The Discussion of Cultural Pattern in Sea Resort Hotel Design—Research Based on Investigation of Corresponding Hotels in Bali and Hainan

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Abstract—**The lack of coherence in current Chinese resort designs often attributed to a deficiency in consideration of the underlying context. By reference to ongoing projects in Bali and Hainan, this article explores the interaction between architecture and nature. It is hoped that this investigation will shed some light on how outstanding projects successfully integrate local customs with western designs in order to create a unique user experience, and perhaps offer a glimpse into the future trends of diverse resort design and assist architects and scholars alike.**

Index Terms—**landscape factor, cultural pattern, formation of space, design of resort hotel**

I. BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF HOTELS

A. Concept and Categories

Hotel is a type of building which accommodates tourists, and provides them with meals, entertainments as well as recreations. Ref. [1] Sea resort hotels can be divided into the following five categories: sea villages, sea hotels, small featured hotels, apartment hotels, sanatoriums, training centres and etc.

B. Aim and Purpose of the Research

Ref. [2] Ever since China's admission into the WTO, global hotel chains, hotel managements as well as hotel design companies are flooding into China seeking for more opportunities. The need to learn from the corresponding experience of these companies has become one of the most important tasks for modern Chinese architects. This way, hotel companies create a unique experience. This is a problem which remains to be settled by contemporary architecture.

C. Current Situations of Chinese Resort Hotels

- Lack of unique features style: Due to a death in design concepts and experienced designers, blind copying of existing design is a common trend in modern China.
- Luxurious Design: In China, hotels are classified according to their facilities, which cause designs and architects to emphasis on luxurious fittings and decorations without considering whether customers truly desire them.
- Improper Design: Ref. [3] The lack of communication between exterior and interior designers, and between designers and hotel operations, result in problems even when a hotel design will definitely have a negative impact on the hotel's practical demand as well as the future plan for developments.
- Incoherent Nature of Design: A number of Chinese hotels' fail to achieve coherence in their design. This incoherence lies in two aspects: the first is the incoherence among furniture, decoration, light and atmosphere; second is a weird shape or figure without taking into consideration the surroundings. (Fig. 1)

Figure 1.   Fulushou Hotel, China

II. DESIGN METHODS AND FOCUSES

A. Factors of Design

The core concept of a resort hotel is to create a special experience for customers.

B. Sites

1) Uniqueness of natural resources and landscape

Lakes and oceans are essential to human sustenance. Abundant water source can not only satisfies our basic living needs but can also make a region more attractive. As Confucius says, tolerant people admire mountains and the wise love water. Bodies of water are important for scenic spots, and it is also one of the more popular landscapes recently, which means that it has high commercial value as well as the potential to be exploited. (Fig. 2, Fig. 3)

Figure 2.   Bridge in Ariena, Bali (Source: Research Photo)

Figure 3.   Kiosk in Ariena, Bali (Source: Research Photo)

2) Uniqueness of regional traditional culture

Regional traditional culture encompasses human, societal and natural aspects. The human aspect is made up of history and folk culture. (Fig. 4)

Figure 4.   Traditional greeting in Amandari, Bali (Source: Research Photo)

3) Uniqueness of hotel theme

The hotel theme should be a microcosm of the region's culture and form a unique feature within the region. The suitability of its theme with respect to the regional culture will determine its success.

C. Site Plan

Adhering to the rule of "creating the garden before building the house itself", it is important to pay attention to the surrounding influence that a landscape may have in relation to the architecture. (Fig. 5)
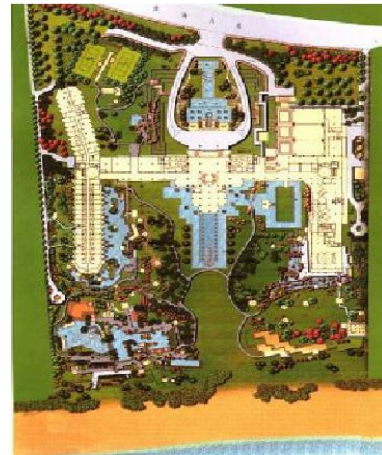

Figure 5.   Site Plan of Sheraton Hotel in Sanya, Hainan (Source: 1st Institute afflicted to BIAD)

Ref. [4] Sheraton Hotel is located at the seaside, and in order to create a continuous line of sight passing through the pool, the sea and the greeting hall, the transition space is straight and terse. This kind of design succeeds in creates harmonious transition between the artificial environment and the sea surroundings.

D. Entrance Space Design

The entrance space should be designed in a way which preserves its private nature, and rather than mindlessly aiming for grandeur, the scale of the hall should be correspond with the size of the overall design. (Fig. 6)
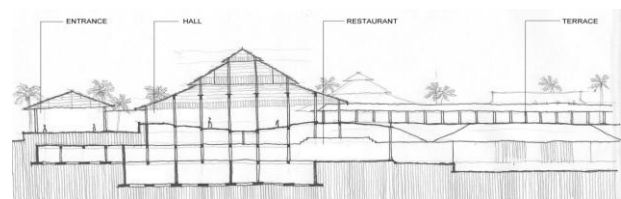

Figure 6.   Section of Hilton Hotel, Bali (Material source: drawn by author)

E. Scale of Space

The design should be humanized by constructing small, comfortable spaces with terse sequences. In Sheraton Hotel, the entrance room, recreational hall, and as well as the hall bar are connected together. The inter-perpetrating design enhances the coherence of the whole building. At the same time, the decoration and embellishments are still different from other hotels. E.g. the pillars are placed in such a way to create a floating and carefree effect. (Fig. 7, Fig. 8)
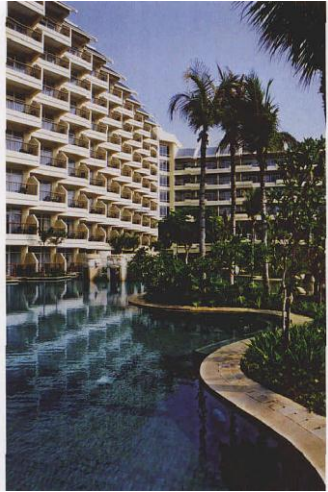
Figure 7.   Sheraton Hotel, Sanya, Hainan (Source: "Architectural design", August, 2004, Sheraton Hotel in Sanya)
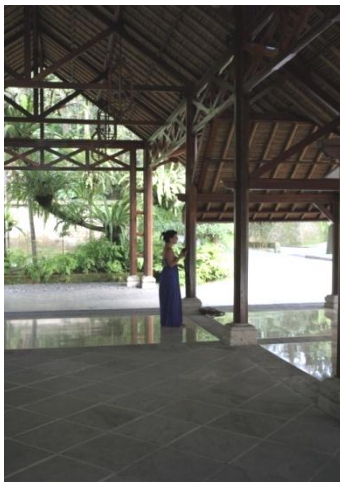

Figure 8.   Space scale of Amandari, Bali (Source: Research Photo)

Figure 9.   Hall of four season resort, Bali (Source: Research Photo)

F.   Interior Decoration

Integrating Interior and Exterior Space: Take Four Season Resort for instance, the hall is in the same as both the style pillar-corridor and the cafeteria. Without a door or window, the space of both the exterior and the interior is contiguous. (Fig. 9)

G.   Abundant Architectural Language

Interior decoration language delves deeply into local cultural nous and creates a very pleasant setting with the help of wooden design methods. (Fig. 10)

H.   Traditional Artifacts and Materials

- Sense of History: By utilizing rocks or volcanic products collected locally, the building can stand out among others. (Fig. 11)

Figure 10.   Decoration of Hall in Alila, Bali (Source: Research Photo)

Figure 11.   Exterior wall in Amandari, Bali (Source: Research Photo)

Figure 12.   Roof Construction, Amanusa, Bali (Source: Research Photo)

- Close to local environment: The conductivity of wood, bamboo and thatch make them ideal materials for roof construction. (Fig. 12)
- The 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize Laureate Wang Shu's use of traditional Chinese handicrafts in architecture can also be of great reference. Take Chinese Academy of Fine Art in Xiang Shan District for example. (Fig. 13)

Figure 13.   Ningbo Museum (Source: Zhulong Website)

I. Landscape Design---Important Elements in Holiday Resorts

- Ref. [5] creating a unique and discernible atmosphere.
- Privacy and transitional space conduction: Using landscape to soften the space and create the effect of different stratum. (Fig. 14)

Figure 14.   Landscape of Amantila, Bali (Source: Research Photo)

Figure 15.   Decoration wall in Anmantila, Bali (Source: Research Photo)

- Showcasing the Unique Human Aspects--- the Core of Hotel Design (Fig. 15)

III.   Summary of Methods Analysis

A. Project Summary of Nanyanwan, Hainan

- Entrance path: Main Road → Travel Road→ Entrance of Hotel → Party Hall → Administration. (Fig. 16)
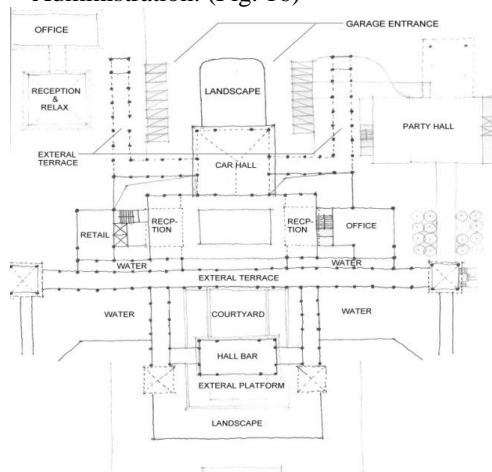

Figure 16.   Figuration of Sequential Space in Nanyanwan (Source: Drawn by Author)

- Flaws: Pass-through path lacks coherence; the division of regions is illogical; Path of cars is inconvenient and needs revision to avoid crisscrossing.

B. Future Trends of Resort Hotels

- Theme and Topic
- Homeliness: Hotel guests are mostly traveling tourists; hence hotels should offer people a sense of homeliness. Thus the fittings and decoration should take customers' feelings into consideration.
- Human Aspects: Upgrade technology and improve service levels by encouraging creativity, making for a more comforting and homely stay.
- Simplicity: Make the hotel a more cool and terse place to live in. The design should be in harmony with its surroundings.

IV.   Conclusion

When architects are designing local resort hotel, successful previous cases should be studied in order to learn from their design patterns as well as international brand models. We should devise a way to revive traditional Chinese culture, and make a difference to national economic development. In this way, I hope my research can be some assistance to those who wish to design a different hotel.

Acknowledgment

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