

中国一流饭店

China's First Class Hotels

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中国建筑工程工业出版社
CHINA ARCHITECTURE & BUILDING PRESS

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——公共空间

China's First Class Hotels
——*The Public Space*

主编 蔡 波

Chief Editor: Cai Bo



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内容提要

1995年我社出版了《中国一流饭店》1、2、3、4册之后,受到了广大读者及专业人士的高度赞扬。我社再次与中国各大饭店联合完成了5、6、7、8册的编辑工作,其中的第5册为综合空间(反映近期新装修的一批饭店),6、7、8册为公共空间(大堂空间为主)、餐饮空间和客房空间,这4册集中地表现了这几年饭店装饰装修的最新设计动态。饭店的装饰装修浓缩了室内装饰装修的精华,它是我们了解世界最新室内设计

潮流的最直接、最快捷的途径。本书对公共建筑及居住建筑的装饰装修具有很高的指导性和参考价值。对广大专业人士、院校师生以及家庭来说是一本不可多得的实用性极强的好书。因此,我社将不断征求广大读者的意见,继续编写《中国一流饭店》的9、10、11、12册,为中国饭店事业的发展,为室内设计及装饰装修水平的提高做出我们的贡献。

ABSTRACT

Since the first four volumes of China's First Class Hotels published in 1995 have been highly praised by many readers and practitioners, our publishing house finished the edition of the next four volumes with the help of many great hotels in China. The fifth volume is about integrative space, which reflects some hotels with recent fitment, and the sixth, seventh and eighth volumes are about public space (mainly of lobby space), restaurant space and guestroom space. These four volumes reflect the update design trends of hotels' fitment. The hotels' fitment concentrates the quintessence of the indoors decoration and fitment all over

the world which is the most direct and fast way to get the update indoors design trends of the world. These books can provide many directions and reference to the fitment of public buildings and dwelling houses, and they are good books of great practicability for many practitioners, students and families. Our publishing house will continue to compile the sequel of China's First Class Hotels according to readers' needs. We hope that we can make some contribution to the development of Chinese hotels and the improvement of indoors design and fitment.

论饭店建筑公共空间

任何一幢建筑都是由不同形式的空间有计划地组合而成的空间秩序,“食、宿、乐”是饭店建筑的核心。现代饭店建筑空间不仅体现了人们日常生活中的工作、睡眠、饮食、健身、娱乐和购物等主要行为,而且还可以融纳世界不同民族的文化、语言与风情。现代饭店建筑的室内设计已成为社会物质与文化发展阶段的一个重要标志。一个好的饭店建筑室内环境,应在为旅客提供一种身心舒适和视觉愉悦感的同时,还是一个现代科学技术与人类文化艺术的结晶。对这个环境,每个人都以自己不同的品位去感受和体验,并达到满足与和谐。目前,我国已拥有旅游涉外饭店约3800家,客房约50万间,每年需要改造装修的饭店约400家左右,投入的资金约25亿元;由此看出,饭店建筑的建设、改造与装修是一个巨大的市场。本系列书的出版正是为了适应这个要求;同时更希望本系列书能为广大装修设计和施工人员提供参考和借鉴。

(一) 大堂——现代饭店建筑的灵魂

大堂又称门厅;中庭,即规模大贯穿多层者的大堂,也称共享大厅,是饭店建筑空间组织的核心,是给予旅客感受建筑内部空间环境印象的起点和焦点,它具有使用功能和心理功能双重性。现代饭店建筑大堂包含许多功能部分,一般有:入口、服务总台、大堂值班经理、交通通道、休息区、零售商店等辅助设施。现代饭店建筑尤其是大型饭店,已习惯于把各种零星的功能集中在大堂里,以创造新奇的空间尺度感,改善空间质量,营造出种种连续的生活场景。美国建筑师波特曼的“共享空间”所获得的巨大效应和华裔美国建筑师贝聿铭的“场所空间”所带来的趣味都证明了现代饭店建筑大堂的这一特点。当然,一个饭店建筑的大堂是否设计成功,重要的是看它能否合理满足该建筑多种使用功能,同时,面积又不至于浪费——恰到好处。饭店建筑的大堂虽在一步一步地扩大以满足该多用途目的和未来的功能变化,但衡量大堂的空间环境质量并不应从规模和档次上看,而应看大堂是否适合该建筑的实际情况。在中庭空间成为时尚的

今天,仍有一些中小型饭店建筑的大堂,如深圳石岩湖温泉度假村十号楼反映广东地方风格的大堂、四川九寨沟宾馆紧凑的大堂和武夷山庄富有趣味空间的大堂(图6-1),虽没有超常的尺度和堂皇的格调,但追求小巧亲切的空间尺度和宾至如归的空间氛围而同样使人们印象深刻。此外,大堂结合休息空间,满足旅客的多种生理、心理需要,增加空间场力,成为人们理想的交往空间。

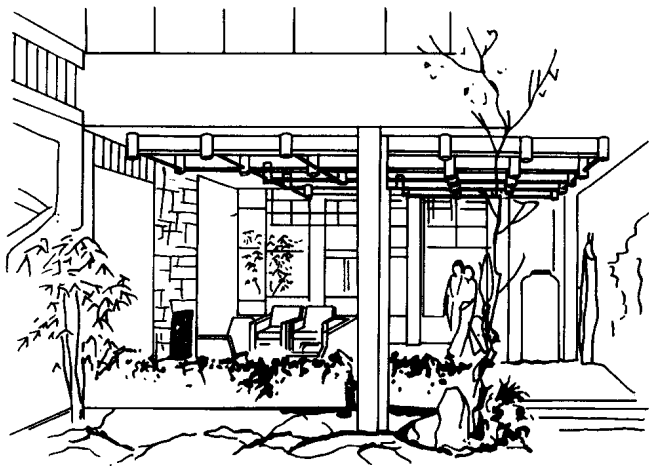


图6-1 武夷山庄大堂

1、现代中庭概念和波特曼共享空间

中庭在中西方建筑发展中有着悠久的历史,古罗马在公元前三世纪就创立了中庭,这种中庭多见于住宅,其主要目的是解决内部采光和通风。维特鲁威认为中庭来自意大利的图斯卡地区(图6-2)。这是集古希腊柱廊内院和图斯卡型中庭为一体的住宅,中庭紧贴门厅,周围为作坊或工作区;柱廊内院区布置住宅,中庭内的水池作为承接雨水之用。

在中国,“庭”(或称“天井”)是传统建筑用于采光、通风的空间,即由四周建筑围合形成的中部的室外空间,分前庭和后院,这也是现代中庭的原型。这种封闭性良好的室外空间具有宁静不受干扰的内部空间特点,是中国传统建筑典型模式之一,它富涵了中国传统的院落精神。现代中庭很大程度上吸取了中国传统

内庭的优点，并使之适应现代社会新需求而予以扩大延伸。19世纪以来，新的结构和材料的运用，赋予这种中庭空间盎然生机和无穷变化。作为一个既古老又现代的概念，现代中庭以其在文化、经济、庇护、容身等功能方面所具有的比建筑其他方面更广泛的优越性

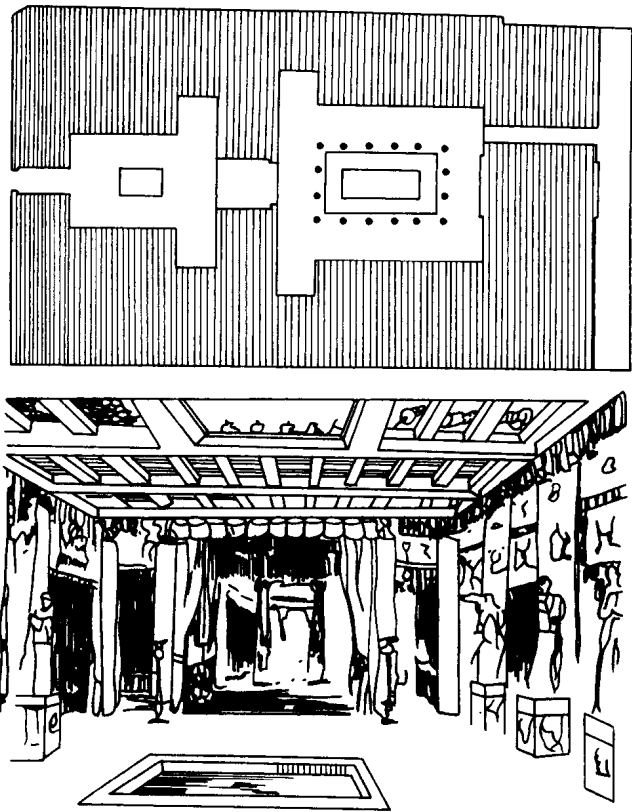


图 6-2 古罗马庞贝城潘萨府邸中庭

而倍受现代人的青睐。

只要提及现代饭店建筑的中庭，人们自然不会忘记波特曼对此所做的贡献。美国建筑师赖特对东方空间艺术哲理甚为推崇且造诣颇深，其理论与作品深深地影响了青年时期波特曼的建筑观，针对以往饭店建筑狭小，看似陈旧、阴暗的门厅，波特曼开始了其成功的尝试。1967年建成的美国亚特兰大海特摄政旅馆，是波特曼在饭店建筑界竞争成功的标志，并形成了波特曼“海特旅馆设计概念”，以至于据说原来国际上占优势的“喜来登”、“洛伊斯”、“希尔顿”和“西方国际旅馆”等传统饭店建筑观念和体系都转而接受了“海特概念”。从此以后，建立在新的经济和功能基础上的现代化、大型化中庭，成为现代大型饭店建筑的显著标志。波特曼在饭店建筑上对中庭的成功运用，使现代中庭（或被称为波特曼共享空间）家喻户晓，几乎成了现代饭店建筑的代名词；同时现代中庭概念作

为一股强流在世界上许多饭店建筑中广泛采用，波特曼本人也成为全球饭店建筑设计者中的明星人物。

波特曼创立的“海特设计概念”，一直是当代饭店建筑设计的主要原则。他认为建筑是一种社会艺术，空间是为人而不是为物，应充分注重环境设计；他对现代饭店建筑总结了七点：①既有秩序性又有多样性；②运动；③水；④人看人；⑤共享空间；⑥自然；⑦光线、色彩和材料；从中可以看出现代饭店建筑中庭的实质。

2、变化运动的空间

现代饭店建筑中庭是一种多用途空间，兼多种功能，如休息、餐饮、商业、展览、表演、组织交通等，空间之间的复合、包容、渗透，使中庭具有极佳的观赏性。不同的功能要求和不同的功能构思决定了中庭的空间形式和规模。中庭分采光和无采光两种形式，水平序列和竖向分段两种布置。中庭是最富艺术性、最具规模的现代饭店建筑的重要空间，从中庭可以反映出饭店建筑室内空间环境的整体水平。

(1)大中寓小

超尺度的中庭包含了许多不同使用功能的小空间，在保证中庭空间完整性的情况下应对它们巧妙划分。各种空间有自己的特性，都需要对它们进行不同程度的划分和限定，使它们具有不同的领域。美国亚特兰大桃树广场旅馆中的船形小岛（交谈吊舱）极具特色，这些小岛漂浮在水面、空中，里面是咖啡茶座，设计师波特曼以其充满人情味的设计思想和介于科学和童话之间的方法，奇妙地把人们带到了一个小小范围的略带私密性的交往空间之中；中庭中的小空间实实在在地存在着，又似乎若隐若显，形成共享与互尊共存的空间特点（图6-3）。

(2)小中见大

中庭内各种小空间与整个大空间信息交融，中庭的中央往往是信息交融中心，空间的整体视线都具向心性，中庭中央应具有醒目的标志；对中庭中央的醒目标志（如雕塑、绿化、水景等），要求旅客处在中庭的几乎任何一个位置，都能比较完整地看到它；同时还应看到中庭的全貌，看到一个四维空间的生动场面。如（图6-4）是具有“中国味”的某饭店建筑中庭方案，仿佛是传统的街道上盖上了采光屋顶，移动与静止，看与被看，反映出人与人交往的各种社会属性。对现代饭店建筑的中庭来说，“好看的、漂亮的”室内空间环境并不代表真正的生活事实，真正的共享中庭空间应带给人们精神上的自由感觉。

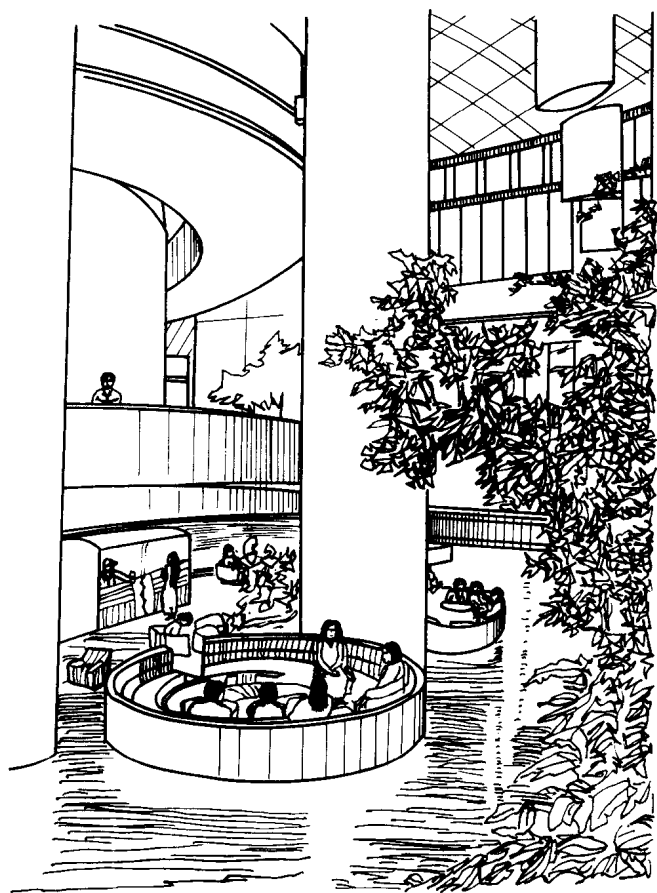


图 6-3 美国亚特兰大桃树广场旅馆中庭



图 6-4 某饭店建筑中庭方案

(3) 移动组景和移动观景

现代饭店建筑的中庭是综合各种空间的复合体, 竖向交通部件的艺术化, 组成了中庭空间的一部分, 移动组景和移动观景成为中庭的又一特色。在中庭中, 周围层层走廊所形成的水平韵律, 自动扶梯、观光电梯等在垂直方向形成对比的移动组景因素, 使得空间形态丰富, 并让旅客体验静中观动、动中观静的感受,

形成一片非凡的空间艺术效果。在饭店建筑的大堂中常常使用旋转楼梯与曲线符号, 使中庭空间充满柔性, 旋转的上升的楼梯、水平弧形走廊、椭圆形挑台, 使空间显得曲折、流动, 但又不失和谐。如深圳香格里拉酒店中庭里的旋转楼梯, 以其自身轻松活泼的感情色彩, 活跃了整体环境的气氛。

观光电梯与自动扶梯改变了旅客了解空间序列的方式, 并加快了节奏, 使旅客可以在移动中观景, 并且把过去室内相对静止的组景变成了移动的组景, 增

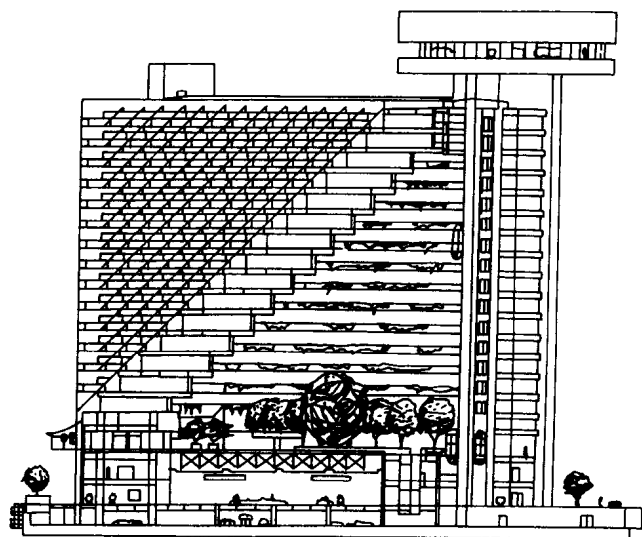


图 6-5 美国旧金山海特摄政旅馆剖面图

强了对旅客的吸引力 (图 6-5)。

(4) 对户外的隐喻

中庭是介于室内与室外的“中性空间”, 具有不能简单化来确定的空间性格, 与其说是把外部空间秩序纳入室内, 还不如说是室外空间被赋予室内空间的庇护性和私密性。现代饭店建筑中庭是对户外的隐喻, 它提供一种令人轻松又景色深远, 并在感觉上与人们周围日常空间异常不同的空间环境; 在水平、垂直方向均有丰富的层次; 充足的阳光和气候昼夜变化的影响等等, 把旅客户外才能体验的仰视、俯视的观景方式移到了室内。而且, 建筑艺术与园林艺术、工艺美术与艺术高度结合, 在巨大的空间中, 精心运用阳光、绿化、水、雕塑、灯具、家具和铺地等; “限定”人所活动的空间, 以亲切近人的小尺度和自然情趣拂去人们心理上可能产生的渺小感和压抑感, 使旅客得到同户外相似的感受 (图 6-6、7、8)。

3、绿色世界

波特曼认为: 人是自然界的产物, 生来便爱树木、

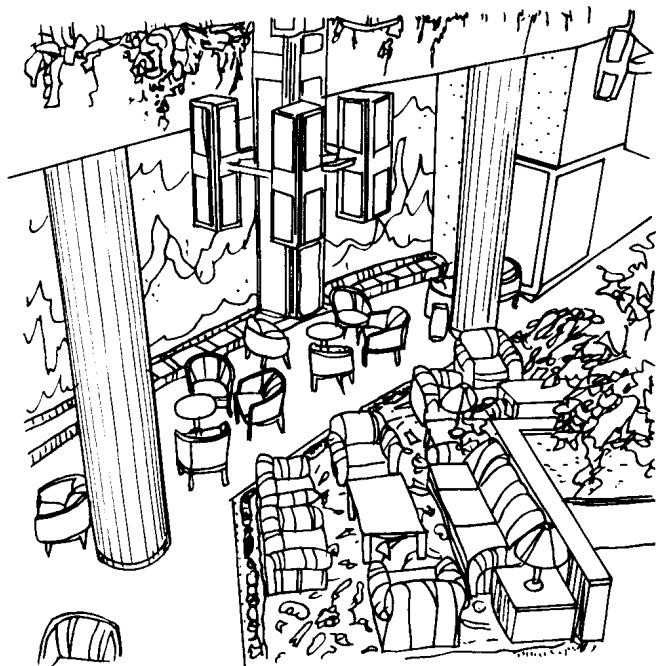


图 6-6 日本宫城县秋保新月酒店中庭

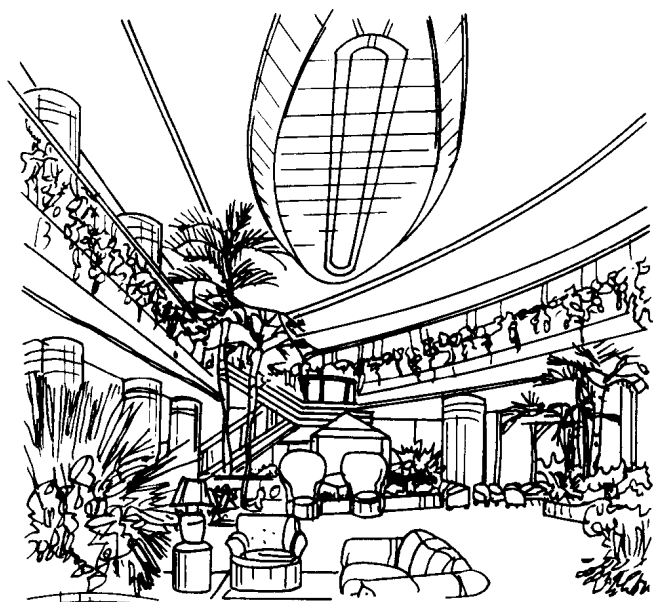


图 6-7 日本爱知县伊良湖花园酒店中庭

自然、风景与河流；这些人们永远喜爱的东西，都应编织在饭店建筑的空间环境中。众所周知，在工业革命取得巨大成就，推动社会进步的同时，人类也不可避免地面临着各种人为的危机与冲突，其中之一是环境污染和生态平衡失调。因此，“改善环境质量，开辟绿化世界，协调人和自然的关系”是现代建筑师的历史任务。

绿色植物是自然界的象征，是自然界中最重要的角色，中庭的绿色植物代表着自然因素的引入。绿色



图 6-8 国外某饭店建筑中庭的室内花园

植物具有生态、心理、物理、美学等方面的功效。绿色植物为建筑创造了有益的生态环境——制造氧气、净化空气、调节空气温度和湿度；绿色植物形态万千，色彩丰富，是供人们观赏的“活”的艺术品；不同形式的绿化，不同生长地的植物会带给人们特定的信息，烘托一片特殊意义的环境气氛。绿色植物丰富色彩、赏心悦目、陶冶情操；且其具有的属性和灵活性，可以更自然、更随意地分割空间，点缀环境，填充残余空间（图 6-9），在构图上产生自然的整体感，这是饭店建筑宜于采用的空间处理方式。我们不难理解，植物具有与人之相适的感情。绿色植物在饭店建筑室内空间中的合理运用，将大大增强空间环境的活力。

现代中庭的诞生为绿色植物向室内大规模移植创造了良好条件，在人们心目中，绿色植物与中庭是紧密相关的，这是中庭吸引旅客的重要原因之一。绿色植物使旅客联想到大自然而身心松弛，在室外公共场所中被赋予内部空间的安全性和私密性。中庭设计者需是那些擅长景园设计的室内建筑师，他们的设计既结合大自然，又超脱于大自然，使中庭有着强烈的时代特征。中庭空间环境成功与否，与绿色植物关系极大；生机盎然的绿色植物，将充当使人们情绪愉悦的角色，其色彩、肌理能将一个枯燥乏味的饭店建筑空间转变成一个富有生命力的、吸引旅客的磁极。20 世纪 80 年代初，广州白天鹅宾馆中庭创作的成功，带动国内饭店建筑中庭创作的繁荣，十几年来发展已使中庭设计和建设有了长足进步。这使人们达成一种共识：在高档的城市饭店建筑中，中庭成为不可缺少的组成部分。中国旅游业方兴未艾，饭店建筑的发展将推动中庭的进一步发展，并创造出现代具有中国特色

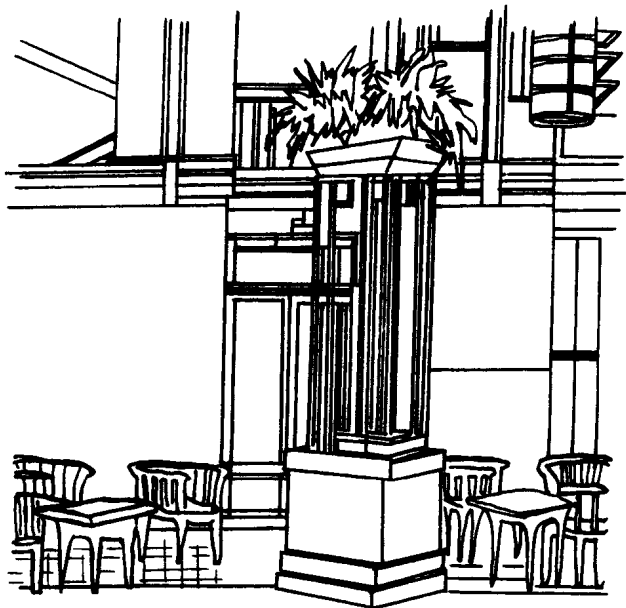
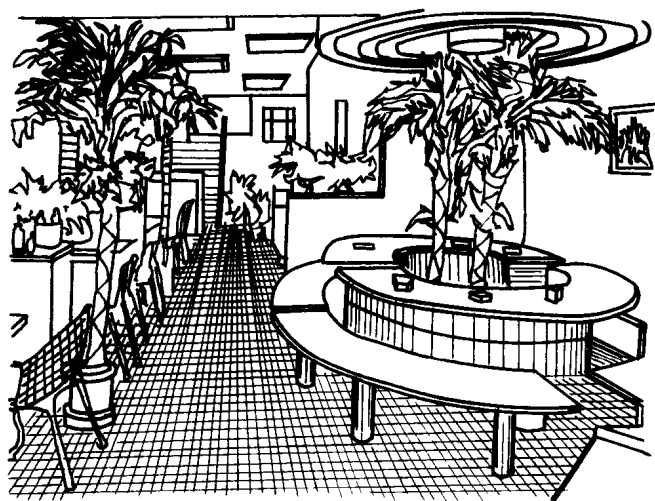


图 6-9 利用绿色植物分割、点缀、填充空间

的饭店建筑大堂。

(二) 其他公共空间

饭店建筑的其他公共空间在本书泛指除大堂空间、餐饮空间、客房空间外的所有功能空间，其项目构成、空间构成和规模构成等都与饭店建筑类型有直接关系，并很大程度地影响着饭店建筑的功能构成。

1、多功能空间

本世纪以来，企业或公司团体的发展需要各种规模的空间举行各种会议和培训，如团体集会、宴会、会议、展览等用途，地方组织也常常使用饭店建筑的功能空间来举办各种活动，如年会、招待会等，一些重大比赛有时借助饭店建筑的功能空间来进行。多功能空间是现代饭店建筑的新特征，是为饭店建筑更适应社

会、更适应市场、更适应变化的未来而应运而生空

饭店建筑类型与功能空间项目构成简表 表 6-1

| 饭店建筑类型与功能空间项目构成简表 | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|------------|-------|----|----|
| 饭店建筑类型 | 多功能厅 | 中型会议室或小宴会厅 | 高级会议室 | 展厅 | 剧场 |
| 文物古迹类 | △ | ◎ | ◎ | X | X |
| 风景胜地类 | △ | ◎ | ◎ | X | X |
| 疗养度假类 | △ | ◎ | △ | X | X |
| 城市综合类 | ◎ | ◎ | ◎ | △ | △ |
| 体育运动类 | △ | △ | △ | △ | △ |
| 娱乐类 | △ | ◎ | △ | △ | △ |

◎：一般应设 △：根据实际情况设 X：一般不设

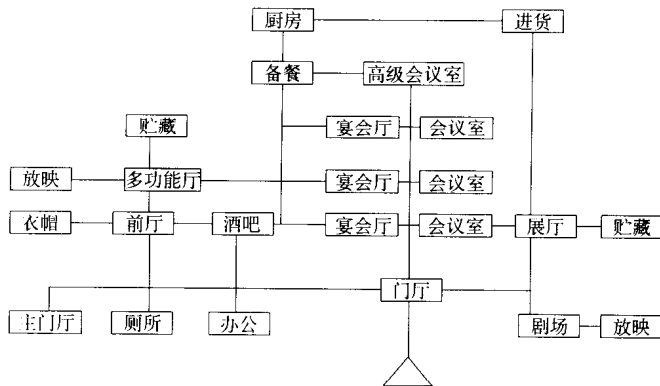


图 6-10 多功能空间基本空间关系

间形式 (表 6-1) (图 6-10)。

2、康乐空间

随着饭店建筑的不断完善和人们对健身娱乐要求的不断提高，康乐空间在饭店建筑中越来越显得重要；同时，康乐设施已是衡量饭店建筑标准的主要依据之一。对于星级宾馆来说，康乐设施与星级的关系有着明确的规定。饭店建筑为康乐设施提供了一个理想的场所。图 (6-11) 为康乐设施所包括的项目，一般情况下，四星级以上的饭店几乎应具有全套康乐设施。康乐空间有较强的心理功能，现代而昂贵的设施能创造一种轻松和豪华的环境气氛，客人们都喜欢它们；但大多数人都因价格或时间因数无法使用它们。饭店建筑中的康乐设施应面向社会 (专供私人或政府使用的饭店建筑例外)，并为一些体育协会提供服务或组织各种团体比赛，以实现其经济价值。康乐空间在使用功能上有一定的连续性，各部分应较集中布置，以求联系方便；较集中布置卫生间、更衣间、淋浴间等辅助空间。对外开放的康乐空间，应单独设出入口，以方便会员使用和干扰饭店建筑的其他部分；这就要求旅客不须穿过主门厅而到达康乐空间。对某些可能产生的噪声、振动等影响的康乐设施应作必要的空间

安排和技术处理,比如保龄球对地板会产生较大的振动,常设在地下层或不怕干扰的空间上层;否则必须

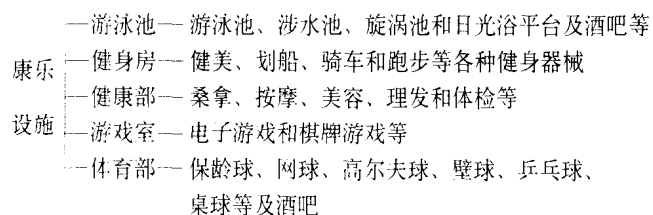


图6-11 康乐设施项目构成

作必要的减振处理。

3、商场、停车场(库)、内部使用空间等公共空间

商场是饭店建筑必须具备的空间部分,一般出售报刊、杂志、礼品、药品、日常生活用品、地方纪念品和土特产品等,主要服务对象是饭店建筑的客人。一般来说,饭店商场面积都不大,如成都锦江饭店,商店设在过道边或大厅的一角,数十平米左右;而有些

饭店的商场面积较大些,并为城市服务,如海口宾馆的商场较大,空间独立,对外开放,所经营商品大多是服装、电器等。有些城市型饭店建筑,由于所处地段较好,从商业上考虑,设置了较大的、面向城市社会的商场;但这必须处理好人流对饭店建筑本身的干扰问题。

停车场(库)虽属饭店建筑中的次要空间,但必须考虑设置。停车空间分为车场和车库(单层和多层)。车库设在地下层的居多,车库空间的构成取决于饭店建筑类型、规模、环境等诸多因素的综合考虑。

内部使用空间是相对饭店建筑公共空间而言的,包括洗衣房、设备用房(水、暖、电等各种机房)、备品库(家具、器具、纺织品、日用品及消耗物品库房)、职工用房(行政办公、职工食堂、更衣室、医务室等),属饭店建筑的辅助空间。

编者 2000年1月1日

On the Public Space of Hotels

A building is a kind of space order designedly combined by different styles of space. Dining, sleeping and recreation are basic functions of hotels. The spaces of modern hotels not only reflect the major behaviors of people's daily lives, such as working, sleeping, dining, exercising, recreation and shopping, but also hold cultures, languages, and local conditions and customs of different nations in the world. The inner design of modern hotel is becoming an important sign of the development stage of social substance and culture. The well-designed inner environment of a hotel is the crystallization of modern science, technology, human culture and arts, while providing guests comfortable places of pleasure in sight. Everyone feels and experiences this environment with his own taste to get satisfaction and harmony. At present, our country has about 3800 hotels for foreigners and five hundred thousand guestrooms. Every year, there are four hundred hotels needing reconstruction and fitment, which cost about 2.5 billion yuan. So the building, reconstruction and fitment of hotels is a huge market. The publication of these series of books is just meeting the needs. We hope that inner designers and builders can use them as reference.

1. Lobby —— the soul of modern hotels

Lobby also names hall. The atrium is a large lobby of several floors, which also names sharing hall. It is the core of hotel space organization, and is the start point and focus for the tourists to feel the inner environment of hotels. It has the dualism of functions of both use and psychology. The lobby of a modern hotel involves many parts of different functions, such as entrance, general reception, passage ways, manager on duty, rest areas, retail shops. Modern hotels, especially those large hotels, are used to concentrating scattered functions in the lobbies, which can create a novel feeling of the scale of the space, improve

the quality of the space, and build kinds of continuous life scenes. This feature of the lobby of modern hotels is validated by the huge effect acquired by the sharing space designed by Portman, an American architect, and the interest brought by the space designed by I.M.Pei, an American architect of Chinese origin. Of course, it is decided by whether it can meet the needs of many functions of the building without wasteful areas, whether the design of a hotel's lobby is successful or not. The lobby of a hotel becomes larger and larger to meet multi-uses and future's functional change. But the quality of lobby's environment is decided by the lobby's suitability instead of just by the scale and the grade. In today, when the lobby is in vogue, there are still some lobbies in the hotels of middle or small scale, such as the lobby of Guangdong style in Shiyan Hotspring Holiday Village of Shengzhen, the compact lobby in Jiuzhaigou Hotel of Sichuan, and the lobby full of interest in Wuyi Mountain Village (Figure 6-1). They don't have extraordinary scale and grandiose pattern, but leave deep impression on people by their small, exquisite, amiable scale, and atmosphere where the guests feel at home. Furthermore, the lobby is combined with the rest space, meeting physiological and psychological need of

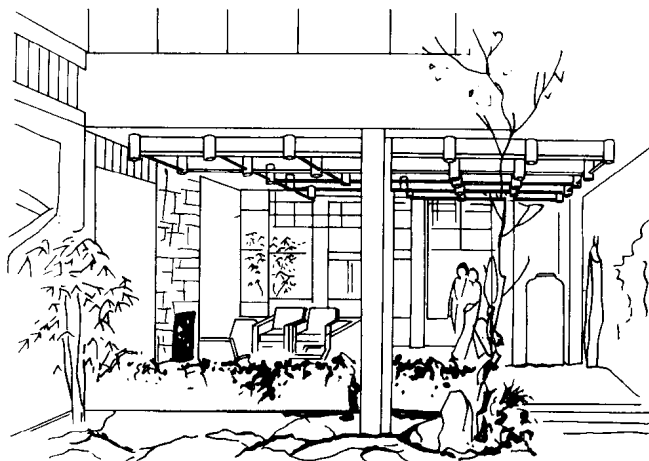


Figure 6-1 The Lobby of Wuyi Mountain Village

the guests, enhancing the attraction of the space, and becoming the ideal space for communication.

(1) The concept of modern atrium and Portman's Sharing Space

Atrium has a long history in the development of architecture in China and the west. Ancient Rome created atrium in the house 3 century BC. This kind of atrium was very common in the house to solve the problem of inner lighting and ventilation. Vitruvius thought that the atrium comes from Tusca of Italy (Figure 6-2). This house incorporated the courtyard of old Hellenic stoas with

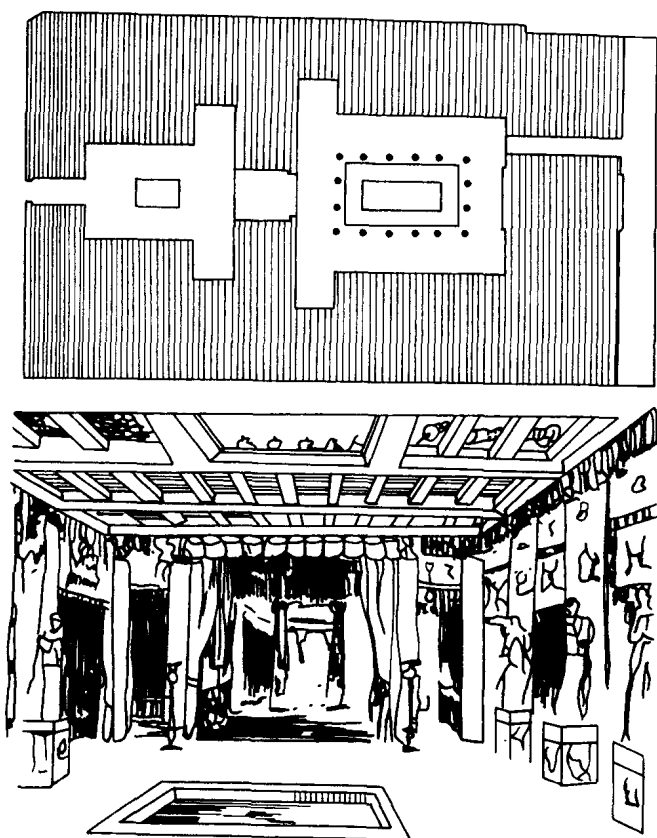


Figure 6-2 The atrium of Pansa's Mansion in Pompeii of old Rome

Tuscan atrium. The atrium was close to the entrance hall with workshops or work areas around. There were houses in the areas of colonnade courtyard, and the pools inside the atrium were used to receive the rainwater. In China, the court or patio is a place used to get light and ventilate. It is a outdoor space formed by the building around it, and there is front-yard and backyard. It is also the prototype of the modern atrium. This very close outdoor space has the inner space's feature of quiet and avoidance of disturbance, which is the typical model of Chinese traditional

architecture, viz the genius of courtyard. The modern atrium assimilates the merits of the Chinese traditional courtyard to a great extent, and enlarges and extends it to meet the needs of modern society. Since the nineteenth century, the application of new structure and material has given the atrium abundant vigor and endless changes. As a both old and new conception, modern atrium is the favorite of modern people for its superiority on the functions of culture, economy, shield and shelter when compared with the other aspects of the architecture.

As long as we mention the atrium of modern hotel architecture, we can't forget the attribution of Portman. The American architect Wright had great esteem for the east philosophy of the space art, and he was very good at it. His theories and works left deep impressions on the architecture idea of the young Portman. In the light of the small, seemly old and shady hall of the hotel building before, Portman began his successful attempt. The Regency Hyatt Hotel of Atlanta in America built in 1976 was the symbol of success for Portman in the competition of hotel architecture circles, and formed Portman's designing ideas of Hyatt hotel. It was said that the traditional ideas and systems of hotel building, such as Sheraton, Lois, Hilton and West International Hotel, which were dominant in the world, were changed to accept the designing ideas of Hyatt hotel. Since then, the modern large atrium on the base of new economy and function has become the notable symbol of large modern hotel buildings. The successful application of the atrium in the hotel buildings by Portman makes the modern atrium (or namely Portman's sharing space) very notable, which is almost the pronoun of the modern hotel buildings. At the same time, the idea of modern atrium as a strong flow is in popular use in many hotel buildings all over the world. Portman himself also became a star of the designers of hotel buildings worldwide.

Since created by Portman, the designing ideas of Hyatt has been the major principles of modern design of hotel buildings. It is thought that the architecture is a social art, and the space is for human instead of for substance. So we should pay attention on the environmental design. He had made a summarization on the modern tourist architecture: ① both of orderliness and diversity; ② movement; ③ water; ④ people seeing each other; ⑤ sharing space; ⑥ nature; ⑦ light, color and material. From all

these, we can see the essence of the atriums of modern hotel buildings.

(2) Changing space

The atrium of the modern hotel building is a kind of space with many uses. It has many functions, such as rest, dinning, shopping, exhibition, performance, traffic organization etc. The composition, involvement and infiltration of the spaces makes the atrium an excellent view. Different needs of functions and conceptions decide the form and scale of the atrium space. The atrium is divided into two forms: with daylighting and without daylighting, and it has two types of layout: horizontal sequence and vertical subsection. The atrium is an important space in a modern hotel building, which has the richest art and the largest scale. The atrium may reflect the whole level of the inner environment of hotel building.

① The small space is involved in the big one

The atrium with super scale involves many small space of different functions. So we should make some artful division without destroying the fullness of the atrium. Every space has its own feature, and it needs partition and restriction of different extent to get different domain. The Peachtree Plaza Hotel of Atalanta in America has some distinctive small islet with the form of the boat (a suspended cabin for talking). These small islets are floating on the water or in the air with coffee shop inside. With designing ideas full of human kindness and methods between the science and the fairy tales, Portman brought people into many slightly private small spaces for communicating. The small spaces in the atrium are in existence indeed, while they appear indistinctly, which form the features of sharing space and respect to each other (Figure 6-3).

② Seeing big space from small one

Every small space in the atrium communicates with the whole large space. The center of the atrium is always the center of communication of information. The whole lines of sight in the space all have centrality. There should be a striking sign in the center, like sculptures, greens, waterscape etc. So the tourists can see the panorama of the atrium and a lively scene in four-dimensional space in any place of it. Figure 6-4 is a project of the atrium of a hotel with Chinese style. It is like a traditional street with a roof of daylighting above. Moving and rest, seeing and being seen, reflects every social attribute of the communication

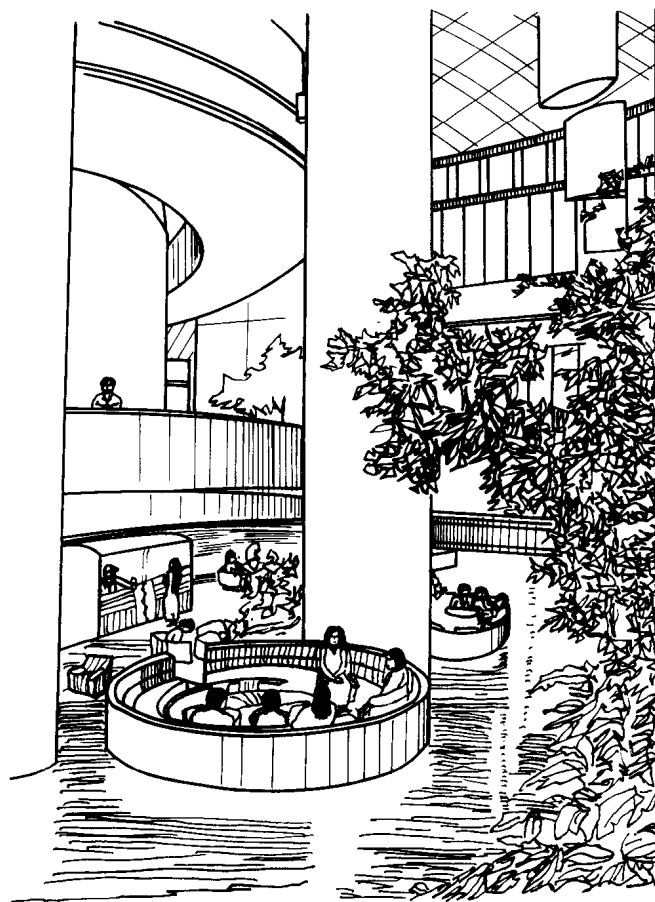


Figure 6-3 The atrium of the Peachtree Plaza Hotel in Atalanta of America

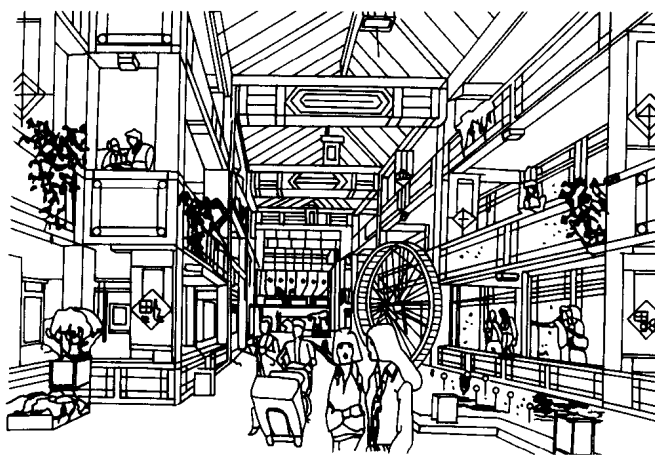


Figure 6-4 A project of the atrium of a hotel

of people. For the atrium of a modern hotel, beautiful inner space environment is not the final aim. The human must be involved in the space, and the value created in the space by people must be realized to make people seeing each other and sharing a lively fact, a truly physiological feeling of freedom.

③ Combining scene in motion and viewing the scenes when moving

The atrium of a modern hotel building is a complex

combining every space. The artful forms of parts for vertical traffic are some part of the atrium space, and combining scene in motion and viewing the scenes when moving becomes the other feature of the atrium. In the atrium, the horizontal rhythm formed by corridors of every floor around, escalators and sightseeing elevators form the contrastive factors of combining scene in motion. They make the space rich and colorful, and let the tourists feel the experience of seeing movement in silence and seeing silence in movement, which has a uncommon art effect of the space. Hotels always use revolving stairs and symbols of curve in the lobbies, which make the space full of flexibility. Revolving and rising stairs, horizontal corridors with curve form and elliptical cantilever platform make the space flexural and floating while holding the harmony. Such as the revolving stairs in the atrium of Shangri Hotel in Shenzhen, whose relaxed and vivid sensation makes the whole atmosphere lively.

Sightseeing elevators and escalators change the way the tourists know the space sequence, and speedy the rhythm. So the tourists can see the scenes when moving, and the relative static inner scenes in the past are changed into scenes in motion, which can attract more tourists (Figure 6-5).

④ Metaphor of outdoors

The atrium is a neutral space between the indoors and the outdoors, whose character can't be simply decided. Rather than thinking that the order of the outdoors space is

brought into the indoors space, it's better to think that the outdoors space is endowed with the feature of shelter and privacy of the indoors space. To architects and tourists, the atrium of a modern hotel building is the metaphor of the outdoors. The atrium provides an environment with a far-reaching scene that is different to the daily space around people, and lets people feel easy. It has rich levels in the direction of horizon and vertical. It also has abundance sunlight without the influence of the changing climate. It brings the sightseeing mode of looking up and down into the indoors, which the tourists can only experience outdoors before. Furthermore, arts of the architecture and the gardening, industrial art and fine art are highly combined with each other. Sunlight, greens, water, sculptures, lanterns, furniture and pavements are used elaborately in the huge space. With friendly small scale and nature interest, it removes the feeling of tiny and oppression which may be produced in people's psychology, and make the tourists feel like being outdoors (Figure 6-6, 7, 8).

(3) Green world

Portman thought that the human being was the outcome of the nature, and he loved trees, the nature, scenery and rivers since he was born. All these things loved by people must be woven into the environment of the hotel building. As we all know, when the Industrial Revolution made great achievement and progress, the human being faces various

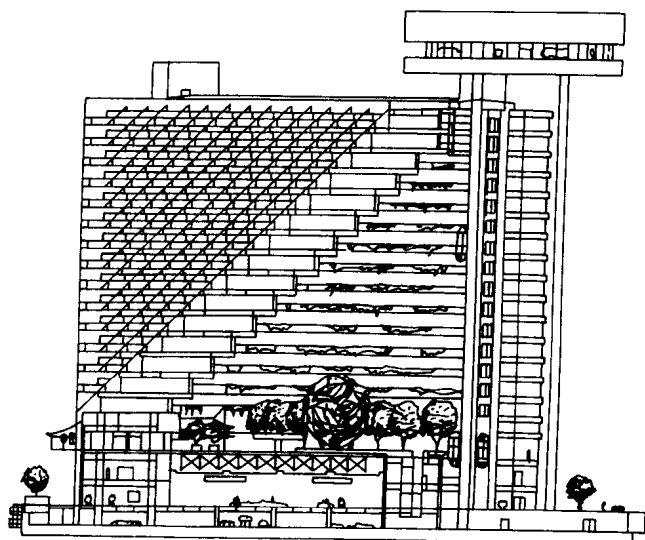


Figure 6-5 The section of the Regency Hyatt Hotel in San Francisco of America



Figure 6-6 The atrium of Akiho Crescent Hotel in Miyaji County of Japan.

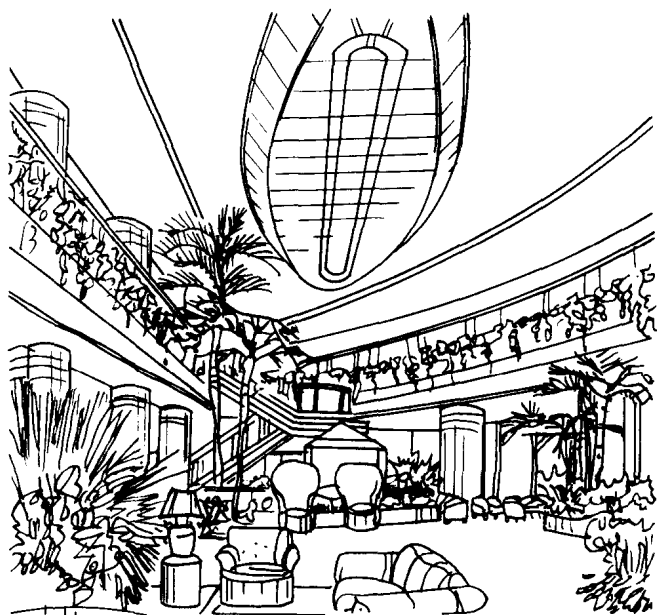


Figure 6-7 The atrium of Irako Lake Garden Hotel in Ehime County of Japan



Figure 6-8 The indoors garden in the atrium of a hotel building abroad.

manmade crisis and conflict inevitably, one of which is environmental pollution and unbalance of the ecology. So, it is the historic task for modern architects to improve the quality of environment, to open a green world, and to harmonize relationship between human beings and nature.

Green plants are symbols of the nature and the most important part of the nature. The green plants in the atrium delegate the introduction of the natural factor. Green plants have functions in ecology, psychology, physics and aesthetics etc. They create a beneficial ecological environment for the architecture by making the oxygen, cleaning the air and regulating the moisture and temperature of the air. They have diverse forms and rich color, and

provide a lively artwork. Greens of different forms and plants from different places can bring people special messages and set off an atmosphere with special meanings by contrast. Green plants are rich and colorful, pleasing to both the eye and the mind, and they can edify the sentiment. With their attributes and flexibility, they can divide the space more optionally, embellish the environment, fill the remnant space (Figure 6-9), and bring the feeling of wholeness in composition. It is fit for the hotel buildings to arrange the space. It is not difficult for us to understand that the plants have feelings fit for human beings, and their reasonable appliance in the inner space of the hotel building will greatly enhance the vigor of the environment.

The appearance of modern atriums creates good conditions for green plants to transplant to the indoors in a

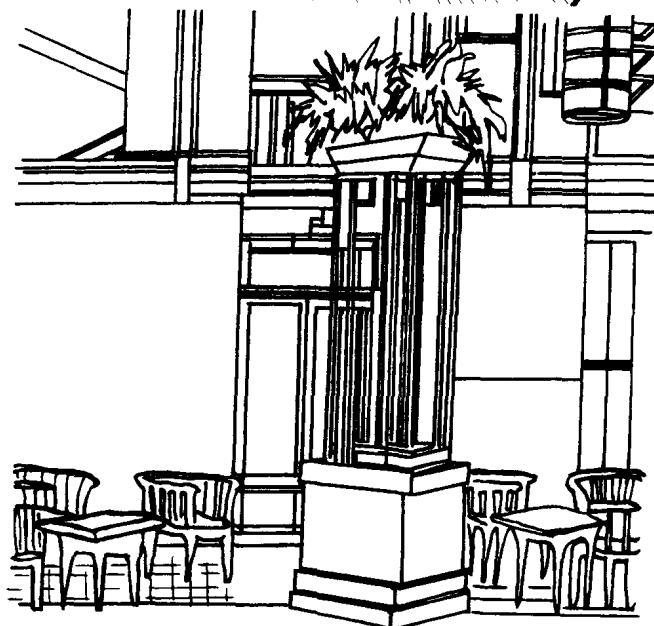
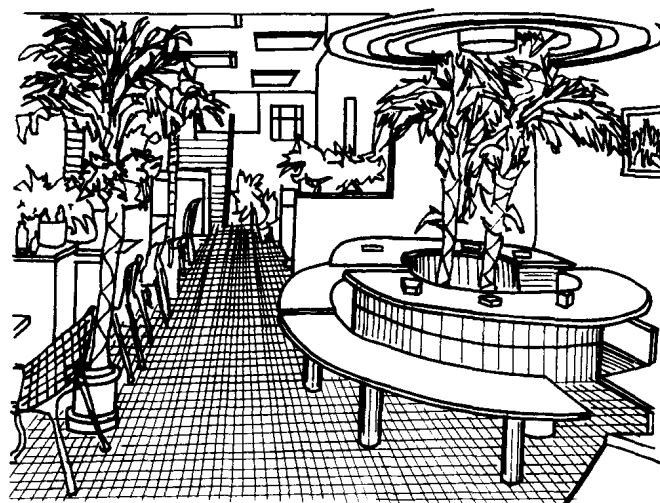


Figure 6-9 Using green plants to divide, embellish and fill the space

large scale. For many people, green plants are closely connected with the atrium, which is one of the important reasons why the atrium can attract the tourists. The tourists may associate green plants with the nature and feel relaxation. Green plants in outdoors public space are endowed with the safety and privacy of the inner space. Designers of the atrium need to be inner architects good at landscape design, whose design can both combine with the nature and transcend the nature to bring the atrium a strong feature of the times. Whether the environment of the atrium is successful or not has great relations with green plants. Lively green plants play the role of making people pleasure, whose color and texture can change a dry hotel space into a lively magnetic pole to attract tourists. In the early eighties of twenty centuries, the success of the atrium of White Swan Hotel in Guangzhou has brought forth the flourish of the creation of the hotels'atriums. The development of more than ten years has make great progress in the design and construction of the atrium. From this, people have draw a same conclusion: the atrium is indispensable part in urban hotel building of top grade. Chinese tourism is in the ascendant. The development of hotel buildings will promote further development of the atrium and create modern lobbies of hotel buildings with Chinese styles.

2. Other public spaces

In this book, other public spaces of hotel buildings generally refer to all functional space except spaces of lobby, dinning and guestrooms. Their composition of items, space and scale has direct relations with the types of hotel buildings, and affect the functional composition of hotel building in great extent.

(1) Multi-functional spaces:

Since this century, the development of corporation and organization needs space of various scales to have various meetings and train, such as group assemblages, banquets, meetings and exhibitions. Local organization always use the functional spaces of hotels to have various year meetings and receptions, and some important competitions sometimes are also hold in these spaces. Having multi-functional spaces is new feature of modern architecture for tourism. They are spatial forms produced for the hotel buildings to more fit the society, the market and the changing future (Table 6-1, Figure 6-10).

(2) Recreation spaces

Table 6-1

| Types of hotel buildings | Multi functional hall | Middle-sized meeting room or small banqueting hall | Top grade meeting room | Exhibition hall | theater |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Cultural relic and historic site | △ | ⊙ | ⊙ | X | X |
| Famous scenic spot | △ | ⊙ | ⊙ | X | X |
| convalescent and vacation | △ | ⊙ | △ | X | X |
| Urban integration | ⊙ | ⊙ | ⊙ | △ | △ |
| sports | △ | △ | △ | △ | △ |
| entertainment | △ | ⊙ | △ | △ | △ |

⊙ Should be provided in general condition; △ Should be provided according to the fact; X Should not be provided in general condition

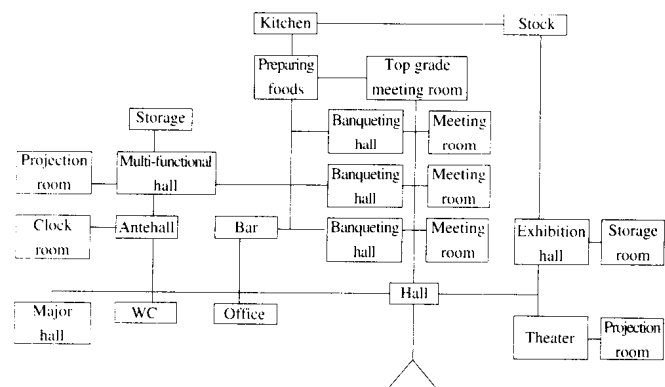


Figure 6-10 The basic spatial relations of multi-spaces

Since hotel buildings and people's need for recreation are constantly improved, the spaces for recreation are more and more important in hotels. At the same time, recreation facilities have become one of the primary basis of tourist buildings' standards. For star hotels, the relations of recreation facilities and star levels are definitely regulated. Hotel buildings provide ideal places for recreation facilities. Figure 6-11 are items included in recreation facilities. Generally speaking, four-star hotels and that of above should have almost all of the facilities. Recreation spaces have fairly strong psychological functions. Modern and expensive facilities can create an easy and luxury atmosphere, and guests all like them. But most people can't use them for the reason of price and time. For economic values, the recreation facilities of hotels should be used by the society (except the hotels specially for the private and the government), and supply some physical training societies services or organizations of various team game. The recreation spaces have some continuity in use.

So every part should be relatively concentrated to have convenient contact, and the assistant spaces should be concentrated, such as closet, dressing room and bathroom. For the member's convenience and without disturbing the other parts of the hotels, the recreation spaces for the outer should have special entrance, which requires that the guests can arrive at the recreation spaces without going through the major entrance hall. Some facilities of noise and vibration should have necessary layout and technological treatment. For example, the bowling may have strong vibration when striking the floor, so it is always on the underground or above the space insusceptible by disturbance, or else it should have necessary treatment to reduce the vibration.

(3) Public spaces of shops, parking or garages, inner

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Recreation facilities | Swimming pool — Swimming pool, Playing pool, vortices pool, sun bath platform and bar |
| | Gymnasium — Various exercise appliance of bodybuilding, rowing, bicycling, running |
| | Health branch — Sauna, knead, hair dressing, haircut and physical examination |
| | Game room — Video games, chess and cards |
| | Physical training branch — Bowling, tennis ball, golf, squash ball, table tennis, billiards and bar |

Figure 6-11 Component of the items of recreation facilities

used spaces.

Shops are necessary parts of a hotel building. Papers, magazines, gifts, medicine, things for daily lives, local

remembrance and product are often sold there, and they serve mostly the guests of the hotels. The area of the shops in the hotel are always small, such as Jinjiang Hotel of Chengdu, whose shops are beside the passages or in the corner of the hall, and have areas of only several square meters. But some hotels' shops have much larger areas and serve the cities, such as Haikou Hotel, whose shops have fairly large areas and independent spaces opened to the society, and the commodities are mostly clothes and wiring. Some city hotels with good locations have large shops for the societies for the sake of commerce, but they should solve the problems of disturbance to the hotels.

Although parking or garages are the senior spaces of hotels, their layout should be seriously considered. Parking spaces are divide into parking lot and garages (one floor or multi-floor). Garages are mostly in the underground, and the component of garage spaces is decided by comprehensive factors, such as types, scale and environment of the hotels.

Inner used spaces are compared with the public spaces of hotels, including washhouses, device houses (machine house for water, heating, electricity), stores (for furniture, utensil, textile, things for daily lives and consumption), stuff house (for administration, stuff refectory, dressing room, infirmary etc). They are accessorial spaces of hotels.