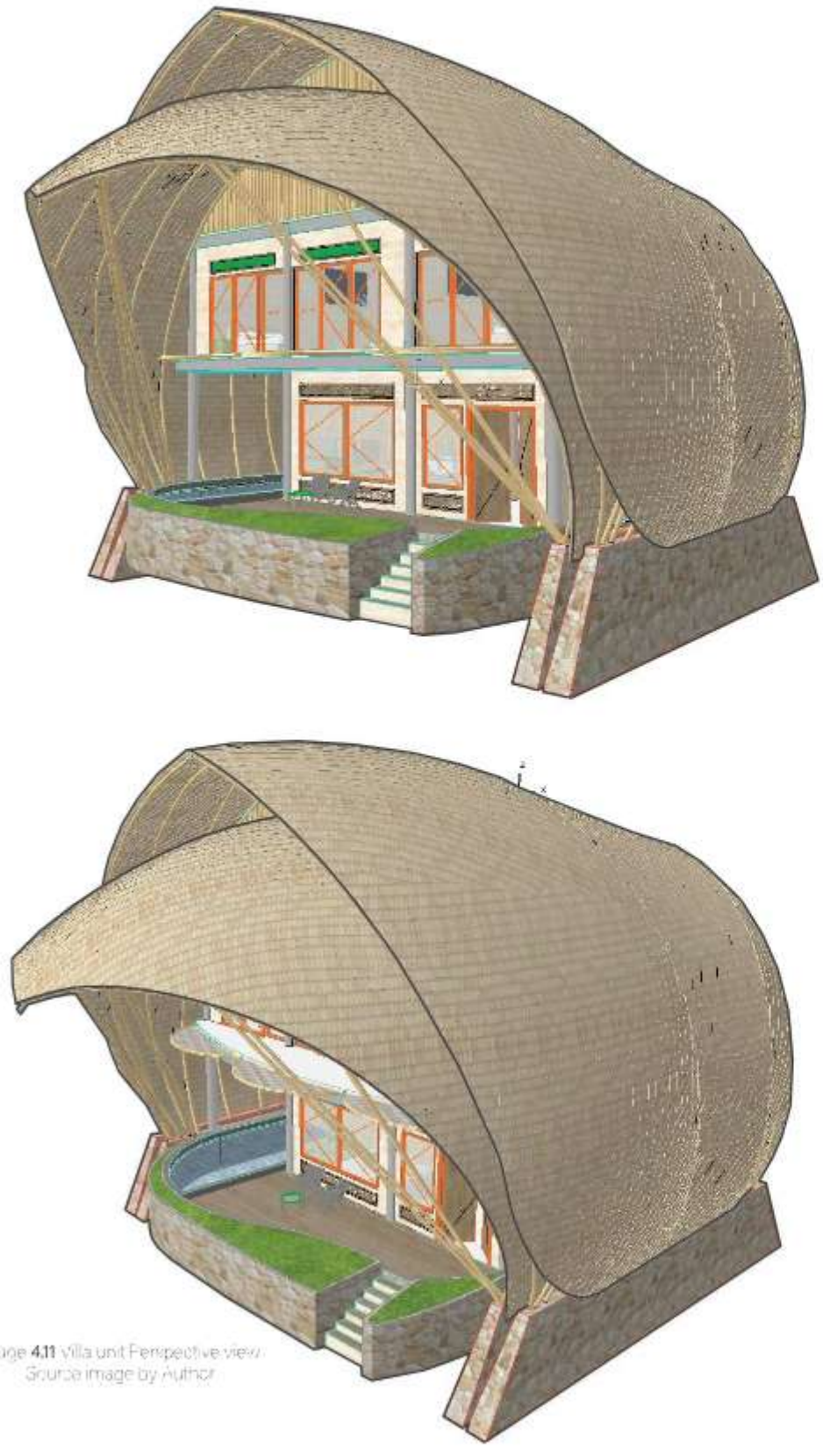


Image **4.11** Villa unit Perspective view
Source image by Author

This building is inspired by one of the traditional buildings of the Sasak tribe, namely bale lumbung sade, the layout of the spaces in this unit follows the standards and classification of a 4-star hotel resort. for the shape of the roof itself is inspired by the roof of the bale lumbung, but some modifications are given to the shape of the roof, namely the roof is made into a double layer with the top roof as the main roof and the second layer roof as a roof that protects the 2nd floor and 1st floor from rain, tempias, and sun. different from the traditional bale lumbung whose roof structure is integrated with the main column, this roof has its own structure supported by river stone foundations that penetrate above ground level to bind the roof truss structure. different from the traditional bale lumbung whose roof structure is integrated with the main column, this roof has its own structure supported by a river stone foundation that penetrates above ground level to bind the roof truss structure. traditional Sasak ornamentation is also inverted into ventilation wall openings in this unit The main constituent material of this unit design is concrete, and is supported by bamboo, wood, and shingles as supporting element materials, combining traditional and modern elements in one building.



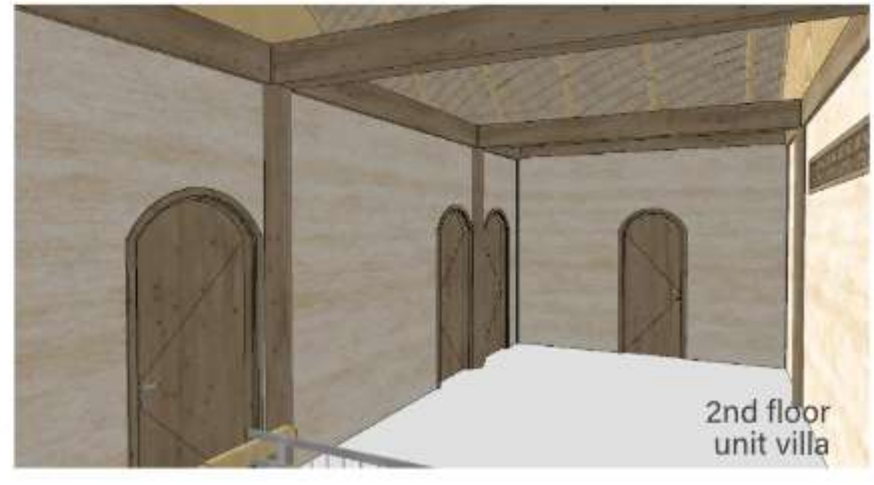
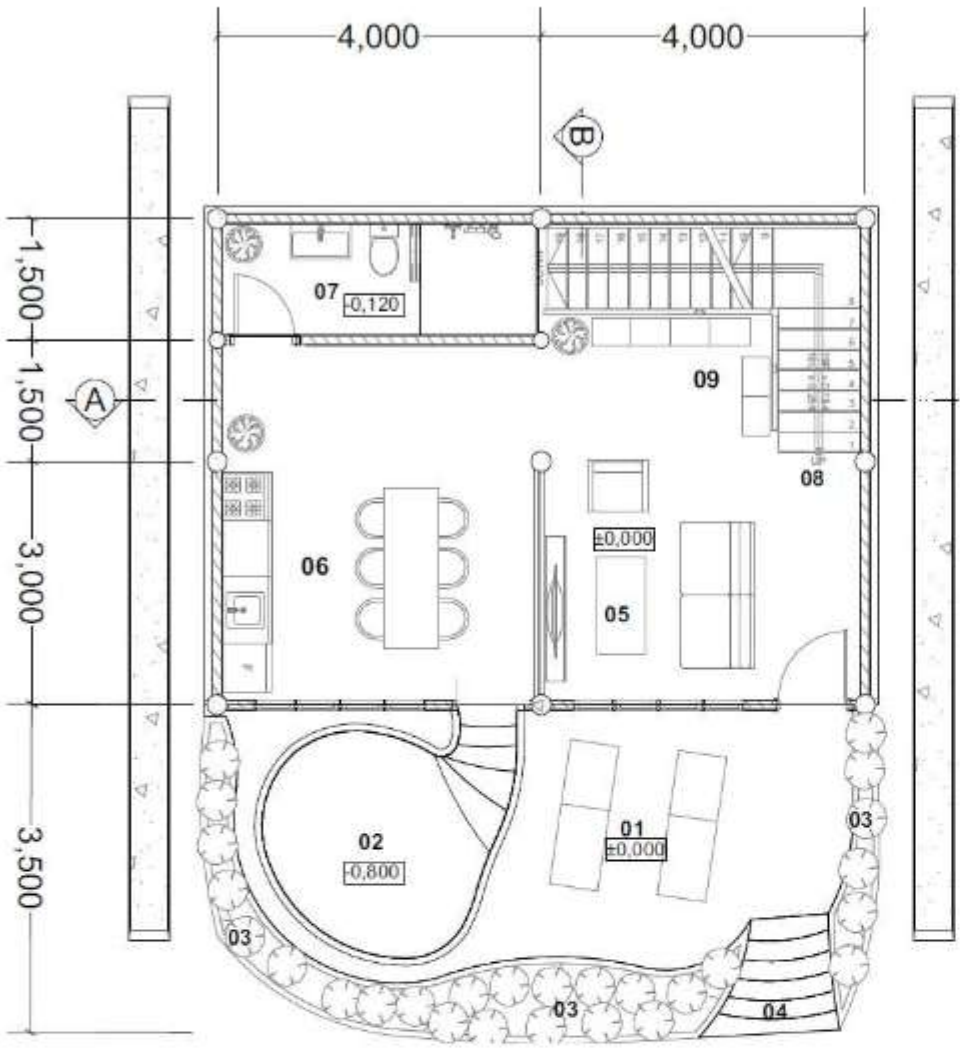


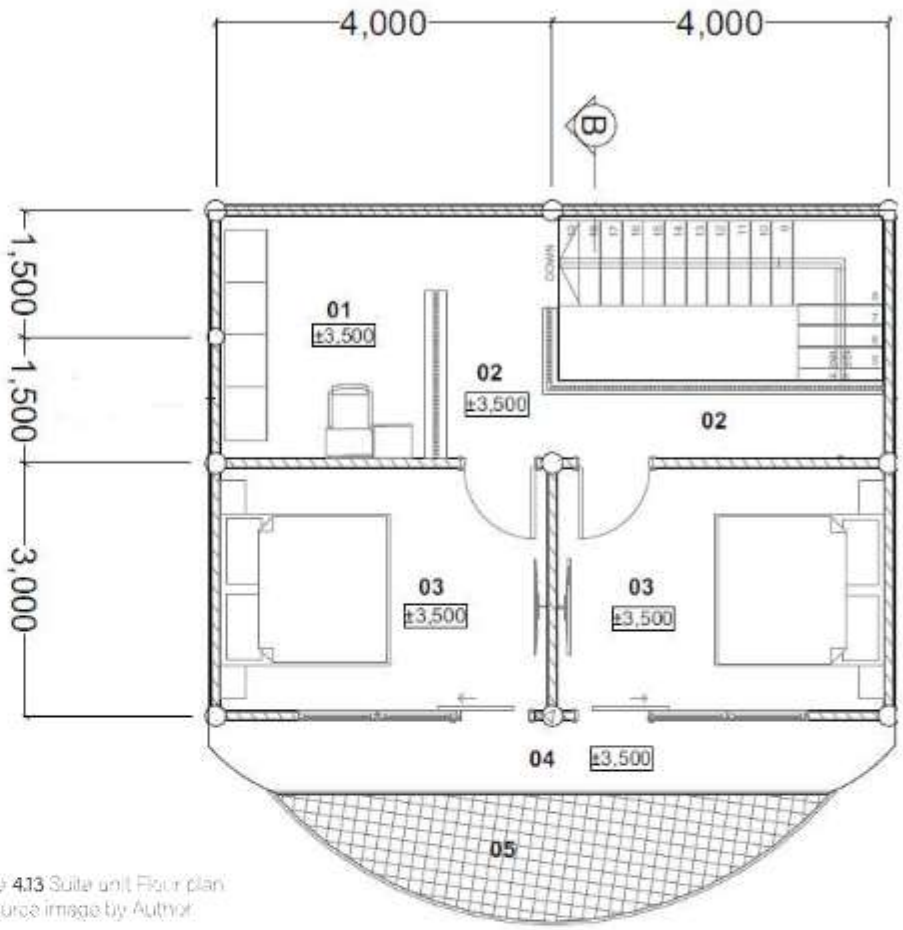
Image **4.12** Villa unit interior
Source image by Author

Design result and proof

Suite unit (final design)



1st floor plan



2nd floor plan

Image 4.13 Suite unit Floor plan
Source image by Author

This building is the second highest unit after the villa unit, with a total building area of 78m2, the facilities contained in this suite unit are 1 family room, 1 pirvate pool, 1 terrace, 1 pantries and dining area, 1 bathroom on the first floor. and on the 2nd floor there are 2 bedrooms, 1 corridor, and 1 wardobe room. This building is positioned facing west to maximize the view of the beach and the existing surrounding scenery, a row of suite units is right behind the villa unit area which is not too far towards the beach. this unit is also designed with a Neo-vernacular architectural approach and adaptation of the standard needs of modern resorts/hotels bitang 4. the application of Neo-vernacular in the layout of this unit space is the separation of dirty areas such as bathrooms with pantries and family room areas not in the same zone and elevation, this is also applied to most Sasak traditional house settlements. there is a central corridor that connects the private pool directly with the bathroom in addition to having cultural values it is also done so that unit users after using the pool can immediately go to the bathroom to rinse without wetting the floor and causing muddy indoor areas. the landscaping area at the front is not only for air conditioning around the unit but also as a natural barrier to increase the privacy of unit users when they swim in the unit's private pool.

Design result and proof

Suite unit (final design)

Building perspective view

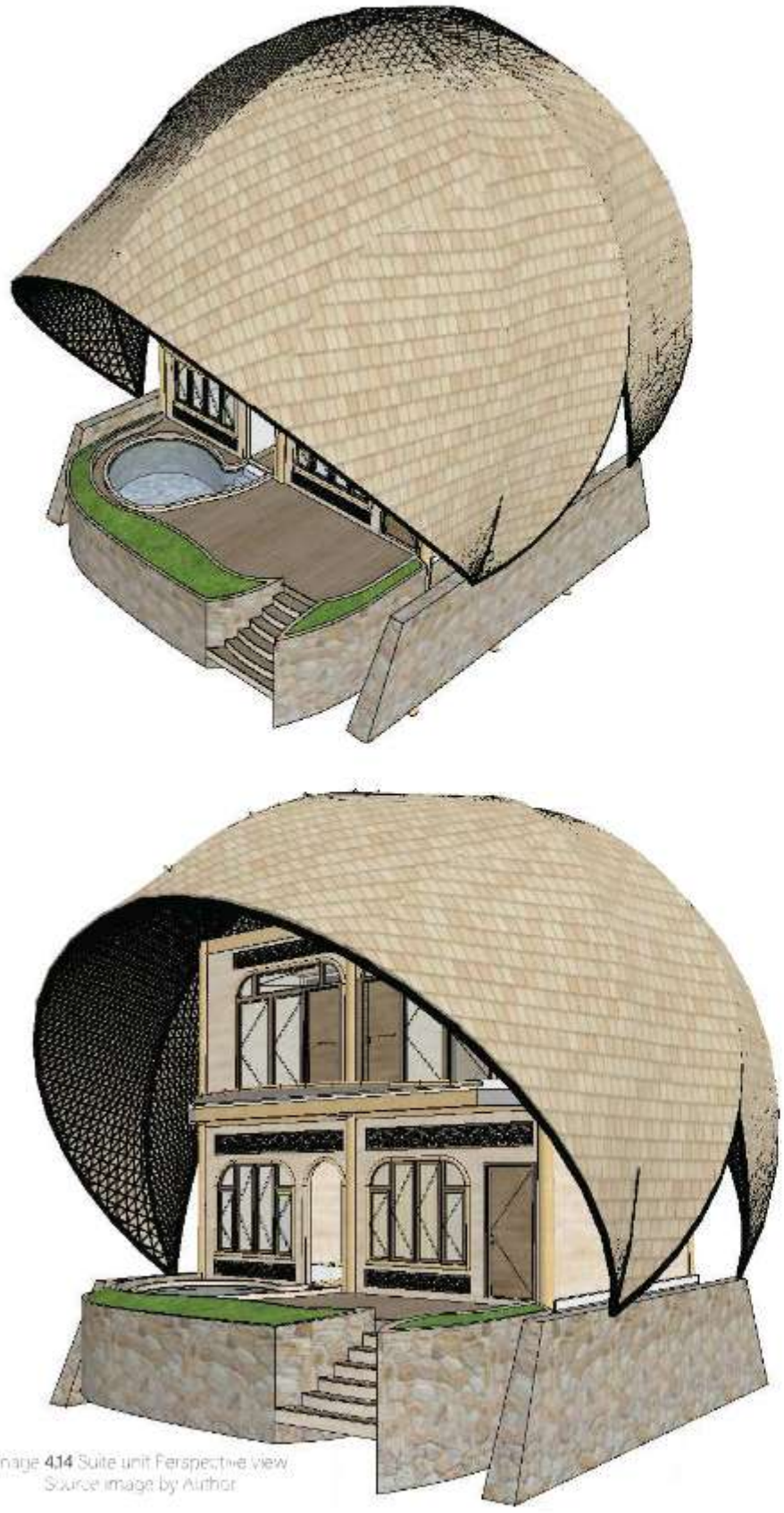


Image **4.14** Suite unit Ferspective view
Source image by Author

This building is a public facility that can be used by resort visitors not only those who rent rooms, but also non-room renters, this building is positioned at the front of the resort area and faces directly to the beach and performance stage, with the aim that visitors not only enjoy the beautiful beach view but also can enjoy the art performance held in the resort area. This building design adapts the application of neo vernacular parameters that have been applied in it, namely inspiration and modification of building forms and roofs of traditional Sasak buildings, the use of local materials, the application of sustainable materials, heating, rain conditions, and the application of environmentally friendly active air conditioning technology.





Image: **4.15** Suite unit Interior
Source image by Author

Design result and proof

deluxe unit (final design)

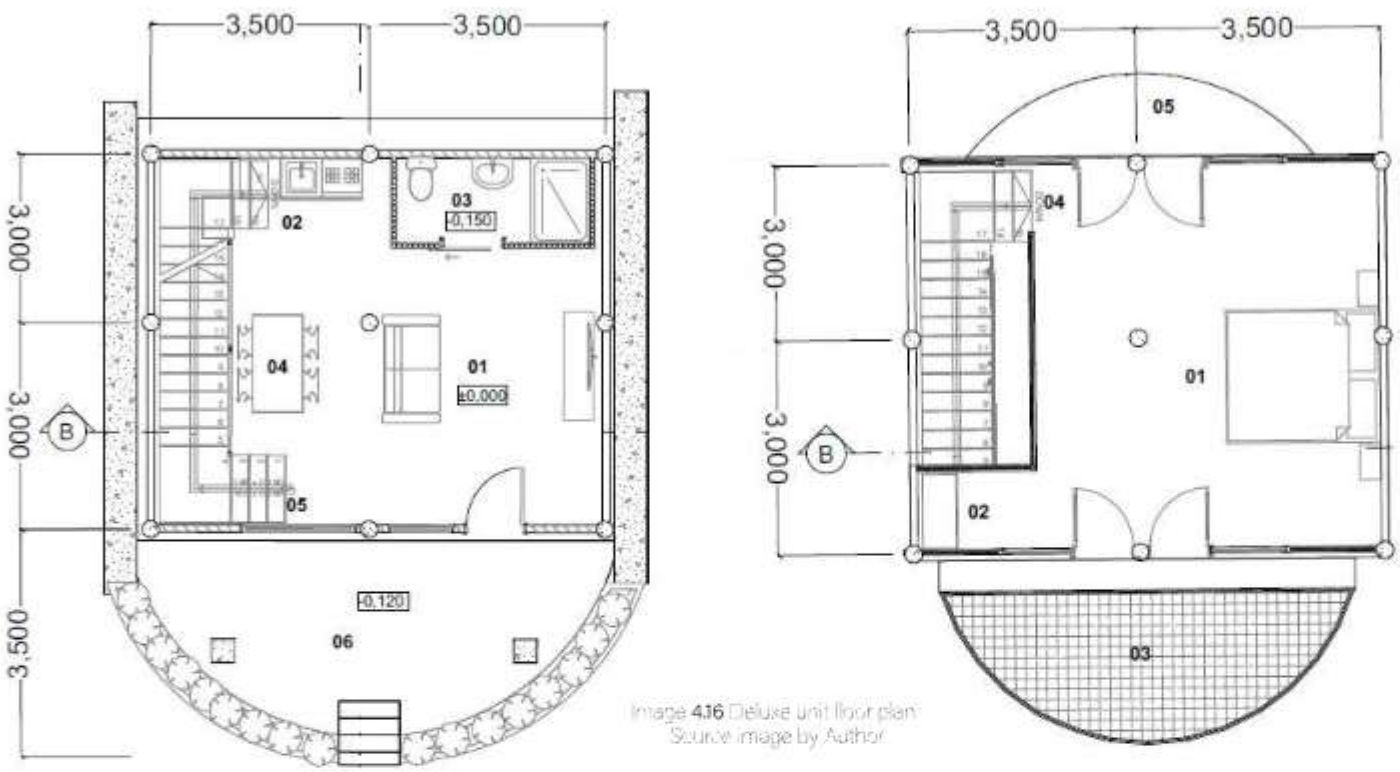


Image 4.16 Deluxe unit floor plan
Source image by Author

This building has an area of 36 m2 for standard units and 48m2 for deluxe units, made with the same model with the aim that later the resort area harmony and unity between strong buildings, the design of this building is inspired by the traditional traditional building of Lombok, namely Bale alang sade, where several modifications with consideration of aspects have been applied in it. consideration of design modification aspects follows the approach used in this design, namely Neo-vermacular architecture.

1st floor plan

2nd floor plan

several aspects that are the consideration of building modifications, namely:

1. Local culture
2. Sunlight
3. Circulation and building ventilation
4. Privacy of room unit users
5. User comfort and safety
6. Potential view
7. Traditional craftmanship
8. Adaptation of local materials
9. Structural system

Some aspects that have been applied in building design are, modification of the roof shape of the bale alang sade to adjust the privacy and climate of the site, the addition of a second layer of roof to reduce solar radiation into the building, and also the same with the third layer of roof, providing air ventilation with traditional Lombok fabric motifs in buildings, building orientation is positioned and directed to get a clear and maximum view of the beach, also supported by existing openings, the application of local materials dominantly in buildings such as bamboo and wood.

Design result and proof

Standar unit (final design)

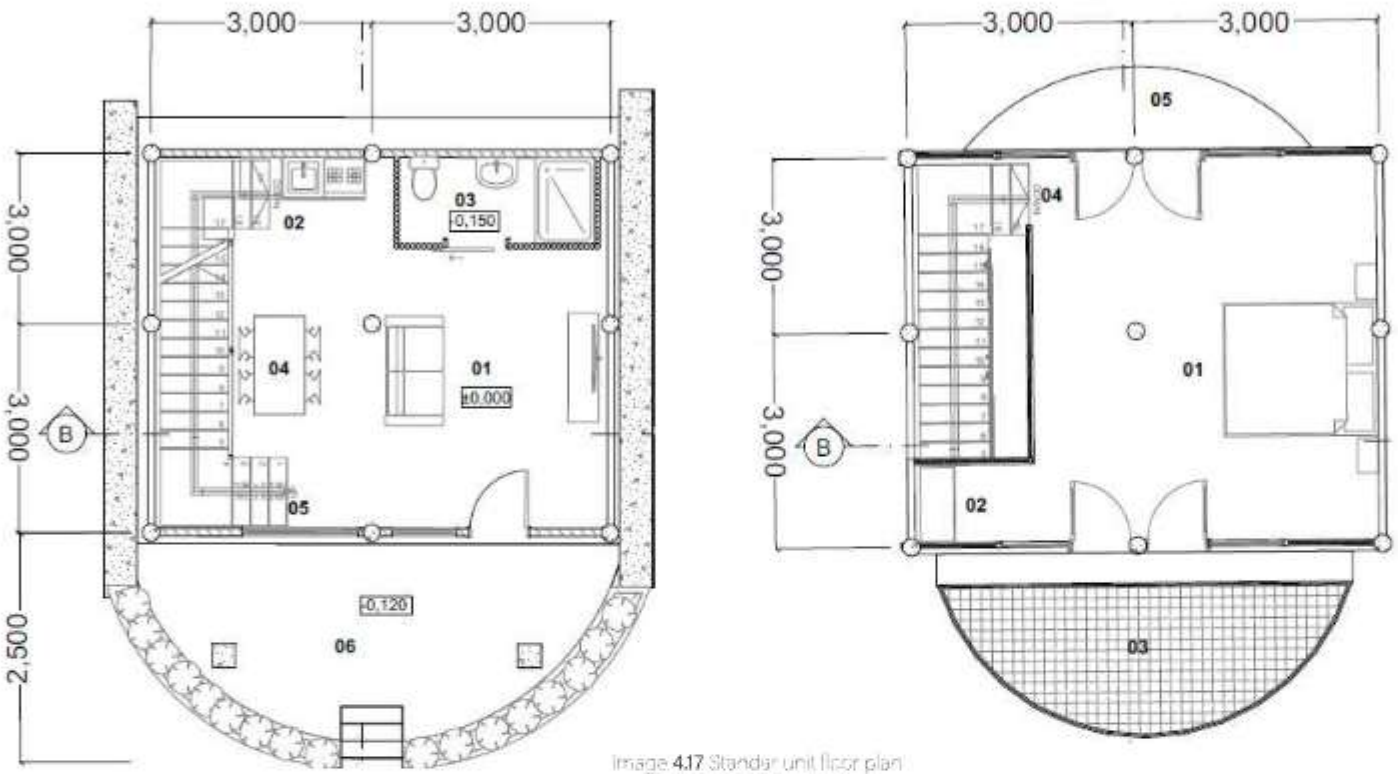


Image 4.17 Standar unit floor plan
Source image by Author

1st floor plan

2nd floor plan

This building has an area of 36 m2 for standard units and 48m2 for deluxe units, made with the same model with the aim that later the resort area harmony and unity between strong buildings, the design of this building is inspired by the traditional traditional building of Lombok, namely Bale alang sade, where several modifications with consideration of aspects have been applied in it. consideration of design modification aspects follows the approach used in this design, namely Neo-vermacular architecture.

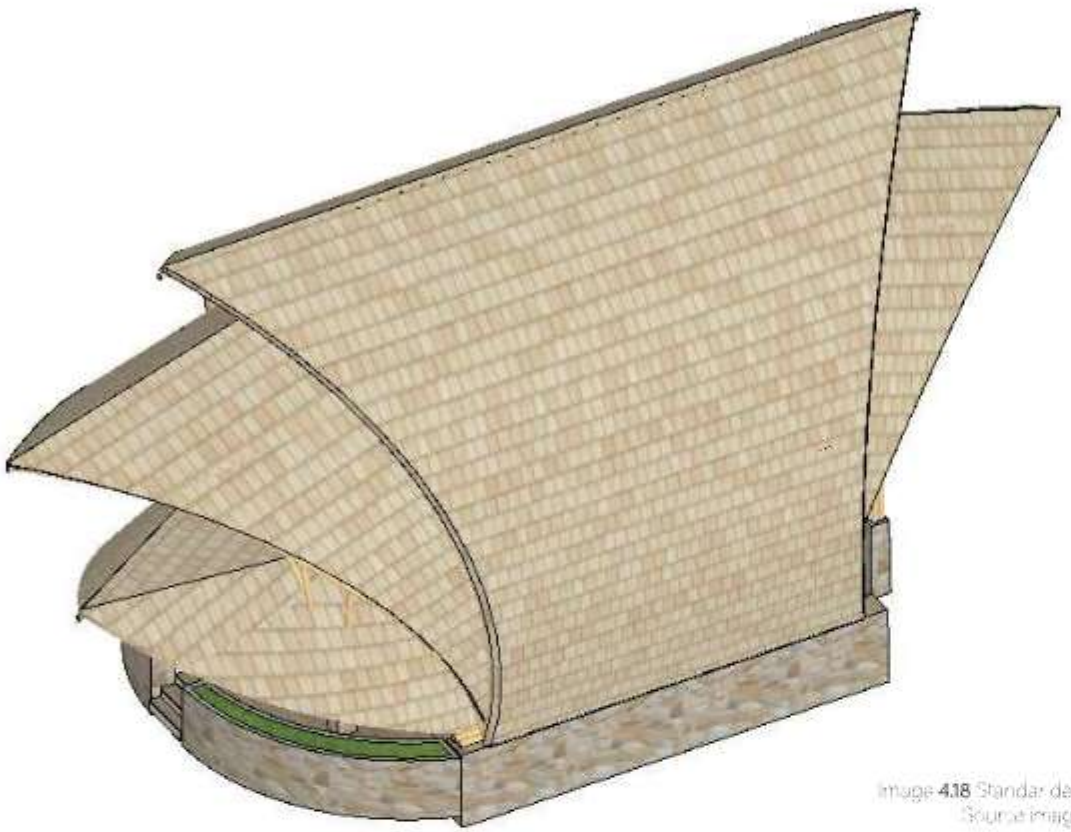
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4. Privacy of room unit users
5. User comfort and safety
6. Potential view
7. Traditional craftmanship
8. Adaptation of local materials
9. Structural system

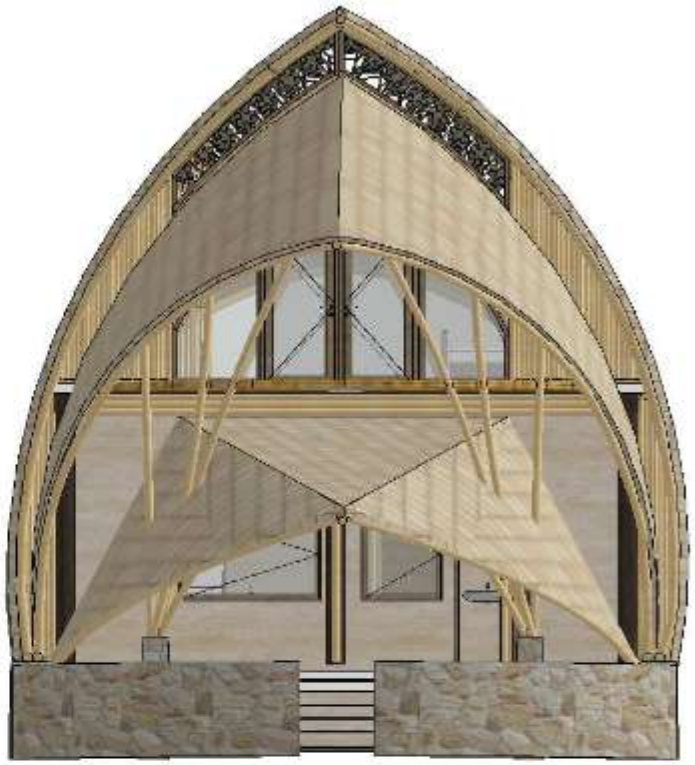
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Design result and proof

Standar and deluxe unit (final design)

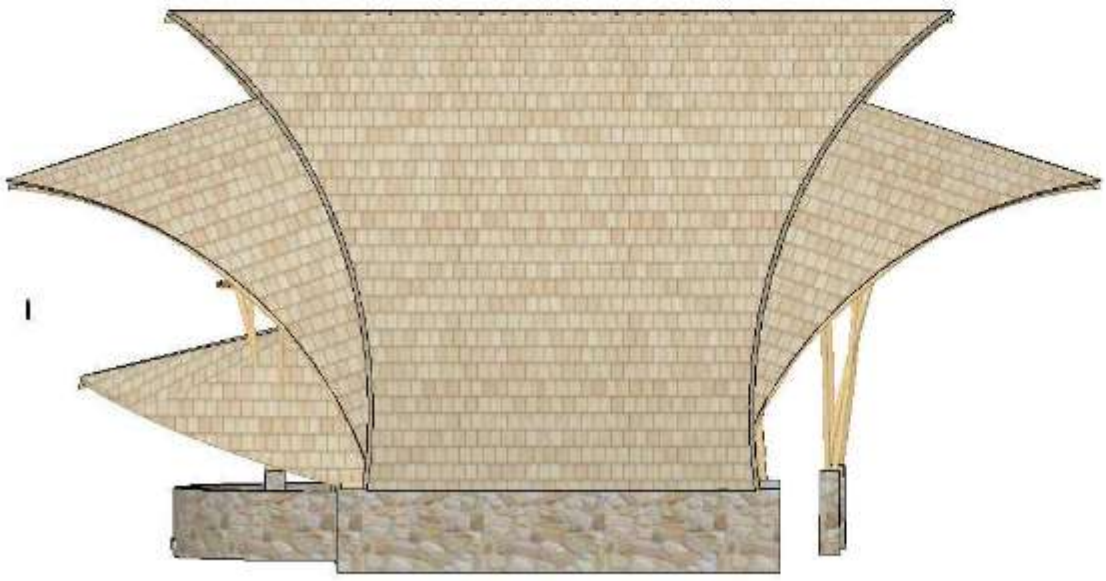


Axonometry view

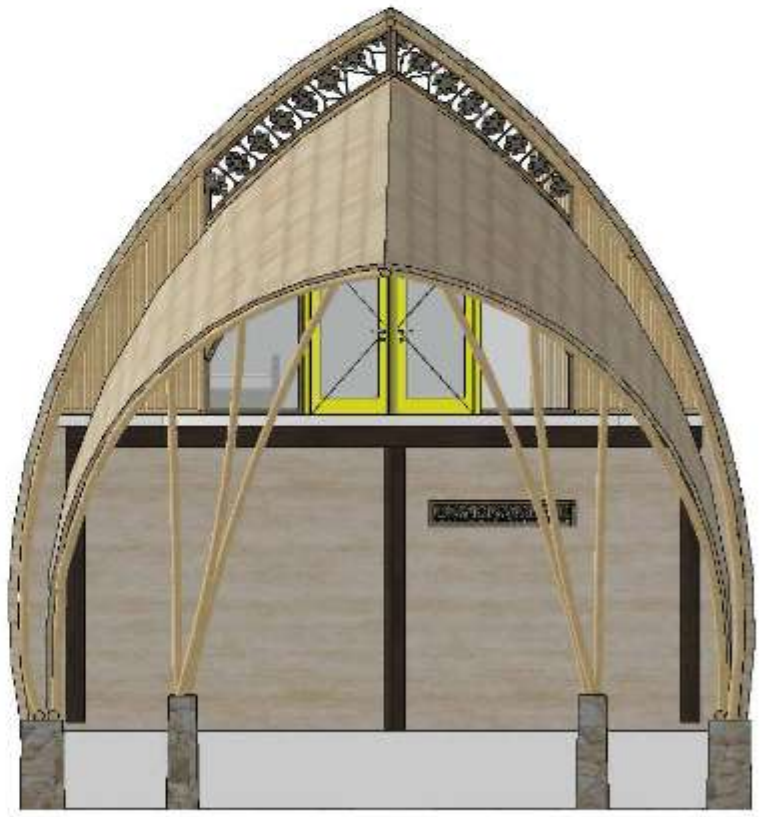


Front view

Image **4.18** Standar deluxe unit elevation view
Source image by Author



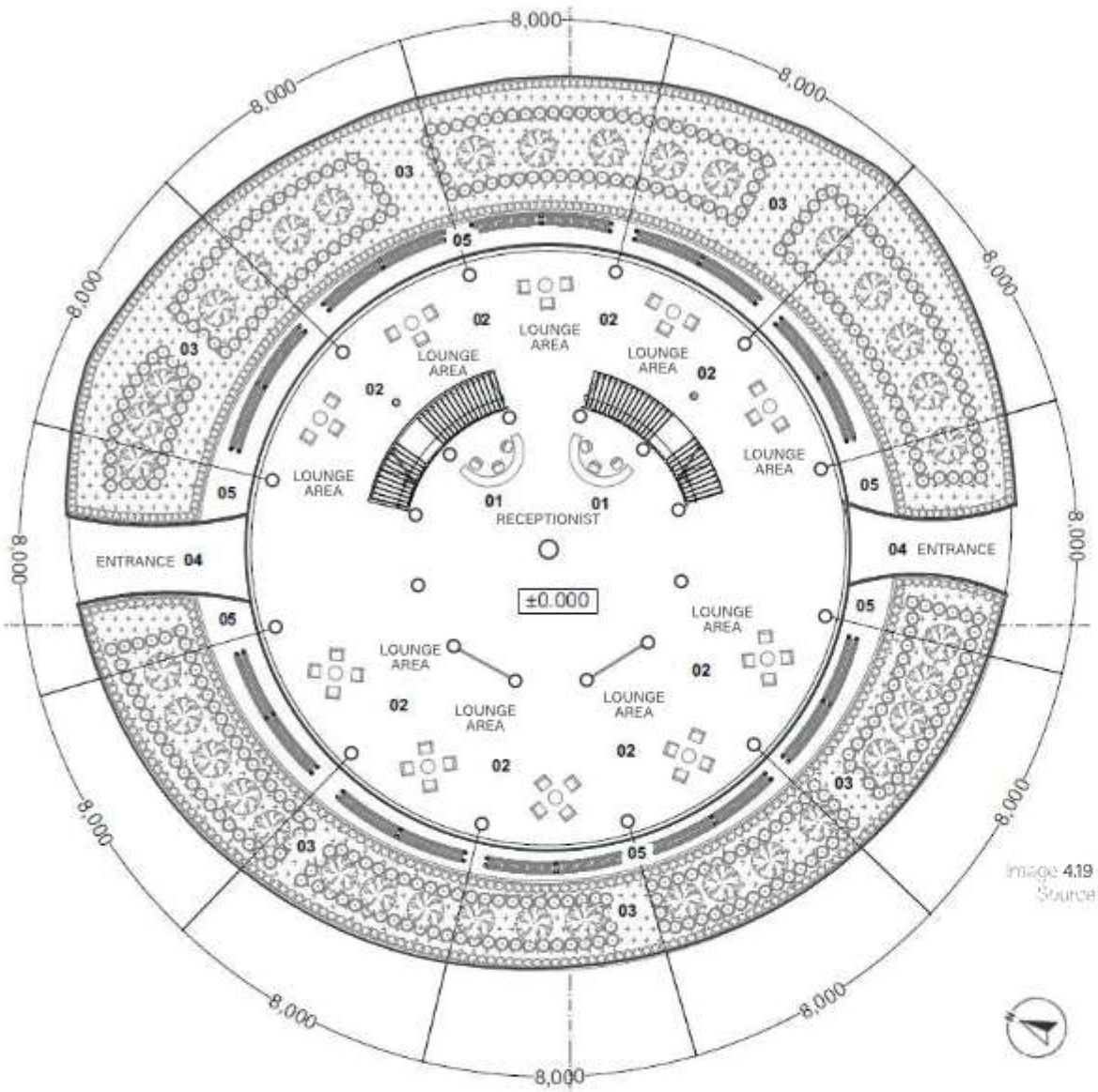
Side view



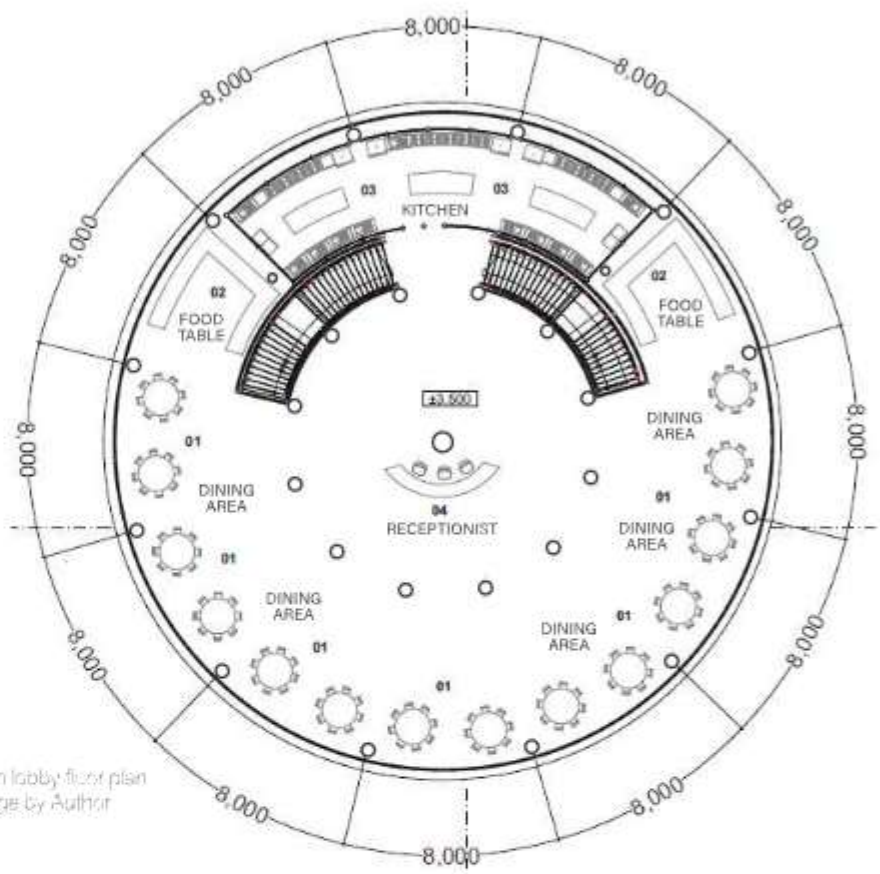
Back view

Design result and proof

Main lobby and Restaurant (final design)



1st floor plan
(main lobby)



2nd floor plan
(restaurant)

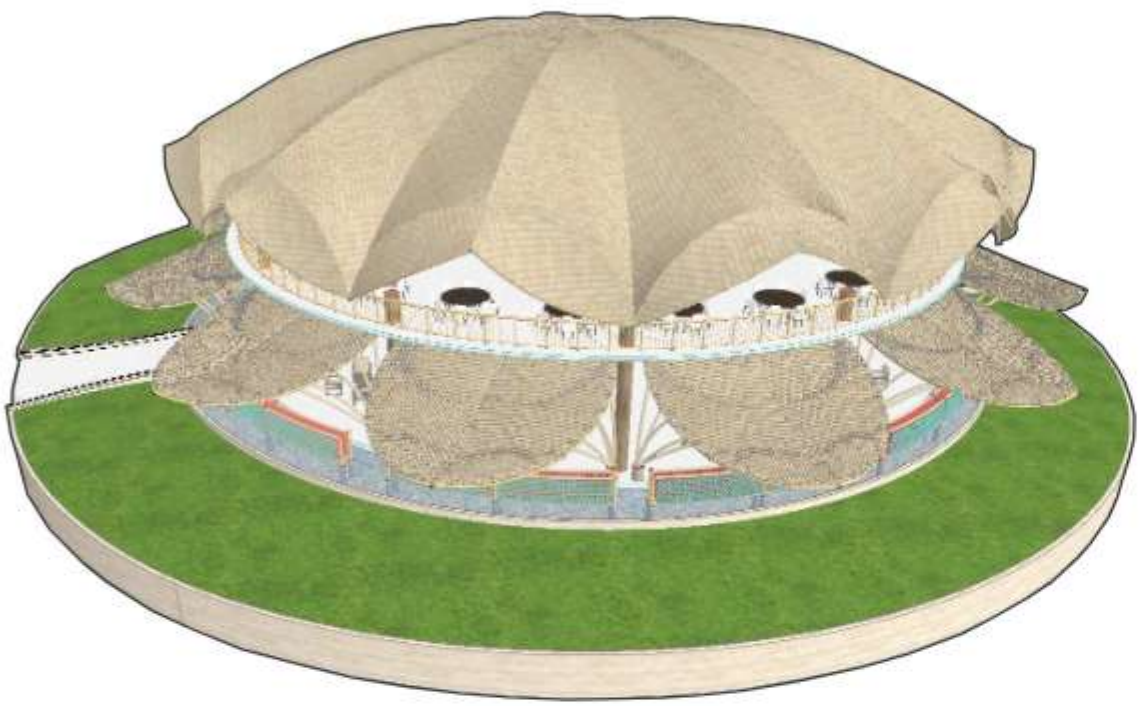
Image 4.19 Main lobby floor plan
Source: Image by Author

This building is the Main lobby on the 1st floor and also the Restuarant on the 2nd floor, combined into the same building for the efficiency of the existing site land, the round shape is different from other buildings with the aim that this building becomes a marker of the main building in this resort area rather than other buildings, and also the shape and position of this building in the resort area becomes a vocal center in the middle of this resort area. The design of this building follows the guideline parameters of neo vernacular architecture such as, ventilation, sun direction, modification of traditional building forms, local materials and so on, and also follows the standard facilities and comfort of the main building for a 4-star resort hotel.

Design result and proof

Main lobby and Restaurant (final design)

Building perspective view



This building is inspired to have a circular shape, different from the shape of other buildings with the aim as a marker in the resort area, this building is the main building of the many buildings in this resort, the roof shape is inspired by the bale lumbung building of the traditional village of Sade and given modifications to adjust the circular shape of the building and climate considerations on the site, namely sunlight, air circulation, and rain, and also the maximum view potential. The first floor is a visitor registration area and several lounge areas are provided to wait for visitors, the second floor is a resort restaurant area that can be used at any time by visitors. The roof of the first floor is made different from the second floor and has a longer overhang to reduce the intensity of sunlight entering the building and avoid the area inside the building from rain and tempias. The roof of the second floor is made in 1 module and spread into 8 parts with a slight dip towards the top to maximize the beach view from the second floor for restaurant visitors.

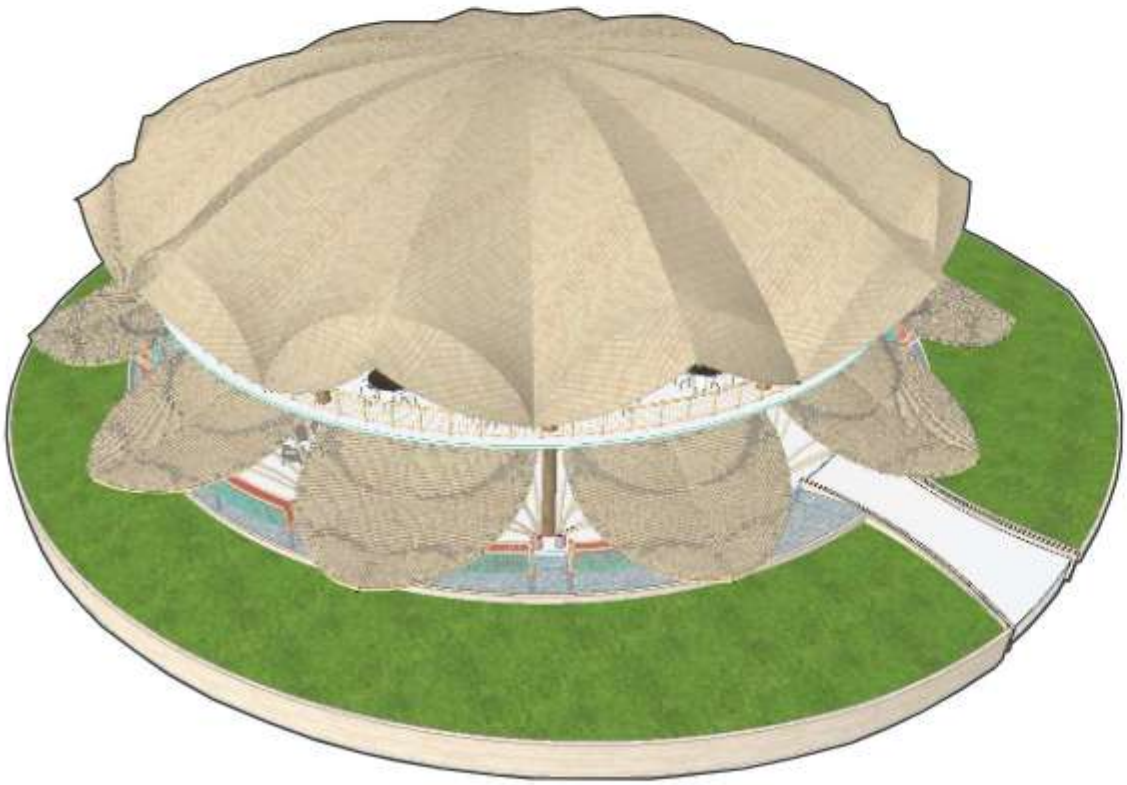


Image **4.20** Main lobby and resto Perspective view
Source image by Author





Design result and proof

Beach bar (final design)

Beach bar floor plan

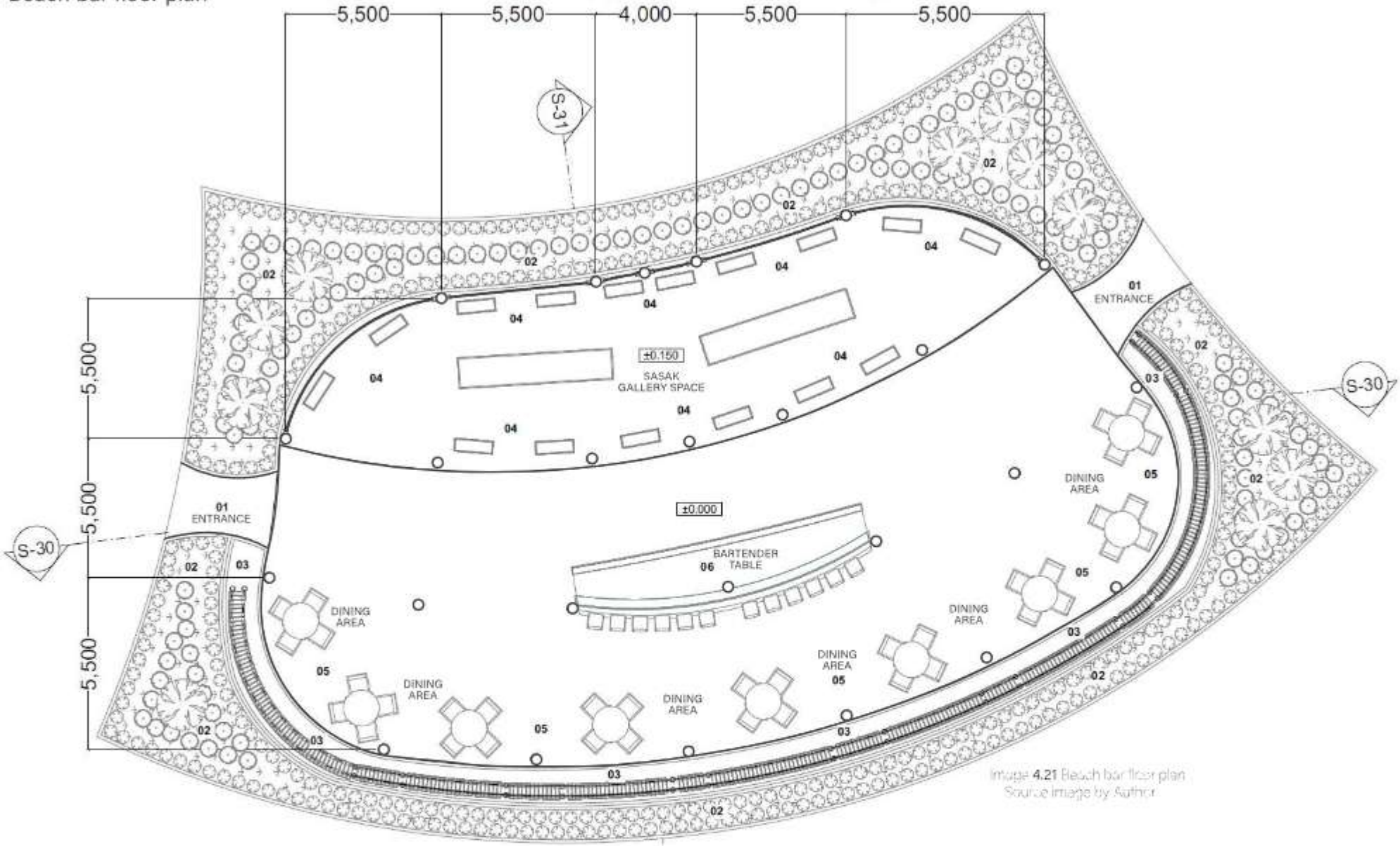


Image 4.21 Beach bar floor plan
Source image by Author

This building is a public facility that can be used by resort visitors not only those who rent rooms, but also non-room renters, this building is positioned at the front of the resort area and faces directly to the beach and performance stage, with the aim that visitors not only enjoy the beautiful beach view but also can enjoy the art performance held in the resort area. This building design adapts the application of neo vernacular parameters that have been applied in it, namely inspiration and modification of building forms and roofs of traditional Sasak buildings, the use of local materials, the application of sustainable materials, heating, rain conditions, and the application of environmentally friendly active air conditioning technology.

Design result and proof

Beach bar (final design)

Building perspective view

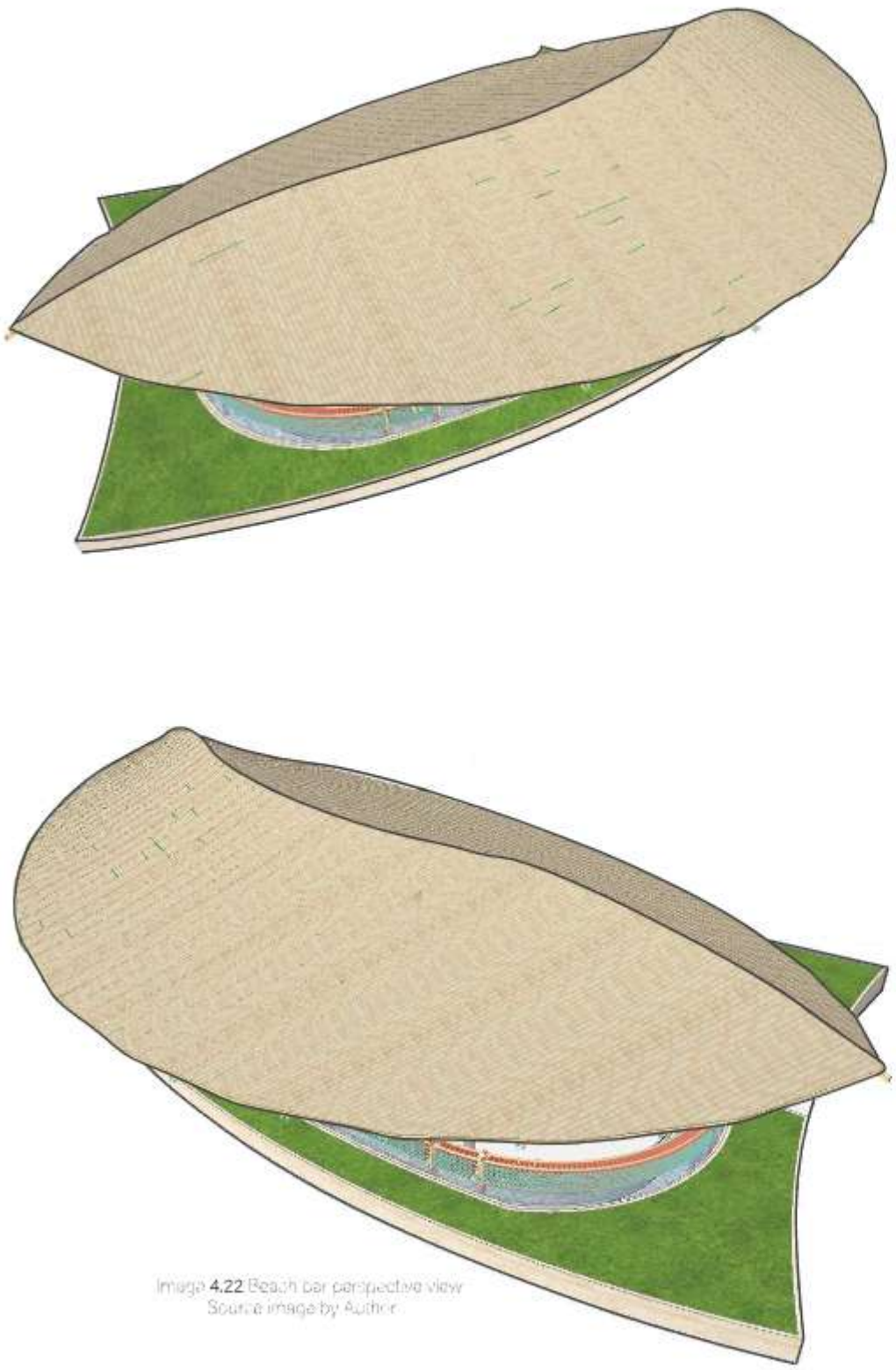
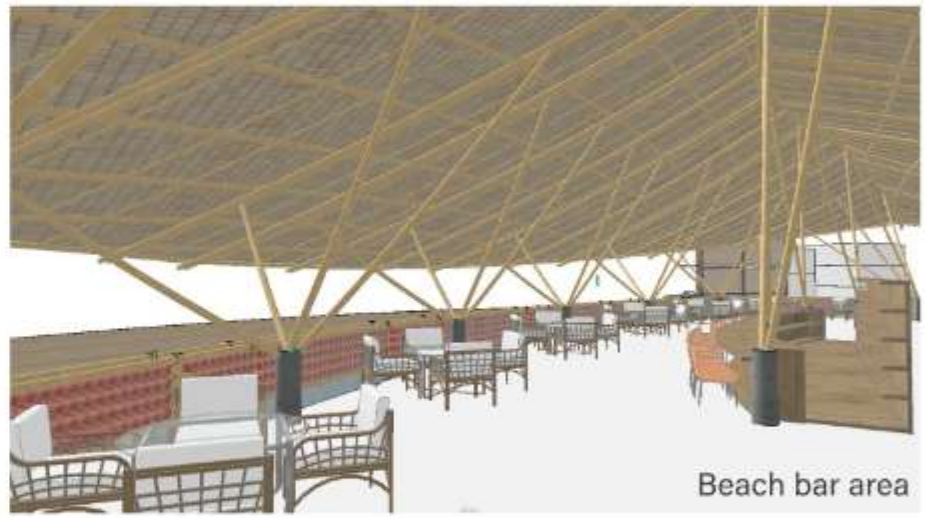


Image **4.22** Beach bar perspective view
Source image by Author

This building is inspired by one of the traditional houses in Lombok, the shape of the roof is inspired by the bale lumbung sade building, which is given a modification in its shape, namely the roof is not made full until it touches the ground, it is made more elongated to adjust the area of the beach bar building, and a more flexible roof shape adjusts the climate on the site, namely lighting, rain, and air conditioning. This building design can accommodate around 70 people in it, in this beach bar area there is also a sasak gallery area at the back, which is made so that visitors can not only relax in the beach bar area, but also can see, learn, and understand about the culture of sasak culture, in the sasak gallery area a display of sasak art and culture is placed. anyone can see and visit the sasak gallery space area.



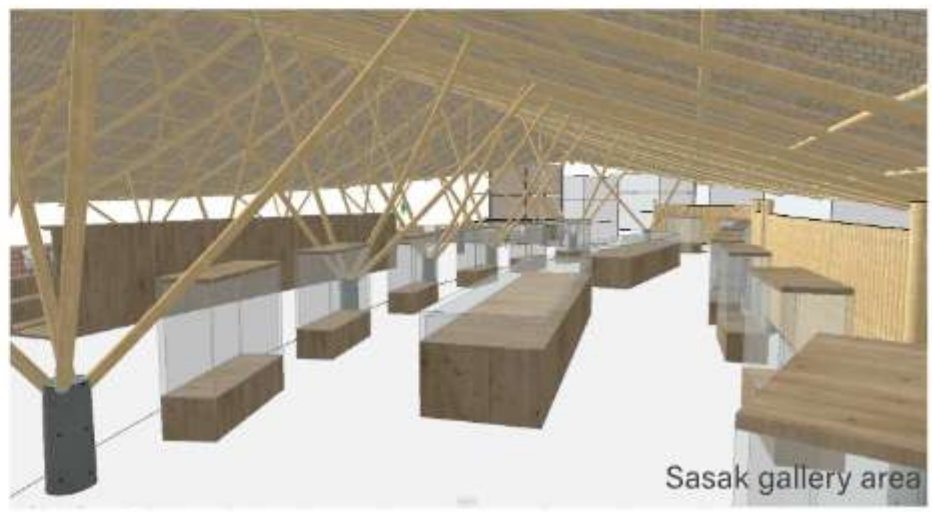


Image **4.23** Beach bar interior
Source image by Author

Design result and proof

Performance stage for special experience (final design)

Performance stage floor plan

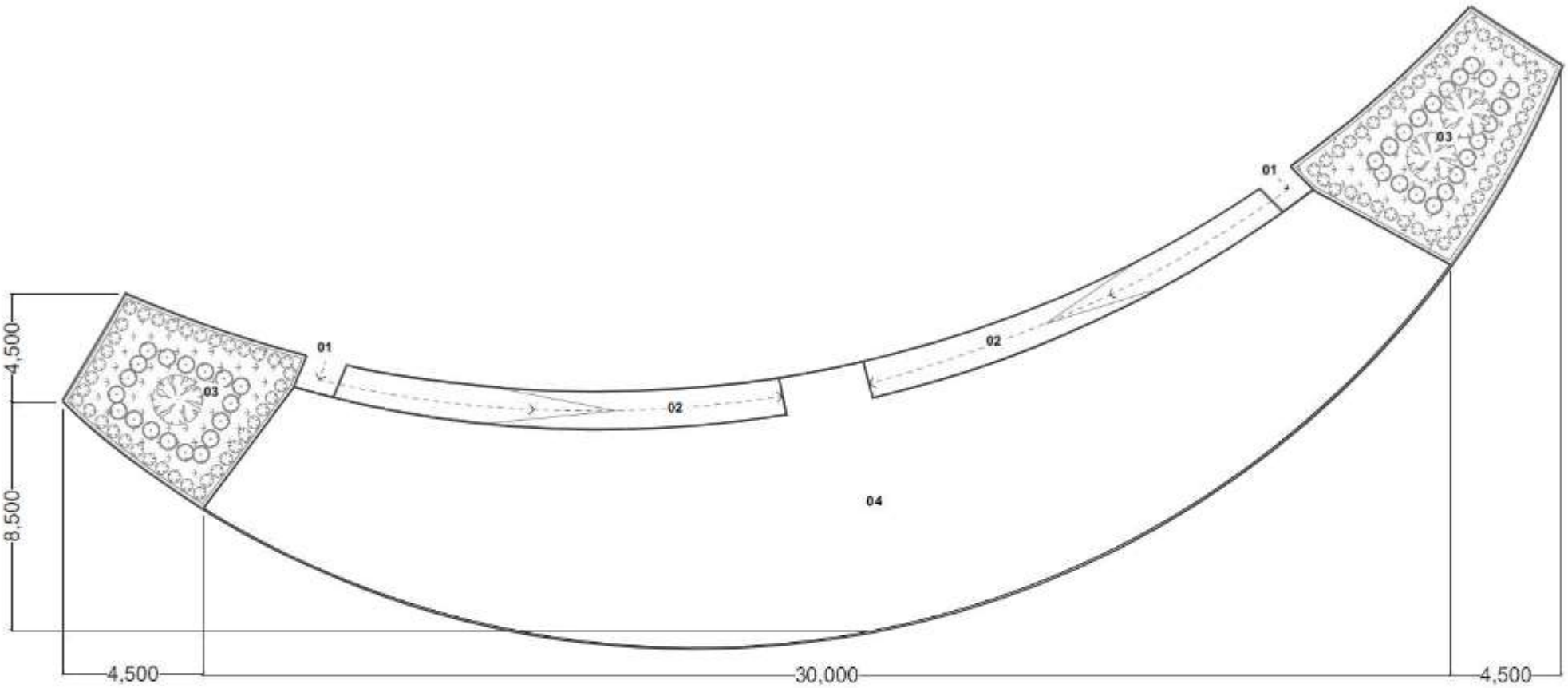


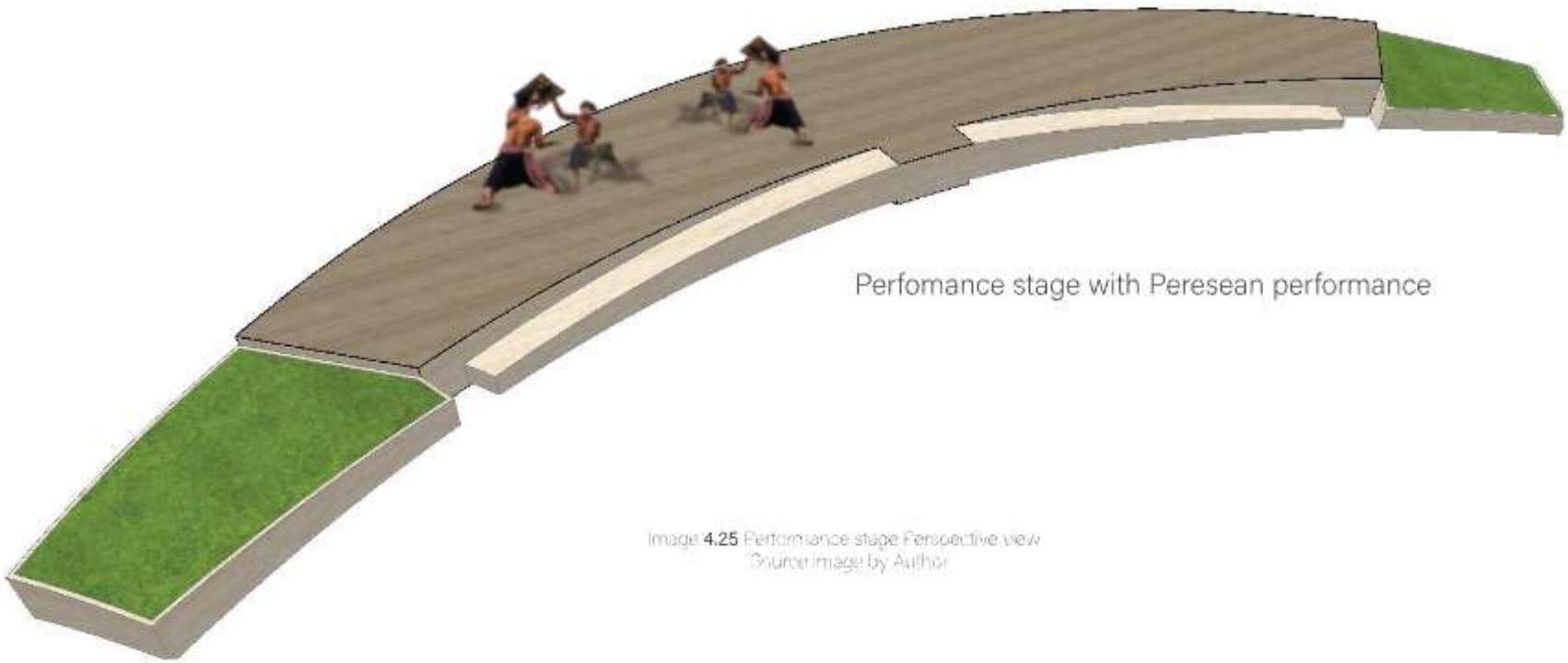
Image **4.24** Performance stage floor plan
Source image by Author

This area is a suggestion for a special experience at the resort, namely Gendang beleq performances and Peresean art performances, where the schedule has been arranged so that the two performances do not collide and can be enjoyed by visitors. the dimensions of the performance stage area are adjusted to the needs of stage performances such as Gendang beleq which must accommodate 25-30 people along with their musical instruments and Peresean which requires a large enough area for the two fighters to fight each other. The position of these performance stages is placed in the front area of the resort area so that visitors who watch not only enjoy the existing performances but also get a beautiful beach view as a background.

Design result and proof

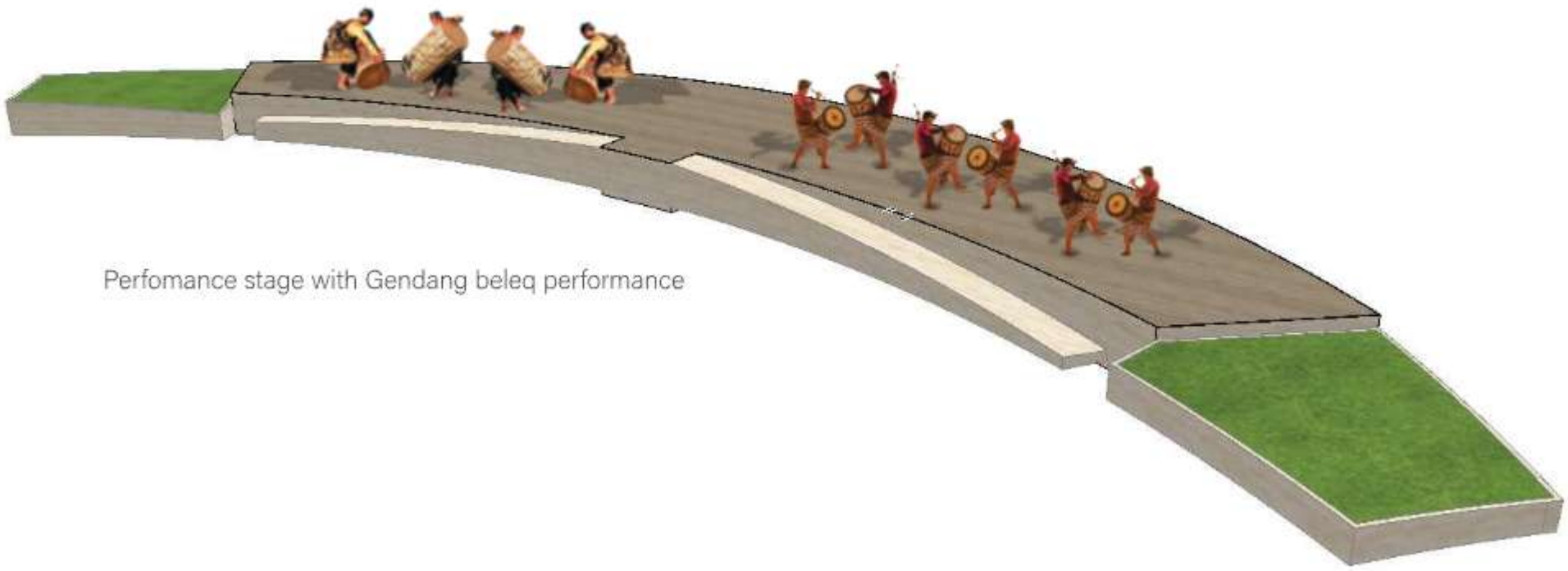
Performance stage for special experience (final design)

Building perspective view



Perfomance stage with Peresean performance

Image 4.25 Performance stage Perspective view
Source image by Author



Perfomance stage with Gendang beleq performance

Design result and proof

Swimming pool (final design)

Swimming floor plan

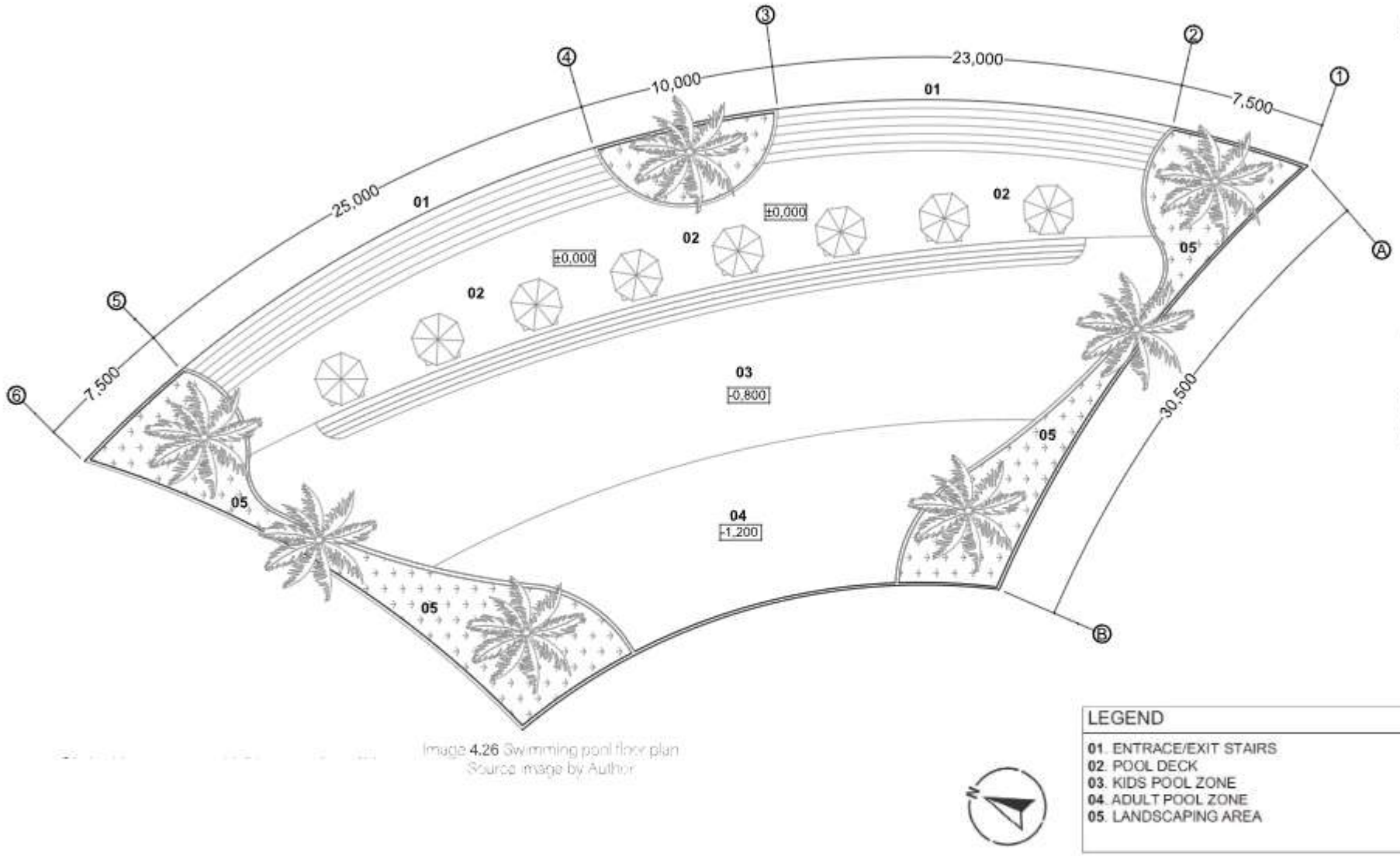


Image 4.26 Swimming pool floor plan
Source: image by Author

This pool is positioned behind the lobby parallel to the lobby in the central area of the area, this pool is intended for the public to all resort users, especially for users in deluxe and standard rooms who do not have private pools in their type units, its position is also close to the rows of standard and deluxe units, this pool is equipped with a relax pool deck area for visitors to relax, wait and sun bathing, around it is equipped with vegetation such as palm plants and shrubs to create cool air in the pool area and at the same time a natural barrier between the pool area and other areas. In this pool there are two depth zones, the first is 80cm deep for children and the second is 1.2 meters deep for teenagers and adults.

Design result and proof

Swimming pool (final design)
Axonometry view

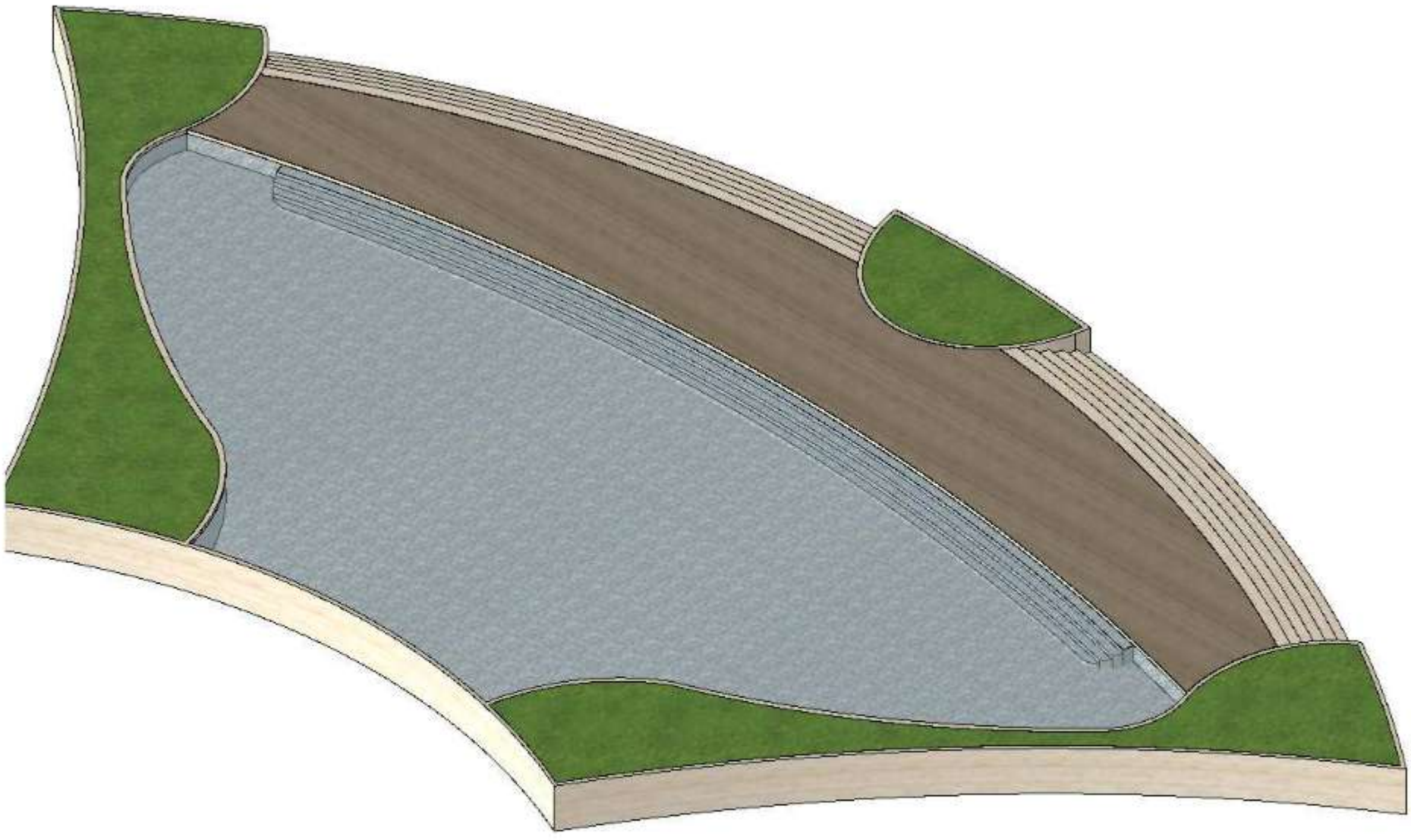
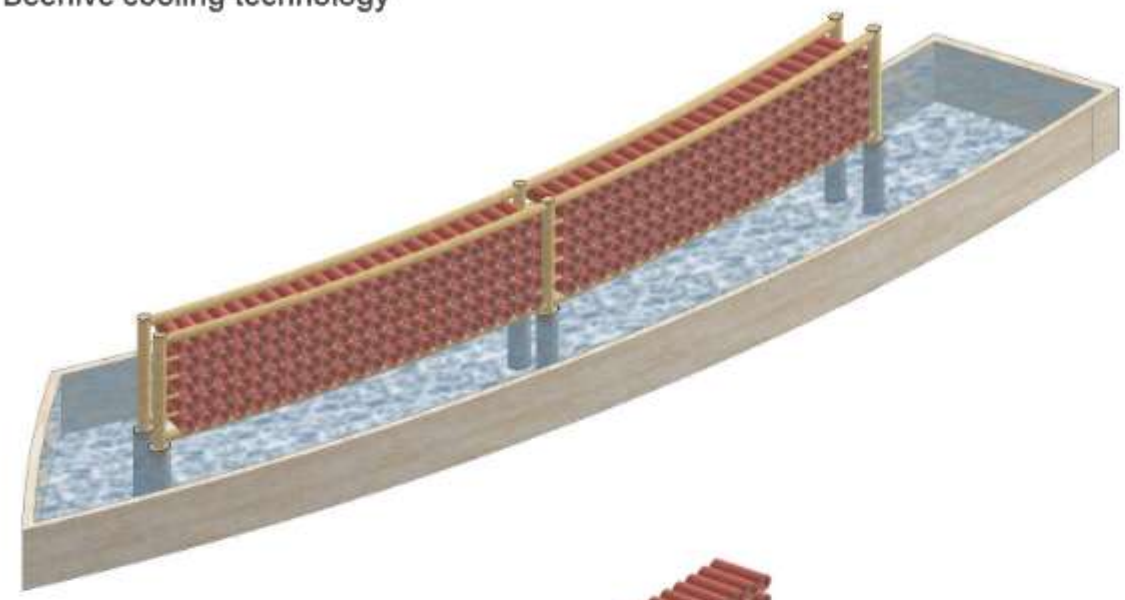


Image **4.27** Swimming pool Axonometric view
Source image by Author

Design result and proof

Beehive cooling technology



This zero-energy air conditioning system combines ancient traditional techniques with modern slurry technology to cool air without the need for electricity. The system is inspired by a vernacular cooling methodology called "evaporative cooling". Using traditional earthenware pots doused with water, hot air passes through a cylinder and turns into cold air due to the moisture inside the cylinder. The design of the system is eco-friendly; it contains no plastic, no impact on the environment. The application of the beehive does not have specific total dimensions that must be met, depending on the area to be cooled, except for the main material, which is pottery.

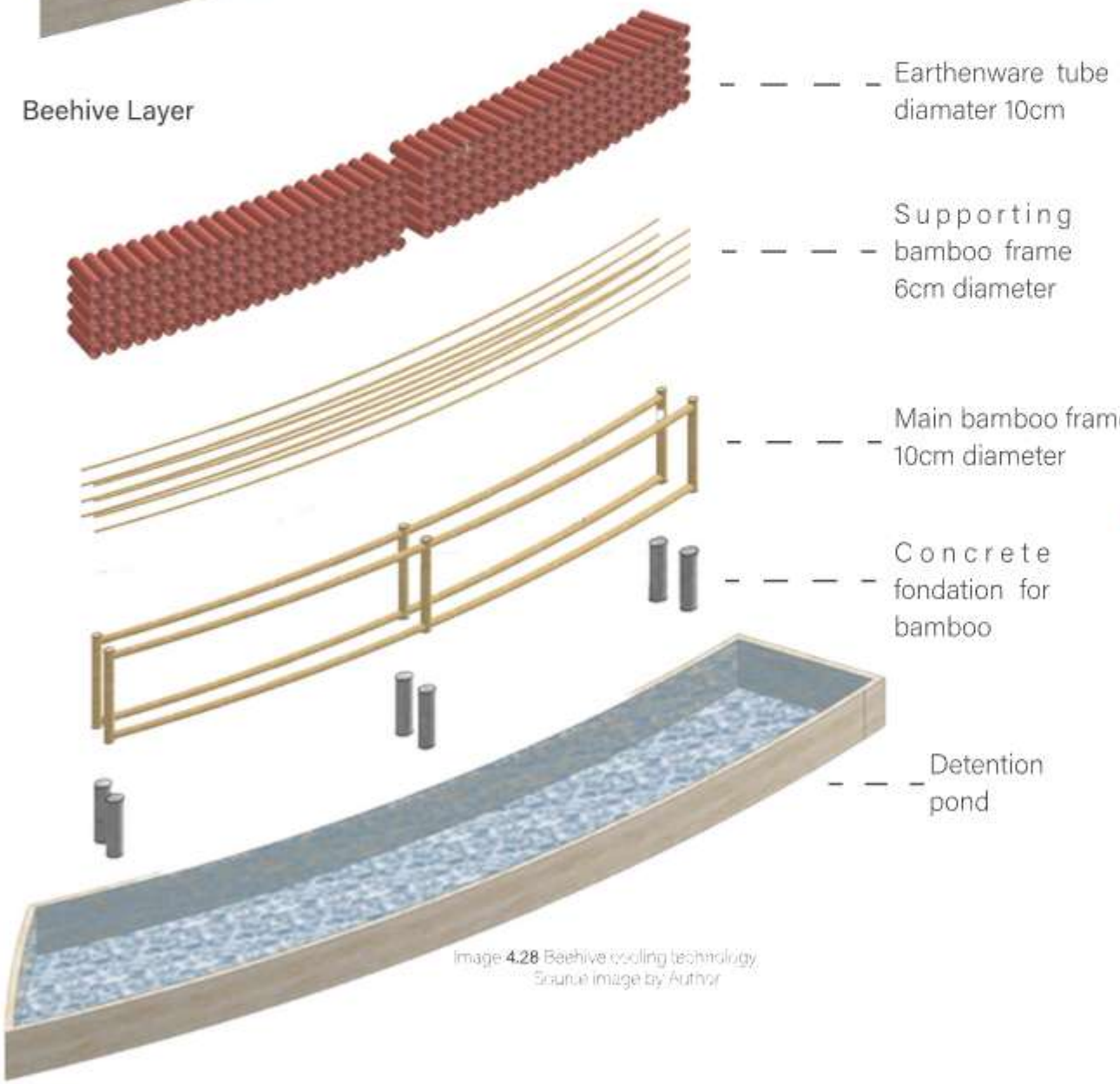


Image 4.28 Beehive cooling technology
Source image by Author

How beehive works

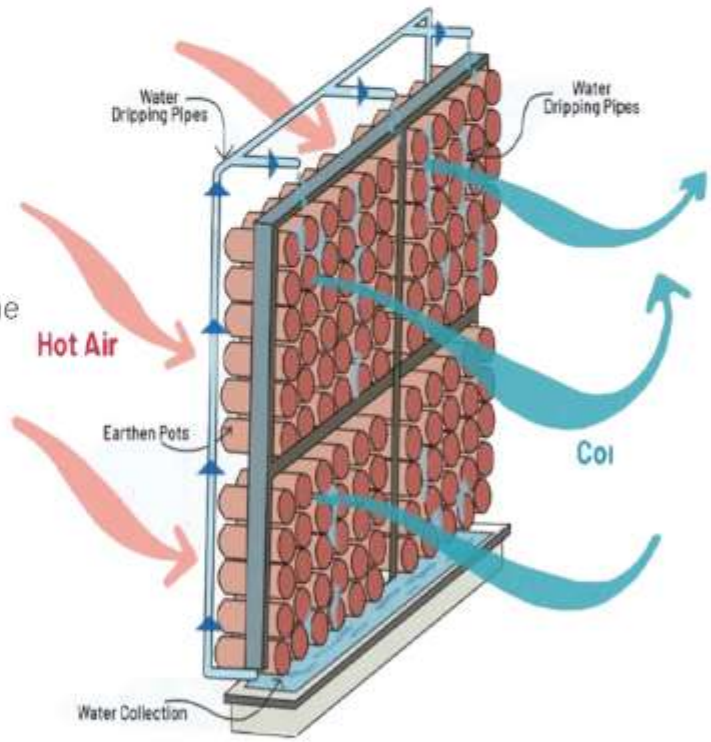


Image 4.29 How beehive works
Source image by Author

Design result and proof

Traditional ornaments on building



Image 4.31 Building traditional ornaments
Source image by Author





Sasak traditional motif

Image 4.30 Sasak traditional motifs
Source image by Author

This traditional ornament is inspired by one of the many traditional Sasak cloth motifs, has its own meaning in the motif, the ornament applied to the design becomes one unit with the air vents in each building unit. These ornaments also reinforce the traditional feel and ambience in the rooms of each unit.

Design result and proof

Privacy concept of each unit

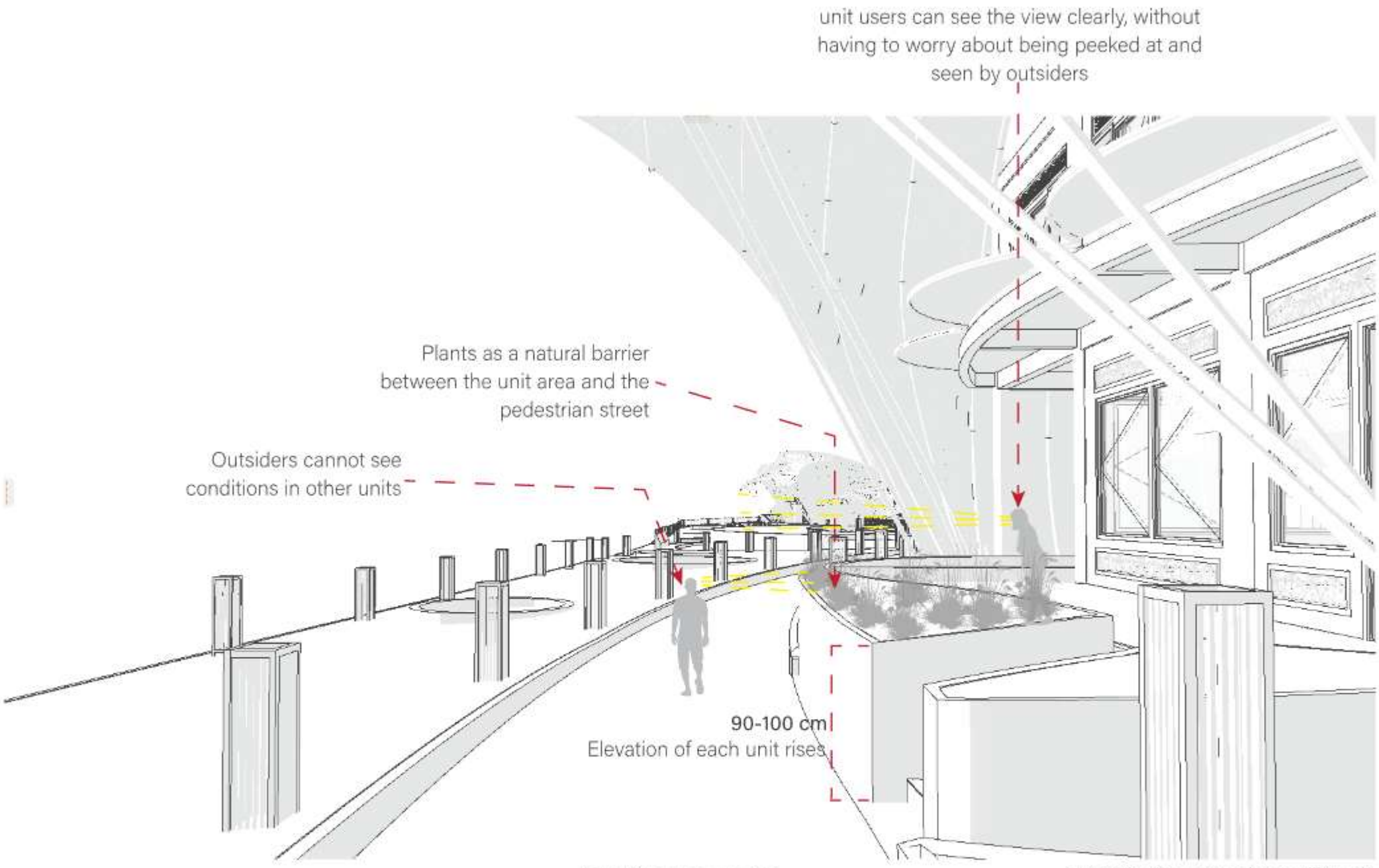


Image **4.32** Unit privacy concepts
(Source image by Author

Example diagram using a villa unit.

Each residential unit will have its floor elevation raised 90-100 cm from ground level, this is done to increase the privacy level of each unit user, also supported by the addition of weeds or vegetation in the front landscaping area of each existing unit as a barrier to access the view of outsiders to the area inside the unit. this concept is applied to all residential units in this resort area.

Design result and proof

Local vegetation that applied on the design

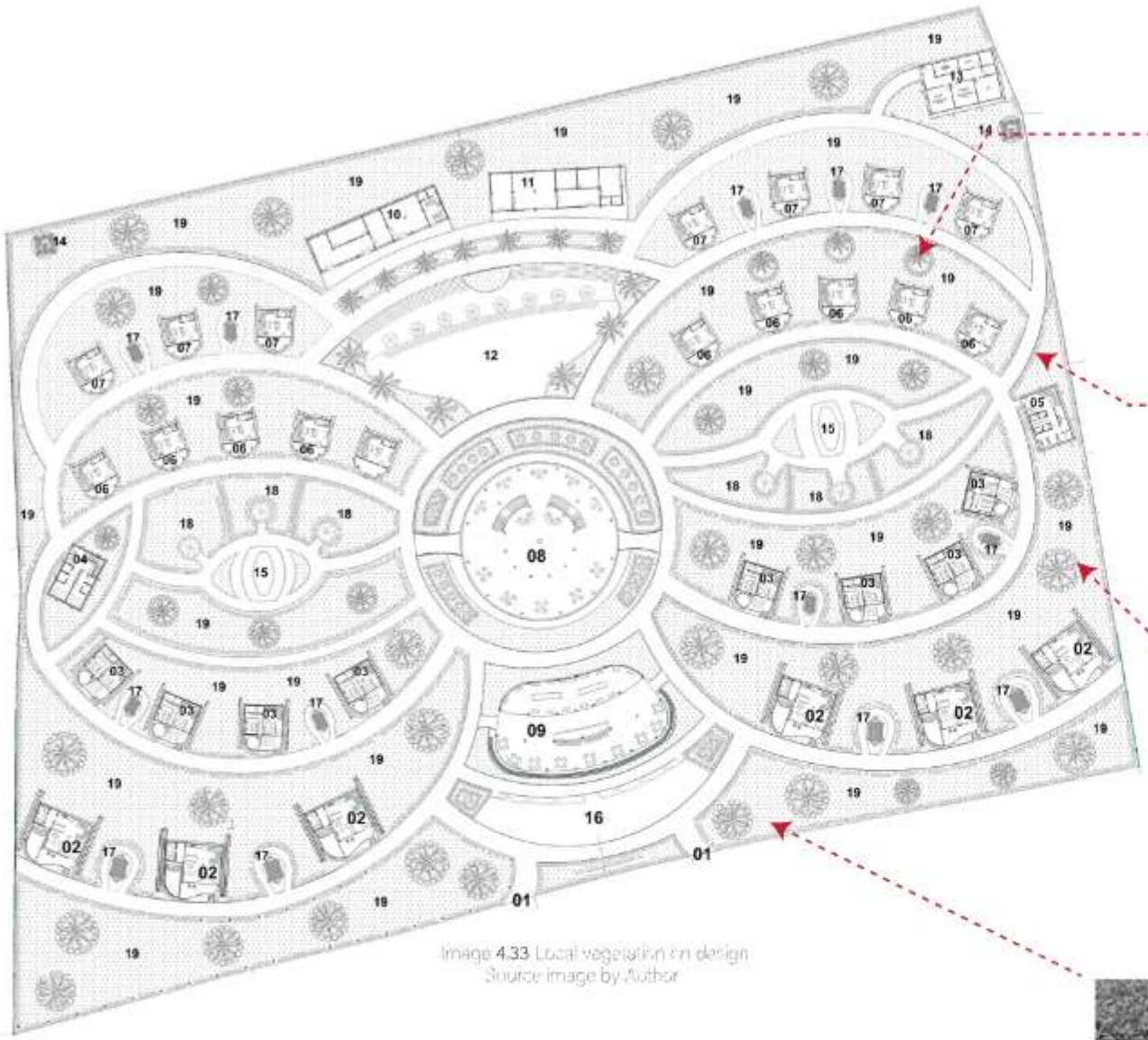


Image 4.33 Local vegetation on design
Source image by Author



Coconut Tree

The main shade, Lombok's tropical identity, casts dynamic shadows on pedestrian paths and buildings.



Bougainvillea shrub

Striking color as a decorative natural fence or framing the entrance of cultural zones and lobbies, and also as a border of some public buildings.



Vanda orchid

This orchid is known for its striking and often brightly colored flowers with contrasting color combinations, such as red and purple.



Mini elephant grass

It is a genus of plants from the grass family, commonly known as carpet grass. They are native to tropical and subtropical regions. These grasses are often used as fixed pastures, to cover the ground.

All types of plants are spread evenly in the resort area, all plants are well combined to create beautiful and attractive landscaping, not only for landscaping the position of plants placed helps reduce the level of sun intensity that enters each building and also reduces the high tempertaure around this resort area.

Design result and proof

Opening and natural ventilation on building (standar and deluxe unit)

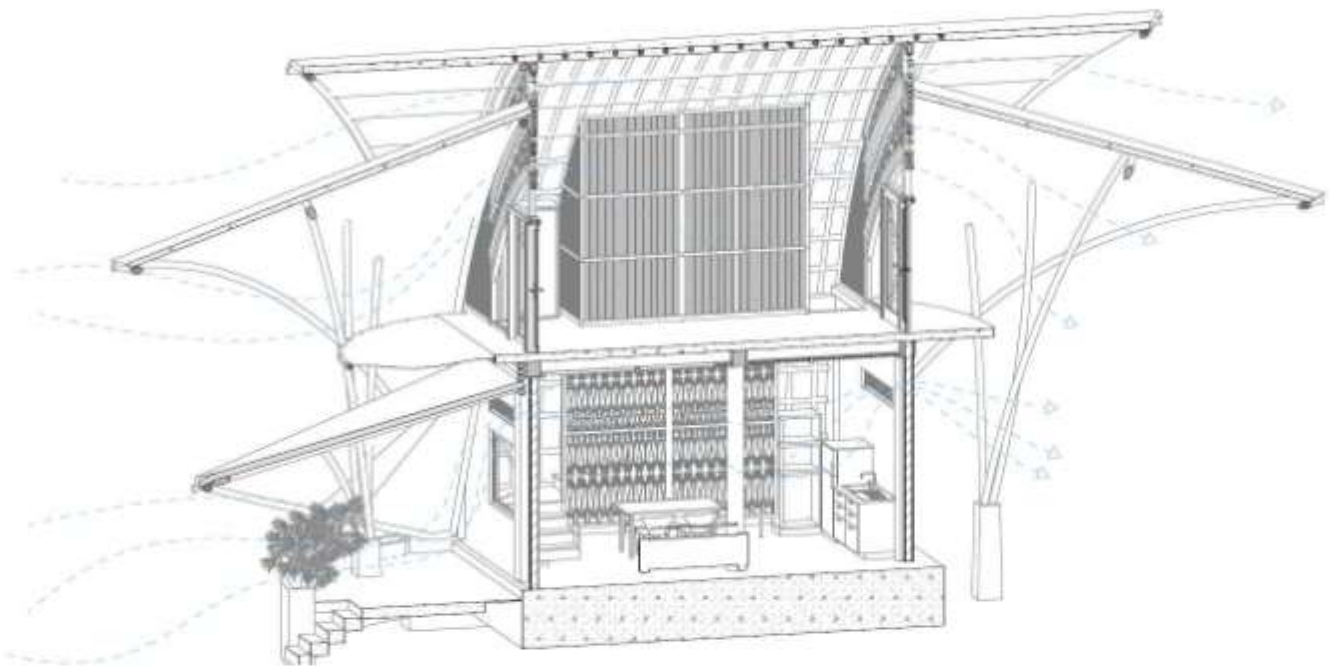


Image 4.34 Standar deluxe unit wind direction
Source image by Author

AIR CIRCULATION IN THIS DELUXE AND STANDARD UNIT, THE WIND WITH THE FASTEST CURRENT DIRECTION IS ENTERING THROUGH THE FRONT OR WEST SIDE, THE WIND PASSES THROUGH THE VEGETATION FIRST TO BE COOLED AND THEN ENTERS THROUGH THE VENTILATION GAP AT THE TOP OF THE WALL ON THE FIRST FLOOR AND SECOND FLOOR, AND THE WIND EXITS AT THE VENTILATION OF THE BACK OF THE WALL WHOSE ELEVATION IS THE SAME OPENING POSITION, VENTILATION IS GIVEN ON THE FRONT AND BACK OF THE BUILDING WALL ON THE FIRST FLOOR AND SECOND FLOOR AS WELL TO PROVIDE A SUPPLY OF FRESH WATER TO ENTER FREELY INTO THE ROOM AND CREATE A ROOM THAT IS NOT STUFFY.

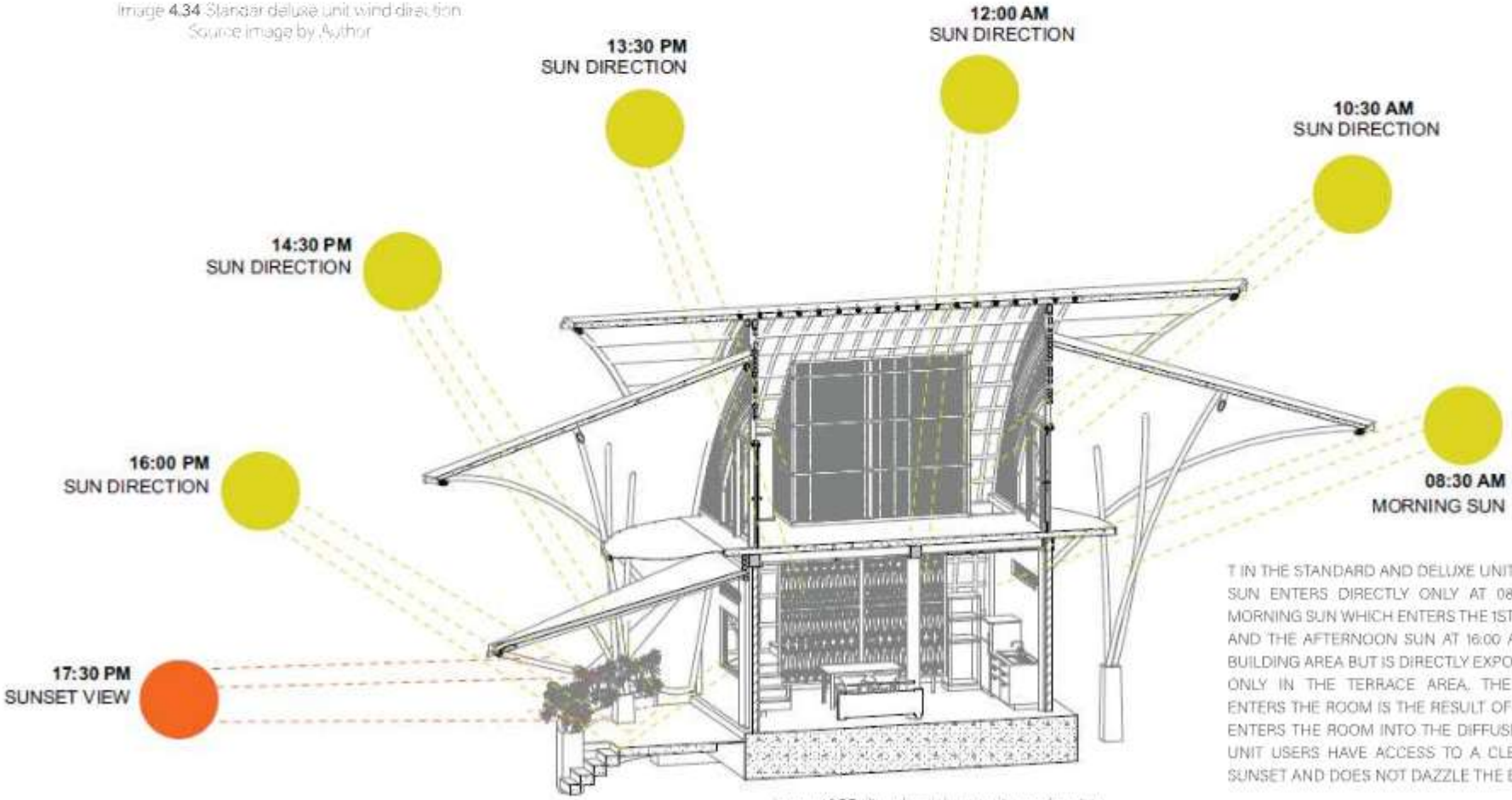
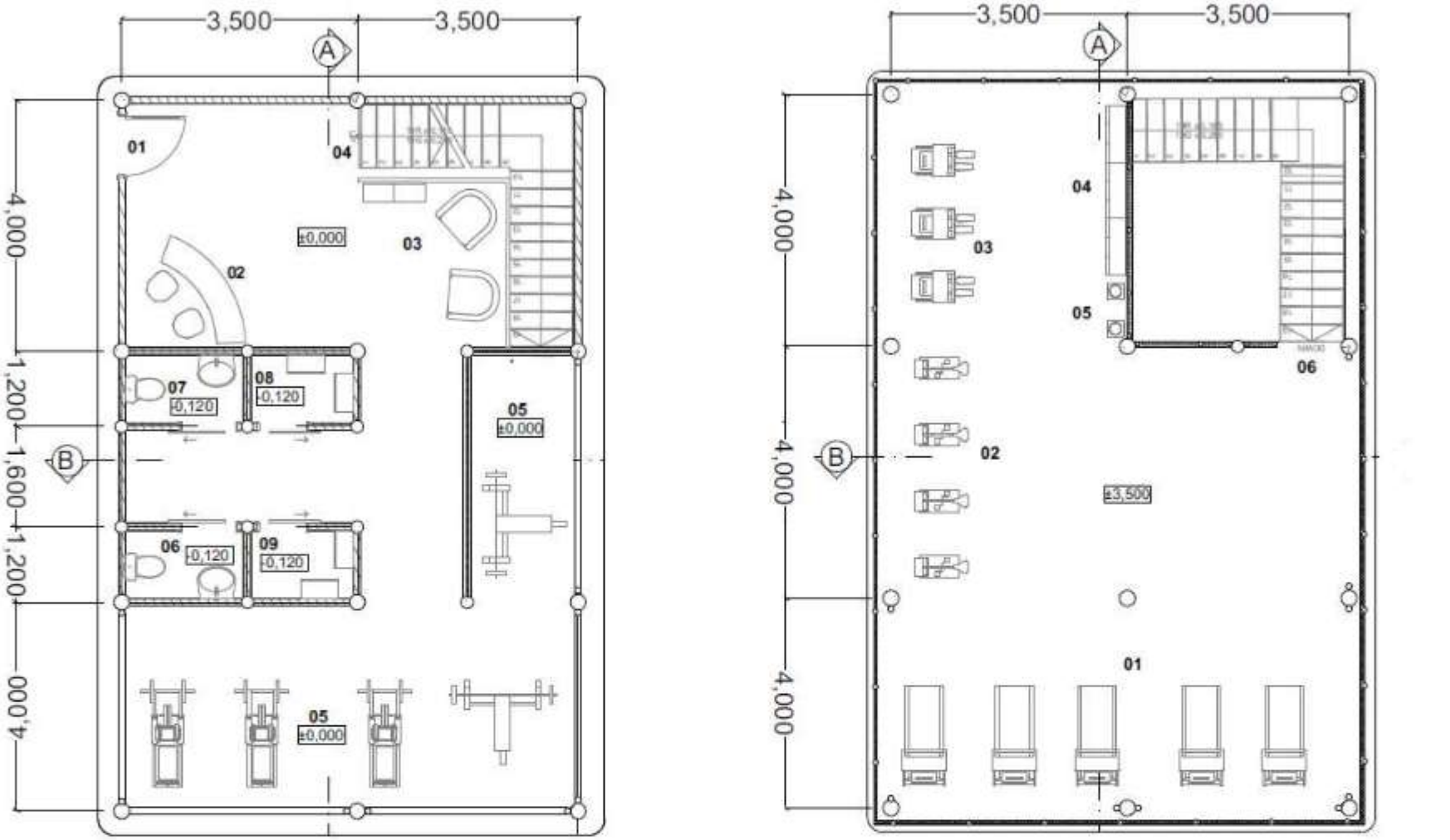


Image 4.35 Standar deluxe unit sun direction
Source image by Author

T IN THE STANDARD AND DELUXE UNIT BUILDINGS, THE SUN ENTERS DIRECTLY ONLY AT 08:30, NAMELY THE MORNING SUN WHICH ENTERS THE 1ST FLOOR BUILDING, AND THE AFTERNOON SUN AT 16:00 ALSO ENTERS THE BUILDING AREA BUT IS DIRECTLY EXPOSED TO SUNLIGHT ONLY IN THE TERRACE AREA. THE SUNLIGHT THAT ENTERS THE ROOM IS THE RESULT OF REFLECTION AND ENTERS THE ROOM INTO THE DIFFUSION OF SUNLIGHT, UNIT USERS HAVE ACCESS TO A CLEAR VIEW OF THE SUNSET AND DOES NOT DAZZLE THE EYES

Design result and proof

Gym and fitness building



1st floor plan

Image 4.36 Gym fitness building floor plan
Source image by Author

2nd floor plan

This resort gym building is a sports facility designed to support the healthy lifestyle of resort guests. Located on the south side of the area and facing west, this building allows visitors to enjoy direct views of the beach while exercising, creating a relaxing and refreshing atmosphere. The building's design is inspired by the traditional architecture of the Sasak tribe, particularly the Bale Lumbung Sade, which is reflected in its curved roof and open bamboo structure that blends seamlessly with the surrounding tropical environment.

The gym spans two floors. The first floor is dedicated to exercise areas with various equipment such as weight machines, dumbbells, treadmills, and other cardio machines, along with restrooms and shower facilities. The second floor features a semi-outdoor area without partitions, only railings, maximizing the beach view for visitors while working out on the upper floor.

Design result and proof

Gym and fitness building (final design)

Building perspective

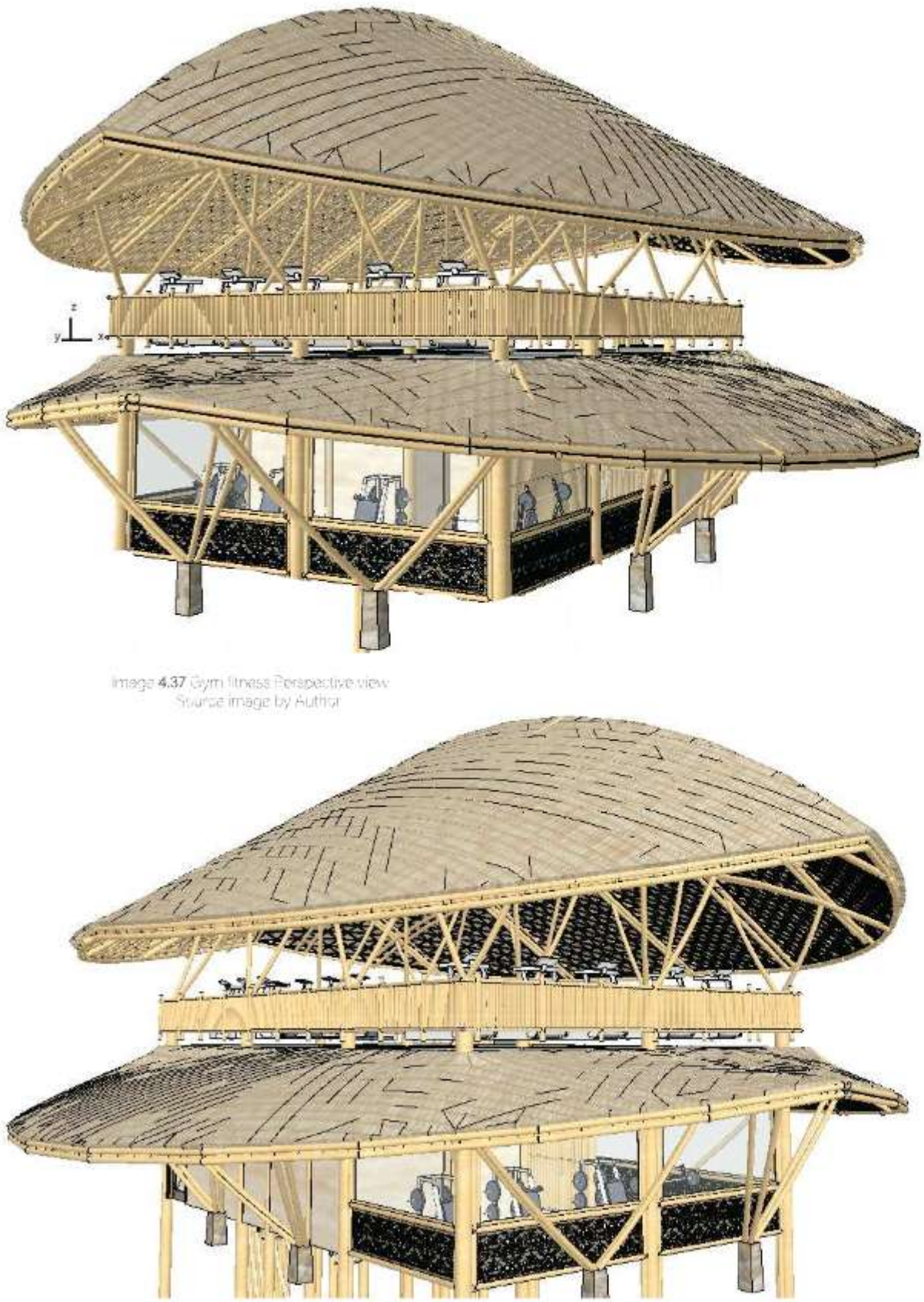


Image **4.37** Gym fitness Perspective view
Source image by Author

This gym building is one of the main facilities in the resort area, designed to support the healthy lifestyle of visitors. Located on the south side of the resort area and facing west, this building offers a unique exercise experience with a direct view of the beach. Its design incorporates an open tropical concept that blends in with the surrounding nature, maximizing natural lighting and air circulation.

The building's shape is inspired by the traditional architecture of the Sasak tribe, particularly the bale lumbung sade. This is evident in the use of a double-layered roof with a distinctive curved silhouette that is not only iconic but also functional. The lower roof serves as protection for the first-floor area from sunlight, while the upper roof shields the second floor from rain and reduces excessive heat. The open roof structure also allows for optimal air circulation.

On the first floor, solid walls are only placed in important areas such as the restroom, locker room, and entrance, while the rest is dominated by wide windows so that users can enjoy the outside view to the fullest. Additional ventilation at the bottom of the building further enhances airflow, creating a cool and well-ventilated space. The second floor is designed as an open-air cardio and treadmill exercise area, offering the sensation of working out while enjoying the sea breeze and the surrounding resort views.

Design result and proof

Spa and yoga (final design)



Image 4.38 Spa and Yoga building floor plan
Source image by Author

This building is a special facility provided by the resort to accommodate the relaxation and wellness needs of visitors. Designed as a place for spa massages, meditation, and yoga sessions, this building offers a calm and comfortable atmosphere with an open design approach and natural elements that support peace of mind and body. This area is one of the main points in the resort's wellness program, creating a holistic experience for guests. The first floor of the building functions as a spa area consisting of separate rooms for male and female visitors. This separation provides maximum privacy and comfort during the treatment and relaxation process. Each spa room is equipped with its own bathroom and toilet facilities, so users do not need to move rooms during their spa sessions.

Meanwhile, the second floor is dedicated to yoga and meditation activities. This area is an open space that allows for natural air circulation and morning sunlight, making it ideal for yoga activities, which are held three times a week by the resort. These activities are led by professional instructors and are open to all guests. Additionally, storage lockers and a water station are provided as supporting facilities, ensuring comfort and tidiness throughout the session. The harmonious layout between functionality, privacy, and natural elements makes this building a center of tranquility seamlessly integrated into the resort's tropical environment.

Design result and proof

Spa and yoga (final design)

Building perspective

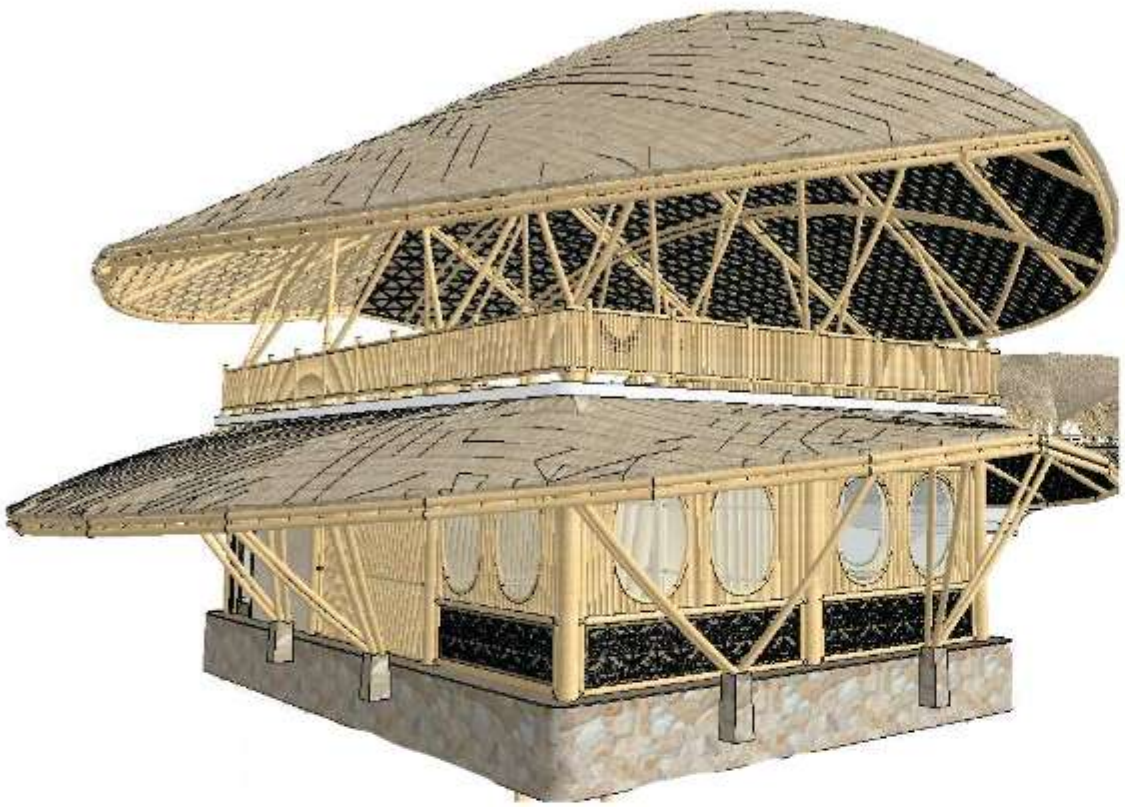


Image 4.39 Spa and Yoga Perspective view
Source image by Author

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Design result and proof

Opening and natural ventilation on building (suite unit)

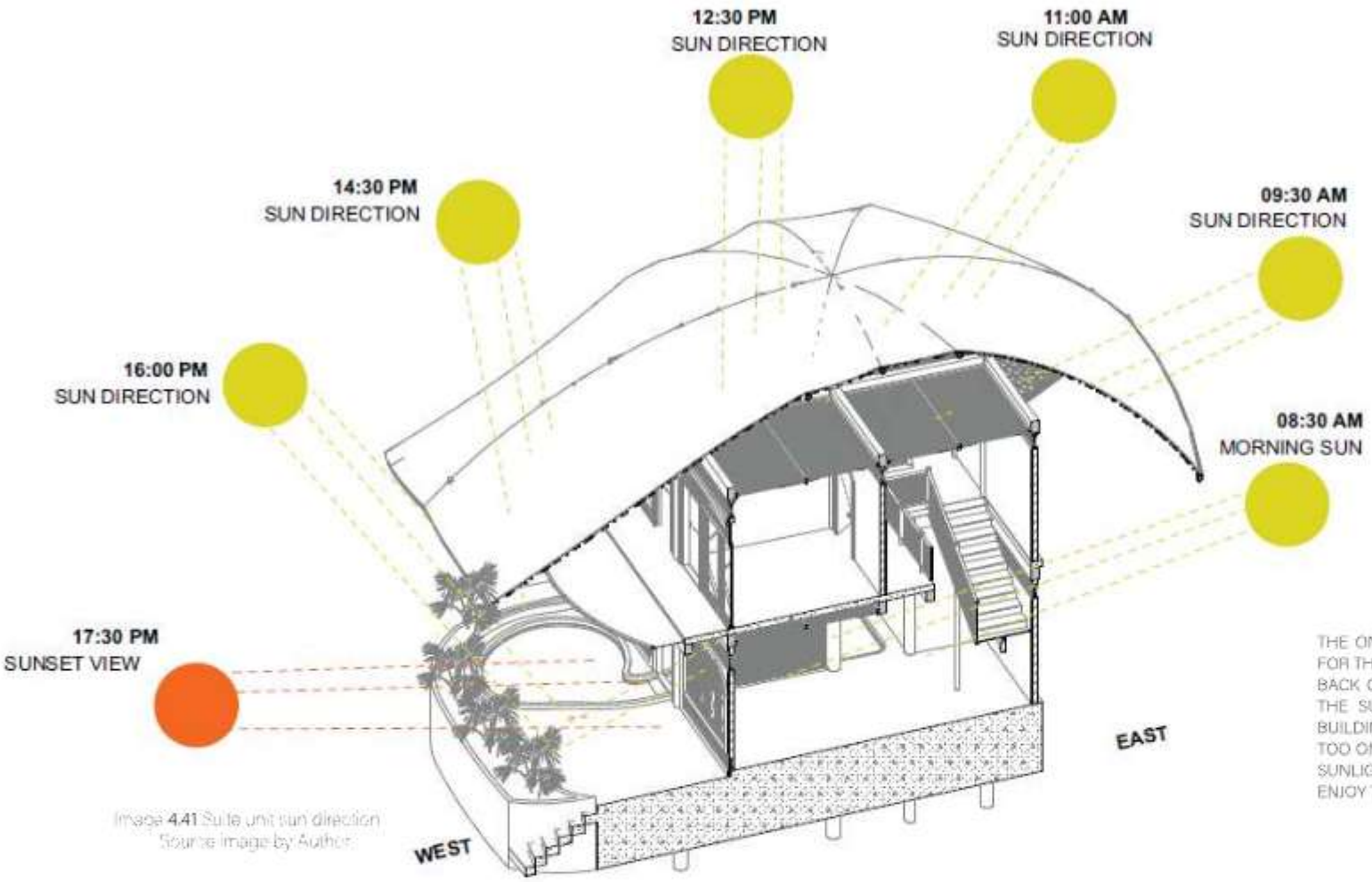


Image 4.41 Suite unit sun direction
Source image by Author

THE ONLY DIRECT SUNLIGHT THAT ENTERS THE ROOMS AT 08:30 FOR THE PAGO SUN THROUGH THE VENTILATION OPENINGS AT THE BACK OF THE BUILDING. AND DURING THE CRUCIAL HOT HOURS THE SUN DOES NOT HAVE THE SLIGHTEST ACCESS INTO THE BUILDING, THE AFTERNOON SUN ONLY ENTERS AT 4PM AND THAT TOO ONLY REFLECTED SUNLIGHT ENTERS INTO THE DIFFUSION OF SUNLIGHT INTO THE ROOM, UNIT USERS HAVE FULL ACCESS TO ENJOY THE SUNSET WHICH STARTS FROM 5:30PM.

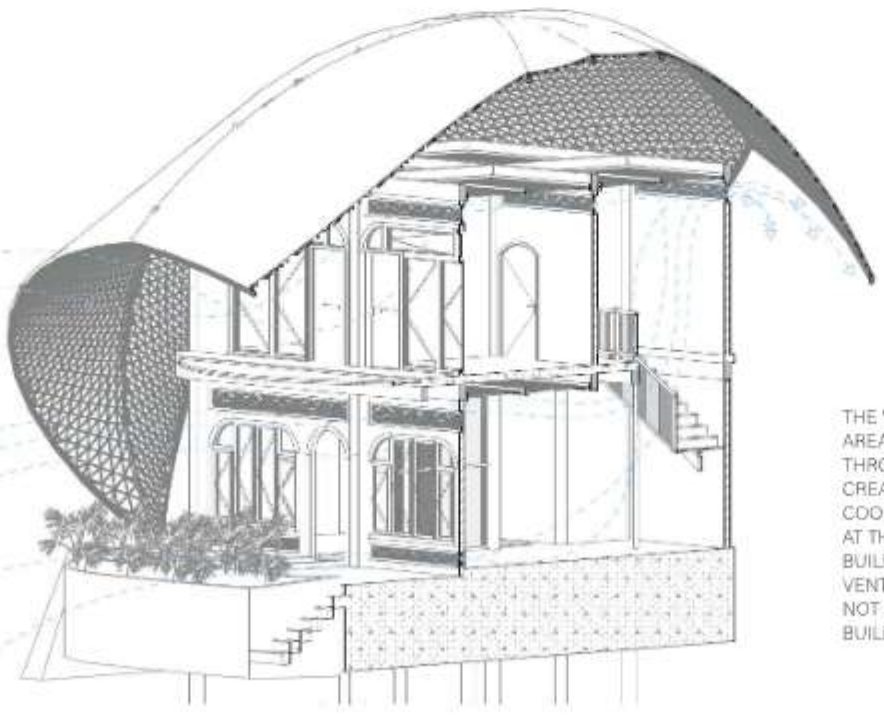


Image 4.40 Suite unit wind direction
Source image by Author

THE WIND ENTERING FROM THE WEST SIDE WILL FIRST PASS THROUGH THE VEGETATION AREA THAT COOLS THE WIND INTO THE ROOM, AND THE WIND IS DIRECTED OUT THROUGH THE VENTS ON THE SECOND FLOOR THROUGH THE VOID STAIRS MADE. CREATING A GOOD CROSS VENTILATION SYSTEM AND ALSO ABLE TO BRING FRESH AND COOL AIR INTO THE ROOM. NATURAL AIR CIRCULATION LIKEWISE, ON THE SECOND FLOOR AT THE TOP OF THE
BUILDING WALL, VENTILATION IS GIVEN WHICH EVENTUALLY COMES OUT IN THE VENTILATION AREA OF THE BACK WALL OF THE BUILDING, TO CREATE A ROOM THAT IS NOT STUFFY. PROVIDE SUFFICIENT FRESH WATER SUPPLY FOR EACH ROOM OF THE BUILDING

Design result and proof

Opening and natural ventilation on building (villa unit)

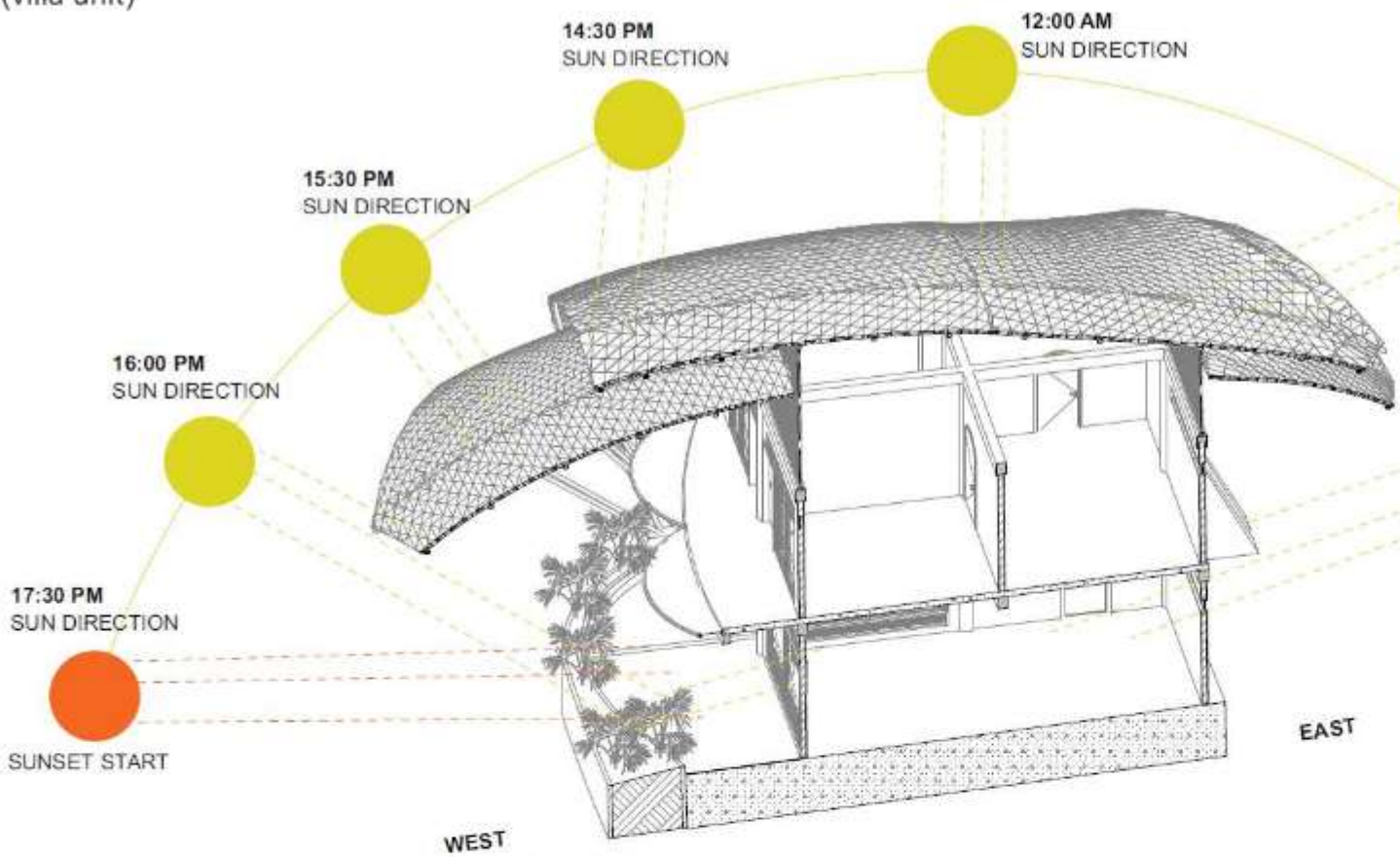


Image 4.42 Villa unit sun direction
Source image by Author

MORNING SUNLIGHT ENTERS THROUGH VENTILATION OPENINGS ON THE FIRST FLOOR PROVIDING ACCESS TO HEALTHY SUNLIGHT INTO THE BUILDING. MORNING SUNLIGHT ALSO CREATES SHADING THROUGH VENTILATION EQUIPPED WITH TRADITIONAL ORNAMENTS. DURING THE DAYTIME FROM 12:00 TO 15:30 WHICH IS THE MOST CRUCIAL HOUR ON SITE, ACCESS TO THE SUN IS FULLY BLOCKED, AND THE SUN ONLY ENTERS THE TERRACE AREA OF THE BUILDING AT 16:00 AND NOT DIRECTLY INTO THE BUILDING ROOM, ONLY THE REFLECTION OF SUNLIGHT OR
DIFFUSION OF SUNLIGHT WILL ENTER THE BUILDING ROOM OF THE VILLA UNIT. AND THE ROOF DESIGN IS MADE SO THAT ROOM USERS CAN ENJOY THE BEAUTIFUL SUNSET IN FULL ACCESS.

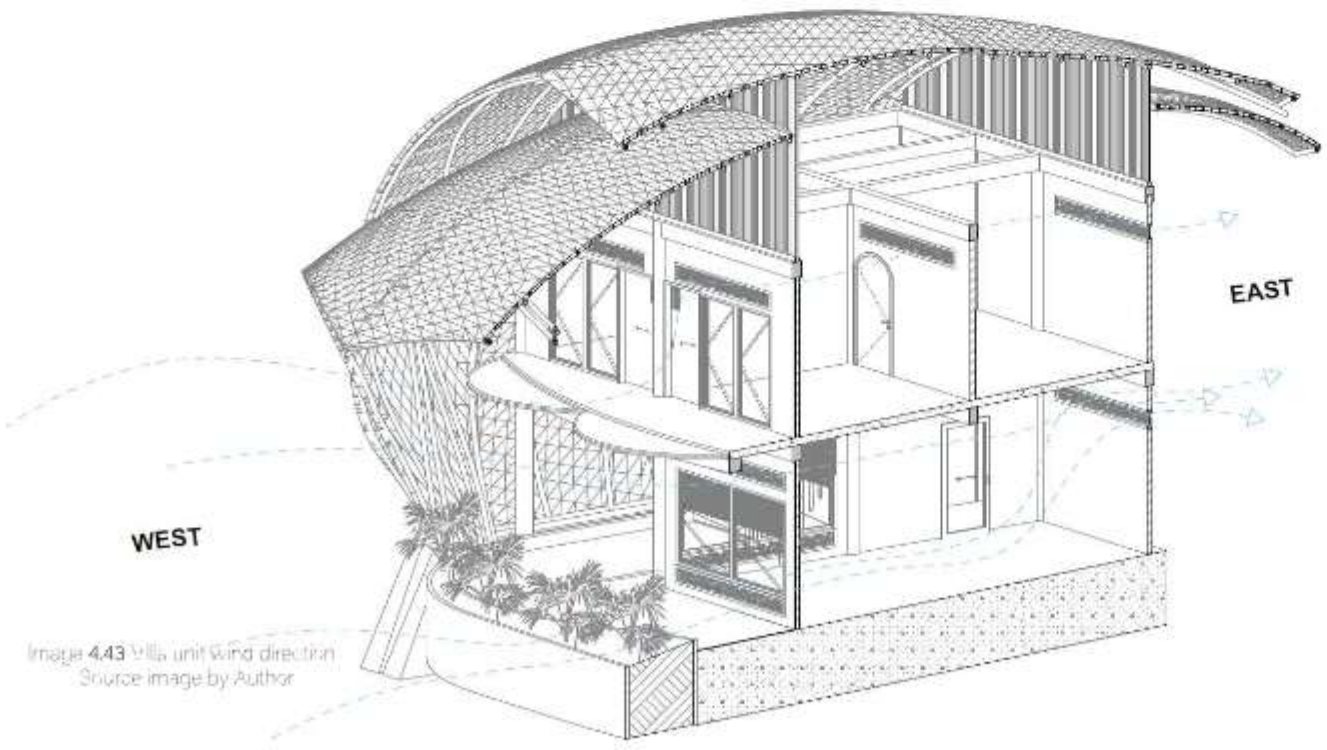


Image 4.43 Villa unit Wind direction
Source image by Author

THE WIND THAT ENTERS THROUGH THE WEST DIRECTION WHICH IS THE STRONGEST WIND DIRECTION, ENTERS THROUGH THE VENTILATION AT THE BOTTOM OF THE FIRST FLOOR AND EXITS AT THE HIGHER ELEVATION OF THE BACK WALL VENTILATION CREATING A GOOD CROSS VENTILATION SYSTEM IN THE BUILDING, BEFORE ENTERING THE ROOM IN THE BUILDING THE WIND WILL GO THROUGH COOLING FIRST THROUGH THE LANDSCAPING IN THE FRONT AREA OF THE BUILDING AND ALSO THE PRIVATE POOL IN THE FRONT. NATURAL LIGHTING SCHEME NATURAL AIR CIRCULATION ON THE 2ND FLOOR OF THE BUILDING IS ALSO VENTILATED TO CREATE AIR CIRCULATION THAT IS NOT STUFFY IN THE ROOM.

Design result and proof

Building roof shapes values

unit standar and deluxe roof



Shape Inspiration - Bale Lumbung Sade Traditional Village
This roof takes inspiration from bale lumbung, a traditional Sasak house in Sade Traditional Village, Lombok with its main characteristic is the curved and soaring roof shape, functioning as a protection from tropical heat and with the transformation of traditional shapes into a more dynamic composition presents a neo-vernacular approach, which adapts local values but with a contemporary design interpretation.

Building Roof Shape Values
Expressive & Sculptural: The roof shape has a strong sculptural impression, creating an iconic visual identity for the standard and deluxe units in the resort area.Organic Flow: The curvature of the roof reflects the relationship with the tropical landscape, creating dynamic shadows that reinforce the natural atmosphere. double roof Protection: The layered roof structure follows tropical principles: long overhangs, air space under the roof, and sloped surfaces for rapid rainwater flow.

unit suite roof



Image **4.44** Building roof shapes values
Source: Image by Author

Shape Inspiration - Bale Lumbung Sade Traditional Village, This roof shape is still inspired by the typical Sasak bale lumbung, but emphasizes more on organic curved continuity. Instead of emphasizing strict geometric cut lines like the previous roof, this shape interprets the bale lumbung with a fluid and unified approach. The aim is to provide a more exclusive and private space experience for the suites, supporting the resort's premium space design.

Building Roof Shape Values
Organic Integration: The roof is designed with a continuous curve that blends with the contours of the tropical site. This flowing form gives a natural impression, in contrast to the more expressive and segmental roofs of the standard/deluxe units. Sheltering Form: The double arches that fold down provide maximum protection against the tropical sun and rain, while creating deep overhangs for natural shading. Quiet Elegance: Compared to the iconic standard/deluxe unit roof, this roof gives a softer and quieter impression, reflecting exclusivity and privacy.

unit villa roof



Form Inspiration - Bale Lumbung Sade Traditional Village
The basic form still refers to the Sasak bale lumbung, but has been reinterpreted with a monumental approach. Larger roof proportions, fuller volumes, and complex curved contours represent the status of the Villa unit as the top of the spatial hierarchy among other units in the resort area.

Building Roof Shape Values
Monumentality & Prestige: The roof shape is thicker and more layered, giving a sense of grandeur and exclusivity that marks the Villa as a premium unit.
Protective Shell: Large curves form a natural shield-like impression, creating a cozy shaded space as well as a symbol of warmth and security.Dynamic Contours: Curved lines meet each other creating dramatic shadows on the facade and landscape, reinforcing the tropical and luxurious visual quality. Hierarchy in Design: With a larger scale and richer roof texture, the building architecturally emphasizes the highest level of unit types.

Design result and proof

Building roof shapes values

gym and spa building roof



Form Inspiration - Bale Lumbung Sade Traditional Village
The roof continues to take inspiration from the Sasak bale lumbung, but is translated with a functional-organic approach to accommodate two different functions (gym and spa). Large, high-volume curves give the impression of a spacious and airy space, while gentle curves provide a calming atmosphere relevant for fitness and relaxation activities.

Building Roof Shape Values
Adaptive Vernacular: The roof shape is a reinterpretation of the bale lumbung with flared proportions, following the needs of the large gym and spa space.
Climate-Responsive: The curved roof with natural ventilation at the peak supports air circulation, important for thermal comfort in tropical climates especially for the gym area which requires fresh air and the spa which requires comfort and fresh air.

Mainlobby roof



Image **4.45** Building roof shapes values
Source Image by Author

Form Inspiration - Bale Lumbung Sade Traditional Village
The roof form continues to take reference from the traditional Sasak bale lumbung, but undergoes a radial reinterpretation to adjust the function of the main building with a circular mass. Traditional roof elements are transformed into radial modules, resulting in a petal-like composition that converges at the center of the building, presenting a monumental yet organic impression.

Building Roof Shape Values
Iconic Landmark: The circular roof shape with rhythmic modules makes it the main visual focal point of the resort area. It architecturally establishes the hierarchy of the building as the center of activity. Radial Harmony: The radial roof facilitates 360° circulation, relevant for the lobby building that serves as a hub for guests to enter and exit and the restaurant on the second floor with views of the surroundings. Modern Vernacular Adaptation: Taking the principle of the bale lumbung roof (protection, steep slope, air circulation) and modifying it into a dynamic form according to the circular mass.

beach bar roof



Form Inspiration - Bale Lumbung of Sade Traditional Village, This roof departs from the basic form of the Sasak bale lumbung, but is modified to follow the flexible, dynamic and elongated mass of the building, rather than circular like the main lobby. The roof line flows with the orientation of the site, creating a gentle transition between the Beach Bar area at the front and the Sasak Gallery at the back, while maintaining the organic feel of a traditional roof.

Building Roof Shape Values
Fluid & Adaptive: The roof shape with dynamic contours adapts to the orientation of the building which is open to the beach on one side and to the gallery area on the other.
Linear Transition: The elongated roof expresses movement, supporting the narrative of the journey from the public area (Beach Bar) to the semi-educative area (Gallery).
Climate-Oriented Form: A gentle slope with long overhangs protects the Beach Bar's outdoor seating area from tropical heat and rain and its tempi while providing natural shade to the gallery.
Neo-Vernacular Identity: The subtly curved form is inspired by Sasak lumbung roofs, but translated into contemporary language for modern function.

Design result and proof

Innovative and adaptive building aspects
open building design

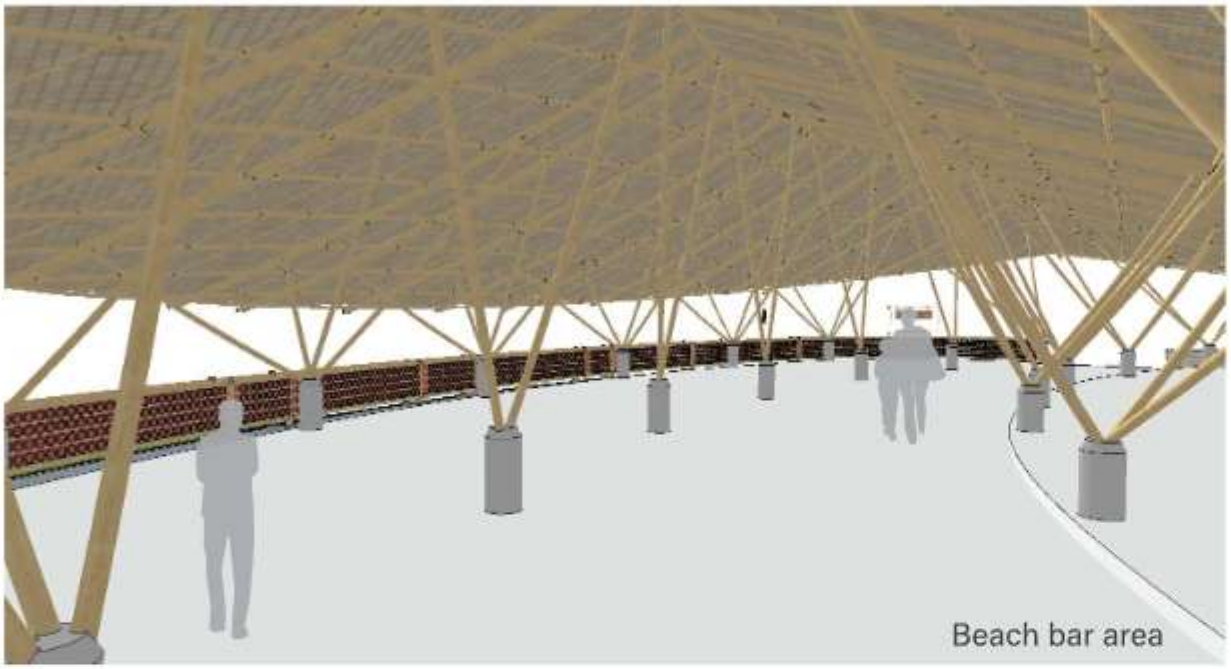




Image 4.46 Open building design
Source image by Author

The application of the open building concept in the design of this resort area is realized through the Beach Bar and restaurant area. The open space layout and flexible internal structure allows for dynamic reconfiguration and utilization of space as needed. With this concept, the area not only functions as the resort's daily facilities, but can also be easily converted or rented by external parties for various events, such as weddings, community gatherings, and large-scale family events. This flexibility adds value both functionally and economically, as it opens up additional revenue opportunities for the resort while strengthening its position as a destination with adaptive and sophisticated communal facilities.

Design result and proof

Innovative and adaptive building aspects multifunctional spaces





Image 4.47 Multifunctional space
Source image by Author

The concept of multi-functional space in one floor is applied to all residential units in the resort area, including suite units and villa units. In one integrated area, users can perform various activities such as relaxing, watching, eating, and cooking without having to move to separate spaces. The space layout design is made with flowing connections between spaces, making it easy to transition between daily activities. This approach not only increases comfort, but also creates a more efficient and intuitive space experience for users.

In addition, this concept helps to speed up the adaptation process for first-time guests. With multifunctional and easy-to-use areas, each resort unit provides flexibility that supports the various needs of residents, both for individual and family activities. As a result, the resort living experience becomes more natural, practical and in line with the relaxed yet functional tropical lifestyle.

Design result and proof

Sustainability and resilience

Local resources optimization





Image 4.48 Local resource aspect
Source image by Author

– Bamboo apus wall

– wooden ventilation with ornaments

– Wooden floor parquet

The application of adaptive design in this resort area aims to minimize environmental impacts through the efficient use of local resources, the use of sustainable materials, and the reduction of construction waste from conventional materials. For example, in the design of the Gym Fitness and Yoga Spa buildings, where elements such as the main walls, railings, and vents use local Lombok materials such as bamboo and wood.

This approach not only optimizes the potential of local resources, but also presents a more environmentally friendly material with a low carbon footprint. Bamboo as the main material has sustainable advantages due to its fast growth cycle, renewability, and is more economical when compared to conventional construction materials such as concrete or steel. In addition, the natural texture of bamboo and wood gives a warm tropical feel while strengthening the resort's neo-vernacular architectural identity.

By combining function, aesthetics and sustainability, this adaptive design supports the creation of a building that is in harmony with nature while providing an authentic and contextual spatial experience for users.

Design result and proof

Construction system details and spesification

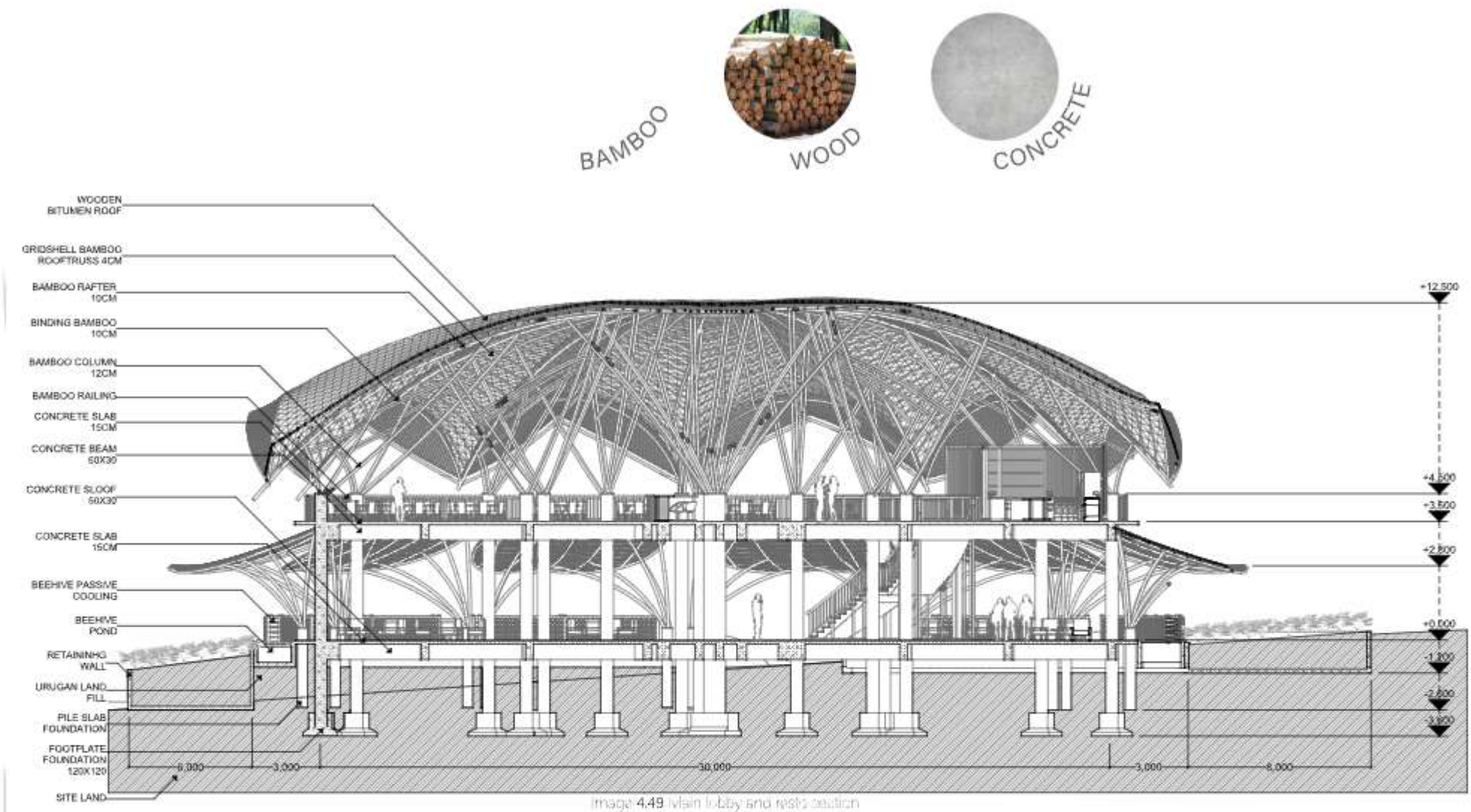


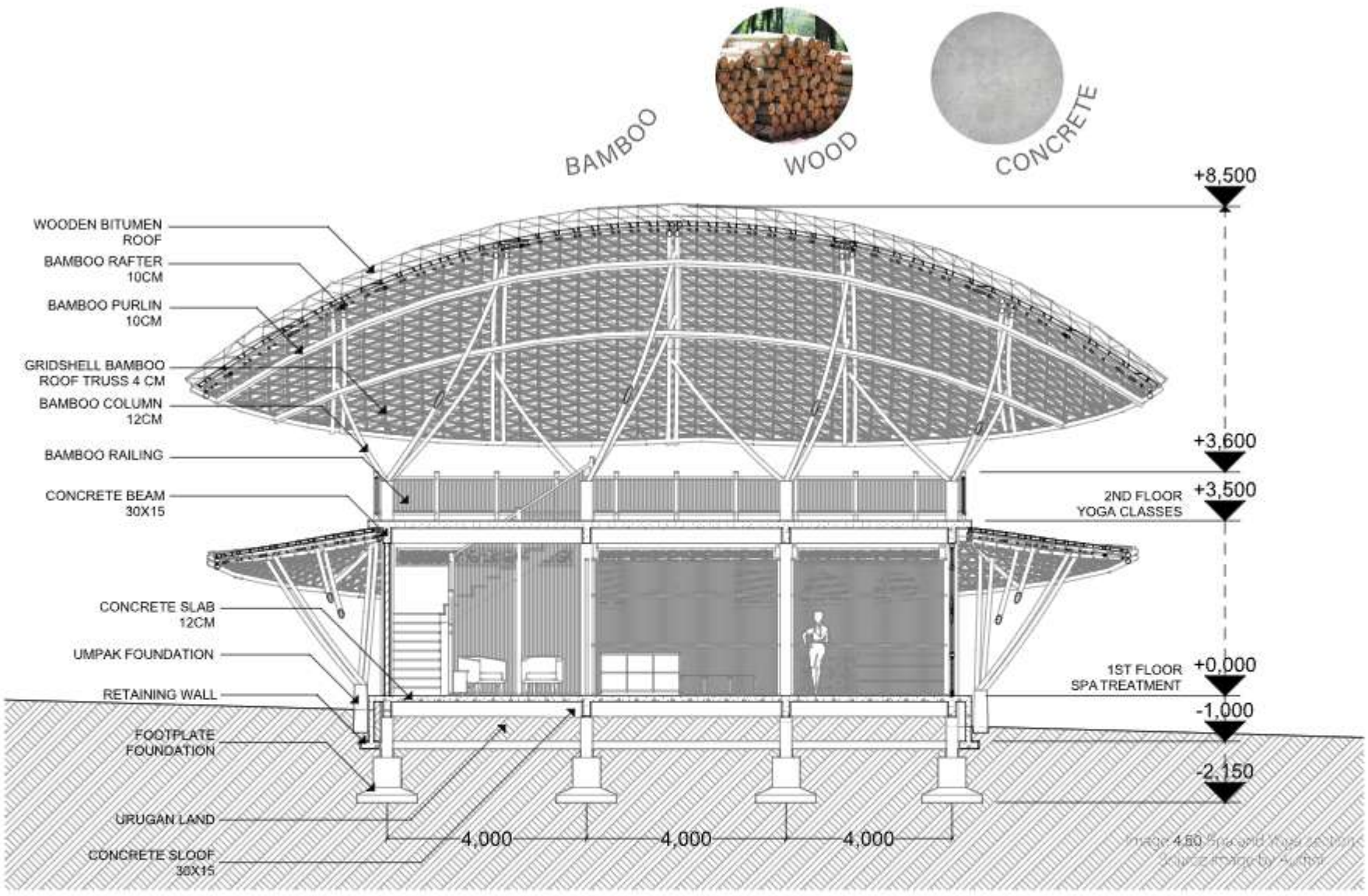
Image 4.49 Main lobby and resto section
Source image by Author

In the resort's main lobby building, the construction system used is designed to combine structural strength with tropical aesthetics and sustainability. For the main structures such as columns, beams, floor slabs and foundations, reinforced concrete materials were selected because based on strength tests, concrete is still the most reliable material in withstanding vertical and lateral loads in large-scale buildings. The concrete used is K300 concrete, which has a high compressive capacity so as to provide maximum structural safety to the columns, beams and foundations of this main building.

As for the finishing, materials were chosen with aesthetics and user comfort in mind. The floor tiles use wood to give a warm, natural impression and blend in with the tropical character of the resort. At the top, the roof truss uses a combination of petung bamboo and wormwood bamboo, which was chosen because it has good flexural strength, is lightweight, and is more environmentally friendly than conventional materials. In addition to reinforcing the neo-vernacular architectural identity, the use of bamboo also supports natural ventilation in the lobby area, creating a main space that is both structurally sound and tropically comfortable.

Design result and proof

Construction system details and spesification



In the Spa building in this resort area, the construction system is designed with a combination of structural strength and a touch of natural materials to create a harmonious tropical atmosphere. The main materials for structures such as columns, beams, floor slabs, sloofs, and foundations use reinforced concrete with K300 grade, chosen for its high resistance to load and structural stability, thus providing maximum safety for buildings that are used intensively by users. For the finishing part, the floor tiles use parquet wood which gives a warm, cozy feel, and supports a relaxation atmosphere in accordance with the Spa function. On the roof, a bitumen roof with wooden shingles is used, which not only provides protection against the tropical climate but also adds a natural character to the appearance of the building.

Elements such as railings, roof trusses and walls are made using a combination of wormwood and wulung bamboo. The choice of bamboo is not only to highlight the identity of Sasak neo-vernacular architecture, but also because it is environmentally friendly, flexible, and has good structural strength. This construction system is also applied to the Gym building, so both buildings have the same construction method and material selection. This uniformity not only maintains the consistency of the area's design, but also facilitates the process of construction, maintenance, and creates visual harmony between the two complementary main functions of the resort.

Design result and proof

Construction system details and spesification

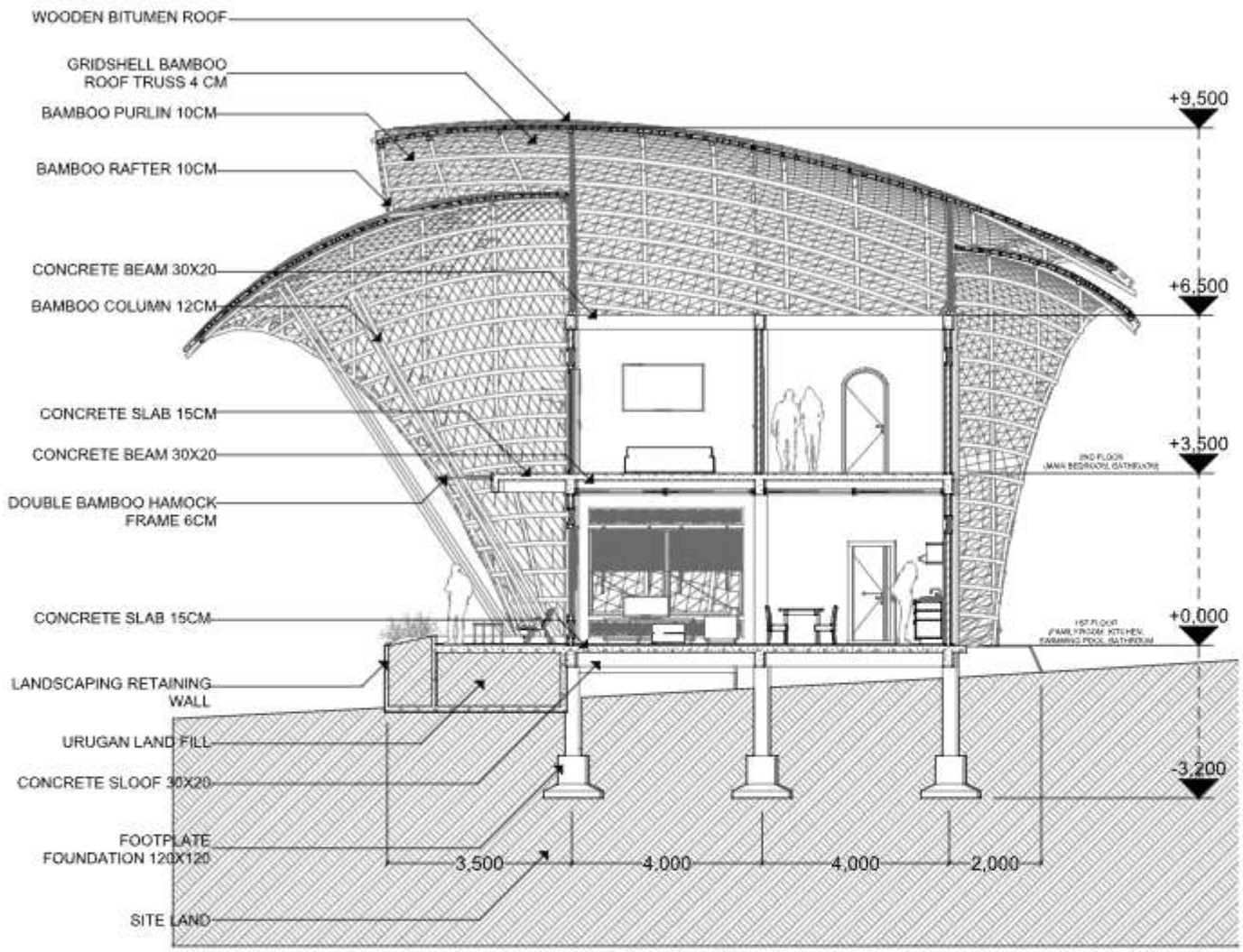




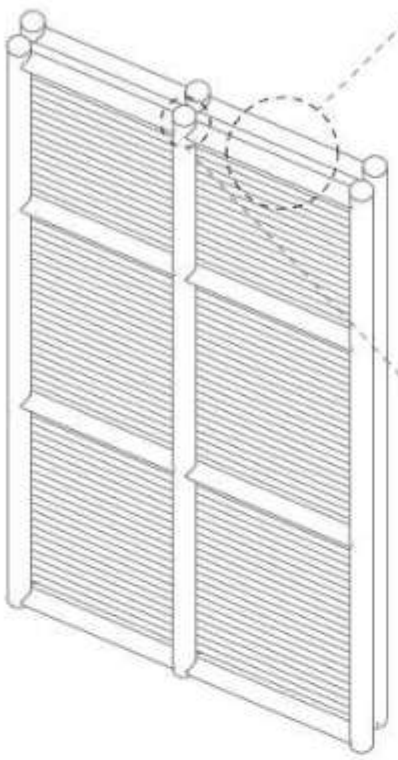
Image 4.51 Unit villa section
Source image by Author

In the villa units in this resort area, the construction system still emphasizes structural strength that is sturdy while harmonizing with the tropical character. The main building structures such as walls, columns, beams, sloofs, and foundations use reinforced concrete with K300 quality. The choice of this material is based on its resistance to structural loads and its ability to provide long-term stability. For finishing materials, the floor uses wood that presents a warm and natural atmosphere, while the roof uses a wooden bitumen cover that provides optimal protection against the tropical climate while strengthening the neo-vernacular feel. The uniqueness of the construction system in this villa unit is the separation between the main structure of the building and the roof truss structure. The roof truss, which uses a combination of apus bamboo and wulung bamboo, stands on a separate foundation that protrudes above the ground. This system provides design flexibility, allowing for more expressive roof shapes while maintaining load stability on both structures independently.

This construction method is not only applied to villa units, but also to all other residential units such as suite, deluxe, and standard units. Although all types of units use the same construction system to maintain efficiency, safety, and technical consistency, each has a different architectural design form that creates a unique spatial identity for each type of residence, while maintaining a unified design language within the overall resort area.

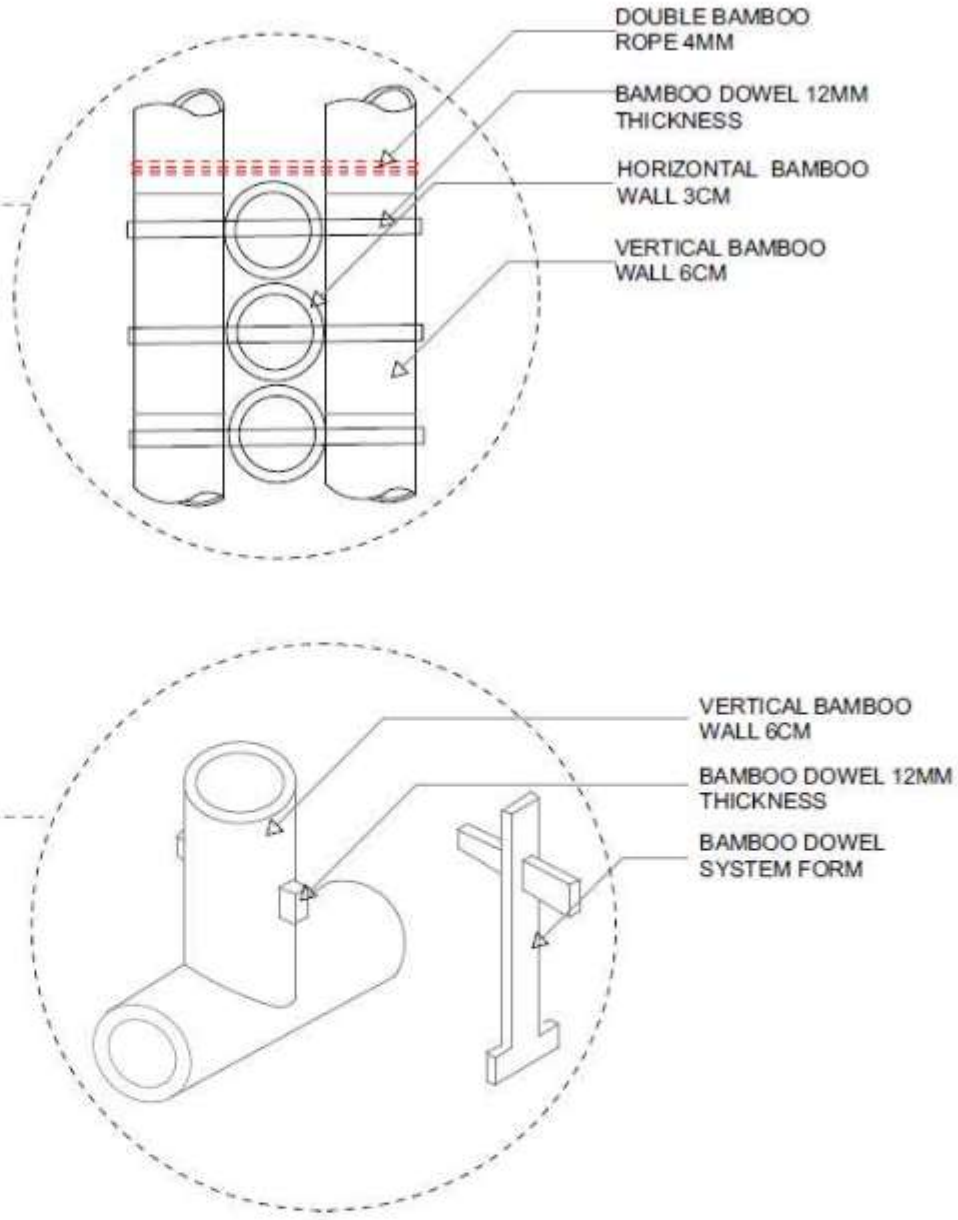
Design result and proof

Detailed method of joint construction



HORIZONTAL BAMBOO WALL PARTITION

PARTITION LAYING POSITION: SPA BUILDING, SUITE UNIT, VILLA UNIT, GYM



The apus bamboo connection detail system in this vertical wall partition construction is designed to provide a lightweight partition wall that still has adequate structural strength. The construction details use a combination of 6 cm diameter vertical bamboo wall and 3 cm horizontal bamboo wall tied with 12 mm diameter bamboo dowel and reinforcement using 4 mm double bamboo rope to increase stability. This connection method allows the creation of partition modules that are easy to assemble and move without damaging the main structural elements of the building.

The application of this system is used in several buildings in the resort area, especially in the spa and gym buildings. The choice of apus bamboo as the main material gives a natural impression that is in line with tropical architecture and Sasak neo-vernacular principles, while supporting natural air circulation in the space. A series of bamboo dowel system forms ensure a more precise and durable connection, so that the partition can function as a space divider element as well as an aesthetic element that strengthens the architectural character of the building.

Design result and proof

Detailed method of joint construction

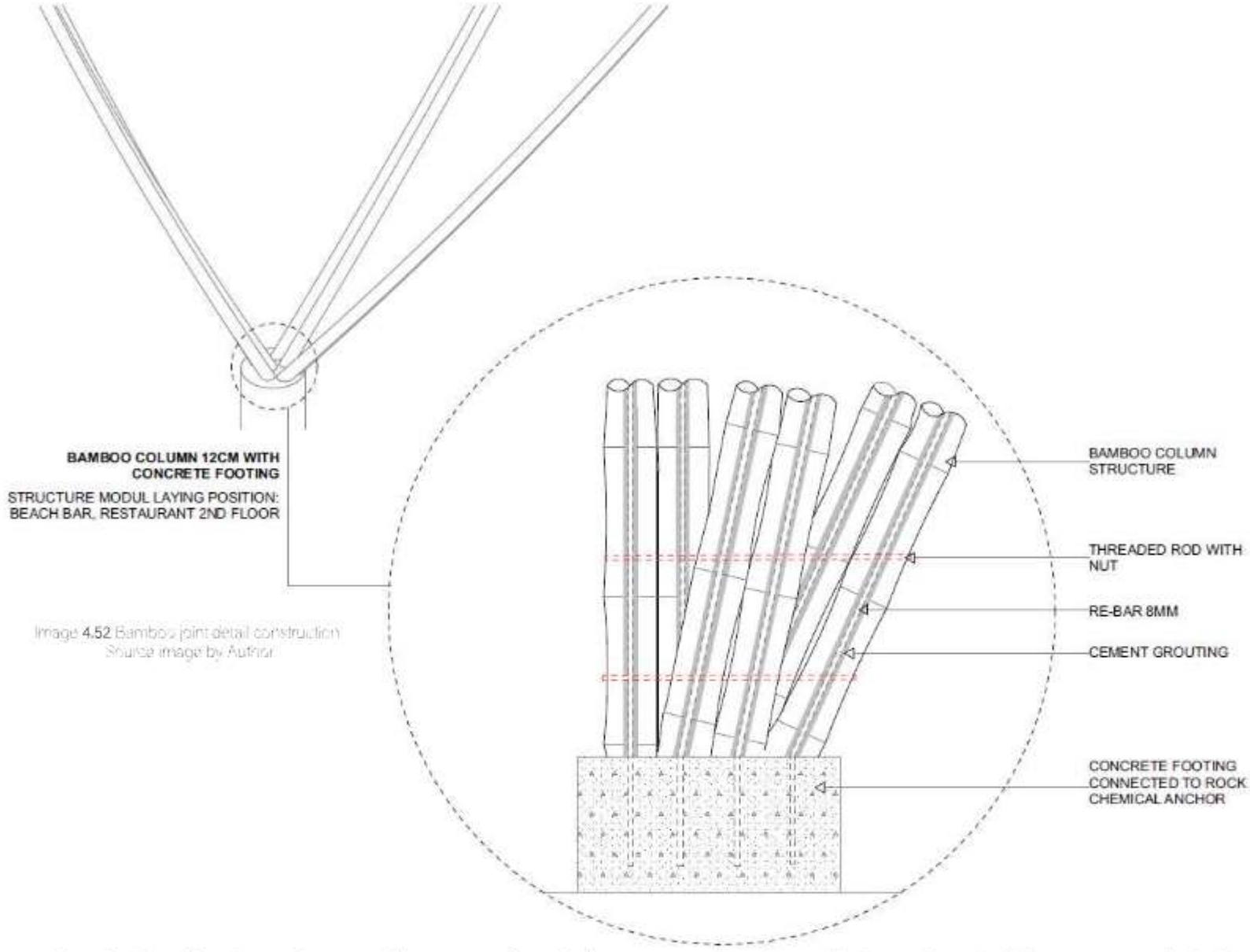


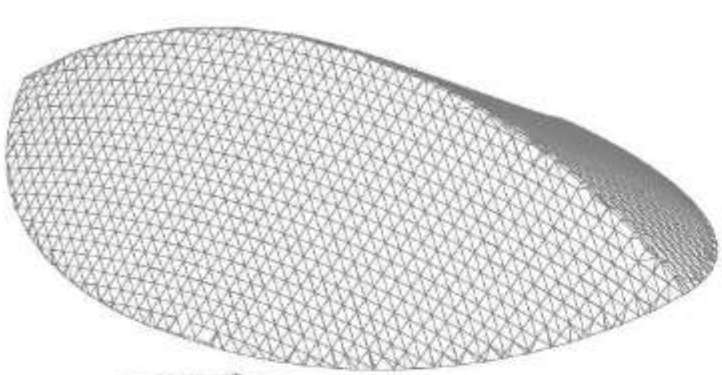
Image 4.52 Bamboo joint detail construction
Source image by Author

The construction details of bamboo columns with concrete foundations are consistently applied to various building structures, including bamboo columns on the second floor of a restaurant, bamboo columns at a beach bar, gym, and yoga spa area. This construction system uses 12 cm diameter apus bamboo arranged in groups of slanted columns and structurally tied to concrete foundations. Each bamboo pole is reinforced with threaded rods fitted with nuts as internal fasteners, as well as 8 mm diameter rebar inserted into the bamboo to provide additional tensile strength. The gaps between the bamboo poles and the fastening elements are filled with cement grout to ensure stability and prevent movement.

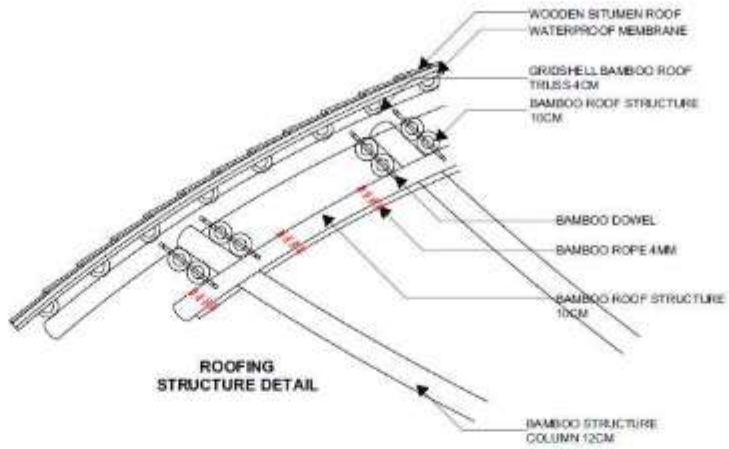
The entire bamboo column system is embedded in a specially designed concrete foundation that securely bonds with the rock surface using chemical anchors, ensuring optimal bonding strength with the natural substructure. This detailing provides adequate structural strength while preserving the natural aesthetic of bamboo as the primary element of tropical architecture. With this technical approach, the construction not only creates a stable and durable structure but also supports an environmentally friendly tropical architectural expression that blends seamlessly with the surrounding natural environment.

Design result and proof

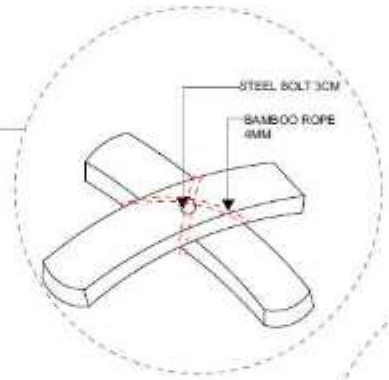
Detailed method of joint construction

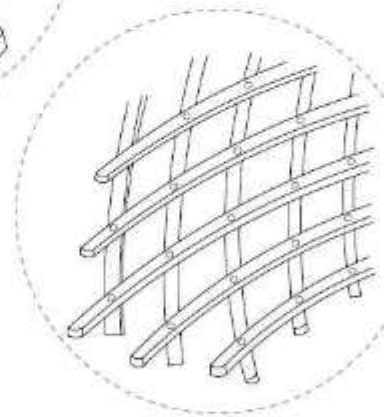


GRIDSHELL MODUL BAMBOO
ROOF FRAME DETAIL
STRUCTURE MODUL LAYING POSITION:
FITNESS GYM, SPA YOGA



ROOFING
STRUCTURE DETAIL





GRIDSHELL BAMBOO
ROOFTRUS DETAIL

Image 4.53 Bamboo Roof frame detail
Source image by Author

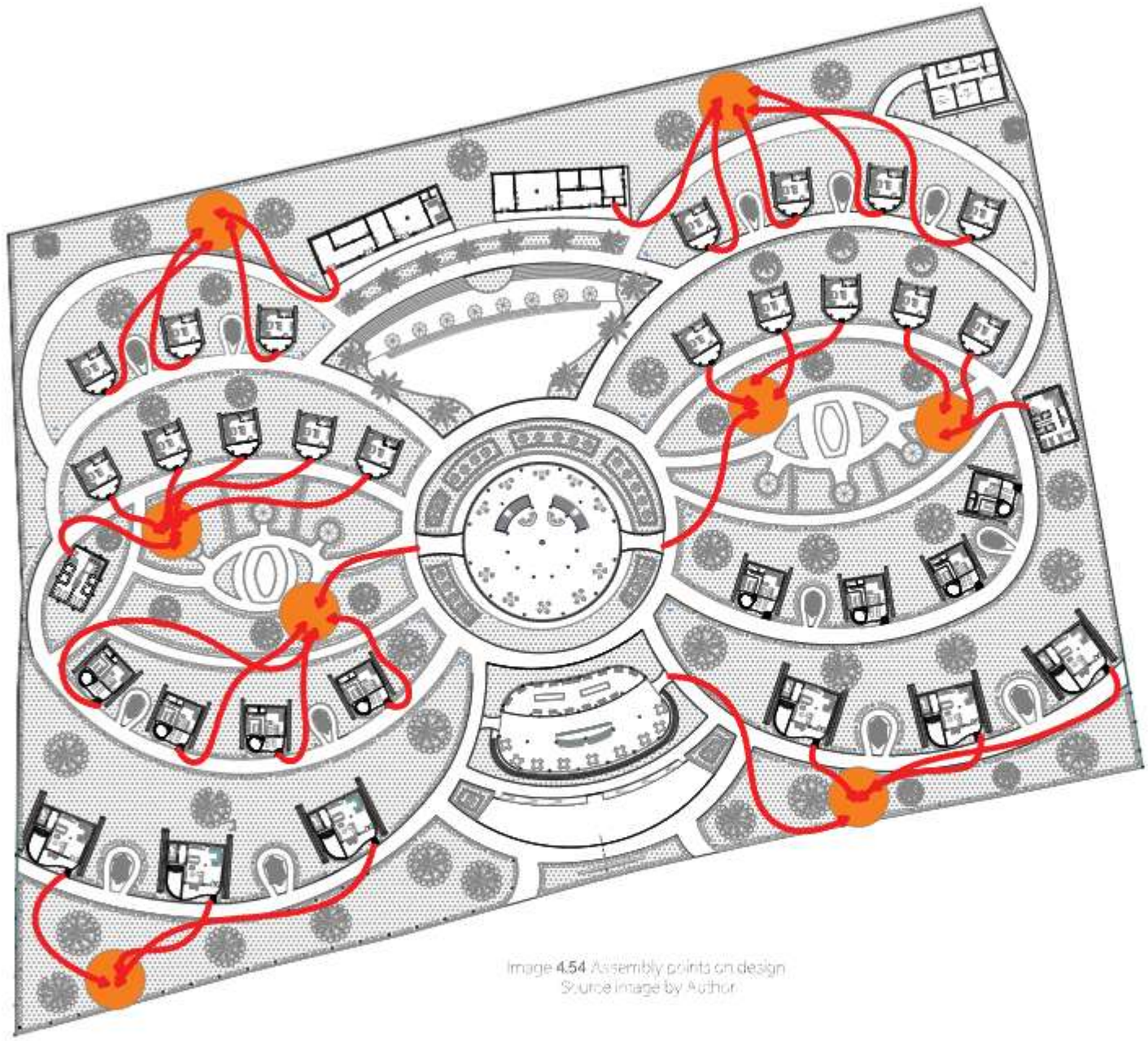
The roof construction details and bamboo gridshell roof frame system shown in this image are specifically applied to fitness gym and yoga spa buildings. This system uses bamboo gridshell modules as the main structural elements that form a curved roof surface with organic and aesthetic geometry.

The roof frame consists of bamboo gridshell trusses with a diameter of Ø4 cm, arranged in a cross-grid pattern and connected to each other using steel bolts (Ø3 cm) and bamboo rope (Ø4 mm) to maintain joint flexibility while ensuring overall structural strength. The roof structure is supported by main bamboo columns with a diameter of Ø12 cm, which support the Ø10 cm bamboo roof frame structure. The connections between these structural elements are reinforced with bamboo dowels and bamboo rope ties, allowing flexibility in efficiently responding to compressive and tensile forces.

The roof covering uses wooden bitumen roofing equipped with a waterproofing membrane, providing maximum protection against tropical weather while maintaining thermal comfort and interior humidity. This system not only highlights the strength and beauty of bamboo as the primary material but also reflects sustainable design principles that harmonize with the natural context. The application of this gridshell system in the gym and spa building not only creates a lightweight and efficient structure but also provides a unique, iconic, and environmentally friendly architectural character.

Design result and proof

Evacuation routes



LEGEND
EVACUATION ROUTES
ASSEMBLY POINT
EVACUATION SIGNAGE

Image 4.54 Assembly points on design
Source Image by Author

Design result and proof

Water plumbing scheme (clean water, grey water, black water)

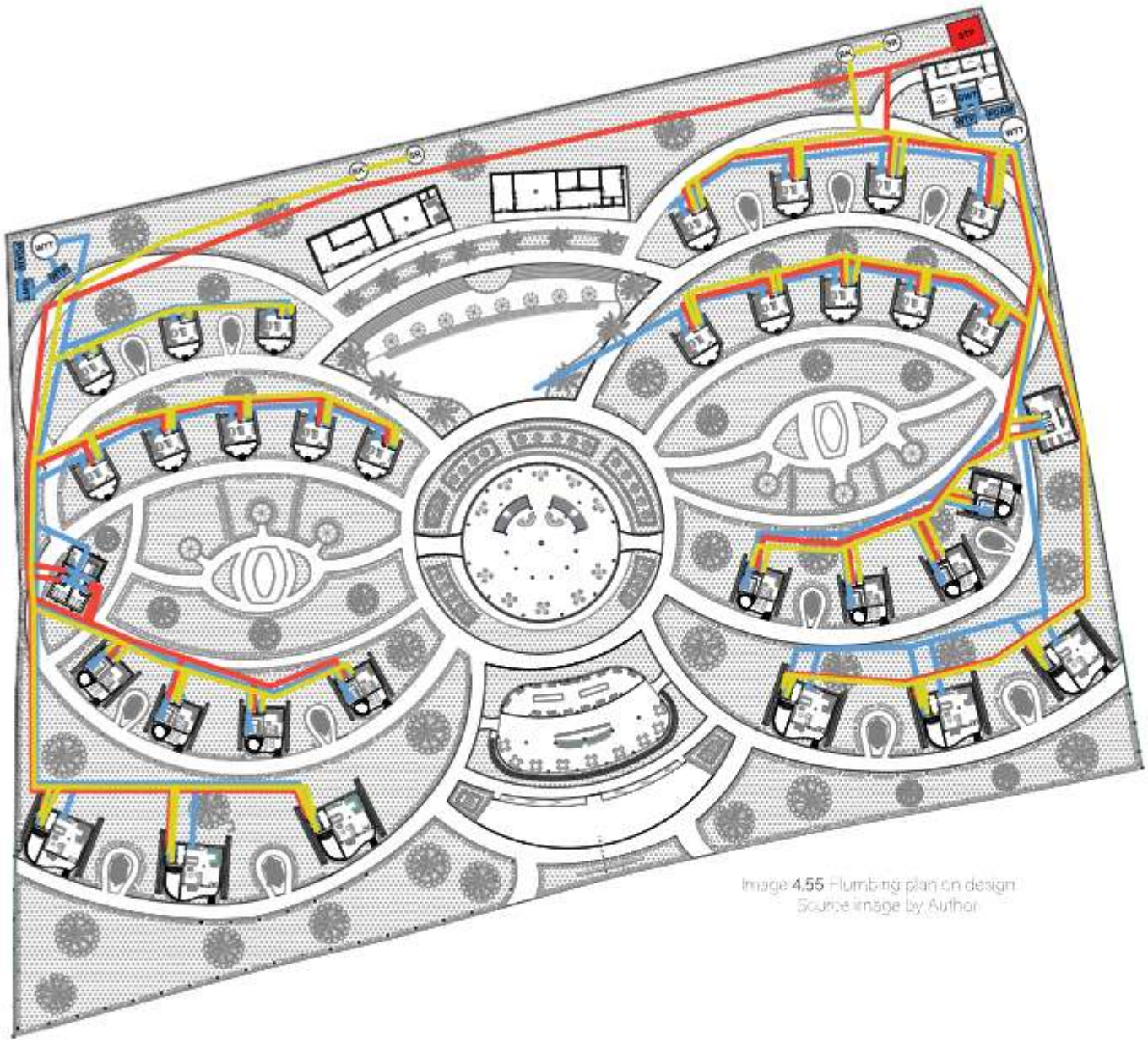
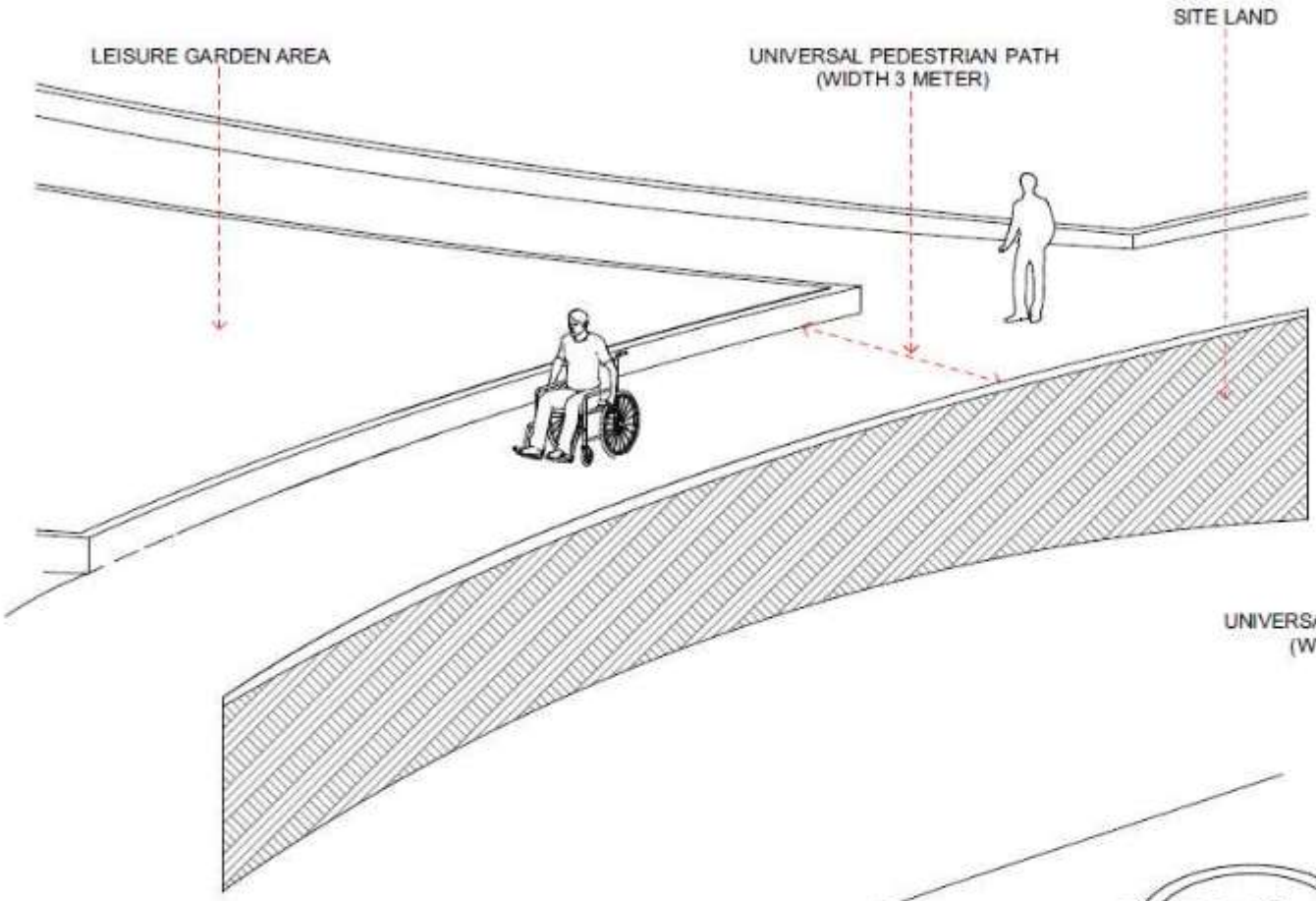


Image 4.55 Plumbing plan on design
Source image by Author

LEGEND	
	GREY WATER PIPE Ø5
	BLACK WATER PIPE Ø10
	CLEAN WATER PIPE Ø3/4
STP	SEWAGE TREATMEN PLANT
WSAM	WATER RESOURCES
WTP	WATER TRANSFER PUMP
GWT	GROUND WATER TANK
SR	SUIMUR RESAPAN
BK	BAK KONTROL
WTT	WATER TOWER TANK

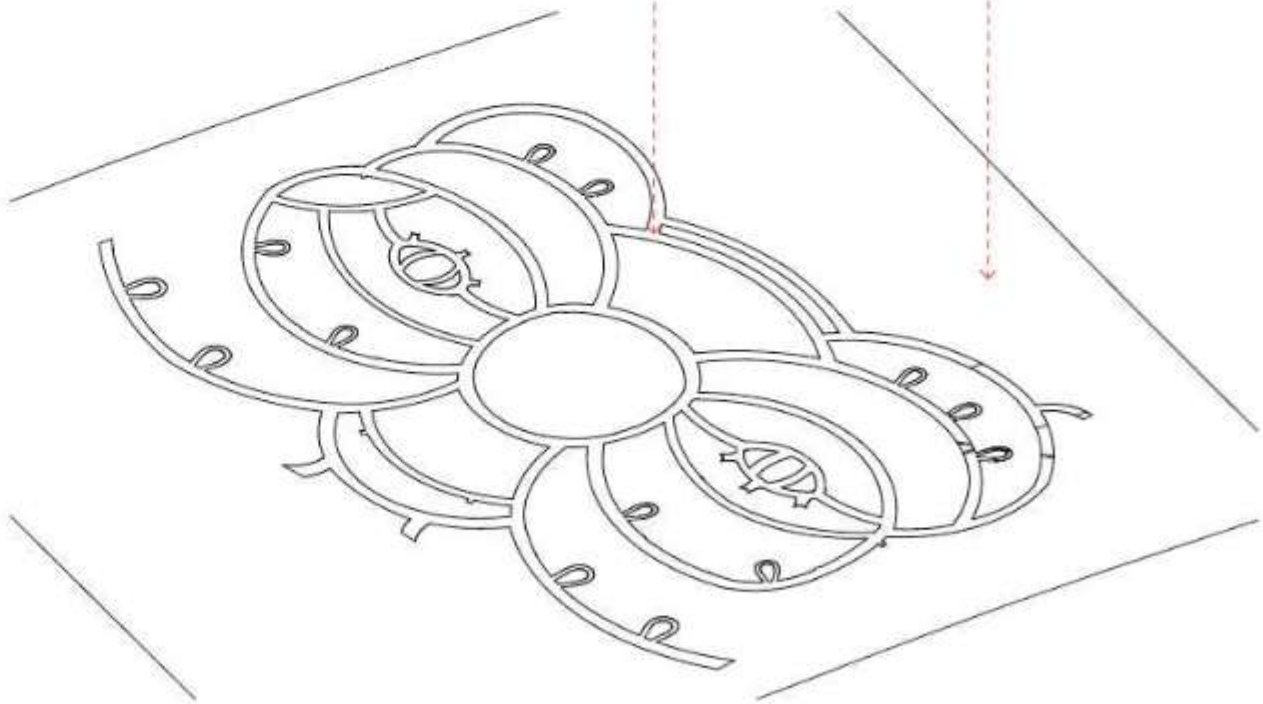
Design result and proof

Universal pedestrian pathway design



THE PEDESTRIAN DESIGN THAT IS SPREAD ALONG THE RESORT AREA HAS A SLOPE THAT IS MADE TO FOLLOW THE SLOPE OF THE CONTOUR OF THE LAND SITE, WHICH IS THE SLOPE OF THE LAND ON THIS SITE IS ARGUABLY SLOPING AND NOT TOO STEEP, THE DESIGN OF THE PEDESTRIAN PATH IS ALSO MADE WITHOUT ANY STEPS SO THAT NORMAL AND DISABLED USERS CAN EASILY ACCESS THE EXISTING BUILDINGS THROUGH THIS PEDESTRIAN PATH WITHOUT DIFFICULTY. THE PEDESTRIAN PATH MATERIAL IS ALSO MADE WITH NATURAL STONE SO AS TO MINIMIZE THE OCCURRENCE OF SLIPPING AND SLIPPERY WHEN WALKING ON IT.

DESIGN A PATHWAY WHOSE SLOPE ELEVATION ALWAYS FOLLOWS THE ELEVATION OF THE GROUND LEVEL OF THE SITE, ONLY RISING 8-12 CM FOR CONCRETE PAVEMENT AND NATURAL STONE AS THE SURFACE OF THE PEDESTRIAN PATH.



Design result and proof

Resort design cost budget plan

ESTIMASI BIAYA DESAIN RESORT THE ELEN'S										
A.	Estimasi Biaya Konstruksi Fisik Pekerjaan Standar,RESORT THE ELEN'S									
No	Lantai		Volume (m²)	Indeks Jumlah Lantai	Indeks Fungsi Bangunan	Harga Satuan (Rp)		Jumlah (Rp)		
	Nama	Fungsi								
1	Lantai 1	Kitchen	1,040	1.000	1.10	Rp	5,500,000	Rp	1,070,000,000	
2	Lantai 1	Laundry	1,040	1.000	1.10	Rp	5,500,000	Rp	570,000,000	
3	Lantai 1	backoffice	2,050	1.120	1.10	Rp	7,200,000	Rp	1,225,600,000	
4	Lantai 2	backoffice	2,050	1.120	1.10	Rp	7,200,000	Rp	725,600,000	
5	Lantai 2	Restaurant	8,100	1.090	1.20	Rp	5,500,000	Rp	1,716,800,000	
6	Lantai 1	Main lobby	8,100	1.120	1.30	Rp	5,500,000	Rp	858,000,000	
7	Lantai 1	Beach bar	1,140	1.000	1.15	Rp	5,500,000	Rp	985,600,000	
8	Lantai 1	gym (weightlifting area)	820	1.120	1.20	Rp	5,500,000	Rp	1,182,400,000	
9	Lantai 2	gym (cardio area)	820	1.120	1.20	Rp	5,500,000	Rp	782,400,000	
10	Lantai 1	Spa (spa treatment)	820	1.120	1.30	Rp	5,500,000	Rp	682,400,000	
11	Lantai 2	Spa (yoga sessions)	820	1.120	1.30	Rp	5,500,000	Rp	830,000,000	
12	Lantai 1	MEP	950	1.000	0.90	Rp	5,400,000	Rp	902,400,000	
13	Lantai 1	Unit standar	550	1.120	1.20	Rp	7,500,000	Rp	752,800,000	
14	Lantai 2	Unit standar	550	1.120	1.20	Rp	7,500,000	Rp	652,800,000	
15	Lantai 1	Unit deluxe	550	1.120	1.20	Rp	8,500,000	Rp	792,800,000	
16	Lantai 2	Unit deluxe	550	1.120	1.20	Rp	8,500,000	Rp	692,800,000	
17	Lantai 1	Unit suite	700	1.120	1.20	Rp	9,000,000	Rp	918,400,000	
18	Lantai 2	Unit suite	480	1.120	1.20	Rp	9,000,000	Rp	718,400,000	
19	Lantai 1	Unit villa	1.280	1.120	1.20	Rp	10,000,000	Rp	1,103,200,000	
20	Lantai 2	Unit villa	1.280	1.120	1.20	Rp	10,000,000	Rp	803,200,000	
21	Lantai 1	Performance stage	5,400	1.000	1.00	Rp	6,000,000	Rp	300,000,000	
Sub Jumlah Biaya Konstruksi Fisik Pekerjaan Standar								Rp	**18.265.600.000**	
B.	Estimasi Biaya Konstruksi Fisik Pekerjaan Non Standar, RESORT THE ELEN'S									
No.	Komponen		Persentase (%)	Rencana (%)	Biaya Konstruksi Fisik Pekerjaan Standar (Rp)	Jumlah (Rp)				
1	Alat Pengkondisi Udara		7-15%	12%	Rp 4.360.000.000,03	Rp	1.144.172.224			
3	Tata Suara (Sound System)		2-4%	3%	Rp 1.108.000.000,00	Rp	748.057.408			
4	Telepon dan PABX		1-3%	3%	Rp 1.108.000.000,00	Rp	636.043.056			
5	Instalasi IT		6-11%	6%	Rp 1.616.000.000,00	Rp	872.086.112			
6	Elektrikal (termasuk Genset)		7-12%	10%	Rp 2.052.000.000,02	Rp	2.120.143.520			
7	Sistem Proteksi Kebakaran		7-12%	10%	Rp 2.052.000.000,02	Rp	1.084.100.464			
8	Sistem Penangkal Petir Khusus		1-2%	2%	Rp 772.000.000,00	Rp	424.028.704			
9	IPAL		1-2%	2%	Rp 772.000.000,00	Rp	1.524.028.704	*Koneksi ke IPAL Eksisting*		
10	Interior (termasuk Furniture)		15-25%	15%	Rp 5.540.000.000,00	Rp	1.180.215.280			
12	Pencegah Bahaya Rayap		1-3%	1%	Rp 236.000.000,00	Rp	512.014.352			
13	Pondasi Dalam		7-12%	12%	Rp 1.108.000.000,00	Rp	5.036.043.056			
14	Fasilitas Penyandang Cacat		3-5%	3%	Rp 236.000.000,00	Rp	1.036.043.056			
15	Sarana dan Prasarana Lingkungan		3-8%	3%	Rp 1.108.000.000,00	Rp	936.043.056			
16	Peningkatan Mutu		Maks.30%	10%	Rp 672.000.000,00	Rp	320.143.520			
18	Penyiapan dan Pematangan Lahan		Maks.3,5%	2%	Rp 672.000.000,00	Rp	1.024.028.704			
20	Penyambungan Utilitas		Maks.2%	2%	Rp 236.000.000,00	Rp	3.024.028.704			
Sub Jumlah Biaya Konstruksi Fisik Pekerjaan Non Standar						**Rp**	**22.728.140.380**			
Estimasi Biaya Konstruksi Fisik Pekerjaan Standar dan Non Standar								**Rp**	**40.993.740.380**	
	Disusun berdasarkan format perhitungan Permen PUPR No.22 Tahun 2018 & No.45 Tahun 2007							**TOTAL**		
								Rp	**40.993.740.380**	

Table 4.1 Resort cost budget plan
Source Table by Author

Design result and proof

Resort design monthly income and outcome

NO	MONTHLY INCOME INPUT	NOTES	PRICE	PREDICTED VISITORS NUMBERS PER MONTH	INCOME ESTIMATION PER MONTH
1	UNIT STANDAR	PER NIGHT (INCLUDE BREAKFAST)	Rp.2.000.000	30	Rp.60.000.000
2	UNIT DELUXE	PER NIGHT (INCLUDE BREAKFAST)	Rp.2.500.000	25	Rp.62.500.000
3	UNIT SUITE	PER NIGHT (INCLUDE BREAKFAST)	Rp.4.000.000	15	Rp.60.000.000
4	UNIT VILLA	PER NIGHT (INCLUDE BREAKFAST)	Rp.5.500.000	10	Rp.55.000.000
5	SEA TURTLE BEACH RELEASE	PER PAX (PER 3 MONTH)	Rp.600.000	30	Rp.18.000.000
6	DINNER AT ELEN'S RESTAURANT	PER PAX	Rp.1.200.000	40	Rp.48.000.000
7	WEAVING SONGKET LEARNING	PER PAX	Rp.500.000	18	Rp.9.000.000
8	ELEN'S SPA TREATMENT	PER PAX	Rp.400.000	20	Rp.8.000.000
9	COMMUNITY GATHERING PACKAGE	PER PACKAGE (INCLUDE FOOD AND DRINK, SERVICE, MUSIC)	Rp.10.000.000	15	Rp.150.000.000
10	BREAKFAST AT ELEN'S RESTAURANT	PER PAX	Rp.600.000	30	Rp.18.000.000
11	SWIMMING AT ELEN'S POOL	PER PAX (INCLUDE TOWEL AND WELCOME DRINKS)	Rp.350.000	25	Rp.8.750.000
12	PERESEAN FIGHT	PER PAX (INCLUDE TRADITIONAL TOOLS, CLOTHES, AND SOUVENIRS)	Rp.500.000	25	Rp.12.500.000
13	SUNSET AT ELEN'S BEACH BAR	PER PAX (INCLUDE FOOD AND DRINKS)	Rp.600.000	20	Rp.12.000.000
14	LUNCH AT ELENS RESTAURANT	PER PAX	Rp.900.000	30	Rp.27.000.000

TOTAL INCOME	**Rp 576.750.000**
HOTEL RESORT TAX GILI MENO (9%) PER YEAR	**Rp 4.325.625**
TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME	**Rp 572.424.375**

NO	MONTHLY OUTCOME CATEGORY	MONTHLY OUTCOME DETAILS	AMOUNT	UNITS	PRICE
1	**OPERATIONAL AND MAINTENANCE**	SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES AND MANAGERS	±30 PERSON	PERSON	Rp.70.000.000
2		ELECTRICITY & WATER	-	MONTH	Rp.10.000.000
3		FUEL (GENSET, TRANSPORT)	±500	LITERS	Rp.3.000.000
4		INTERNET & TELECOMMUNICATIONS	1	MONTHLY PACKAGE	Rp.2.000.000
5		ROOM AMENITIES (SOAP, SHAMPOO, TISSUE, DRINKING WATER)	±200	PACKAGE	Rp.3.000.000
6		LINEN LAUNDRY COSTS	±300	ITEM	Rp.3.000.000
7		BUILDING & FURNITURE MAINTENANCE	-	MONTH	Rp.4.000.000
8		GARDEN / LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE	-	MONTH	Rp.2.000.000
9	**ADMINISTRATION & LICENSING**	BUILDING & BUSINESS INSURANCE	-	MONTH	Rp.2.500.000
10		BANK FEES & PAYMENT GATEWAY	-	MONTH	Rp.1.000.000
11	**MARKETING & SALES**	OTA COMMISSIONS (BOOKING.COM, AGODA, TRAVELOKA)	-	MONTH	Rp.7.500.000
12		DIGITAL ADS (GOOGLE ADS, IG ADS)	-	MONTH	Rp.3.000.000
13		PROMOTIONS & EVENTS	-	MONTH	Rp.1.000.000
14	**LOGISTICS & SUPPLIES**	KITCHEN & RESTAURANT SUPPLIES	-	MONTH	Rp.11.000.000
15		ALCOHOLIC, DRINKS, BEVERAGES	-	MONTH	Rp.3.000.000
16		LINEN, TOWELS, TABLEWARE STOCK	-	MONTH	Rp.3.000.000
17		OPERATIONAL & CLEANING EQUIPMENT	-	MONTH	Rp.2.000.000
18	**RESERVE & INVESTMENT**	NEW FACILITY DEVELOPMENT	-	MONTH	Rp.3.000.000

TOTAL MONTHLY OUTCOME	**Rp124.000.000.**

TOTAL INVESTMENT = **Rp.40,993,740,380**

MONTHLY INCOME = **Rp.448,424,375**

CALCULATE THE NUMBER OF MONTHS:

40,993,740,380 ÷ 448,424,375

= 91.38 MONTHS

CONVERT TO YEARS:

91.38 ÷ 12 = 7.515 YEARS

OR 7 YEARS AND 5 MONTHS

Table 4.2 Resort Monthly Income
Source Table by Author



THE ELEN'S RESORT

GILI MENO

"RELAX, RECHARGE, REJOICE"

Activities that can be booked through the resort

- *Scuba Diving*
- *Sea turtle realese*
- Gendang beleq performance
- Peresean performance
- Weaving songket cloth

Book now

0819-6714-8479

Elennsresort@gmail.com

Jalan Gili Meno, Gili Indah, North Lombok

www.Elennsresort.com

THE ELEN'S RESORT

GILI MENO



Paradise awaits

Discover the comfort and beauty of our resort for your vacation

Image 4.56 Resort marketing brochure
Source Image by Author

Resort design marketing brochure

Page 1

Design result and proof

DISCOVER OUR SERVICE

Find comfort and luxury at our service there are several classes that can be tailored to customer needs.

- *King sized bed*
- *Mini bar & kitchen*
- *Bathroom with bathtub & shower*
- *Balcony with garden/pool view*
- *Free breakfast*









Authentic Local Food

With a good food & drink, enjoy the best and delicious breakfast, lunch, and dinner at our traditional modern-style restaurant. Celebrate your special occasion with your family and friends.

Our Featured Room Units

- *Standar room*
- *Deluxe room*
- *Suites room*
- Villa ocean view room

BOOK NOW

www.Elennsresort.com

Image 4.57 Resort marketing brochure
Source image by Author

Resort design marketing brochure

Page 2

Design result and proof



Render visualization

Perspective bird eye of resort area

Image 4.58 Render visualization
Source image by Author

Design result and proof



Image 4.59 Render visualization
Source image by Author

Render visualization

Perspective bird eye of resort area

Interior unit suite

Image 4.60 Render visualization
Source image by Author



Render visualization

Interior unit villa main bedroom

Image 4.61 Render visualization
Source image by Author



Image 4.62 Render visualization
Source image by Author

Render visualization

Interior unit villa

Render visualization

Interior Elen's Restaurant

Image 4.63 Render visualization
Source Image by Author

Render visualization

Interior Elen's Spa and yoga

Image 4.64 Render visualization
Source image by Author

Render visualization

Interior Elen's Gym and fitness

Image 4.65 Render visualization
Source image by Author

Render visualization

Elen's swimming pool area

Image 4.66 Render visualization
Source image by Author



Render visualization

Elen's Leisure Garden area

Image 4.67 Render visualization
Source image by Author

Render visualization

Elen's Beach Bar area

Image 4.68 Render visualization
Source image by Author

Render visualization

Interior Elen's main lobby

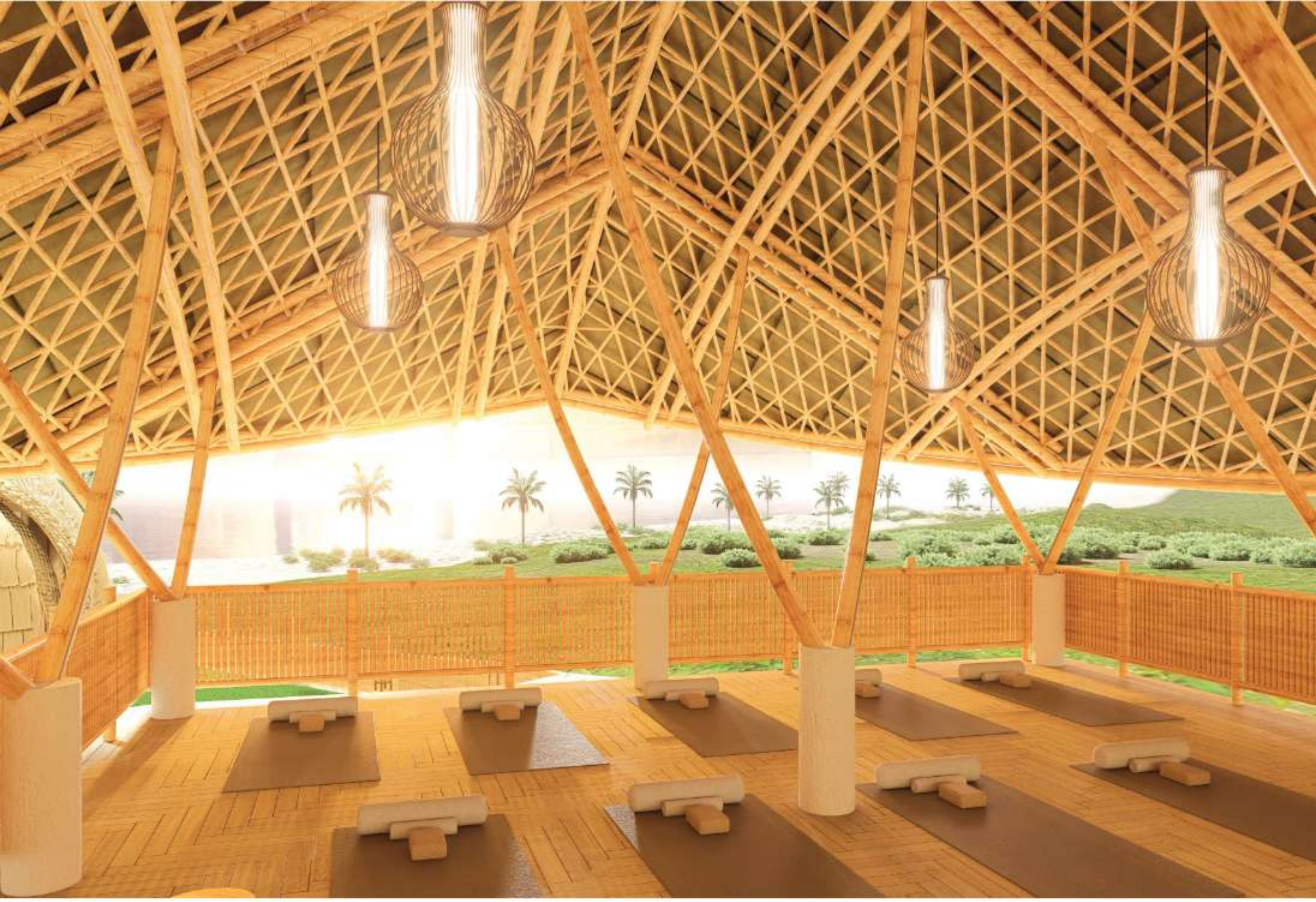
Image 4.69 Render visualization
Source: Image by Author



Image 4.70 Render visualization
Source Image by Author

Render visualization

Interior Unit deluxe first floor



Render visualization

Interior Elen's Yoga area

Image **4.71** Render visualization
Source image by Author

Design result and proof

Render visualization

Interior Sasak Gallery space area

Image 4.72 Render visualization
Source image by Author



Render visualization

Interior Elen's Gym area

Image **4.73** Render visualization
Source image by Author

Design result and proof

05 Design Evaluations

Final Architecture Design Studio 2024/2025

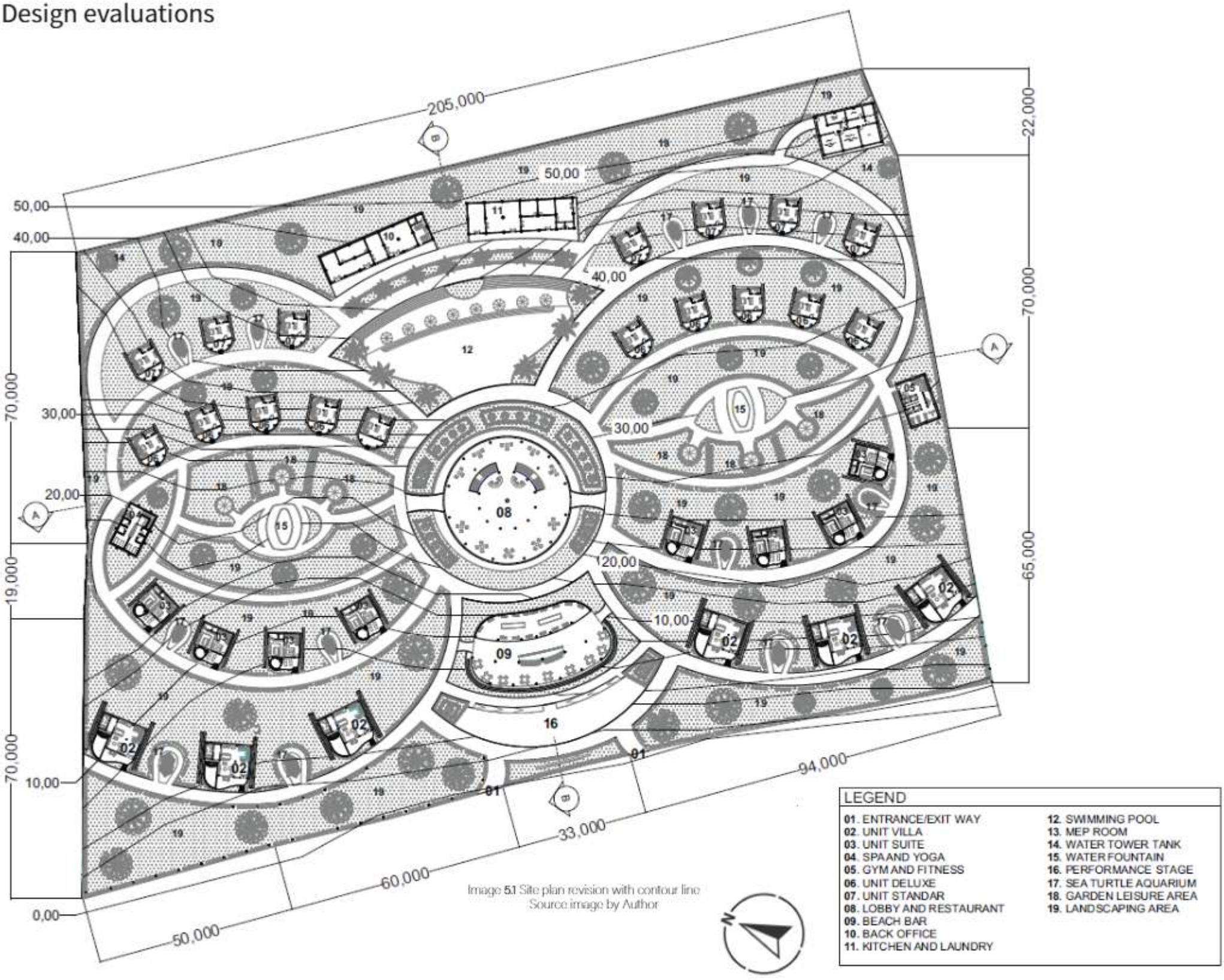


Image 5.1 Site plan revision with contour line
Source image by Author

Revisi yg dilakukan pada site plan ini yaitu penambahan garis kontur site yg ada pada lahan site yg memiliki kontur slooping yaitu naik dari titik pantai yg merupakan titik 0. dilihat dair garis kontur yg ada kenaikan elevasi tanah terlihat semakin kebelakang elevasi tanah semakin tinggi.

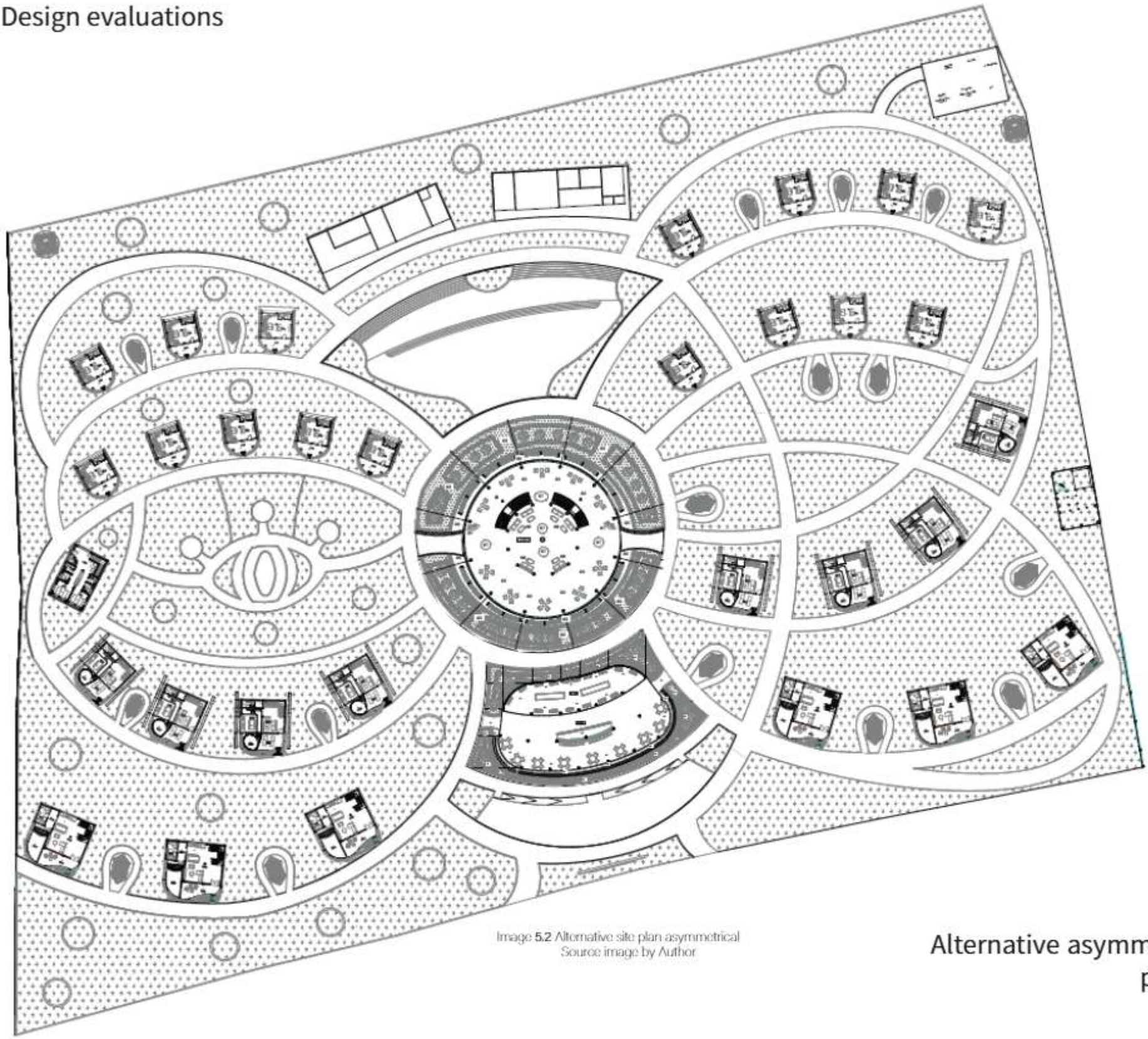
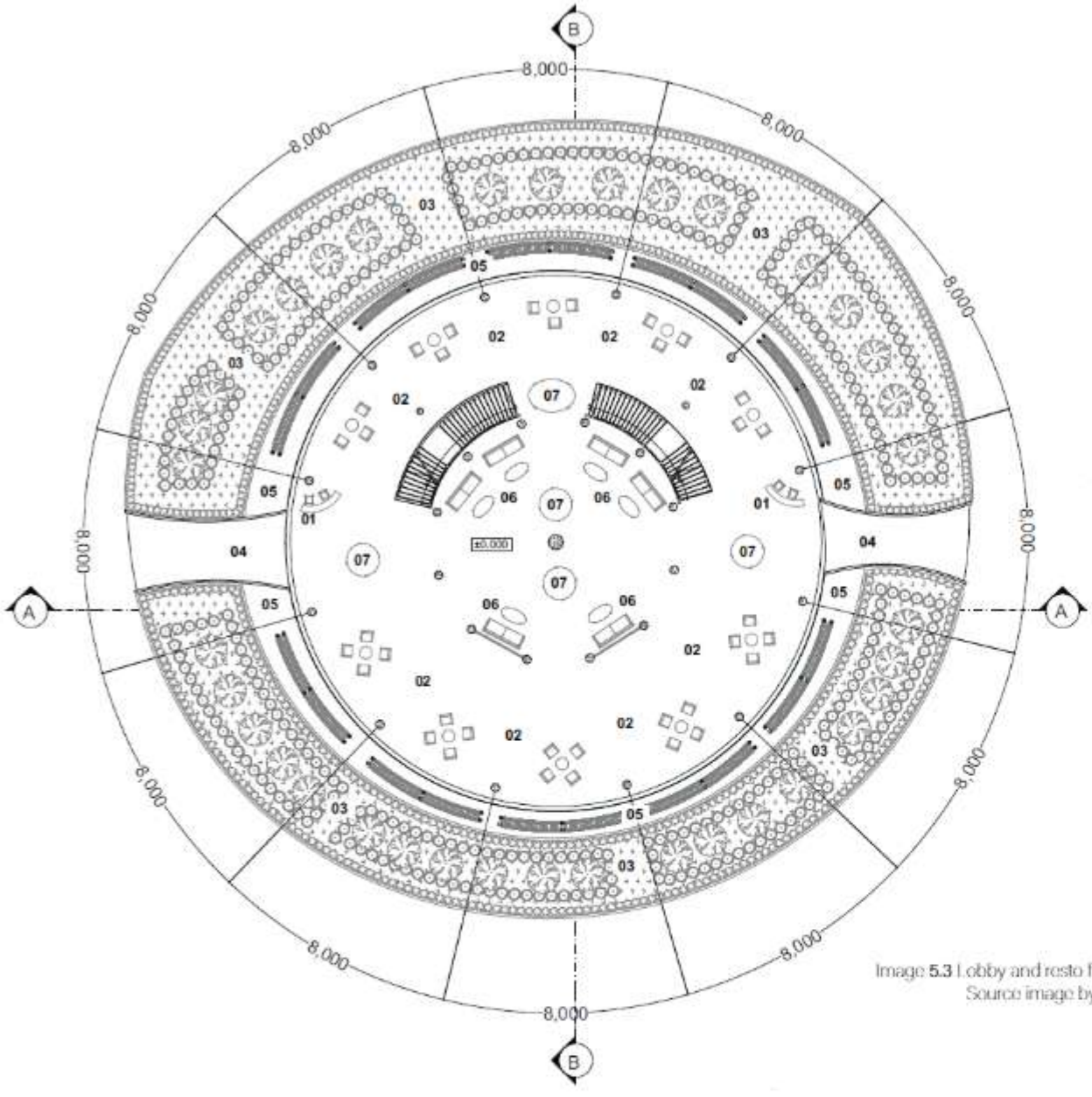


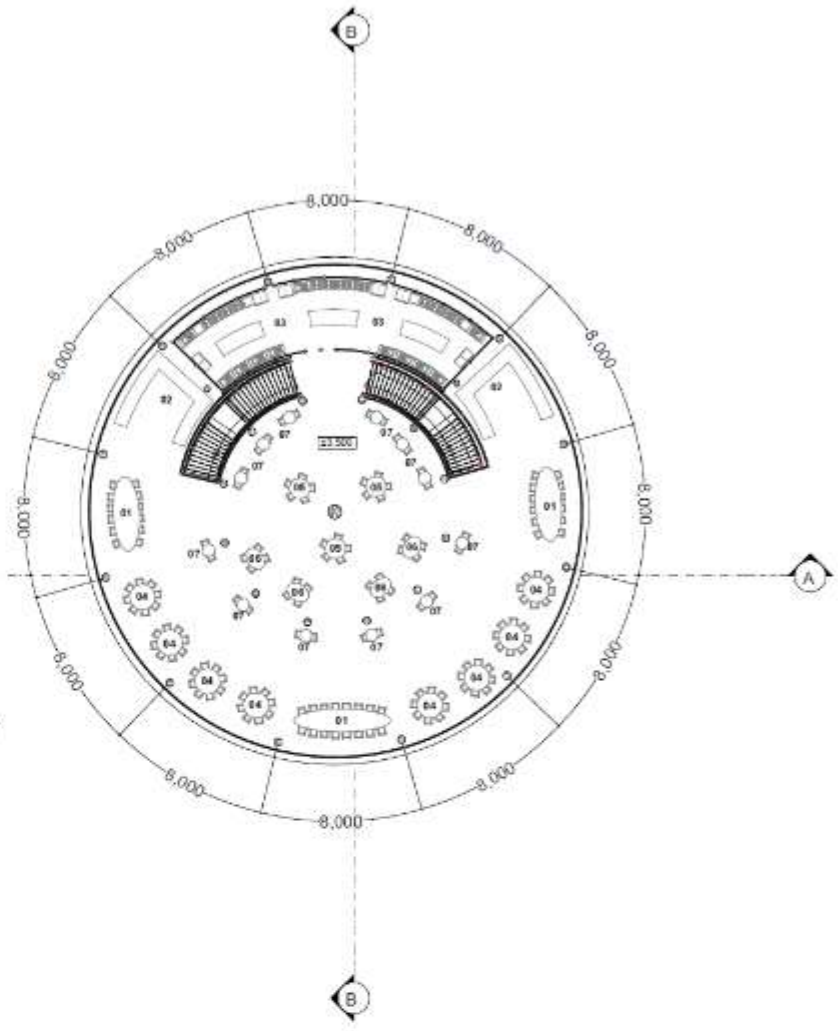
Image 5.2 Alternative site plan asymmetrical
Source image by Author

Alternative asymmetrical site plan design

This alternative site plan uses asymmetry to create a more dynamic and less monotonous atmosphere than the previous symmetrical design. The building layout on the right and left sides is different, yet each retains clear functional zones that complement one another. This concept also offers more varied perspectives while adapting to the site's potential, such as terrain contours, solar orientation, and optimal viewing directions, resulting in a site plan that is more contextual, flexible, and visually and functionally appealing.



(Main lobby area)

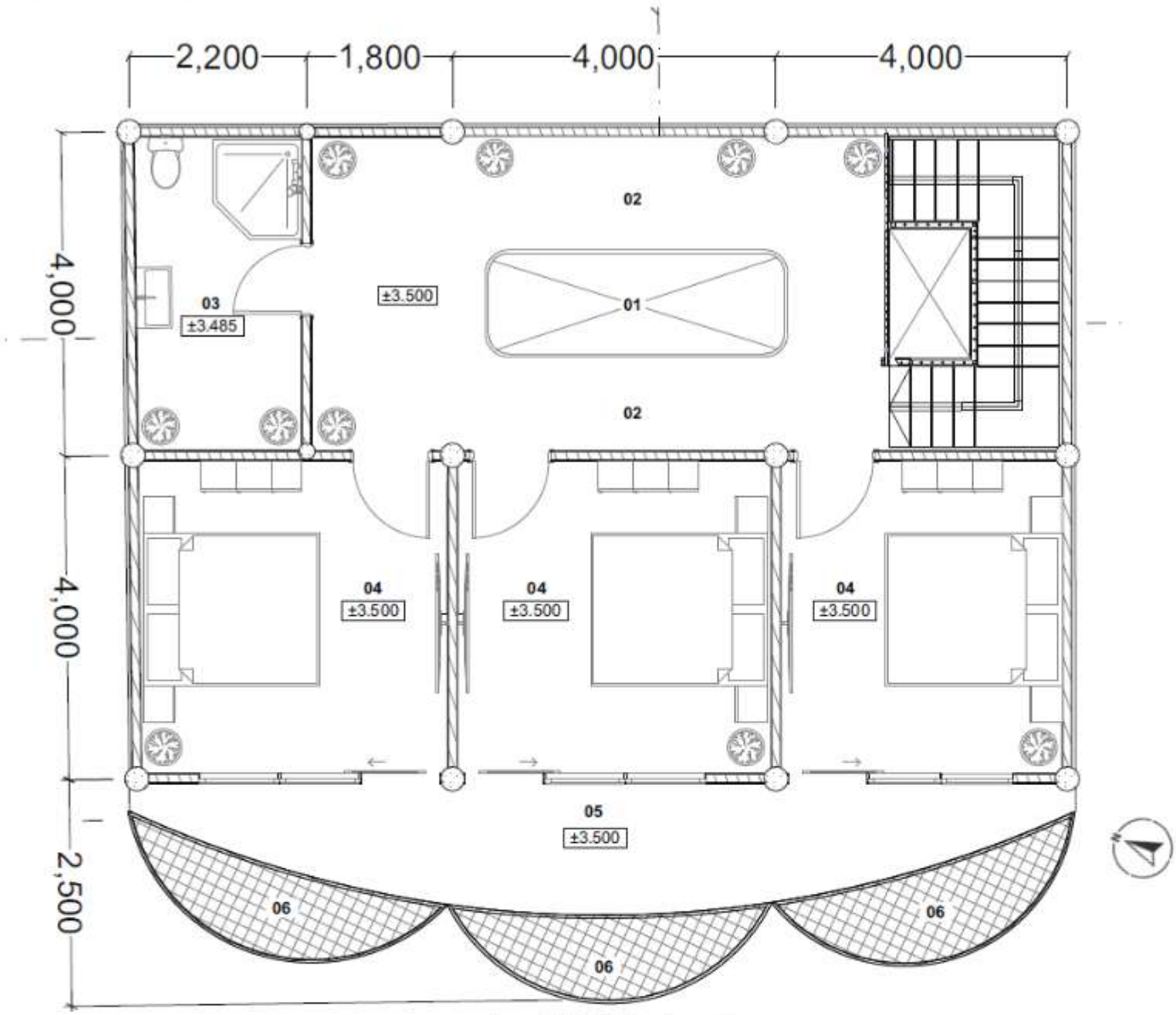


2nd floor plan

Image **5.3** Lobby and resto floor plan revision
Source image by Author

Main lobby and resto floor plan revision

Revisions to the main lobby floor plan on the first floor include moving the reception area closer to the entrance and exit doors to make it easier for users to find the receptionist and to avoid obstructing user circulation in the central area. The size of the receptionist's chairs and tables has also been reduced. Several sofas have been added to the central area to create a lounge area specifically for welcoming special guests such as government officials and other important figures. Revisions to the second floor include changes to the layout of visitor tables and chairs, with tables accommodating 2 people for couples, 4 people for small families, and tables seating up to 16 people for large gatherings.

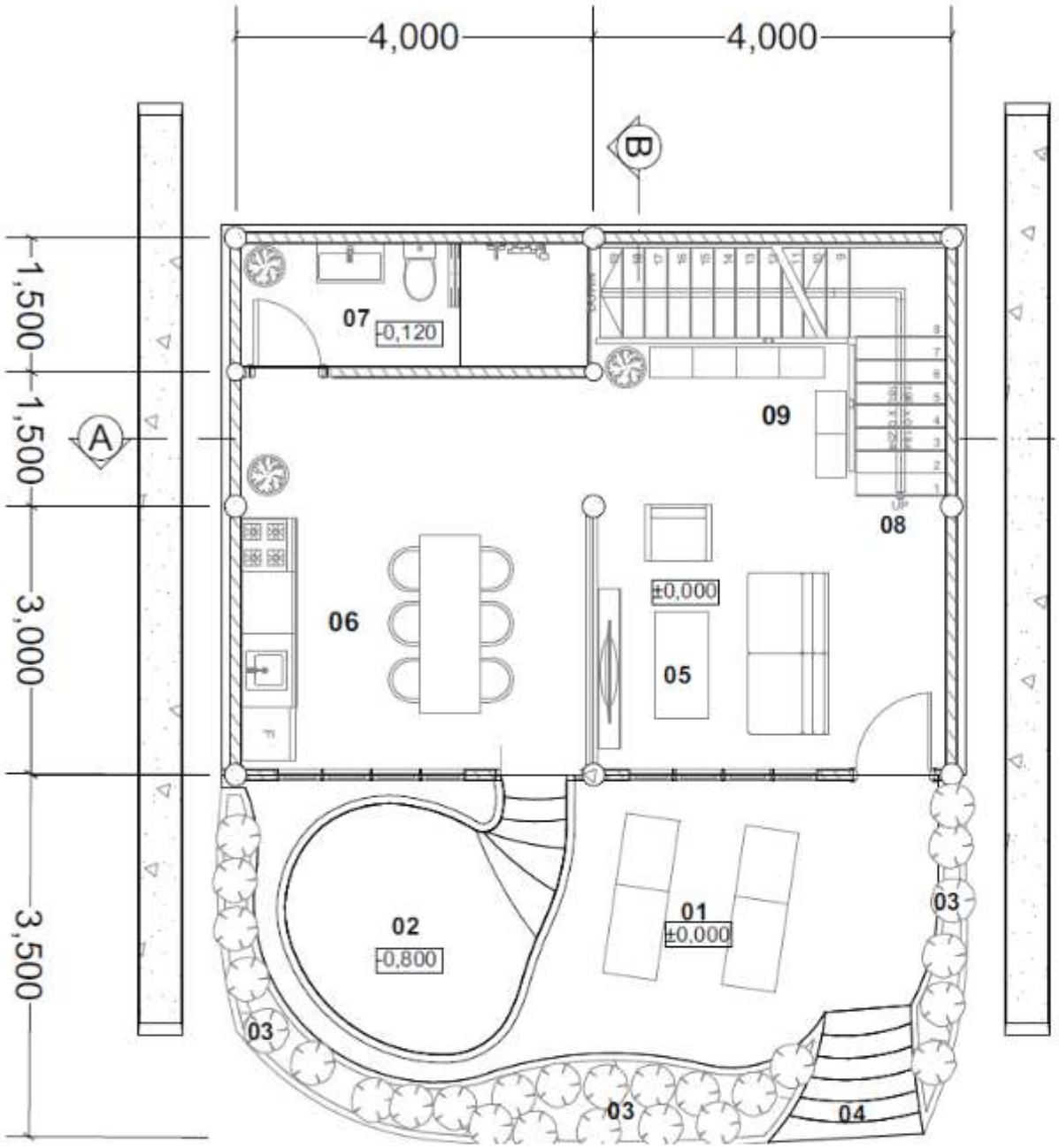


LEGEND
01. VOID
02. CORRIDOR AREA
03. BATHROOM
04. BEDROOM
05. BALCONY
06. PRIVATE HAMOCK

Image 5.4 Unit villa floor plan revision
Source image by Author

Unit Villa 2nd Floor plan revision

The revision to the floor plan of the second floor villa unit involves removing the wardrobe room, which is actually located in front of the bedroom door, and replacing it with a void area to facilitate communication between users on the second floor and those on the first floor, and vice versa. The bathtub in the second floor bathroom has also been removed; only the bathroom on the first floor has a bathtub.



LEGEND
01. TERRACE
02. PRIVATE SWIMMING POOL
03. LANDSCAPING AREA
04. ENTRACE STAIRS
05. FAMILY ROOM AREA
06. DINING AND KITCHEN AREA
07. BATHROOM
08. STAIRS TO 2ND FLOOR
09. DISPLAY SHELF

Image 5.5 Unit suite floor plan revision
Source image by Author

Unit Suite 1st Floor plan revision

The revision made to the floor plan of this suite unit is to remove the corridor connecting the pool and bathroom, which has a lower floor elevation than the kitchen and family room. The removal of this corridor serves to create a more spacious dining and kitchen area, thereby allowing for more freedom of movement for users in that area.

Beach bar section revision

The revisions made to Section Beach Bar are the addition of fill soil notation for the footplate foundation and footplate foundation material notation.

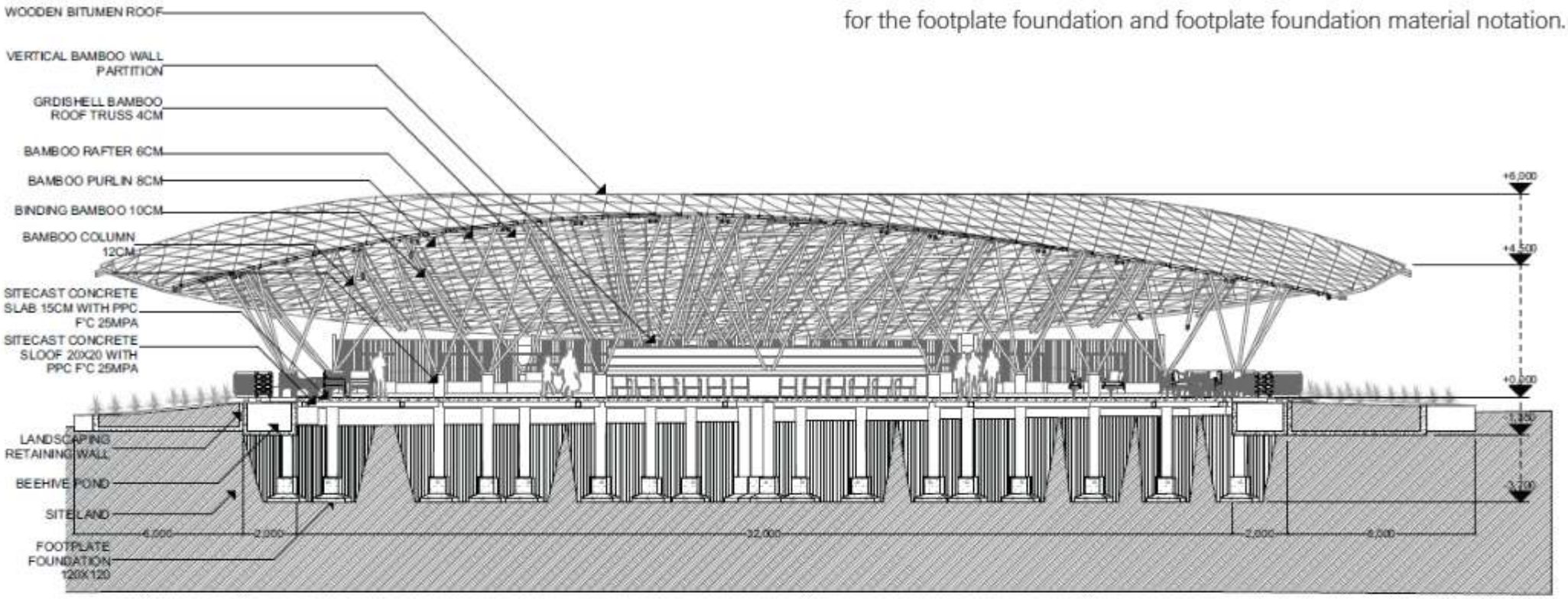
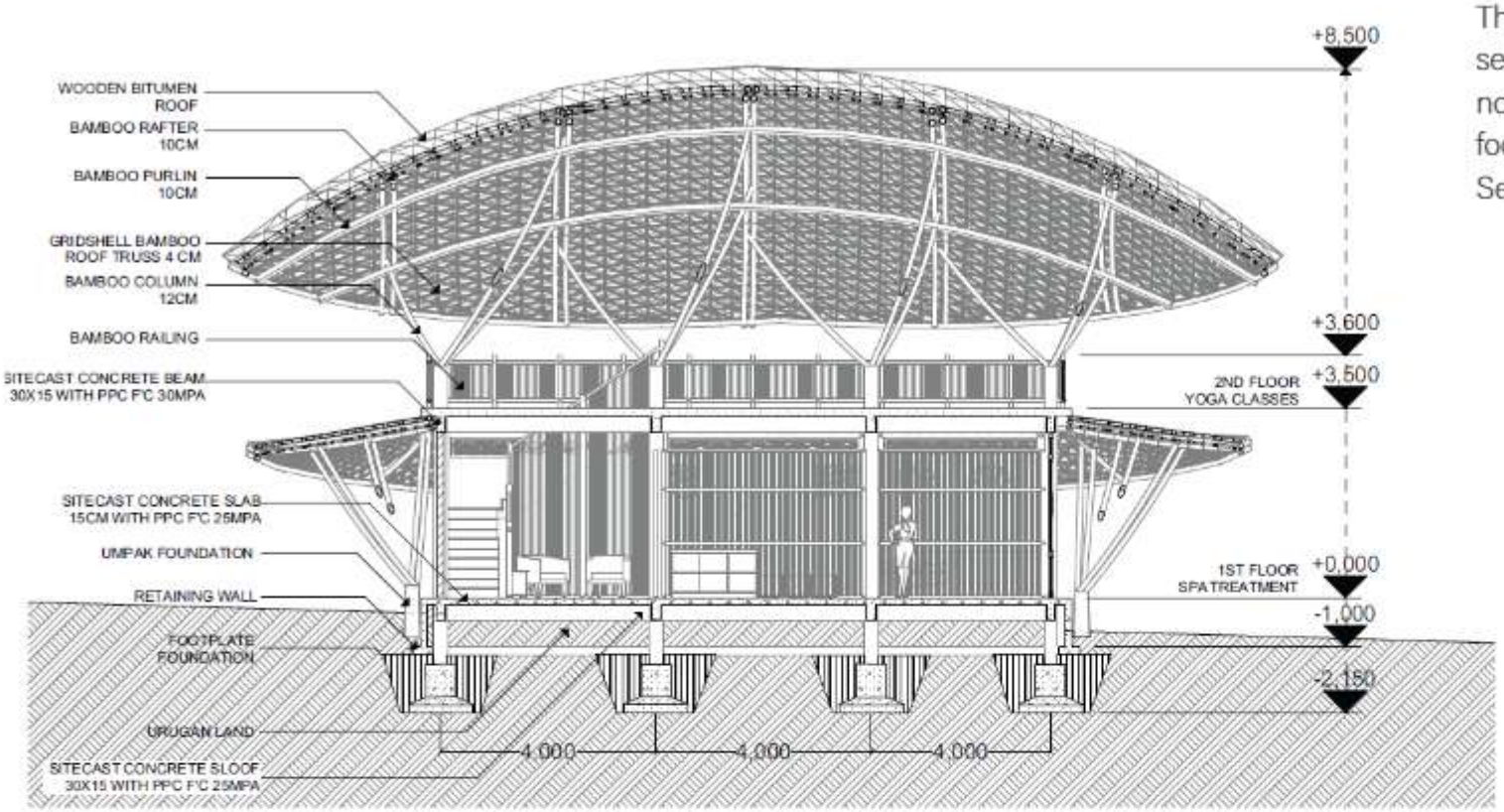


Image 5.6 Beach bar building section revision
Source image by Author

Spa and yoga section revision

The revisions made to the Spa and Yoga section include the addition of fill soil notation for footplate foundations and footplate foundation material notation. Several material name labels have also been detailed.



Section A-A

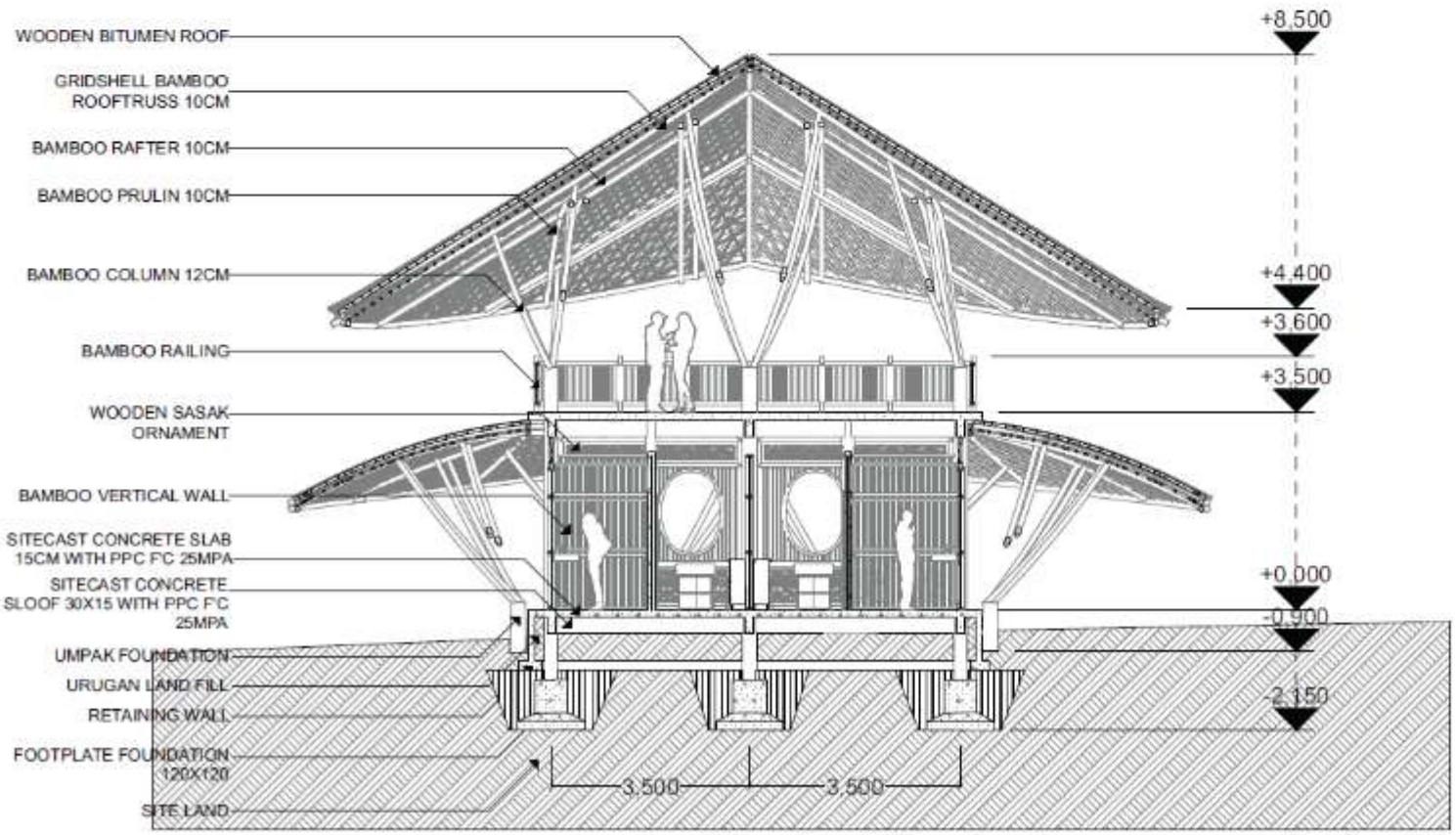
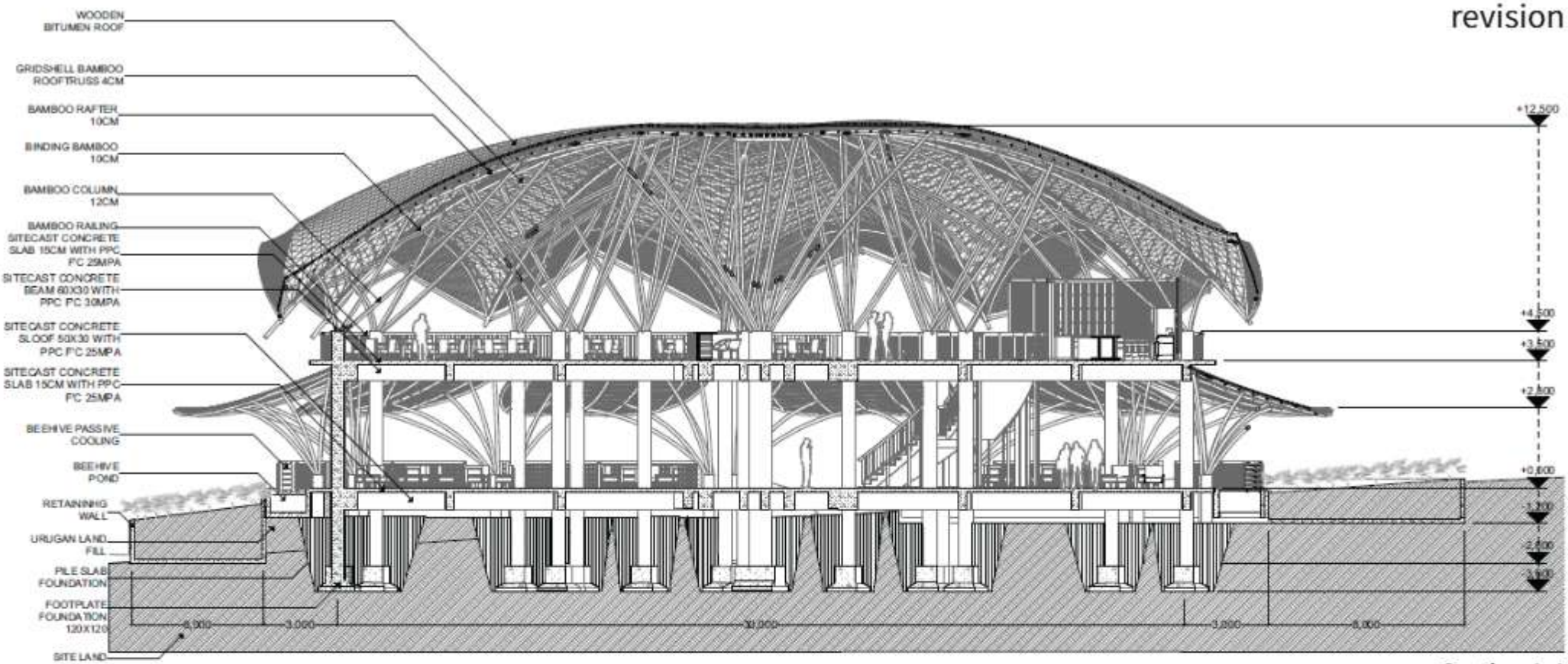


Image 5.7 Spa and Yoga building section revision
Source image by Author

Section B-B

Mainlobby and resto section revision



Section A-A

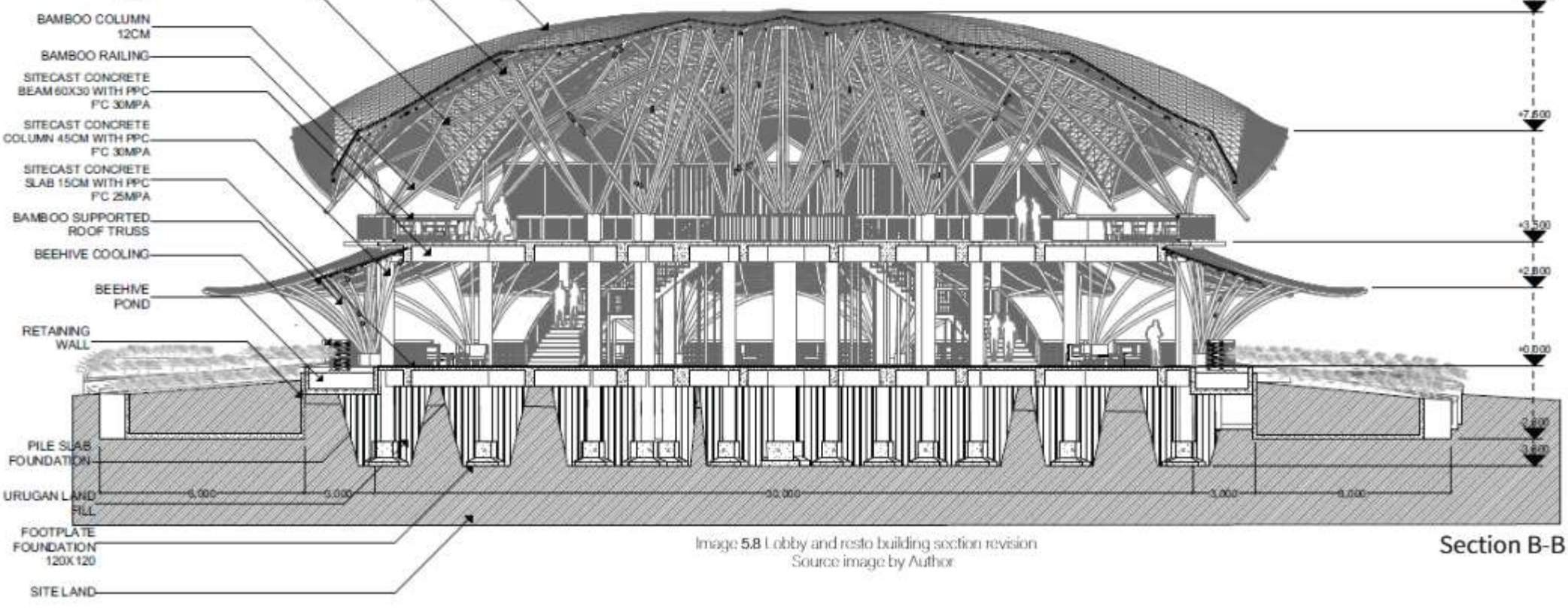
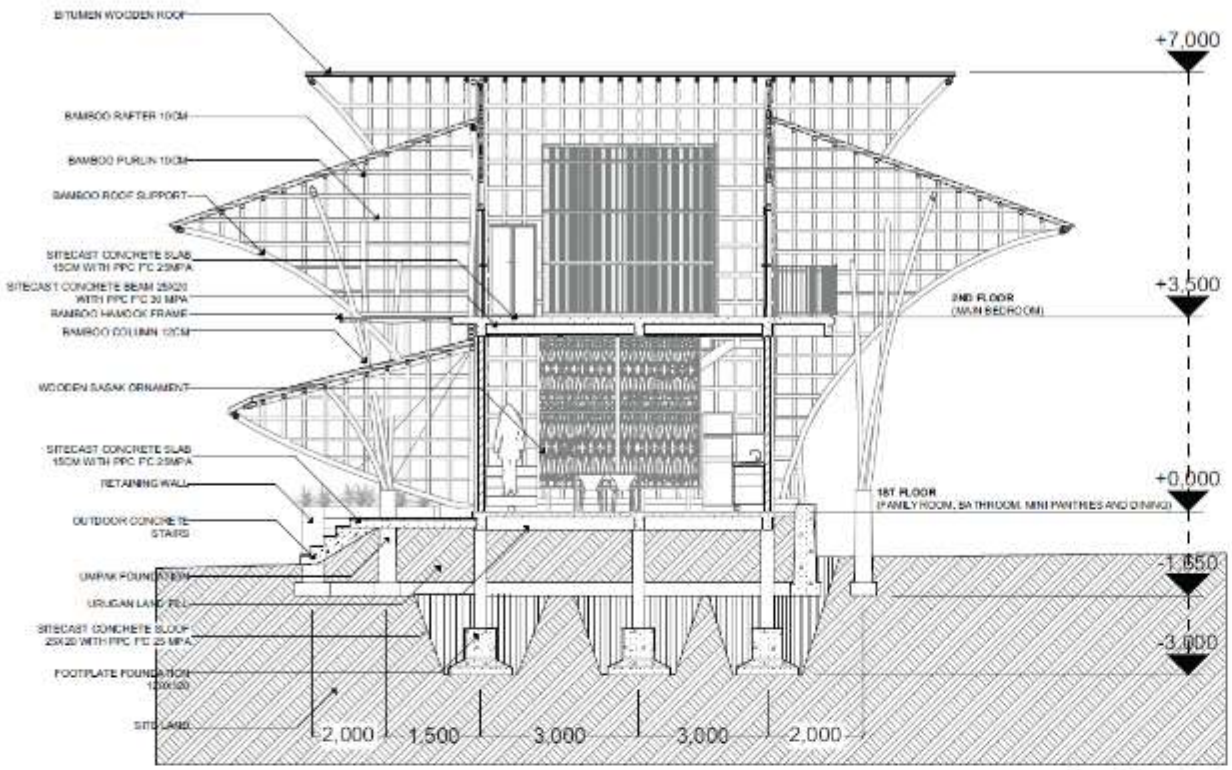


Image 5.8 Lobby and resto building section revision
Source image by Author

Section B-B



Section A-A

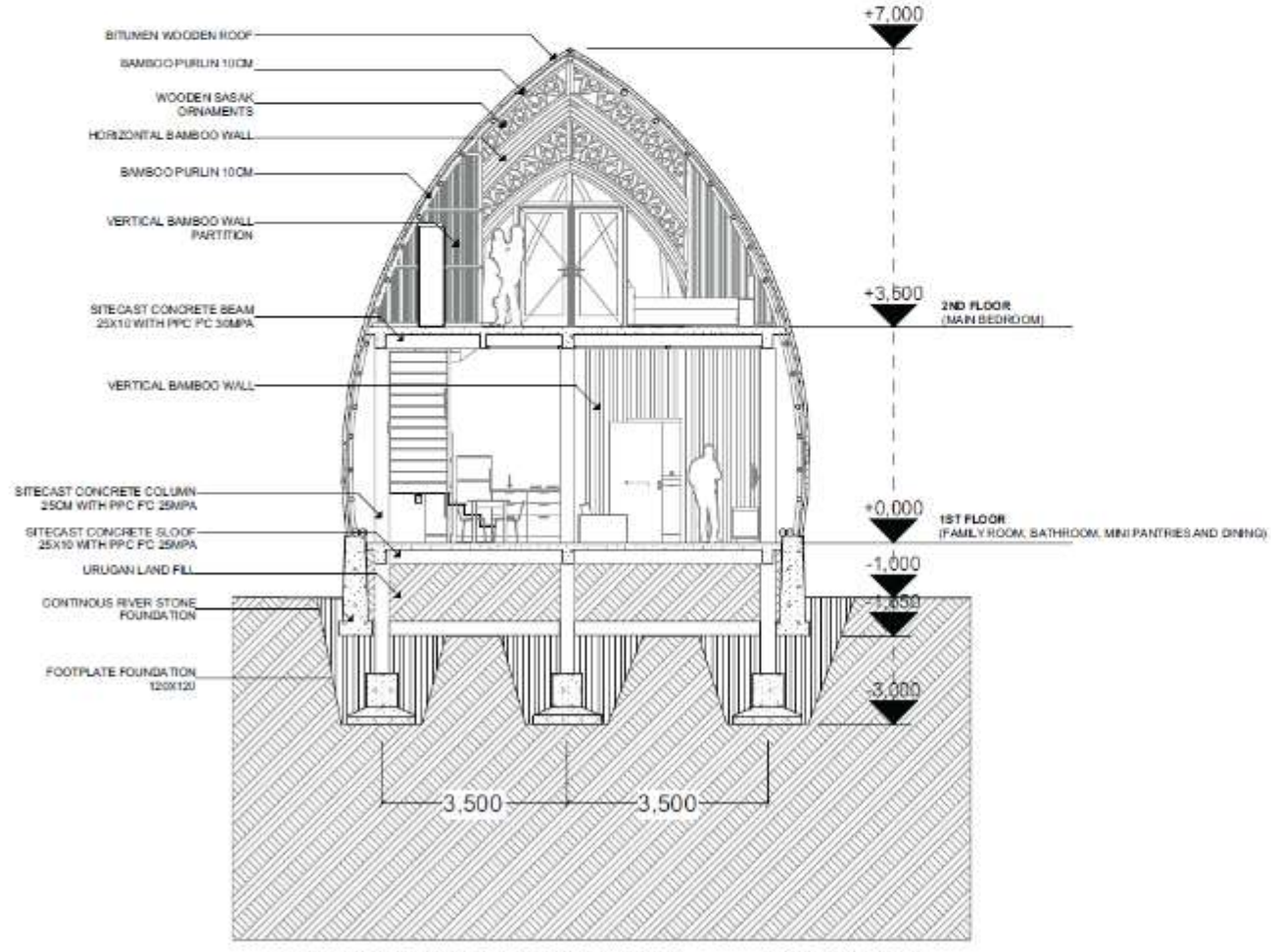


Image 5.9 Unit deluxe building section revision
Source image by Author

Section B-B

Unit Deluxe section revision

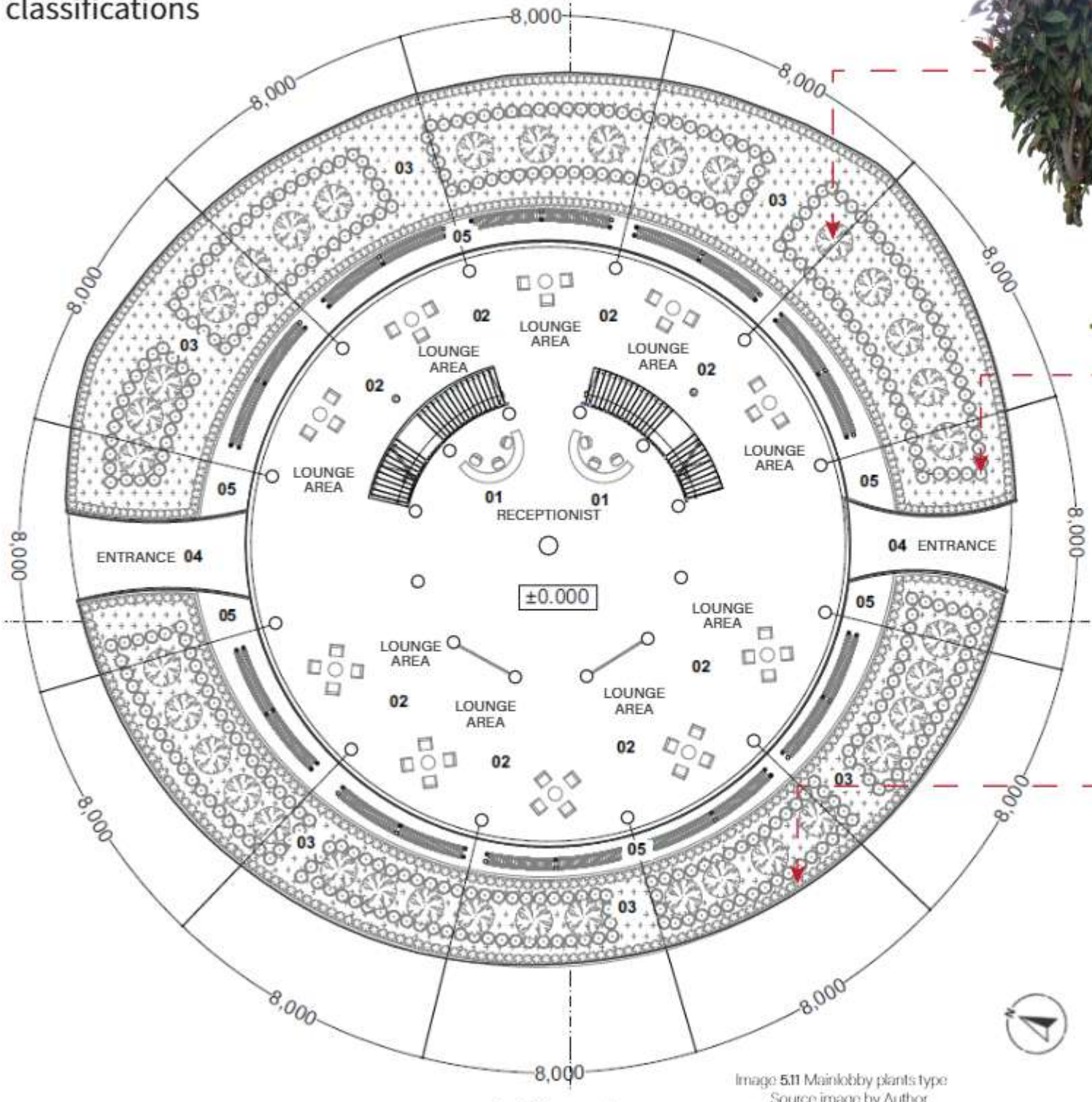
The revisions made to the Deluxe Unit Section include the addition of fill soil notation for footplate foundations and footplate foundation material notation. Several material name labels have also been detailed.

Image 5.10 Unit Villa building section revision
Source image by Author

Unit Villa section revision

The revisions made to the Deluxe Unit Section include the addition of fill soil notation for footplate foundations and footplate foundation material notation. Several material name labels have also been detailed.

Main lobby plants type classifications



1st floor plan
(main lobby)



Ficus elastica plant

- Shade-tolerant, with large, thick leaves that help lower the air temperature.



Calathea plant

- Local tropical ornamental plant, thrives in shade.
- Broad, colorful leaves aid evapotranspiration.

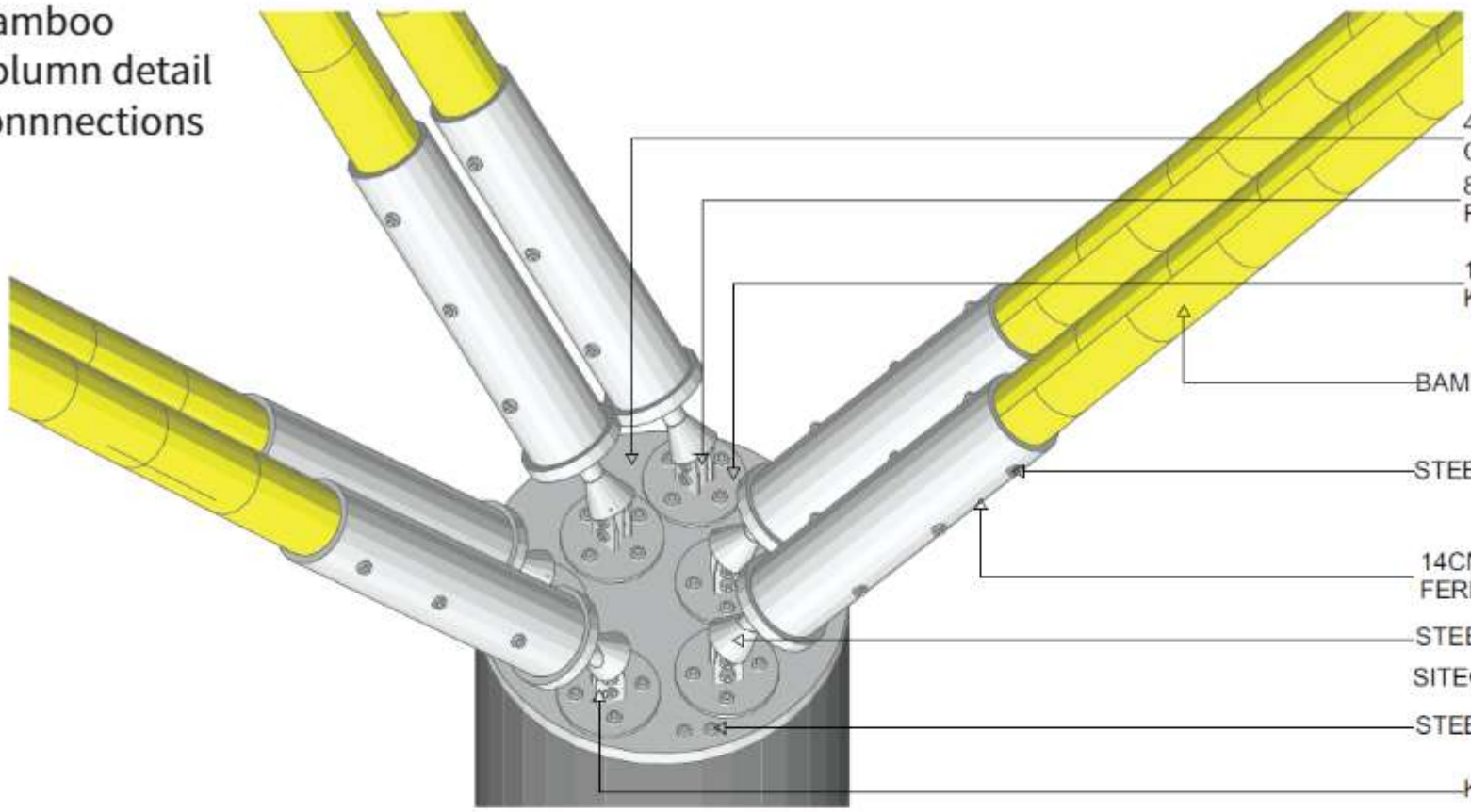


Bird's nest fern plant

- Very tolerant of low sun, suitable for indoor or outdoor shade.
- Broad leaves help absorb moisture and lower temperature.

Image 5.11 Mainlobby plants type
Source image by Author

Bamboo
Column detail
connnections



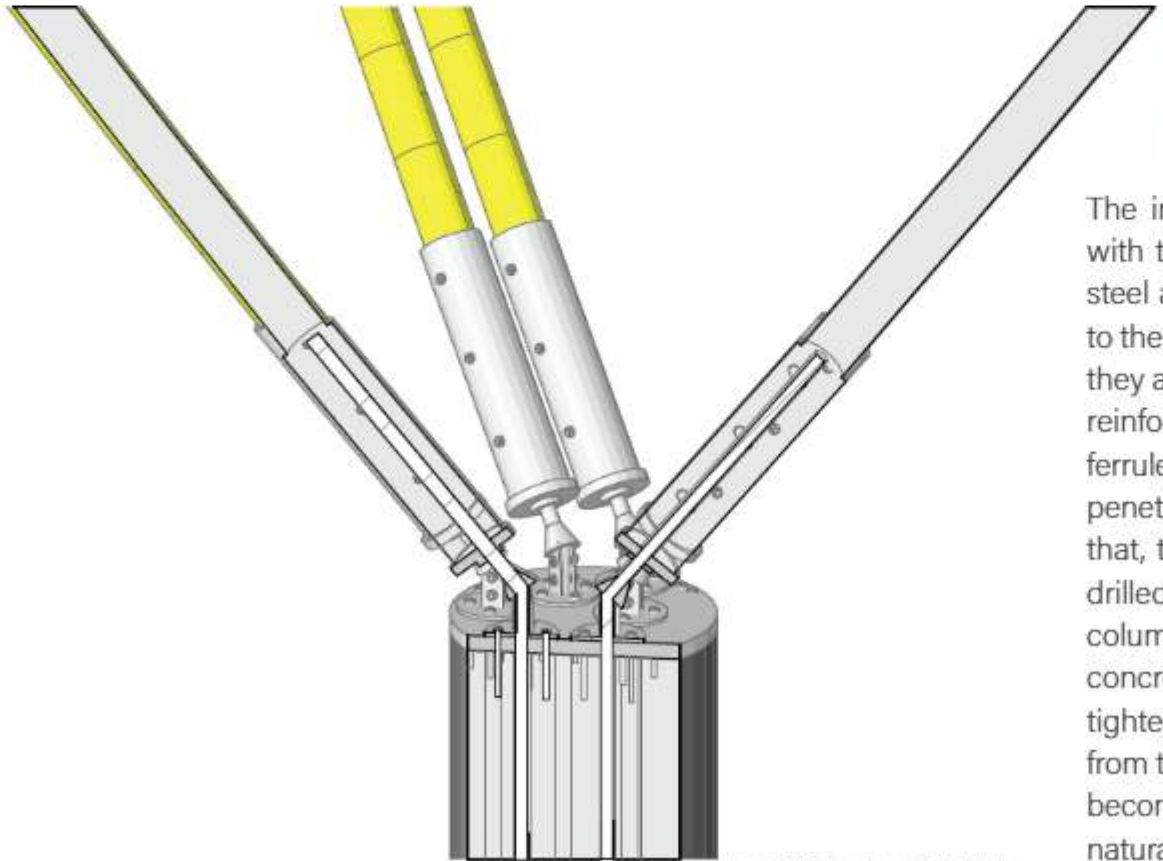


Image 5.12 Bamboo joints detail
Source image by Author

BAMBOO COLUMN DETAIL CONNECTION SECTION

The installation of bamboo columns connected to concrete begins with the preparation of concrete columns that have been fitted with steel anchors or bolts as the main fasteners. Next, the bamboo is cut to the required length, and the ends are treated with a special process: they are inserted into a 14 cm-diameter steel ferrule, which serves as a reinforcing and protective element against cracking. A 8 mm steel ferrule is then inserted into this steel ferrule, secured with bolts that penetrate the bamboo wall to prevent the bamboo from shifting. After that, the steel is connected to a steel plate connector that has been drilled according to the location of the anchor bolts on the concrete column. In the next step, the steel plate is placed directly above the concrete column head with the holes aligned with the anchors, then tightened using nuts and washers for strength. As a result, the load from the bamboo column is safely transferred to the concrete, the joint becomes rigid, and the bamboo remains exposed to maintain the natural aesthetic value of the material.

Bamboo Roof
frame detail
connnections

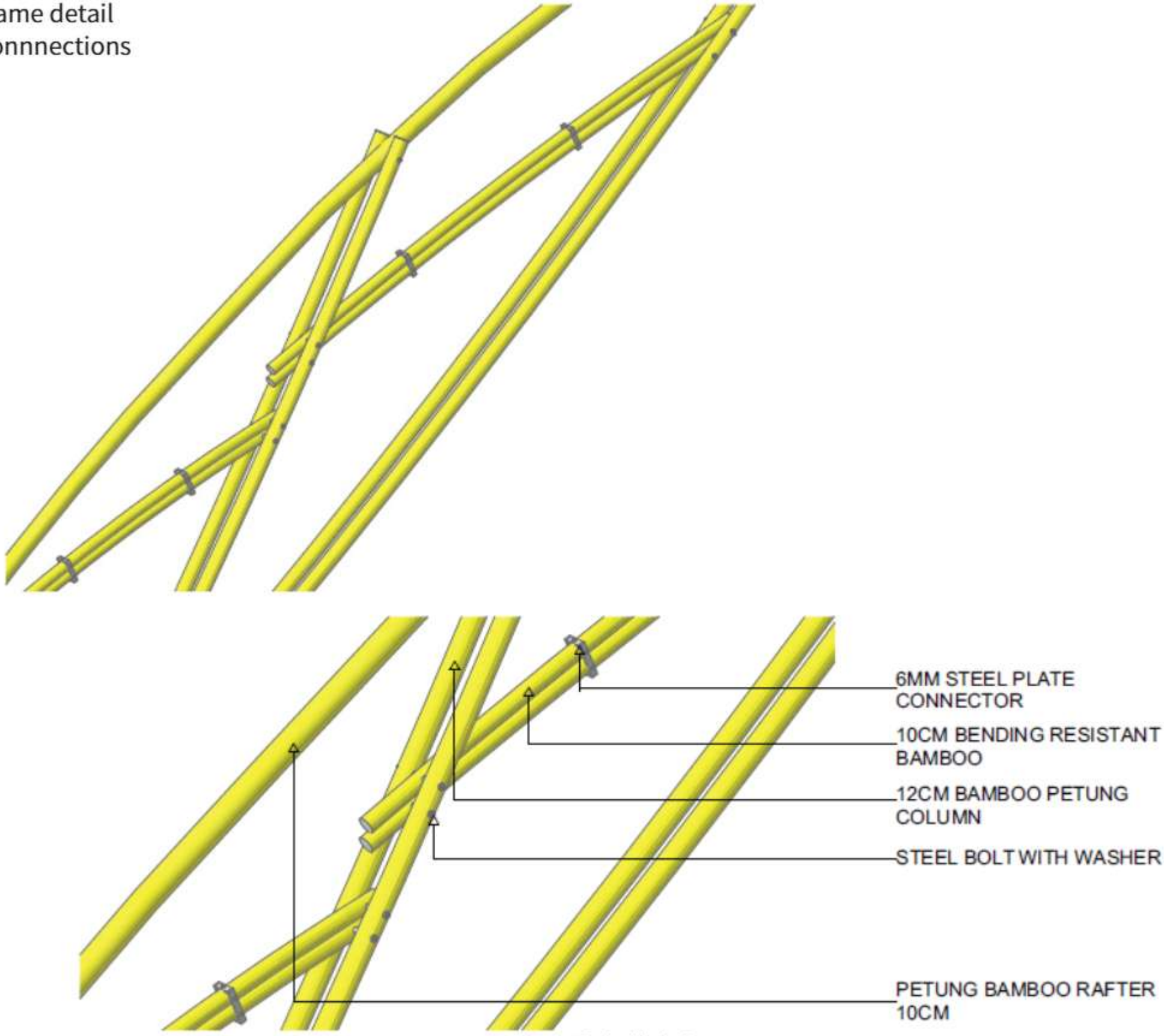


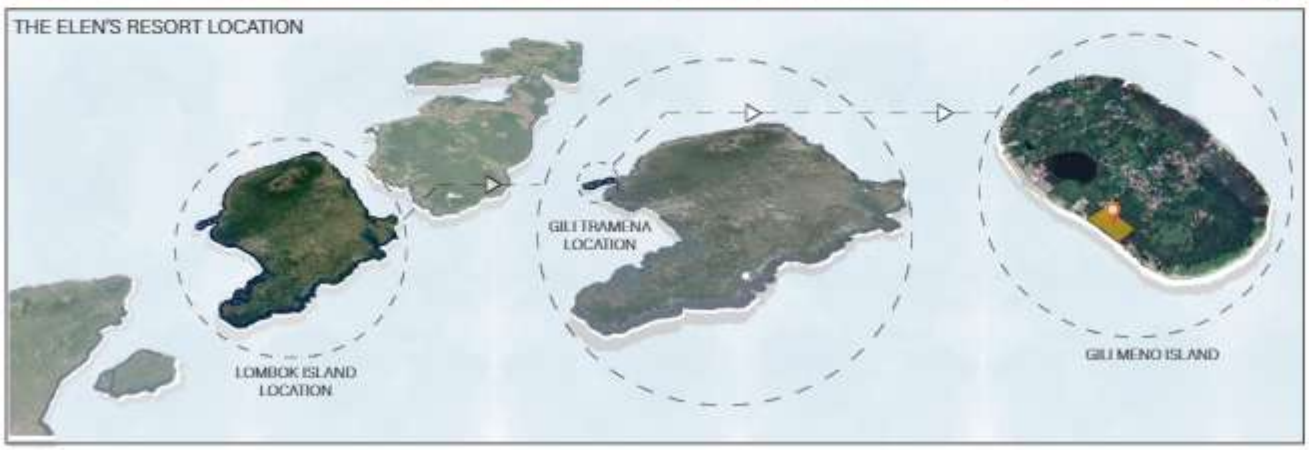
Image 5.13 Bamboo joints detail
Source image by Author

06 Design Appendix

Final Architecture Design Studio 2024/2025

APREB PAGE 1





STUDENT NAME:	STUDENT NUMBER:	LECTURER:	
Darrel toga simatupang	21512700	Ar. Agus Setiawan, ST., M.Arch, IAI, GP.	ARCHITECTURE

Image 6.1 Apreb page 1
Source image by Author

DESIGN ISSUES

Two problems have emerged that affect the development of the tourism sector in Lombok. The first most significant problem is the limited infrastructure and quality accommodation facilities, which have an impact on the low competitiveness of destinations, limiting the length of stay of domestic and foreign tourists, and weakening the growth of the tourism sector and regional income.

this is also exacerbated by the high surge in demand for lodging which is projected to reach 95%, as well as the decline in the tourism economy in North Lombok Regency by 55% due to the 2018 earthquake disaster and the COVID 19 pandemic. these problems hinder the recovery of the tourism industry and also have a direct impact on the welfare of local communities, so a sustainable accommodation design strategy is needed that is able to optimize occupancy, increase destination attractiveness, and support regional economic recovery.

MAIN ISSUES

the problem of a 55% drop in regional economic income due to the 2018 earthquake and the COVID 19 pandemic (2020-2021) in Lombok.



SUPPORTING ISSUES

The problem of increasing the duration of tourist stays through quality accommodation and adequate tourism facilities in order to overcome infrastructure limitations and the growth of the tourism sector and regional income.The problem of the surge in demand for lodging, which reached 95%.

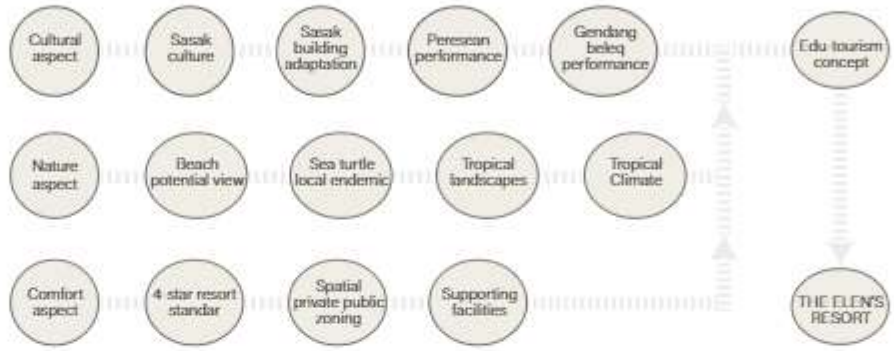


DESIGN CONCEPTUAL

EDU TOURISM RESORT

(between culture, nature, and comfort in one place)

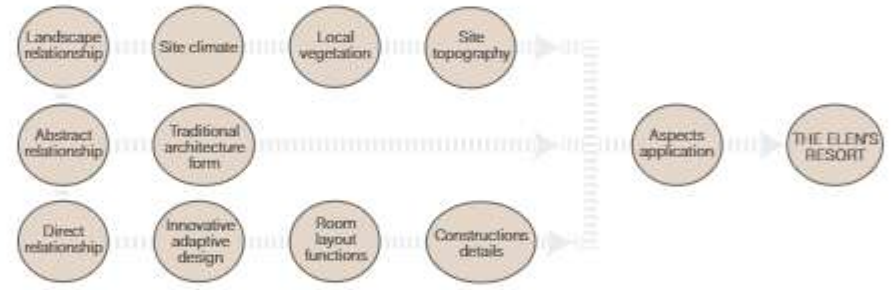
At the cultural side, the resort presents the transformation of Sasak traditional buildings as residential units and interactive programs such as Sasak songket weaving. Nature is integrated through the beauty of the beach, turtle aquariums between residential units as a medium for marine conservation education and tropical landscapes that maintain the ecosystem. Comfort is realized with four star hotel standards, private to public space zoning, and complete facilities such as various types of residential units, gym, spa, swimming pool, beach bar and performance stage to enjoy Gendang Beleq and Peresean performances. With this, the resort becomes a destination that brings together cultural learning, nature conservation and modern comfort.



DESIGN APPROACH

NEO VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

The resort's design approach combines traditional Sasak architecture with modern needs and sustainability. It features traditional Sasak building forms, distinctive ornaments, and the use of local materials, while still utilizing other modern materials.Balancing physical aspects such as typology, construction, and materiality with non physical aspects such as cultural values, spatial hierarchy, and environmental harmony. Adaptation to the tropical climate, natural ventilation, and socio-economic conditions result in a resort design that preserves cultural identity, modern comfort, and supports sustainable tourism in Gili Meno.



APREB PAGE 2



STUDENT NAME:	STUDENT NUMBER:	LECTURER:
Darrel toga simatupang	21512200	Ar. Agus Setiawan, S.T., M.Arch, IAI, GP.

ARCHITECTURE

Image 6.2 Apreb page 2
Source image by Author

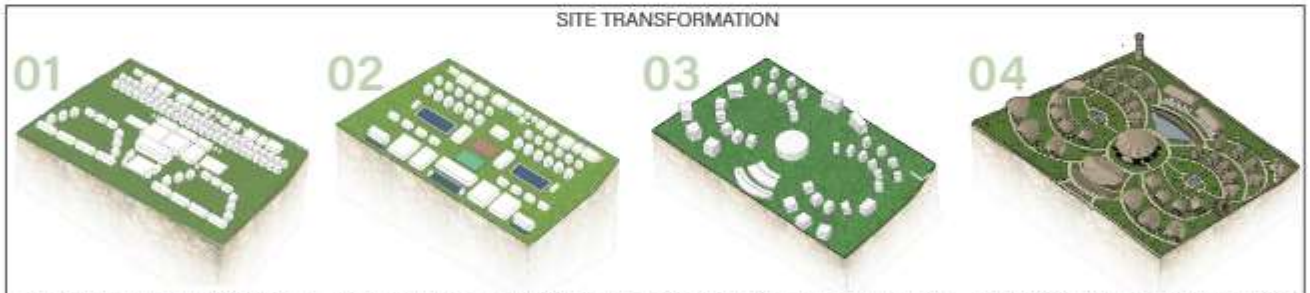


LEGEND

1. ENTRACE WAY	05. UNIT SUITE	09. MAIN LOBBY AND RESTO	13. STAFF BACKOFFICE	17. WATER TOWER TANK
2. PERFORMANCE STAGE	06. SPA AND YOGA	10. UNIT DELUXE	14. KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY	18. EXIT WAY
3. BEACH BAR	07. GYM AND FITNESS	11. UNIT STANDAR	15. MEP ROOM	
4. UNIT VILLA OCEAN VIEW	08. LEISURE GARDEN AREA	12. SWIMMING POOL	16. SEA TURTLE AQUARIUM	

APREB PAGE 3

SITE TRANSFORMATION



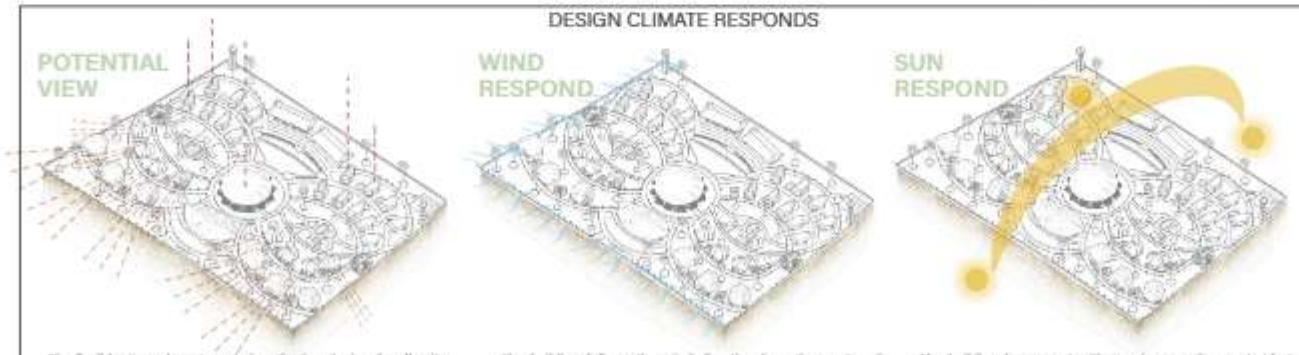
The initial layout still has high density without clear zoning, the direction of the buildings does not yet respond to environmental conditions, nor does it maximize the potential view towards he beach.

The building mass is arranged based on the main functional zoning, residential, commercial, and public areas. This arrangement is a strategy to adjust the orientation of the site and strengthen the circulation structure between zones.

The building mass is restructured with a more open communal spatial approach. The units are arranged in a circular and scattered pattern to create spacious inter-building spaces, allowing natural wind penetration and facilitating light and shadow.

The final adopts an organic mass form with a flexible zigzag pattern, facing west for potential beach views from the units, with openings on the west side to reduce solar heat, and a buffer landscape as a shade and passive cooling. It optimizes airflow throughout the area, creating cool and thermally efficient.

DESIGN CLIMATE RESPONDS



The flexible zigzag layout maximizes the beach view for all units. Rear units have a view from the second floor, public facilities area strategically located to enjoy the beach panorama.

The building follows the wind direction from the west and south to maximize air circulation. each unit faces the beach, supported by a landscape that cools the windflow before it entering the buildings.

The building faces west with openings on the west side to reduce excessive heat. The landscape in front of the building also serves to reduce then intensity of sunlight entering the building.

STUDENT NAME:	STUDENT NUMBER:	LECTURER:
Darrel toga simatupang	21512200	Ar. Agus Setiawan, S.E., M.Arch, IAI, GP.

ARCHITECTURE

Image 6.3 Apreb page 3
Source image by Author

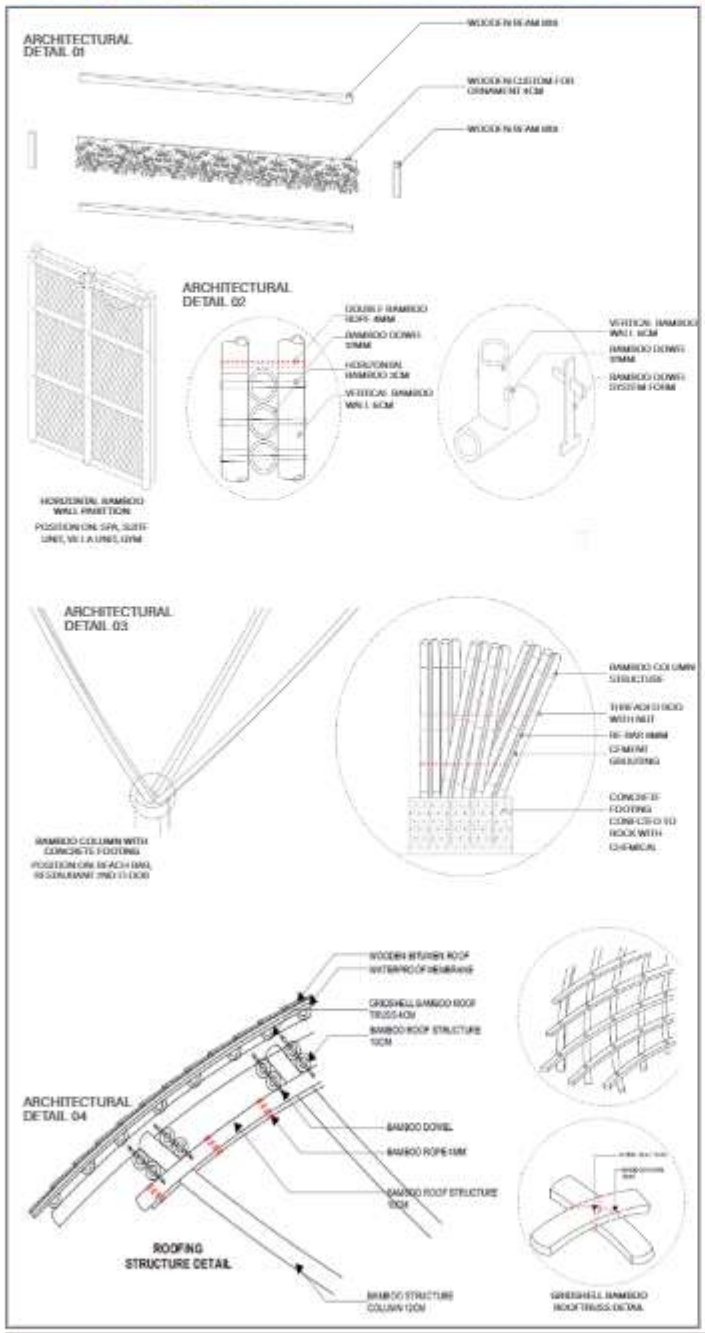
APREB PAGE 4

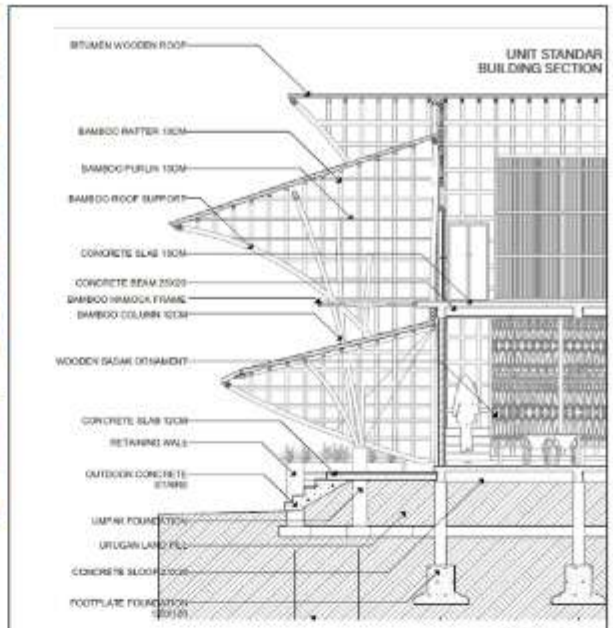


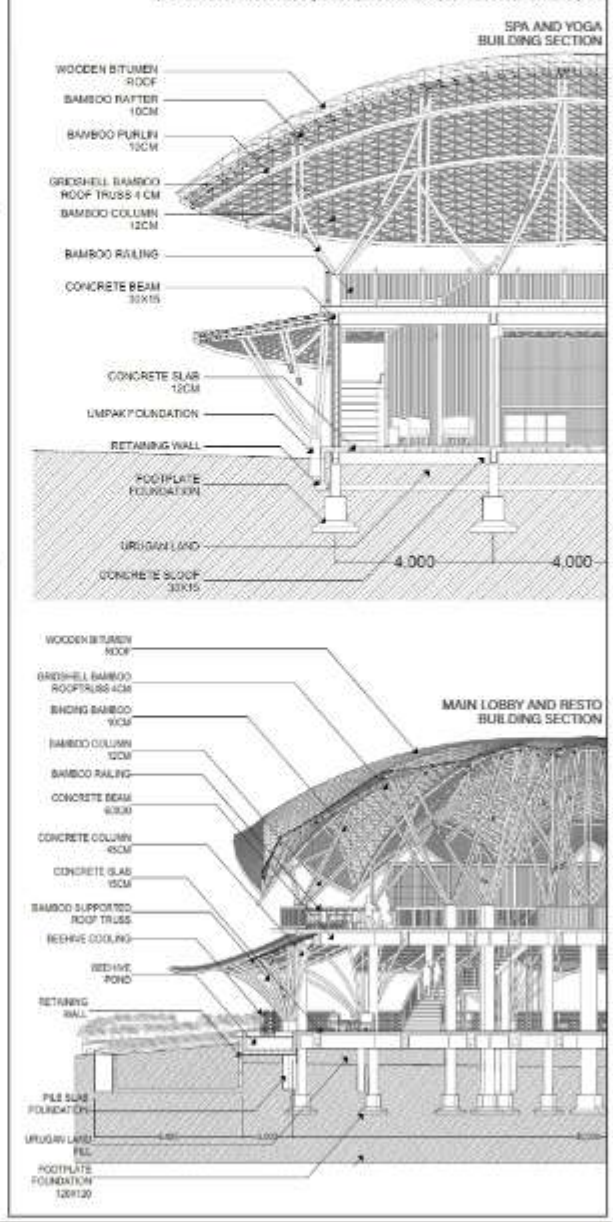
Image 6.4 Apreb page 4
Source image by Author

APREB PAGE 5









STUDENT NAME:	STUDENT NUMBER:	LECTURER:
Darrel toga simatupang	21512200	Ar. Agus Setiawan, S.T., M.Arch, IAI, GP.

ARCHITECTURE

Image 6.5 Apreb page 5
Source image by Author









APREB PAGE 6

Image 6.6 Apreb page 6
Source image by Author



Image 6.7 Maquette model
Source image by Author

MAQUETE MODEL

Direktorat Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Indonesia
Gedung Moh. Hatta
Jl. Kaliurang Km 14,5 Yogyakarta 55584
T. (0274) 898444 ext.2301
F. (0274) 898444 psw.2091
E. perpustakaan@uii.ac.id
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PLAGIARISM LETTER

SURAT KETERANGAN HASIL CEK PLAGIASI
Nomor: 2722245211/Perpus./10/Dir.Perpus/VII/2025

Bismillaahirrahmaanirrahiim

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan ini, menerangkan Bahwa:
Nama : DARREL TOGA SIMATUPANG
Nomor Mahasiswa : 21512200
Pembimbing : Ar. Agus Setiawan, ST., M. Arch., IAI, GP
Fakultas / Prodi : Teknik Sipil dan Perencanaan/ Arsitektur
Judul Karya Ilmiah : Design Report The Elen's Resort Gili Meno

Karya ilmiah yang bersangkutan di atas telah melalui proses cek plagiasi menggunakan **Turnitin** dengan hasil kemiripan (*similarity*) sebesar **20 (Dua Puluh) %.**

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, 7/29/2025
Direktur

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INDONESIA
DIREKTORAT PERPUSTAKAAN
YOGYAKARTA

Muhammad Jamil, SIP.

Image 6.8 Plagiarism letter
Source image by Author

Reference

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THE ELEN'S RESORT

GILI MENO

'Between Culture, Nature, And Comfort in one Place'