

The Interior Designing of Lawu Resort Hotel with Tirta Intanpari Batik Theme in Tawangmangu

Wahyu Tri Widiyanto ^{a,1,*}, Putri Sekar Hapsari ^{b,2}

^a Prodi S1-Desain Interior Fakultas Seni Rupa dan Desain, Institut Seni Indonesia (ISI) Surakarta

^b Prodi S1-Desain Interior Fakultas Seni Rupa dan Desain, Institut Seni Indonesia (ISI) Surakarta

¹ wahyutwid@gmail.com*; ² putrisekarhapsari@yahoo.com

* Corresponding Author



Received 25 February 2015; accepted 8 May 2015; published 13 May 2015

ABSTRACT

The increasing number of tourists visiting Tawangmangu tourist attraction, Central Java, and yet insufficient lodging facilities are some of what is behind the interior designing of Lawu Resort Hotel. Lawu Resort Hotel is a lodge with facilities to accommodate tourist activities. The design theme is intanpari tirta batik design with a contemporary style, meanwhile the design goal is to present an interior that follows current times advancement but still concerns on the culture. The design method adopted the stages of the Pamudji Suptandar design process with an outline of the process consisting of input, synthesis and output. The scope of work includes a lobby, restaurant, coffee lounge and guest room. The design results are in the form of a design proposal, which includes design concepts, work drawings, material schemes and animation.

KEYWORDS

interior,
resort hotel,
Tawangmangu

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1. Introduction.

People's tourism activities mostly involve traveling from their original place of residence to a place in another area within a certain period of time (Karyono, n.d.). These activities are a means of restoring one's moral health and emotional balance. Tourism is the country's leading sector because tourism is a key factor of export revenue, job creation, business development, and infrastructure. Central Java is one of the provinces with tourism destinations in Indonesia which offers a variety of tourist attractions. Its natural tourism potential includes mountains, forest, lakes, waterfalls and agro tourism. Karanganyar Regency makes efforts to create a region that is advanced, competitive, prosperous and dignified through regional spatial planning through the development of the main potential activities of industry, agriculture, and tourism, by prioritizing a balance of development and sustainable environment. The development of tourism areas based on natural potential and local characteristics is one of the regional spatial planning policies in the tourism sector.

In Karanganyar Regency, there is a very popular mountainous tourist area, namely Tawangmangu. Tawangmangu is a sub-district located on a plateau with an average elevation of ± 1200 above sea level near the summit of Mount Lawu towards the border of Central Java with East Java province. The level of tourist visits to Tawangmangu reaches around 6,000 each year and the Regional Government in 2018 estimates that tourist visits to Tawangmangu will continue to increase to 10,000 per year in the next 5 years with the development of the existing tourist objects (Suseno 2018).

In order to support the development of tourism in an area, accommodation facilities are needed as supporting facilities, one of them is the hotels to stay. Hotels are major part of hospitality industry, as commercial accommodation facilities people have been using a lot. Hotels have been categorized into types based on the purposes of the categorization. Some of them might relate to the management system, some others are related to the locations. However, one of the categorization mostly discussed recently are business, couples, families, friends, and solo hotels, which are grouped based on five common traveller types (Banerjee and Chua, 2016) (Wang, et.al 2020). In the past, the circle of discussion was about hotel locations types such as: city hotels, down town hotels (which are more known as urban hotel), suburban hotels and resort hotels (Marlina 2008). Resort hotels are mostly

popular hotel types which had grown since in the mid of 20th century, built in tourist areas which have a function and purpose as a recreational facility combined with the natural potential and natural resources of the area (Ali, et.al 2016). The characteristics that distinguish the hotel from other types of hotels, are: the market segment (this includes the tourists who are on vacation), located in places that have good tourism potential and have facilities for general needs such as accommodation, services, entertainment (Marlina 2008).

In Tawangmangu, there are 151 hotels and inns to accommodate visiting tourists. Every year the number of tourists staying at hotels in Tawangmangu increases by 10,000 people. Even though there are many hotels in Tawangmangu, they do not fully accommodate facilities such as recreation, fitness, entertainment, services and a comfortable atmosphere for tourists. By developing more themed accommodation and providing more comfortable facilities, tourists will be more interested.

Therefore, there are ideas to create a resort hotel interior design in Tawangmangu that is able to accommodate user activities according to the functions with facilities that accommodate tourists such as recreational and fitness facilities. The resort hotel to be designed is named Lawu Resort Hotel, the naming refers to the geographical location of Tawangmangu which is on the slopes of Mount Lawu. Lawu Resort Hotel is designed with 83 rooms consisting of 50 standard rooms, 29 deluxe rooms and 4 suite rooms and equipped with supporting facilities including a lobby, restaurant, coffee lounge, multifunction room and a souvenir shop, also recreational and fitness facilities such like a children's playroom, spa, swimming pool, fitness center, garden and tennis. Following the existing space requirements, the Lawu Resort Hotel is designed according to the classification standards of a four-star hotel.

This design theme uses the selected Tirta Intanpari batik motif. Batik Tirta Intanpari is a batik typical motif of Karanganyar Regency. The theme will be packaged in a contemporary style that refers to a design that is more interactive, innovative and modern. From the application of this theme, it is hoped that it can present an interior in accordance with the current times development and accommodate every activity according to its function, but still pay attention to the developing culture.

2. Method.

This design uses a design method that adopts the design process based on the stages including Input, Synthesis, and Output (Suptandar 1982). Input is the entry or collection of data which is used as material for analysis to determine design problems in the form of data in the form of written, oral and physical data. The data that has been collected from various sources is then analyzed to determine user activity and space requirements. Analysis is also carried out to determine the spatial program that includes space capacity, the relationship between spaces, zoning grouping and circulation. The results of the analysis are then processed based on a predetermined theme and style so as to give rise to several alternative designs. This stage includes the synthesis stage. The output is the result of the input process which has been analyzed and produced a design solution. These results are translated into ideas as well as themes and styles that are visualized through the working image, offering several alternative designs to apply.

The design foundation is the basis of ideas and imagination for the work. In general, the benchmark of interior design is to create a facility in the form of an interior space for human activities. The interior as a means must meet the technical, aesthetic and design norms prerequisites. The design approach is therefore necessary for design solutions. The design foundation used is a functional approach, an ergonomic approach, a theme and style approach as well as a technical approach.

3. Results and Discussion

Lawu Resort Hotel is located on a land area of 4000 m². The elevation of the land is about 750 meters above sea level with an average temperature of 15 ° C. The boundaries of the site where Lawu Resort Hotel is located are as follows. The north side of it is a river, a plantation. The south side is a highway and mountains. To the east is plantations and mountains. While in the west side is a highway. The orientation of the Lawu Resort Hotel building is facing west to the Tawangmangu–Magetan highway. The west direction is the Main Entrance (ME) and the south is the Side Entrance (SE). The Lawu Resort Hotel building gets sufficient sunlight in the morning and evening so that natural lighting can be obtained optimally. The orientation of the building to the wind direction also needs to be considered to maintain the stability of the wind circulation in the building. The site of the Lawu Resort

Hotel area is a plateau with the dominance of the wind direction from the west to the east so that it gets sufficient cool air by nature.

The functional approach in interior design is to design an interior space that pays attention to aspects of space usability and user needs. This design must be in accordance with the appropriate function and can accommodate the activities of its users.

In order to fulfill various activities, the necessary space facilities are as follows. Lobby functions to accommodate the activities of receiving guests, a place for information, waiting, also coordinating all activities. Restaurant, serves as a means to accommodate activities that include eating and drinking. Coffee lounge, serves as a means to eat, drink and relax. Guest room, functions for hotel guests who stay to sleep, bathe, rest and relax.

The design must be able to provide safety, health, security and comfort for humans when using and operating the design results. The ergonomic approach is taken to determine the standard size of various interior elements to be designed so that safety and comfort are created. Ergonomics is an interdisciplinary science that studies the relationships between humans and their environment (Panero and Martin Zelnik and Joshep Chiara, n.d.). The science of ergonomics used in this design uses design standards taken from the book of Human Dimension & Interior Space compiled by Julius Panero and Martin Zelnik..

The aesthetic approach in this case is taken through the application of the Tirta Intanpari batik theme, which is a typical batik motif in Karanganyar Regency. Batik Tirta Intanpari is a contemporary batik with various motifs in it, each of which has its own philosophy (Hartanti 2016). Tirta Intan pari batik motif is applied to some of the space forming and filling elements through the form transformation stage.

The style used in this design is a contemporary style. Contemporary styles developed between the 1940-1980s (Tiaratanto and Izzati 2019). The consideration for choosing this style is to present a design that follows the current times so that it is easily accepted by the community. Contemporary style has characteristics or features that become identities as differentiators from other styles, among others. Practical and functional designs are for example through the use of white tiles, stone or wood floors or the use of soft and simple colored carpets; the use of neutral colors with a clean appearance, for example, processing the walls with beige, white and gray colors; simple geometric shape processing; innovative both in form and appearance, type of material, material processing and technology used (Putro and Nurmalah 2019); (Pattiasina, Poluan, and Warouw 2019)

Contemporary style is applied to this design through the following characteristics (Sumarno et al. 2019). The processing of Tirta Intanpari batik motifs which are transformed into simple geometric shapes; innovative in material selection and appearance, that is using innovative materials from the previous materials such as plywood as an innovation to replace solid wood and HPL as an innovation in finishing techniques; practical and functional design through the use of space-forming elements and space-filling elements that are neutral and simple in color (Yuliasari and Sari 2020), (Tiaratanto and Izzati 2019).

The selection and use of materials will greatly influence the success, comfort and aesthetics of a space (Andereas Pandu Setiawan 2005). The materials, colors, and coloring with Tirta Intanpari batik motif and contemporary styles will all influence each other in creating an atmosphere. The color schemes used in this design include black, white, yellow, green and brown which are applied to the space forming and space filling elements through the selection of paint colors and the fabrication used in the design. Besides influencing the atmosphere, color will also affect psychologically (Rasyid 2014).

The technical approach is the foundation in technical design solutions. The scope of the technical approach is actualized through several processing efforts, including materials and finishing, installation or construction techniques and basic shapes. The combination of natural and non-natural materials is used in this design as a form of innovation to present a newer design. Acoustic control needs to be considered by using soundproofing technique, which is a method of insulating the propagation of sound energy from a noise source to a noise receiver, simply by overcoming the noise in a room (Hidayanti, Lestari, and Liyanto 2020). Soundproofing techniques are applied to walls, floors or ceilings with acourete fiber as the main material.

The scope of work on this design includes the lobby, restaurant, coffee lounge, and guest room. The lobby is a means to accommodate the activity of receiving guests, providing information, waiting spot

and coordinating activities. The restaurant is as a means to accommodate activities that include dining and drinking. Restaurant in this design is categorized as a type of informal restaurant, prioritizing speed of service, practicality and acceleration of the frequency of customer switching. Next, the coffee lounge is to accommodate activities that include eating and drinking as well as relaxing. The coffee lounge provides coffee and tea beverages, also snacks. Guest rooms, for hotel guests who stay overnight to sleep, rest, relax and bathe. There are 83 guest rooms designed, consisting of 50 standard rooms, 29 deluxe rooms and 4 suite rooms.

Grouping and zoning are needed to design spaces that can be organized effectively, so it is necessary to have groupings that function to regulate effectiveness of the activities. Space grouping in this design includes public areas, semi-public areas, private areas and service areas.

The circulation pattern that is appropriate to use in this design is a linear circulation pattern because it is clear and consecutive, making it easier for users to access any space. The application of such circulation pattern is to regulate circulation from one room to another.



Fig. 1.Lobby dan Restaurant.



Fig. 2.Standard Room dan Deluxe Room.

Aluminum is used in door and window frames. Besides its clean look, the aluminum is used as the material because it can be bent using the bending technique (Nugraha, Praptono, and Iqbal 2015). (Nugraha, Praptono, and Iqbal 2015). The glass used for door and window frames is the tempered glass. The choice of tempered glass material is because it has stronger durability and can be bent using bending techniques (Anggraini 2020).

The acoustic control in the guest room must be considered to make sure it is soundproof and avoid noise which is caused by sounds from the outside and from the inside of the hotel through soundproofing techniques on the walls, floor and ceiling with the main material that is acourete fiber. Soundproofing is a method for dealing with noise in a room (Hidayanti, Lestari, and Liyanto 2020).



Fig. 3. Suite Room

4. Conclusion

The Interior Designing of Lawu Resort Hotel with Tirta Intanpari Batik theme in Tawangmangu is an interior designing of a commercial building that is a 4-star resort hotel which includes the management and organization of spaces with the aim of providing various facilities for tourists in Tawangmangu. Supporting facilities include a lobby, restaurant, coffee lounge, multifunction room and a souvenir shop. In addition, there are also some recreational and fitness facilities such like a children's playroom, spa, swimming pool, fitness center, garden, and tennis court. Lawu Resort Hotel is designed with 83 guest rooms consisting of 50 types of standard rooms, 29 types of deluxe rooms and 4 types of suite rooms.

This design uses Tirta Intanpari batik theme, which is a typical batik motif in Karanganyar Regency. Tirta Intanpari batik motif is applied to some of the space forming and space filling elements through the form transformation stages. The application of local culture will be packaged in a contemporary style that refers to a design that is more interactive, innovative and modern. From the application of these themes and styles, it is hoped that it can present an interior in accordance with the current times and accommodate every activity according to its function, without neglecting the surrounding culture aspects.

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