

# Redesign Hotel Resort with Regionalism Architecture Approach In Lumban Pea Integrated Tourism Area Development Masterplan

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## ABSTRACT

Lumban Pea Integrated Tourism Development Masterplan is one of the tourism development in the Toba Lake Area located in Toba Samosir Regency. In this masterplan, there are several tourism facilities, one of which is the hotel. The hotel design still does not show and apply the cultural values/identity of the surrounding environment in its design. The building is designed in a contemporary form that does not contain cultural attractions in the form of mass, facades, or cosmological values so that it is contrary to the development of tourism in the Lake Toba area which is still full of strong traditions. This study aims to improve the hotel design in the Master Plan by redesigning the hotel. The redesign of the hotel has created a resort hotel that is capable of blending contemporary design but also capturing its cultural side well. The redesign stage begins with conducting a survey, collecting data. In addition, the application of the Regionalism Architecture approach is one of the methodologies used to obtain design criteria which include cultural values, ornaments, forms, and other cultural resonances which are then analyzed and applied to the design. The hotel serves as a temporary residence and recreation facility for tourists. The redesign of this hotel by applying regional values to be a means of education and cultural attractions so that the culture is better known to the wider community and not eroded by the times. Besides, the redesign of this hotel can create a new economic center.

**Keywords:** culture, hotels, regionalism, resort, tourism

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## 1 Introduction

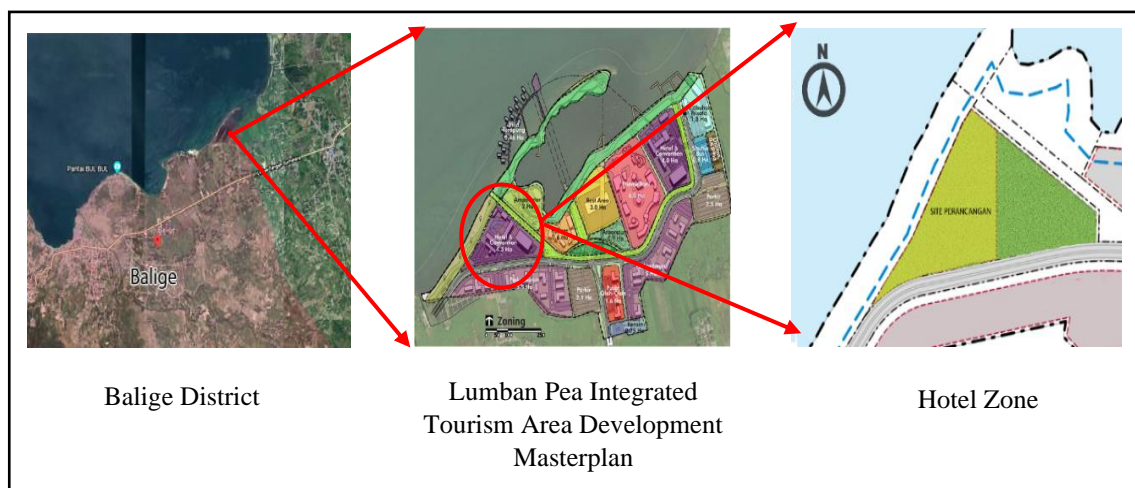
Lake Toba is one of the tourist destinations registered in the National Tourism Strategic Area [1]. Toba Samosir Regency as the entrance for local and international tourists is supported by easy transportation both land, sea, and air so that Toba Samosir Regency must have its tourist attraction. One of the elements of regional development is the development of the local tourism industry [2]. Developing the tourism industry in Toba Samosir Regency is the Lumban Pea Integrated Tourism Area Development Masterplan in Balige District, Lumban Pea Village. Increasing tourism travel is carried out by raising local wisdom as an innovation in the tourism industry. Local tourism activities can be a regulatory model and guide to develop local wisdom-based activities as a mainstay of tourism in Meat village and alternative tourism to Lake Toba

in North Sumatra province [3]. Tourism objects in potential tourist areas have criteria of tourist attraction, including unique environments, local cultural attractiveness, and societal behavior that is friendly to the tourism industry [4]. Such tourist attractions must be attractive and valuable (arts, culture). , and commercial) to be visited and witnessed [5].

In the Lumban Pea Integrated Tourism Area Development Masterplan, the development of hotel buildings still does not contain local values or cultural values, thus creating a tourist area that does not have an identity and characteristic as a tourist destination. Therefore, the redesign of the hotel on the Masterplan will realize a building that has harmony with the surrounding environment both with its cultural values and natural.

## 2 Literature Review

The redesign of the Resort Hotel in the Lumban Pea Integrated Tourism Area Development Masterplan which is one of the development of the Tourism Industry and a new economic center in Toba Samosir Regency which is at the Regional Activity Center of Balige and becomes a tourist transportation node [6] (Figure 1).



**Figure 1** Design location

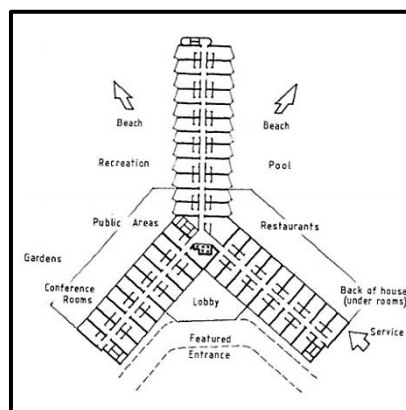
The background of the resort hotel redesign on the Masterplan that the design of the resort hotel building in the master plan has not yet applied local values and cultural characteristics to the Hotel design so that the hotel building does not have the distinctive features and identities of the local characteristics (Figure 2).



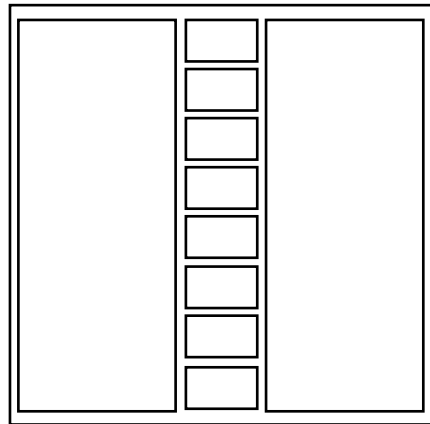
**Figure 2** Resort Hotel Perspectives on the Lumban Pea Integrated Tourism Area Development Masterplan

### 2.1 Resort Hotel

Resort Hotel is a place that is located in a tourist area, where visitors can enjoy the natural atmosphere around it [7]. Resort hotels are usually used for leisure and recreation needs. Resort hotel is a temporary accommodation place by utilizing the natural and cultural potentials that become local characteristics. In designing a Resort Hotel, there are several principles that must be considered, namely, creating a supportive atmosphere for resting, providing sports and entertainment facilities, providing privacy for residents, proximity to nature, sea, forest, mountains, and lakes that support recreational activities, and creating an attractive tourism image by utilizing surrounding resources and its uniqueness by adjusting the physical form according to the character of the local environment [8]. In a resort area, the view, distance, and the beachfront or water level and surroundings are the main factors. This view affects the building plan, garden view, or recreational facilities that must be provided for rooms that do not have a natural view [9](Figure 3) . A linear resort pattern is a sequence in a line of repeating spaces which is flexible and can respond to site shape more easily[10] (Figure 4) .



**Figure 3** View affects the shape of the building

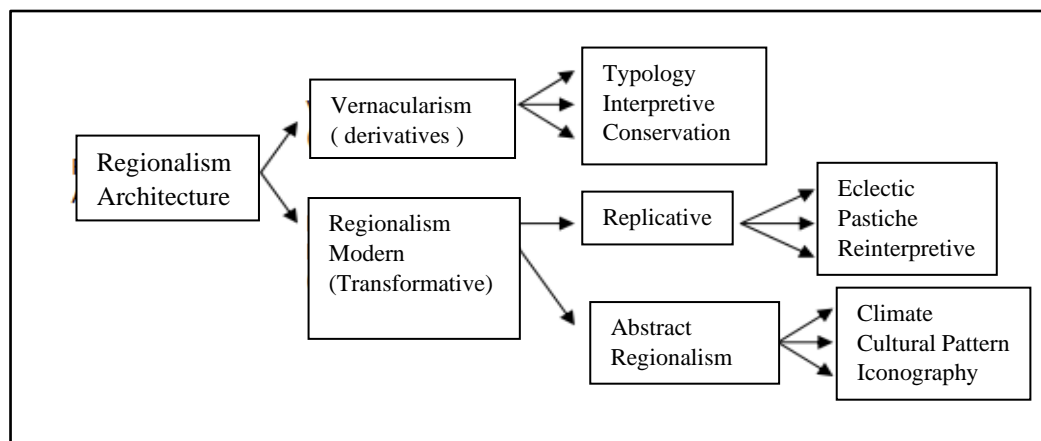


**Figure 4** Linear Pattern

## 2.2 Regionalism Architecture

Regionalism architecture is one of the Modern Traditional Architecture styles that developed during the Post Modern era [11]. Regionalism is an architectural movement that produces the appearance of a building which is a combination of international elements with cultural patterns, values, and traditional nuances that are still adhered to by the local community. In principle, regionalism is a fusion between the old and the new as a reaction to the absence of continuity between the old and the new [12]. Thus the architecture of regionalism creates a timeless building that blends between the old and the new (Figure 5).

There are several taxonomies in the Architecture of Regionalism, such as:



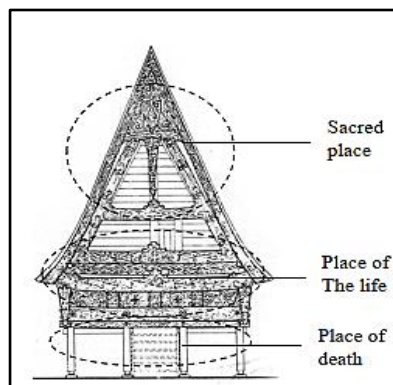
**Figure 5** Taxonomy of Regionalism

The derivative flow in the Regionalism architecture is the first step that must be taken before stepping into the Transformative stage. The flow of Transformative regionalism will stimulate creativity to create modern architectural works with sophisticated technology and contemporary materials but also contain and generate cultural vibrations that express the relationship between the new and the past [13]. In its application, Regionalism Architecture can be carried out with an approach between the Architecture of the Past and the

Architecture of the Present which are interrelated with each other, the possibility this connection is the Attachment of Past Architecture elements to the Present Architecture, Physical Elements of the Past Architecture are united in the Present Architecture, Physical Elements The Architecture of the Past is visible in the Architecture of the Present, the Form of Past Architecture dominates the Architecture of the Present, the expression of the form of the Past Architecture is one with the Architecture of the Present[14].

### 2.3 Batak Toba Traditional House

Batak Toba Traditional House is a stilt house consisting of two types, namely Ruma (residence) and Sopo (Storage Place). The Batak traditional house consists of three levels of cosmology according to the Batak community, namely *Banua Ginjang*, *Banua Tonga*, and *Banua Toru* (Figure 6).



**Figure 6** The three levels of cosmology of the Bataknese

### 2.4 Batak Ornament

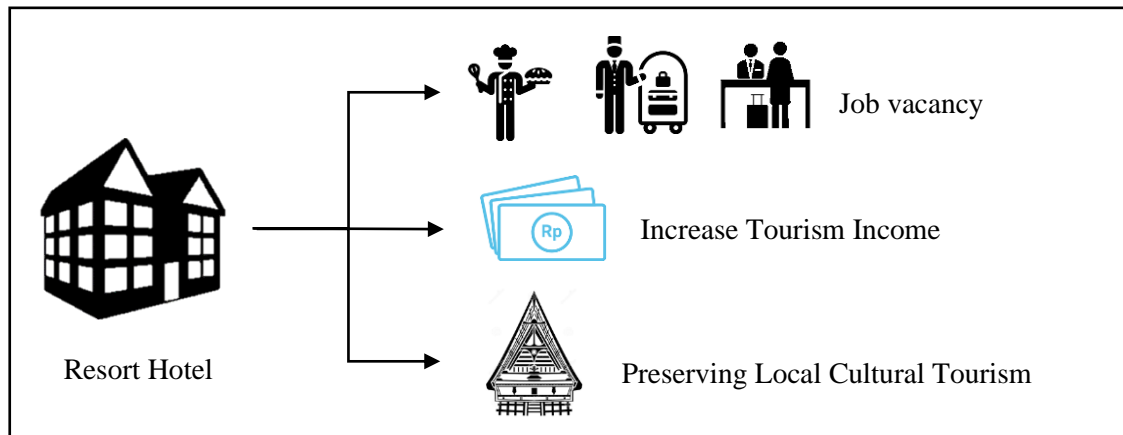
Ornaments are a means of expressing feelings that are shown in visual forms such as paintings and carvings used by traditional people when they were not familiar with writing. In The Batak culture, this ornament is called Gorga. The application of Gorga in this design adjusted to the Hotel functions as a recreation area. Ornaments used include: *Gorga Dalihan Natolu*, the carvings in the form of tendrils resemble fern leaves that tie each other together and depict social relations that are always governed by custom called Dalihan Na Tolu which is the philosophy of life of the Bataknese. *Gorga Simeol-meol*, carving decoration that describes the joy and adds to the beauty of a building (traditional house) whose placement can be anywhere. *Gorga Desa Naualu*, this ornament is an image of the eight-corner wind eye that becomes a symbol for Batak people to determine a good time [15].

## 3 Methodology

The architectural design methodology is the process of gathering information based on issues related to existing things that are processed to create goals[16]. These issues are analyzed to obtain design criteria. The design criteria are re-analyzed to create a design concept. One of the design criteria for this case is the local context with a regionalism architecture approach. The design concept consists of site concept, circulation concept, mass and shape concept, structure concept, and utility concept.

#### 4 Result and Discussion

The purpose of this hotel redesign is to create a tourist building that contains cultural values to show and maintain the identity of the Lake Toba tourist area which is still full of cultural and historical elements. In addition, it aims to provide amenities and rest area needs for tourists and create a new economic industry for the surrounding community (Figure 7).



**Figure 7** Macro Impact of Resort Hotel Design

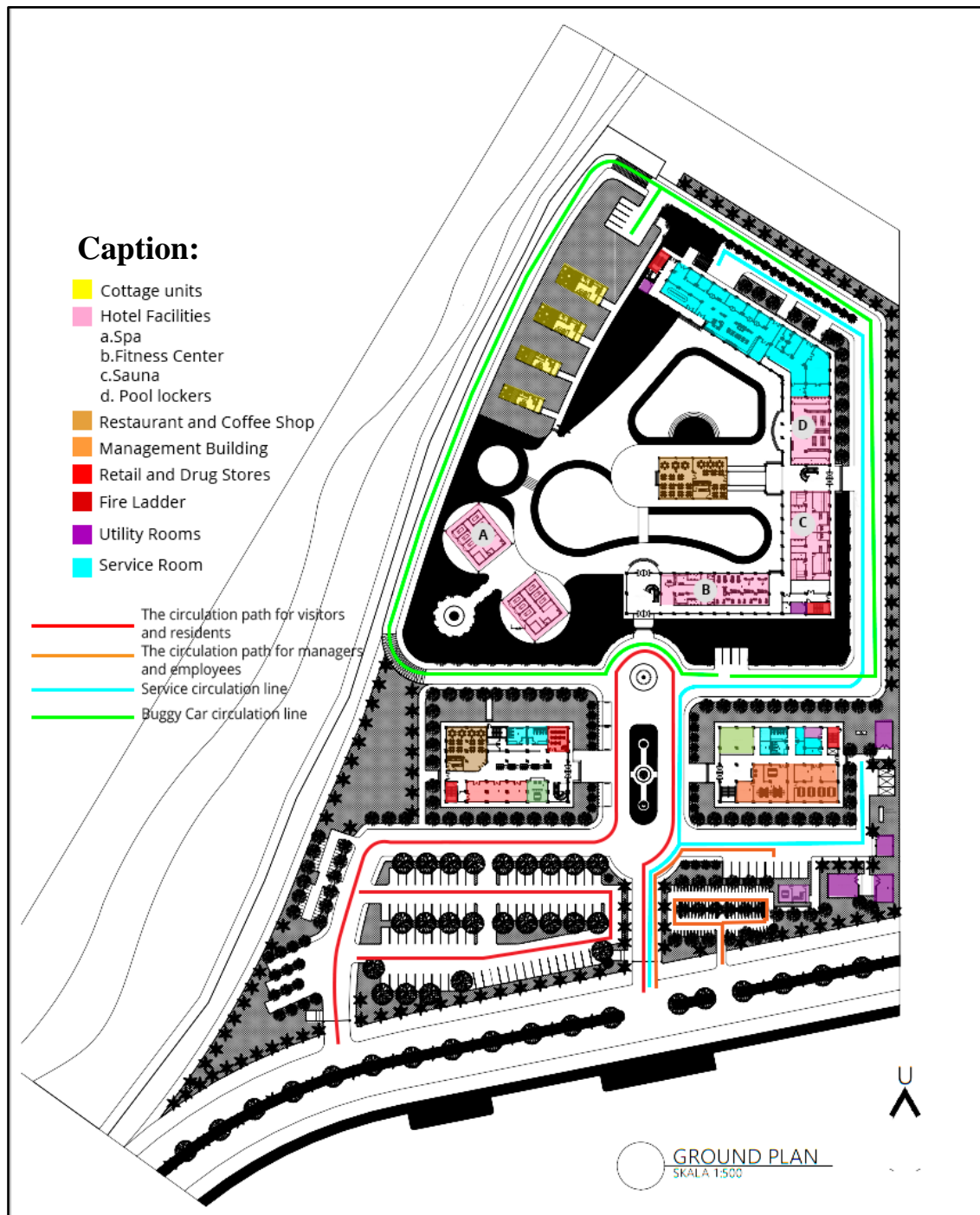
##### 4.1 Design Location

The design is located at Lumban Pea Village, Balige District, Toba Samosir Regency. The site area is about 2.5 hectares with gentle contours. The site is in the Hotel zone located in the Lumban Pea Integrated Tourism Area Masterplan. The location of the site is very potential because it is close to the city center as a center of activities and the edge of Lake Toba with white sand large enough.

##### 4.2 Site Design Concept

The resort area is grouped into four sections. The Public area is the area closest to access to the site (parking area, a function room building, and a management building). Semi-public areas are hotel buildings and hotel facilities located at the rear of the site with an orientation facing the outside view of the site. The Private Zone is a Cottage building facing the maximum view of Lake Toba and the Service Zone is on the front right side to facilitate circulation of services and not interfere with hotel activities (Figure 8).





**Figure 8** Ground Plan

There are four types of circulation in this design, hotel visitor circulation, occupant circulation, buggy car circulation, and service circulation. Circulation of visitors and hotel residents is directed to the dropoff area then parked in the main parking lot to the left of the entrance. The circulation of managers and employees is separated from the main route to the right of the driveway. Buggy lines are provided for hotel residents for deluxe and cottage types. The service line can access the back of the site to serve the needs and facilities of visitors (Figure 9).

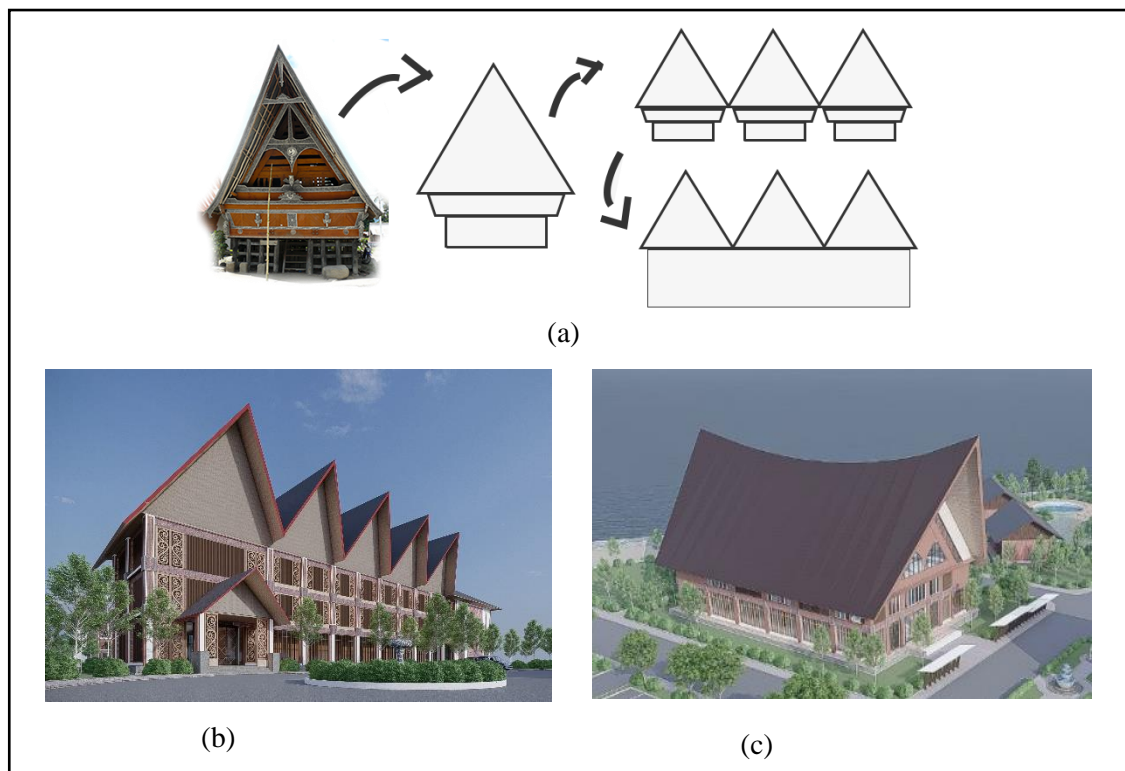
### Site Plan Perspective



**Figure 9** The Site Plan Perspective

### 4.3 Basic Concept of Application Themes

The application of Regionalism Architecture is the application of cultural values and cultural resonance that convey the relationship between the legacy of the past and the present building. The transformation of the traditional Batak house, cosmological values, and Batak cultural ornaments are applied to this design (Figure 10).



**Figure 10** (a) Mass Transformation Concept from the form of a traditional Batak house, (b) Application to Hotel buildings, (c) Application to Prefunction room buildings

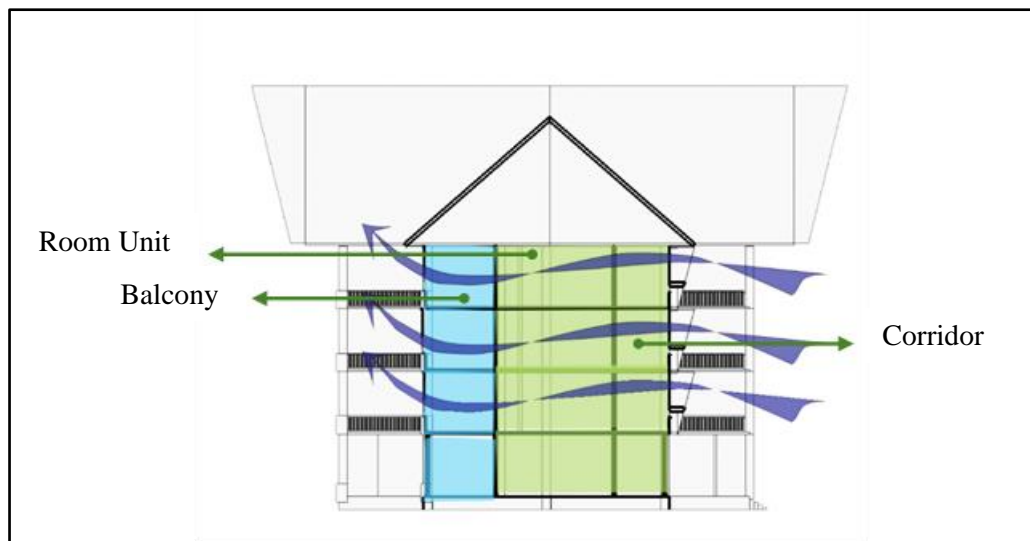


#### 4.4 Building Face Concept

The regionalism architecture is filled with cultural ornaments that are located based on their cosmological values. The face of the building also adopts the shape of the traditional Batak house. The Dalihan Natolu Gorga is applied as a form of the partition wall to enrich cultural attractions on the face of the building.

#### 4.5 Single Loaded Concept

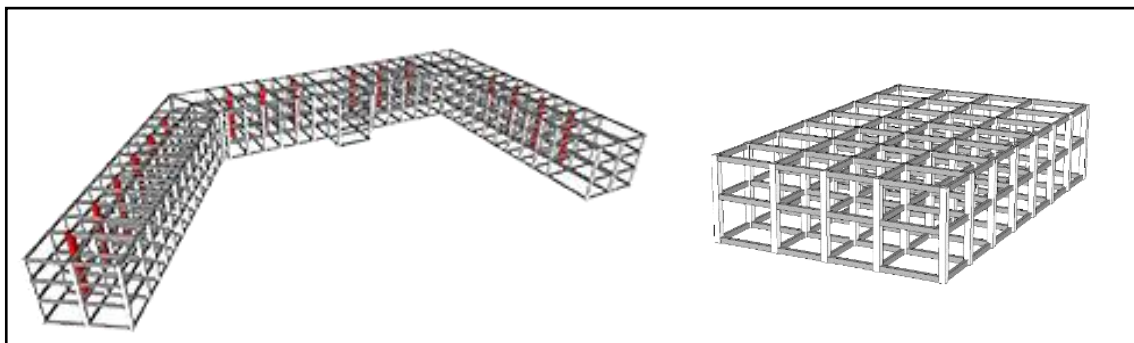
The hotel building is designed with a single loaded concept to maximize natural ventilation, natural lighting, and a view to entering the building (Figure 11).



**Figure 11** Konsep Single Loaded

#### 4.6 Structure Concept

The concept of structure system used is rigid frame structure system (Figure 12). This structure system consists of columns and beams that work to bind each other. The foundation used in the hotel building is a bore pile foundation with a floor system using a flat slab system.

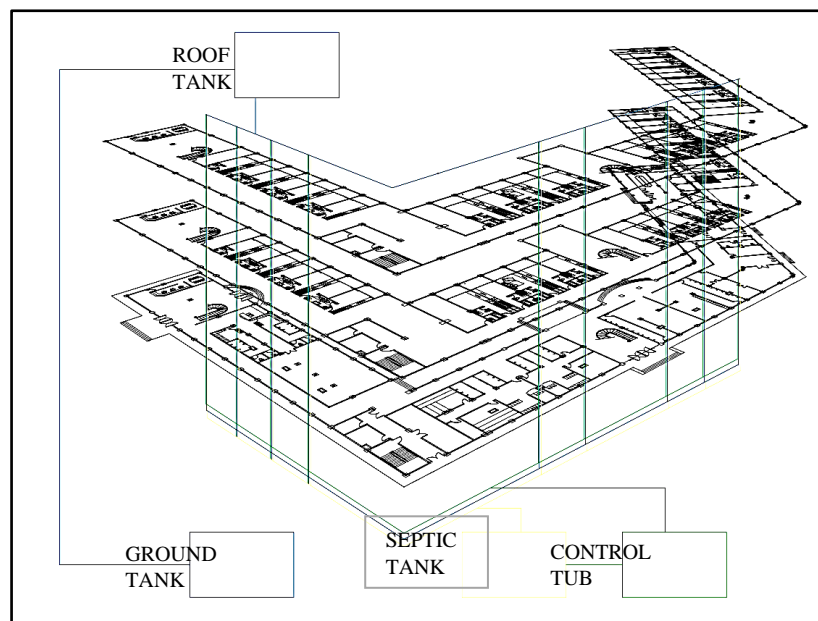


**Figure 12** Building Structure System

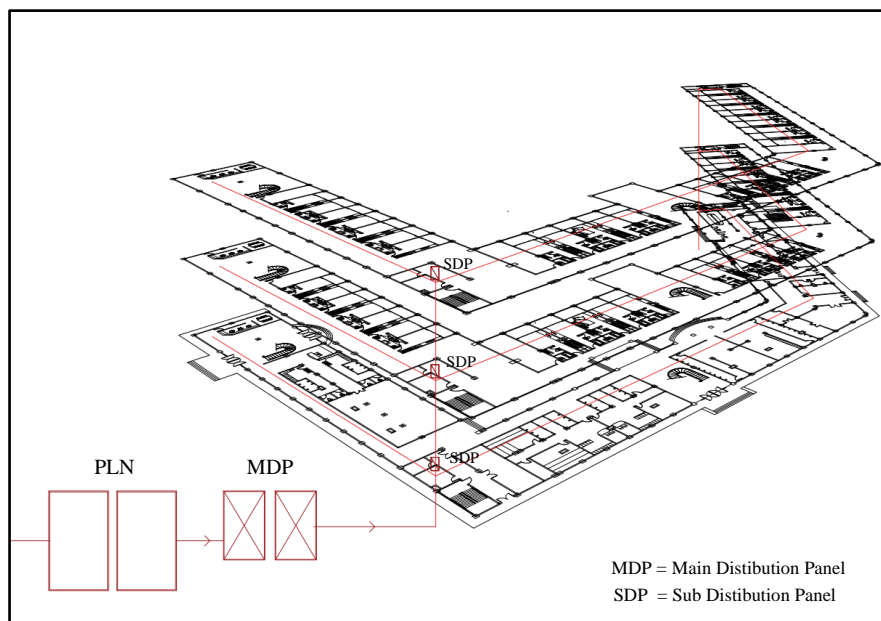
#### 4.7 Building Utility System Concepts

##### *Clean Water and Dirty Water distribution system*

The concept of a clean water distribution system starts from the PDAM source (PDAM = one of the regionally owned enterprises, which is engaged in the distribution of clean water for the general public), then it is collected in the lower ground tank, then pumped to the roof tank, and then distributed to each room unit (Figure 13). Electrical System, electricity flow sourced from PLN ( PLN = a state-owned company that manages all aspects of electricity in Indonesia) which is then forwarded to the Main Distribution Panel that is flowed to the Sub Distribution Panel Each Floor and distributed to each unit (Figure 14).



**Figure 13** Clean Water and Dirty Water System



**Figure 14** Electrical system of buildings

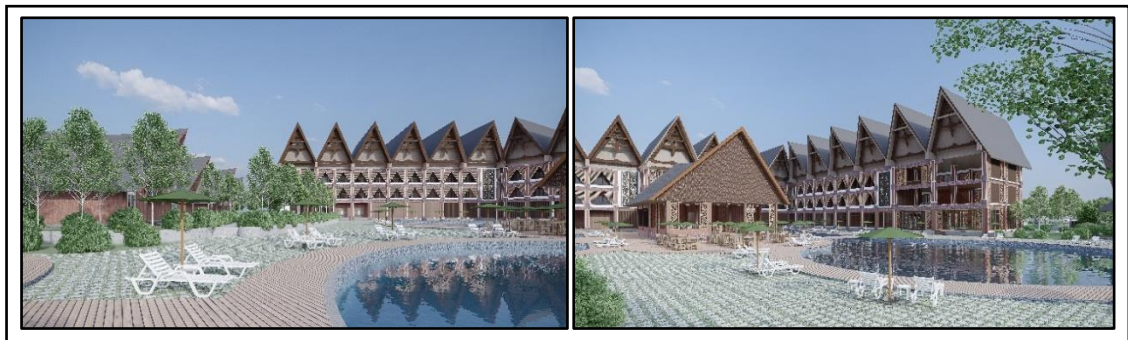
#### 4.6 Exterior Perspective

Two buildings are facing each other in front of the site and become the entrance route with the expression welcoming hotel guests, the building is the Ballroom building and the manager building ( Figure 15). There is a private area with a cottage type which is close to the lake water.



**Figure 15** Perspective of Ballroom Building and Management Office

The main swimming pool between the hotel buildings creates a cozy hotel atmosphere with the transformation of the traditional house seen on the face of the Hotel creating beautiful tourist attractions (Figure 16).



**Figure 16** The hotel atmosphere perspective

## 5 Conclusion

Redesign Hotel Resort in the Lumban Pea Tourism Area Masterplan with a regionalism architectural approach, in addition to meeting the needs of tourism amenities and new recreation areas in Toba Samosir Regency, it also creates buildings that are responsive to existing local and cultural aspects. The application of cultural values as part of the design is both in the form of transformations that adopt the traditional Batak house and the Batak ornaments as elements forming the face of the building. Therefore, this Hotel Redesign

creates a building that contains cultural values as a tourist attraction to maintain and preserve local tourism in Toba Samosir Regency.

### Acknowledgment

This study aims to implement the government's plan in planning supporting facilities for tourism activities regarding history, culture, and local wisdom.

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