

Resort Design in The Lake Siombak Area With Lake Edge Architecture Approach

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ABSTRACT

Lake Siombak area, located in North Sumatra, Medan City, Medan Marelan District, and Paya Pasir Village, has potential for development as stipulated in the RTRW regional regulation. But in the area, there are no tourism facilities such as lodging or waterside recreation areas with lakes. Judging from the existing potential, what are the criteria for facility tourism with the concept of lakeside architecture? As well as how to design a building with a lakeside architectural concept? This thesis will be answered with a qualitative descriptive method, namely, a method that uses the method for collecting data, presenting, comparing, and analyzing data, as well as conducting a field survey. The concept is applied by considering the orientation towards the lake, making openings towards the lake, making the lake the main view, and using materials and tourist facilities that can best support the design of resorts in the Lake Siombak area. In addition to supporting amenities like lakeside recreation areas, theme parks, barbecue areas, and a jetty, the design's dynamic building shape is oriented towards the lake, has the best view from every angle, and uses more natural materials so that the building can adapt to the surrounding area.

Keywords: architecture, lake, lakeside, resort, Siombak



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1. Introduction

Indonesia has an area with natural resources that have the potential to be processed and utilized. Indonesia has thousands of islands with a fairly wide water area and has a variety of different natural beauty in every corner. Therefore, Indonesia has the opportunity to be used as a tourism place. By utilizing this potential, it can improve community welfare and national development [1]. One of the places with natural beauty that has the potential to be developed is the Lake Siombak area, precisely in North Sumatra, Medan City, Medan Marelan District, Paya Pasir Village. "Lake Siombak is an artificial lake formed from the excavation of sand for the Belmera Toll Road construction project (short for Belawan-Medan-Tanjung Morawa) around 1983. The project requires large amounts of raw materials, one of which is sand, so a large-scale excavation was carried out. in the Paya Pasir village. The land that used to be the people's agricultural land was then no longer productive, it was excavated with an excavator (heavy equipment) so that a large excavated soil was formed and then gradually turned into a wide and deep pool of water".

Based on the regulations that have been stipulated in the decree of the Regional Regulation on RTRW Article 45 (4) Nature tourism as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b is set at Lake Siombak, Medan Marelan District [2]. This area is a strategic area because it has a lake in an urban area, but this potential is rarely seen by the community so that the area is not well maintained.

Many people take advantage of the lakeside area of Siombak to be used as fish ponds and build buildings without a good arrangement and some even destroy the natural potential.

Lack of public knowledge of good natural management can damage nature and be depleted and cannot be enjoyed by the community comfortably. Therefore, there is a need for a container that can be a place to enjoy and preserve nature so that it can not only be enjoyed today but also for the times to come [3].

Therefore, the Lake Siombak area requires facilities that support and also provide recreational facilities with water nuances, in the form of a resort that is able to provide vacation, recreational facilities and take advantage of the existing natural potential. With this resort, it is hoped that it will attract local and foreign tourists.

2. Methods

This study's approach, which gathers data to support and finish the research, uses descriptive approaches to address the challenges encountered in completing this design study. It can be categorized as descriptive research because the approach is done through qualitative approach. According to Arikunto, it is clear that, descriptive studies are "collecting as much data as possible on the factors that are supporting the research.

3. Results and Discussion

Lakeside architecture is an architectural style related to the formation of image of the lakeside area and how to create a lakeside area that meets the aesthetic value where water performs an active and important role, not just as a complementary means only [4]. The results of the concept of applying the theme to the architectural design of the Lake Siombak area using the Lakeside Architecture approach are based on the potential beauty of the lake, which can be extracted from the lake itself. This design also refers to the functions being designed, including:

a. Entrance

Entrance entrance of the building is directly presented with a view of the lake, because at the entrance of the wall is made with glass material so that tourists who will enter directly can see the beauty of the lake [5]. There is a reception and lounge area and a terrace directly overlooking the lake. On the left side there is a place to book a room, while on the right side is a counter to enter the lake tourism recreation area (Figure 1).

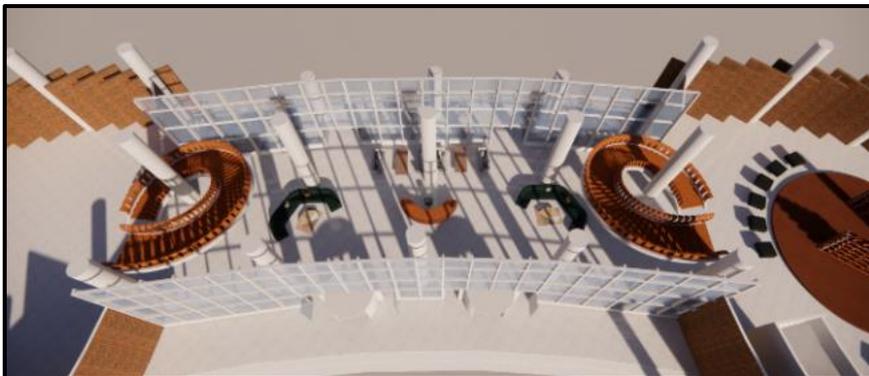


Figure 1 Entrance Main Building

b. Resort Area

There are two kinds of rooms available at this resort, similar to other resorts: standart rooms and deluxe rooms (Figure 2).



Figure 2 Perspective Resort

Standart Room

Inn Resort Standart room is designed to provide a place for tourists who want to stay and enjoy the beauty of the lake directly. In this design uses wood material to look natural and provides facilities one master bedroom, one bathroom, living room, pantry, and terrace. There are openings and orientations from the building facing the lake so that the view obtained is more maximal (Figure 3).

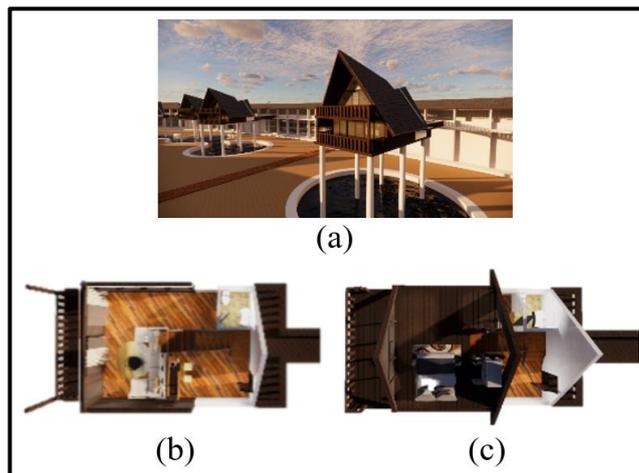


Figure 3 (a) Perspektive of Standart room; (b) Floorplan Standart Room 1; (c) Floorplan Standart Room 2

Deluxe Room

This deluxe room Resort Inn is designed more blues and more complete facilities compared to standard rooms. The facilities in this deluxe room include 1 master bedroom, 1 children's bedroom, 2 bathrooms 1 living room, 1 pantry, and 1 terrace, as well as 1 swimming pool. Not only using natural materials but also the location of this room is also directly above the surface of the lake water, so that tourists can really feel its own privileges (Figure 4).

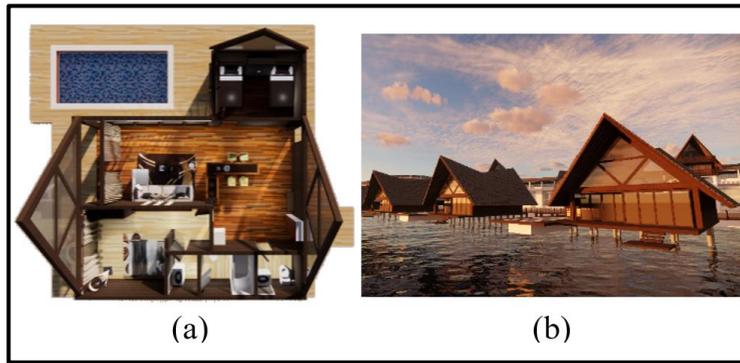


Figure 4 (a) Floorplan Deluxe Room; (b) Perspective of Deluxe Room

c. Lakeside Swimming Area

Visitors who want to explore and enjoy the atmosphere on the edge of the lake can directly visit the lake bathing area. With gazebo facilities that have a roof design resembling mangrove leaves, as well as the orintasi of the gazebo directly facing the lake [5]. Then there is the dressing room which has a futuristic shape. So that from a distance it will look more accretive (Figure 5).



Figure 5 Dressing room & Gazebo

d. Themepark

There is a themepark play area that can make facilities that will attract more varied tourists so that the available facilities are not monotonous (Figure 6).



Figure 6 (a) Themepark; (b) Playground

e. Pier

There is a pier that has 4 boat stop. For boat rental can be rented at the pier building. The concept of applying the pier is made to resemble lake mangrove and the facilities are available in addition to the rental of boat to explore the lake [6]. There is also a pier restaurant with seafood treats (Figure 7).



Figure 7 Pier

f. Café & barbeque Area

There is a café on the right in the site that is oriented towards the lake directly. Cafe sales system using stand, there are 6 stand in the café and there is a VIP room on the second floor. Then in front of the café there is a barbeque area that is functioned for tourists who want to relax or picnic while enjoying the beauty of the lake [7] (Figure 8).



Figure 8 (a) Café; (b) barbeque Area

g. Mushollah

In Mushollah is designed with the concept of open walls so that the circulation of air in the mushollah can flow well and, so that the mushollah looks more natural and blends with the environment. Ablution place mushollah designed with two different entrances according to the gender of the user. Ablution place is designed curved in the mushollah area so that the user's circulation is more clearly visible (Figure 9).



Figure 9 Mushollah

h. Zoning

In Resort Design in the Lake Siombak Area with a Lakeside Architectural Approach, the best is in 2 zones, namely the lodging zone and the recreation zone [8].

The Lodging Zone is located on the left side of the site and is quite far away so that the comfort and privacy of tourists staying overnight is more maintained [9]. While on the left side of the site there is a lake tourism area that can be accessed by the public with a wider land area in order to maximize the design of each facility [10] (Figure 10).

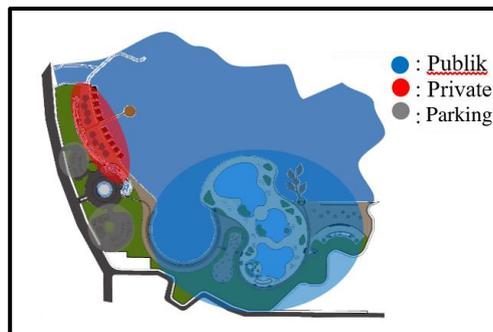


Figure 10 Zoning

i. Outdoor Layout

The outside layout is placed according to the planned zoning in order to maximize the function of the building (Figure 11).

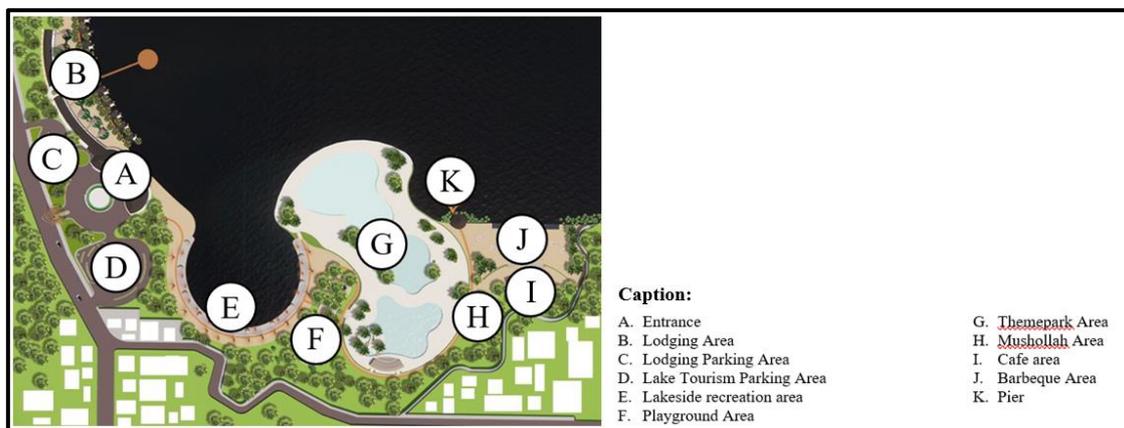


Figure 11 Outdoor Layout

j. Interior Concept

There are two types of cotage rooms, namely deluxe and standard, for Standard rooms there are a bedroom, a toilet, a pantry, a living room, and a terrace [11]. As for the deluxe room, the facilities provided are more complete than the standard room, namely there are two bedrooms, two toilets, a pantry, a living room, a terrace and a swimming pool. The room is oriented towards the lake by opening an area overlooking the lake [12] (Figure 12).

The cafe room has 6 stands lined up facing the lake and there is a VIP room on the second floor (Figure 15).

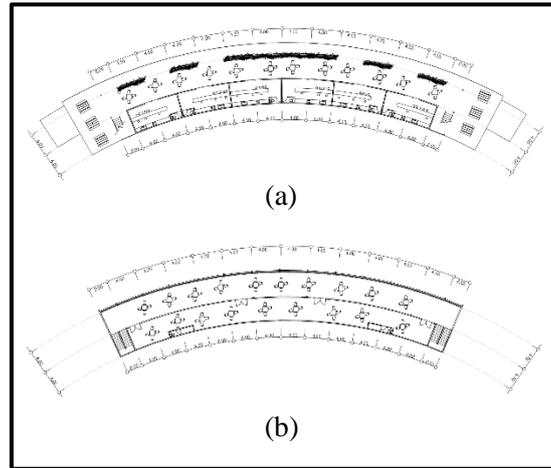


Figure 15 (a) 1st Floorplan of Café; (b) 2nd Floorplan of Café

The pier area is made with the formation of spaces such as mangrove leaves. There is a restaurant and a counter for canoe rentals to circle the lake [14] (Figure 16).

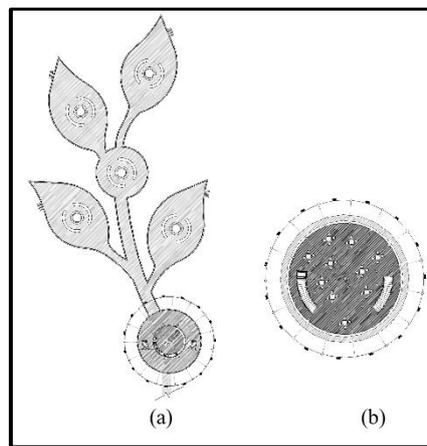


Figure 16 (a) 1st Floorplan of Pier; (b) 2nd Floorplan of Pier

k. Structure Concept

In the design of this resort building there are two types of foundations, namely pile foundations for buildings that are on water, and river stone foundations for buildings on land [15] (Figure 17).

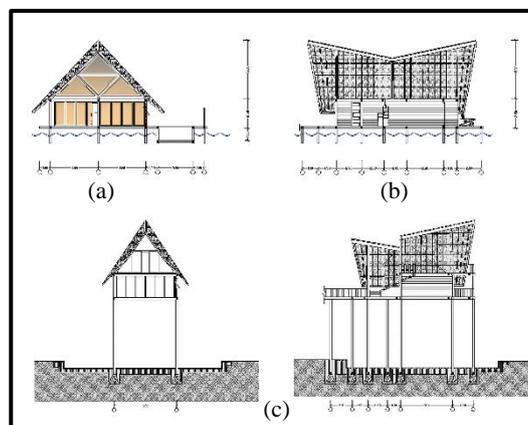


Figure 17 (a) Deluxe Room View; (b) Section of Deluxe Room; (c) Sections of Standart Room

4. Conclusion

Lake Siombak area is a strategic area because it has a lake in urban areas. Based on the regulations that have been stipulated in the decree of the Regional Regulation on RTRW Article 45 (4) Nature tourism as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b is set at Lake Siombak, Medan Marelan District.

The Lake Siombak area has a strategic area because it has a lake in urban areas, but that potential is rarely glimpsed by the community so that the area is not well maintained. For this reason, a tour and lodging is needed that can take advantage of the potential of the lake so that it can be maximized.

The design of this resort is designed using a lakeside architectural theme that will provide a different experience, with this resort it is hoped that it will be able to provide accommodation in accordance with the wishes of tourists, both local and foreign tourists.

5. Acknowledgements

We would like to sincerely thank everyone who helped with the design, planning, and ideas put forth to address the issues found in Medan City's tourism industry. Our sincere appreciation goes to all parties and organizations that have played a role in providing support, expertise, and resources to plan the resort at Lake Siombak. Commitment to provide adequate facilities and resources for the tourism sector in Medan City with a lakeside architecture approach and the application of tropical architecture as a means of increasing public interest in Siombak Lake. Their collective efforts have paved the way for a promising platform that will undoubtedly facilitate and accommodate domestic and international tourists.

6. Conflict of Interest

The authors of this work, whose names are stated below, attest to the absence of conflicts of interest.

Yuda Aulia Tama

All the information above is true and correct, and this statement is signed by all of the authors (if there are more than ten authors, a photocopy of this form may be used):

Author's name

Author's signature

Yuda Aulia Tama



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