

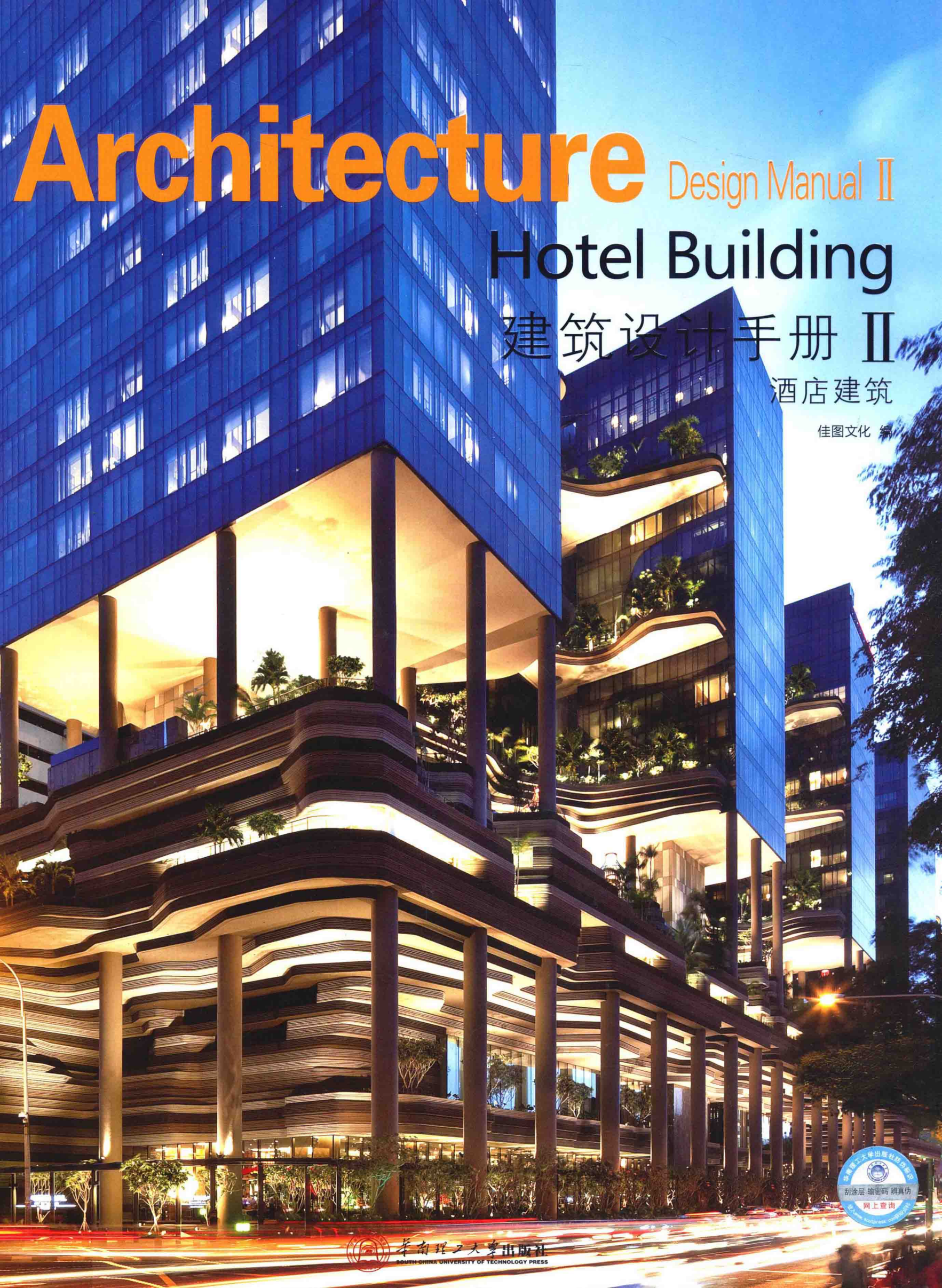
Architecture Design Manual II

Hotel Building

建筑设计手册 II

酒店建筑

佳图文化 编



华南理工大学出版社
SOUTH CHINA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS



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Preface 前言

This series continues our previous "Architecture Design Manual I" to be a new collection for "JTart Architectural Series". In recent years, the economy developed soon and the construction industry has become one of the most important industries. However, due to social, cultural, art and functional requirements, buildings cannot be duplicated by a large quantity. The forms of buildings must be innovative, diversified and distinctive to decorate the cities. Therefore, the design idea of a building is worth being analyzed and discussed. In this new series, we take a professional perspective of architectural design to select projects and do theoretical analysis according to the latest policies and rules of international construction industry. And we hope this series will bring the architects and other professional readers some visual enjoyment and new inspirations.

In this series, all the projects presented are carefully selected from all over the world, which show the latest trend in contemporary architectural design. For each project, we analyzed its features and design ideas with professional drawings, including plans, renderings, sections, elevations, and high-resolution photographs. Theoretical analysis is combined with typical cases to make good interpretation for every kind of buildings. Additionally, this new series has provided detailed introduction for the mostly used building materials. With rich and professional materials, this new series will be valuable reference manuals for the readers.

本套书为佳图文化“建筑设计手册”系列图书，同时也是已出版的“建筑设计手册 I”的延续之作。近年来，在经济蓬勃发展的大环境下，建筑业已然成为一个重要的基础产业，然而，建筑的社会属性、文化属性、艺术属性以及功能属性等都要求建筑不能像其他产品一样被批量复制，为城市的发展添光加彩的建筑形态应该是不断创新的、多样化的、各具特色的。因此，建筑设计的理论是值得深入探讨的。本套书依据国际现行建筑行业的最新政策、法规和规范，站在建筑设计的专业角度，精心挑选案例和系统探讨设计理论，希望能给建筑设计师及相关行业读者带来视觉享受和设计启迪。

作为“建筑设计手册”系列图书中承前启后的专业读本，本套书精选的案例均为国内外优秀案例，代表了当下建筑设计的方向和潮流。内容编排上，分别从案例的关键点、亮点、设计理论等方面入手，并配合大量的专业技术图纸，如效果图、实景图、技术图等。除继续采用“理论+实例”的模式编排内容，本套书在理论部分还特别增加了建筑材料的介绍，资料丰富、专业且翔实，是读者可以真正信赖的设计手册。

Foreword 序言



■ Wang Guangxin 王光新

**Executive Director and
Chief Architect of SJAT
Architecture & Engineering
Design**

**北京世纪安泰建筑工程设计
有限公司执行董事、总建筑师**

In addition to our own home, we can say for sure that hotel is the most common living place in our daily life; there is some kind of subtle but very different relationship between the hotel and our home. I believe that everyone has a special and different memory towards the hotel. The events and mood, scenery and delicious food, unexpectedly encounter and dating, etc., in the hotel, it will give us deep impression and even be unforgettable in our whole life. The history and legend of Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Paris; fashion and luxury of Armani Hotel Dubai; the inspired work of Spain Puerta America Hotel by a number of the masters; the pristine and pure colorful coral reef hotels in Maldives, and so on, will have a lasting impact on our inner heart. So I think that the design essence of hotel building is to design people's memories.

Architecture Design Manual II : Hotel Building collects many outstanding and excellent design works and shares the architect, hotel owners, hotel operators and many other partners' wisdom, creativity and experience. The way to say so is that successful hotel design absolutely can not be finished by simple "Party A and Part B", it must be the result of a multiple of teamwork. So the hotel architectural design, firstly, is a kind of comprehensive and coordinated business; architectural design is actually result of balancing all kinds of synergy factors, such as the region and positioning, market and management, cost and construction technology, cost and operating income, space context and items display. Especially the coordination and cooperation with the operation team, conflict and compromise are the most prominent and the most important contents, and this part of the work is priority among priorities for the design of the logistics management and operation & maintenance area. Secondly, with the development of the society, hotel in different social development phase will be in a totally different situation. For example, because of today's mobile communications equipment and the development of the Internet, the check-in is likely no longer to go on at the front desk, even without the key. After booking and registering on the internet, mobile communication devices can receive the unlock signal of the electronic lock of the room, and then transmit it to the guests' electronic lock. For the architectural design, there is no doubt that these factors will bring an unprecedented change. In addition, modern human's development and utilization principles of the non-renewable resources and the respect for all kinds of space environment will also bring very different methods and results for the design of the hotel than before.

The publication of Architecture Design Manual II : Hotel Building is mainly about the summary, conclusion, guidance and discussion of the hotel building design, and its main readers are practitioners in the architecture industry. The book has proper rational analysis and arrangement of the hotel building design, including classification, grading, site design strategy, space design strategy, equipment and facilities design, structure shape selection, interior display design strategy, outer space and landscape design strategy, etc., The critical value of the book is not only the generalization of all sorts of design principles, arrangement of the design standards, precise indicator analysis and the combination of theory and practice case, etc., but also provides specific different strategies for different hotel building design cases with different features (location, environment, climate, technology, management, operation and cost differences). Now the information exchange is so free and speedy that it is not difficult for people to get access to information of relevant specification and standard, so people will pay more attention to the extraordinary creativity; extraordinary creativity not only refers to the architect's unilateral creativity, but also means the combination of all kinds of creative factors led by the architect and the final implementation of the creativity.

It is sure that Architecture Design Manual II : Hotel Building will bring professional guidance and reference in the architecture industry, hotel management, operation and investment in the architecture field.

Finally, thanks the organizer, press, editors of this book for entrusting the preface to me; welcome the corrections from the scholars and the readers.

酒店，可以肯定地说是我们在自己家以外，使用最多的生活起居场所，酒店和我们的家有着某种微妙的关联，但又大不相同。我相信每个人都对酒店有着特殊的且各不相同的记忆。在酒店中发生的所有事件与心情、景色和美食、邂逅或相约等，都会给我们留下深刻的印象，甚至使我们永生难忘。巴黎丽思·卡尔顿酒店的历史与传奇，迪拜阿玛尼酒店的时尚和奢华，西班牙 Puerta America 酒店一众大师的神来之笔；马尔代夫各色珊瑚礁酒店的质朴纯真等，都会对我们的内心产生持续的影响。因此，我认为酒店建筑的设计本质是设计人们的记忆。

《建筑设计手册Ⅱ：酒店建筑》汇集了众多优秀而出色的设计作品，蕴含着建筑师、酒店业主、酒店运营商等众多合作者的智慧、创意与经验。之所以这么讲，是因为成功的酒店设计绝不是仅凭简单的“甲方乙方”就能完成的，一定是多个团队合作的结果，所以酒店建筑设计首先是一种综合与协调的事业，建筑设计其实是在平衡区域与定位、市场与经营、造价与建造技术、成本与经营收益、空间情境与物品陈设的协同等诸多因素的结果。特别是与运营团队的协同与合作、冲突与妥协则是最突出和最重要的内容，而这部分工作当中对于酒店的后勤管理与运营维护区域的设计又是重中之重。其次，随着社会的发展，不同社会发展阶段的酒店会有完全不同的情况。如：入住登记方式，很可能会由于当今移动通讯设备及互联网的发展不再需要前台，甚至不需要钥匙。因为网上预订登记后，移动通讯设备就可以获取房间电子解锁信号并传输给客房电子锁。这些对于建筑设计而言，无疑将是前所未有的变革。此外，当今人类对于不可再生资源的开发利用原则，以及对各类场地环境的尊重，也会使酒店的设计产生较以前大不相同的方式和结果。

《建筑设计手册Ⅱ：酒店建筑》的出版旨在对酒店类建筑设计的总结、归纳、引导与讨论，所面对的读者对象更多的是建筑界的从业人士。全书对酒店建筑设计进行应有的理性分析与梳理，包括分类、分级、场地设计对策、空间设计对策、设备设施设计对策、结构选型对策、室内与陈设设计对策、外部空间与园林景观设计对策等。本书更至关重要的价值不仅仅是各种设计原则的概括，设计规范性内容的整理，严谨的指标分析以及理论与实践案例的结合等，而且提供了各酒店建筑设计案例中因各不相同的特性（定位、环境、气候、技术、管理、运营、成本等方面的不同点）而产生的具体的差异化对策。因为在信息超级自由交互的今天，人们不难找到相关的规范或标准的信息，人们更加关注非凡的创意，这里并不仅仅是指建筑师单方面的创意，而是指由建筑设计师所统领的诸多因素间的组合创意以及创意最终的实现。

相信《建筑设计手册Ⅱ：酒店建筑》将会在建筑业界、酒店管理运营及投资建设领域发挥出专业的指导及参考作用。

最后感谢本书的组织者、出版社、编辑等全体人员将撰写序言的重任委托本人，实感受之有愧，请大方之家及各位读者指正。

王兆新

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Chapter One Theory

第一章 理论分析

1. Business Hotel

Business hotel targets at business clients instead of resort guests and the proportion of its business clients will be higher than 70%. To the business customers, business hotel shall be equipped with banquet hall, conference rooms and business center apart from the fundamental service and facilities. Business customers have stricter requirements about the hotels and they are willing to pay more for that. An excellent business hotel will occupy features as below: favorable location, close to business activity center (time is money to businessmen and they would not like to spend too much time in transportation); complete business facilities; not less than four-star and under unified management of hotel management group.



1.1 Location of Business Hotel

Business hotel is targeted at business customers of great mobility, which requires the convenient traffic as the priority factor in hotel site selection. It plays a significant role in the future investment return of the owners.

1.1.1 Convenient Traffic

Convenient traffic is the first and foremost conditions considered in a hotel site selection. The hotel shall be located in business central district with convenient traffic and closing to the downtown, available for anticipating business activities and conferences, and in touch with potential business partners. Meanwhile, featured restaurants and leisure places are required nearby for entertaining guests and leisure activities apart from business.

一、商务酒店

商务酒店是以商务人士而非旅游度假客人为主的酒店，一般认为商务客人的比例应该不低于70%。对商务客人而言，酒店除了日常必备的服务设施外，还要有宴会厅、会议室和商务中心。商务客人对酒店的选择相对更为挑剔，但同时也愿意为服务支付高昂的价格。一家好的商务酒店通常具备以下几个特点：位置好，距离商务活动中心比较近（因为商务客人的时间通常很宝贵，不愿意在交通上花太多时间）；酒店的商务设施齐全；不低于四星级，由酒店管理集团统一管理。

1. 商务酒店选址

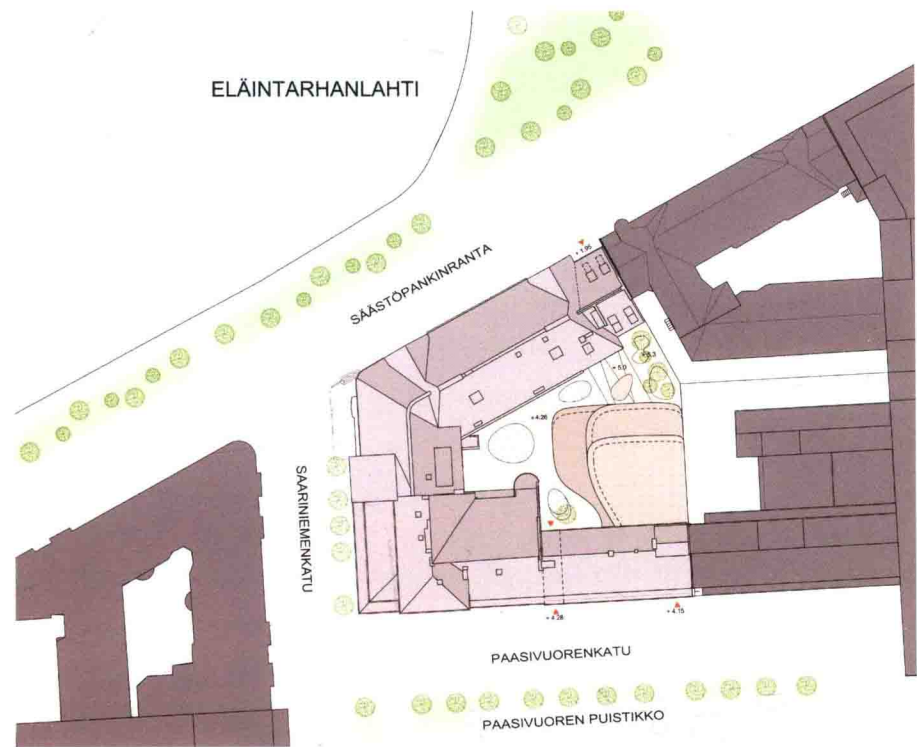
商务酒店是以流动性强的商务人士作为服务群体，这就势必要求酒店的选址首先考虑交通便利这一重要因素，其选址是否合适对业主今后能否获得可观的投资回报是非常关键的。

（1）交通便利

商务酒店选址时，交通便利成为首要的条件。选址宜在交通便利、临近城市的商务中心区，以便于商务人士参加各种商务活动和会议，能接触到一些潜在的商务合作对象；同时，周边需具有特色餐厅和休闲场所，利于宴请宾客和商务活动之余的休闲活动。

1.1.2 Favorable Environment

Generally the site selection of a business hotel shall focus on the overall situation and pay attention to the macro environment. Before the construction, information about the geographic location, traffic, climate and meteorology, geomagnetic orientation, environmental landscape, hydrology and geology, surface conditions are collected to assess the overall geographic environment of the region, and whether it is appropriate for a hotel.



1.2 Environment Space Design

The design of a business hotel is a comprehensive environmental design of accommodation, catering, business activities, recreation and office. A hotel is planned and designed according to its functions and partition, and an overall planning shall be arranged to the access traffic, lobby, entrance hall, leisure and recreation places, dining hall, guestrooms, conference rooms(halls), supporting facilities and landscape greening. The space is designed to be multi-level and rich in content.



(2) 环境适宜

一般而言，商务酒店的选址主要从大处着眼，注重宏观环境的利用。在建造酒店之前，先观察酒店选址的地理位置、道路交通、气候气象、地磁方位、环境景观、水文地质，以及地表情况等，评估该地整体的地理环境，再确定酒店的选址是否适宜。

2. 环境空间设计

商务酒店设计是集住宿、餐饮、商务活动、娱乐、办公等为一体的综合性环境设计。设计中应根据商务酒店功能与分区规划，对酒店的出入交通、大堂、门厅、康乐休闲场所、餐厅、客房、会议室（厅）、配套设施及景观绿化作统筹考虑。在空间的处理方面则以追求多层次、内容丰富的空间为目标。

1.2.1 Entrance Hall/Lobby

The entrance hall, or lobby, atrium is a shared hall with a large scale and a multi-level height. Significantly as the core of the architectural space, it is the key area impressing clients their first image about the hotel, and presenting the hotel characteristics and culture. The hotel lobby will occupy more functional zones i.e. business center, lobby bar, restaurant, retail zone and safe zone etc. The display and constructional works in the space will be limited for smooth pedestrian flow. A successful design of entrance hall shall occupy appropriate space scale in the meantime satisfying the hotel requirements of multiple functions, no matter how large or small the hotel architecture is.

1.2.2 Guestrooms

Guestrooms are the most critical point concerning the customer satisfaction since customers spend most of their hotel time in the guestrooms. It is supposed to be a relaxed and comfortable environment and space with privacy and functional requirements i.e. rest, personal office and recreation etc. The design of guestrooms shall be diversified and humane, on the basis of function. The guestrooms of a business hotel are distinguished from general guestrooms by their requirements for working zones, which is the key attention point of the designers. A broad counter, network access, sufficient lighting and office facilities are functionally required, and an exquisite desk lamp, decorative paintings with regional customs will enable the clients enjoying physical and mentally relaxation and pleasure from their tensile work.



1.2.3 Dining Hall/Bar

Dining hall and bar is another key service zone of a business hotel. Like the surface design of hotel architecture, how to fascinate the clients through the environment and layout design of dining hall and the interior space arrangement are the focus of F&B department. Generally a hotel will occupy Chinese and western restaurants with different layout and decorations. Chinese traditional color is adopted as the main color for furnishing in Chinese restaurant; mostly round tables with square tables as an auxiliary and even some tables in unique shapes to highlight the characteristic of the restaurant. The western restaurant in warm color has tables arranged in various shapes i.e. ellipse or semi-bagua; space will be left between tables and windows, walls,

(1) 门厅 / 大堂

门厅或称大堂、中庭，规模大且贯穿多层的称共享大厅，是商务酒店建筑空间组织的核心，是客人对酒店产生第一印象的重点区域，也是反映酒店特色与文化的窗口，其重要性不言而喻。商务酒店的大堂要求功能区域更多，一般有商务中心、大堂吧、餐厅、零售区、保险箱区等，为了保证人流路线的畅通，空间中的陈设和构筑物较少。无论酒店建筑体量的大小，成功的酒店门厅设计，一定是在合理满足该酒店多种使用功能的同时，空间又恰到好处。

(2) 客房

客房是客人在酒店停留时间最长的地方，也是能否使客人满意的最为关键的地方。这里应该是一个放松的、舒适的环境，集合了休息、私人办公、娱乐等诸多使用要求的私密性空间。在不影响功能的前提下，客房的设计应朝着多元化和人文化的方向努力。商务酒店的客房与普通客房最主要的区别在于对工作区域的要求，这里也是设计师关注的重点，在功能上要有足够宽阔的台面、网络接口、充足的照明和必要的办公设备，如果在这里设置一个造型别致的台灯、充满地域风情的装饰画可以让商务人士在紧张的工作之余得到身心的放松和愉悦。

(3) 餐厅 / 酒吧

餐厅和酒吧是商务酒店的另一重要服务区域。与酒店的外观建筑设计一样，怎样设计餐厅的环境和布局才能引人入胜，要怎样布置里面的气氛，才能让客人流连忘返，成为餐饮部设计的重点。一般酒店都有中西餐厅，中餐厅和西餐厅的布局装饰就可以完全不同。中餐厅的装饰应以中国传统的色彩为主，餐桌的布置也适合以圆桌为主，方桌为辅，甚至可以引进一些特殊造型的桌子，来突出餐厅的特色。西餐厅的装修则以暖色调为主，桌椅的设计完全可以突破常规的圆形和方形，设计成椭圆形，

so as to create the relaxed, pleasing, quiet and romantic atmosphere. An elegant environment of a bar is the first and foremost requirement of business clients, thus the color will be dark in general.



1.2.4 Traffic Streamline

The design shall fully consider the functional requirements of a hotel since it occupies various functions and complex streamline, setting the streamlines clearly under the strong sense of direction. Streamline of guests, staff, goods, external catering and entertainment and renting-out will be arranged distinctly in each zone without intersection, guaranteeing the ordered organization of a hotel and favorable internal environment.

1.3 Design of Appearance Image

A business hotel generally is located in the coral area of a city which will present diverse functional requirements and high standard of architecture image to the hotel. Hence it is the design key of a business hotel to handle the relation between architecture and the city, the relation among the architecture internal functions and the architectural image in the city.

The surface design will highlight the architectural image and façade features of the hotel, embodying the life theme of the architecture. The access to hotel shows the hotel image and level which is different from the other architecture accesses. A business hotel is advised to set next to a main road with spacious and eye-catching site. The access will present a visual leading function as well as traffic and sheltering, according to the characteristic of a hotel architecture.

或者半个八卦形。桌椅的摆放尽可能的不与窗和墙接近，每套桌椅四周都留出较宽敞的空间，在空间上营造一种轻松愉快的氛围。以营造出静谧、浪漫的氛围。关于酒吧的设计，对商务客人而言，优雅的环境还是首要的，酒吧的色彩和设计宜以暗色调为主。

(4) 交通流线

酒店建筑功能繁多，流线复杂，设计时需充分考虑功能要求，做到各种流线清晰且方向感强。把客人流线、工作人员流线、货物流线、对外餐饮流线、对外娱乐流线、对外出租流线等严格区分，互不交叉，保证酒店井然有序的组织分流和良好的内部环境氛围。

3. 外观形象设计

城市商务酒店一般地处城市的核心区域，城市对酒店的功能会有多样化的要求，并对酒店的建筑形象提出较高的标准。为此在城市商务酒店的设计中如何处理好建筑与城市的关系，建筑内部各种功能之间的关系以及建筑在城市中的形象是设计的关键。

酒店的外观形象设计首先要突出酒店建筑形象和立面特点，体现建筑师在建筑结构中所赋予建筑物的生命主题。酒店外部景观设计要讲究酒店设计风格，通过硬景、软装、配套设计来烘托建筑物。酒店的出入口是体现酒店形象与档次的重要方面，它不同于其他建筑交通入口，因此商务酒店在设计规划上宜建于主要的道路旁，并要求场面开阔、醒目，同时可以依据酒店建筑的特点，在酒店设计上给人视线上的引导，以满足道路、交通、遮蔽、围护等功能要求。

2. Resort Hotel

Resort hotel gives priority to receive leisure tourists, providing them with many kinds of service functions, such as accommodation, catering, entertainment and recreation, etc. Unlike the general city hotels, resort hotel isn't located in the center of the city, but mostly built near the beach, mountains, canyons, villages, lakes, hot springs and other natural scenic spots, and its distribution is very wide throughout the country, conveying rich and colorful regional culture, history and culture from different regions and different nationalities to the tourists.

2.1 Types of Resort Hotel

There are a lot of factors determining the types of resort hotel, which are not only limited to the tourism consumers' diverse demands, but also depend on the location, environment, landscape elements, etc. All of these factors influence the planning, spatial layout and the design of the hotel. Despite all the resort hotels will provide customers with various entertainment items, but they will still have a different focus in the design. There are some common resort hotels, such as waterfront resort hotel, hot spring resort hotel, mountain resort hotel, golf resort hotel, boutique resort hotel, city holiday hotel, etc. The article below will take waterfront resort hotel and spa resort hotel as examples and introduce them in details.

2.1.1 Waterfront Resort Hotel

In the scenic areas, waterfront resort hotel is an important category of the natural scenery resort hotel. The key in the design of the waterfront resort hotel is to deal with the relationship between buildings and the water system.



A. Construction of Waterfront Landscape

The design adopts the "scene hunting" technique that it extends the building toward the waterscape and designs viewing platform and corridor for visitors to enjoy the waterfront landscape in the waterside of the hotel, which can be convenient for people to view water, but also create a good interaction between the watching behavior and the waterfront activities.

二、度假酒店

度假酒店是以接待休闲度假游客为主，为休闲度假游客提供住宿、餐饮、娱乐与游乐等多种服务功能的酒店。与一般城市酒店不同，度假酒店不像城市酒店多位于城市中心位置，而是大多建在海滨、山野、峡谷、乡村、湖泊、温泉等自然风景区附近，辐射范围遍及全国各地，向游客们传达着不同区域、不同民族丰富多彩的地域文化、历史文化等。

1. 度假酒店的类型

决定度假酒店类型的因素众多，不仅限于旅游消费者的多样性需求，还取决于酒店建设的区域、环境、景观要素等。这些因素都影响着酒店的规划、场所的布局以及酒店的设计。尽管所有的度假酒店都会为顾客提供多方面的休闲娱乐，但在设计上仍会有不同的侧重。较为常见的度假酒店如，滨水度假酒店、温泉度假酒店、山地度假酒店、高尔夫度假酒店、精品度假酒店、城市度假酒店等。下文将以滨水度假酒店及温泉度假酒店为例，进行详细介绍。

(1) 滨水度假酒店

在风景旅游区，滨水度假酒店是自然风景型度假酒店的一个重要类别。滨水度假酒店设计中的关键是处理好建筑与水体的关系。

① 滨水景观营造

运用“寻景”的手法，将建筑向水景处延伸，在酒店临水的一侧为使用者设计观看滨水景色的平台、走廊等，可以方便人们观水景，也可以使观看行为与滨水区中的活动产生互动。另外，增加观水平台在各个平面上的变化可以使人们欣赏到环

In addition, the changing of the water-viewing platform in different planes enables people to appreciate the combined pictures of environment and water in different angles, thus enriching people's visual perception.

It uses the "scene borrowing" technology to bring the waterscape into the inner building. When people look out from the inside of the hotel to the waterfront environment, their sight lines will be partly blocked by the door and window of the hotel, and also their psychological feeling will be influenced by the internal decoration and construction characteristics of the building; if creatively makes use of such influence, it can deepen impression of scene viewing.

The "landscape" technique that constructs a small area of artificial waterscape to achieve the harmony of natural water body elements is an effective way to create a special picture. Through the echoing of the artificial water and natural water, it gives the waterfront hotel a unique style, which is one of the features to distinguish the waterfront resort hotel from other hotel types.

B. Relationship between the Hotel Building and the Water

Water landscape is the main part of the landscape construction for the waterfront resort area. Viewing the water, listening to the water, and playing the water is the general hobby of the visitors, so creating a perfect waterfront experience for the visitors is extremely important. Water environment in the waterfront resort hotel is a basic part of the waterfront buildings, so the relationship between the hotel and water directly affects the design expression. Seeing from the location relation of the base planes, the relationship between the resort hotel and water environment can be summarized as the following: far away from the water; indirectly adjacent to the water; directly adjacent to the water; partly inserting the water; offshore type; leading water inside; floating on the water.



C. Waterfront Transitional Space

Waterfront transitional space refers to the external building that links the interior space of the waterfront resort hotel and the water environment. It is a spatial concept bearing the characteristics of both indoor and outdoor space. When creating wonderful hotel interior space and

境与水在不同角度的组合画面，丰富视觉感受。

运用“借景”的手法，将水景借入建筑内部，当人们从酒店内部向外观看水滨环境时，受建筑自身的门洞、开窗等建筑部分的限制，酒店内部的装饰和建筑构造的特征会影响人们观看的心理感受，创造性地利用这种影响，能起到加深观赏印象的效果。

运用“造景”手法，通过小面积的人工水景营造，达到自然水体元素的和谐统一，是创造特殊画面的有效方法。通过人工水体与自然水体的呼应，使滨水酒店出现独特的风格特点，也是滨水度假酒店区别于其他酒店类型的特色之一。

② 酒店建筑与水体的关系

滨水度假区设计中水体景观是景观营造的主体，看水、听水、玩水是游客普遍的爱好的，因此，营造良好的滨水体验极为重要。滨水度假酒店中水环境是滨水建筑构成的基本依据，酒店与水体的关系直接影响着设计的表达。以基地平面内的位置关系为出发点，度假酒店与水环境的关系可归纳为以下几种：远离水体；间接毗邻水体；直接临水；部分探入水中；离岸式；引水体入内；漂浮于水体之上。

③ 滨水过渡空间

滨水过渡性空间是指将滨水度假酒店的室内空间与水环境之间有机联系起来的建筑外部空间。它是一个空间的概念，兼有室内、室外空间的特点。当营造了精彩的酒店室内空间和宜人的水环境时，

建筑的内外空间之间也存在着一个衔接过渡的问题。通常以建筑外空间作为过渡空间、或建筑灰空间作为过渡空间,及建筑内空间作为过渡空间。设计实践中对这一特殊空间进行恰当的处理,能提高游人亲近水环境的积极性与可能性,有力提升滨水度假酒店的整体品质。



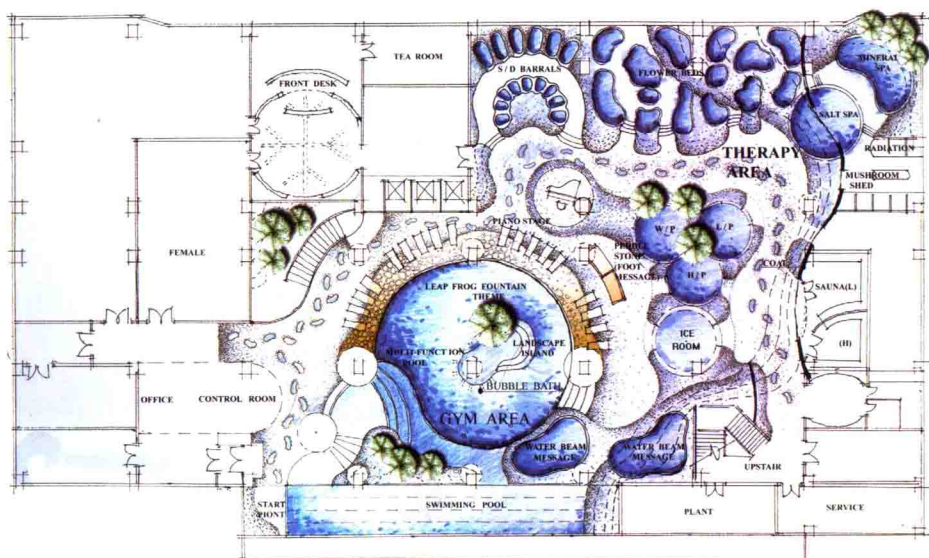
（2）温泉度假酒店

温泉度假酒店是以温泉为焦点和特色而形成的集度假、休闲、娱乐、保健等产品于一体的旅游住宿设施，它是度假型酒店的一种特殊类型，主要服务于度假、休闲、会议、奖励旅游等市场。

① 温泉度假酒店的特征

选址：地处温泉旅游区或温泉地，通常场地周边自然风光优美、气候宜人，但地理位置往往较为偏僻，和城市中心有一定的距离；

设计：酒店的设计、建造、装修等必须依托温泉资源；酒店的设施、活动及其服务的设计必须考虑温泉消费客人的行为方式、活动规律、消费需求。



Customers: The target customers of the hot spring resort hotel are the people who tend to enjoy good health, leisure and vacation (including lovers, family, friends and colleague group) or people tour for business and conference. From the perspective of the consumption, the therapy effect of the hot spring appears gradually, and need to repeat to ensure the curative effect, so hot spring consumption has obvious repeatability and the return rate of customers is high.

Service: In addition to the fast rhythm and high efficiency, the hot springs resort hotel should also try to convey feelings of comfort and relaxation and pursue the detailed service to be extremely considerate towards the customers.

B. Types of Hot Spring Resort Hotel

Hot spring sanitarium, is mainly for medical rehabilitation, and hot spring is the facility cooperate with medical treatment; hot spring theme park, is the main form of large open-air hot spring in southern China; large bathing place, is equipped with various modern water equipment, and large over-water performance; health care hotel, has beautiful environment, complete function, all kinds of fitness facilities and a variety of nutritious catering; Diversified operating mode, bears an emphasis on meeting, accommodation, catering and hot spring spa as complementary; casual hot springs resort, is combined with beautiful natural environment around, including eating, living, washing, playing and swimming.



2.2 Environment Design of the Resort Hotel

Usually, resort hotels have good natural resources, so the design can well combine the building and environment together through the different levels, different distances and different types of landscape configuration. Today, the resort hotel design pays more and more attention to the construction of resort hotel environment. For example, resort hotels of Mediterranean style, Southeast Asia, North America and Chinese style, not only pay attention to the environment construction of monomer building, the landscape design also use the lush vegetation and all kinds of water bodies, landscape sketch to form different styles of architecture environment, thus providing pleasant vacation environment for customers.

客源：温泉度假酒店主要的客源市场是以养生、休闲、度假为目的的旅游者（包括情侣、家人、朋友、单位团体）或商会、会议旅游者。从消费的角度看，由于温泉的理疗效果是逐渐产生的，需要经常重复才能保证疗效，因此，温泉消费具有明显的重复性，客人的回头率较高。

服务：温泉度假除了强调快节奏、高效率外，还力图传达出一种舒适和轻松的感觉，追求服务细节，待客体贴入微。

② 温泉度假酒店的类型

温泉疗养院型，以医疗康复为主，温泉是配合医疗的设施；温泉主题公园型，南方大型露天温泉多为主题公园模式；大型戏水浴场型，配备各式现代戏水设备，以及大型水上演出；养生保健型，酒店环境优美，浴种功能齐全，配备各式康体健身，以及多种营养特色餐饮；多样化经营型，以会议、住宿、餐饮为主，温泉为辅；温泉度假休闲型，结合周边优美幽静的自然环境，集“吃、住、浴、玩、游”为一体。

2. 度假酒店的环境设计

通常度假酒店都拥有良好的自然资源，设计可通过不同层次、不同远近、不同种类的景观配置很好地将建筑与环境融合在一起。如今的度假酒店设计已越来越注重酒店度假环境的打造，如地中海风格、东南亚风格、北美风格，以及中式风格等的度假酒店，不光建筑单体的风格上注重环境的打造，景观设计也都利用郁郁葱葱的植被和各种形式的水体、景观小品形成不同风格的建筑环境，为酒店住客提供丰富多样的感官体验。同时，合理的规划布局，结合当地的地貌特色，也可营造出舒适宜人的度假环境。