The Design of Wedi Awu Beach Resort Hotel in Purwoadi Village, Malang Regency, East Java

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Abstract
Purpose: The purpose of designing a resort hotel is to create a resort hotel that meets the facilities and infrastructure supporting the needs of tourists, especially the needs of sports tourism at Wedi Awu Beach. In addition, it is to create a resort hotel that uses East Javanese cultural characteristics such as the use of roofs and ornaments of Banyuwangi traditional houses into the design of resort hotels.

Research methods: The research location is at Wedi Awu Beach, Balearjo Hamlet, Purwodadi Village, Tirtoyudo District, Malang Regency, East Java. The design area has an area of 5.30 Ha. The theme used is vernacular architecture. The design of Wedi Awu Beach resort hotel in Purwodadi Village, Malang Regency uses several methods such as primary data collection methods, secondary data collection methods, analysis methods and synthesis methods.

Findings: Malang Regency has many very beautiful tourist destinations and attracts domestic and foreign tourists to visit. Seeing the development of the number of tourists visiting Malang Regency, the Malang Regency Government began to pay attention to the potential of tourist destinations, especially in the southern part of Malang Regency, namely Wedi Awu Beach.

Implication: Wedi Awu Beach was listed as an area that has proven successful in maximizing the potential of beach tourism and is able to hold night surfing events attended by dozens of surfers from within and outside the country. This potential is not supported by lodging facilities such as hotels that meet the needs of tourists, especially sports tourism needs.

Keywords: Hotel, resort, sport tourism, vernacular architecture.

INTRODUCTION

Beautiful tourist attractions abound in Malang Regency, attracting visitors from all over Indonesia and around the world. The most visited tourist objects in Malang Regency include (1) natural attractions such as mountains and beaches; (2) historical tours such as museums and temples; (3) educational tours such as museums, zoos and Eco Green Parks, and (4) religious tours such as mosques to the tombs of scholars. The Central Bureau of Statistics for Malang Regency shows that both local and foreign visitors continue to increase. Table 1 displays these changes.
Table 1. Number of Domestic and International Tourists Visiting Malang Regency
[Source: Central Bureau of Statistics for Malang Regency, 2020]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5719991</td>
<td>129663</td>
<td>5849544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>6395875</td>
<td>108485</td>
<td>6504360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>7072124</td>
<td>100234</td>
<td>7172358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>7979645</td>
<td>70184</td>
<td>8049829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>392883281</td>
<td>408566</td>
<td>27576091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 1 it is clear that the annual inflow of local and international visitors to Malang Regency continues to increase. However, in 2019, the number of international visitors to Indonesia fell due to the Covid-19 outbreak. The increasing flow of local and international visitors has been responded to by the Malang Regency government starting to pay attention to the potential of tourist destinations, especially in the southern part of Malang Regency, namely Wedi Awu Beach.

Wedi Awu Beach has an annual tradition, namely traditional ceremonies for the salvation of the Balearjo people which are held to welcome 1 Suro on June 30. In addition, Wedi Awu Beach has the potential for sports tourism because the waves are quite high and the sea water is blue and green, making it suitable for surfing. Wedi Awu Beach is also close to some of the best beach destinations in Malang Regency which have their own characteristics such as Lenggoksono Beach, Bolu-bolu Beach, Kretekan Bay and Banyu Anjlok Beach. Tourists can do tracking, surfing, snorkeling, diving and fishing on the beach.

In 2019, Wedi Awu Beach was listed as an area that has proven successful in maximizing the potential for beach tourism and being able to organize night surfing events that aim to introduce beach tourism destinations and culture that Indonesia has, especially Malang Regency. The night surfing event is a series of Malang Beach Festival events held to celebrate the 1259th anniversary of Malang Regency. The event was attended by the Head of the Malang Regency Tourism and Culture Office, Made Arya Wedhantara.

After the successful night surfing event, Wedi Awu Beach continues to attract tourists, especially foreign tourists who have hobbies or want to learn to surf. Wedi Awu Beach has a Surfing Camp known as Joni Surfcamp. Managers at Joni Surfcamp have seen an annual increase in the number of international guests at Wedi Awu Beach. Table 2 shows the increase in the number of international visitors to Wedi Awu Beach:
Based on Table 2, before the night surfing event was held in 2019, Wedi Awu Beach already had many foreign tourists visiting to learn to surf and enjoy the beauty of Wedi Awu Beach and its surroundings. However, the potential of Wedi Awu Beach is not supported by lodging facilities such as hotel resorts that meet the needs of tourists, especially the needs of sport tourism. Currently, the accommodation at Wedi Awu Beach is a homestay located 10 km from the Wedi Awu Beach area and tents set up on the beach (Joni Surfcamp).

In 2023, BOWELE Beach (Bolu-bolu, Wedi Awu, and Lenggoksono) received the 2023 Indonesian Tourism Village Award (ADWI) as one of the 75 Best Tourism Villages in Indonesia. The Malang Regency Government has provided an opportunity to develop the potential for sport tourism in Wedi Awu Beach. If the night surfing event is held every year and is based on an area that has natural potential with a large number of tourists and location conditions that are not a city center. So, a resort hotel is needed that meets the needs of tourists, especially the needs of sport tourism. Opportunities for developing resort hotels can increase economic growth in Malang Regency and benefit business people as a form of long-term investment.

A resort hotel gives visitors more options for their stay so they can make the most of the area's attractions. In addition, the existence of a resort hotel is expected to be able to develop the facilities and infrastructure of the area so that the number of visiting tourists increases. By carrying out the theme of vernacular architecture, it is expected to be able to introduce the diversity of Indonesian culture, especially East Java, to domestic and foreign tourists.

Table 2. Number of Foreign Tourists Visiting Wedi Awu Beach  
[Source: Joni Surfcamp Manager, 2022]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Europe, France, Singapore, Netherlands</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Spanish, English, Australian</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Spanish, Japanese, Norwegian, Moroccan, Korean</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>France, Brazil, Tunisia, Azerbaijain, Ukraine, Poland, Spain, Finland</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sulastiyono in Maluto (2014) defines a hotel as a privately owned and operated company that serves tourists who can afford to pay market rates for the services they get. Meanwhile, SK Menparpostel No.KM/37/PW/304/MPPT-86 defines a hotel as a place that rents rooms, serves food and drinks, and offers other services to the public at a cost under the direction of hotel management. Company. From the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that the definition of a hotel in general is a temporary accommodation service for the general public which is equipped with facilities such as food, beverage and other accommodation services.

The definition of a resting place given by Lazuarsi Muh Rizka (2004: 31) is a place for people to rest and play. A resort is a place where guests can stay, eat, drink, participate in sports, enjoy entertainment and shop. According to Pendit (1999), a resort is “a place with various special facilities used by tourists for relaxing, exercising, and taking walks while enjoying the natural beauty that surrounds the resort” (in terms of fields, spas, jogging trails, hiking trails, and etc. are examples of such facilities. The authorities mentioned above agree on one thing: a resort is a location of stay that offers recreational facilities close to natural features.

In accordance with government regulations, Deparpostel, and Decree of the Director General of Tourism Kep-22/U/VI/78, Indonesian hotels have been divided into the following categories: One-Star Hotels have a minimum number of standard rooms of 15 rooms with en-suite bathrooms and have a minimum room area of 20 m². Two-star hotels have a minimum number of standard rooms of 20 rooms, while for suite rooms a minimum of 1 room with an attached bathroom and has a minimum standard room area of 22 m² and a minimum suite room of 44 m². Three Star Hotels have a minimum number of standard rooms of 30 rooms while for suite rooms a minimum of 2 rooms with an attached bathroom and has a minimum standard room area of 24 m² and a minimum suite room of 48 m². Four Star Hotels have a minimum number of standard rooms of 50 rooms while for suite rooms a minimum of 3 rooms with en-suite bathrooms and has a minimum standard room area of 24 m² and a minimum suite room of 48 m². Five Star Hotel has 3 levels namely Palm, Bronze, Diamond. The minimum number of standard five-star hotel rooms is 100 rooms, while the minimum suite rooms are 4 rooms with en-suite
bathrooms and have a minimum standard room area of 26 m² and a minimum suite room of 52 m².

Kurniasih (2009) identified four different features of resort hotels based on location, facilities, architecture and ambiance, and target market. Locations such as mountains, beaches and other scenic areas away from the city center are ideal for resort hotels. In general, the facilities provided at resort hotels consist of two main categories, namely public facilities such as accommodation, services, entertainment, and recreation are examples of what can be found in public spaces. This service is available in all categories of resort hotels. Additional facilities take advantage of the abundant natural resources around the site to provide a wider range of recreational activities. The beach location, with its abundant sunshine, is a perfect illustration of this convenience. This weather is perfect for water sports including swimming, surfing, scuba diving and sunbathing. Resort hotel guests are often looking for the unique design features and ambiance that set these hotels apart from the rest. Resort guests are looking for a relaxing stay with all the amenities of home and a taste of local culture. Travelers who want to get away from it all and enjoy some downtime in a beautiful setting (think mountains, beaches, or some other scenic spot) are the ones who will benefit from this strategy. To do this, a resort hotel is needed with complete recreational facilities and an adequate service pattern.

In planning a resort hotel, the following design principles need to be considered: (1) Special requests and needs when making travel arrangements. (2) A unique adventure for tourists. (3) Make a good impression on visitors.

Marlina (2007) put forward the following considerations when building a three-star resort hotel: (1) The location and environment should be easily accessible by public or private four-wheeled vehicles going directly to the hotel area and tourist attractions; (2) The circulation that is created must have a clear evacuation route to make it easier for visitors or hotel guests who come; (3) have a garden inside or outside the building that is well maintained; (4) has a parking lot; (5) lobbies; (6) corridor; (7) space for rent, such as ATM centers, one-way changers, souvenir shops, boutiques and travel agents; (8) has a minimum of 30 standard rooms with an area of 24 and a minimum of 2 suite rooms with an area of 48; (9) restaurants; (10) bars; (11) functional space; (12) recreation and sports facilities; (13) kitchen; (14) administration area; (15)
administration area; (16) laundry area; (17) laundry room; (18) operational space; and (19) building technical equipment.

Vernacular architecture, as defined by (Sumalyo, 1993), is the "language in architecture" which describes the ways in which local cultural and climatic components are embodied in the built environment through such things as floor layout, structure, and aesthetic decoration. Vernacular architecture, as defined by (Papanek, 1995), "refers to the natural conditions of the culture and environment of society" and therefore possesses natural architectural and ecological qualities. Salura (2010) argues that regionally different but globally prevalent forms of vernacular architecture are always used [13]. Various sources agree that vernacular architecture is a building style that takes into account the climate and traditions of the region.

According to Mentayani (2012: 70), vernacular architecture has the following characteristics: (1) Made by the community with the help of local professionals rather than outside consultants or architects; (2) Believed to be able to adapt to the local climate, society and culture; (3) Built using available human, animal, plant, mineral and mineral resources; (4) Designed to meet the needs of persons with disabilities, as well as cultural norms, economic situation and people's way of life; (5) Aspects of social structure, belief systems, and patterns of behavior have a significant effect on the function, meaning, and appearance of vernacular architecture.

The precedent study used in the design of the Wedi Awu Beach resort hotel in Purwodadi Village, Malang Regency is as follows.
Table 3. Precedent Studies
[Source: Bhakti, 2022]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Ayodya Resort</th>
<th>Nihi Watu Beach Resort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan</td>
<td>Ayodya Resort has a two-way circulation pattern that minimizes congestion between visitors and employees. The mass layout of the building has been adjusted based on its type and function.</td>
<td>Nihi Watu Beach Resort has a mixed circulation pattern so that it can form a blend in the building. The mass layout of buildings at Nihi Watu Beach Resort has been adjusted based on their respective types and functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Ayodya Resort location is at Mengiat Beach Street number 46, Benoa, Kuta Sel District, Badung Regency, Nusa Dua Bali. This resort has accessibility that is easily accessible using public or private transportation and is close to Ngurah Rai Airport and tourist attractions in Bali.</td>
<td>Nihi Watu Beach Resort location is at Hobawati Village, Wanakaka, West Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara. Nihi Watu Beach Resort has accessibility that is easily reached using hotel accommodations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Area</td>
<td>11.5 ha.</td>
<td>530 ha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Mass</td>
<td>Building mass of lots</td>
<td>Building mass of lots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Facade</td>
<td>The façade of Ayodya Resort displays a Balinese concept through the use of Balinese roofs, walls and carvings.</td>
<td>The building façade at Nihi Watu Beach Resort displays the concept of East Nusa Tenggara traditional house building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure and Material</td>
<td>Ayodya Resort applies a frame structure with wood, steel and concrete materials.</td>
<td>Nihi Watu Beach Resort applies a frame structure with local materials such as coconut wood and coconut leaf fibers for roof coverings and sandalwood for furniture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td>Facilities were available at Ayodya Resort in the form of accommodation facilities, supporting facilities and recreational facilities.</td>
<td>Facilities were available at Nihi Watu Beach Resort in the form of accommodation facilities, supporting facilities and recreational facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>Based on the precedent study of Ayodya Resort and Nihi Watu Beach Resort, there are similarities between the themes, concepts, and facilities owned by each resort. Overall, the design of resort hotels should have a theme that can make visitors feel comfortable and really enjoy the atmosphere of local wisdom created in the resort hotel design area. The concept that can be used based on the two precedent studies above is a building with a large mass that adjusts its type and function respectively and pays attention to the selection of structures and materials in buildings such as using frame structures with local materials in the resort hotel location area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESEARCH METHODS

Data collection in this study was carried out through observation and documentation studies. The observational study conducted was an interview with Mr. Mukhlis as the manager of Bowele Beach (Bolu-Bolu Beach, Wedi Awu, and Lenggoksono) and Mas Adilan Joni Sahab as the manager of the Wedi Awu Beach Surfcamp. The interview process was conducted to determine the physical and non-physical conditions of the design area, as well as observation of activities in the design area so as to facilitate the design process. While documentation is done by taking pictures based on the observed object. The picture was taken using a cellphone camera. This method is carried out to reinforce the observation method so that the data analyzed is in accordance with the environmental conditions of the design area (Gunawan & Ardhiati, 2022).

Secondary data was obtained through literacy studies and precedent studies. Literature studies and precedent studies are obtained through scientific sources such as reference books, journals, websites, and so on. The literature used is adapted to the design object, namely the design of a resort hotel that uses a vernacular architectural approach. Adjustment of literature with design objects aims to facilitate and reference material in the design process.

At this stage of the method, all research studies that have been carried out will be analyzed and presented as results and discussion. The analytical method focuses on aspects that can meet the criteria of the Wedi Awu Beach Resort Hotel in Purwoda Village, Malang Regency with a vernacular architectural approach such as: (1) macro analysis is regional analysis related to potential, achievement and so on; and (2) micro analysis is an analysis of the design site of the Wedi Awu Beach Resort Hotel in Purwodadi Village, Malang Regency which includes (1) site analysis; (2) spatial analysis; (3) shape analysis; (4) structure and utility analysis.

The synthesis method will contain detailed design concepts related to aspects of the design of the Wedi Awu Beach Resort Hotel in Purwodadi Village, Malang Regency. The results of the synthesis method are as follows: (1) site concept; (2) the concept of space; (3) form concept; (4) structure concept; and utility concept.
To achieve the goal of designing the Wedi Awu Beach Resort Hotel in Purwodadi Village, Malang Regency, a schematic is used in the form of a design process flowchart which can be seen in Figure 1.

**FINDINGS**

The design location is at Wedi Awu Beach, Balearjo Hamlet, Purwodadi Village, Tirtoyudo District, Malang Regency, East Java. The design area has an area of 5.30 Ha. Spatial policy according to Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2010 concerning the RTRW of Malang Regency are: (1) KDB 40% = 21,200 m²; (2) KDH 30% = 15,900 m²; (3) KLB 0.4 = 21,200 m² and GSP = 100 m².
The design location is in the supervision area of Perhutani KPH Malang. The area has a relatively flat contour.

1. Site Analysis

The design area is an area surrounded by forest and has a beautiful shoreline, but the potential of the area has not been maximized. The area which is quite far from the city makes this area a hidden gem or a place to calm down from the hustle and bustle of the big city, the surrounding villages are not too crowded and there are not many tourist areas so it is necessary to build hotels and resorts. The surrounding environment is quite clean and there are not many human activities that can generate a lot of waste because the area’s waste management is not good.

The selling point of this area is that it is close to the open sea which is directly adjacent to the shoreline and surrounded by hills, making Wedi Awu beach very beautiful to attract tourists to visit. Because of this, the addition of facilities in the form of resorts and hotels is needed to support the design area.

The availability of infrastructure around the land is very important to support the smooth running of activities in the building and the function of the building. The following infrastructure is available on the design site: (a) The road network to the location is using Jalan Balearjo, Purwodadi, Tirtoyudo where this road has a distance of 2.5 to 3 hours to Malang city. (b) The electricity network available in the land area is a network of electricity sources from PLN. (c) There is a clean water network provided by the PDAM and also most of the people on Wedi Awu Beach have used borehole clean water facilities. (d) In the vicinity of the land there is no city roll drainage system available, therefore to overcome the drainage system in the design an infiltration pond will be provided.
The best view is towards the south so that the orientation of the building is maximized towards the south (beach). The north side is still used as the entrance because there is only one road leading to the site. On the west and south sides are the views of the hill which are maintained so that visitors can enjoy the beauty around the site.

The design site can be reached using private vehicles (cars/motorcycles), as well as mini buses. The condition of the design site already has a special space to enter the design site location, however, it requires 2 vehicle lanes for the entrance and exit site to avoid congestion when
entering the design area. Instead, make special circulation for vehicles and pedestrians so that visitors feel safe and comfortable.

Because the rainfall is quite high, it is better to make: (a) rainwater processing tanks and storage; (b) the roof of the cottage building can be made slanted so that water does not stagnate; (c) as well as constructing infiltration wells and control tanks at various points.
The biggest wind comes from the coast (south direction). Because of this, the design of the cottage building has many openings for ventilation. As for hotel buildings, you can apply a double skin façade to break the wind.

2. Design Concept

The basic concepts of resort hotel design are as follows: (a) Utilizing natural resources as a potential in resort hotel design such as the view that is around the building and the orientation of the building towards the sun to get natural light. (b) Design with a context for nature such as incorporating good elements of environmentally friendly design materials into buildings that do not damage the surrounding environment. (c) Providing a more contemporary appearance by using technological elements in buildings both from the type of material and the processing of unique building shapes.

Figure 7. Concept of Philosophy
[Source: Bhakti, 2022]
Site zoning is based on the activities of resort hotel users such as guests who stay overnight, guests who do not stay, workers (employees) and workers (managers). While the placement of building masses is based on consideration of the view that will be obtained by resort hotel users so that resort hotel users can enjoy the view that is in the design location and its surroundings to the fullest.

Circulation on the site is differentiated based on pedestrian circulation, vehicle circulation, and fire fighting circulation. Meanwhile, the entire vehicle parking area is in the northern area of the design site. The following is a description of the circulation in the design area.

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Figure 8. Zoning Concept and Building Mass Layout
[Source: Bhakti, 2023]

Figure 9. Vehicle Circulation Concept
[Source: Bhakti, 2023]
The concept of vehicle circulation in the design area is divided into two (entrance and exit) which are enabled to minimize congestion in the design site area.

![Figure 10. Pedestrian Concept](Source: Bhakti, 2023)

The circulation path for resort hotel users is also divided into 2 parts so that visitors feel comfortable and minimize the crowds of visitors.

![Figure 11. The concept of a fire extinguisher](Source: Bhakti, 2023)

Hotel resorts are also equipped with evacuation routes that can go along the entire design site.
Plants to be used on the design site are dominated by coconut, palm king, pandan. The design site can also be beautified by adding plants that can grow in coastal areas such as: (1) Pine Shrimp; (2) Ketapangs; (3) Red Shoots; (4) Spruce Wax; (5) Sea Fir; (6) Cambodia.

The philosophy of architectural building is found in hotel and cottage buildings. The secondary skin motif or pattern used on the facade of the hotel building is the kawung rambutan batik motif originating from the Javanese
region. The kawung rambutan motif is suitable for use to give the impression of local wisdom resulting from the batik application. The following is an illustration of the secondary skin pattern used on the façade.

![Figure 14. Secondary skin pattern](Source: Bhakti, 2023)

In addition, the architectural concept applied to the cottage building is the Banyuwangi traditional house or the Osing house because previously the village of Purwodadi had many immigrants from Banyuwangi, Blitar, Tulung Agung, and Jogja. Until now, in the village of Purwodadi, there are still the original Banyuwangi traditional house buildings, because of this the design of the cottages at the Wedi Awu Beach Resort Hotel uses the Banyuwangi traditional house so that it can introduce the characteristics of East Javanese culture. Here is a picture of the cottage building.

![Figure 15. Secondary skin pattern](Source: bpk.go.id, 2023)

The concept of space applies a more vernacular and natural impression by using natural materials such as wood and wide openings to give a tropical impression by incorporating natural light into the building.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of structures</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bottom Structure</strong></td>
<td>The use of foundations at Wedi Awu Beach Resort Hotel is bored pile foundations in hotel buildings and ballrooms while stone foundations are used in the area of stage support buildings and other buildings such as employee dormitories, public toilets, prayer rooms, clinics and service areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central Structure</strong></td>
<td>The use for the middle structure at Wedi Awu Beach Resort Hotel can be adjusted to the structural needs during the resort hotel building period where there are several buildings that use the main concrete structure, namely hotel buildings, ballrooms, employee dormitories, public toilets, prayer rooms, clinics, and service areas. Cottage beds, restaurants, and gazebos use wooden joints to give the building a natural feel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper Structure</strong></td>
<td>The upper structure used is wooden easel combined with concrete or other wooden joints. Applications of wooden horses can be found in cottage buildings, restaurants and gazebos. In addition, using roof structures with mild steel materials for hotel buildings, ballrooms, employee dormitories, public toilets, musala, clinics, and service areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Space Concept
[Source: Bhakti, 2022]
3. Design Drawings

In this design, there are several building zones that can be enjoyed by tourists visiting the Wedi Awu Beach Resort Hotel in Purwodadi Village, Malang Regency. The following is a drawing of the design of the Wedi Awu Beach Resort Hotel in Purwodadi Village, Malang Regency.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clean Water System</strong></td>
<td>Clean water installation using drill sources and PDAMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dirty Water System</strong></td>
<td>Dirty water sources originating from toilets, dishwashers, bathrooms, sinks and washing machines will be channeled to reservoirs and infiltration wells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waste Disposal and Treatment System</strong></td>
<td>Provide bins of different types that are placed in points that are easily accessible and visible to building users. The collection of temporary waste collected from inside and outside the building will proceed to the city landfill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electricity</strong></td>
<td>PLN and generator sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Penghawaan</strong></td>
<td>Applying natural air by making many and wide openings and applying artificial air conditioning, namely split wall air conditioners and central air conditioners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fire Installation System</strong></td>
<td>Fire Hydrant System, Fire Sprinkler System, dan Fire Alarm System</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. The Concept of Utilities
[Source: Bhakti, 2022]
The Wedi Awu Beach Resort Hotel in Purwodadi Village, Malang District has a compound building mass as follows. Hotel Resort Pantai Wedi Awu is a three-star hotel classification which has 52 rooms with 8 standard type hotel rooms, 30 suite type hotel rooms for hotel buildings and 14 standard type
cottage rooms for cottage buildings. The 1st floor of the building mass 1 hotel is used for the management office and the 1st floor of the building mass 1 hotel is used for the public service area. Meanwhile, floors 2-3 of building mass 1 are devoted to standard-type hotel rooms and floors 2-5 of building mass 2 are devoted to suite-type hotel rooms.

The resort hotel uses a bored pile foundation with a non-concrete roof and the secondary skin pattern used on the facade of the hotel building is the kawung rambutan batik motif. This motif is suitable for use to give the impression of local wisdom and can block the incoming sunlight more.

The cottage has 14 suite type rooms scattered in the area near the beach. The architectural concept applied to the cottage building is the Banyuwangi traditional house or the Osing house. This building uses wood materials with river stone foundations.
The ballroom building consists of 3 floors, namely (1) the 1st floor contains the main lobby, receptionist, meeting room, administration room, staff room, toilet and prayer room; (2) the 2nd floor contains a ballroom, kitchen and toilets and (3) the 3rd floor contains a heated swimming pool, toilets and changing rooms. The ballroom uses a bored pile foundation with a non-concrete roof and a secondary skin pattern that adapts to hotel buildings.
The shape and material of the restaurant building matches the hotel and cottage buildings to make them look harmonious. The restaurant building uses wood and concrete materials with a thatched roof covering. The foundation used for the restaurant building is a river stone foundation.

Figure 22. Restaurant
[Source: Bhakti, 2023]
Figure 23. Interior and Perspective of the Hotel Resort
[Source: Bhakti, 2023]
CONCLUSION

The resort hotel is located on Wedi Awu Beach, Balearjo Hamlet, Purwidadi Village, Tirtoyudo District, Malang Regency, East Java. The design area has an area of 5.30 Ha. The hotel resort carries the theme of vernacular architecture. Vernacular architecture is heavily influenced by the climate of the design location, culture and materials. This theme approach is very suitable for use because the design location is at Wedi Awu Beach with the condition of the surrounding environment that is still beautiful and has cultural diversity so that it can create a vernacular architectural design theme that is comfortable and safe for its users.

The architectural concept applied to the cottage building is the Banyuwangi traditional house or the Osing house. With these themes and concepts, it is expected to be able to introduce the cultural diversity of Indonesia, especially East Java, to domestic and foreign tourists. In addition, with the facilities that have been provided by hotel resorts according to user needs, it is hoped that they will be able to meet the facilities and infrastructure to support tourist needs, especially the needs for sport tourism at Wedi Awu Beach.

REFERENCES


