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DESIGNING LAGUNDRI BEACHFRONT ROSERT HOTEL WITH NEO-VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURAL APPROACH

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Abstract

In general, not all tourist areas provide facilities that support the regional tourism sector well enough. Some only provide makeshift facilities so that the level of comfort and satisfaction for visitors to the area is not too high. For example in the Lagundri area, tourism in this area has good prospects, but the level of optimisation of the facilities provided is far from sufficient. So it is necessary to increase facilities that are able to support the development of the tourism sector. So designing a resort hotel in this area is one solution that can be achieved. The purpose of this paper is to find out how to design the right resort hotel to support the tourism potential in the Lagundri area. The method used in this research is a qualitative method, namely by using problem analysis through literature studies in the form of journals, articles and other forms of literature that help in the design stage. As the right solution, of course, the resort must be built by paying attention to aspects of design, spatial planning, as well as the use of materials and locality or local culture. Therefore, it is necessary to design a resort with a neo-vernacular architectural approach as a solution to support tourism activities that show the existing local identity so that this tourist area can be maximised. So that this development can help the local community and government.

1. Introduction

In today's modern society that is full of busy and full of activities every day, recreation is often an option in spending time off by visiting tourist areas. So that the area becomes crowded. The development of tourist attraction areas in a place or area is needed to help develop the quality of an area. With the development of tourist attraction areas can help an area to introduce the diversity of natural and cultural potential that exists in the area. diversity of natural and cultural potential that exists in the area (Ridwan, 2012). So that there is development development that supports tourist attractions such as hotels. (Risnan Nazarudin, 2019).

The hotel itself has many types outside of how many stars it has, and the type of hotel that is suitable in the area used as the object of research is a type of resort hotel where this type of hotel is a hotel located in the mountains (mountain hotel), on the beach (beach hotel), next to a lake, or near a river. These hotels are mainly designed for families who want to go on holiday or individuals who want to recreate. (Tarmoezi, Manurung, 2000)

Neo Vernacular is a commonly used theme in design that combines elements of culture and the environment, but it can also create new and original works from designers (Pahlevi Reza, 2019). In line with the characteristics of the Indonesian nation which has cultural diversity, the use of neo vernacular architecture is the right target to maintain and introduce part of this culture through resort buildings as target objects. Resorts with a neo vernacular architectural approach, pay attention to geographical conditions, topography, socio-economics, religion, and pragmatic culture with the aim of preserving the cultural values of the region itself. (Pangestu Joshua, 2022). The use of neo vernacular also emphasises the use of local materials, climate adaptation, sustainability, functionality, vernacular aesthetics and also cultural identity.

Tabel 1. Number of Tourists in South Nias Regency per Year
Source : South Nias Regency Culture Tourism and Youth Sports Office 2022

	Tahun				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Wisatawan Nusantara	56.119 Orang	65.298 Orang	10.633 Orang	11.500 Orang	55.750 Orang
Wisatawan Mancanegara	5.173 Orang	7.298 Orang	150 Orang	231 Orang	3.450 Orang

With the increasing number of local and international tourists in the Lagundri area each year, there is a need to improve the tourism aspect at large in the Telukdalam area (Nonibenia Halawa, 2019). The construction of a resort hotel on the Lagundri beachfront is one option that can improve the quality of tourism in this area. Thus the construction of a resort hotel that uses a neo vernacular architectural approach in the Lagundri area is needed to further improve the quality of tourism and add to the travelling experience in this area with comfort and aesthetic value while still maintaining and preserving the existing local cultural diversity..

2. Literature Review
2.1. Resor Hotel

A resort hotel is a building with many rooms that are rented out as accommodation for travellers and those on a trip, a form of commercially managed accommodation that is commercially managed, provided for everyone to obtain services, lodging, eating and drinking (KBBI). According to Mill and Coltman (2002), resorts have many functions in various sectors. For tourists, resorts provide convenience by offering comfortable accommodation and recreational facilities. From a government perspective, resorts contribute to regional and national revenue growth. In addition, resorts play an important role in employment by creating jobs in various sectors, including hospitality, transportation, food and clothing industry, agriculture, entertainment, and souvenir production. Resorts also support small business development by encouraging the growth of industries such as tourist attractions, restaurants, and entertainment venues. In addition, resorts facilitate cultural exchange by promoting mutual recognition and respect between nations, thereby strengthening human relations.

According to Darmadjati (2001), a resort hotel is a type of accommodation usually located outside urban areas, often found in natural environments such as mountains, beaches, lakesides, or other holiday destinations where guests tend to stay for extended periods of time. These hotels are designed to offer a calm and pleasant atmosphere, making them ideal for relaxation and leisure. The facilities provided are generally more diverse compared to conventional hotels, with a focus on comfort, recreation, and entertainment. In addition, resort hotels maintain a relaxed, informal and fun atmosphere, allowing guests to fully immerse themselves in a stress-free and enjoyable holiday experience.

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According to Marlina (2008), resort hotels have four main characteristics that distinguish them from other types of hotels. Location is an important factor, where resorts are generally built in places with high tourism potential, such as mountains, riversides, or beaches, which offer beautiful natural scenery and a quiet atmosphere away from the crowds. The facilities available are divided into general facilities, such as accommodation, services, entertainment, and relaxation, and additional facilities that utilise nature's bounty, such as swimming pools, courts, and landscaped grounds. In terms of architecture and ambience, travellers tend to look for accommodation with distinctive designs that create comfort, often with a unique ethnic touch. Meanwhile, the target market for resort hotels is tourists who want to take a holiday, have fun, and enjoy the beauty of nature, whether at the beach, mountain, or other tourist sites.

Table 2 Definition of Hotel Resort

No.	Author	Definition
1.	(Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia)	Buildings consisting of many rooms that are rented out as places to stay for tourists and travellers are a form of commercially managed accommodation. These lodgings are made available to the public for the purpose of providing a range of services, including a place to stay, food and drink. Resort hotels are usually located in tourist areas, such as beaches, mountains, tea gardens, or large reservoirs.
2.	(Darmadjati 2001)	Resort is a type of hotel that is usually located outside the A resort is a type of hotel that is usually located outside of the city, such as in the mountains, beachfront or lakeside, offering a quiet and cosy atmosphere. Designed to accommodate guests for longer periods of time, resorts provide a range of recreational and relaxation facilities, such as swimming pools, spas, and entertainment areas, making them an ideal choice for travellers seeking peace and comfort in a natural setting.
3.	(Marlina 2008)	Resorts are a type of hotel that has four main characteristics: strategic location in a tourist area with beautiful scenery, complete facilities for entertainment and relaxation, comfortable and ethnic architecture, and targeting tourists who are looking for a holiday experience with a calm and pleasant atmosphere.

Based on the explanation of the definition of a resort hotel by experts, a resort hotel is a type of commercial accommodation that consists of many rooms and is rented out as a place to stay for tourists and travellers on a trip. Usually located in tourist areas such as beaches, mountains, tea gardens, or lakeside, resorts offer a calm and comfortable atmosphere with complete facilities for recreation and relaxation. Designed to accommodate guests for longer periods of time, resort hotels provide a wide range of services, including overnight stays, food, beverages, swimming pools, spas, and entertainment areas. With distinctive architecture that blends in with the surrounding environment, the resort hotel is an ideal choice for travellers seeking a pleasant and quality holiday experience.

2.2. **Neo Vernakular**

According to Charles Jencks, the emergence of postmodernism was triggered by various factors, one of which was the development of technology and communication that changed the pattern of life from limited to unlimited. However, in the midst of this progress, humans still have a tendency to look back to the past and integrate traditional and regional

values in their development. In Post-Modern architecture that developed since the mid-1960s, six main schools emerged, namely Historicism, Contextualism, Straight Revivalism, Metaphor, Neo-Vernacular, and Post-Modern Space (Jencks, 1984). One of the prominent concepts in Post-Modern architecture is the Neo-Vernacular, which refers to the reuse of traditional architectural elements in new, more modern forms, creating designs that still honour local cultural identity while adapting to the needs of the times.

According to Charles Jencks, Neo-Vernacular Architecture is characterised by the design of ridge roofs that extend downwards with tritisan for protection and a welcoming attitude, the use of bricks as the basic construction material, traditional and eco-friendly forms that emphasise vertical proportions while maintaining harmony with traditional architecture, the integration of indoor and outdoor spaces to create seamless connections, and the application of bold and contrasting colours to enhance visual appeal and distinctiveness.

Neo-vernacular architecture is an architectural approach that involves adapting and reinterpreting existing architectural elements, both physical and non-physical, while incorporating local traditions that have evolved over time. Physical elements include aspects such as form, structure and materials, while non-physical elements include broader concepts, philosophical foundations and spatial organisation rooted in cultural heritage. This design approach seeks to strike a balance between preserving traditional values and embracing modern advances, ensuring that architectural heritage remains relevant in a contemporary context. By blending the past with the present, neo-vernacular architecture not only retains the essence of local identity but also enriches it through innovation, so that traditional aesthetics and cultural significance can coexist harmoniously with evolving architectural trends. (Tjok Pradnya Putra, 2014).

Neo-vernacular architecture is a design approach that applies and reinterprets existing architectural elements, both physical-such as form, structure, materials-and non-physical, including conceptual foundations, philosophical influences, and spatial organisation. This architectural style integrates local traditions that have evolved over time, ensuring that cultural heritage remains an important part of modern design. The ultimate goal is to retain the essence of traditional architecture while embracing innovation, allowing for the creation of contemporary buildings that still reflect local identity and values. This evolution is achieved through a careful process of exploration, adaptation and modernisation, ensuring that historical influences are preserved while being transformed into progressive and contextually relevant designs. (Arsimedia, 2023).

Based on this definition, there are several criteria that influence Neo-Vernacular architecture, including:

1. Application of local cultural and environmental elements to the physical elements of the building (zoning, blockplan, detailing, structure, and ornamentation)
2. Details, structure, and ornamentation)
3. Application of non-physical elements such as cultural mindset, beliefs, and spatial layout that refer to the macro cosmos. Elements

These non-physical elements are usually implemented into the design concept.

1. The principles of vernacular building are not applied purely, but are influenced by technological developments that result in new by prioritising its visual appearance.

Table 3 Definition of Neo-Vernacular

No.	Author	Defenition
1.	(Jencks, 1984)	According to Charles Jencks, postmodernism emerged due to the development of technology and communication that expanded the pattern of life, while still maintaining a tendency to integrate traditional values. In Post-Modern architecture since the 1960s, there have been six main schools: Historicism, Contextualism, Straight Revivalism, Metaphor, Neo-Vernacular, and Post-Modern Space. Neo-Vernacular stands out as a concept that reinterprets traditional architectural elements in modern design, maintaining local cultural identity while adapting to the times.
2.	(Tjok Pradnya Putra, 2014)	Neo-vernacular architecture is a design approach that adapts and reinterprets traditional architectural elements, both physical such as form, structure, and materials and non-physical, including concepts, philosophy, and spatial layout rooted in local culture. By integrating traditions that have evolved over time, this approach creates a balance between the preservation of traditional values and modern innovation, so that architectural heritage remains relevant in a contemporary context.
3.	(Arsimedia, 2023)	Neo-vernacular architecture applies local culture, adaptation to the environment, and adapts physical and non-physical elements such as layout, beliefs, and culture in a modern form with the environment, as well as adapting physical and non-physical elements such as layout, beliefs, and culture in a modern form. This approach incorporates new ideas without fully maintaining pure tradition.

Overall, neo-vernacular architecture is a design approach that adapts and reinterprets traditional architectural elements, both physical and non-physical, while maintaining local cultural values in a more modern form. This style combines traditional forms, structures, and materials with concepts, philosophies, and spatial arrangements that evolve according to the context of the times. Neo-vernacular not only preserves architectural heritage, but also brings innovation through the integration of local elements and new technologies, creating a balance between tradition and progress in contemporary architectural design.

2.3. Synergy between Resort Hotel and Neo-Vernacular Theme

The resort hotel's neo-vernacular architectural approach creates a harmony between local culture and modern design innovation, resulting in a unique stay experience rooted in local wisdom. By applying traditional architectural elements, such as a distinctive roof shape with a long trellis for weather protection, the use of natural materials such as wood, bricks and woven bamboo, and a spatial layout that follows vernacular principles, the resort hotel is able to blend in with the surrounding environment naturally. Besides enriching the aesthetics of the building, this approach also supports sustainability through the utilisation of local resources that are more environmentally friendly. The integration of modern technology, such as natural lighting, cross ventilation, and efficient water management systems, further strengthens the comfort aspect without losing the traditional feel that characterises it..

More than just a visual appearance, the application of neo-vernacular architecture in resort hotels also strengthens the attachment between travellers and the local culture. Hotels can provide a more authentic experience through interiors that adopt traditional patterns and motifs, open spaces that reflect the spatial philosophy of local communities, and the utilisation
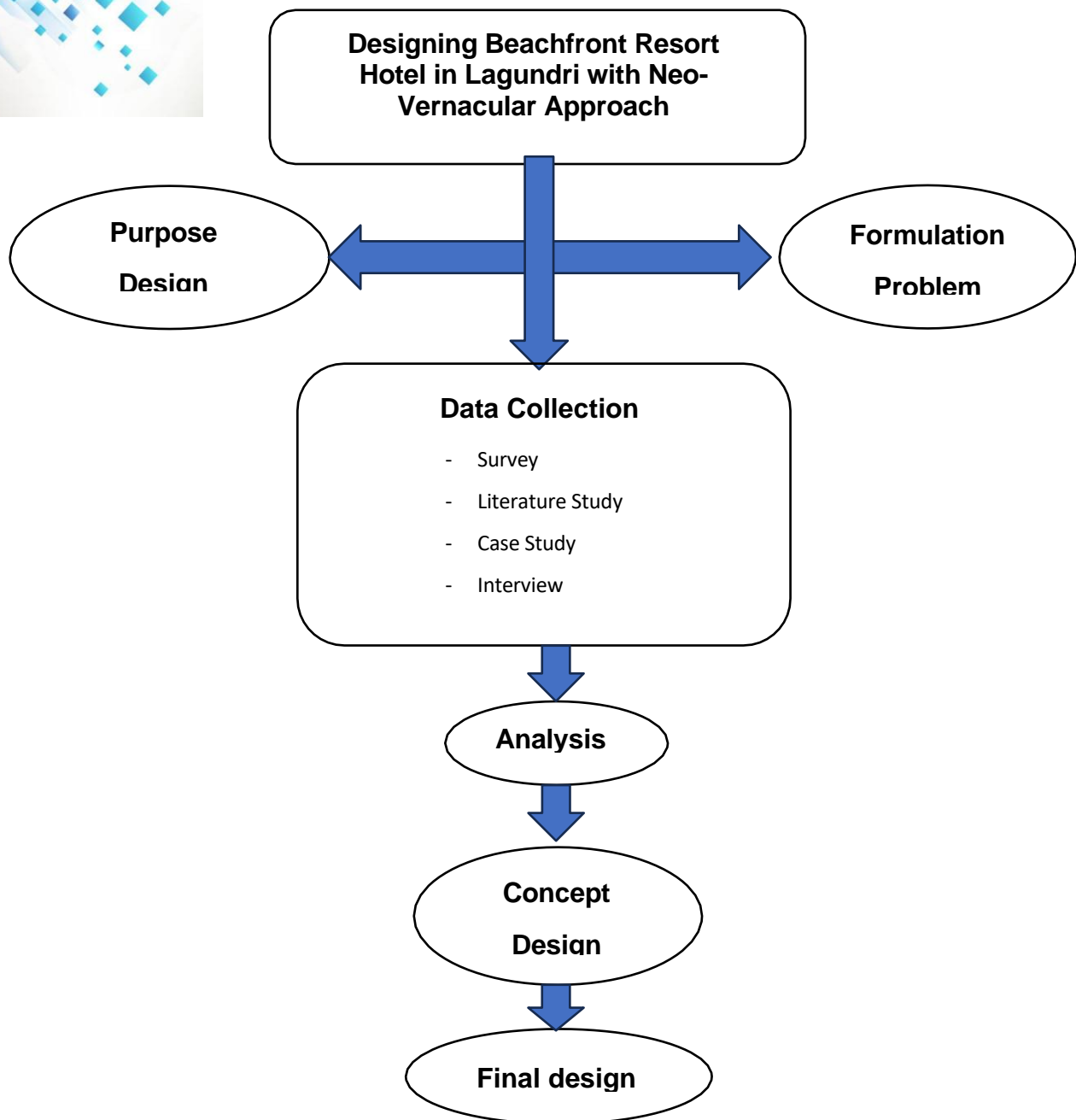
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of furniture and decorations made by regional craftsmen. By presenting a distinctive atmosphere that brings travellers closer to local life and values, resort hotels serve not only as a place to stay but also as a platform for cultural exchange that enriches understanding between communities.

In addition, the synergy between resort hotels and the neo-vernacular approach also provides economic benefits to local communities. By involving local labour in the construction and operational processes, utilising raw materials from the surrounding environment, and bringing traditional culinary and performing arts into the hotel services, the resort can be a catalyst for regional economic growth. For example, in-resort restaurants can serve speciality foods sourced from local farmers and fishermen, while leisure activities can involve local tour guides to introduce guests to the history and culture of the region. In this way, resort hotels not only create attractive tourist destinations, but also contribute to the preservation of culture and the well-being of neighbouring communities, creating a sustainable link between tourism, the environment and local wisdom.

3. Methodology

This research uses a qualitative approach through a literature review, with problem analysis conducted through a literature study focusing on the design of a Neo-Vernacular themed Resort Hotel on the beachfront of Lagundri, Telukdalam, South Nias Regency. All relevant literature was reviewed and analysed to gather important information that supports this research. The purpose of this research is to understand how to design a Resort Hotel with a Neo-Vernacular theme in Lagundri which is one of the prominent tourist destinations in the Nias area. This research will help identify important aspects that need to be considered in the design, including the application of local architectural elements, such as traditional Nias roof shapes and the use of natural materials such as wood and stone, to create harmony with the surrounding environment. Secondly, the integration of spatial concepts that maintain the traditional layout philosophy, ensuring the comfort and sustainability of the building. Thirdly, the utilisation of modern technology in harmony with ecological principles, such as natural ventilation, passive lighting and efficient water management systems. With this approach, resort hotels can deliver a stay experience that is both authentic and sustainable, respecting local cultural heritage while meeting the needs of today's travellers.

As such, this research not only contributes to the academic literature but also provides practical guidance for the development of effective beachfront Resort Hotels that positively impact the local community and environment.

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│  Designing Beachfront Resort │
│  Hotel in Lagundri with Neo- │
│     Vernacular Approach      │
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Purpose Design ←→ **Formulation Problem**

Data Collection
- Survey
- Literature Study
- Case Study
- Interview

Analysis

Concept Design

Final design

4. Findings

This research found that the development of a Hotel Resort with a Neo-Vernacular approach in Lagundri is very relevant and potential. The Hotel Resort, as a supporting facility for tourist activities in this area, has a positive impact by providing an interesting and enjoyable experience for tourists so that they can feel the beauty and enjoyment of travel while in the Lagundri tourist area, Telukdalam. With the development of the area, tourist attractions can help an area to introduce the diversity of natural and cultural potential that exists in the area. diversity of natural and cultural potential that exists in the area (Ridwan, 2012). Discussion

4.1. Comparative Study of Similar Functions

4.1.1 The Seminyak Beach Resort & Spa

This luxury resort located in Bali, Indonesia was designed by Hadiprana Design Consultant and completed in 2011. Carrying the concept of tropical architecture that is

harmonious with the surrounding environment, the design combines elements of local Balinese culture with modern facilities that provide comfort and an exclusive stay experience for guests.

Seminyak Beach Resort & Spa is one of the luxury resorts located on the edge of Seminyak Beach, Bali, offering an elegant stay with a charming tropical ambience. The resort blends traditional Balinese architecture with contemporary design, creating a harmonious atmosphere between the beauty of local culture and modern comforts. Surrounded by lush tropical gardens and directly overlooking the ocean, Seminyak Beach Resort & Spa becomes the ideal place for travellers who want to enjoy spectacular sunset views while relaxing by its infinity pool.

The resort provides a range of accommodation options, from luxurious deluxe rooms to suites and private villas with stunning ocean views. Select villas and suites also offer hot tubs with direct views of the Indian Ocean, adding an exclusive and romantic feel to guests' stay. For added convenience, Seminyak Beach Resort & Spa also offers a paid shuttle service to Ngurah Rai International Airport which is approximately a 45-minute drive away. With a perfect blend of strategic location, distinctive architectural design, luxurious facilities, as well as high-quality services, Seminyak Beach Resort & Spa becomes the top choice for travellers who want an exceptional stay in Bali.
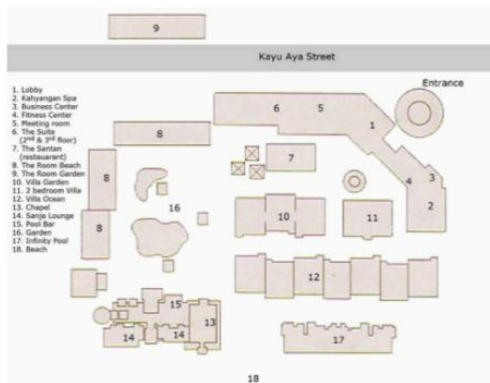

Figure 1. Floor plan of Seminyak Bali Beach and Spa
Source: Instagram.com

Figure 2. Eksterior View
Source: Instagram.com

Figure 3. Interior View
Source: Instagram.com

4.1.2 Amadea Resort & Villas Seminyak

Amadea Resort & Villas, located in Bali, Indonesia, is a luxury resort designed by renowned architect Popo Danes and built in 2010, offering a harmonious blend of modern architecture and tropical natural beauty.

Amadea Resort & Villas Seminyak is a luxury resort located in the heart of Bali's Seminyak neighbourhood, known for its upscale restaurants, exclusive boutiques and vibrant nightlife. Despite being in a lively area, the resort still offers a calm and comfortable atmosphere, making it an ideal place for travellers seeking a balance between relaxation and easy access to Seminyak's many attractions.

The resort features a range of accommodation options, from cosy superior rooms to suites and private villas that come with their own pools. Each unit is designed in an elegant modern style, blended with Balinese tropical touches, creating a warm and pleasant ambience. Room amenities include a flat-screen TV, free Wi-Fi, a minibar, and a spacious bathroom with

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a shower and premium toiletries.

Blending traditional Balinese style with modern elements, this accommodation offers a warm and visually appealing atmosphere. Ideally located in the heart of Seminyak, just steps away from restaurants, boutiques and the beach, allowing guests to easily explore the vibrant neighbourhood. Including a spa, swimming pool and fitness centre designed to provide an experience Despite being in the centre of Seminyak, the resort creates a peaceful and tranquil atmosphere, offering an ideal place to relax.

Figure 4. Ground Plan
Sumber: arvs.pphotels.com

Figure 5. Eksterior
Sumber: :arvs.pphotels.com

Figure 6. Interior
Sumber: :arvs.pphotels.com

4.1.3 **Four Season Resort Bora-Bora**

Located in Polynesia, France, this building is a masterpiece designed by Didier Lefort Architect Associates and completed in 2008. With a perfect blend of modern architectural elegance and a touch of local aesthetics, the building reflects contemporary design standards of luxury and sophistication.

Four Seasons Resort Bora Bora Polynesia is a luxury destination located in the heart of the tropical paradise of Bora Bora, French Polynesia. The resort offers spectacular views of the clear blue lagoon contrasted with panoramic views of the iconic volcano, creating an enchanting and exotic setting. Accommodation comprises luxury villas and overwater bungalows designed with a modern twist while incorporating traditional Polynesian nuances, making for an authentic and unforgettable stay.

In addition to stunning natural beauty, Four Seasons Resort Bora Bora also provides world-class facilities to fulfil guests' every whim. With 24-hour personal butler service, a luxurious spa, and fine dining restaurants serving a fusion of international and local cuisine, the resort ensures comfort and luxury in every detail. A range of activities, from snorkelling and diving to boat tours and local cultural explorations, further complement guests' experience of nature's charm and richness. budaya Polinesia dalam lingkungan yang eksklusif dan penuh gaya.

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Figure 7. Master Plan Four
Season Bora-Bora
Source: fourseason.com

Figure 8. Eksterior View
Source: fourseason.com

Figure 9. Interior View
Sumber: fourseason.com

Comparative studies of the three resorts reveal that the crucial spaces and facilities that must be present in the architectural design of a luxury hotel include premium lodging areas (deluxe rooms, suites and villas with amenities such as sea-facing hot tubs), function spaces (such as conference rooms, halls and exhibition centres) and leisure and relaxation areas (infinity pools, spas and open-air lounges that merge with tropical gardens). Seminyak Beach Resort & Spa stands out with the beauty of its tropical landscape and spectacular sunset views, although its beachfront location may pose challenges regarding integration with the urban environment. Meanwhile, Amadea Resort & Villas excels in its strategic location in the heart of Seminyak, providing easy access to the city's attractions but risking noise and crowds. On the other hand, Four Seasons Resort Bora Bora offers an authentic experience through luxury villas and world-class services that capitalise on exotic natural beauty, although its remote location could potentially increase operating costs. Based on the advantages and disadvantages of each, new innovations that can be presented in the design of future resort hotels are the incorporation of local cultural elements and sustainable technology, as well as flexible modular design to create a luxurious, functional and harmonious stay with the surrounding environment. Comparative Study of Similiar Themes

4.1.4 Aceh Tsunami Museum

Located in Banda Aceh, the Aceh Tsunami Museum is a memorial erected to commemorate the devastating earthquake and tsunami on 26 December 2004. Designed by M. Ridwan Kamil and built in 2009, the museum features a modern architectural style that is in harmony with Aceh's rich local culture through the use of local materials and a sustainability-focused approach. The museum serves not only as a memorial, but also as an education centre that educates the public about the importance of disaster preparedness. As well as symbolising post-disaster strength and resilience, the museum represents a new hope for the people of Aceh, emphasising the spirit to bounce back and continue to preserve local cultural values.

As a striking architectural landmark, the Aceh Tsunami Museum has a unique design that looks from the outside like a large ship at anchor, with a fish pond at its base symbolising the balance between nature and the power of the sea. This unique design not only reinforces its commemorative and educational functions, but also has the potential to make the museum one of the world's leading tsunami museums.

Figure 10. Eksterior and Interior
Source:greenschool.org/bali

Figure 11 Chronology Room
Source:greenschool.org/bali

4.1.5 Green School Bali

Green School Bali is a sustainable school located in the middle of a tropical forest in Bali, Indonesia, and was founded in 2008 by John Hardy and Cynthia Hardy. The school has become a global icon with its educational concept that emphasises sustainability and a balance between theory and hands-on practice in nature. Through a holistic approach, Green School Bali inspires the younger generation to love the environment and apply the principles of sustainability in their daily lives.

The architectural design of Green School Bali is unique and innovative, combining renewable natural materials - especially bamboo - with modern technology. The use of bamboo not only follows traditional techniques, but is also modernly modified to support complex and large buildings, and create harmonious open learning spaces. The integration of vernacular elements with contemporary facilities such as renewable energy technology makes the school a true example of the neo-vernacular style, distinguishing it from purely traditional architecture and making it a symbol of innovation in sustainable education.

Figure 12. Eksterior dan Interior
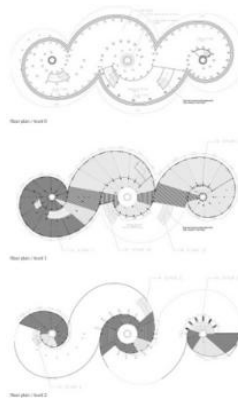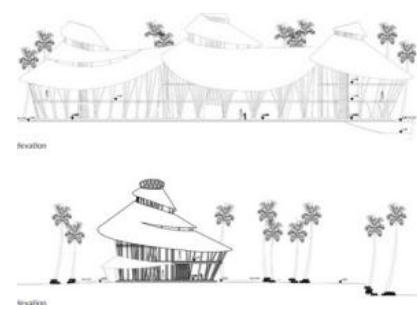Source:greenschool.org/bali

Figure 13.Floor Plan
Source: greenschool.org/bali

Gambar 14. Elevation
Source: greenschool.org/bali

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4.1.6 Asakusa Culture and Tourism Center

Located in Tokyo, Japan, this innovative building designed by Kengo Kuma & Associates and completed in 2012 stands on a 326 square metre corner above Kaminari-mon Gate. The building serves as a visitor centre, conference room, multi-purpose hall, and exhibition space, creating a 'new section' by vertically extending the Asakusa area.

The design resembles a stack of small houses reflecting the concept of Japanese vernacular modular architecture, where structures can evolve and adapt over time. The extensive use of wood provides a warm and natural feel, while honouring the tradition of wooden buildings that characterise Japanese culture.

Each floor adopts traditional sloping roof elements, resulting in a harmony between modern functionality and classical aesthetics. The building supports a wide range of activities, from tourism to culture and community, making it both an innovative landmark and a tribute to Japan's cultural heritage.

Figurer 15. Asakusa Center
Source: archdaily

Figure 16. Asakusa's Atrium
Source: archdaily

In addition, the roofs not only divide the building into eight single-storey housing units, but also define the function of each floor. The indoor atrium and staircases located on the first and second floors create a sequence that allows visitors to dynamically experience the slope of the two roofs.
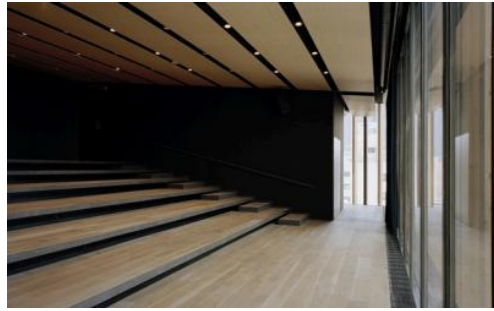
Figure 17. Asakusa's Theater
Source: archdaily

By making use of the sloping roof on the sixth floor, we managed to build a terraced floor that allows the entire space to function as a theatre. Due to the slope of the roof facing Kaminari-mon and the difference in height between the floor and the ground, each level has a different relationship with the outside space, giving each area a unique character.

Based on a comparative study of the Aceh Tsunami Museum, Green School Bali, and a building in Tokyo by Kengo Kuma & Associates, architectural design with a neo-vernacular theme emphasises the harmonious integration of modern functions and local traditional values. The Aceh Tsunami Museum, which features symbolic designs such as anchored ships and fish ponds to symbolise the balance between nature and the power of the sea, draws lessons on the use of local materials and sustainable approaches that strengthen the commemorative and educational functions while instilling a spirit of cultural revival. Meanwhile, Green School Bali stands out with its application of renewable natural materials, especially bamboo, modified through modern technology to create open and flexible learning spaces, thus reflecting the synergy between traditional construction techniques and renewable energy innovation in support of environmental sustainability.

On the other hand, the building in Tokyo presents a modular concept that resembles a stack of small houses with traditional sloping roofs and the use of warm wood, which proves that neo-vernacular architecture can be integrated into the urban context without sacrificing cultural identity. By combining the symbolic elements, local materials, and adaptive modular design of the three comparative studies, the design of a neo-vernacular-themed resort hotel can produce a space that is functional, modern, and rich in cultural identity and sustainability values.
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5. Conclusion and Recommendations
Conclusion

Based on a comprehensive comparative study of several similar buildings, such as the Aceh Tsunami Museum in Banda Aceh (designed by M. Ridwan Kamil, 2009), Green School Bali in Bali (founded by John Hardy and Cynthia Hardy, 2008), innovative buildings in Tokyo designed by Kengo Kuma & Associates (2012), as well as luxury resorts in Bali such as Seminyak Beach Resort & Spa and Amadea Resort & Villas, and Four Seasons Resort Bora Bora Polynesia in Polynesia, it can be concluded that the design of a resort hotel by Lagundri Beach should integrate neo-vernacular principles. This approach combines local traditional elements with modern architectural innovations through the use of local materials (such as wood and bamboo) that support sustainability, modular design with traditional sloping roofs that create a smooth transition between indoor and outdoor spaces, and the utilisation of tropical landscapes to create a harmonious and functional atmosphere.

In addition, premium facilities such as conference rooms, spas and recreational areas should be harmonised with the local cultural identity, resulting in an authentic and exclusive stay experience. This approach not only enhances the quality of service and comfort of the

guests, but also contributes to the preservation of cultural values as well as the improvement of the quality of life of the surrounding community, thus creating an innovative and sustainable architectural landmark.

Recomendation

1. **Neo-Vernacular Approach**

   This approach emphasises the integration of traditional local elements and modern architectural innovations. The design should combine culturally inherited techniques and aesthetics with contemporary architectural solutions, resulting in a structure that is not only functional but also has a strong local identity.

2. Premium **Facilities**

   Resort hotels should offer excellent facilities that include a variety of accommodation options, such as deluxe rooms, suites, and private villas equipped with modern features (e.g. hot tubs with ocean views). In addition, conference areas, function rooms, spas, and other recreational facilities need to be integrated to fulfil the needs of guests seeking comfort and exclusivity during their stay.

3. **Use of Local Materials and Sustainable Technology**

   The utilisation of local materials such as wood, bamboo and other natural materials is important for creating environmentally friendly buildings. Coupled with sustainable technologies, such as renewable energy systems and natural ventilation, the use of such materials not only reduces environmental impact but also strengthens the design's connection with local wisdom.

4. **Symbolic and Modular Visual Elements**

   Design inspiration can be taken from buildings such as the Aceh Tsunami Museum with a shape that resembles a docked ship and water elements that symbolise balance, as well as the modular concept promoted by Kengo Kuma & Associates. The application of traditional sloping roofs and flexible spatial arrangements will create a smooth transition between indoor and outdoor spaces, giving the building a strong visual character and adaptability to various functions.

5. **Tropical Landscape Integration**

   Design inspiration can be taken from buildings such as the Aceh Tsunami Museum with a shape that resembles a docked ship and water elements that symbolise balance, as well as the modular concept promoted by Kengo Kuma & Associates. The application of traditional sloping roofs and flexible spatial arrangements will create a smooth transition between indoor and outdoor spaces, giving the building a strong visual character and adaptability to various functions.

6. **Local Cultural Identity**

   The insertion of local cultural elements, such as ornaments, motifs, or traditional building techniques, can highlight Bali's identity and local wisdom. A design that integrates these cultural elements will provide an authentic feel and enrich the stay experience, while acting as a tribute to local traditions.

7. **Social and Cultural Contribution**

   Resort hotel design should not only focus on commercial aspects, but also have a positive impact on the surrounding community. This can be done through the use of local suppliers, involving the community in the design and operational process, and organising programmes that support cultural preservation and the improvement of the quality of life of local communities.

   If this concept is applied, the Lagundri Beach resort hotel, or any beachfront resort hotel for that matter, will blend into the tropical landscape through the use of natural materials such as wood and bamboo and modular design with traditional sloping roofs, creating a strong cultural identity. Premium amenities and sustainable technology will

result in an authentic stay and support local economic empowerment, resulting in an innovative and eco-friendly architectural landmark.

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