An Innovative Approaches to Reflects the Mediterranean Architecture Character In Interior Atmosphere on Five-star Hotel Lobbies: Case of Kyrenia

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ABSTRACT

In the world today, international world tourism has become more competitive and widespread. The number of travelers has significant growth of the touristic world's places, especially the Mediterranean region, that for the development of technology and transportation sector. That led to increased competition between the hotel industries and made the hotels looking to find a special character with their architectural style.

This research investigated how to deal with the effects of Mediterranean architectural characters in hotel lobbies. In this sector, the competition is increasing day by day, for that it is significant to add a special character and distinguish it from others. Additionally, the chain hotels usually spread everywhere, but the problem of these hotels it doesn't follow the cultural and geographical characters of the place, which led to less in attracts and attention for travelers. This research investigate the relationship between the characteristics of Mediterranean architecture and the interior atmosphere components of the five-star hotel lobby to solve the problems mentioned above. The main aim is to create innovative approaches to show the effects of Mediterranean architecture's characters and types on design lobbies' interior atmospheres. The qualitative research methodologies, based on the literature review, are considered the base of research which the observation table was obtained. According to the research, there are four different Mediterranean architectural types, consisting of Spanish, Moroccan, Italian, and Greek, which were determined as a result of the research.

Then examine the observation table for four different hotels selected as it the best according to the systematic filtration in highest rating by customers, which it from the countries has four types of Mediterranean architectural then examine the findings. Also, the data are taken from the literature review and selected cases for the different types that decided the manner of using the Mediterranean architectural types in the lobby. The next step is to study reality's lobbies for the three different five-star hotels in Kyrenia TRNC. That revealed to selected lobbies did not include a characterized of Mediterranean architectural character. As a result, was creating suggestions for convert the selected lobbies that examine to Mediterranean architectural types in four different suggestions according to Mediterranean architectural types for each lobby.

As a result of the research, it was emphasized that it is possible to use this approach model, which was designed with the limits brought within the scope of the thesis, for five-star hotel lobbies in different Mediterranean countries.

Keywords: Mediterranean Architecture, Interior Atmosphere, Five Star Hotel, Lobby, Interior Character.

ÖZ

Uluslararası turizmin daha rekabetçi ve yaygın hale geldiği günümüzde, teknolojinin ve ulaşım araçlarının gelişmesi sonucu, Akdeniz bölgesi başta olmak üzere dünyanın turistik yerlerine seyahat edenlerin sayısı gittikçe artmaktadır. Dolayısı ile otel endüstrisinde rekabetin artması ile birlikte mimari tarzları ile karakter bulan otellerin tasarlanmasına yol açmıştır.

Yapılan çalışmada, Akdeniz mimari etkilerinin, otel lobilerinde nasıl ele alındığı araştırılmıştır. Her geçen gün rekabetin arttığı bu sektörde, otellere karakter verip diğerlerinden ayrışımının sağlanması kaçınılmaz gerekliliktir. Özellikle kültürel ve coğrafik karakterler yerine, her yerde bulunan zincir otellerde konaklamak, kullanıcıların ilgisini daha az çekmektedir. Bu araştırma, yukarıda belirtilen sorunlara cevap aramak için, Akdeniz mimarisinin karakterleri ile beş yıldızlı otel lobisi iç mekân atmosferinin bileşenleri arasındaki ilişkiyi araştırmaktadır. Bu nedenle, araştırmanın ana amacı, Akdeniz mimarisinin yaklaşım ve karakterlerinin, otel lobi tasarımı ve atmosferleri üzerindeki etkisinin sağlanmasına yönelik bir yaklaşım modeli oluşturmaktır.

Araştırma yapılırken nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Yapılan literatür araştırması sonucunda gözlem tabloları elde edilmiştir. Araştırmalar neticesinde saptanan İspanyol, Fas, İtalyan ve Yunan tarzından oluşan dört farklı Akdeniz Mimari tarzı olduğu görülmüştür. Oluşturulan gözlem tabloları, dört farklı Akdeniz Mimari tarzına sahip şehirlerden, müşteri memnuniyetine göre en iyi olarak seçilmiş, dört farklı otel üzerinde irdelenmiş ve sonuçları incelenmiştir. Literatürden ve dört farklı

tarz için seçilip incelenmiş örneklerden elde edilen bilgilerle, Akdeniz Mimari karakterinin otel lobilerinde nasıl kullanıldığı saptanmıştır. Araştırmanın bir sonrakini adımında ise alan çalışması yapılmıştır. Kuzey Kıbrıs'ın Girne şehrinde bulunan üç farklı beş yıldızlı otelin lobileri seçilerek incelenmiştir. Sonucunda, seçilen otel lobilerinin, Akdeniz Mimari özellikleri taşımadığı veya ne denli az taşıdığı saptanmıştır. Saptama sonucunda, incelenen otel lobileri için Akdeniz Mimari tarzlarına nasıl dönüşebileceklerine yönelik önerilerde bulunulmuştur. Dört farklı Akdeniz Mimari tarz, her otel lobisi için ayrı ayrı önerilmiştir.

Araştırmanın sonucunda, tez kapsamında getirilen limitler eşliğinde, kurgulanan bu yaklaşım modelinin farklı Akdeniz ülkelerinde bulunan beş yıldızlı otel lobileri için de kullanılmasının mümkün olduğu vurgulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akdeniz Mimarisi, İç Mekân Atmosferi, Beş Yıldızlı Otel, Lobi, İç Mekân Karakteri.

DEDICATION

To My Family…

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Interior design is considered a crucial aspect of creating spaces that reflect many aesthetic and practical qualities as visual arts, culture, and heritage, which gives a general understanding of the space quality and how it affects the occupants' harmony. The hotels interior designs provide the positive or the negative impacts of how much guests perceive attention according to the design details. It creates an enjoyable experience for guests, which the hotel's interior design primarily lobbies affect the occupancy rate in the future (Gnanapala, 2014).

People usually are attracted to five-star hotels over the quality of features in lobby areas. And each hotel's lobby's atmosphere designs differ in shape, themes, and various effects (Nanu, 2020). Because the lobby considers a central part of the hotel; therefore, it creates a crucial impression on guests and ignites competition in hotel industries. That led hotel owners to constant pursuit of excellence and desire to create a suitable atmosphere rely on interior designs (McDonough, 2001).

The application of Mediterranean architecture characters is often associated with natural areas, memorable summer vacations with turquoise waters, clear skies, vibrant colors, and recreations which they have influenced hotels' awareness of use these characters in the interior. In addition, Mediterranean characters are fundamental to attracting tourists, that of reflected in the hotel's interior atmosphere (Mather, 2005).

According to Zumthor Peterin (2008), the atmosphere makes the first impression and is reflected in the level of the guests' astonishment from the interior designs (Borch, 2014). The atmosphere is valued emotional that received reactions by contact with the place through the senses receive such as sight, sound, scent, and touch (Whitehead, 2017). As well Lathifa, (2019) believes the components of the interior atmosphere reflecting several feelings through a sense of place and history where it reflected by choosing color, texture, material, light, smell, sound, temperature, and cleanliness.

Additionally, many tourists choose the Mediterranean region to enjoy the nature and picturesque atmosphere. In view of the fact that the tourism rate in the Mediterranean region is nearly 30% compeer to the world tourism rate, also the significant of increasing pressure on tourist facilities, leading hotels to competition between together to achieve the characters of the Mediterranean within the interior atmosphere (Satta, 2004). However, some of the Mediterranean hotel regions do not follow the accustomed architectural style. And some regions apply Mediterranean style, but they are not adopting every Mediterranean character such as the unjustified application of colors, materials or decoration, and accessories that do not coincide with the Mediterranean architectural design. As well, there are various components of the Mediterranean hotels in the lobby designed that neglected the basis characters of cultural heritage and style. This result provides that the required standards not matched to make the atmosphere design stand out.

Nevertheless, besides the arguments collected according to the previous paragraphs, the impact of the Mediterranean architecture character on the hotel lobby cannot be overemphasized. Also, the effect is not receiving the attention requires in the research

world. Therefore, it is reasonable to go deep into evaluating all the critical variables in this discourse.

1.1 Problem Statement

The core issue of this research is that international hotels in the Mediterranean region follow almost the same concept atmosphere design in their lobbies all over the world regardless of the respective region, their hotels in Cyprus on the Mediterranean are not an exception, therefore making the lobbies interior atmosphere does not reflect the Mediterranean architecture character. This affects the visitor's desire to stay in Mediterranean hotels because they do not reflect the influence of the architectural style of the region. Also, it makes the tourists less attentive and attracted, while many tourists that come to visit the Mediterranean region want to stay in places that have Mediterranean character.

The lobbies are usually the first interior space within the hotel building where the guests are received, forming the initial impression of the interior spaces. Still, the effect of the Mediterranean architectural character on the atmospheric design of the lobbies of five-star hotels is yet to gain recognition as a critical area in the design of hotels. In addition, there are no studies that are adequate, and they require innovative approaches to study it.

The Mediterranean architecture has various types of styles such as, Spanish, Moroccan, Italian, Greek, that provide a range of characters which help to study the effects of the Mediterranean architectural atmosphere by use innovative approaches for evaluating their effect within the Mediterranean region and North Cyprus.

1.2 Research Questions

The research questions will serve as guide for the research to provide a base for this research. The questions are divided into two parts main research question and sub-research questions. The main question of the research is:

- Can the interior designs of international five-star hotel lobbies turn into Mediterranean architecture characters? If so, how?

And the sub research questions are:

- What are the various characteristics and types of Mediterranean architecture?
- What are the factors influencing Mediterranean architecture spaces?
- What are the various components of interior atmosphere and components of interior Mediterranean architecture?

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Research

From the problem statement stated above and research questions, the aim and objectives of the research seek to solve and answer the questions raised in this work.

- The research aims to present an innovative approach that transforms the interior design atmosphere of the international five-star hotel lobbies in the Mediterranean region into lobbies that reflected Mediterranean atmosphere characters.

The research objectives are:

- To investigate how the character of Mediterranean architecture contributes to the interior architectural design and general atmospheres of hotels.
- To clarify the role of hotel lobby area in the creation visual image of the hotel as well as its atmosphere.
- To compare the various styles of Mediterranean architecture character.

1.4 Research Methodology

The methodology adopted in this research is a qualitative method. The literature review serves as the theoretical foundation from the various sources that evaluated and generate the required data in three heading that are Mediterranean architecture, interior atmosphere, and hotel lobby. Then applying the data generated from the literature review on the case study by establishing an observation table and using it in analyses, where the observation contains photographs and architectural communication tools to analyze the selected four examples in Mediterranean styles and selected cases in Kyrenia.

Thus, it led to discussing the findings of selected cases by comparative analysis among the various Mediterranean styles to suggest selected cases in Kyrenia.

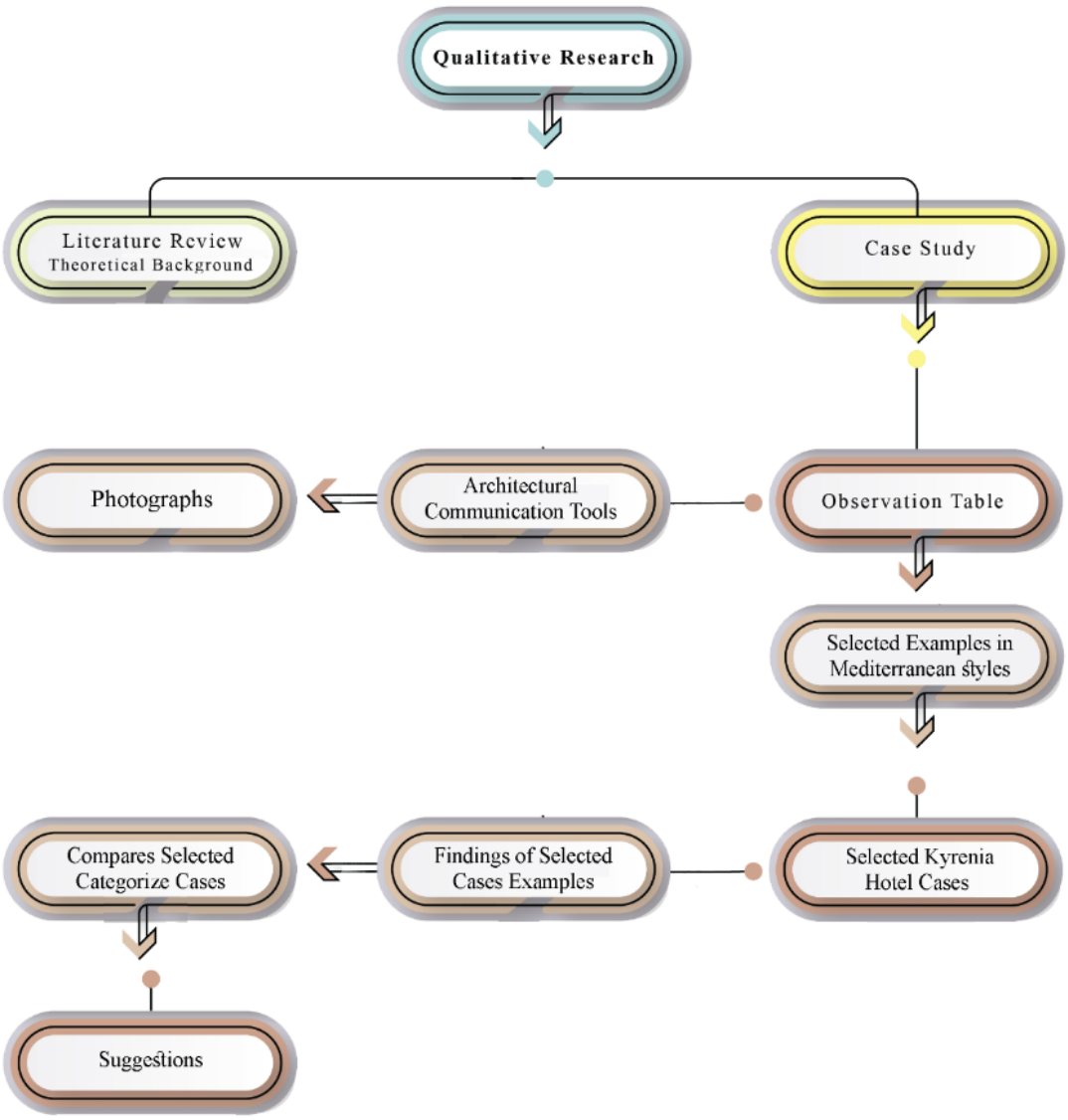


Figure 1: Methodology of Research

1.5 Limitation of the Research

This research has some limitations. The first limit is five-star hotels located in Mediterranean coastal regions and islands. The second limit is the lobby of five-star hotels, including reception, waiting area, restaurant/ bar, stores/shops, offices, and corridors. The third limit is the type of Mediterranean architecture in Spanish, Moroccan, Italy, and Greek. The last limitation is the selected hotel lobby example from a specific type of Mediterranean architecture. Also, selected examples in the Kyrenia hotel lobby in North Cyprus. This selected example is choosing by using the

filtration system in the "booking.com" website to demonstrate the effect of Mediterranean architecture on the design of the interior atmosphere.

1.6 Structures of the Research

This research includes five main chapters; the first chapter in this research is the introduction where it includes problem statement, research questions, aims and objectives, research methodology, limitation of the research, and structure of research. Both chapters 2 and 3 are considered as the literature reviews. Chapter 2 explains the information related to Mediterranean architecture where it consists to definition, and characters of Mediterranean architecture, factors influence in Mediterranean architecture space, types of Mediterranean architecture, Mediterranean interior architecture space, and interior atmosphere. Additionally, chapter 3 explains information about hotels/lobby areas, definitions, and history of the hotel, and a five-star hotel, plan organization of space. Also, the fourth chapter is based on information about the case study that dealing with research, limitation, methodology, observation table, and steps to structure case study research methodology. The fifth chapter contains the conclusion (See, Figure 2).

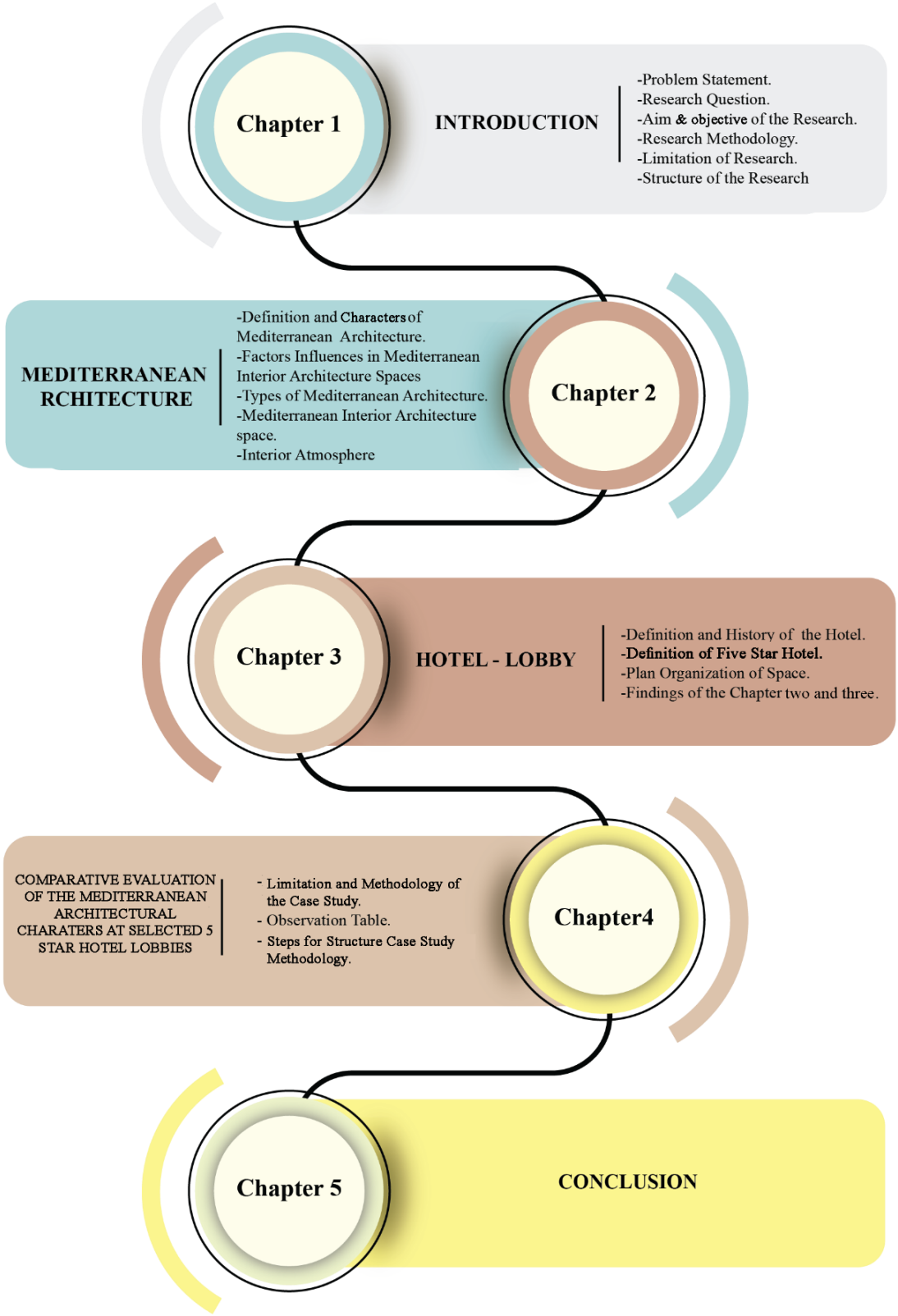


Figure 2: Structure of Research

Chapter 2

MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE

This chapter is focused on the literature review based on general information about interior Mediterranean architecture, the definition and characters of Mediterranean architecture, factors that influence Mediterranean interior architecture spaces, types of Mediterranean architecture, and components of Mediterranean interior architecture spaces. The final part is divided to three parts which they are the interior atmosphere and definition, components of the Interior atmosphere, and general characteristics of the Mediterranean interior atmosphere summary of chapter 2 shown in Figure 3.

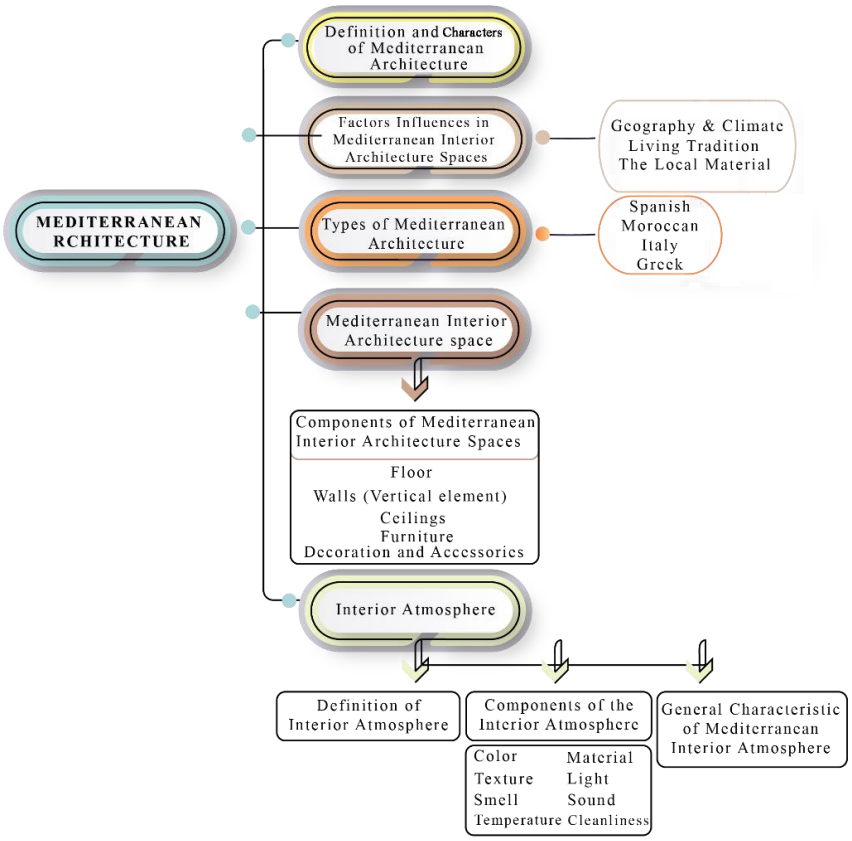


Figure 3: Summary of Chapter 2

2.1 Definition and Characters of Mediterranean Architecture

The expressions of Mediterranean were formed from over the past centuries to present times while it included several subjects divided to the Mediterranean diet, Mediterranean music, and the most critical, Mediterranean architecture. The Mediterranean architecture based on the architecture societies system of the Mediterranean region especially coastal areas (Despot, 2015).

According to surrounding cultures, the Mediterranean regions there are given many names, which it contains a different people's backgrounds, economic systems, and architectural space within the surrounding area. These names are 'Our Sea' for the Romans, the 'White Sea' 'Akdeniz' for the Turks, the 'Middle Sea' 'Mitelmeer' for the Germans, and mare doubtfully the 'Great Green' of the ancient Egyptians, other names for recent writers such as the 'Encircled Sea,' the 'Friendly Sea,' the 'Faithful Sea' (Abulafia, 2011). In the Latin language, the word Mediterranean means the "inland" or "in the middle of land" from medius, "middle" and terra, "land", is joined to form the English word Mediterranean (Merriam-Webster, 2020). The Mediterranean is often related to the sea's regions and islands that in the same region, the perception of this word came through the environment that most affluent societies support and transmit, and it has formed through the ages and precisely reflects the characteristics of the territories' qualities (Maalouf, 2002).

There are many diverse cultures widely spread around the Mediterranean region, which are somewhat rich the architectural manifestations (Fernandes, 2014). According to Atroshenko (1991), Mediterranean architecture as a building tradition evolved organically to meet the special living needs of societies and the environment

for people living within bounders (Atroshenko, 1991). These countries around the Mediterranean coasts bounders characterized by a simple, rich, and aesthetically pleasing architectural system (Zoranic,2012).

The scholar Lejeune, (2009), and Zoranic, (2012) believe that the Mediterranean's history from the ancient period considered as marked human presence in the region. Moreover, its geographical location between the three continents of Africa, Europe, and Asia, which they are similar in terms of nature, climatic conditions, and religious and social diversity, forming a strong solid foundation for Mediterranean architecture. In addition, the reason for establishing the forming of this architectural style was the development of civilizations and by the ideas that belong to surrounding regions (Zoranic, 2012).

Mediterranean interior architecture considered as a unique design that includes an especial techniques, traditions, materials, arches, and vaults (Fuerst, 2017). Mediterranean architecture is also eclectic, it means use retrieve some different patterns classified as countries with sea bounders Algeria, Egypt, France, Greek, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, and design movements that suit needs of buildings functions (Liz Flynn, 2018).

It also includes many different elements that contribute to the composition of interior spaces, such as decorative tiles, fountains, white and blue colors, various natural textures, wooden floors, arches for windows/doors, and interior patios. The main features of interior Mediterranean design reflect simplicity and connect with the natural environment; also, it is considered as formal at the same time (Lauren Weiss, 2008). The materials were taken from natural resources treated and differ according to

their availability and color for each area that distinguish with the region's nature (Despot, 2015).

2.2 Factors Influences in Mediterranean Interior Architecture Spaces

The Mediterranean region contains many cultures they are distinguished of variable architecture types for each style. The Mediterranean architecture was established according to the geography & climatic factors, the cultures & tradition of the people in the region, as well as the available building materials in the surrounding area (Fernandes, 2014). Every architectural appearance arises aesthetics ideas of local people live in that region and period, that by several factors systematically affect the intellectual harmony of the people within regions (Torabi, 2013).

This research will highlight three factors that influence Mediterranean interior architecture which they are the space's geography & climate, living tradition, and local material.

2.2.1 Geography & Climate

The geography and environmental climate contributed as an advantage in the Mediterranean interior architecture style (Michael, 2017). This contributed to the development of architecture methods used to respond the community's needs, which improve the interior space by developing building systems, also to improve interior climatic conditions and integrate with the surrounding environment (Fernandes, 2014).

Based on Queen's climate classification, Mediterranean climate areas are characterized by harrow, dryness & humidity in the summer with mild and moderate winters. The average temperature in summer between 25 and 35 Celsius and may

reach to 45 Celsius, while in winters, it may reach around 9.5 as a minimum, with an average temperature of 17 Celsius (Wheeler, 2011).

The similarity in the Mediterranean climate led to the emergence of common denominators in construction strategies (Atiyat, 2015). Some of these strategies are reducing surfaces exposed to sunlight, shading, and activation of natural ventilation, through the "Mashrabiya," together with using plants around spaces as a filter to reduce temperatures by treating the air before entering the interior space. Also, use evaporative cooling like fountains and swimming pools (Fernandes, 2014). The Mediterranean geographical region location is divided into geographical areas coastal, lowland, and mountainous regions (Philokyprou, 2017).

- **Coastal Regions**

Coastal regions mean the areas that border seas and oceans within maximum 50 km away (Brandmuller, 2011). Coastal regions in the Mediterranean contain approximately more than 25% of the tourist buildings (Cori, 1999). As well, it is characterized by high humidity and hot weather in the summer and cold winters. Additionally, those areas reflect on the formation of the interior spaces of the building such as walls included medium-sized windows with curtains in light material and a somewhat transparent cloth texture to allow the air to pass through. In addition, the layout of the building should be in a large or central room to maintain the continuity & movement of the organization within the space, which in turn reduces the humidity and recommend using high ceilings to maintain the balance of temperature inside the interior spaces (Philokyprou, 2017).

- **Lowland Regions**

According to the spatial area, it is the land that rises about 300 meters above sea level and contains many geographical areas and nature (Rdzany, 2014). Which the lowland regions distinguish for the fluctuations of temperature and weather, where it is often moderate in winter and hot in summer, that impacts building strategies in these areas. As well, it appears in the building layout compact form, where it has a medium-sized windows.

Also, the lowland building characterized that it contributes by isolating the sun's intense rays in the summer and directions to expansion of the most prominent solar rays during the winter. In addition, the walls and ceilings are high masses to enhance the cooling and heating process (Philokyprou, 2017).

- **Mountainous Regions**

Mountains forms make up the rate of 22-25% of the earth. The mountainous areas contain landscapes, varied terrain, geography, and pavilions, which can be tropical, semi-tropical, or temperate, also the Mediterranean Mountainous regions are often subtropical (Austrian, 2011).

The Mountainous climate affected the building style, which was directed to achieve the maximum benefit from the sun's rays and save temperatures, that by compact building configuration, and large openings windows that allow the sun rays to enter, also use thick walls in the building (Philokyprou, 2017).

2.2.2 Living Tradition

The Mediterranean living traditions play an influential factor in designing interior architectural style. Moreover, these traditions reflect aesthetic character region's and apply it through the interior architectural atmosphere (Mitrojorgji, 2014). Where it is

important to integrate the traditional methods of living with memories, and images that make the vision of the Mediterranean Sea, the warm summer days, and blue sky (Atroshenko, 1991). As a result of the diverse terrain between sea, plain, and mountain that led to the living culture of Mediterranean tending to spend most of the time outside which make interior space attached with the exterior (Grigoriadou, 2020). Furthermore, the Interior spaces almost had a geometric arrangement of the building or take a rectangular shape surrounded by degrees of multi-layered building. They are used to carry out their work and using the natural lighting and ventilation as light source (Philokyprou, 2017).

One of the characteristics of the inhabitant's tradition of the Mediterranean region they live are connected with each other, which reflects on forming their buildings accordingly in two situations interconnected & scattered objects (Maalouf, 2002):

- The first is the high-density and interconnected objects where the main buildings are in the middle, and their surroundings are the homes of the residents that are linked between them to form a single unit to reflect the aesthetics like interconnected objects.
- The second one is a scattered object, which includes huts and seasonal facilities. The scattered objects reflect the value of the aesthetic and natural views of the Mediterranean regions.

2.2.3 The Local Material

The local materials in the Mediterranean region are affected by environmental problems and development in international & local architecture. Also, the materials influence of their availability, economic, political, and social aspects. Furthermore, the above influences contribute to reflecting the image and feeling of harmony associated with each region's places' surrounding nature. Furthermore, the use of local

material contributes the sustainability in Mediterranean interior architecture (Maalouf, 2002).

Most materials used in Mediterranean interior architecture were stones, plaster, bricks, wood, straw, marble, ceramics, lime, glass, reeds, sand, and clay. As well, this material could be changed according to geographical location, availability of materials, and climate in the building area (Philokyprou, 2017). And using this material led to creating the characteristics of the Mediterranean architecture (Scalisi, 2016).

These materials were used over different time periods and are still used now, but with their development and integration to suit with modern technology such as, the gabion stone, the wood paneling, the apparent brickwork, the translucent marble the bearing glass and the glass, bricks, copper, carbon fibers, sensors, the standardized and industrialized production. Even the technique of reusing recycling materials and from these materials can be recycled and used again, which increases the historical value of the architectural space (Vavili, 2012) (See, Table 1).

Table 1: Local Material Use in Mediterranean Interior Spaces

Local Material Use in Mediterranean Interior Spaces			
Stones	Bricks	Straw	Marble
Plaster and stucco	Wood	Marble	Ceramics
lime	Glass	Reeds	Clay
Copper	Iron	Linen	Leather

2.3 Types of Mediterranean Architecture

The traditional Mediterranean architecture types are generally suitable for the most people. It has a rich history in the architecture world which, it has strategy that matching with traditional region (Hosele,2010). Falamaki (2006) believe that to clarify techniques that used on Mediterranean architecture could be through three parts the features, the period representing, and differentiation between the architectural styles (Torabi, 2013).

The Mediterranean architecture types shares the same main elements that serve functions and aesthetics (Cook, 2005). It also reflects the ancient heritage of this region, through the intimate and humane way of the architectural level; according to nature and materials that distinguish each region from another (Vavili-Tsinika, 2012).

Mediterranean architecture became widely popular in the Northern Mediterranean countries and start appeared in the 40s of the twentieth century in areas as Spain, Greek, Moroccan, and Italy (Despot, 2015). While the types of Mediterranean interiors architecture were touched by the development of the industrial society as well as special architectural features that each region offers within borders (Bucci, 2010).

According to Lauren (2008), Atroshenko (1991), De Pasquale (2019), and Mary (2006), Mediterranean architecture is characterized by an eclectic style of using multiple types as Spanish, Greek, Italy and Moroccan elements. Those elements reflect the heritage and aesthetics of region, it also creates a romantic atmosphere within its spaces (Mary, 2006).

2.3.1 Spanish Style

The Spanish style unique geographical position combines two continents of Europe and Africa. In addition, its connection to the Mediterranean Sea with many civilizations which led to the diversity of Spanisharchitecture is special (Lapunzina, 2005).

In order to understand the Spanish style, it must be compared with the rest of the Mediterranean architecture, which has become an eclectic style and contributes to reflect a clear image of Mediterranean architecture (Capitel, 1986). The Spanish style is characterized by architectural details affected by several architecture styles (Riley, 2005). As for the interior spaces in the Spanish Mediterranean style, it was characterized by general simplicity, while it uses raw-materials to cover ceiling, wall, and floor, also it uses many Italian-style details (Cook, 2005). The Spanish style tries to show the emotional character and human comfort in interior spaces (Michelle, 2011).

The basis of Spanish architecture was formed by the influence of various architectural styles & forms such as Gothic architecture as large stained-glass windows, pointed arches, ceilings, and ornate decoration. Additionally, Islamic Moroccan architecture influence as arches and motifs. Also, by touch mixed with Christian architecture and general shape, Italy details and furniture, and Baroque architecture by use bright colours and contrast between objects (Gebhard, 1967).

It is an inherited product of all these architectural forms that contributed to the formation and reached world through influence the European & Islamic civilization, which were characterized by geometric and materials such as wood, tiles that along

with used of bright colors, typical dark wood, this characteristic reflects the general look of Spanish designs (Pile, 2005).

This style of Mediterranean architecture characterized in bold colour. Moreover, a variety of colors such as white, blue-brown, green. The main colours are red, orange, terracotta, and warm earthy colours, also black color was used in minerals. These colours are often formed by mixing white, yellow, beige, and red with both pink and purple to reflect the traditional colors of the Spanish Mediterranean style (Joaquin, 2007).

Straight lines generally characterize Spanish architecture and interior. However, these straight don't have strict rules, but it is famous for many features that contribute to the formation of the spatial character in this architectural style, it is including low ceilings and red tiles, also using arches for doors & windows that consist of several shapes such as long double and quadruple doors covered with wooden frames (Bucci, 2010).

Also, there are many materials used in the walls such as plaster and stucco, and it can be combined with wooden and granite frames for doors as well as arched windows, which were derived from Moroccan arches (Jeff, 2018).

The Spanish style famous through using many materials such as wood which applied in many objects, for example they were used as wooden beams for ceilings, door frames and windows, also the floors covered in dark colors (Jeff, 2018). The general appearance of complex facades asymmetric but balanced, as it is covered with soft white plasters, tower-like chimneys, decorative iron trim, a tiled roof, multi-sized sepals, corridors supported by columns and expansive courtyards (District, 2013).

Additionally, the ceilings often covered with terracotta tiles, and with wooden beams reach in some details like wrought iron in chandeliers above the entrances and seating areas (Jeff, 2018).

Furniture pieces such as chairs and tables were somewhat bulky made of wood in their composition, such as walnut, oak, cedar, and pine. The textures used were imported from Italy such as velvet or leather (Pile, 2005).

Also, the furniture distinguished for several texture of tanned which the most notable are worn leather with some wooden details, a metal basis, leaving unhidden hand-made screws or worn and tired ends with carved details, painted wood with some simple decorations, involved richly colored textiles and, built-in benches/shelves inside the walls (Jeff, 2018).

The Spanish interior spaces using an open and flowing floor plan with a sizeable geometric-shaped living room, wide entrances, or use for a separate and divided floor plan, and a limited space (Gebhard, 1967).

The floors are character with dark brown hardwoods, ceramic tiles covered with some decorative carpets, some stones, glazed and hand-painted tiles (Jeff, 2018). Several interior cladding materials were used, such as brick, wood, plaster, and stones, also, some elements as arches, fireplaces, and simple large stained-glass windows (Serrano, 2017).

The decorative elements consist of many objects like vases, plants, pots, and balustrades made of wrought iron or stained glass for windows also fireplaces in living

rooms (Jeff, 2018). All these features can notables in Mediterranean characters Spanish style in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Example of Spanish style in Mediterranean Interior Architecture (URL 1)

Table 2 summarizes the Spanish style in Mediterranean interior architecture, and it consists of four main sections in order to collect the component of style which they are the various architectural styles, materials, colors, and general appearance. The sections shape a general character for analysis of Spanish style in Mediterranean interior architecture. The material and color sections are divided into four parts which they are ceiling, wall, floor, and furniture.

Table 2: Summary of Spanish Style in Mediterranean Interior Architecture

Spanish Style			
Various Architectural Style	Material	Color	General Appearance
• **Gothic Style by:** - Large stained-glass windows, pointed arches, ceilings, and ornate decoration. • **Islamic Style and Moroccan Style:** - As arches and geometric motifs. • **Christian Style:** - As general shape. • **Italian Style:** - As furniture. • **Baroque Style:** - Bright colors and contrast between objects.	**Ceiling:** • White Plasters. • Tiled Ceiling (Terracotta). • Wooden Beams with Plaster. •Wrought Iron Chandeliers. **Wall:** • Soft white plasters. • Wooden Frame or gypsum for door windows. • Stained-glass windows. • Stone for walls and fireplace. • Brick or paint plaster. **Floor:** • Dark hard Wood. • Ceramic tiles • Marble. • Stones as marble. • Glazed and hand-painted tiles. **Furniture:** • Wood furniture made by walnut, oak, cedar, and pine. • velvet and leather to covered furniture. • Many detailed cloth textures for covering furniture. • Built seating walls and shelves with wood material	**Ceiling:** • White. • Dark Wood. Formed by mixing white, yellow, beige and red with both pink and purple. **Wall:** • Natural color. • White • Main colors Such as: - Red, orange, terracotta, and warm earthy colors. • Formed by mixing white, yellow, beige and red with both pink and purple. • For Doors and Windows: - Blue. - Brown. - Green. **Floor:** • Bright color tiles. • Bold color tiles. • Colourful Colors tiles. • Main colors Such as: - Red, orange, terracotta, and warm earthy colors. • Dark Wood. **Furniture:** • Brown. • Green. • Main colors Such as: - Red, orange, terracotta, and warm earthy colors. • Black color for metal. • Formed by mixing white, yellow, beige and red with both pink or purple.	• Eclectic style. • General simplicity. • Geometric motifs and straight lines. • Arched frames for doors and windows. • low ceilings. • Wooden beams for ceilings • Long double and quadruple doors and windows. • Complex facades asymmetric, but balanced. • A tiled roof • Tower-like chimneys and fireplaces. • Multi-sized sepals, corridors with columns. • Expansive courtyards. • Use Italian-style details. • Bulky furniture pieces. • Open and flowing floor plan. • Chandeliers. • Wooden details with a metal basis, leaving unhidden hand-made screws. • Built in benches and shelves. • Simple decorations and richly colored textiles. • Large stained-glass windows. • Vases, plants, pots and balustrades.

The various architectural styles that influenced by the Spanish style they are kind of gothic style where they used a large stained-glass window, pointed arches, ceilings, and ornate decoration. Also, the Islamic and Moroccan styles they used a arches and geometric motifs. As well, the Christian style they used general shape. And Italy style used general furniture. In addition, the Baroque style they used bright colors and contrast between objects.

The material used in the ceiling is white plasters, tiled ceiling terracotta, wooden beams with plaster and wrought iron chandeliers. The ceiling colors are white, dark wood, with the main colors such as red, orange, terracotta, and warm earthy colors formed by mixing white, yellow, beige, and red with both pink and purple. The ceiling was established as a low high ceiling with wooden beams, tiled roof, and tower-like chimneys.

The wall material uses a soft white plaster, a wooden frame or gypsum for door windows, stained-glass windows, stone for walls, fireplace, and paint brick or plaster. The walls colors use like natural color, white, light blue, brown, green for doors and windows, with main colors such as red, orange, terracotta, and warm earthy colors. Also formed by mixing white, yellow, beige, and red with both pink and purple. Walls was established as arched frames for doors and windows, use long double, quadruple doors and windows, as well as use large stained-glass windows.

For floor using dark hard wood, ceramic tiles, stones as marble, glazed, and hand-painted tiles material, which come in different colors like bright, bold, colorful and some main colors like red, orange, terracotta, and warm earthy colors and dark wood. Related to the furniture material they are using woods type such as walnut, oak, cedar, and pine, velvet, and leather, also by using cloth textures for covering furniture.

Moreover, use built-in seating and shelves that were made by wood. The colors used in furniture mostly match with surrounding elements like bright, bold, colorful colors, and use white, blue, brown, green. Furthermore, use main colors such as orange, terracotta, and warm earthy colors black color for metal or by formed mixing white, yellow, beige, red with both pink and purple. The furniture use is bulky, wooden with

a metal basis, with leaving unhidden hand-made screws, built in benches, shelves and from Italy furniture style. Also use simple decorations and richly colored textiles. For decoration and accessories elements were used many objects such as chandeliers, vases, plants, pots, balustrades, and fireplaces.

2.3.2 Moroccan Style

The Moroccan style plays an essential role in forming Mediterranean architecture by reflecting the official and sophisticated images in interior facilities. During the sixties, the Moroccan style spread widely due to the cultural diversity, it contained different styles such as, Berber, European, and African, this combination was a reason for the diversity of the style (Sabine, 2002).

The strategic location between the coastal borders of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean plays an impact on the cultures, history, and materials available, which translates into bold, vibrant designs and represents a dramatic also creative change in terms of details and colors used (Sabine, 2002).

The Moroccan style consists of several elements and materials as arches, Mashrabiyas, windows, lamps, lanterns, hand-carved wooden furniture pieces, bowls, zellij tiles, mosaics, metal, stone, and colored fabrics, and accessories like mirrors, glass, and vases. They are several oriental styles cause to drawn upon developing this style, such as Arab, Islamic, Assyrian, and Persian (Bonfante, 2000).

Moroccan style also influences by Neo-Gothic and Classicism. The incorporating many of these style features resulted in unique elements such as domes, towers, arches, arabesque panels, bricks and colored stone, and multiple stars shape like five-pointed, hexagonal, eight, and decorative clay tiles (Elnaggar, 2020).

Moroccan architecture consists of simple lines and a quiet exterior, whereas the interior spaces are rich in details, engravings, and colors. Additionally, the interior walls were built with marble, mud bricks, plaster, and mosaic panels with geometric shapes and fountains in the living room (Teichman, 2016) (See, Figure 5 and Table 3).

Figure 5: Example of Moroccan Style in Mediterranean Interior Architecture (URL 2)

Colors in the Moroccan style have different connotations and values. Where the blue color using in a various shade, such as greenish turquoise, fresh fez blue, indicates the sea and the sky, and ivory white, which reflects cleanliness, beauty, and femininity as well as from the red color to purple is associated with sex and fertility. The green color offers protection from evil spirits, and yellow reflects the sun's light (Al-Rifaei, 2009).

The repeated of using these materials and patterns led to creation a Moroccan style, which provided inspiration for many aspects of Mediterranean architecture (Elnaggar, 2020). The Islamic style influence in Moroccan style where it notable through geometric divisions, tiles decorated with floral designs made by hand glazed as "Zellige tiling", as well as used some fountains, which intended to moisten the interior space (Maryam, 2016).

Moroccan style has many detailed and intricate carvings, that led it to be one of the best distinctive styles (Maryam, 2012). The Moroccan interior spaces included geometric patterns with multiple colors are applied in walls, floors, accessories, windows, textiles, and furniture. As well, general lines in buildings are smooth and sharp angles, dividing up the general plan design as a U-shape (Meryanne, 2020).

The materials used in the Moroccan style interior spaces' composition stones with some paint, tiles with various decorative patterns placed on the walls, floors, and ceilings. Also, it uses clay materials that are famous for forming details, decorations, and some interior configurations, as well as textiles and leather are among the most critical materials used to reflect the characters of the style, which is applied in furniture or walls as hangings, cushions, covers, and pillows (Sully, 2003). The windows and "Mashrabiya" contained lesser details.

The wall cladding materials are white stucco and wood in various textures and colors (Wafa, 2017). As well, it formed through pebbles, stone walls, painted with some decorative patterns in repeating geometric shapes with different colors, also using in some colored curtains and accessories (Maryam, 2012). In addition, the walls in Moroccan interior architecture famous for the diversity of details and materials used, such as arches formed like a horseshoe or a key shape over the doors, windows, and niches. Additionally, the doors contained many inscriptions, ornaments, and metal works made of iron, copper, and bronze, whether on handles or frames (Meryanne, 2020).

The Moroccan floors can be form from tiled, stoned, or wooded, with some carpets decorated with bold colors and multiple traditional inscriptions (Sully, 2003).

The furniture is characterized by many decorations carved in wood and provides an acceptable comfort and somewhat low height with many different textiles, blankets, soft pillows, and fabric (Andreas, 2015).

The Moroccan style accessories play a complementary in the formation of the interior space, they can be in wooden or copper pots, ornate mirrors, vases and colored glass, colorful textiles in interior objects. Additionally, the decorative lighting affected of a vital role in forming the Moroccan interior space, which it acts as a focal point and reflected decorative shadows with multiple geometric shapes. As well, the decorative lighting reflects the aesthetic and made from different materials such as wrought iron, wood, copper, and colored glass (Meryanne 2020). Table 3 shows a summary of Moroccan style in Mediterranean interior architecture.

Table 3: Summary of Moroccan Style in Mediterranean Interior Architecture

Moroccan Style			
Various Architectural Style	**Material**	**Color**	**General Appearance**
• **Islamic Style by:** - Minarets, muqarnas, arabesque, Islamic geometric pattern, pointed arch. • **Assyrian Style by:** - Relief carvings with very extensive detail. • **Persian Style by:** - Walls decorated with fresco paintings and mosaics. - Silver details and gilding. • **Neo-Gothic Style by:** - Use pointed arch for windows, doors, and decorative objects as porches, dormers. • **Classical Style by:** - Use symmetry, columns, rectangular shapes, and marble.	**Ceiling:** • Soft white plasters. • Arabesque ceiling. • Wooden Beams with Plaster. • Dome. • Decoration lighting from wood, silver and coper. **Wall:** • Cladding white stucco walls. • Wood are textured in a variety of colors. • Fresco paintings and mosaics tiles. • Cladding marble. • Mud bricks. • White and colored plaster. • Zellige tiling. • Stained glass. **Floor:** • Mosaics tiles. • Clay tiles. • Stone & Marble. • Zellige tiling. • Hard wood. • Rugs. **Furniture:** • Dark wood. • Colored textiles. • Leather to covered furniture. • Many detailed cloth textures for covering furniture.	**Ceiling:** • White • Blue, in various shades. • Ivory white. • Light Red & purple. • Light Green. • Light yellow. **Wall:** • White • Blue, in various shades. • Ivory white. • Light Red & purple. • Light Green. • Light yellow. • Brown. • **Floor:** • White • Blue, in various shades. • Ivory white. • Light Red & purple. • Light Green. • Light yellow. • Brown. **Furniture:** • White • Blue, in various shades. • Ivory white. • Light Red & purple. • Light Green. • Light yellow. • Brown.	• Reflects official and sophistication. • Geometric shape and motifs derived from oriental styles. • Straight lines generally • Low ceilings • Arches for doors and windows • Multiple stars use such as five-pointed, hexagonal, eight. • Fountains. • Hand glazed till. • Arches as a horseshoe or a key shape. • Many details and complex carvings. • General scheme of the buildings like U shape. • Windows covered by mashrabiya. • The furniture is characterized by: - Carved decorations. - Comfort with a lot of signs and shape. - low height - Use textiles, blankets, soft pillows and umbrellas for some areas. • Use wooden or copper pots. • Ornate mirrors, vases and colored glass. • Decorative lighting.

The various architectural styles influenced in the Moroccan such as Islamic style that influenced by using minarets, muqarnas, arabesque, Islamic geometric pattern, and pointed arch. Also, the Assyrian style adopting a relief carving which it forms in many extensive details. In addition, the Persian style adopting walls decorated with fresco paintings and mosaics, silver details, and gilding. As well, the Neo-Gothic style use pointed arch for windows, doors, decorative objects as porches and dormers.

Furthermore, the classical style uses symmetry, columns, rectangular shapes, and marble.

The material was used in the ceiling such as soft white plasters, arabesque ceiling, wooden beams with plaster, stone dome, and decoration lighting from wood, silver, and copper. In addition, the ceiling colors painted was white, blue in various shades, ivory white, light red, purple, green, and yellow. The ceiling distinguishes by a decorative lighting, low ceilings, geometric shape, and motifs derived from oriental styles.

For wall material, use cladding stucco walls, marble, wood, fresco paintings and mosaics tiles, mud bricks, plaster, zellige tiling, and stained glass. Also, the walls colors painted was white, ivory white, blue, in various shades, light colors such as red & purple, green, yellow, and brown. Walls in this style reflect official and sophistication straight lines generally. As well, use arches for doors and windows come with shapes such as horseshoe or a key shape and multiple stars shape use such as five-pointed, hexagonal, eight and many details and complex carvings and use Mashrabiya for windows.

For floor material they are used mosaics tiles, clay, stone, marble, zellige tiling, wood parquet, and covered with rugs. Which character in color like white, ivory white, blue, in various shades, light color such as red & purple, green, yellow, and brown.

The furniture materials used dark wood, leather, and cloth. Also, the furniture painted by white, ivory white, blue, in various shades, light colors such as red & purple, green, yellow, and brown cloth. In addition, the furniture is characterized by carved

decorations, comfort with a lot of signs, shape, low height, blankets, soft pillows, and roofs for some objects, wooden or copper pots, ornate mirrors, vases, and colored glass. The spaces in this style include fountains, hand-glazed tile for wall and floor, and layout for the buildings like U shape.

2.3.3 Italy Style

The Italy style started at the end of the Victorian era in Florence as early as the fifteenth century. The style later became a famous movement in architecture around Europe and America in the late nineteenth century. It was inspired by Greek and Roman, also the Classical, through reflecting the richness, value, and pride of buildings (Kirk, 2005), as well the Italy renaissance (Bucci, 2010). While the Italy style found in churches, European ruling families houses, courts, banks, and official buildings. The elements of Italy style characterized as grand rectangular shapes with corners, stone walls construction, and the division of floors through elaborate string courses. As well, columns, arched windows, and doors related to decorated of cornices, the windows shaped in in multiple shapes and form from exterior stone material that reflects a rustic character (Rosenthal, 1978). The ceilings featured by dark brown wooden beams, delicate designs on vaults and, arches (Elizabeth, 1995).

The Italy style plays an important role in the formation of the Mediterranean style, through reflecting bright interior, designs covered with natural materials such as natural stone, terracotta, which are combined with a white plaster that can be modified with organic pollutants and accessories, or cement tiles (Jane, 2000).

Generally, residential buildings in Italy have two or three floor levels. The ground floors were commonly used as stores, service areas, entrances, and dining halls, which is a large size area, with fireplaces embroidered features of carvings plus decorations

and overhead shelves to add a formal character to space. In contrast, the rest and accommodation areas are separated and confined to upper floors. The bedrooms formed as suites also consist of a large bathroom, small offices, and bars (Pile, 2005).

The ceilings created as a low high were it rich in details, domes, and vaults. Also, the staircase shapes create in different forms, such as open spiral staircases without walls to reflect the place's luxury. On the contrary, service staircases it placed in isolated areas (Sabatino, 2009).

Materials used for walls created an appearance of richness, value by use painted plaster, natural material, wallpaper with simple drawings, panels, and roman inspired curtains. In addition, use bricks, tiles, or marble characterized by complex geometric shapes or coordination like a chessboard (Burckhardt, 1987).

This Mediterranean Italy style distinguishes through the furniture used in neutral colors and huge luxurious designs. It is considered the most decorative object compared with other Mediterranean architecture types (Odom, 1919). Also, choice of furniture arrangement, by consider the harmony of lines with the components of the space (Elizabeth, 1995).

Floors of this style tend to use the local materials from the region, including Italy terracotta, stone, marble tiles, and dark parquet (Elizabeth, 1995). In the Figure 6, shown an example of Italy style reflects the roots of Mediterranean architecture.

Figure 6: Example of Italy Style in Mediterranean Interior Architecture (URL 3)

The Italy style contributed to reflecting a great image of the Mediterranean region through use of colors such as white, beige, blue associated with sea colors, soft colors such as yellow and light orange. In addition, it tries to connect outside nature with the interior using large windows (Ajmar, 2006). Italy style colors were famous for using sunny colors such as light yellow inspired by lemon fruits and earth colors, turquoise, and green that are in harmony with white (Jane, 2000).

The walls had simple decorations with neutral colors and straight line in the walls that reflected a balance and integrated proportions, while highlighting the defects of the walls. It also contained from some elements of wrought iron for lighting, furniture, and balustrade windows (Elizabeth, 1995).

The walls consist of natural materials in various colors such as tiles, marble, granite, and stone. As well, some details were associated with wrought iron, like door handles and furniture legs. While the indoor plants were included as a decorative element to link interior spaces with the outside environment (Onians, 1968). In the Table 4, show a summary of Italy style in Mediterranean interior architecture.

Table 4: Summary of Italy Style in Mediterranean Interior Architecture

Italy Style			
Various Architectural Style	Material	Color	General Appearance
• **Greek Style by:** - Use traditional furnishings. - Use natural material. • **Roman Style by:** - Use shape of arches, vaults and domes. - Use strains of stone or brick. • **Classical Style:** - Reflects the feeling of richness, value, and pride.	**Ceiling:** • Stone for vaults and domes. • Wooden beams. • Plaster with delicate decorations. • Wooden beams and delicate decorations. • Wrought iron for lighting. • Terracotta tile. **Floor:** • Italian terracotta tiles. • Wood. • Stones. **Furniture:** • Soft and simple Material. • Wood. • Leather. • Textiles and cloth.	**Ceiling:** • Natural color. • White. • Dark natural color. • Colorfual drawings. • Beige, and blue. • Yellow and light orange. • Earth colors. • Turquoise, and green. **Wall:** • Natural color. • White • Dark natural color. • Colorfual drawings. • Beige, and blue. • Yellow and light orange. • Earth colors. • Turquoise, and green. • Black for metal. **Floor:** • Natural color. • Red Italian terracotta. • Dark stones and wood. • white, beige, and blue. • Soft colors such as yellow and light orange. • Sunny colors such as: light yellow, • Earth colors, turquoise, and green. **Furniture:** • Natural color. • White • Dark natural color. • Colorfual drawings. • Beige, and blue. • Yellow and light orange. • Earth colors. • Turquoise, and green. • Black for metal.	• Reflects richness, value, and pride. • Features characterize, such as grand rectangular shape and corners. • Round-arched windows and doors • Stone walls construction, and elaborate string courses. • Columns and round-arched windows and doors. • Decorated cornices and lights between the windows. • Interior designed on two or three levels. • Reflect rustic character. • Use Columns. • large size space for room. • Fireplaces with embroidered features. • Low ceilings rich in details and domes. • Dark brown wooden beams and delicate decorations on the ceiling frames. • Use vaults and arches. • Staircase in different forms. • Roman-inspired curtains. • Complex geometric shapes. • luxurious furniture. • Try to connect the nature outside with the interior using large windows. • Used plants in interior. • Rectangular shapes with corners.

A summary of Italy style, that the various architectural styles influenced by the Greek style through using traditional furnishings and use natural materials. Also, it influenced by Roman style through use shape of arches, vaults, and domes, and use strains of stone or brick. The classical style reflects the feeling of richness, value, and pride.

The material of the ceiling is content of stone vaults and domes, wooden beams, plaster with delicate decorations, wrought iron for lighting, terracotta tile, and ceiling frames. The colors using in ceiling light are white, colorful drawings, beige and blue, light yellow/orange, earth colors, turquoise, and green.

The material using to establish the wall are stone or brick, white plaster modified with some organic pollutants, paint, wallpaper with simple drawings, natural material such as handmade tiles, marble, granite, wrought iron & wood. The walls colors using are natural color, white, dark natural color, colorful drawings, beige, blue, yellow, light orange, earth colors, turquoise, green, and black for metal. Also, could be used roman-inspired curtains in the walls with different colors and textures. In addition, use round-arched windows and doors, use stone wall construction, as well as elaborate string courses, columns, decorated cornices, and lights between the windows.

Materials used for floors include Italy terracotta tiles, wood, and stones which come in different colors like white, beige, and blue, as well as uses soft colors such as yellow and light orange, earth colors, turquoise, and green. There are several characters for floor as grand rectangular shapes or corners and complex geometric shapes.

The material was used for furniture are soft and simple material, wood, leather, textiles, and cloth. Furniture colors can also be in white, dark natural color, colorful drawings, beige, blue, yellow, light orange, earth colors, turquoise, green and black for metal. The furniture is characterized by luxurious furniture and reflects richness, value, and pride.

Interior spaces in this style reflect the rustic character, large layout for the room, fireplaces with embroidered features, staircase in different forms. In addition, use large windows and plants in the interior to connect the nature outside with the interior.

2.3.4 Greek Style

Greek style led to establishing many architectural masterpieces where it spread in the Aegean Sea (Dimitris, 1999). As well, it reflects sumptuous elegance, from simple details to exacting perfection (Scranton, 1949).

Additionally, there are some islands called the Cyclades that reflect the Greek-Mediterranean style which, shows a unique architecture and aesthetic using white and blue colors extensively (Dimitris, 1999). And its sustainable Mediterranean architecture by using structure match with local natural material in the surrounding environment. The Greek Cyclades islands, contains group of islands namely Santorini, Mykonos, Delos, Paros, Antiparos, Naxos, Amorgos, Syros, and Milos (Atroshenko, 1991). The Mediterranean architecture in these islands led to collect many experiences. It attempts to live together with limited resources for local materials purely and straightforwardly to reach sustainability and integrate its nature (Stasinopoulos, 2006).

Classic ancient Greek designs related to the proportions of the human body were used as reference lines information. Also, characterized by symmetry details and porticoes with columns accompanied and simple decor. Historically, space was created with stone and marble, but these materials were simplified in the modern life depending on the materials available in a region (Hopkins, 2010).

General characteristics of Greek-Mediterranean architecture include rectangular form and flat roofs, as well as close ties between interior and exterior facilities, also use of natural light and local resources (McMillan, 2011).

This style characterized by two colors, white and blue. The white color is providing more light in the interior space as well as protecting a building from hot summer sun rays. The blue has special indications; where it prevents insects from entering the house and bad spirits as well (Atroshenko, 1991). Generally, the colors used are white, yellow, and blue, with their varying degrees such as saturated blue, beige, and olive green, as well as pink, blended against a solid white background, sometimes some tan and red (Dimitris, 2001).

In Greek Mediterranean style, the towns were often built close to the water and on cliffs overlooking the sea to protect the locals from invasions by pirates, severe heat, and fierce winds (Stasinopoulos, 2006).

Plaster material included with some simple decorative tiles with wooden panels that are not treated in the walls (McMillan, 2011). Also, in the interior wall elements uses thick walls, solid objects, frequent use of local resources, narrow doors, and stairs (Stasinopoulos, 2006).

Door and window frames are usually wooden, wrought iron or stone, and may contain artwork or mosaic. The floors were used in their composition, wood parquet, and some local stones tiles (McMillan, 2011).

The sizes of interior space characters are small, related to terrain, simplicity of materials, space. Also, create narrow windows in order to protect from solar radiation and strong winds specifically. The doors often had a small window in the top doors to preserve the circulation of air inside (Vavili-Tsinika, 2012).

This style utilized materials taken from nature such as wood, stones, some plaster, marble, granite, and some wrought iron (Hukmat, 2020). The furniture was distributed according to meet the activate need and not randomly. As well, cover the furniture in high-quality of natural materials with decorative fabrics such as straw, linen, and leather. The legs were made from metal where its direction to outward and have open sides usually (Dimitris, 2001).

Greek style mainly applies white painted plaster to protect walls from rain, moisture, and heat. Wood is rarely used due to its scarcity and inconsistent availability. This later led to use of vaults and arches (Evans, 1999). Also, it characterized by their height and the lack of columns with large-sized chandeliers and with several levels of multiple lamps (Dimitris, 2001).

The decorative elements and accessories included ceramic vases, small statues, metal lamps, decorative cloth with cushions, and glassware (Hukmat, 2020) (See, Figure 7 and Table 5).

Figure 7: Example of Greek Style in Mediterranean Interior Architecture (URL 4)

Table 5: Summary of Greek style in Mediterranean Interior Architecture

Greek Style			
Various Architectural Style	Material	Color	General Appearance
• **Classical Style by:** - Reflects sumptuous elegance, with simple details to strict perfection. • **Greek Style by:** - Related to proportions the human body were applied as guidelines which contributed to its formation. - Use stone and marble with simple decoration. • **Cyclades Style by:** - By use experiences and attempts to coexist with limited resources for local materials.	**Ceiling:** • Plaster. • Wooden beams. • Cave stone ceiling. **Wall:** • Plaster and stone paint in white. • Decorative tiles. • Wooden panels that are not treated. **Floor:** • Colored tiles. • Wood. • Stones. • Mosaic tiles. **Furniture:** • Natural materials such as wood stone marble. • Fabrics such as straw, linen and leather. • Metal basis.	**Ceiling:** • White. • Natural color for wood. **Wall:** • Natural color for stone and wood. • White. • Blue, Beige, and olive green. **Floor:** • Natural color for stone and wood. • Pink, tan and red. **Furniture:** • **Cold shades, such as:** white, yellow,blue, beige, and olive green, in addition to pink, where these colors blend against a pure white background, some tan and red.	• Use thick walls, solid objects, frequent use of local resources, narrow doors, and stairs in general. • limited interior spaces size. • The Greek-style reflects sumptuous elegance, which ranges from simple details to strict perfection. • Often use symmetry, rectangular plan in the details and porticoes with rows of columns with simple decoration.

As summary of Greek style, it reflects the sumptuous elegance of many architectural styles influenced by it such as classical style which mirror a simple detail to strict perfection. Greek style related to proportions the human body was applied as guidelines, which the formation is contributed by use experiences and attempts to live

together with limited resources for local materials as stone and marble with simple decoration. The material used in the ceiling is plaster, wooden beams, and cave stone ceiling. The ceiling comes as natural colors and white.

The wall materials were used plaster and stone paint in white, decorative tiles and wooden panels that are not treated. Also, the walls colors from natural such as stone, wood, white, blue, beige, and olive green. About general character distinguish by thick walls, solid objects, frequent use of local resources, narrow doors, and stairs in general.

The materials used in the floor include colored tiles, wood, stones, and mosaic tiles in colors as pink, tan, and red. In addition, furniture used natural materials like wood stone marble, fabrics, straw, linen, leather, and metal basis. While colors used in furniture include white, yellow, blue, beige, olive green, and pink, these colors may blend against a pure white background, some red, and some tan.

Interior spaces in this style include some features like small interior spaces size, elegance, ranges from simple details to strict perfection, often use symmetry, rectangular plan in the details and porticoes with rows of columns with simple decoration.

2.3.5 Similarity & Differences between Mediterranean Architecture Types

Generally, the Mediterranean architectural style reflects an image of the nature of life, which is famous on informality, simplicity, and freshness by using of available resources and materials (Catherine, 1998). Additionally, it is including different styles which they are Spain, Morocco, Italy, and Greek (Mary, 2006).

This part of the research is summary for the similarities and differences between Mediterranean architecture types shown in Table 6, as a result of the literature review and analysis of Mediterranean architecture types, it is formed into three main parts: The first is a Mediterranean type. The second part divided into four groups that form each type for comparison, which are various architectural style, material, color, and general appearance. The third part consent result of similarity and differences between Mediterranean architecture types.

Table 6: Summary of Similarity & Differences Between Mediterranean Architecture Types

SIMILARITY& DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEDITERRANEAN TYPES

MEDITERRANEAN TYPES

Spanish Style

Various Style
- Baroque Style
- Christian Style.
- Gothic Style.
- Islamic Style.
- Italian Style.
- Moroccan Style.

Material
- Natural materials.
- Decorative tiles.
- Fabrics.
- Leather.
- Linen.
- Marble.
- Metal.
- Mosaic tiles.
- Paint.
- Plaster.
- Stone.
- Straw.
- Tile.
- Wood.

Color
- Natural color.
- Earthy colors.
- Beige.
- Black.
- Blue.
- Brown.
- Green.
- Orange
- Pink
- Red.
- Terracotta.
- White.
- Yellow

General Appearance
- Arch.
- Built in benches and shelves.
- Bulky furniture pieces.
- Chandeliers.
- Complex facades asymmetric, but balanced.
- Eclectic style.
- Expansive courtyards.
- Geometric Motifs
- Large stained-glass windows.
- Long double and quadruple doors and windows.
- Low ceilings.
- Multi-sized sepals, corridors with columns.
- Open and flowing floor plan.
- Reflects richness, value, and pride.
- Richly colored textiles.
- Straight lines.
- Tower-like chimneys and fireplaces.
- Use Italian-style details.
- Vases, plants, pots and balustrades.
- Wooden beams for ceilings.
- Wooden details with a metal basis, leaving unhidden hand-made screws.

Moroccan Style

Various Style
- Assyrian Style.
- Baroque Style
- Classical Style.
- Islamic Style.
- Persian Style.
- Neo-Gothic Style.

Material
- Natural materials.
- Clay tiles.
- Cloth.
- Cooper.
- Leather
- Marble.
- Mosaics tiles.
- Mud bricks.
- Paint.
- Plaster.
- Silver.
- Stained glass.
- Stone & Marble.
- Stucco.
- Wood.
- Zellige Tile.

Color
- Natural color.
- Earthy colors.
- Black.
- Blue.
- Brown.
- Golden.
- Green.
- Ivory white.
- Purple.
- Red.
- Silver.
- White.
- Yellow.

General Appearance
- A tiled roof
- Arched frames for doors and windows.
- Arches as a horseshoe or a key shape.
- Bulky furniture pieces.
- Carved decorations.
- Chandeliers.
- Comfort with a lot of signs and shape.
- Decorative lighting.
- Eclectic style.
- Expansive patios.
- Fountains.
- General scheme of the buildings like U shape.
- Geometric Motifs and straight lines.
- Hand glazed till.
- Long double and quadruple doors and windows.
- Low ceilings.
- low height
- Multiple stars use such as five-pointed, hexagonal, eight.
- Multi-sized sepals, corridors with columns.
- Open and flowing floor plan.
- Reflects official and sophistication.
- Richly colored textiles.
- Use textiles, blankets, soft pillows and umbrellas for some areas.
- Use wooden or copper pots.
- Vases, plants, pots ,balustrades, ornate mirrors, and colored glass.
- Windows covered by mashrabiya.
- Wooden details with a metal basis, leaving unhidden hand-made screws.

Italy Style

Various Style
- Classical Style.
- Greek Style.
- Roman Style.

Material
- Natural materials.
- Marble.
- Brick.
- Cloth.
- Granite.
- Handmade tiles.
- Italian Terracotta tile.
- Leather.
- Paint
- Plaster.
- Stone.
- Wallpaper.
- Wood.
- Wrought iron.

Color
- Natural color.
- Earthy colors.
- Beige.
- Black.
- Blue.
- Green.
- Orange.
- Turquoise.
- White.
- Yellow.

General Appearance
- Arched frames for doors and windows.
- Bulky furniture pieces.
- Chandeliers.
- Decorated cornices and lights between the windows.
- Eclectic style.
- Expansive courtyards.
- Fireplaces with embroidered features.
- Geometric Motifs and straight lines.
- Interior designed on two or three levels.
- large size space for room.
- Long double and quadruple doors and windows.
- Low ceilings.
- luxurious furniture.
- Multi-sized sepals, corridors with columns.
- Open and flowing floor plan.
- Reflect rustic character.
- Reflects richness, value, and pride.
- Richly colored textiles.
- Roman-inspired curtains.
- Staircase in different forms.
- Use vaults and domes.
- Using large windows.
- Vases, plants, pots and balustrades.
- Wooden beams for ceilings.
- Wooden details with a metal basis, leaving unhidden hand-made screws.

Greek Style

Various Style
- Classical Style.
- Cyclades Style.
- Greek Style.

Material
- Natural materials.
- Decorative tiles.
- Mosaic tiles.
- Paint.
- Plaster.
- Stone.
- Wood.

Color
- Natural color.
- Earthy colors.
- Beige.
- Black.
- Blue.
- Olive green.
- Pink.
- Red.
- Tan.
- White.
- Yellow.

General Appearance
- Arched frames for doors and windows.
- Eclectic style.
- Geometric Motifs and straight lines.
- limited interior spaces size.
- Low ceilings.
- Open and flowing floor plan.
- Reflects sumptuous elegance, which ranges from simple details to strict perfection.
- Simple decoration.
- Use thick walls, solid objects, frequent use of local resources, narrow doors, and stairs in general.
- Vases, plants, pots and balustrades.
- Wooden beams for ceilings.

RESULT

Similarity

Various Style
- Baroque Style.
- Classical Style.
- Gothic Style.
- Greek Style.
- Islamic Style.
- Italian Style.
- Moroccan Style.
- Neo-Gothic Style.

Material
- Brick.
- Clay tiles.
- Decorative tiles.
- Fabrics.
- Granite
- Handmade tiles.
- Leather.
- Marble.
- Metal.
- Mosaic tiles.
- Mud bricks.
- Natural materials.
- Paint.
- Plaster.
- Silver.
- Stained glass.
- Straw.
- Stucco.
- Tile.
- Wood.

Color
- Natural color.
- Earthy colors.
- Beige.
- Black.
- Blue.
- Brown.
- Green.
- Orange
- Pink.
- Red.
- Terracotta.
- White.
- Yellow.
- Olive green.

General Appearance
- A tiled roof
- Arch.
- Bulky furniture pieces.
- Chandeliers.
- Comfort with a lot of signs and shape.
- Decorative lighting.
- Eclectic style.
- Fireplaces with embroidered features.
- Fountains.
- Geometric Motifs and straight lines.
- Hand glazed till.
- Large stained-glass windows.
- Long double and quadruple doors and windows.
- Low ceilings.
- luxurious furniture.
- Multi-sized sepals, corridors with columns.
- Open and flowing floor plan.
- Reflect rustic character.
- Reflects official and soplustication.
- Reflects richness, value, and pride.
- Reflects sumptuous elegance, which ranges from simple details to strict perfection.
- Richly colored textiles.
- Roman-inspired curtains.
- Simple decoration.
- Staircase in different forms.
- Straight lines.
- Use Italian-style details.
- Use textiles, blankets, soft pillows and umbrellas for some areas.
- Use wooden or copper pots.
- Using large windows.
- Vases, plants, pots ,balustrades, ornate mirrors, and colored glass.
- Wooden beams for ceilings.
- Wooden details with a metal basis, leaving unhidden hand-made screws.

Differences

Various Style
- Assyrian Style.
- Christian Style.
- Cyclades Style.
- Persian Style.
- Roman Style.

Material
- Linen.
- Mud bricks.
- Italian Terracotta tile.

Color
- Ivory white.
- Silver.
- Golden.
- Tan.

Spanish Style
- Complex facades asymmetric, but balanced.
- Expansive courtyards.
- Tower-like chimneys.

Moroccan Style
- Multiple stars use such as five-pointed, hexagonal, eight.
- General scheme of the buildings like U shape.
- Windows covered by mashrabiya.
- Decorative lighting.
- Carved decorations.
- Use umbrellas from texture inside.

Italy Style
- Decorated cornices and lights between the windows.
- Interior designed on two or three levels.
- Reflect rustic character.
- large size space for room.
- Roman-inspired curtains.
- Staircase in different forms.

Greek Style
- Use thick walls, solid objects, frequent use of local resources, narrow doors, and stairs in general.
- limited interior spaces size.
- Reflects sumptuous elegance, which ranges from simple details to strict perfection.

As for the similarity for styles type which it various such as Baroque, Classical, Gothic / Neo-Gothic, Greek, Islamic, Italian, and Moroccan style. The difference between types is Assyrian, Christian, Cyclades, Persian, and Roman Style.

The material used in all style types as brick, clay tiles, decorative tiles, fabrics, granite, handmade tiles, leather, marble, metal, mosaic tiles, mud bricks, paint, plaster, silver, stained glass, straw, stucco, and wood. The different materials are linen, mud bricks, and Italy terracotta tile.

Use color selection in all styles natural color, earthy colors, beige, black, blue, brown, green, orange, pink, red, terracotta, white, yellow, olive green, and each color level. The difference in the color selection is ivory white, silver golden, and tan.

A general appearance that is similar to all style characters as a tiled roof, arch door / windows, bulky furniture pieces, chandeliers, comfort with a lot of signs and shape, decorative lighting, eclectic style, fireplaces with embroidered features, fountains, geometric motifs and straight lines, hand glazed till, large stained-glass windows, long double and quadruple doors and windows, low ceilings, luxurious furniture, multi-sized sepals, corridors with columns, open and flowing floor plan, reflect the rustic character, reflects official and sophistication, reflects the richness, value, and pride, reflects sumptuous elegance, which ranges from simple details to strict perfection, richly colored textiles, roman-inspired curtains, simple decoration, staircase in different forms, straight lines, use Italian-style details, use textiles, blankets, soft pillows and umbrellas for some areas, use wooden or copper pots, using large windows, vases, plants, pots, balustrades, ornate mirrors, and colored glass, wooden

beams for ceilings, and wooden furniture details with a metal basis with leaving unhidden hand-made screws.

The Spanish styles have a difference complex facade asymmetric, as well as expansive courtyards and tower like chimneys. Also, Moroccan reflects the official and sophistication, as well as multiple stars shape such as five-pointed, hexagonal, eight, fountains, hand-glazed till, arches as a horseshoe or a key shape, general structure plans of the buildings like U shape, windows create in the kind of "Mashrabiya", decorative lighting. In addition, the furniture is characterized by carved decorations comfort with a lot of signs and shape, low height, use textiles, blankets, soft pillows, umbrellas for some areas, and use wooden or copper pots.

The Italy style use decorated cornices and lights between the windows, interior designed multilevel, reflect rustic character, large size space for room, fireplaces with embroidered features, use vaults and domes, roman-inspired curtains, staircase in different forms, luxurious furniture and using large windows.

For Greek style use thick walls, solid objects, frequent use of local resources, narrow doors, and used stairs in general, limited interior spaces size, reflects sumptuous elegance, and ranges from simple details to strict perfection.

2.4 Mediterranean Interior Architecture space

There are many concepts related to the formation of interior architecture consist cultural also regional expressions depending on the design building's technology and the components of the interior spaces (Hildebrandt, 2004).

2.4.1 Components of Mediterranean Interior Architecture Spaces

The interior architecture of the Mediterranean style reflects simplicity in general. Additionally, tries to connect interior spaces with the exterior environment (Catherine, 1998). Furthermore, it differs according to the type of style used, which is have many similar in materials, colors, furniture, and composition of its interior space (Alessandra, 2006). The Mediterranean interior spaces reflect a feeling of coastal areas based on natural lighting, material adopted, colors, and accessories. In order to achieve harmony should be expressed with the right combination of colors and textures for furniture which is identical to Mediterranean nature (Jock, 2011). The components that create the interior space of a Mediterranean style are applied through walls, ceilings, furniture, decorations, and accessories to achieve interior Mediterranean style value in buildings (Despot, 2015).

- **Floor**

The Mediterranean style a characteristic by luxury and sophistication that reflected in the uses of dark wood floors (Maalouf, 2002). Italy and Spain used light-colored stone tiles, terracotta tiles also cement tiles with colorful drawings and multiple geometric plant inscriptions according to each region (Nylander, 2010). In some cases, marble was used to cover the floors (Despot, 2015). Mediterranean style uses also mosaic tiles in some parts (Foran, 2009).

The floors used in the Mediterranean style were distinguished by their diversity depending on the region, including zellige, which is a mosaic tile popular in the Moroccan. Majolica for Italy glazed ceramics. Azulejos for Spanish and Portuguese floor tiles. The flooring diversity reflects the richness of the Mediterranean interior

spaces (Giulia, 2017). Carpet can add to cover the floors with colorful and various patterns and to reduce the noise level (Poppeliers, 2003) (See, Figure 8 and Table 7).

Figure 8: Example of Floor in Mediterranean Interior Architecture (URL 5)

Table 7: Floor Character in Mediterranean Interior Spaces

Floor Character in Mediterranean Interior Spaces			
Num	Material	Color	Texture
1	Wood Parquet	Dark color	Natural &Smooth
2	Stone Tiles	Light-colored	Natural & Roughness
3	Terracotta Tiles	Peachy, pink, Brown and even grey.	Artificial & Smooth
4	Clay/Cement tiles	Colorful color with geometric and plant inscriptions	Artificial & Smooth
5	Marble Tiles	Natural color	Natural & Smooth
6	Mosaic Tiles	Colorful color	Artificial & Smooth

- **Walls**

The walls contributed as an important component to reflect the characters of Mediterranean architecture and its observance of preserving the heritage, originality

of this style, by led to consider the constant historical style and local architecture to avoid losing connection with the past and the present (Pau, 2012).

Even though geographical areas differ, there are common characteristics in the combinations of the interior and exterior walls. For example, use natural materials such as bricks and stones in the formation of the walls, which the color of it changing depending on the availability of materials in each region or through white plaster to reflect solar radiation on hot days with wooden details for columns, windows, and doors, or wrought iron details for lighting (Hakim, 2003).

Stucco used to cover the walls, especially in the Italy and Spanish styles, while colors come in white, earth colors, red and brown. As well, by used compensated by the accessories and decorations elements (Donnelly, 2006).

In the beginning, the walls were used as functional purposes; therefore, the methods of forming and decorating were uses in differed manner. Interior walls of Mediterranean architecture adopting neutral colors in the simplest cases in white, turquoise, beige yellow, which is made from stone, clay with plaster to protect walls from rain and moisture (Maalouf, 2002).

The stones create a decorative effect within the interior space. At the same time, each type of stone contains physical and chemical properties characterized by strength, different colors, and durability. Another applied concept was dividing the walls into two parts, the lower is covered with stones and the upper part with plaster, wooden walls, or colored tiles depending on the area (Winkler, 2013). As well, use cement

tiles with colorful drawings and multiple geometric plant inscriptions on some walls (Nylander, 2010) (See, Figure 9).

Figure 9: Example of Wall in Mediterranean Interior Architecture (URL 6)

Moreover, plaster was applied to parts of the walls, door frames, and windows, whether flat or arched, depending on the user's preference style. The making of ceilings and columns followed by white or earthy colors. It aimed to protect the facade of buildings from harsh weather like strong winds protect them from cracking and decoration of the interior and exterior facades (Brysbaert, 2007) (See, Figure 10 and, Table 8).

Figure 10: Example of the Plaster Wall Mediterranean Architecture (URL 7)

Table 8: Wall Components in Mediterranean Interior Spaces

Wall Character in Mediterranean Interior Spaces			
Wall Material			
Num	Material	Color	Texture
1	Bricks	Red	Artificial & Roughness
2	Stones.	Natural Color	Roughness
3	Plaster	White & Earth Color	Artificial & Smooth
4	Cement Tiles	Colorful Color with Geometric and Plant Inscriptions	Artificial & Smooth
5	Stucco	White, Earth color, Red to brown	Artificial & Smooth
6	Wallpaper	Colorful Color with Geometric and Plant Inscriptions	Artificial & Smooth
Arch			
7	Rocks, Stones, and Bricks	Natural Color	Roughness
8	Paint Plaster, Stucco	Painted Color Match with General Space	Artificial & Smooth
Doors and Windows			
9	Wood and Wrought Iron Frame	Dark Natural Wood, Black Metal, Cooper and Silver	Artificial & Smooth
10	Glass	Transparent & Stained Glass	Artificial & Smooth

- **Arch**

Arches are essential in all vertical structures, usually located between two bases or two columns. They are also used as an aesthetic and functional method. In addition, characterized by the ability to carry great pressure. Arches are made of materials compatible with elements of the buildings such as rocks, stones, bricks and covered with stucco or plaster in a different color. Also, differ in their sizes and shapes

depending on the style type follow, the form of simple arcs semicircular often spread, they are usually used above the door, window, and entrances (Maalouf, 2002).

- **Doors & Window**

Having doors and windows contributes to the element's balance and proportionality. While it is made from wrought iron, wood, plaster frames. Furthermore, character with large windows enhances natural lighting and ventilation while placing them in opposite places (Desogus, 2016).

The doors and windows are often rectangular shapes with arches or lines and have decorative patterns on the top. It can be removed or opened to connect the interior space with the courtyards in the middle of the building. The main doors are characterized by greatness, large size, and reasonably well-decorated (District, 2013). It is decorated with some copper, silver with geometric details, and unique handles. In addition, uses colored or transparent glass in its composition depending on the place used (Cook, 2005).

- **Ceilings**

In the interior architecture of the Mediterranean ceilings played a crucial role in creating an aesthetic environment. The Mediterranean architecture uses ceilings such as vaults, and wooden beams. Also, hidden lighting often uses rectangular and square shapes to attribute the monotony and harmony of lines (Tkachuk, 2017).

Another ceiling shape use called a pitched roof was used with some wooden beams in geometrically formed with some additions such as oversize chandeliers (García, 2018) (See, Figure 11).

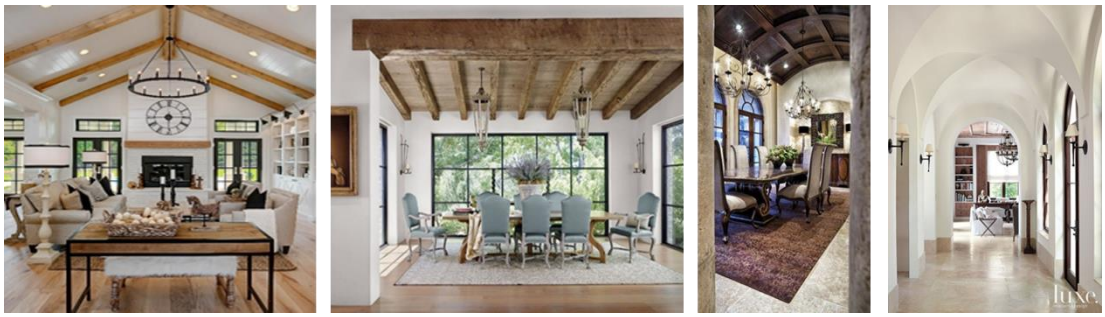


Figure 11: Example of Ceiling in Mediterranean Interior Architecture (URL 8)

The vault is considered one of the essential components of Mediterranean interior architecture, which main goal was to resist the weather factors of winds, rain, and snow. Also, it helps to improve air circulation inside the building and distribute loads of the roof. As well, the aesthetic vault reflects some of the luxury and the most sophisticated interior spaces, which it helps form unity and commitment (Acland, 1961) (See, Figure 12).

Figure 12: Example of the Vault in Mediterranean Architecture (URL 9)

- **Furniture**

The Mediterranean daily living is reflected in the furniture by associated with the exterior environment and tried to link in the interior by selecting the material (Gestalten, 2019).

The furniture in the Mediterranean characterized by simple, practical, formal at same times and uses several materials such as wood, embroidered touches wrought iron and straw, heavy frames, inspired by the nature colors and structure simple lines (Despot, 2015).

The Mediterranean furniture reflects character as general solid and strong, with little decoration depending on the region, and use as an informal and luxurious feel at the same time. The finishes used to reflect the durability and timelessness, made of woods such as walnut, pine, and olive, also reflecting the rustic character (Jay, 1973).

Furniture in Mediterranean architecture uses light colors as one of its features related to the surrounding environment, such as blue, green, brown shades with black for furniture base. The colors reflect smoothness together with details of luxury through handcrafted natural materials, and the pieces of furniture are appropriately large (Hu, 2017).

Linen and upholstery are also used in different colors textures and inscriptions of warm earthy colors, natural colors, light colors such as azure blue, olive green, yellow, red, lavender, beige, brown, and earth color to cover the furniture (Jay, 1973).

Fabrics were used on furniture that is inspired by nature, such as silk or cotton, leather, and used patterns with forms like leaves, flowers, geometric patterns. This material used reflects the sky and seas in monochromatic colors with a feature that allows cooling and entry of heat-resistant air during the hot summer by open sides in furniture (Despot, 2015).

Marble is used also for table surfaces in side tables or dining tables and consoles. Leather and velvet are used to covering furniture and give it sophistication through reflect worn-out characters (Gestalten, 2019).

- **Decoration and Accessories**

As a result of the multiculturalism in the Mediterranean region, the different styles of accessories are emerge because of differences in ideas or opinions based on several factors such as geography and geology, climate, politics, and history. This led to the diversity of social identities that coexisted and reflected a message also the characteristics that can indicate the characters of the Mediterranean interior spaces (Hukmat, 2020).

Many art pieces were used, including some frescoes, pottery, and vases (Massimo, 2012). It contained the decorations on several pieces, for example vases dishes. Some of the murals have natural colors that reflect their joy and simplicity. In addition, some small accessories, such as iron elements, copper dishes, pots, mosaic tiles, in rich colors and various patterns, plants, and flowers are added to make it more natural (Feldman, 2002).

The furniture pieces are distinguished using many multi-colored cushions and inscriptions, which contribute to achieving a balance between the components of the

space. In addition, multiple inscriptions are in line with the general atmosphere of the space (Catherine, 2003).

Popular styles of decoration and accessories common in Mediterranean architecture use of various artistic details, which can be art or colorful paint, as well as vases that suggest the ancient heritage of the region to top and small cushions characterized with local inscriptions (Jock Sewall, 2011).

In addition, can use rugs engraved with decorative elements that give value and balance to space or antique carpets with rich colors and patterns used to give a character between modernity and antiquity (Massimo, 2012).

The glass and mirror as major pieces in the interior reflect a charming and intimate feeling in the interior space (Despot, 2015). As well as the plants help to soften the general atmosphere grant in presence with different elements that link the interior space with the outside and enhances the Mediterranean style (Massimo, 2012).

Fireplaces are decorative objects that serve both a functional and aesthetic purpose at the same time and give an intimate feeling. Therefore, various materials have been used to cover it, such as plaster, stucco, and stones with wooden shelves in the top with marble and some vases or mirrors (Catherine, 2003).

The decorative lighting used in the Mediterranean, which is rich in bright colors such as orange, yellow, sometimes black and copper, made of wrought iron or copper, as well as straw and wall lighting (Catherine, 2003). In addition, it has small holes that reflect shadows distinguishes in rich details in different sizes and shapes. Also, could

be changed in features material and size depending on the place used (Mary 2006) (See, Table 9).

Table 9: Decoration and Accessories in Mediterranean Interior Spaces

Decoration and Accessories		
Num	Name	Details
1	Art	Such as frescoes, pottery, vases
2	Mirror & Glass	Glass and mirror reflect a charming and intimate feeling in the interior space
3	Rugs	Rugs give value and balance to the interior space by use antique carpets with rich colors and patterns to give a character between modernity and antiquity
4	Plants	Plants help to soften the general atmosphere grant it our presence with different elements by link an interior space with the outside, the insertion of flowers or plants on walls is the most common use
5	Cushions	By use multi-colored cushions and inscriptions, to achieving a balance between the components of the space
6	Fireplace	Fireplaces give an intimate feeling and are covered with many materials such as plaster, stucco and stones, topped by shelves of aged wood or marble.
7	Decorative Light	Rich in bright colors such as orange, yellow, sometimes black and copper, made of wrought iron or copper, as well as straw and wall lighting with rich details also coloerd glass

2.5 Interior Atmosphere

The interior atmosphere effect by people perceives within the space according to various influences on atmosphere formation (Heide, 2006). This part aims to identify and discuss how the components of the atmosphere in the interior spaces affect the comprehension, effectiveness, harmony, repercussions on health, improving the environment and the optimum utilization of interior spaces.

2.5.1 Definition of Interior Atmosphere

The interior atmosphere associated with people's perception within space based on the sensory as sound, smell, texture, taste, and noise. In addition to the psychological and emotional feel in space (Whitehead, 2017).

The interior atmosphere is not easy to define because it is intangible. The best manner to judge it is through harmony, beauty, and comfort of interior space, as well as the reflection of characters in the space (Böhme, 1993). The atmosphere impact meets the user psychological and spiritual need in the space (Sarihati, 2012).

Peter Zumtho (2006) explained the atmosphere is a shaped by the senses of humans acquired from the place as offices, restaurants, or the homes are formed depending on preferences that are in harmony with people's senses (Sarihati, 2020).

According to Kotler (1973) the environmental psychology studies the atmosphere as a shaped by the amalgamation of visual elements color, lighting, proximity, and elements like auditory consist of music type and volume, cleanliness by touch and smell. Also, by the service environment provided within an interior space (Ariffin, 2012).

In addition, the classification of atmosphere factors has been divided into several groups including the interior and exterior variables, planning and design, decoration and accessories, and human variables. The interior variables include all types of floors, lighting, space temperature, colors, materials, music, turbulence level, the flow of movement, and smell, which may influence behavior by spending a period within this space (Turley, 2000).

2.5.2 Components of the Interior Atmosphere

The atmosphere acts as an associated characteristic of individual and social life, which is understood and analyzed by the senses and helps people perceive also to communicate emotions. Although feelings cannot be measured physically (Lathifa, 2019).

There are many phenomena in the atmosphere that can only be understood through actual experience (Sørensen, 2015). This part of the research will address the effects of the interior atmosphere that is reflect emotional sense color & textures, material, light, smell, sound, temperature, and cleanliness (Lathifa, 2019).

- **Color**

The design without colors lacks the life and activity, therefore the color has substantial importance and influence in architecture and interior design. The color contributed to keeping match with the different elements and the space's compatibility with the requirements and nature of the activity. Color is deeply related to psychology, function, and aesthetics (Shen, 2000).

The color represents the social life of individuals and groups in interior spaces. Therefore, modern design in architecture emphasizes that color is a component of design to adapted and managed the space (Han, 2016). The psychology of humans is affected by the colors that establishing the interior atmosphere; therefore, the colors must correspond to the type of environment and activity (Omar, 2015). This part of the research focus on the color groups in and color scheme.

- **Color Group**

The colors have been divided from a hundred of years ago, the two main groups are the warm and the cool colors (See, Figure 13). The warm colors include red, orange,

yellow and their degrees. Furthermore, the cool colors are green, blue, purple and their degrees (Ćurčić, A. A).

Figure 13: Warm & Cool Colors (URL 10)

The colors can be compared between warmer or cooler by simple classifications, which is the extent to they contain yellow and scarlet red, also to proximity for a grey in cool color. The warm and cool colors contrast reflects several visual and design effects. Also, the warm colors indicate they are attractive and make objects closer, while cool colors disappear into a background and give a feeling of spaciousness. In addition, the warm colors are used to enhance activity and joy compared to cool (J.W, 2015).

- **Color Schemes**

The goal of color schemes is to identify harmonious combinations and suitable with different colors as a reference for design (Starmer, 2005). A color scheme can be a reference of colors used in the design, visual arts, architecture, and digital media where it can effect on perceptual and psychology of people (Alex clem, 2019). Furthermore, the color scheme can be used to choose suitable matching colors in any projects and design by a follow Schemes:

- Achromatic Color Schemes

Achromatic color scheme is considered one of the most sensitive in contribute of gray ranging color, because of its necessary photochemical absorb that contributes to the formation of gray tones, as well as black and white (Stephenson, 2005). And uses in interior spaces to reflect a sense of cleanliness and simplicity (Savavibool, 2018).

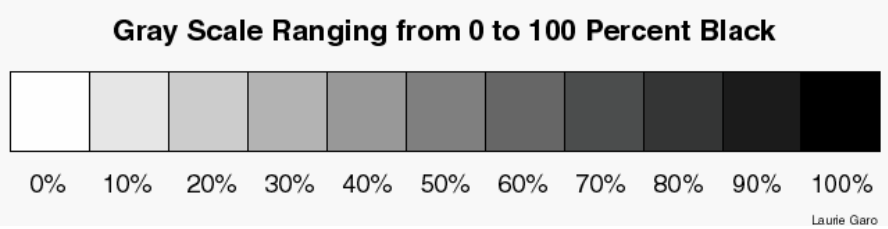


Figure 14: Achromatic Color Schemes (URL 11)

The above figure shows gray scale ranging from 0 to 100 percent (Figure 14). The black color indicates the complete absence of lighting in 100%. And for white it 0% which is the maximum amount of light (Öztürk, 2012).

- Monochromatic Color Schemes

The monochromatic color scheme is famous for using one color in varying values and ranging degrees of light and shadows. Where characterized by attracting attention, also is famous for a presence in nature, such as in the leaves of plants and trees. As it reflects different shades of one color depending on the reflection of light and shadows on it (Hansen, 2010) (See, Figure 15).

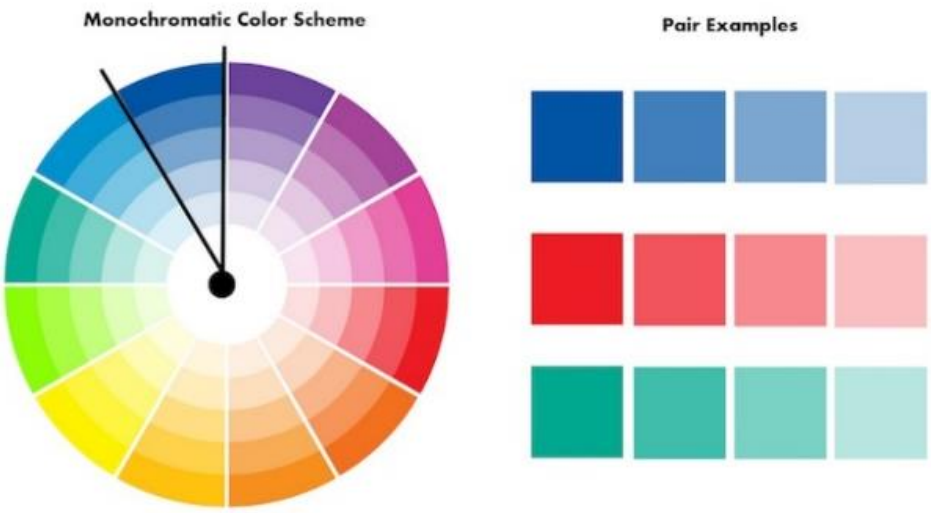


Figure 15: Monochromatic Color Schemes (URL 12)

- Analogous Color Schemes

Analogous color schemes include closely adjacent and related color on the color wheel from 3 to 5 (Stone, 2006). It includes values and intensities for each color, where the basic colors are similar, meaning where they consist of similar primary colors, a secondary color, also two colors of the third degree (Hansen, 2010) (See, Figure 16).

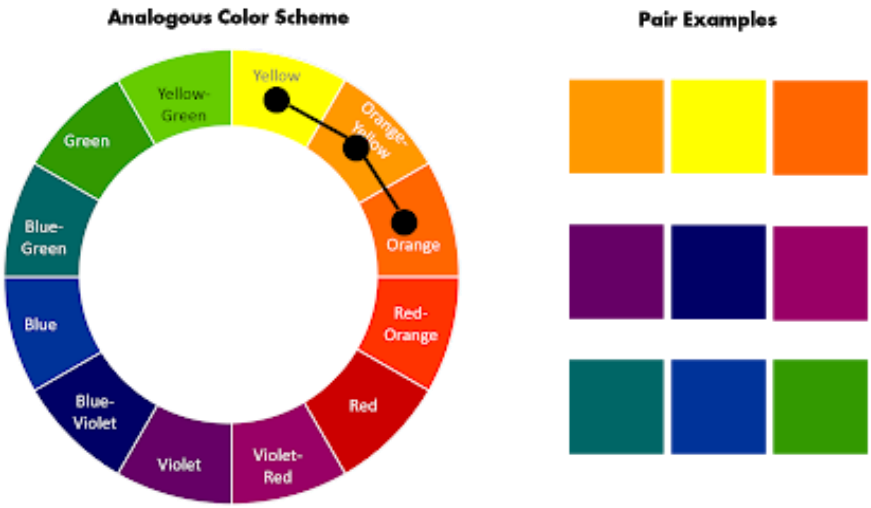


Figure 16: Analogous Color Schemes (URL 13)

- Complementary Color Schemes

Complementary color schemes are color that meet with each other in the color wheel and characterized by having a strong contrast between them, and often these colors play a fundamental role in their uses (Hansen, 2010).

The complementary colors divided into four main groups according to their opposite position on the color wheel, and they are direct complementary, split complementary, double complementary and triadic complementary (Wright, 2001) (See, Figure 17).

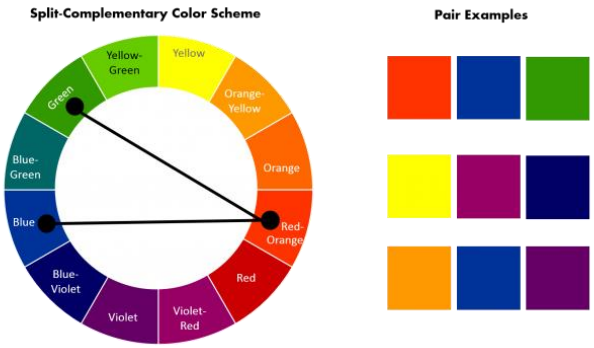


Figure 17: Complementary Color Schemes (URL 14)

- Natural Color Schemes

Nature consists of many harmonic colors (Damlkhi, 1983). Natural means color that is extracted mostly from the dyes of plants, animals, minerals, woods, flowers, leather, with a variety of textures (Starmer, 2005) (See, Figure 18).

Figure 18: Natural Color Schemes (URL 15)

- **Material**

Materials play an important role in creating the visual character of interior spaces (Binggeli, 2008). The materials quality used in the interior spaces must be compatible with the activity within the space (Binggeli, 2008). Considering material features needed in space as texture, color, mechanical, chemical factors, maintenance, cleaning, heat, and noise by ratio, pores, extent, and sound absorption (Koca, 2016).

The materials play an essential role in defining relationships between interior spaces and function (Sharma, 2017). While it was important to classify and display materials in a manner consistent according to the nature of the space and style (Wong, 2021).

Three groups of material were categorized as "Natural materials" extracted from nature and are not modified such as wood, stones, marble. "Converted materials" the natural materials that are transformed into new materials, for example by burning silt into tiles and bricks. "Artificial materials" Materials that are produced as a result of an industrial process, for example, plastic, glass (Bettaieb, 2019).

- **Texture**

The texture is one of the important components to contribute the interior atmosphere (Wong, 2021). The texture can reflect psychological effects, through feeling comfortable, smooth, and rough. Which creates links between the user and the texture of space, associated with the nature of work (Kiliç, 2020). The human brain interacts in architectural spaces through stimuli, such as straight and flat and rugged shapes, colors, in texture (Lawson, 2007). The texture is the means to reach a tangible and visual harmony, reflecting the essence of the delicate that can be reflected by surfaces located within the interior spaces. As well, shows the complexity, depth, and weight

appropriate for a successful design. There are five main types of texture as natural, artificial, roughness, smooth, and hardness (Erica, 2010).

- **Light**

Light has a significant impact on the composition of space atmospheres. The light in interior space consists natural light and artificial light, taking into account all changes in natural light through periods of the day and different seasons (Stokkermans, 2015). In an atmosphere, light enhances or reduces the visual image of the space and how the users feel about it (Jaglarz, 2011). For example, if the sunlight does not interfere with the work process could led to stress and loss the focus in the work environment (Lam, 1997). Lighting is associated with the architectural space, while there is no suitable space without light. The brightness level of the light affects the formation of the spatial and moody contexts of individuals within an atmosphere (Eva Baron, 2017). In the interior atmosphere, light plays a crucial role in people perception (Countryman, 2006).

As for natural lighting, it can be controlled through several methods such as curtains, type of window, glass type, windows shape, and the percentage of deception. In contrast, artificial lighting has better features to control the level of light by creating effects to increase comfort or activity in the space. Artificial light is divided into ambient, accent, focal, and task light (Grimley, 2007).

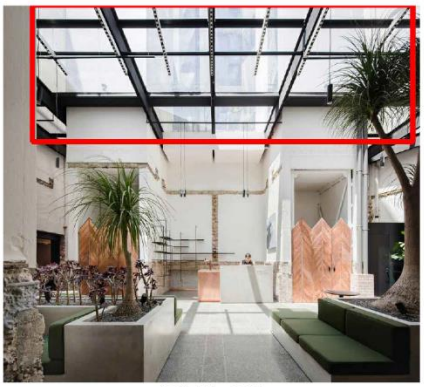
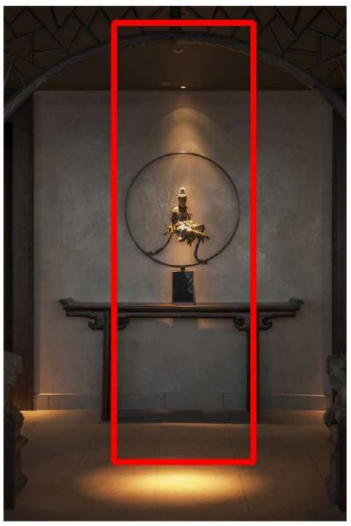
Ambient lighting can be controlled individually by reducing or increasing the lighting ratio (Grimley, 2007). Consideration the distances between light points, glare, and color distortion when using this light type (Ganslandt, 1992).

Accent lighting was used when a certain level of lighting was required to perform some work or highlight objects. This type is characterized by providing a visual appeal by managing the amount of light to perform work or focus on a specific element, and it is often used to give a formal character to highlight objects (Ganslandt, 1992). The perfect example of using accents lighting is spotlights (Grimley, 2007).

The focal lights spread out at 360 degrees. Where the lights gradually spread until they fade out in an axial fashion, and it plays an important role in the consistency of the different lights within the interior space (Grimley, 2007).

The task lighting is associated with areas that require performing some work like reading, makeup, desks, cabinets, cooking, entertainment. The degrees of light changed according to the activity associated with maintaining, comfort, and brightness, and shadows (Ganslandt,1992) (See, Table 10) shows the light types in interior space.

Table 10: Light Types in Interior Space

Light Types in Interior Space	
Natural Light	Artificial Light
 (URL 15)	Ambient Light (URL 16)
Accent Light	
 (URL 17)	(URL 18)
Focal Light	Task Light
(URL 19)	(URL 20)

- **Smell**

The smell is one of the five senses help to perceive the surrounding non-physical factors that affect the atmosphere (Quartier, 2009). Smells are essential in interior spaces which reflect holistic perceptions of the components that crate the atmosphere. In addition, smells affect the ratio of concentration, attention, and reflection, comfort, and calm. In some cases, the smell is linked to a place and reflects on users, promotes social bonds (Kapur, 2020).

Additionally, it plays an important role in creating multiple experiences that are related to spatial components, the temperature, humidity, and strength of smells that have greatly affect to composition of the atmosphere and extent to users respond to these scents (Kapur, 2020).

Where designers must draw smell for a place in line with the general image of the place and the nature of that around it, especially in tourist areas or health resorts to achieve the conceptual dimension expected for customers (Kapur, 2017).

- **Sound**

The sound is an important factor that can reflect the quality of the atmosphere. Which translated in the emotional, sensory responses of the users in the place. The materials used in surfaces, the layout of the building which reflected the sound quality and clear of music (Merin, 2013).

Based on an article by J. S. Parkinson's published in (1955) relating to indoor noise control which there are no precise measure of noise inside interior spaces. And most of the designers and researchers believe that it is possible to determine the ratio

whether and use it as a criterion for measuring noise, that by ability to communicate clearly between two people in a space (Chiaramonte, 2020).

Noise affects to a person's hormonal response as well as behavior change and hostility (Leung, 2019). Music is among contributes to shaping the atmosphere of the interior spaces and affects the users' perception and the decisions to stay and buy (Bohl, 2012). Where the music increases level of potential pleasure and entertainment that individuals within the interior space feel (Rayburn, 2013). Also, music considered an essential component that reflects the "General Interior Cues" and its low costs compared to other elements that have a strong influence on the atmosphere (Vida, 2007).

- **Temperature**

The characteristics of ventilation, temperature, and humidity are related to the formation of the atmosphere, and approximately 18% of the electricity that spent on equalizing the air temperature in the interior spaces. These factors, including humidity and temperature, also it has an impact on the level of comfort, satisfaction of customers, the level of services, and the productivity of employees at work (Bennett, 2012).

Furthermore, the temperature in the interior buildings can be affected by some exterior conditions, such as the sun, which requires an equation of the interior temperature of the building (Wu, 2010). In addition, the degree and control of the temperature could create an atmosphere and pleasant conditions for performing tasks or rest. As well, the winter degree rate between 25-26 degrees Celsius and in summer depending on the type of activity within the space (Fung, 2019).

- **Cleanliness**

The level of cleanliness is one of the most important factors that affect the satisfaction of users within the interior spaces and an important criterion for achieving the best harmony of the atmosphere, as cleanliness influences our lives that is reflected in the level of our relaxation and enjoyment of the facilities that establish the building (Fung, 2019).

The field of architectural design seeks to create designs that facilitate cleaning processes by organizing and using appropriate materials to achieve clean (Rutes, 2001).

2.5.3 General Characteristic of Mediterranean Interior Atmosphere

The Mediterranean architecture was strongly associated with the environment and its great sensitivity towards nature to the formation of the Mediterranean interior atmosphere (Convertino, 2017). Such as seas, coasts, pine trees, the smell of roses, and plants (Matvejevic, 1999).

The Mediterranean style was often associated with sea views, turquoise waters, warm sun, soft sandy beaches, refreshing drinks, and vivid flavor (Malouf, 2002). Accordingly, it affected between the different colors used, which famous that it uses blue colors with white or olive colors, gray shades for the Italy style, and terracotta and sand colors for the Spanish region and across the Mediterranean (Ancy, 2020). Also, Stucco used to cover the walls, with white and earth colors (Donnelly, 2006).

The Mediterranean architecture uses natural lighting extensively in public areas and spaces in buildings such as the hotel lobby. Interior spaces are often associated with natural lighting, which increases the user's interaction (Rutkin, 2005). Decorative

lighting plays an important role in completing the formation of Mediterranean architectural style through utilizing decorative geometric shapes made from materials such as copper, wood, wrought iron, and colored glass (Meryanne, 2020).

The Mediterranean architecture reflects a simple, rich, and aesthetically pleasing architectural system (Zoranic, 2012). A lot of details are used in the interior of buildings such as techniques, traditions, materials, arches, and vaults (Fuerst, 2017). One of the techniques used are walls divided into two parts: the base covered in stones and the upper part in plaster (Winkler, 2013). Arches with different sizes and shapes -depending on the region- are also used above doors, windows, and entrances (Maalouf, 2002). Wooden beams are adopted in ceilings (Tkachuk, 2017). In addition, uses the pitched roof ceilings (García, 2018).

The Mediterranean style is classified as eclectic style by usage of elements from other multiple Mediterranean types such as Spanish, Greek, Italy, and Moroccan (Mary, 2006). And reflect simplicity and formality at the same time (Liz Flynn, 2018).

Mediterranean interior features include many natural textures, materials, and colors such as decorative tiles, fountains, stones, wood parquet for floor and ceiling, dominant use of white and blue colors. In addition, it includes connection of the interior spaces with the outdoor, furniture with bulky shapes, simple lines, or arches (Lauren Weiss, 2008).

The factors considered in Mediterranean Interior architecture spaces are established according to the geographic & climatic factors, the cultures & traditions of the people in the region, and availability of the local material (Fernandes, 2014). The local

materials found in Mediterranean architecture are stone, bricks, wood, straw, marble, ceramics, lime, glass, reeds, sand, clay (Scalisi, 2016). Dark hardwoods (Maalouf, 2002). Light-colored stone tiles, terracotta tiles, cement tiles with colorful drawings (Nylander, 2010). Carpet with colorful and various patterns used on the floor (Poppeliers, 2003).

The furniture in the Mediterranean is simple, practical, formal, and uses several materials such as wood, embroidered touches, wrought iron, straw, and natural colors (Despot, 2015). And in general, it is solid, and sturdy, with little decorative details made of wood types such as walnut, pine, and olive, which also reflect the rustic character (Jay, 1973). Fabrics used in furniture that are inspired by the contemporary natural materials, such as silk, cotton, or leather. Patterns are created in forms of leaves, flowers, geometric patterns with sky and sea colors (Despot, 2015). In relation to the temperatures, the average preferred and appropriate temperature in winter ranges between 20-21 ° C, and in summer, between 20-24 ° C, the average humidity ranges between 40-50 per hundred (Reddy, 2012).

Chapter 3

HOTEL - LOBBY

This chapter will focus on the definition and history of the hotels. Followed by that of five-star hotel by clarifying five-star hotel functions, and five-star hotel components. In addition, plan organization of space, and findings of second and third chapter.

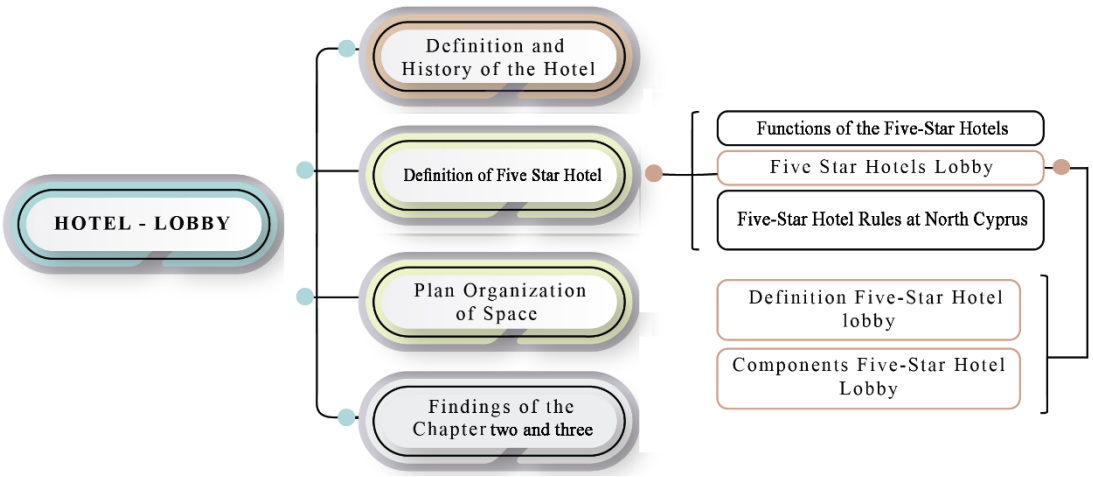


Figure 19: Summary of Chapter 3

3.1 Definition and History of the Hotel

The definition is understood according to the scholar (Merriam-Webster, 2021) and Yuli Endra in (2013), in the following quotations:

> "The origin of the word hotel is due to a word taken from the French dictionary of words what is meant a building that provides housing and food to people (Merriam-Webster, 2021)". According to Robby Yuli Endra in (2013)," hotel beginnings as public institutions to serve the community with the development and changes that took place, it is motive for a commercial project by providing various services such as food, drink, places to sleep, etc. It is for people traveling for a fee (Harahap, 2020)".

The history for the beginning of hotels is linked to ancient civilizations. The stars classification requirements evolved from providing basic services including a place to sleep, food, and drink then developed to meet the customers' needs until it reached to the present time with many other offered services (Levy, 2003).

Moreover, according to education and tourism training in Jakarta (2010), the hotel is expected to offer accommodation that consists of the type of rooms, that is equipped with beverages, facilities for entertainment activities (Shelton, 2018). Also, it is classified according to the experience that is distinctive by the hotel type and the quality of services, and the distinguished architectural and interior design (Mcintosh, 2005).

3.2 Definition of Five Star Hotel

The best way to know the hotel's level of services and quality is through the star classification that the hotel follows (Huang, 2018). According to Leung (2013), it is expected that the five-star hotel will provide better services and tremendous advantages over hotels with lower classification. Also, it should be borne in mind that the international standard for the distribution and arrangement of stars that is given to a hotel could change from one country to another (Mohsin, 2019).

The term five-star hotel means the hotels that provide a certain quality of services, amenities, luxuries, visual elements that contribute, in their value and effectiveness, to reflecting a somewhat unique costumer experience. Depending on these features provided by the hotel and services, the hotel's classification is reflected (Cser, 2008).

The hotel classification system is often used as a global indicator for both costumers and the tourism sector according to generally accepted standards, the hotel can be

judged by classification systems, that vary from one geographical location to another (Unwto, 2015).

3.2.1 Functions of the Five-Star Hotels

The functions offered by five-star hotels are distinguished by being the best in terms of services, luxury, quality of products provided, such as food and drink, quality of comfort and exceptional matters provided by the hotel. Among the various functions offered by five-star hotels is distinct entrances and lobby, different playgrounds, swimming pools, bars, restaurants, various levels of rooms, spa and fitness center, bars, car refineries and concierge services (Karppinen, 2011). The criteria of the other various services such as dry cleaning, hairdressers, room services, round-the-clock and multi-activity halls is according to the country in which hotel is located (Karppinen, 2011). In the Table 11, below shows the essential functions of five-star hotels, according to Hasan, (2015).

Table 11: Functions of Five-Star Hotels (Hasan, 2015)

Functions of Five-Star Hotels
- Five-star hotels must have worked all days of the week in 24 hours. - Five-star hotels must have several facilities such as car garages, additional features in rooms, bars, restaurants, and a reception desk that always works. - Five-star hotels must have at least one restaurant that works seven days a week. - Five-star hotels must have subsidiary restaurants, entertainment areas, a business and conference center, and a spa. - Five-star hotels must-have contains several types and sizes of rooms, the most important of which are the suites, consisting of three separate rooms (bedroom - bathroom - living room). - Five-star hotels must have excellent attention to small details based on shape and appearance, such as linens and colors. - Five-star hotels must have a famous chef who is expected to be among the restaurants. - Five-star hotels must have a larger percentage of employees for the customers.

3.2.2 Five-star Hotel Lobby

A five-star hotel lobby can be rated according to the general atmosphere, which can be perceived using the reflected feeling and impression within the space to meet the hotel's target classification requirements. Also, a study conducted by Countryman and Jang (2006), customer perceive the five-star hotel lobby often through atmospheric impressions, which is reflected by the colors, style, layout, and furnishings (Pytharoulakis, 2020).

3.2.2.1 Definition of Five-Star Hotel Lobby

Hotel lobby is the place where guests realize the extent of the service provided and the nature of the hotel. It is the first point and the last point of contact for customers

with the hotel, and it contains many facilities, it serves as a central location for each hotel and a distributor of facilities. It often consists of a reception and seating area in addition to a bar and the main restaurant associated with it (Braun, 2018).

3.2.2.2 Components of Five-Star Hotel Lobby

Modern changes in addition to the social environment in the modern hotel led to formation of a hotel lobby design in line with the changes and modern requirements. Through the conceptual style, focal points, and interior design components, these facilities located within the hotel lobby can play an important role in the interior design of the hotel lobby (Thapa, 2007).

The hotel lobby can not only be considered as a lobby dedicated to the reception, but it can be considered as an area and a transitional space between the hotel facilities that are located within the boundaries of the lobby. The good planning of the spaces reflects a sense of security and stability for the guests, which attracts their eyes and perception. The hotel often contains several things, including stairs and elevators, of various sizes, reception area, waiting areas, restaurants and bar, stores/shops, toilets, offices, and corridors (Deroos, 2011).

- **Reception Area**

The reception desk or the information area for customers and clients is essential and important for them. It gives the first impression to the guests as it is the first thing that catches the eye compared to other components of the lobby. The reception desk is the centrepiece of the hotel lobby because it is considered a mirror that reflects the hotel's characters and standard. Also, the reception office must be in line with the needs of the hotel, its type, and the staff's needs as well, which is reflected in the quality of services provided through it, which can then be known from the opinion and

evaluation of customers. Three main things should be considered when designing the reception desk, which is the style, materials, and arrangement. The reception desk must harmoniously adapt to the user's style through the materials used. The arrangement is also essential and is made by considering the functional aspect, comfort, health, aesthetics, and perfection (Archiscenepro, 2019).

- **Waiting Area**

For many people, waiting is considered a waste of time and somewhat boring, but in some areas, it is considered a unique opportunity in which it is possible to make a spatial and temporal impression through some creative and existential ideas such as the architectural, interior and landscape designs that are connected to these places to provide a beautiful and harmonious space for an effective and non-boring waiting area (Bishop, 2013).

The modern and rapid transformation of the tourism sector has led to a trend in designing the lobby and waiting areas in hotels to resemble living rooms in a house, to give the intimate character of the lobby, and to create feeling that it is like second home to customers (Isabelle, 2019).

Waiting areas have become more flexible, and their use is both for guests, businessmen, and tourists simultaneously (Kilburn, 2018). According to Zemke (2017), this has created a competitive character between hotel makers and designers to create the best interior space atmosphere (Nanu, 2020).

- **Restaurant / Bars**

Hotels differ from each other regarding restaurants and bars in hotels; for example, the Jumeirah beach hotel in Dubai contains nearly 20 restaurants and bars. Where

hotels compete with others to provide food and drink services, it is sometimes possible to use a bar as a breakfast area in the morning and turn into a bar at night. Among the goals that must be achieved in bars and restaurants is providing places for food and drink while ensuring easy access and movement; choosing the appropriate location in the hotel, merging restaurants with bars to benefit from their relationship, optimizing the capacity to maintain the intimacy of the area and insure the availability of private toilets for every restaurant or bar (Deroos, 2011). There are three main factors that help to develop the field of restaurants and bars in hotels which are originality, creativity, and consistency (Bakker, 2006).

- **Stores / Shops**

Gift shops and stores in hotels help provide hotel users with a sense of local heritage and traditions, which will be reflected in the hotel and showcase country's identity. According to Barth (1999) who is the senior lecturer at Cornell's school of hotel administration, where shops can be divided into three main types, which include amenities, merchandise, and retail trade linked to a place and their location often comes on areas overlooking a street or close to a lobby (Kelsey, 2020).

- **Toilets**

Many designers and architects put their attention to create luxurious bathrooms. Among the features of the bathrooms in hotels is that they have large areas and sized materials and floors that help in maintaining cleanliness and giving a feeling of spaciousness, in addition to hanging furniture, toilets, high-end paint, glass and hidden storage areas (Sally, 2020).

- **Offices**

The hotel lobby has a few offices for the employees who have direct relations with the guests and their size and location vary according to the design, type, and size of the

hotel (O'Fallon, 2010). Offices differ depending on the field of work, and they can be offices for secretaries or administrative staff, to allow supervise activities in the hotel lobby. The furniture used, such as file storage cabinets, shelves, and that luxury can change according to the career ladder and the individual's relationship with customers (Forooraghi, 2020).

- **Corridors**

Corridors are essential components of buildings and contribute to creating visualizations and a comfortable picture of interior spaces through the spatial characters and, the creation of a sense of place and its clarity that arises according to the users' visual harmony and perception. Corridors have different shapes and dimensions, including straight or curved, and reflect the building's aesthetics and idea, one of the main functions is to link the interior spaces to facilitate the flow of activities and provide access between facilities (Kusumowidagdo, 2015).

The nature, sizes, and characteristics of corridors vary according to the function of the building and its organizational elements, whose goal is to facilitate the process of moving between spaces in a smooth and flexible manner (Ahrentzen, 2015). According to a study conducted by Kerr (2011), the more corridors that exist in a building the less likely people spend time sitting because of the spaces provided by corridors to walk and see the details of the building (Kerr, 2011).

Several factors contribute to the formation of corridors in a building. Such as the general design of the surrounding environment, which affects the physical environment's shape. Also, the materials used in decor, artistic touches, techniques, and the extent of their quality and dimensions in terms of length, height, and distance, all reflect on the mood of the users in terms of the atmosphere. In addition, the level

of noise, sound, smell, cleanliness, music, and lighting, influences the atmosphere and can create an enjoyable experience (Kusumowidagdo, 2015) (See, Table 12) shows components of five-star lobby.

Table 12: Components Five-Star Hotel lobby

Components Five-Star Hotel lobby						
Reception Area	Waiting Area	Restaurant / Bars	Stores/ Shops	Toilets	Offices	Corridors
-The reception desk or the information area for customers and clients is essential and important because gives the first impression reflects the hotel's characters and standard. -The reception office must be in line with the needs of the hotel, its type, and the staff's needs as well. -The reception area reflected in the quality of services provided through it, which can be founded then in the opinion and evaluation of consumers. -Three main things should be taken into account when designing the reception desk by considering the functional aspect, comfort, health, aesthetics, and perfection by: 1- Style, 2- Materials. 3- Arrangement.	- The main aim of waiting area considered a waste of time and somewhat boring, but in some areas, it is considered a unique opportunity through which it is possible to make a spatial and temporal impression through some creative and existential ideas.Be it through the architectural, interior and landscape designs that are connected to these places to provide a beautiful and harmonious space for an effective and non-boring waiting area.	- Hotels differ from each other with regard to restaurants and bars. - sometimes possible to use a bar as a breakfast area in the morning and turn into a bar at night. - The goals that must be secured by bars and restaurants by providing places for food and drink and ensuring easy access and movement within them. - Should choose appropriate location in a hotel close to the lobby. - Trying to merge lobby with bars to benefit from their relationship. - The ability to increase and reduce the capacity to maintain the intimacy of the area and the provision of private toilets for every restaurant or bar. - There are three main factors that help develop the restaurants and bars in hotels: Originality, creativity, and consistency.	-The aim of stores in hotels helps provide hotel users with a sense of local heritage and traditions. -Stores linked to a place and its location often comes on areas overlooking a street or close to a lobby.	-Hotel toilets famous by luxurious bathrooms are distinguished by their wonderful designs. -The features of the hotels toilets that have large areas ,large-sized materials and floors that help in cleaning and giving a feeling of spaciousness, in addition to hanging furniture, toilets, high-end paint, glass, also hidden storage.	-Office's luxury can change according to the career ladder and the individual's relationship with customers. -The offices in lobby area close to work point to keep supervise activities in the hotel lobby and entrance.	-Corridors creating visualizations and a comfortable picture of interior spaces through the spatial characters and the creation of a sense of place and the creation of a sense of place and its clarity that arises according to the users' visual harmony and perception. -Corridors have different shapes and dimensions, including straight and curved, and reflect the building's aesthetic and idea. -Corridors affected by level of noise, sound, smell, cleanliness, music, and lighting, which makes an atmosphere and an enjoyable experience of hotel.

3.2.3 Five-Star Hotel Rules at North Cyprus

Regarding the conditions of five-star hotels, according to the regulations issued under article 12 of the laws issued by the council of ministers in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus regarding the basic systems of the regulations issued in 2012. The hotel is defined as the place or building that receives visitors and provides services, food, and drink, whether for residents or international visitors. The hotel classified as a five-star hotel is that which contains more than 200 rooms, and provide distinctive utility services in terms of decoration, general structure, technological installations, and equipment (URL 21).

Among the basic conditions that must be met in five-star hotels in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are:

- **Hotel lobby**

The area of the lobby must be equal to at least half the number of beds in five-star hotels; that is, it must exceed 50% and have an entrance appropriate to the level of the hotel in accordance with the number of rooms. The ceiling height should not be less than 4 meters, the design of the lobby must comply with the local and heritage values of the area through the type of construction, decoration, and sizes, and it is not preferable to use walls in the lobby area. The lobby area contains elevators for visitors dedicated to the service, luggage rooms and stairs, a reception hall, offices for employees and administrators, a reception and information office that serves 24/7 services, awaiting and sitting area, public restrooms, dining and breakfast rooms and a bar linked to a lobby or close to it equal to the number of beds square meters, providing a nursery for children, an area for carrying and storing luggage and an area for smokers estimated as 10% of the total room capacity (URL 21).

- **Corridors**

The width of corridors and ladders for customers shall not be less than 150 centimeters and increase according to the need and the nature of activity, and not less than 120. There must be openings for ventilation and natural lighting in the corridors of twenty meters long that can be opened manually, and heat resistant located in the middle of the distance (URL 21).

- **Food and beverage facilities**

The Five-star hotel contains a cafeteria and specialized restaurants that serve at least five different local dishes. It provides staff specialized in food technology, such as nutrition engineers, to preserve and store food safely. Moreover, each area that provides food must include public toilets and places for essential services (URL 21).

- **Multiple-use halls**

The five-star hotel must contain rooms of not less than 100 square meters of space that work as a disco or a nightclub. In addition, to conference and meeting rooms, at least one must be available (URL 21).

- **Shops / Stores**

It should be located on the side of the lobby and connected directly to it. They could be hair stylists, bookstores, jewelry and souvenir publications, handicraft stores or banks (URL 21).

- **Offices**

A five-star hotel must contain offices, and the number of offices depends on the percentage of employees who have direct contact with customers, and the office space and proximity to the lobby and the level of user decoration varies according to the hotel's layout, including administrative offices for meeting users and tourists to present offers to them (URL 21).

- **Toilets**

A five-star hotel must contain toilets in public areas divided into two parts for men and women. The number of toilets is calculated according to the number of rooms in five-star hotels, between 3-6 for men and 3-6 for women in each area. They must contain openable windows or a central ventilation system. It must be at the level of a place, and if it is at a lower level, appropriate elevators and stairs must be provided. The height of the walls of bathrooms and toilets must be at least 220 centimeters, clad with tiles or moisture-resistant materials. They must provide hot and cold water, towels, mirrors, and light bulbs. Also, they should provide water drains in bathrooms (URL 21).

3.3 Plan Organization of Hotel Lobby

The interior design is related to space organization, which can change according to activity field within space (Yoo, 2006).

The organization of the interior space is influenced by the investment and economic aspects of the project which, creates the essence of interior design. The principal sequence of distributing space is based on the plan organization which includes furniture needs, requirements of the client, and the type of activity in the space (Abdul Baki, 2018). The space organization is divided into five main parts according to (Ching, 2014) as follow:

- **Central Organization**

According to Ching (2014), the space organization depends on focusing on the centre area that merges with another space around it, which has similar sizes, it keeps the balance between them as well. In addition, the loopy circulation is established in rotational shape, rings, spiral, or radial. The design concept that puts a large point in

the centre to help proportion a secondary space according to the activity of the surrounding area (Ching, 2014) (See, Figure 20 and Figure 21).

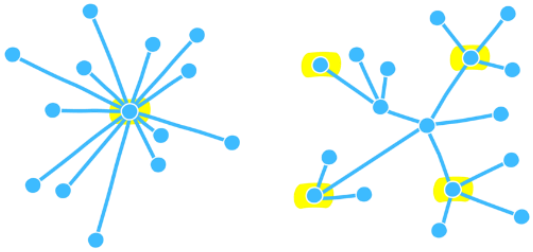


Figure 20: Central Organization (URL 22)

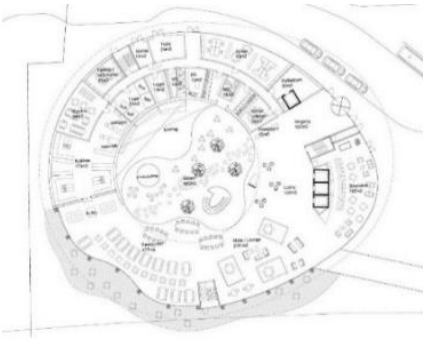


Figure 21: Central Organization in hotel lobby (URL 23)

- **Linear Organization**

It's a space design organized within a linear geometry Ching (2014) (See, Figure 22 and Figure 23) and the line organization is done according to aesthetic, functional, size, requirements.

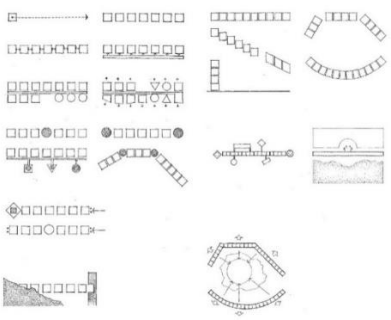


Figure 22: Liner Organization (URL 24)

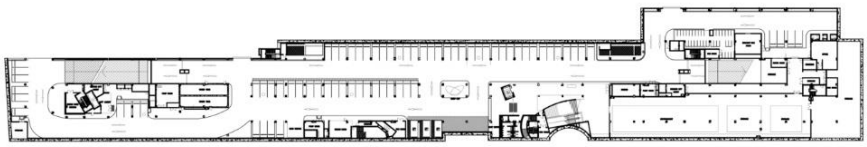


Figure 23: Liner Organization in Hotel Lobby (URL 25)

- **Radial Organization**

The design's concept is by creating the centre zone as the main point and connected with the sub functional area which is established around it (Ching, 2014) (See, Figure 24 and Figure 25).

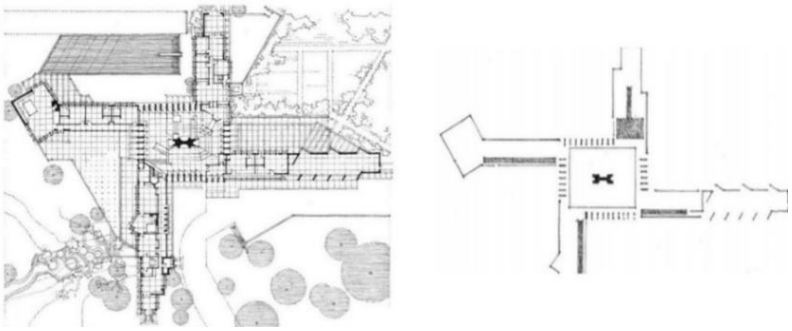


Figure 24: Radial Organization (URL 26)

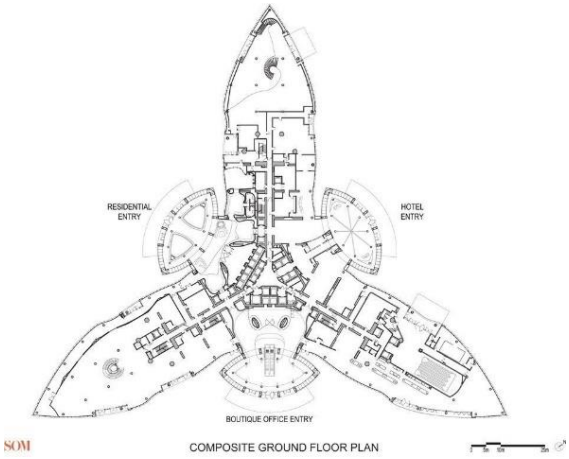


Figure 25: Radial Organization in Hotel Lobby (URL 27)

- **Grid Organization**

This type consists of two groups of columns that are created when they meet at the points of their intersection they are then divided into standard repeating spaces (Ching, 2014) (See, Figure 26 and Figure 27).

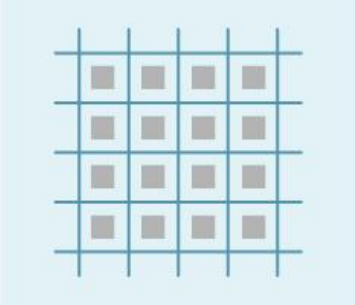


Figure 26: Grid Organization (URL 28)

Figure 27: Grid Organization in hotel lobby (URL 29)

- **Cluster Organization**

Cluster organization often share visual characteristics such as shape, direction, size, and the cluster shape are characterized by being flexible in a way that can be modified without affecting the essence of the space, but it sometimes lacks coherence and geometric regularity, and this method works to highlight areas without size, shapes, and direction (Ching, 2014) (See, Figure 28 and Figure 29).

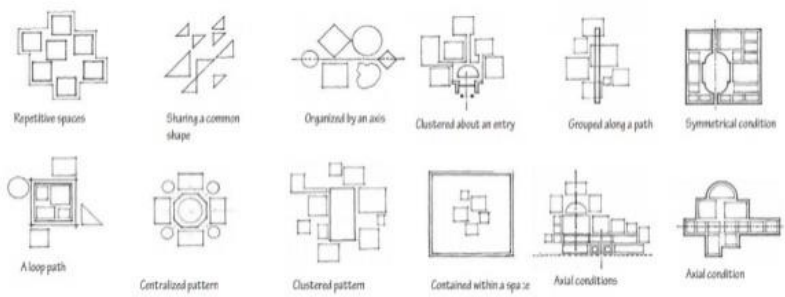


Figure 28: Cluster Organization (URL 30)

In figure 29, shows example how use cluster organization in hotel lobby design.

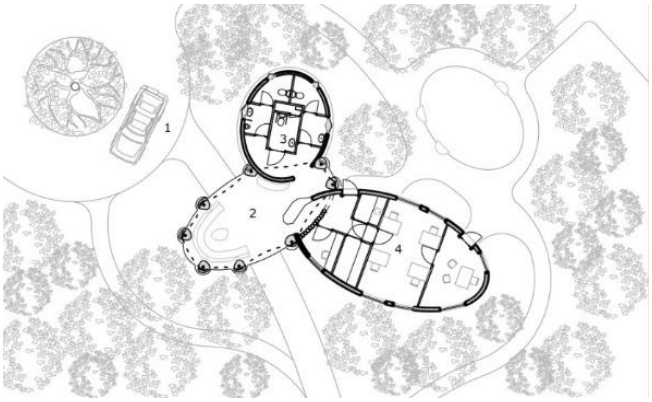


Figure 29: Cluster Organization in hotel lobby (URL 31)

3.4 Findings of the Chapter Two and Three

In this part, a variety of findings will be explored, including what is Mediterranean character and how can effect on the atmosphere by using the general and specific common factors to gain it. According to the result which achieved from this research, the Mediterranean characters formed over past centuries to present times and included multiple specialties as it is known by Mediterranean diet, Mediterranean music, among the most important examples of this is the Mediterranean architecture that reflected the mixed cultures of the societies that surrounded its borders, especially the coastal regions.

In accordance with this research which mention the following to illustrate the impact of Mediterranean character on interior spaces:

A) The character of Mediterranean architecture characters included:

- Building traditions in the Mediterranean developed naturally based on societies' special needs and the environment's requirements with a simple, rich, and aesthetically pleasing architectural style.
- Traditions building mirror on forming a strong solid foundation for Mediterranean architecture and its distinct form can be attributed to its use of techniques, traditions, materials, arches, and vaults.
- Material use differs based on availability and color for each area and is influenced by the region's natural attributes.
- This category includes many elements in the composition of interior spaces, including decorative tile, fountains, white and blue colors, wooden floors, arched windows and entrances, and interior patios.
- Creation of a balance between interior spaces and natural environments, also character is practical, simple, and can sometimes be very formal.
- A typical Mediterranean interior architecture style features rich details made from natural materials, wrought iron, tiles, colorful textiles, arches, and rustic ceilings as well as antiques and handicrafts to increase aesthetics and richness.

B) Factors affected in Mediterranean Architecture shaping spaces:

- Mediterranean architecture is defined by a combination of geographical and climatic factors, the culture and tradition of the people living in the region, and the available materials for construction within the region.

B1) How can the Mediterranean climate be shaping the building**:**

- The Mediterranean climate's similarity has led to the emergence of common denominators in construction strategies.
- Minimizing the amount of sun exposure on surfaces.
- Use of shading and natural ventilation through the "Mashrabiya".
- Plants as filters around the interior spaces to reduce temperatures by filtering the air prior to entering.
- Consider using evaporative coolers, such as fountains and pool.
- Medium-sized windows are situated on the buildings, and they are draped with light, transparent curtains to let the air pass through.
- Uses thick walls in the building and high ceiling to enhance the cooling process.
- Despite differences of style, the interiors of Mediterranean style homes are highly similar in their use of the same materials, colors, and furniture in blending with the surrounding environment.

B2) Geographical location of Mediterranean Architecture:

- There are three main geographical regions in the Mediterranean area, namely coastal, lowland, and mountainous.

B3) Living Tradition in Mediterranean Style:

- In architectural projects that are designed in a Mediterranean style, traditional Mediterranean living provides comfort and inspiration.
- Using drawings, memories, and images of the summer days, the sea, and the warm Mediterranean Sea, we can imagine the vision of the sea, the blue sky and warm weather.
- Where the traditional ways of living are incorporated to emphasize Mediterranean characteristics. And make the interior spaces connection with

exterior and geometric arrangement of the building or take a rectangular shape surrounded by degrees of multi-layered building.

- Two kinds of buildings form in two different scenarios as interconnected & scattered.

B4) Local materials used for Mediterranean architecture:

- Stone and plaster are the most common materials used in Mediterranean interior architecture. The choice of wall material depends on the climate of the area and the availability of materials in the local environment.
- Local materials used for Mediterranean architecture, for example limestone, reed, straw, brick, wood, marble, ceramics, lime, glass, sand, soil, and stone, contributed to its unique architectural style.
- Various materials were used throughout time with some developments and integration according to modern technology such as gabion stone, wood panels, apparent brickwork, translucent marble, alabaster, bearing glass, and glass bricks, copper, carbon fibers, sensors, the standardized and industrialized production (See, Table 1).
- The local material reflected value of the architectural space and when uses old materials used, that increases the historical value.

C) Types of Mediterranean Architecture Style:

- There are many different types of Mediterranean architecture style which are generally suitable for most people and are characterized by a rich past in the world of architecture with coherent customs and practices for living tradition within their region.
- Mediterranean style architecture, share common elements that serve functions and aesthetics.

- The architectural level that it creates is intimate and humane, and it is based on natural elements, materials, etc. that differentiate each region.
- Mediterranean architecture shows an eclectic style by combining features of Spanish, Greek, Italian, and Moroccan architecture, and the features of them shown in (Table 2 to Table 5) and the similarities also the differences between Mediterranean architecture types shown in Table 6.

D) Mediterranean Interior Architecture Style Features are:

D1) The Mediterranean Floor:

- This style is known for its dark hardwood floors, which reflects its luxury and sophistication, and for its light-colored stone tiles, terracotta tiles, cement tiles come with colorful drawings and geometric plant inscriptions, marble, mosaic tiles, and colorful rugs, shown in Table 7.

D2) The Mediterranean Wall:

- As a distinctive element of Mediterranean architecture and a conservation effort of the heritage originality of this style, the walls played a significant role.
- There are common characteristics in the combinations of interior and exterior walls where natural materials used such as bricks, stones, and plaster which depending on the availability of materials in each region whose colors range from white to earth colors and from red to brown.
- In its simplest cases, the walls were clad with plaster to protect them from rain and moisture in different colors such as white, turquoise, beige yellow.
- Also distinguished by use of stones in their coverage, stones that basically add a decorative design in building elements on the interior side of the wall or by divided into two parts, the lower is covered with stones and the upper part with plaster, wooden walls or colored tiles depending on the area.

- Walls divided into two parts, the lower is covered with stones and the upper part with plaster, wooden walls or colored tiles depending on the area plaster was applied parts of the walls, door frames, and windows, whether flat or arched depended on the user's style of preference (See, Table 8).

D3) Mediterranean Arches, Doors, and windows:

- All Mediterranean structures use arches both as elements of aesthetics and functionality. Their sizes and shapes vary based on the region they follow. Simple semicircular arcs are usually spread out over doors, windows, and entrances.
- Stones, rocks, and bricks are used as building materials, and arch ways are covered with stucco or plaster in a different color.
- By using doors and windows, the Mediterranean architecture achieved balanced and proportionate.
- Most materials used in its construction being wrought iron wood frames plaster templates. Also, large windows were used to enhance natural light and ventilation.
- The top has a decorative pattern, and the bottom is framed by stucco. Typically, it takes the form of rectangular or triangular shapes directed and arches.
- A major feature of the main doors is their superior quality, large size, and well-decorated appearance using copper and silver metals with geometric shapes or handles, and transparent or colored glass as decor.

D4) Mediterranean Ceiling:

- Providing an aesthetic ceiling in the Mediterranean interior architecture by using vaulted ceilings, wooden beams, and pitched roofs are used.

D5) Mediterranean Furniture:

- The Mediterranean cultures continued to reflect in the furniture in their daily living by combining them with environmental elements and attempting to tried to link in the interior by selecting the appropriate materials.
- Furniture characterized as simple, practical, formal at times, generally solid, and sturdy, with little decoration depending on the region, and reflects an informal and luxurious feel at the same time. And uses in its composition several materials such as wood, embroidered touches wrought iron and straw, though it is characterized by its heavy frames, the nature-inspired colors of the structure comprised of somewhat simple lines.
- The finishes used to reflect the durability and timelessness, made of woods such as walnut, pine, and olive, which also reflect the rustic character.
- Uses light colors that relate to the surrounding environment of the Mediterranean region, such as blue, green, and all the brown shades down to black.
- Colors reflect smoothness together with details of luxury through handcrafted natural materials and the pieces of furniture are appropriately large.
- Linen and upholstery also used in different colors textures and inscriptions of warm earthy colors, light colors, and natural colors, such as azure blue, olive green, yellow, red, lavender, beige, brown, earth colors and black for metal details as the base of furniture and chairs legs.
- Fabrics were used on furniture that is inspired by the contemporary of nature, such as silk or cotton, leather and used patterns are created in forms of leaves, flowers, geometric patterns plus decorations that reflect the sky and seas of monochromatic colors with a feature that allows cooling and entry of heat-resistant air during the hot summer by making both sides open.

- Marble is used also for the surface of coffee tables, side, dining table, and console surfaces.
- Leather and velvet use to covering furniture and give it sophistication by using worn-out character.

D6) Mediterranean Decoration and Accessories:

- Decoration and accessories in the Mediterranean region differ demanded on Mediterranean types used.
- A variety of art pieces were used, including frescoes, pottery, and vases.
- Plants and flowers are added to make it more natural by adding iron elements, copper dishes, pots, and mosaic tiles in rich colors and patterns.
- Many multi-colored cushions and inscriptions were used on the furniture for a sense of balance, which contributes to achieving a calming effect due to the use of blue, yellow, beige, and sun and sea colors as well as inscriptions associated with the general atmosphere.
- Decor and accessories common in Mediterranean architecture are decorated with numerous artistic details, such as paintings or colorful paint, and small cushions which bear inscriptions with reference to the region's past.
- Besides this, antique carpets with rich colors and patterns that bring a characteristic of both modernity and antiquity can also be added as rugs with decorative elements to enhance the interior design.
- The glass and mirrors in the interior reflect a charming and cozy feeling in the interior space.
- The insertion of flowers or plants on walls as well as the plants that soften the general atmosphere to enhance the Mediterranean style are common ways to

connect interior spaces with exterior and lend a sense of belonging to the general ambiance.

- Fireplaces are decorative objects that combine aesthetics and functionality at the same time, as they are made of plaster, stucco, and stone, with shelves topped with aged wood or marble and vases on the shelves.
- Lighting in the Mediterranean is mainly decorative, characterized by bright colors, for instance orange, yellow, black, and copper, fashioned from wrought iron or copper, as well as straw and wall lighting.

E) Components of the Interior Atmosphere:

- Components of the atmosphere inside spaces influences the appreciation and viability of room, its congruity, its repercussions on wellbeing, climate, and the ideal use of inside spaces.
- The atmosphere is identified with the overall picture or presence of room as per tangible experience that individuals feel by hear-able encounters identified with sound, noise, taste, surface, and smell. Additionally identified with the psychological and emotional characteristic attributes that individual's partner with a spot.
- The impacts of the Interior Atmosphere that reflect passionate sense tone and surfaces as color & textures, material, light, smell, sound, temperature, and cleanliness.

E1) Color:

- The space without colors needs life and movement, so that tone has generous significance and impact in the field of interior atmosphere design by using the color group and the color scheme.

- Warm colors indicate that they are attractive and make objects closer and enhance activity and joy.
- Cool colors use into a background and give a feeling of spaciousness and reflects of comfort.
- The color Schemes can be utilized to acquire a shading coordinating inside a right gathering and predictable with one another through achromatic, monochromatic, analogous, complementary, and natural color schemes.

E2) Material:

- The materials used in interior spaces, as they have been classified and divided into three groups "Natural materials' 'Converted materials' and 'Artificial materials'.

E3) Texture:

- Texture is one of the important components that contribute to the formation of the atmosphere of interior spaces can be divided into five main types natural, artificial, roughness, smooth and hardness.

E4) Lighting:

- Light significantly affects the composition of the atmosphere through the effect of lighting on a place. Lighting is often composed of a mixture between natural light and artificial light which included ambient, accent, focal and accent lighting.

E5) Smell:

- Smell affects the acquired person's feeling in the buildings and interior spaces that interact with customers and must draw smell mapping for a place in line with the general image of the place and the nature of that around it, especially

in tourist areas or health resorts to achieve the conceptual dimension expected for customers.

E6) Sound / Noise:

- The sound is an important factor information the atmosphere inside spaces, as it can reflect the quality of the atmosphere by control both music and noise in the background.

E7) Temperature:

- The characteristics of ventilation, temperature, and humidity are related to the formation of the atmosphere, and the temperature is appropriate within an atmosphere in winter between 25-26 degrees Celsius and in summer depending on the type of activity within the space.

E8) Cleanliness:

- An important element of interior space satisfaction is the level of cleanliness, as the level of cleanliness impacts our lives and affects our enjoyment of the facilities within the building. Additionally, the level of cleanliness also influences the harmony and functioning of the atmosphere.

H) Function of Five-Star Hotels:

- Five-star hotels must have worked all days of the week in 24 hours.
- Five-star hotels must have several facilities such as car garages, additional features in rooms, bars, restaurants, and a reception desk that always works.
- Five-star hotels must have at least one restaurant that works seven days a week.
- Five-star hotels must have subsidiary restaurants, entertainment areas, a business and conference center, and a spa.
- Five-star hotels must have excellent attention to small details based on shape and appearance, such as linens and colors.

- Five-star hotels must have a famous chef who is expected to be among the restaurants.
- Five-star hotels must have a larger percentage of employees for the customers.

I) Components Five-Star Hotel lobby:

- The hotel lobby often contains several areas included reception area, waiting areas, restaurants and bar, stores/shops, toilets, offices, and corridors (See, Table 12).

J) Hotel Organization:

- It is often used as an activity to organize interior space according to the executive design, in which each space is organized according to the space requirements it requires as well as the purpose associated with it, in order to form a unique interior design by responding to the limitations and resources it has available classification of organization space described into central, liner, radial, grid and cluster.

K) Five-Star Hotel Rules at North Cyprus:

- There are regulations pertaining to the requirements of five-star hotels within article 12 of the laws enacted by the Council of Ministers of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in 2012 regarding the basic regulations founded in 3.2.3.

Chapter 4

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTERS AT SELECTED 5 STAR HOTEL LOBBIES

Comparative evaluation of the Mediterranean architectural characters at selected 5-star hotel lobbies from Spanish, Moroccan, Italy, Greek, and Northern Cyprus specifically which is the purpose of this chapter.

Users perceive interior spaces by the atmosphere, which defines the value of spaces (Maharani, 2012). To achieve atmosphere quality, it must match the user's expectations of the senses feeling, such as seeing, hearing, moving, touching, and smelling (Sarihati, 2012). Architectural and interior components play as essential factors in shaping the atmosphere depending on the physical objects and decorative details (Quinn, 1981).

This chapter addresses research, on the interior atmosphere of lobbies and the effects of the Mediterranean architecture characters on lobbies' interior atmosphere in the design and examination of hotel lobby components and facilities. The literature survey and observation are the methods used to collect data in this chapter to carry out evaluative analysis about Mediterranean architecture, atmosphere, and hotel's lobby by using five steps for the case study methodology that answer questions of the research. In Figure 30, a summary of this chapter is shown.

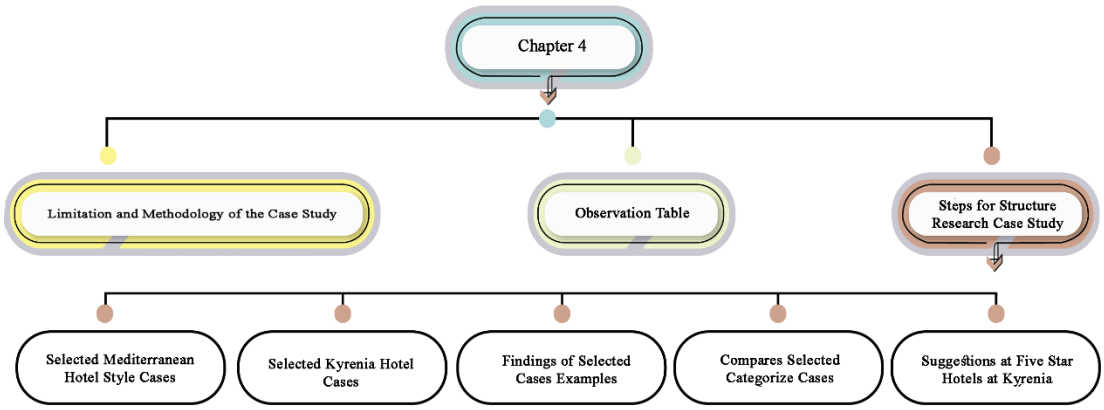


Figure 30: Summary of Chapter 4

4.1 Limitation and Methodology of the Case Study

This research focuses on the effect of Mediterranean architecture characters on five-star hotels lobby interior atmosphere, through the selection of cases to be studded by systematic filtration based on highest rating by customers on "booking.com". The latter is a well-known trusted website for hotel customers (Mariani, 2018). Moreover, this site includes rating reviews from people who already stayed in these hotels. Since it is not possible to evaluate hotels by people who did not stay in them, and this reflects the credibility and legitimacy of hotel evaluations (Mellinas, 2015). The selected cases are limited with coastal areas because of higher quality of architectural and interior space details compared with that of lowland and mountain hotel regions (Fleischer, 2012). The case study hotel lobbies chosen within the Mediterranean region according to Lauren (2008), Atroshenko (1999), De Pasquale (2019), and Mary (2006) are four cases from Spain, Morocco, Italy, and Greek. Additionally, three case studies were only selected out of seven examples in Kyrenia hotels in North Cyprus, since they refused to accept an analysis to be made on their hotels because of the global pandemic situation. The reason of choosing this city for the case study is because it's the most popular tourist destination for visitors (Nadiri, 2003).

The analysis is based on two methods. The first is online visuality images for chosen hotel lobbies within the Mediterranean region and the second method for Kyrenia is by analysing chosen hotels in reality which were selected according to the highest quality and rating by clients on the website of (booking.com) from among seven five-star hotels in the city, the researcher observed them during daylight hours due to the country's precautionary measures regarding the global epidemic situation for two days in the summer season. Each lobby was analysed based on the components of the interior atmosphere including color, material, texture, lighting, smell, sound, temperature, and level of cleanliness. Some pictures were taken of the facilities that make up the lobby, which differ according to the divisions of the hotel, and they were often its reception, waiting area, restaurants & bar, stores & shops, toilets, offices, and corridors. An author analyses the shape of the general layout of the lobby through literature reviews, as well as components of the Mediterranean interior architecture and the effect of its characters on the atmosphere of the lobby including floors, wall, ceiling, furniture, arch, door & window also decoration and accessories.

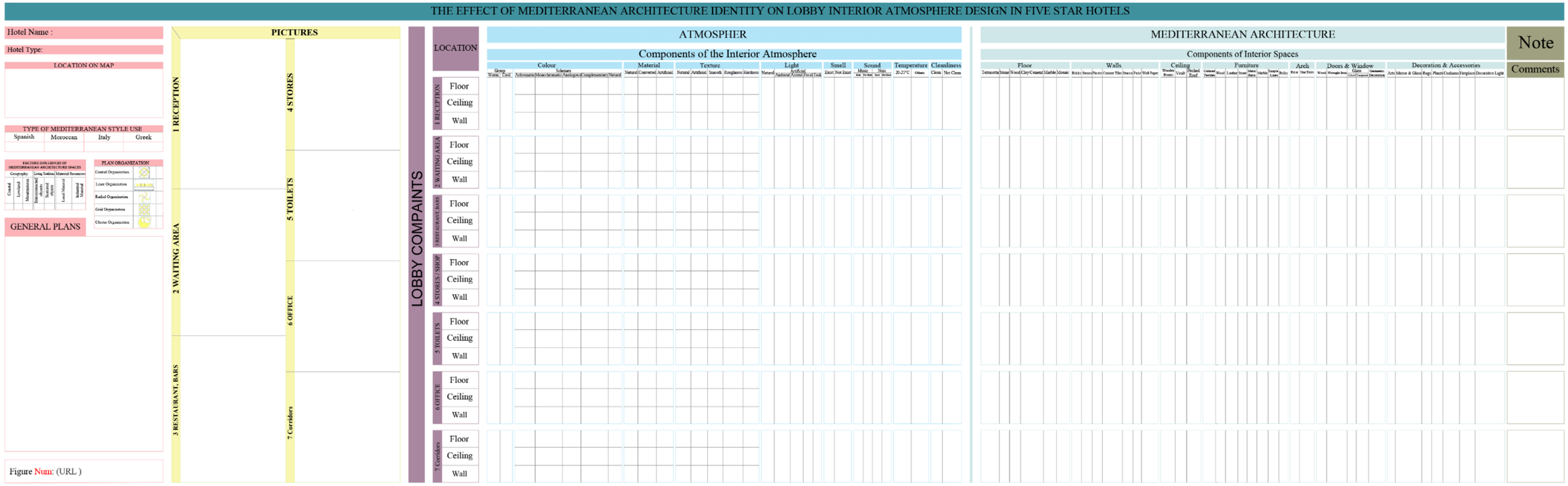
In addition, to determine the influencing factors and the type of Mediterranean architecture used, this part of the research has been based on a method of collecting data by organizing it into tables and analysing it qualitatively to come to findings and compare between selected examples to bring out suggestions concerning five-star hotels lobby in Kyrenia. One can explain all of that by five steps for structure case study methodology. The first step is to select four Mediterranean style cases. The second step is to select hotels in Kyrenia. The third step is to record the findings of selected cases. The fourth step is to compare selected categorized cases. The fifth step is to give suggestions for the five-star hotels in Kyrenia.

4.2 Observation Table

This part of the study, created by the author, aims to investigate the design of the interior atmosphere for a hotel lobby in Spain, Morocco, Italy, and Greek, in addition to the selected cases in the city of Kyrenia. The development of analysis tables is based on the reviews collected from both chapters two and three to show the impact of the effect of Mediterranean architecture characters on the design interior atmosphere of five-star hotel lobbies and they are divided into eleven parts. As represented in Table 13, showing the eleven parts. The first includes the name of the selected hotel as well as the location on the map and hotel type (See, Chapter Two in 3.2). Second part is the type of Mediterranean architecture used, namely Spain, Morocco, Italy, and Greek (See, Chapter Two in 2.3). Third part contains the factors that influence Mediterranean interior architecture spaces like geography, living tradition, and material resources (See, Chapter Two in 2.2). Fourth part classifies the organization of the lobby floor plan as central, liner, radial, grid, or cluster (See, Chapter Three in 3.3). Fifth part is related to part 4 and shows the general plans of the hotel. The sixth part is the section of photos collected from each lobby, either from the online visuality or reality analysis. Seventh part contains components that make up the lobby area which are found in the third chapter including seven facilities which are reception, waiting area, restaurants, and bar, shops & stores, bathrooms, offices, and corridors (See, Table 12). The eighth part show the components of the interior atmosphere: colors, materials, textures, lighting, smell, sound, temperature, and level of cleanliness (See, Chapter Two in 2.4.2). Ninth part includes the components of the interior spaces of Mediterranean architecture through floors, walls, ceilings, furniture, arches, windows, and doors, as well as decorative elements and accessories in the right section (See,

Chapter Two in 2.4.1). Part number ten was acts as a note part if there were any comments to be added. And the last is the references of the figure used.

Table 13: Example of Observation Table



4.3 Steps for Structure Case study Methodology

Selected cases are examined and analysed according to five steps for structure case study methodology. These steps are as follows:

4.3.1 Step One: Selected Mediterranean Hotel Style Cases

In this step, the selected cases study limited in four places include one example from Spain, Morocco, Italy, and Greek according to types of Mediterranean architecture relying on each of Lauren (2008), Atroshenko (1999), De Pasquale (2019), and Mary (2006). In chapter two in 2.3. As it is shown in Figure 31, to locate all four selected hotel styles.

Figure 31: Mediterranean Map for Selected Cases (URL 32)

Hotel regions in lowlands and mountains were not considered due to the relatively lower quality of architecture and interior details compared to coastal areas (Fleischer, 2012). This limitation of cases is categorized in a systematic filtration (Mellinas, 2015). As a result of all this, four hotels were selected as shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Five Star Hotel Case Study Selectionat Mediterranean Region

Five Star Hotel Case Study Selection at Mediterranean Region			
Num	Hotel Name	Country	Code
1	Grupotel Parc Natural & Spa Lobby	Spain	A
2	Marchica Lagoon Resort	Morocco	B
3	Il Pellicano	Italy	C
4	Canaves Oia Boutique Hotel	Greek	D

4.3.2 Step Two: Selected Kyrenia Hotel Cases

Each hotel is located in a different location in the Kyrenia city in the coastal region which were chosen from 3 out of 7 hotels that accepted to be analysed due to the global pandemic situation as well as systematic filtration on "booking.com" as it in Figure 32.

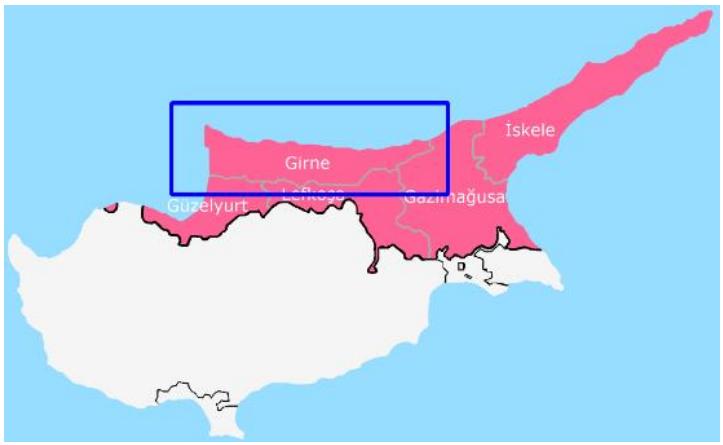


Figure 32: Kyrenia Map in North Cyprus (URL 33)

And these hotel lobbies were examined by reality analysis done in each one of them individually. Three hotels selected shown in Table 15.

Table 15: Five Star Hotel Case Study Selectionat North Cyprus

Five Star Hotel Case Study Selection at North Cyprus			
Num	Hotel Name	Country	Code
1	Merit Crystal Cove Hotel Casino & SPA	North Cyprus	E
2	Rocks Hotel & Casino	North Cyprus	F
3	Lords Palace Hotel Spa & Casino	North Cyprus	H

4.3.3 Step Three: Findings of Selected Cases Examples

This part will include using the analysis of selected cases by innovative approaches as observation tables.

4.3.3.1 Selected Mediterranean Hotel Style Cases Finding

- **Grupotel Parc Natural & Spa Lobby (A)**

On the north coast and on the east side of Majorca's the Grupotel Parc natural is suited in a two-story hotel with stunning views of Alcudia bay in Spain. This hotel is characterized by reflecting the architectural characters of the Mediterranean especially the Spanish style and ranks among the five-star boutique hotels.

Table 16: Grupotel Parc Natural & Spa Lobby (A) Observation Table

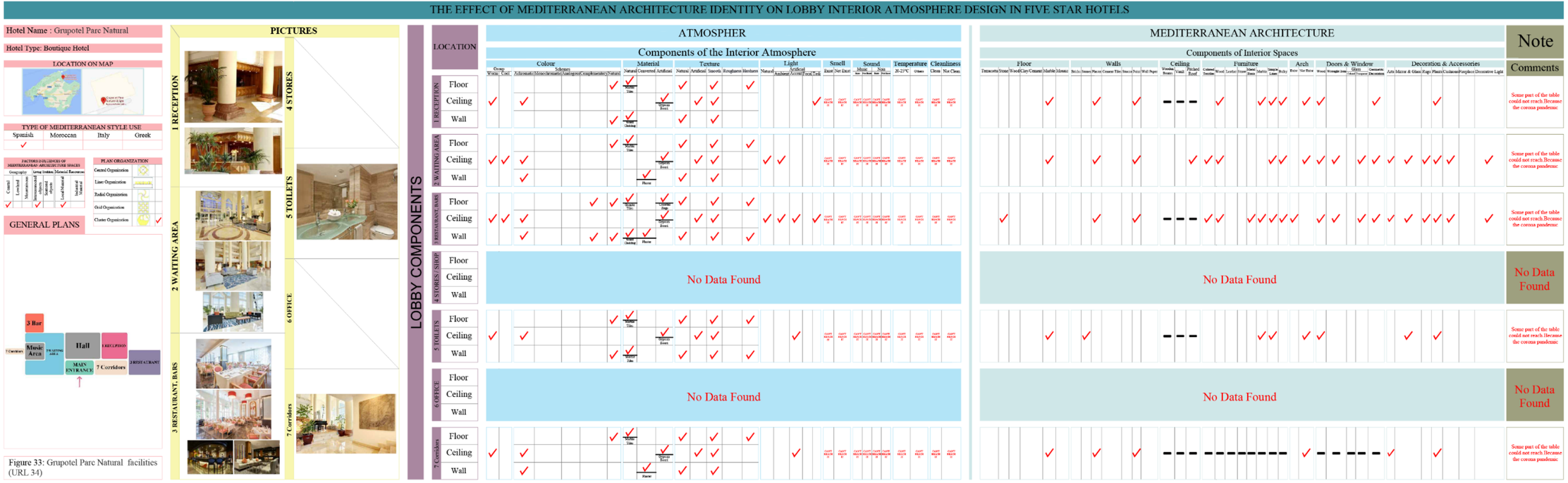


Figure 33: Grupotel Parc Natural Facilities (URL 34)

- There are many factors that affected on the formation of the spaces according to the style of Mediterranean architecture, where the first factor is the geographical location on the coast distinguished by the formation of interconnected objects with each other, as well as a second factor is the sources of industrial materials, the external architectural style and the hotel's lobby which organized in the form of the cluster organization. This research analysis of a lobby was divided into seven main areas, and in this hotel the shops and the offices were excluded due to a lack of information related to them. In addition, all components of the atmosphere smell, sound, temperature, and level of cleanliness were limited due to the inability to access this information because the research is limited to internet sources because of the conditions of the global epidemic.
- First, the interior atmosphere of the lobby components founding matching with Mediterranean Spanish style through colors group which include the warm and the cool colors in general. The warm color includes earthy colors, red, orange, or by mixing white, yellow, beige, red, and pink, also the cool color includes blue and green. the color schemes included achromatic like white, natural such as dark wood, marble, and granite tiles, also added complementary color that used in rugs and some walls in the bar. The materials used as converted material as painted plaster. The natural material includes marble, granite tiles with geometric decoration, wooden cladding. The artificial material includes gypsum board, the texture character with natural, smooth and hardness. The lighting type's uses in the waiting areas are natural light in the morning and ambient at night, also accent light and task light in needed part.
- Regarding the interiors of the Mediterranean Spanish style components found in this hotel which are marble tiles were used for the floors with geometric details

except for the restaurant, also the bar used stone tiles by granite. White painted plaster was used for the wall, while marble tiles were used in the toilet wall. This lobby does not adopt the Mediterranean ceiling components such as using wooden beams, and vault, just used a pitched roof in the waiting area. The furniture reflecting simple lines and bulky which it's made from wood with marble in the top and colored textiles, with metal basis. The arches are found only in the windows of waiting area in. The doors and windows are characters by solid wood also by using wrought iron for frames that come with geometric decoration lines and transparent glass.

- The findings result of this hotel lobby reflected some of the components of the Spanish Mediterranean style, but it might to add some details that enhance the character of this style type in the next Figure, 34 it shows summary of findings of lobby analysis in hotel (A).

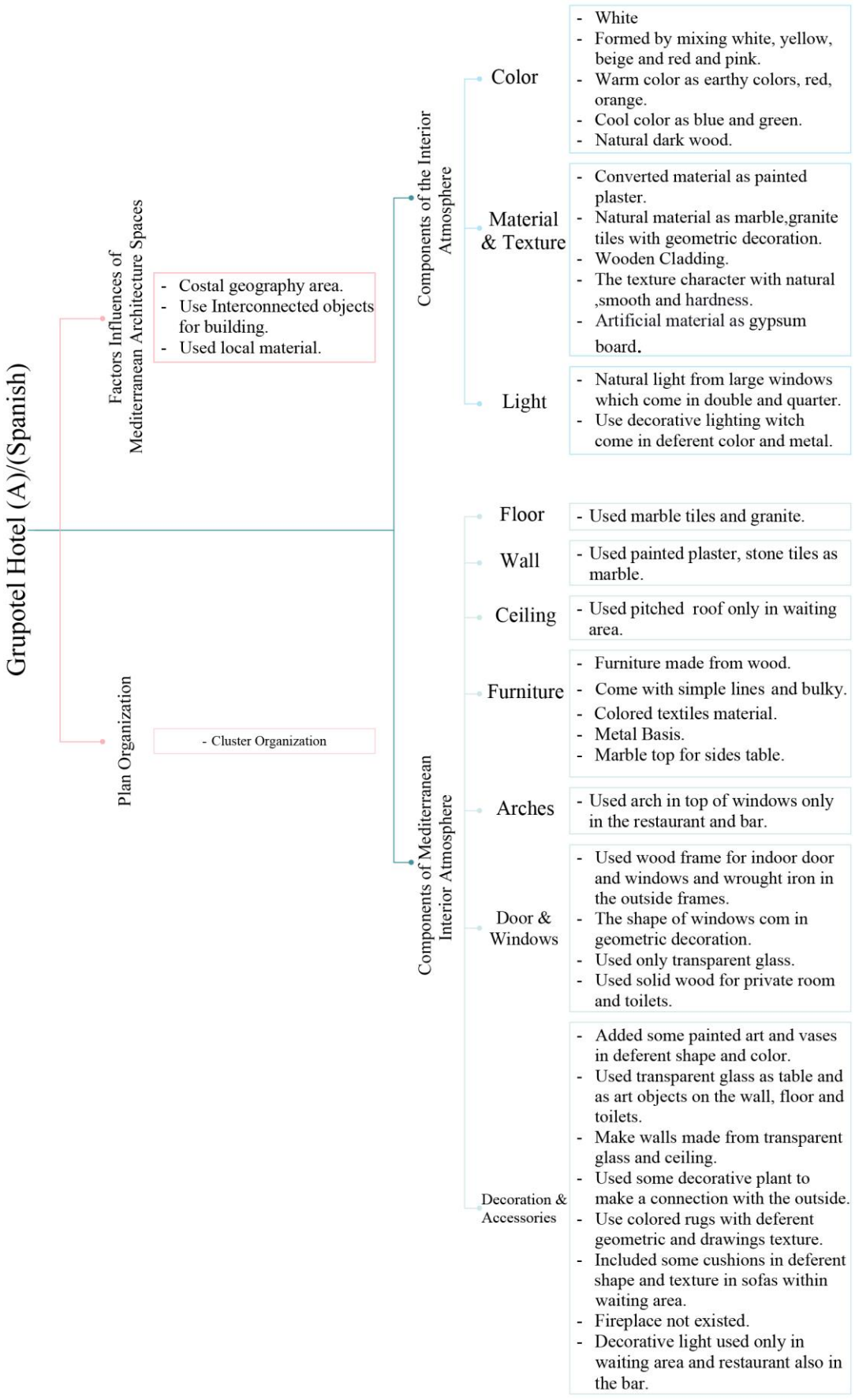


Figure 34: Summary of Findings of Lobby Analysis Hotel (A)

- **Marchica Lagoon Resort (B)**

The hotel offers many features such as a private beach area, as well as a bar and a garden. The Hotel provides accommodation, an indoor pool, a 24-hour front desk, several restaurants, and an international airport distance of around 27 km from the hotel. Hotel amenities include an indoor pool, a business centre, and several restaurants. Boqueronesa beach is 2.4 kilometres away and the Marchica Lagoon Resort features a free fitness centre, an outdoor swimming pool, and free parking.

Table 17: Marchica Lagoon Resort (B) Observation Table

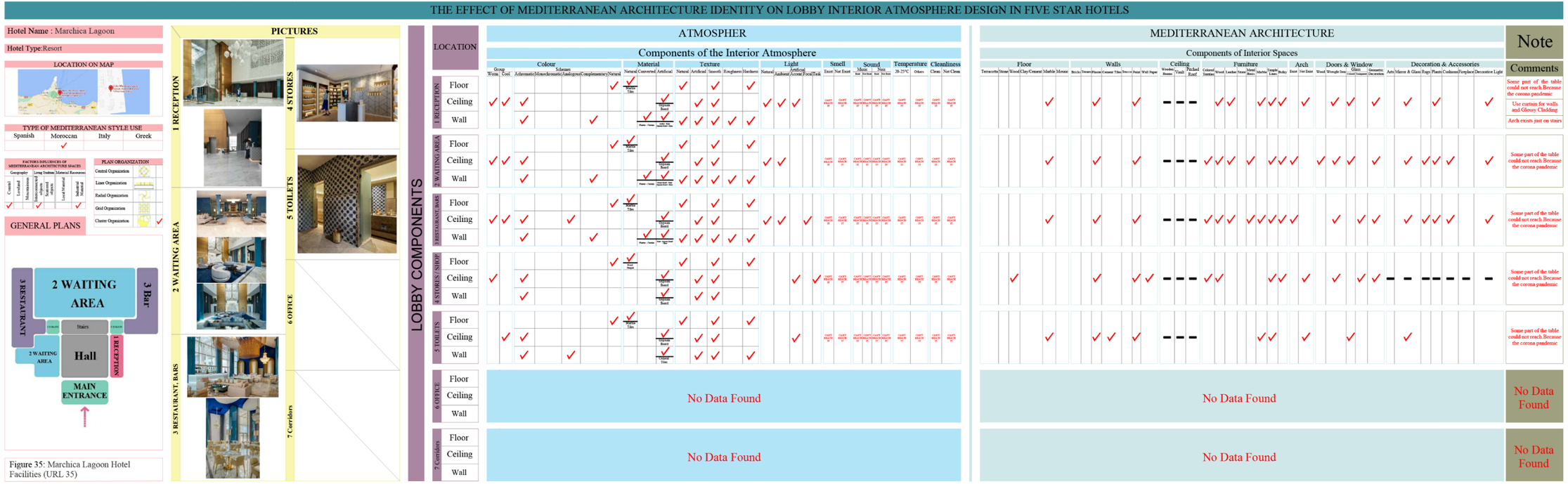


Figure 35: Marchica Lagoon Hotel Facilities (URL 35)

- There are many factors that affected on the formation of the spaces according to the style of Mediterranean architecture, where the first factor is the geographical location on the coast, the formation of interconnected objects with each other, as well as a second factor is the sources of industrial materials, the external architectural style and the hotel's lobby which organized in the form of the cluster organization. This research analysis of a lobby was divided into seven main areas, and in this hotel the corridors and the offices were excluded due to a lack of information related to them. In addition, all components of the atmosphere smell, sound, temperature, and level of hygiene due to the inability to access this information because the research is limited to internet sources because of the conditions of the global epidemic.
- First, in the reception area, the interior atmosphere of the lobby components founding matching with Mediterranean Moroccan style through colors group which include the warm and the cool colors in general. The warm color includes yellow and earth colors, also the cool color includes blue. The color schemes included achromatic like white, ivory, and grey color, natural as such as golden copper and silver metal and marble also wood. also added complementary and analogous color used in orange, yellow, green blue. The materials used as converted material such as painted plaster. The natural material as marble tiles and parquet wood or cladding. The Artificial material as gypsum board, curtains, arabesque cladding, cement tiles and glass, the texture character with natural, artificial, roughness, smooth and hardness. The lighting type's use in the waiting areas are natural light iron large windows and ceiling which component from in double and quarter rectangular shape, also accent light , task light in needed part

and focal as decorative lighting which made by cooper metal, painted metal and silver.

- Regarding the interiors of the Mediterranean Morrocan style components found in this hotel which are marble tiles were used for the floors except for the store which comes with parquet wood. In addition, the walls using white painted plaster was used for the wall and cement tiles in the toilets. This lobby does not adopt the Mediterranean ceiling components such as using wooden beams, vault, and pitched roof. The furniture reflecting simple lines, bulky it's made from wood and leather and has metal basis details with marble surface and come in colored textiles. The arches are found only in between the reception and waiting area at the top of the entrance. The doors and windows are characters by adopting wrought iron geometric decoration and wood frames with colored or transparent glass with some geometric decoration details. The decoration and accessories used in interior specs were mirror & moreover use planets and decorative light in the centers of site. glass in walls also use colored rugs and cushions.
- The findings result of this hotel lobby reflected some of the components of the Moroccan Mediterranean style character, by using some complaints such as curtains, fabric, gold color details, and arabisk cladding but it poor with some features like Mediterranean ceiling, arches, and decorative Moroccan details and textures. In the next Figure, 36 it shows a summary of findings of lobby analysis in hotel (B).

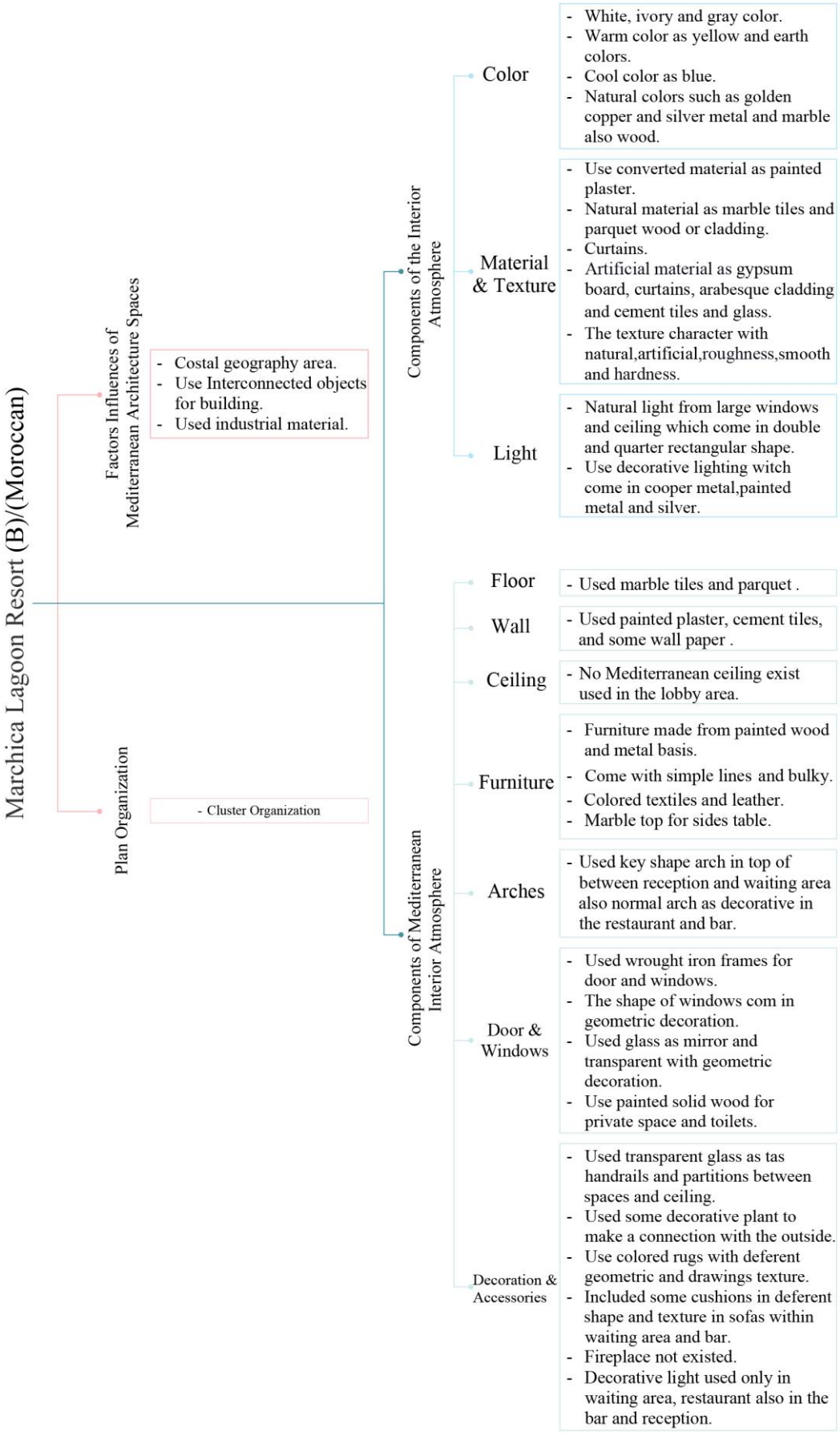


Figure 36: Summary of Findings of Lobby Analysis Hotel (B)

- **Il Pellicano (C)**

Hotel Il Pellicano situated in Italy on the Monte Argentario peninsula specifically on the top of the Porto Ercole cliff, also the hotel classification is five-star within a boutique hotel group, inspired by the Italy style that follows the architectural style of the Mediterranean Sea.

Table 18: Il Pellicano (C) Observation Table

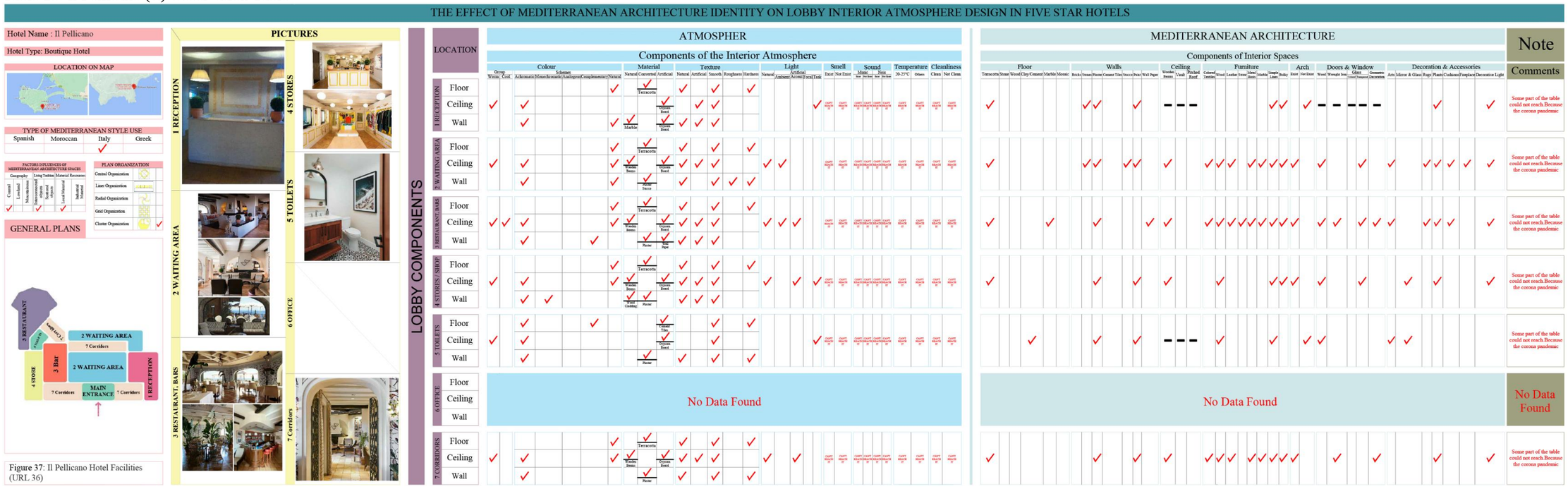


Figure 37: Il Pellicano Hotel Facilities (URL 36)

- There are many influences that contributed to create the formation of the general style of the hotel and its lobby, where starting with the geographical area located within a coastal area, the building traditions as interconnected objects with each other, and the use of local resources. The lobby has been organized in the form of cluster organizing. This research analysis of a lobby was divided into seven main areas, and offices were excluded due to lack of information. In addition, all components of the atmosphere smell, sound, temperature, cleanliness due to the inability to access this information within the atmosphere group.
- First, the interior atmosphere of the lobby components founding matching with Mediterranean Italy style through colors group which include the warm and the cool colors in general. The warm color includes earthy colors with light yellow, red and orange. Also, the cool color includes blue and green. The color schemes included achromatic like white, natural as dark woodland stone tiles also added monochromatic color as beige and brown. In addition, complementary color. The materials used as converted material as painted plaster or stucco and terracotta tiles. The natural material as wood cladding or beams, marble tiles with geometric decoration and stone. The artificial material as gypsum board and wallpaper, also the texture character with natural, smooth, hardness and roughness. The lighting type's used natural light from large windows also ambient, accent and task.
- Regarding the Mediterranean interiors space components found in this hotel which are terracotta, marble also cement tiles were used for the floors. White painted plaster or stucco was used for the wall and some stone lines frame in the doors and windows. This lobby does not adopt the Mediterranean ceiling components such as wooden beams. The furniture reflecting simple lines and bulky and have metal basis used colored textiles and leather to cover it and some wood details moreover

included table come with marble surface also some straw chairs. The arches found in the top of doors, and windows which come in wood and wrought iron frames and character with geometric decorative and transparent glass. For decoration and accessories there are used art object as wall paint painting and vases, mirror and glass shapes in the wall, some rugs with different textures, cushions in deferent shape and color, fireplace in waiting area also some decorative light with metal in black color.

- The findings result of this hotel lobby reflected some of the components of the Italy Mediterranean style character, by using some suitable materials such as plaster, terracotta tiles also natural material as wooden beams in the ceiling, fireplace, in addition, wooden frames, local stones, and wallpapers. The next Figure, 38 it shows a summary of findings of lobby analysis in hotel (C).

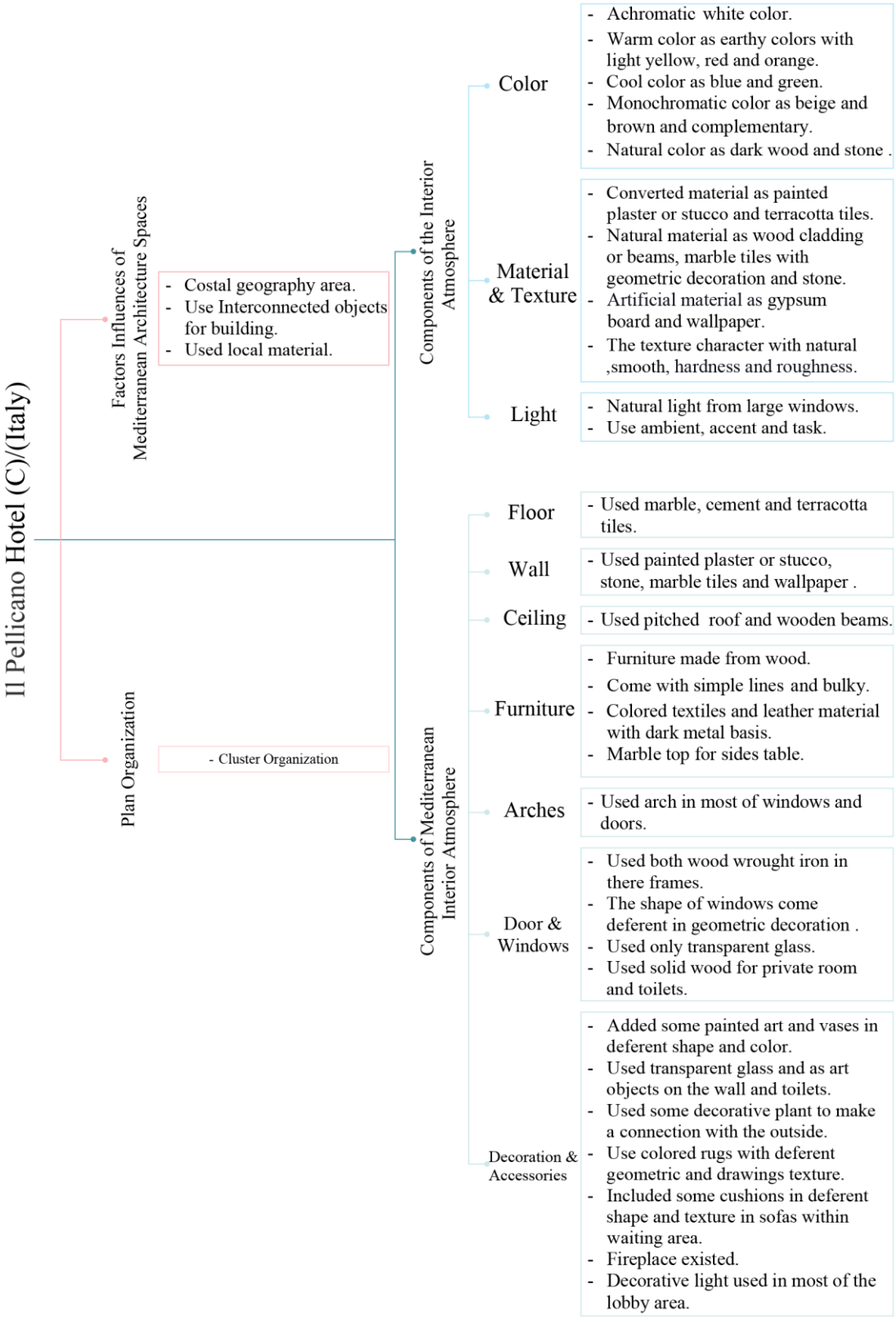


Figure 38: Summary of Findings of Lobby Analysis Hotel (C)

- **Canaves Oia Boutique Hotel (D)**

The Canaves Oia hotel is located on the Greek island of Santorini and is classified as a five-star boutique hotel. Al-Wabi contains a breakfast restaurant and a bar with stunning views of the Mediterranean Sea and is located above the picturesque town of Ammoudi. It is inspired by the traditional Greek architecture that falls within the types of Mediterranean architecture. Its composition is natural and earthy materials with a modern design that suits the desires of contemporary customers, reflecting minimalism, limited extravagance, local traditions, and modernity at the same time.

Table 19: Canaves Oia Boutique Hotel (D) Observation Table

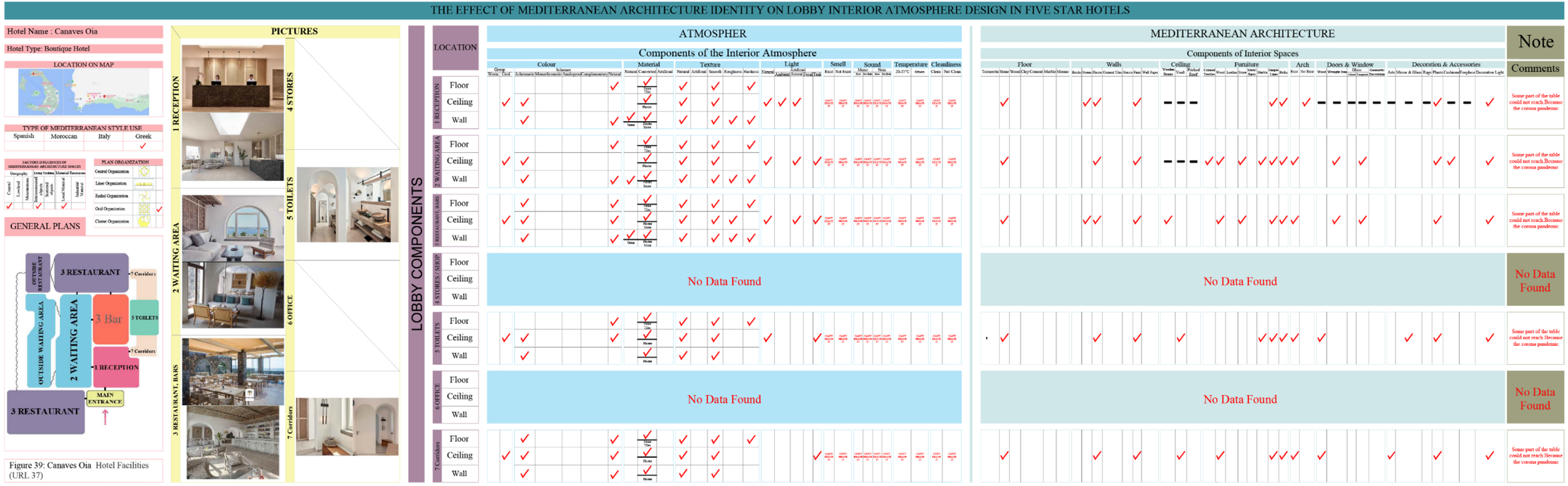


Figure 39: Canaves Oia Hotel Facilities (URL 37)

Figure 39: Canaves Oia Hotel Facilities (URL 37)

- There are many factors that contributed to the interior spaces formation of the Mediterranean architecture in hotel lobby, which is the geographical area located near the coast distinguished by the formation of interconnected objects with each other, as well as uses local material and the general layout of the hotel lobby which organized in the form of a grid organization. This research analysis of a lobby was divided into seven main areas, and in this hotel the stores and the offices were excluded due to a lack of information related to them. In addition, all components of the atmosphere smell, sound, temperature, and level of cleanliness due to the inability to access this information that falls within as an atmospheric group, to limit the collection of information to internet sources due to the conditions of the global epidemic.
- First, the components of the interior atmosphere of the lobby founding matching with Mediterranean Greek style included only cool colors group in general as light blue and green. The color schemes included achromatic like white and grey color, natural as straw, wood, and stone. The materials used as converted material as painted plaster, stone tiles and straw. The natural material as wood beams, stone. The texture character with natural, smooth, hardness and roughness. The lighting type's uses in the waiting areas are natural light in the morning and ambient at night, also accent and task in needed part.
- Regarding the interiors of the Mediterranean Spanish style components found in this hotel which are stone tiles were used for the floors, white painted plaster, and some local stones in walls. This lobby adopting many Mediterranean ceiling components such as using wooden beams and straw in the restaurant and bar also used vaults ceiling in the corridors and toilets. The furniture reflecting simple lines and bulky and made from wood details and marble in the surface of tables also use

a straw, wood for chairs and colored texture with blues and grey, and metal basis for some furniture. The arches are found on the top of doors and windows with a wrought iron frame with transparent glass and solid wood for private areas. For decoration & accessories are used in plants, cushions, mirrors in the toilets and painting in the waiting area also decorative light to reach Mediterranean style.

- The findings result of this hotel lobby reflected some of the components of the Greek Mediterranean style character in terms of simplicity and openness, also used few furniture according to the needs, the straw material with local stones in the walls and white or gray color moreover the light blue reflect the basis of the personality of this type. The next Figure, 40 it shows a summary of findings of lobby analysis in hotel (D).

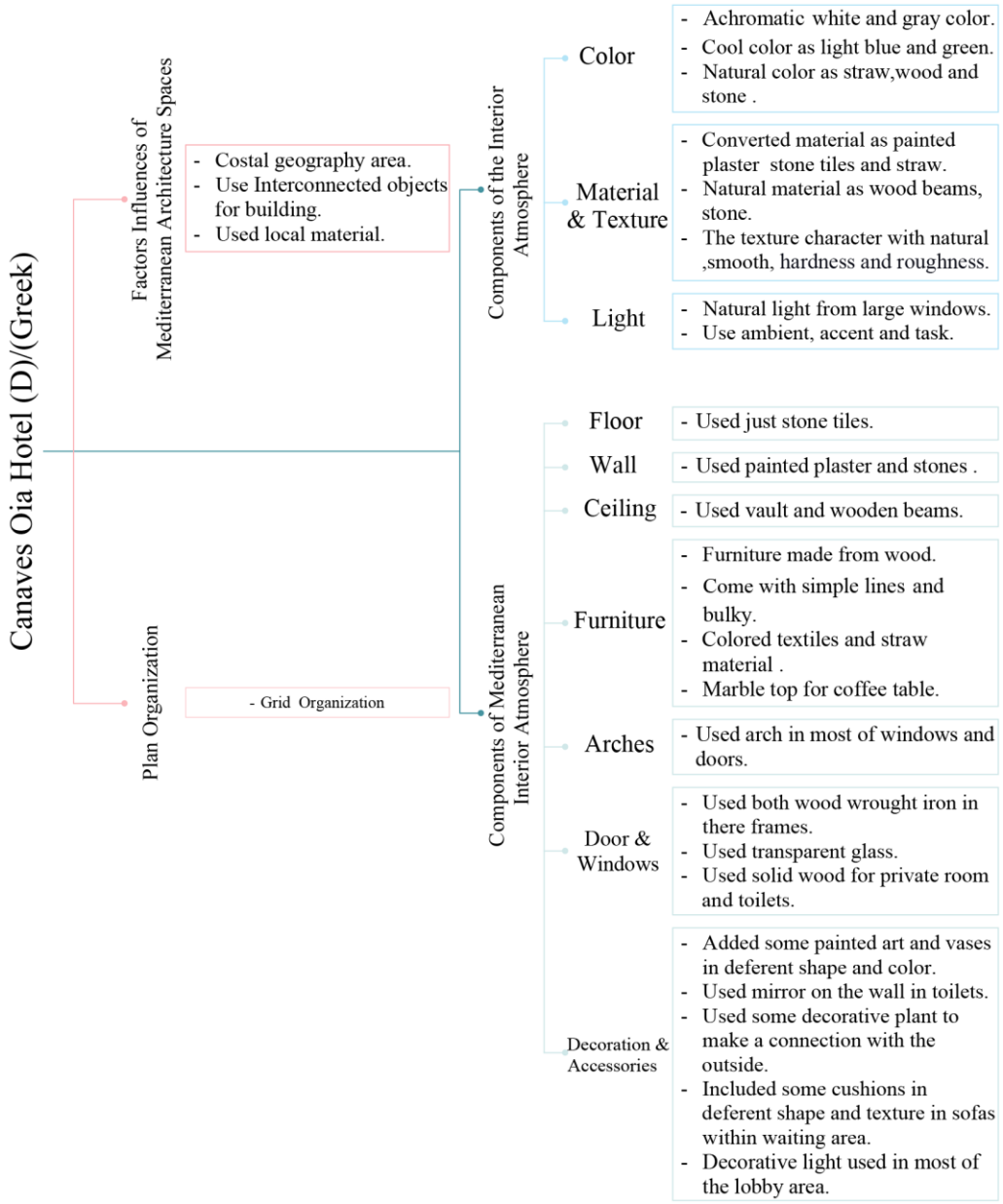


Figure 40: Summary of Findings of Lobby Analysis Hotel (D)

4.3.3.2 Selected Kyrenia Hotel Cases Finding

In this part consist of three hotel lobby example and they are:

- **Merit Crystal Cove Hotel Casino & SPA (E)**

Merit Crystal Cove Hotel Casino & SPA located in Kyrenia North Cyprus in the Zephyros Cove Bay area, 10 km from Kyreniacity center and 45 km from Ercan Airport deals belongs to the Merit Turizm Yatırımve İşletmeleri AŞ, group committed to providing world-class hospitality services related to the hotel and tourism industry.

Its location features a bay overlooking the eastern Mediterranean, combining bright blue water with greenery.

Table 20: Merit Crystal Cove Hotel Casino & SPA (E) Observation Table

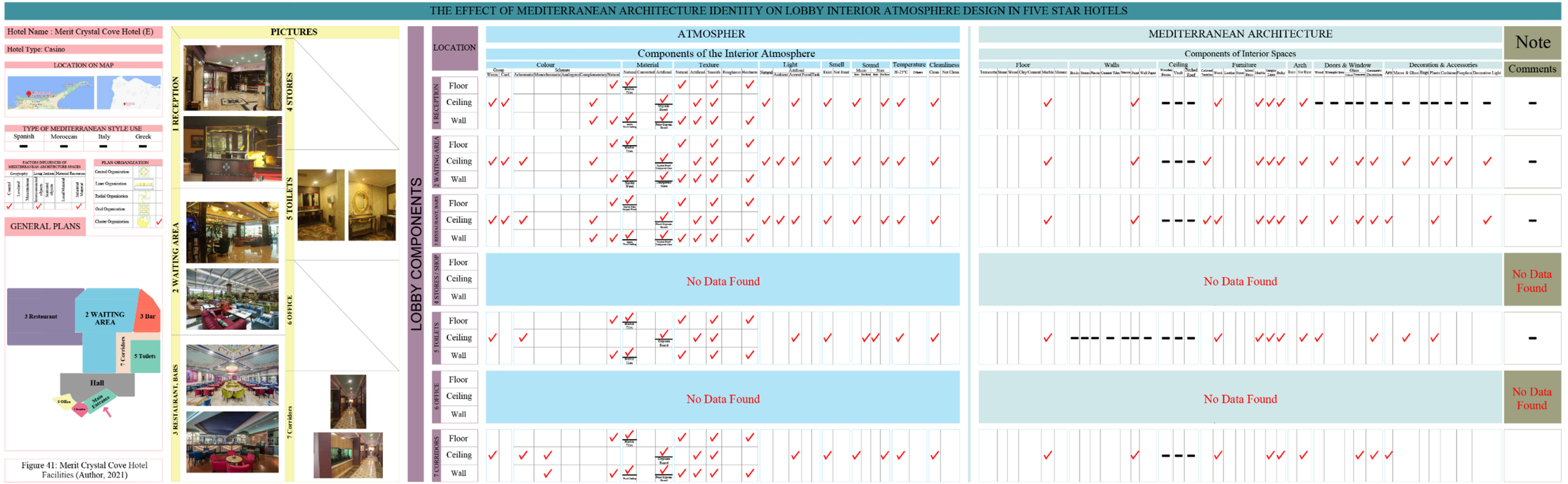


Figure 41: Merit Crystal Cove Hotel Facilities (Author, 2021)

- There are many factors that affected on the formation of spaces according to the style of Mediterranean architecture, where the first factor is the geographical location on the coast distinguished by the formation of interconnected objects with each other, as well as a second factor is the sources of industrial materials. And the hotel lobby was organized in the form of the cluster organization. This research analysis of a lobby was divided into seven main areas, and in this hotel the stores and the offices were excluded due to a lack of information related to them. As for the selected Merit Crystal Cove hotel (E) It was not adopting all components of Mediterranean architecture and it is applying different materials. It is use different suitable color groups and schemes applications in different positions, for example it uses a group of a light green and pink in the ceiling and walls or dark color. And the walls included too much material such as marble cladding and mirrors or glass facades and painted gypsum board and many artificial materials included. For the lighting, its need more organized because some part it was very dark and some other very shine. And in the toilets, it has some noises needed to a solution. The good part of the lobby components that was very clean with a good level of music with a temperature between 20 and 25°C.
- Regarding the interiors of the Mediterranean components that could be arranged and transform the interior design of the lobby to Mediterranean architectural characters. Using in the floor a marble tiles with geometric details. The Painted color with suitable material matching with Mediterranean types. The furniture used in the lobby reflecting simple lines and is bulky which is made from wood with marble surface and color textiles, that can be reutilize in the Mediterranean types. Also, the doors and windows are a character by using solid wood and wrought iron for frames that taken from geometric decoration lines and transparent glass. The

decoration & accessories of the Mediterranean style are used mirror & glass in the wall, some cushions, decorative light, plants, and plates or vases.

- Therefore, the research provides four suggestions for each case to be applied in order to help creating the atmosphere formation of the central lobby based on applied the Mediterranean style to improve hotel lobby and don't make the same mistakes in a future redesign in 4.3.5 The next Figure 42, it shows a summary of findings of lobby analysis in hotel (E).

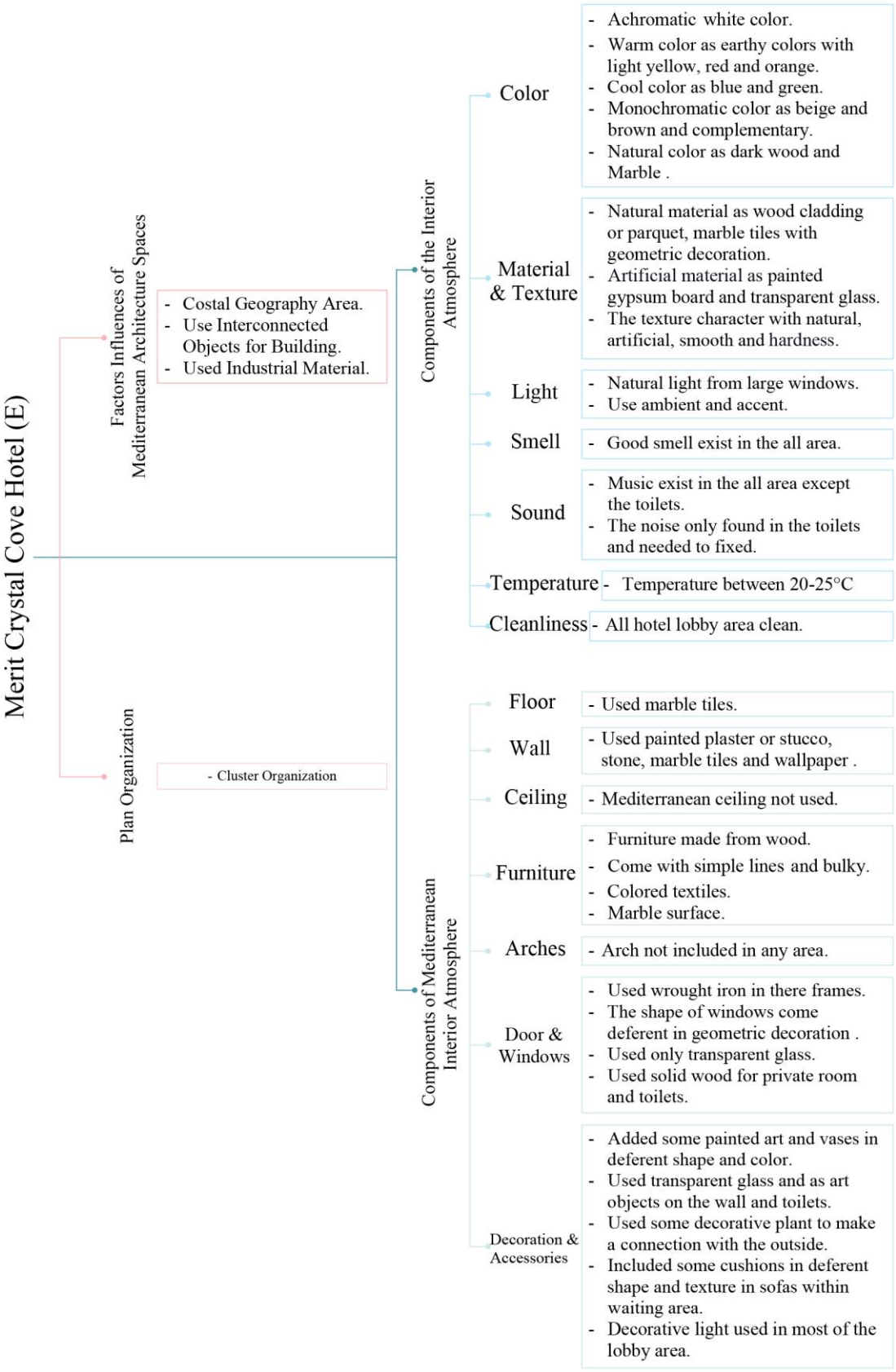


Figure 42: Summary of Findings of Lobby Analysis Hotel (E)

- **Rocks Hotel & Casino (F)**

The Rocks Hotel & Casino Situated 60 kilometers away from Ercan Airport, in the city of Kyrenia, Northern Cyprus. The Hotel offers a wide range of amenities, including a bar, meeting rooms, a business center, a Turkish bath, a gym, beauty salon, golf club, horses, some international and local restaurants, a cocktail bar, and breathtaking views of the Mediterranean Sea.

Table 21: Rocks Hotel & Casino (F) Observation Table

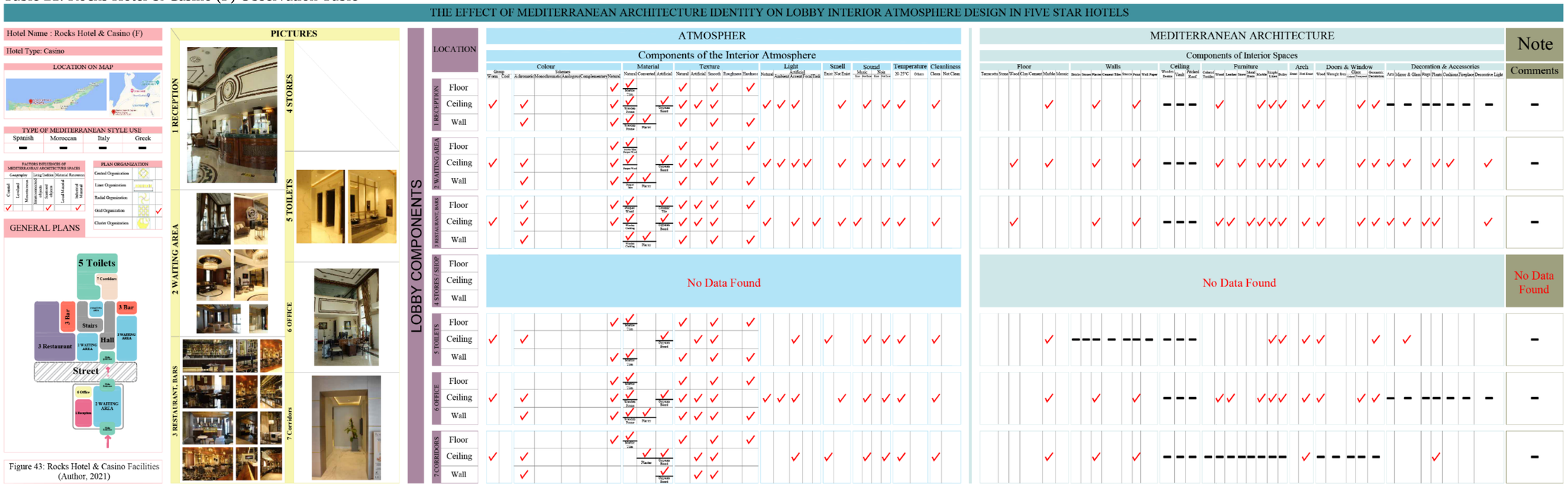


Figure 43: Rocks Hotel & Casino Facilities (Author, 2021)

- There are many factors that affected on the formation of spaces according to the style of Mediterranean architecture, where the first factor is geographical location on the coast, as well as a second factor is scattered building objects, also the sources of industrial materials. The hotel's lobby which organized in the form of the of the grid organization. This research analysis of a lobby was divided into seven main areas, and in this hotel, the shops were excluded due to lack of information related to them.
- As for the selected Rocks Hotel & Casino (F). It was not adopting all components of Mediterranean architecture and it is applying different materials. The lobby use only warm color group's applications and limited in achromatic white and natural color schemes. And the walls included too much material such as wood cladding and frames with some painted plaster and artificial gypsum board and ceramic tile. The texture for the material taken from several sources such as natural, artificial, and divided in two types smooth and hardness. For the lighting, its need more organized because of some parts very dark and another were very shine, also the types using in the lobby are natural and artificial like ambient, accent focal and task. The smell part found only in toilets and corridors. The music is found only in restaurant and bar the opposite of the most area which are quiet. The good part of the lobby components was very clean with a good level of music with a temperature between 20 and 25°C.
- Regarding the interiors of the Mediterranean components that could be arranged and transform the interior design of the lobby to Mediterranean architectural characters. Using in the floor a marble tiles with geometric details and parquet wood. The painted plaster used in the wall could be match with Mediterranean types. The furniture used in the lobby reflecting simple lines and is bulky which is

made from wood with marble top, also it covered with leather and could be made it by straw and the basis of furniture made it by metal, that can be reutilize in the Mediterranean types. Also, the doors and windows are characters by solid wood or frames geometric decoration lines and transparent glass. The decoration & accessories of the Mediterranean style are used mirror & glass in the wall, some cushions, decorative light, plants, plates or vases and some rugs.

- Therefore, the research provides four suggestions for each case to be applied in order to help creating the atmosphere formation of the central lobby based on the applied the Mediterranean style to improve hotel lobby and don't make the same mistakes in the future redesign in 4.3.5. The next Figure, 44 it shows a summary of findings of lobby analysis in hotel (F).

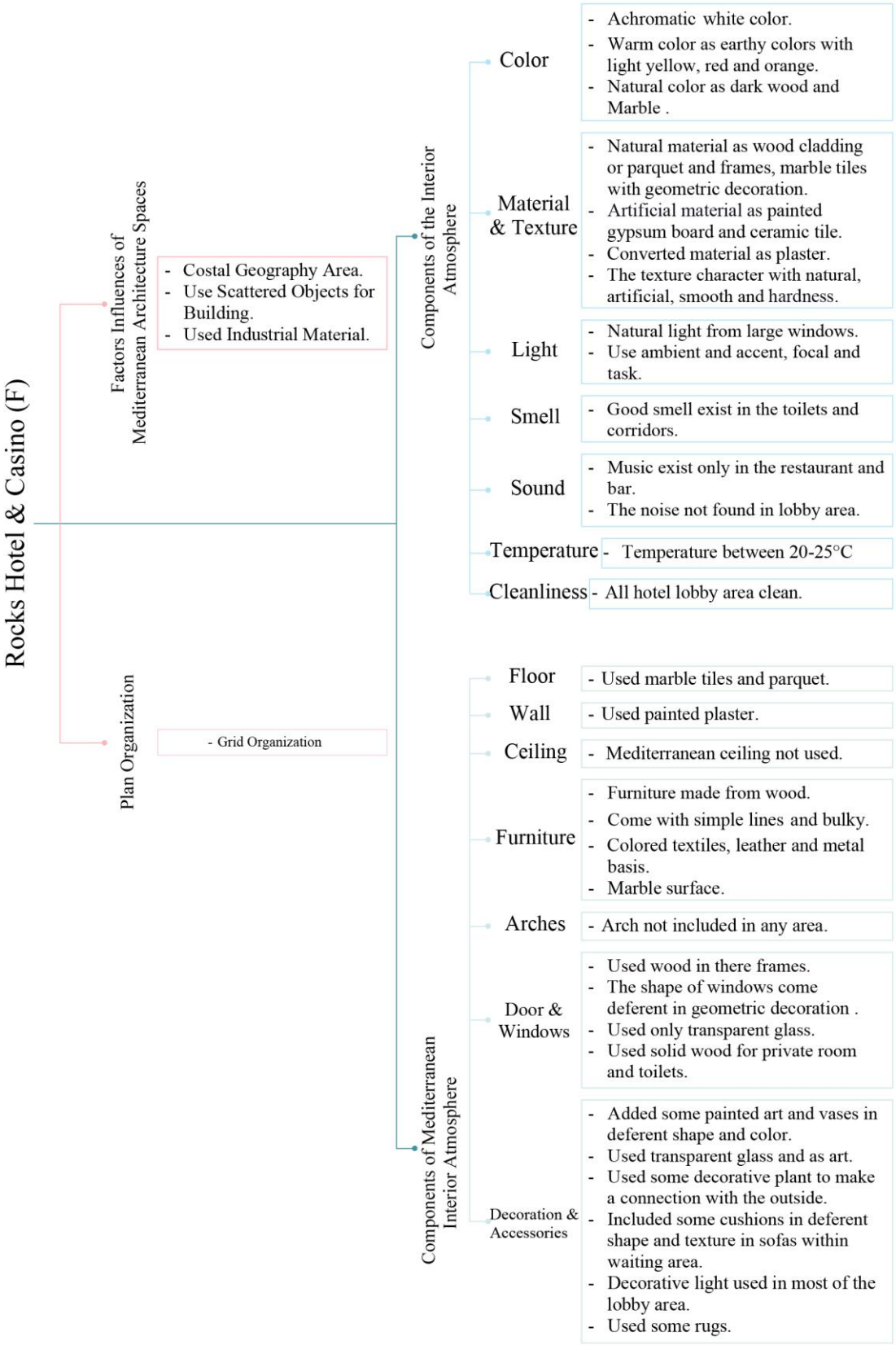


Figure 44: Summary of Findings of Lobby Analysis Hotel (F)

- **Lords Palace Hotel Spa & Casino (H)**

The Lord's Palace hotel is situated in Kyrenia, in Northern Cyprus, near the new harbour of the town, and has beautiful views of the Mediterranean Sea. The hotel has an excellent location near many bars, restaurants and historical sites. As well as it has some amenities such as Christ on the roof, a spa, multi-purpose lounges, and some shops.

Table 22: Lords Palace Hotel Spa & Casino (H) Observation Table

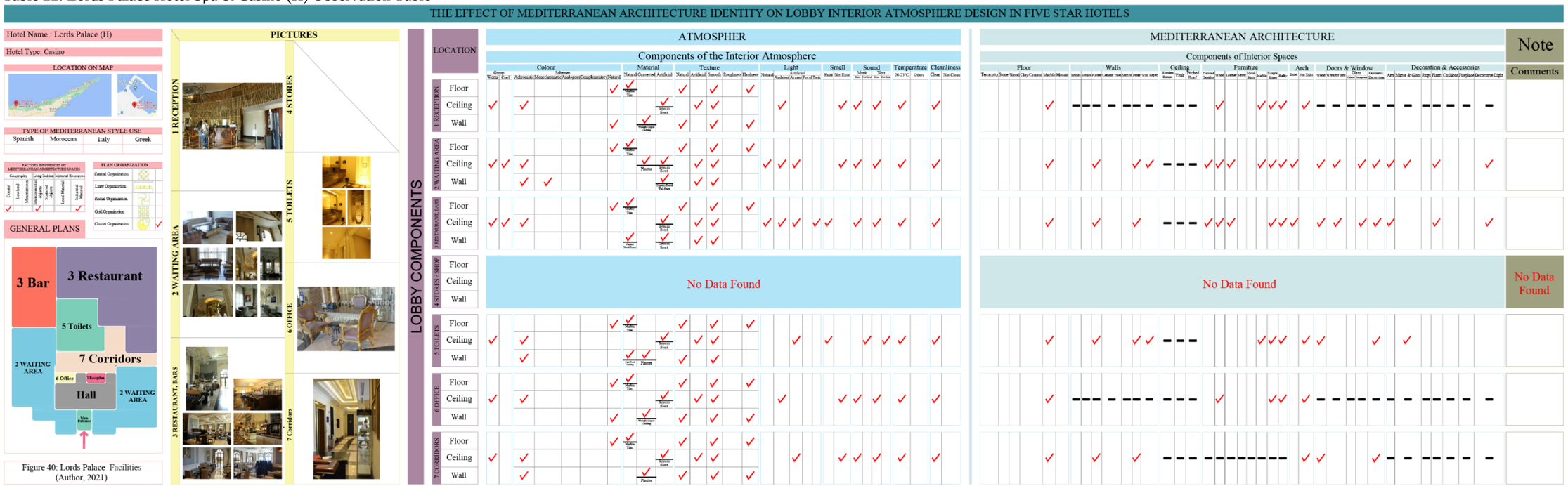


Figure 40: Lords Palace Facilities (Author, 2021)

Figure 45: Lords Palace Facilities (Autor, 2021)

- There are many factors that affected on the formation of spaces according to the style of Mediterranean architecture, here the first factor is the geographical location on the coast distinguished by the formation of interconnected objects with each other, as well as a second factor is the sources of industrial materials. The hotel's lobby which organized in the form of the cluster organization. This research analysis of a lobby was divided into seven main areas, and in this hotel the shops were excluded due to a lack of information related to them.
- As for the selected Lords Palace & Casino (H). It was not adopting all components of Mediterranean architecture and it is applying different materials. Hotel lobby use both color groups and include color schemes like achromatic, monochromatic, and natural. Which applied in different positions, for example used blue light color in walls with painted gypsum board or wallpaper which taken from artificial materials. Also, added some converted material such as wrought copper cladding, painted plaster, also used natural material such as marble tiles or wooden frames. The texture of the material character taken from several sources such as natural, artificial, and divided two types smooth and hardness. For the lighting they are adopting natural, ambient, accent and task. In addition, they are some smells need to solve into the restaurant and bar also the toilets. The music was found in all lobby area except the toilets. The noises found in everywhere in the lobby and their no sound insulation except the toilets which are quiet. The good part of the lobby components was very clean with a good level of music with a temperature between 20 and 25°C.
- Regarding the interiors of the Mediterranean components that could be arranged and transform the interior design of the lobby to Mediterranean architectural characters. Using in the floor a marble tiles with geometric details. The painted

color and wallpaper used in the walls they are matching with Mediterranean types. The Mediterranean ceiling part not adopting in this lobby. The furniture used in the lobby reflecting simple lines and is bulky which is made from wood with marble surface, colore textiles and leather that can be reutilize in the Mediterranean types. Also, the doors and windows are a character by using solid wood and wrought iron for frames that taken from geometric decoration lines and transparent glass. The decoration & accessories of the Mediterranean style are used mirror & glass in the wall, some arts objects, decorative light, and plants.

- Therefore, the research provides four suggestions for each case to be applied in order to help creating the atmosphere formation of the central lobby based on the Mediterranean style to improve hotel lobby and don't make the same mistakes in the future redesign in 4.3.5 The next Figure 46, it shows a summary of findings of lobby analysis in hotel (H).

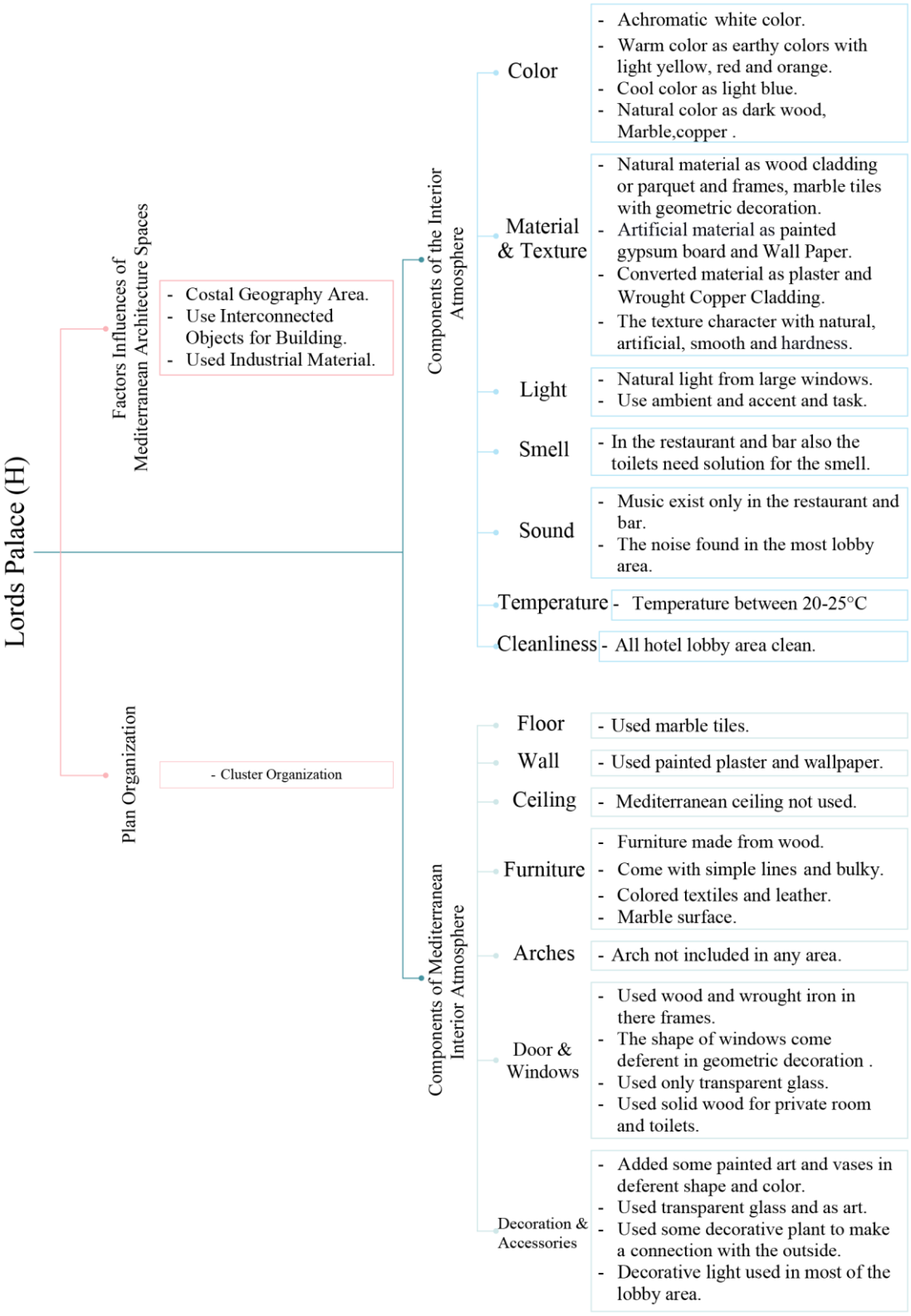


Figure 46: Summary of Findings of Lobby Analysis Hotel (H)

4.3.4 Step Four: Compares Selected Categorize Cases

In this part of the research will comparing the selected examples of Mediterranean architecture with the summary of styles based on the data from the literature review for each type.

- **Hotel (A)**

As a result of the analysis of case (A) Grupotel Parc Natural & Spa Lobby, some of the features used are indicative of the Spanish-Mediterranean style in the composition of the atmosphere were identified, which are including:

It adopts both color of the lobby atmosphere which are warm color such as earth colors, sun, and cool colors such as blue and green, which are renowned for Mediterranean architecture, as well as the natural colors using several sources such as marble, granite, and wood, and achromatic color using a type of white plaster coating the walls and ceilings. A complementary color scheme in the bar and restaurant area used blue and orange paint in the walls, and the floors matching with the rest of the color scheme. The Materials were shaped as a geometric shapes and shaped lines on the floors as well as the walls.

The lighting has been supported by natural light, as well as enhancing by windows, and large-sized doors with transparent glass that allows for great light penetration, and it form from two geometrical frames metal and wood. Where the arches they are have not been included in all areas except the restaurant. In terms of furniture, they characterized by the large size and bulkiness, also it clads by a variety of fabrics with vibrant colors and patterns. Also, Marble used on tables and console top, with metal legs for furniture in general. Regarding decorative pieces and accessories, some ornamental plants were used in order to create a relationship with the outside and

merging the space with the surrounding environment, artistic paintings, and decorated carpets. Additionally, the colore cushions with various textures and decorative lighting to complement the art pieces and mirrors.

Regarding the components they were not adopted in the example (A) but were chosen by the summary of the Spanish style in Mediterranean Interior Architecture in Table 2.

There are other elements were not adopted too in the example (A) divides such as stained glass with various motifs, arches and ceilings, terracotta tiles, wooden beams, pitched roof, chimneys, fireplaces and the stucco for which the Spanish style is famous for covering the walls. In addition, to parquet floors in dark colors and hand-painted glazed tiles that are used in walls and stairs most often. And the furniture covered with leather with a worn and old look, as well as wood with worn ends, leaving screws visible without covering, as well as velvet. The pots are embossed copper, the double and quad windows, the Moroccan-inspired lighting, and the balustrades are made of wrought iron.

- **Hotel (B)**

According to the analysis of case (B) Marchica Lagoon Resort, the following features have shown the components of the atmosphere that related to a Moroccan Mediterranean design:

It is adopting both color groups of the lobby atmosphere which are warm and cold colors, as the warm colors adopting a shade of beige, brown, yellow and cold colors, both shades of blue and green, as well as the natural colors using several sources such as marble floors, and metals such as copper, silver, and natural wood. and achromatic

color using a type of white used in ceilings and walls, are also available. A complementary scheme by using two shades of blue and yellowish-orange, and analogous colors between yellow, green, and blue. The Moroccan Mediterranean style famous in using a fabric and a curtain on the walls and on the furniture, and Arabesque panels with decorations, colored glass or mirrors, which are covered with geometric details, and cement tiles or zellij tiles that are used in the walls and floors, as in the bathrooms in this hotel. The furniture was made in simple lines and somewhat bulky with some colored textiles and the added a leather, also a metal for made the base with surfaces that made from marble for the foyer tables and the bar and some colored carpets with simple decorations. In addition, used some cushions with various sizes and colors. Also, decorative lighting made by wrought iron and copper, which reflects misguidance with multiple decorations, as well in this example it relied heavily on natural lighting through large-sized ceilings and windows with transparent glass and metal frames with geometric shapes, and these frames were also used for doors. Regarding the bows they were not adopting extensively except in two areas, which are between the waiting area and the reception. Additionally, the restaurant walls were painted golden colors with rounded arches. Many decorative components and accessories were not included.

Concerning these components, there were not included in the example (B) related to the chosen summary of Moroccan Mediterranean interior architecture in Table 3.

As a solution, more geometric decorations must be introduced that to show the heritage value of the style such as five-pointed, six-pointed, and eight-stars, which can be apply in walls, chests, or even floors. And the mosaic panels and decorations on

the doors made by silver, gilded copper and the fountains as decorative elements and humidify the general atmosphere. Also, it is one of the important components that must be organized in this Arabesque style for ceilings, wooden beams, and vault. The height of the ceilings must be medium, not high, and the walls are painted in white covered with plaster or stucco and in white or beige shades. As well as the colors part include white, ivory white, blue, in various shades, light color such as red & purple, green, yellow, and brown. The floors adopting a decoration made of cement tiles with geometric or floral patterns, and a few amounts of marble or stones and dark wood. As for the furniture characterized by rich details with carvings into wooden details and at somewhat low heights, and introduced the wooden and copper pots, mirrors, colored glass, and Moroccan lighting that give a unique character to space.

- **Hotel (C)**

Based on the analysis of case (C) Il Pellicano lobby, some of the components were used are indicative of the Italy Mediterranean style in the composition of the environment were identified, including:

The lobby was primarily used warm colors such as yellow, orange, and sunny yellow. Also, used plaster and stucco walls with a smooth texture and roughness display achromatic colors such as white. And adopting a range of natural colors such as clay tiles or terracotta, which is famous in both the Spanish and the Italy Mediterranean style. Also, there was a complementary set of colors that adopting by the graphics on the wallpaper and cement tiles. The wooden beams of the ceilings were inserted with some industrial materials such as Gibson board. Some stone details were added to the walls and to the door frames and windows, and few number of wooden frames adopting a natural color and made it by heavy wood for the doors and wrought iron

with geometric motifs compatible with a space. As well it can benefit from the exterior natural lighting by adding transparent glass into the interior spaces. For the furniture adopted in the Italy style was described in general like other Mediterranean furniture with straight and simple lines, huge sizes, and a metal base. The textiles distinguished by patterns and colors of the Mediterranean such as earth colors and blue and yellow colors and their degrees. Leather is an important element of the furniture with a few amount of wooden details, and straw was used for chairs and tables with a marble tops.

The summary of Italy Mediterranean Interior Architecture presented in Table 4, the items that were not included in the example (C).

As a solution, should be used more vault, pitched roof, and stones for the ceiling. In addition, adopting wallpaper with colorful graphics and such as beige, blue, green, and orange. Curtains inspired by Roman design were also used, terracotta tiles or cement tiles are hand-made with some patterns and geometric shapes, dark solid wood for floors, marble for lighting and some furniture surfaces. The furniture made by metal details mostly black wrought iron basis, and luxurious furniture that reflects sophistication and luxury at the same time. Also, it is characterized by straight lines, leather, and simple inscriptions in wood. In terms of decorative the components are plants, decorative lighting, fireplaces, vases, colored carpets, and few amounts metal details such as balustrades, mirrors, and decorative lighting are also made of wrought iron.

- **Hotel (D)**

When analyzing case (D) Canaves Oia Hotel, the following apparent characteristics of the atmosphere indicate a Greek Mediterranean style:

Use cool colors in all lobby areas, such as blues and olives. In addition, adopting an achromatic color scheme through white paint into walls and ceilings with materials such as plaster at stucco, as well as gray tones for window frames and furnishings. And the natural colors materials adopt several sources such as famous region local stones and wood straw which come in smooth and hard textures. The lobby area in general relied on natural lighting through large-sized windows and doors, ambient lighting, and task light to help the work run smoothly. Concerning the types of ceilings, the wooden beams using in the bar and the vault for times and bathrooms that used in order to enhance the movement of air due to the narrowness of their space with arches for doors and windows. Also, included some decor items and accessories such as plants, rugs, decorative lights also wall lights, and mirrors.

The summary of Greek Mediterranean interior architecture presented in Table 5, the items that were not included in the example (D) the lobby should be characterized by simplicity and strict perfection, considering proportions and sizes Walls should use a lot of stone details, plaster, and stucco. The ceilings must have more wooden beams and vaults.

Using the colors of cement tiles colored adopting are blue, beige, olive green with decorative details and mosaic tiles. The furniture used should be simple and straight path, where many of them should not be used because this type is distinguished by its use of pieces according to need, and the furniture made it by wood and a few amount metals without wood arms to allow enter the air and ventilation. About accessories should not be used excessively just only to enhance the balance between the elements of the interior space such as some art pieces, stone or small pottery statues, ornate carpets, and plants.

4.3.5 Step Five Suggestions at Five Star Hotels at Kyrenia

In the fifth step, shows examples of design approaches for use selected cases for hotel lobby in Kyrenia, Northern Cyprus. Through use the Mediterranean architectural styles to create the lobby's atmosphere and the hotel lobby will have four options for Mediterranean architecture, namely Spanish, Moroccan, Italy and Greek by use the effect of these styles to create the interior atmosphere. By filling the observation tables separately for each case study in Kyrenia, the analysed data have been gathered and compared cases in the fourth step to find the suggestion that could help to design interior atmosphere for hotel lobby demand on the Mediterranean style.

4.3.5.1 Merit Crystal Cove Hotel Casino & SPA (E)

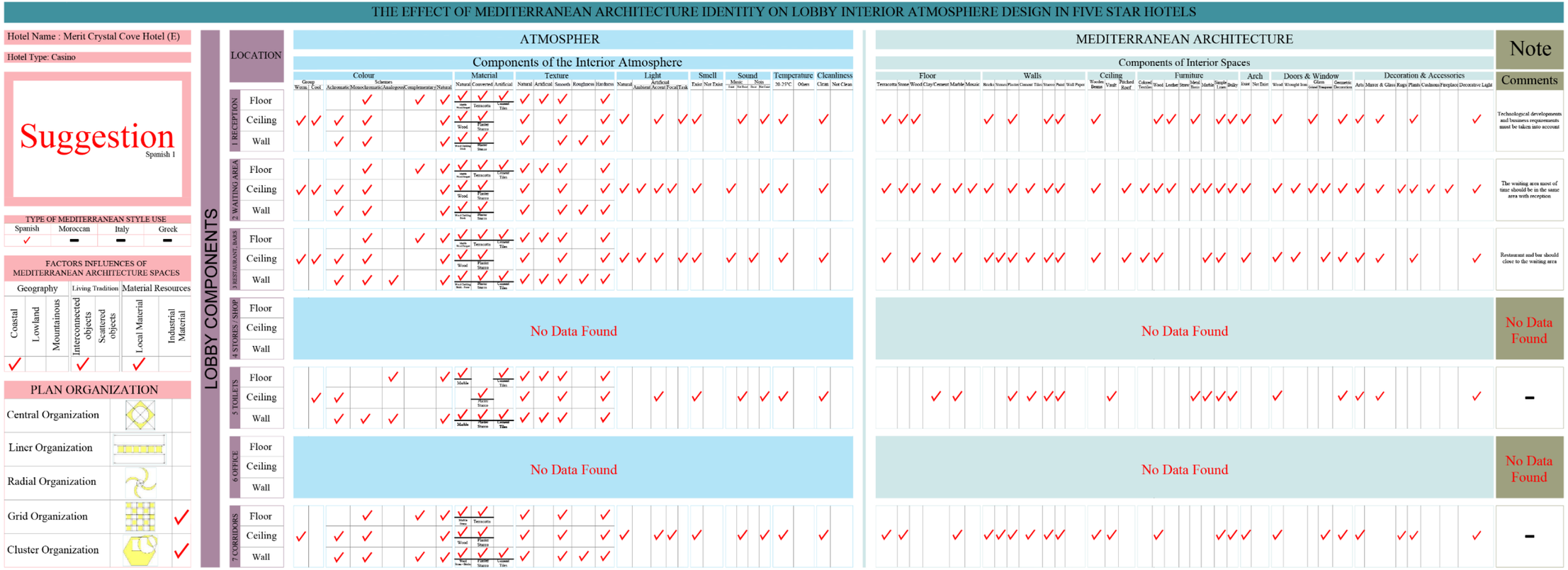
Depending on the information available, the lobby divided into seven areas which they are reception, waiting area, restaurant - bars, stores- shops, toilets, office, and corridors, nevertheless, both shops and offices in this hotel were excluded due to the lack of information regarding them.

There are many influences to contributed the formation of the general Spain Mediterranean style and the hotel lobby in particular, it located within a coastal area which characterized by medium-sized windows that covered with curtains made it by a light transparent cloth to allow the air to pass through and building layout to keep the continuity & movement of the organization within the space ,and create a high ceilings to keep the temperature balanced in interior spaces. The living traditions such as interconnected objects together, which keeps all the facilities as one group, also using a local resource such as leather and stone. The lobby has been organized in the form of cluster organizing to keep the connection with outside environment.

- **Spanish Mediterranean Style Suggestions (E)**

Table 23 shows the suggestion for Kyrenia Merit Crystal Cove Hotel Casino & SPA (E) lobby cases atmosphere design by using Spanish Mediterranean style effects.

Table 23: Spanish Mediterranean Style Suggestions in (E) Hotel



Firstly, in terms of components of the interior atmosphere:

- A two-color group warm and cool are adopting into corridors, also the suggestion for toilets adopted warm color and cool color for the Merit Crystal Cove Hotel Casino & SPA (E) which the warm color include orange, terracotta, and earthy colors are preferred in this style, which are created by mixing white, yellow, beige, and red. And the cool colors include blue, violets, yellows, and olive greens.
- The excitedly floor adopting a natural material such as marbles tiles which distinguished by a geometric shapes, smooth and hard texture, as well parquet natural wood in smooth and hard texture. The recommendation is using some monochromatic colors through terracotta tiles as converted materials with soft and hard textures within currently material, also adopting cement tiles within achromatic, monochromatic, or analogous color scheme as artificial material in smooth and hard texture and add stones tiles in the corridors.
- In the current ceiling used complementary colors such as green and pink with artificial material included a gypsum board to cover it which made it as smooth textures also some artificial transparent glass. The best recommendation is using a natural color such as wooden beams and converted material like plaster and stucco with achromatic white color also monochromatic earth color as beige and brown levels in smooth and hard texture.
- For current walls used complementary and natural color such as marble and wood cladding with a smooth hard texture and artificial painted gypsum board and transparent glass wall with smooth and hard texture. The suggestion is to keep the wall cladding and add some plaster and stucco material on the walls, also by use achromatic white and monochromatic earth color as beige and brown levels in smooth and hard texture also trying to include cement tiles with complementary

color as artificial material and natural material as stone, bricks wall with hard and roughness texture.

- Natural and ambient lighting types can be found in active areas such as receptions, waiting areas, and restaurants, as well the task light found in reception, and corridors to focus on some parts. The focal light is suggested in the waiting area and corridors. Also suggest adding accent light in all areas.
- In the current lobby generally, their smell, no noise, and temperature between 20-25 with clean areas, its work with style and good atmosphere matching with existing components. For the music suggested to use it in toilets to fixed the noise.

Regarding to components of interiors Mediterranean style:

- Using a wooden beam as a suggestion in reception, waiting area, restaurant, corridors. For a vault adopting in toilets and corridors regarding to a pitched roof were suggested in waiting area and restaurants. The suggestion for furniture is better to includes colored texture, leather, and wood with simple lines, bulky and with a marble top, and metal bases. Additionally, better do not using straw chairs. Also suggest adding arches on top of walls and doors made by wood or wrought iron frames with color and transparent glass with geometric decoration. For decoration & accessories suggest some objects such as glasses mirrors, painted art, plants, rugs, cushions, fireplaces, and decorative light. Therefore, the next Figure, 47 shows a summary of Spanish Mediterranean style suggestions in hotel (E).

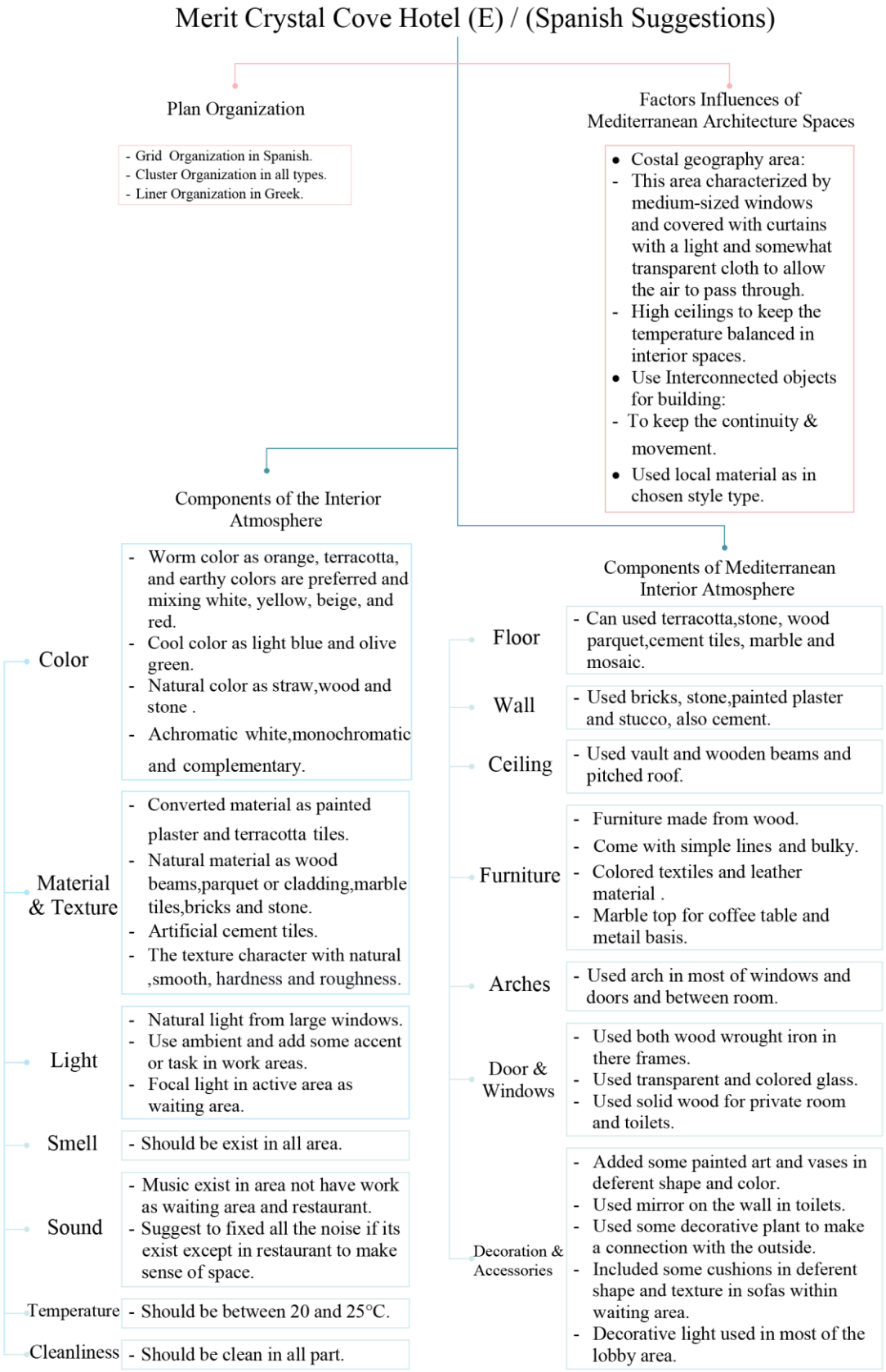
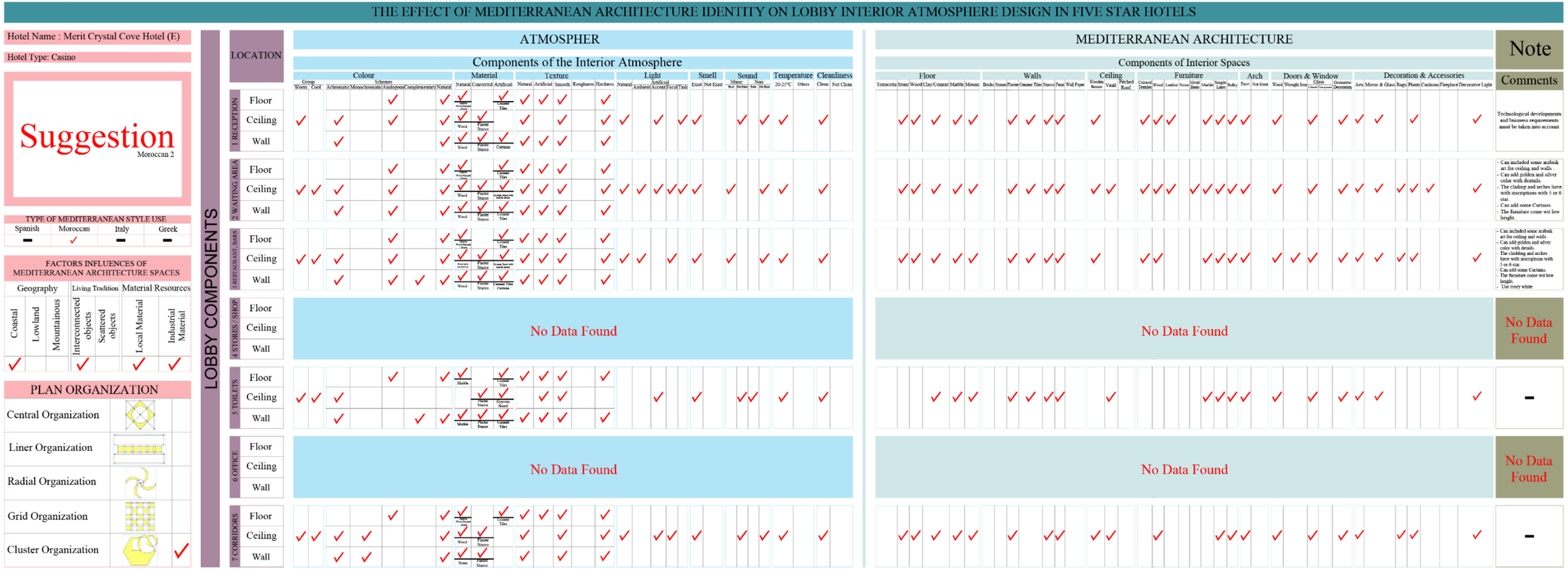


Figure 47: Summary of Spanish Mediterranean Style Suggestions in Hotel (E)

- **Moroccan Mediterranean Style Suggestions (E)**

Table 24 shows the suggestion for Kyrenia Merit Crystal Cove Hotel Casino & SPA (E) lobby cases atmosphere design by using Moroccan Mediterranean style effects.

Table 24: Moroccan Mediterranean Style Suggestions in (E) Hotel



Firstly, in terms of components of the interior atmosphere:

- In the lobby, using two-color group warm and cool, where adopting worm color in the reception which preferred to use in this style orange, and earthy colors mixing with white, yellow, beige, and red. And colors use such as blue degree, violet, and olive green belong to the cool color group.
- The cement tiles which mostly made it in an analogous color scheme such as artificial material in smooth and hard texture where add stones tiles in the lobby with the current floor with natural material like marbles tiles which form as geometric shapes characterized by smooth and hard texture, and another natural parquet wood characterized by smooth and hard texture too.
- The suggestion for ceiling is most probable applied some natural color in all parts such as wooden beams or wooden with inscriptions in a smooth and hard texture also using some converted plaster or stucco in achromatic and monochromatic such as earth color like beige and brown levels characterized by smooth and hardness texture, as well using artificial material with arabisk details. In the existing ceiling used complementary colors like green and pink with artificial material included a gypsum board to cover it, which all textures are smooth also some of them adopting artificial transparent glass.
- The suggestion for curtains and cement tiles is to choose complementary colors or analogous colors in this style would enhance. For existing walls choose complementary and natural color, by adopting natural marble and wood cladding with a smooth hard texture and artificial painted gypsum board and transparent glass wall with smooth and hard texture.
- The suggesting of applying task light in reception and corridors to focus on chosen parts. Also, adopting the natural and ambient lighting types in active areas such as

reception, waiting area, a restaurant. In addition, adding accent light in all areas. As well, focal light in the waiting area and corridors.

- In the existing lobby generally there is a smell, no noise, and temperature between 20-25 with clean area, its work with style and good atmosphere agrees 0–with it to exist. But for music suggested keep it out of the toilets and fixed the noise.

Regarding to components of interiors Mediterranean style:

- The pitched roof was not including for suggestion of the lobby. As a suggestion of using wooden beam is into waiting area, restaurant, and corridors. In addition, using a vault in toilets and corridors. As a suggestion for furniture is better to includes color texture, leather, and wood with simple lines, bulky and with a marble top, metal bases without uses straw chairs. Also, another suggest is adding arches on top of walls and doors that made by wood or wrought iron frames with transparent and color glass with geometric decoration. For decoration & accessories are suggest some objects such as glasses mirrors, painted art, plants, rugs, cushions, and decorative light. Therefore, the next Figure, 48 it shows summary of Moroccan Mediterranean style suggestions in hotel (E).

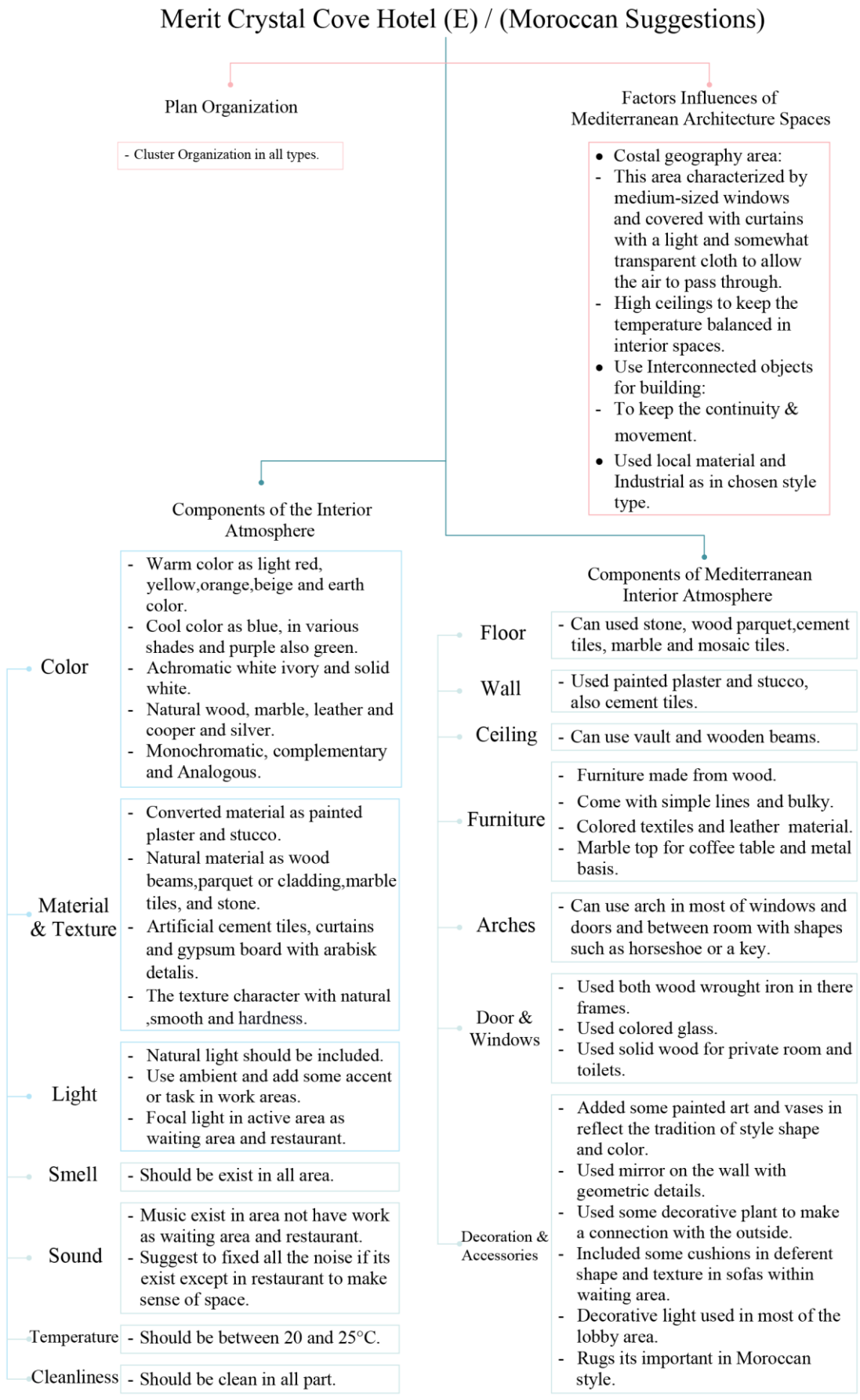
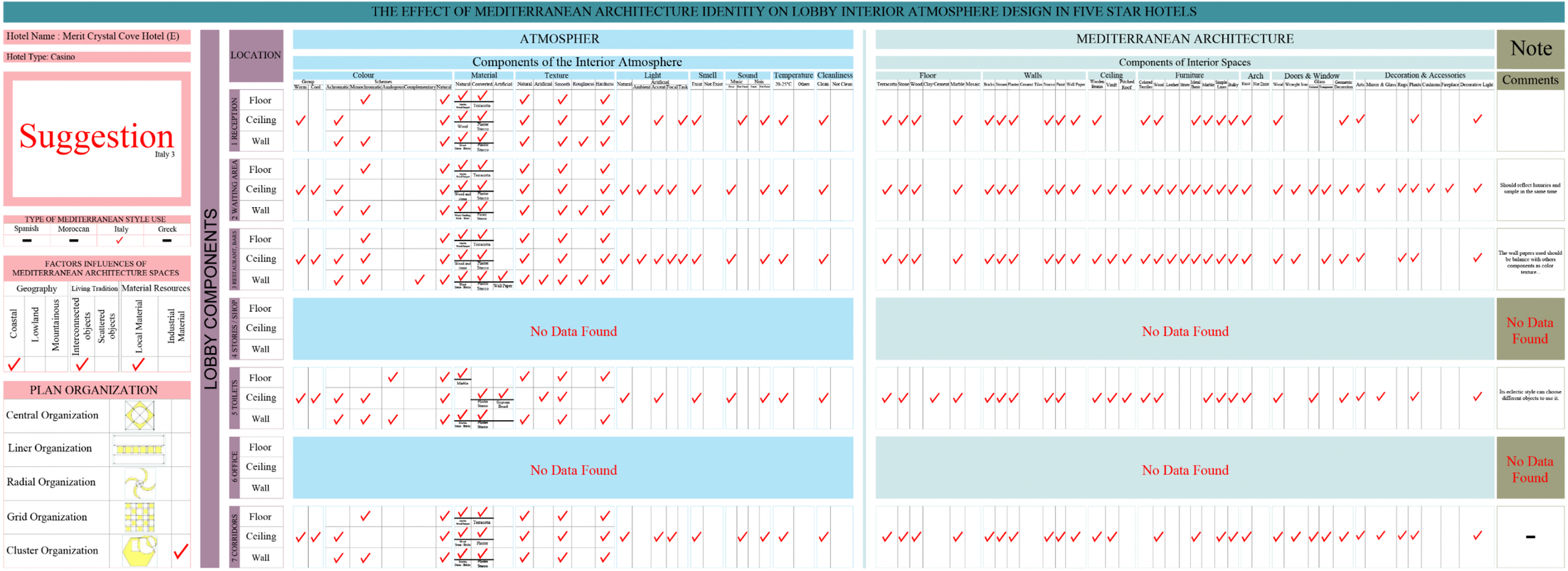


Figure 48: Summary of Moroccan Mediterranean Style Suggestions in Hotel (E)

- **Italy Mediterranean Style Suggestions (E)**

Table 25 shows the suggestion for Kyrenia Merit Crystal Cove Hotel Casino & SPA (E) lobby cases atmosphere design by using Italy Mediterranean style effects.

Table 25: Italy Mediterranean Style Suggestions in (E) Hotel



Firstly, in terms of components of the interior atmosphere:

- In the lobby, using two-color group warm and cool, where adopting worm color in the reception which preferred to use in this style orange, terracotta, and earthy colors. And cool colors group belong a blue degree, violet, olive green, and turquoise.
- For material suggestions are using existing marbles tiles on the floor with their geometric shapes and painting. Also, found the wooden parquet on the floors which the textures are using classified as soft, hardness natural texture, colored. Another suggestion is adding monochromatic color in terracotta tiles which famous in the regions of Spain and Italy.
- The suggestion for ceiling is most probable applied some natural color in all parts such as wooden beams or converted plaster or stucco in achromatic and monochromatic such as earth color like beige and brown levels characterized by smooth and hardness texture as well as using artificial material with gypsum board and can add stone ceiling on vaults. In existing ceiling used complementary colors like green and pink with artificial material included a gypsum board to cover it, which all textures are smooth also some of them adopting artificial transparent glass.
- The suggestion for walls in this style is using a wood cladding, stones, bricks and converted material like plaster and stucco achromatic or monochromatic characterized by smooth and hardness texture, also can use artificial as wallpaper in complementary with the existing walls material such as natural color like marble and wood cladding characterized by smooth hardness texture and artificial painted gypsum board with smooth texture and transparent glass.

- The suggesting of applying the accent light in all areas. also apply the task light in reception, and corridors to focus on some parts. Also, adopting the natural and ambient lighting types in active areas such as reception, waiting area, a restaurant, as well as focal light in the waiting area and corridors.
- In the existing lobby generally there is a smell, no noise, and temperature between 20-25 with clean area, its work with style and good atmosphere agrees with it to exist. But for music suggested to used make as a solution for fixed the noise.

Regarding to components of interiors Mediterranean style:

- The pitched roof was not including for suggestion of waiting area, and restaurants. As a suggestion of using wooden beam is into reception, waiting area, restaurant, toilets, and corridors. Also, the suggestion for a vault adopting into the toilets, corridors, waiting area and restaurant. In addition, is better to add a pitched roof to waiting area, restaurant, and toilets. As a suggestion for furniture is better to includes colored texture, leather, and wood with simple lines, bulky and with a marble top in addition to metal bases with straw chairs. Also, another suggests is adding arches on top of walls and doors that made by wood or wrought iron frames with transparent and color glass with geometric decoration. For decoration & accessories are suggest some objects such as glasses mirrors, painted art, plants, rugs, cushions, decorative light, and fireplace. Therefore, the next Figure 49, it shows summary of Italy Mediterranean style suggestions in hotel (E).

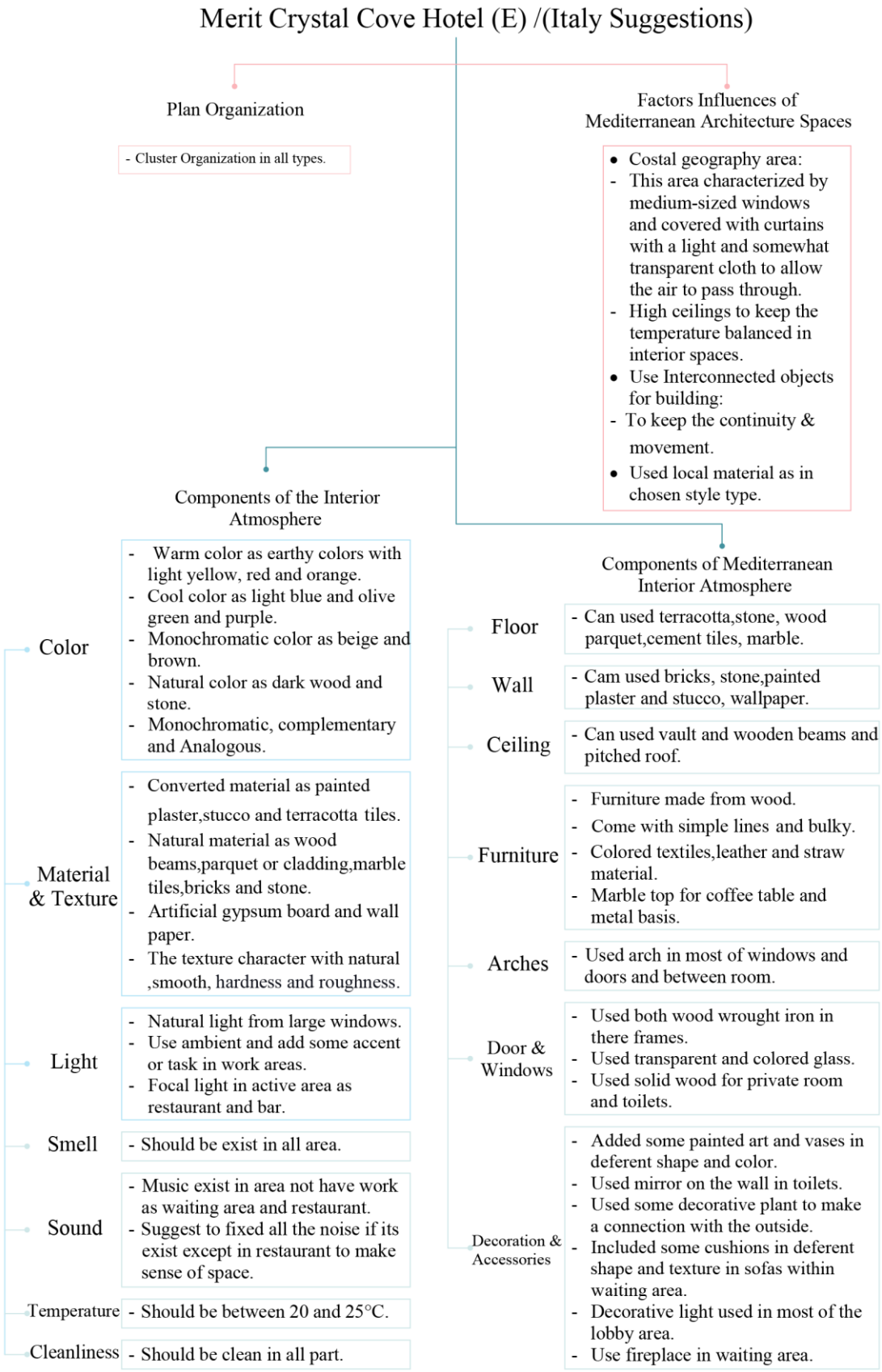
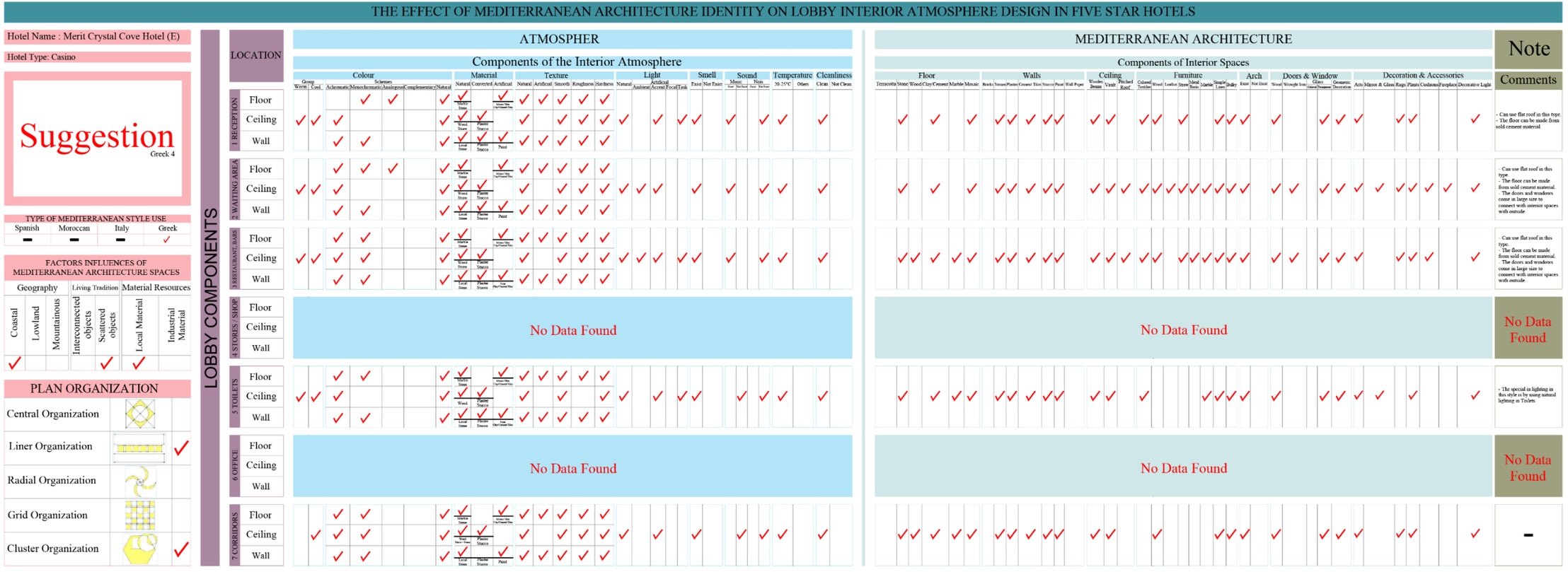


Figure 49: Summary of Italy Mediterranean Style Suggestions in Hotel (E)

- **Greek Mediterranean Style Suggestions (E)**

Table 26 shows the suggestion for Kyrenia Merit Crystal Cove Hotel Casino & SPA (E) lobby cases atmosphere design by using Greek Mediterranean style effects.

Table 26: Greek Mediterranean Style Suggestions in (E) Hotel



Firstly, in terms of components of the interior atmosphere:

- In the reception area, using two-color group warm and cool. Just in the existing corridors using warm colors such as orange, red, light yellow, brown, beige, pink, and tan color. The suggestion is to add cool colors like blue degree, and olive green.
- The suggestion for floor is adopting natural colors such as stone tiles which characterized by smooth and hardness texture. Also, adopting and mosaic and a cement tile with color scheme such as analogous, monochromatic, complementary color, which all of them consider as a artificial material characterized by smooth and hardness texture where matching with existing marbles tiles, and another natural parquet wood characterized by smooth and hard texture too.
- The existing ceiling covered by a gypsum board which it characterized by smooth textures and painted by complementary colors such as green and pink. The suggestion is colored on all parts by apply naturally color such as wood beams characterized by smooth and hardness texture, also using converted plaster and stucco such as achromatic and monochromatic characterized by smooth and hard texture.
- The existing walls used complementary and natural color such as marble and wood cladding characterized by smooth and hardness texture and artificial painted, gypsum board characterized by smooth texture, also transparent glass. The suggestion is using complementary color such as artificial cement tiles which reflected some painted that characterized by smooth and hardness texture. Also, can be use some bricks or increase the amount area of existing wooden cladding that as natural color and material characterized by smooth and hardness texture. And all of them can match with achromatic and monochromatic converted materials such as painted plaster and stucco.

Regarding to components of interiors Mediterranean style:

- The pitched roof was in the existing waiting area, and restaurants. As a suggestion of using wooden beam is into reception, waiting area, restaurant, toilets, and corridors. In addition, using a vault in toilets, corridors, restaurant and waiting area. As a suggestion for furniture is better to includes colored texture, leather, and wood with simple lines, bulky and with a marble top as well as metal bases with straw chairs. Also, another suggests is adding arches on top of walls and doors that made by wood or wrought iron frames with transparent and color glass with geometric decoration. For decoration & accessories are suggest some objects such as glasses mirrors, painted art, plants, rugs, cushions, decorative light and fireplace. Therefore, the next Figure 50, it shows summary of Greek Mediterranean style suggestions in hotel (E).

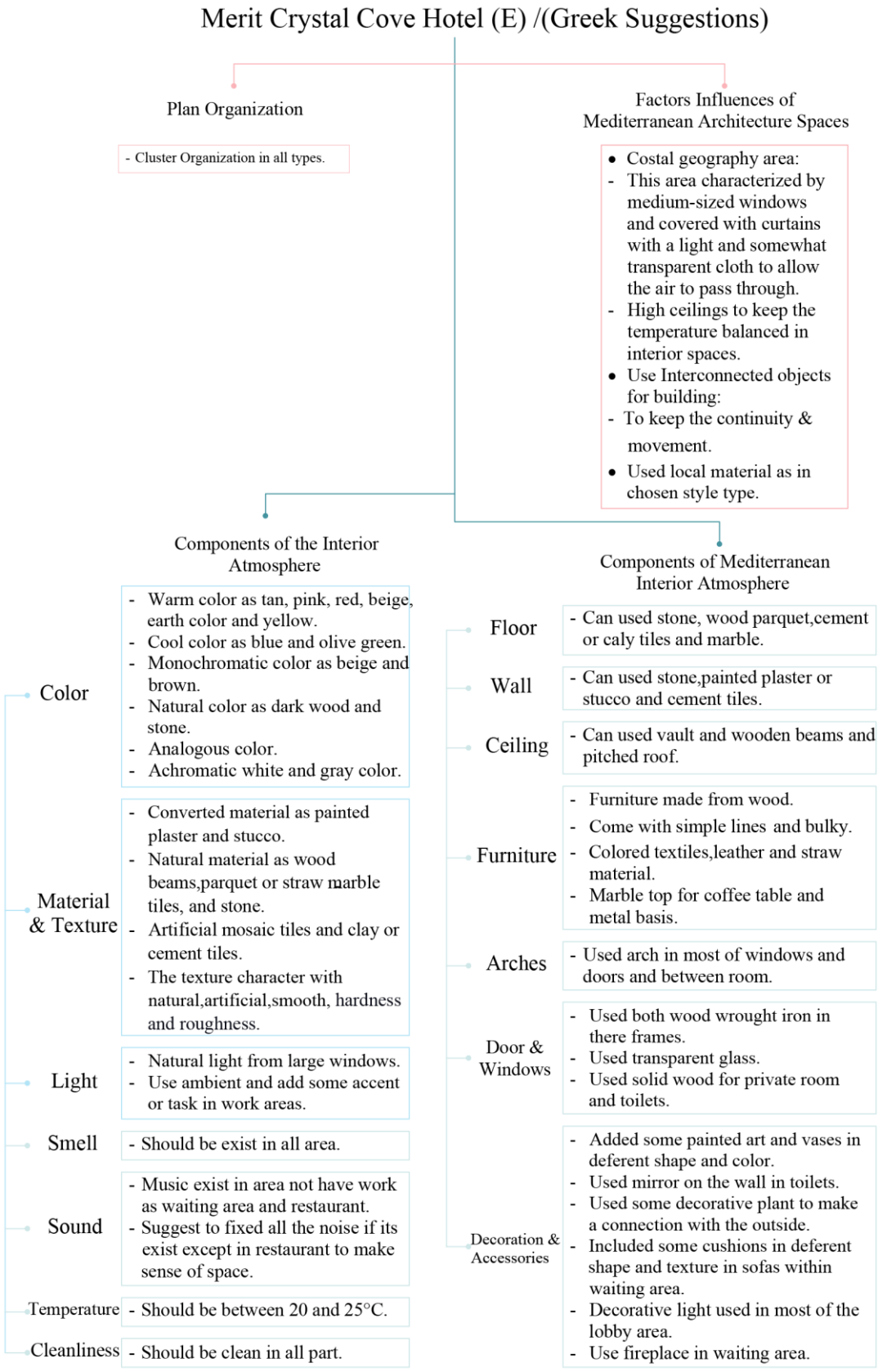


Figure 50: Summary of Greek Mediterranean Style Suggestions in Hotel (E)

4.3.5.2 Rocks Hotel & Casino (F)

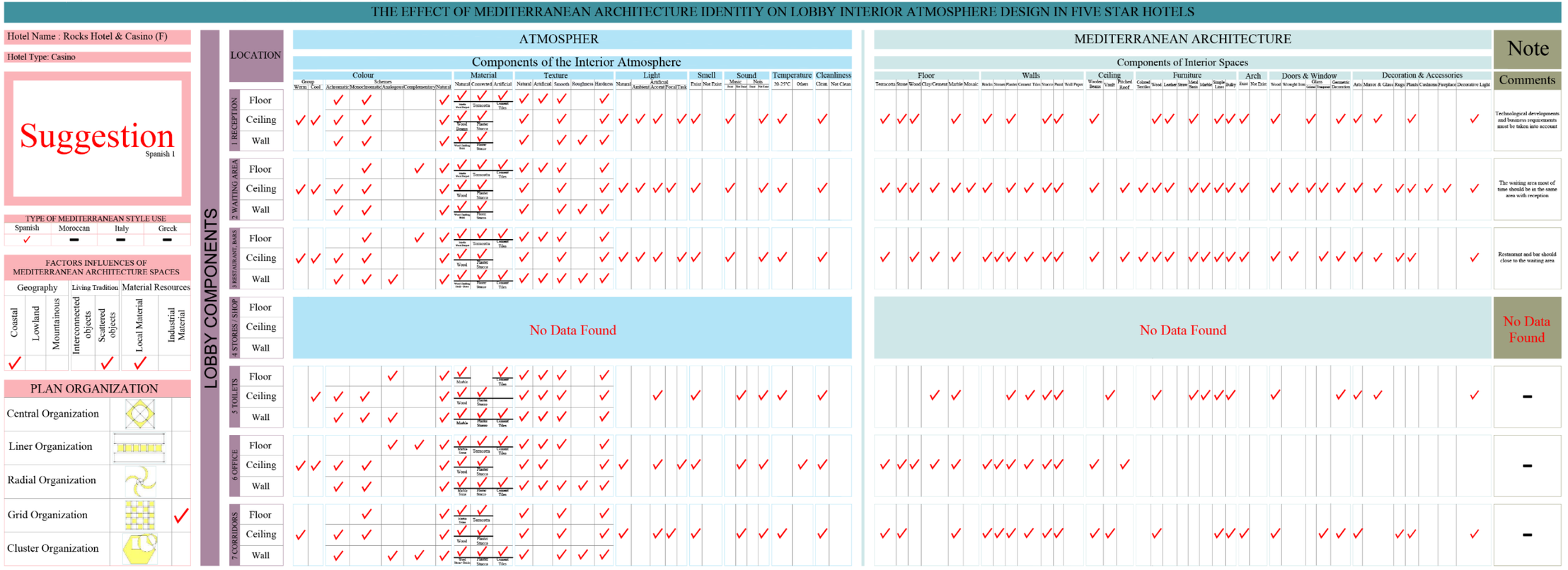
In this research, a lobby was divided into seven main areas for analysis, reception, waiting area, restaurant/bars, stores/shops, toilets, office, and corridors. The shops were excluded due to lack of information related to them.

The Mediterranean style of the hotel has been influenced by many factors on the lobby, including the geographical area situated within a coastal zone that is distinguished by medium-sized windows and covered with curtains with a light and somewhat transparent cloth to allow the air to pass through it. In addition, the interior building layout keeps the continuity & movement of the organization within the space though designs high ceilings to keep the temperature balanced in interior spaces. The living traditions adopting a scatter object, that led to the suggests is adding local resources like leather and stone instead of industrial material. Living traditions of style create as scattered objects for building also using local materials like leather and stone were led to increase to using now more than past. The lobby is organized using grids where it affects the atmosphere.

- **Spanish Mediterranean Style Suggestions (F)**

Table 27 shows the suggestion for Kyrenia Rocks Hotel & Casino (F) lobby case atmosphere design by using Spanish Mediterranean style effects.

Table 27: Spanish Mediterranean Style Suggestions in (F) Hotel



Firstly, in terms of components of the interior atmosphere:

- The hotel adopting two-color group warm and cool, where using into the reception, waiting area, restaurant - bar, and office, except corridors and toilets where the corridors adopting a warm color and toilets adopting cool color. The warm colors are prefer using in this style are orange, terracotta, and earthy colors which are formed by mixing with white, yellow, beige, and red, also using cool color group such as blue degree, violet, and olive green.
- The suggested for floor is adopting with the existing marbles tiles characterized by geometric shapes and smooth and hardness texture, also using a natural parquet wood and artificial material such as ceramic tiles which all of them are similar in smooth and hardness texture. Another suggestion is using existing material for the floor with monochromatic color like terracotta tiles as converted materials characterized by soft and hardness touches, also using with cement tiles such as achromatic, monochromatic, or analogous color scheme such as artificial material characterized by smooth and hardness texture.
- In the existing ceiling used achromatic white color into artificial material such as a gypsum board to cover it which characterized by smooth textures and some part converted by painted plaster. In addition, using natural material such as wooden frames, parquet, and cladding which characterized by soft and hardness texture. The suggestion is all parts adopting natural colors such as wooden beams that characterized by smooth and hardness texture, also adopt some converted plaster or stucco in achromatic, and monochromatic such as earth color as beige and brown levels characterized by smooth and hardness texture.
- The suggestion for walls is using complementary color into artificial cement tiles characterized by smooth and hardness texture. Also, can use some bricks or increase

the existing wooden cladding as natural color and material characterized by smooth and hardness texture. And all of them used materials that can match with achromatic and monochromatic converted materials such as painted plaster and stucco. The existing wall used other materials like gypsum board and wooden frames.

- Natural and ambient lighting types found in active areas such as reception, waiting area, a restaurant. The focal light suggestion is using in the waiting area and corridors. In addition, the task light using in reception, and corridors to spot on chosen parts. And for accent light suggest to adding it in all areas.
- In the existing lobby generally there is no smell, no noise, and temperature between 20-25 with clean area, its work with style and good atmosphere agrees with it to exist. But for music suggestion is better to adding in the main area such as reception waiting and restaurant or bar. Also, suggest adding the smell in all existing parts.

Regarding to components of interiors Mediterranean style:

- In this hotel, wooden beams and pitched roof are suggest using into reception, waiting area, restaurant and bar, office and corridors, vaults use in toilets and corridors. As a suggestion for furniture is better to includes colored texture, leather, and wood with simple lines, bulky and with a marble top, as well as using metal bases without uses straw chairs. Also, another suggests is adding arches on top of walls and doors that made by wood or wrought iron frames with transparent and color glass with geometric decoration. For decoration & accessories are suggest some objects such as glasses mirrors, painted art, plants, rugs, cushions, fireplaces, and decorative light. Therefore, the next Figure 51, it shows summary of Spanish Mediterranean style suggestions in hotel (F).

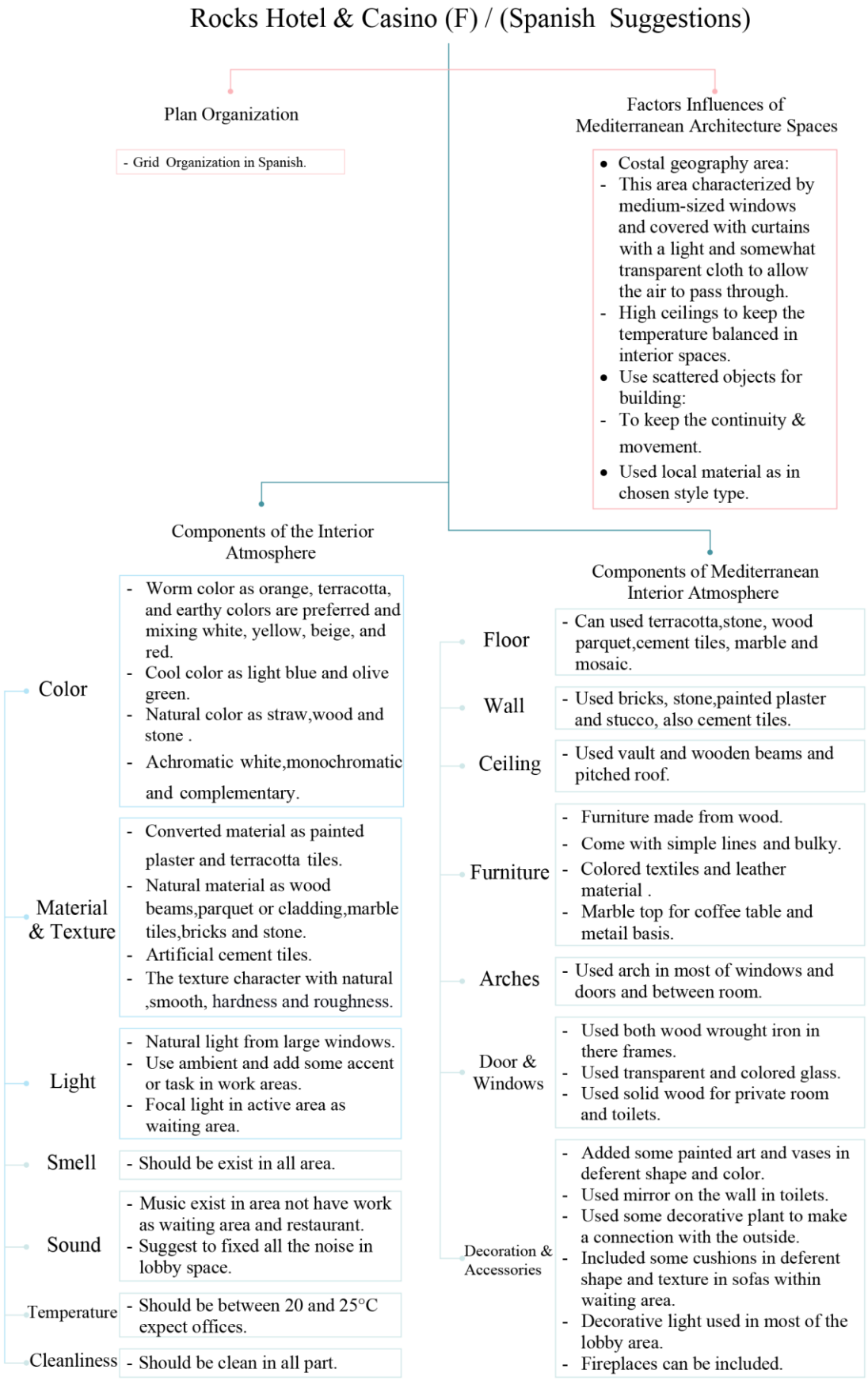
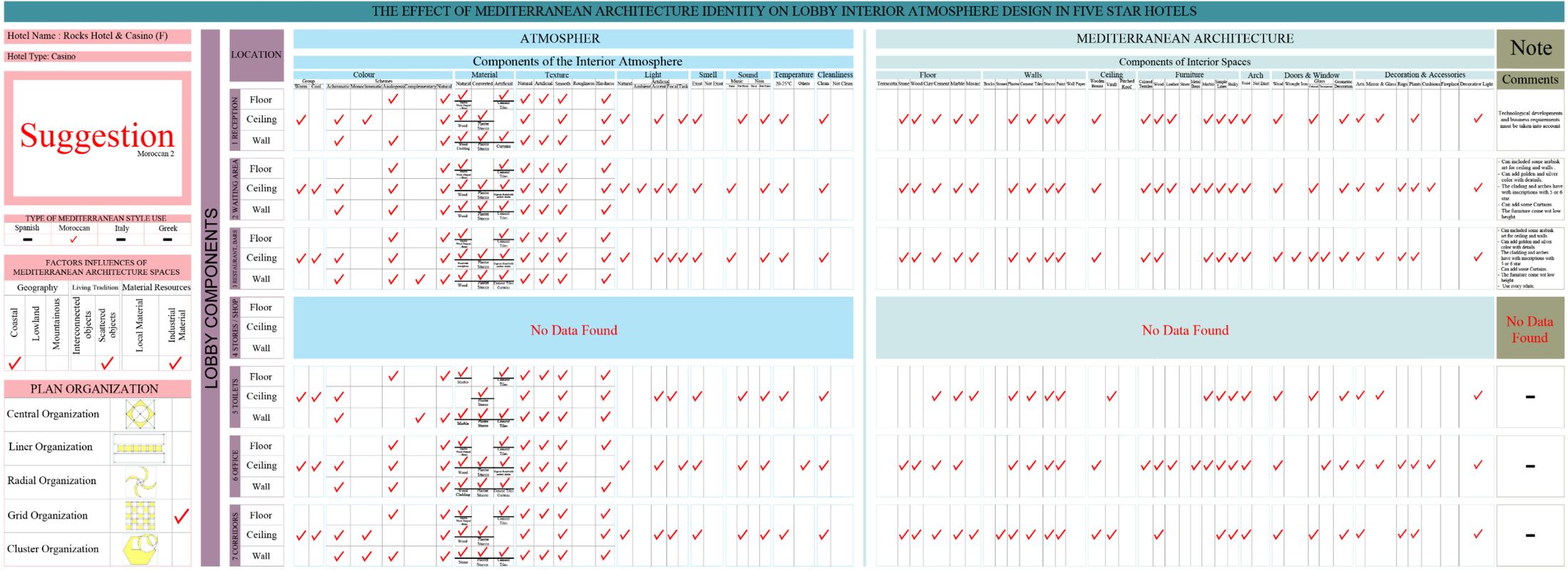


Figure 51: Summary of Spanish Mediterranean Style Suggestions in Hotel (F)

- **Moroccan Mediterranean Style Suggestions (F)**

Table 28 shows the suggestion for Kyrenia Rocks Hotel & Casino (F) lobby case atmosphere design by using Moroccan Mediterranean style effects.

Table 28: Moroccan Mediterranean Style Suggestions in (F) Hotel



In terms of its components, the interior atmosphere:

- Every part in the lobby adopting two-color group warm and cool colors except the reception area. Which the worm color preferred for this style are Orange, brown, yellow, beige, and red. As well, cool colors include purple, blue, and olive green.
- The suggestion for the floor is with the existing material add some analogous color into cement tiles such as artificial materials characterized by soft and hardness touches, also adopting natural material such as stones tiles that matching with existing marbles tiles which characterized by geometric shapes , smooth and hardness texture. In addition, using natural parquet wood and artificial materials such as ceramic tiles which similar in smooth and hardness.
- The suggestion is all parts adopting natural colors such as wooden beams or wooden with inscriptions in a smooth and hard texture, also adopt some converted plaster or stucco in achromatic, and monochromatic such as earth color such as beige and brown levels characterized by smooth and hardness texture and artificial material with arabisk details. As a comparing with the existing ceiling, it was used achromatic white color into artificial material which included a gypsum board to cover it that made by smooth textures and some parts with converted painted plaster. In addition, using natural material such as wooden frames, parquet, and cladding for the ceiling characterized by soft and hardness texture.
- The existing wall does not follow the Mediterranean style like gypsum board and wooden frames or cladding. The suggestion for this style is using some curtains and cement tiles in analogous color or complementary in smooth texture.
- The focal light is found in the waiting area and corridors. Natural and ambient lighting types found in active areas such as reception, waiting area, a restaurant. In

addition, adding accent light in all areas. And for the task light suggest to using in reception, and corridors to spot on chosen parts.

- The existing lobby in generally has a clean area; there is no smell, no noise, and temperatures in the range of 20-25 degrees with a good temperature and style that allow it to exist. A smell is found in every part that suggested. The main areas should have music like reception, waiting area, restaurants, and bars.

Regarding to components of interiors Mediterranean style:

- The suggestion of this hotel is adopted wooden beams in all places except the toilets and corridors which they better to adopting a vault. As a suggestion for furniture is better to a range of materials such as wood, leather, and colored texture, bulky and marble using as furniture tops, but chairs made by straw and metal basis is not include. Also, another suggests is adding arches on top of walls and doors that made by wood frames with transparent and color glass with geometric decoration. Wall and doors wooden frames better to made it colored, transparent glass, and arches as a geometric decoration. Decor and accessories can be including objects like mirrors, rugs, cushions, painted art, plants, rugs, and lamps. Therefore, the next Figure 52, it shows summary of Moroccan Mediterranean style suggestions in hotel (F).

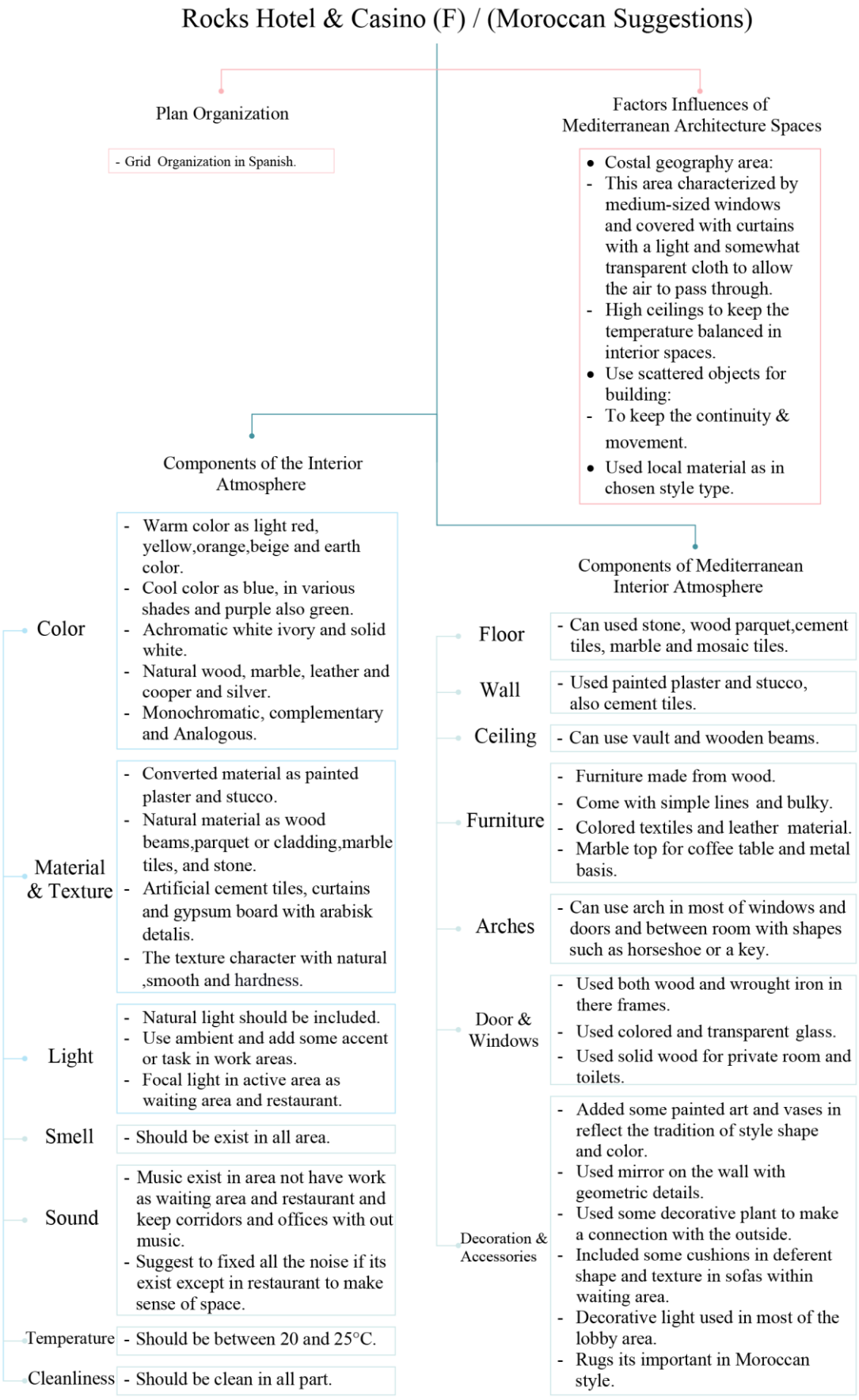
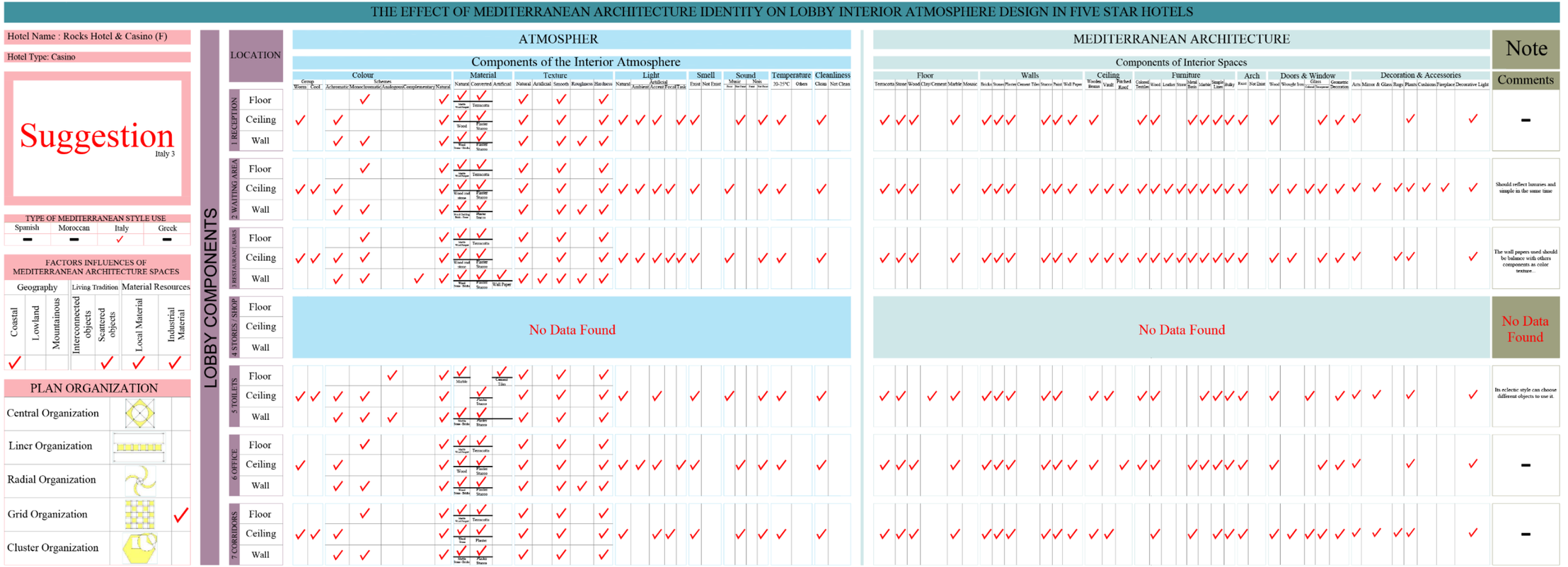


Figure 52: Summary of Moroccan Mediterranean Style Suggestions in Hotel (F)

- **Italy Mediterranean Style Suggestions (F)**

The design of the lobby atmosphere of Kyrenia Lords Rocks Hotel & Casino (F) is shown on Table 29. Its suggestion of the Mediterranean Italy effects.

Table 29: Italy Mediterranean Style Suggestions in (F) Hotel



Firstly, in terms of components of the interior atmosphere:

- Every part in the lobby adopting two-color group warm and cool colors except the reception and office adopting warm color. Which the worm color preferred for this style are orange, brown, yellow, beige, and red. As well, cool colors include blue, violet, and olive green.
- Existing material for floor consists of marble tiles with geometric shapes characterized by smooth and hardness textures, also they used natural material such as wooden parquet and ceramic tile and used artificial material into achromatic color which found on the floor suggestions. The suggestion for the floor is to use cement tiles with analogous color scheme into artificial material characterized by smooth and hardness texture. In addition, use converted material such as terracotta tile in monochromatic color with current floor material, also using natural colors into dark parquet wood or marble tiles.
- In the existing ceiling used achromatic white color into artificial material that included a gypsum board to cover it which characterized by smooth textures and some part with converted painted plaster. In addition, using natural material such as wooden frames, parquet, and cladding for the ceiling characterized by soft and hardness texture. The suggestion is all parts adopting natural colors such as wooden beams with some converted plaster or stucco in achromatic and monochromatic characterized by hardness texture and natural material such as stones for vault ceiling.
- The suggestion for wall is using wood cladding, stones, bricks and converted material like plaster and stucco achromatic or monochromatic characterized by smooth and hardness texture. The existing wall not follows the Mediterranean like gypsum board and wooden frames or cladding.

- Natural and ambient light are suggestion in active areas such as receptions, waiting rooms, and restaurants. In addition, for accent light suggest to adding in all areas. And the suggest of task light is using in reception, and corridors to spot on chosen parts. The focal light is suggested in the waiting area and corridors.
- A smell is not found in every part of the suggestion adding. The main areas should have music like reception, waiting area, restaurants, and bar. The existing lobby generally has a clean area; there is no smell, no noise, and temperatures in the range of 20-25 degrees with a good temperature to exist.

Regarding to components of interiors Mediterranean style:

- This hotel is suggested to use wooden beams in reception, waiting area, restaurant, toilets, office, and corridor, as well as for the vault used in waiting area, restaurant, toilets, and corridors, also for pitched roof used in the waiting area, restaurant and office, the summary suggestion is using the vaults, wooden beams, and pitched roof. As for the suggestion of furniture is made it by materials like wood, leather, colored leather, bulky and has marble tops, but straw and metal chairs are not included. Also, another suggests is adding arches to walls and doors with wood frames or wrought iron with colored or transparent glass and geometric patterns. Decor & accessories can include objects like mirrors, rugs, cushions, painted art, plants, rugs, and decorative lighting and fireplace. Therefore, the next Figure 53 it shows summary of Italy Mediterranean style suggestions in hotel (F).

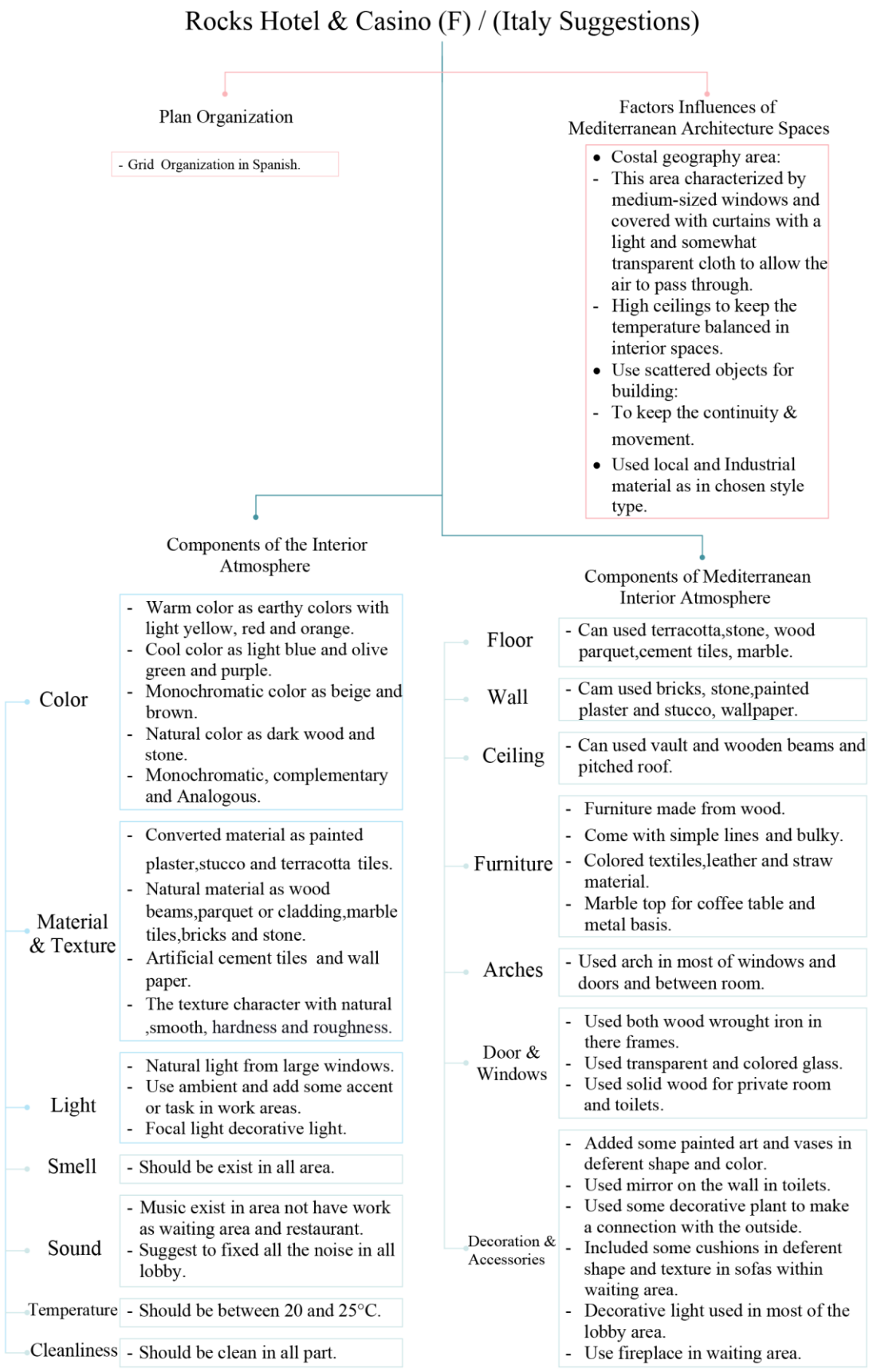


Figure 53: Summary of Italy Mediterranean Style Suggestions in Hotel (F)

- **Greek Mediterranean Style Suggestions (F)**

The design of the lobby atmosphere of Kyrenia Lords Rocks Hotel & Casino (F) is shown in Table 30. Its suggestion of Mediterranean Greek effects.

Table 30: Greek Mediterranean Style Suggestions in (F) Hotel

Firstly, in terms of components of the interior atmosphere:

- Every part in the lobby adopting two-color group warm and cool colors except the offices and corridors were adopting a cool color. The warm suggestion colors used are orange, red, light yellow, brown, beige, pink, and tan color. For cool colors using areas blue degree, and olive green.
- The suggestion for the floor is to use cement tiles also mosaic with analogous color scheme into artificial material characterized by smooth and hardness texture or can used clay tiles in achromatic color and monochromatic. In addition, the existing floor adopting a natural material such as dark parquet wood or marble tiles. As well, some existing floor material consist of a ceramic tile as artificial material into achromatic color.
- The suggestion of color is adopting natural colors such as wood beams characterized by smooth and hardness texture, as well as some converted plasters and stuccos colored as earth tones like beige and brown levels. In the existing ceiling using artificial materials which include a gypsum board covered by achromatic white color and some part with converted painted plaster. Also, using natural materials such as wooden frames, parquet, and cladding in soft and hard textures.
- The suggestion for wall is adding some converted materials such as painted stucco by achromatic or monochromatic color. In addition, some artificial materials like cement tiles made it by using cool color characterized by smooth and hardness texture, also using some local stones which character in roughness texture. The existing wall not follows the Mediterranean like gypsum boards and wood frames or cladding.

- The suggestion for task light is using in the reception, and corridors to spot on some parts. The focal light suggestion is using in the waiting area and corridors. In addition, the natural and ambient light are commonly suggesting in active areas such as receptions, waiting rooms, and restaurants. Also, adding accent light in all areas.
- There are no smells or noises in the lobby, and the temperature is usually between 20-25 degrees with a good temperature. The suggestion to add smell and music in the background in reception, waiting area, restaurants, and bar.

Regarding to components of interiors Mediterranean style:

- The suggestion for a wooden beam is using in reception, waiting area, restaurant, bar, toilets office and corridors. In addition, using a vault in the reception, waiting area, restaurant, toilets, office, and corridors. Also, for a pitched roof using in waiting area, restaurant, and office hotel. As a suggestion for furniture is better to includes variety of colors, textures, leather, and wood with simple lines, bulky and incorporated with a marble on top, a metal on base and straw chairs. Additionally, another suggests is adding arches on top of walls and doors that made by wood or wrought iron frames with transparent glass with geometric decoration. Decorate & accessorize are suggest some objects such as mirrors, paintings art, vases, rugs, cushions, and decorative light fixtures. Therefore, the next Figure 54 it shows summary of Greek Mediterranean style suggestions in hotel (F).

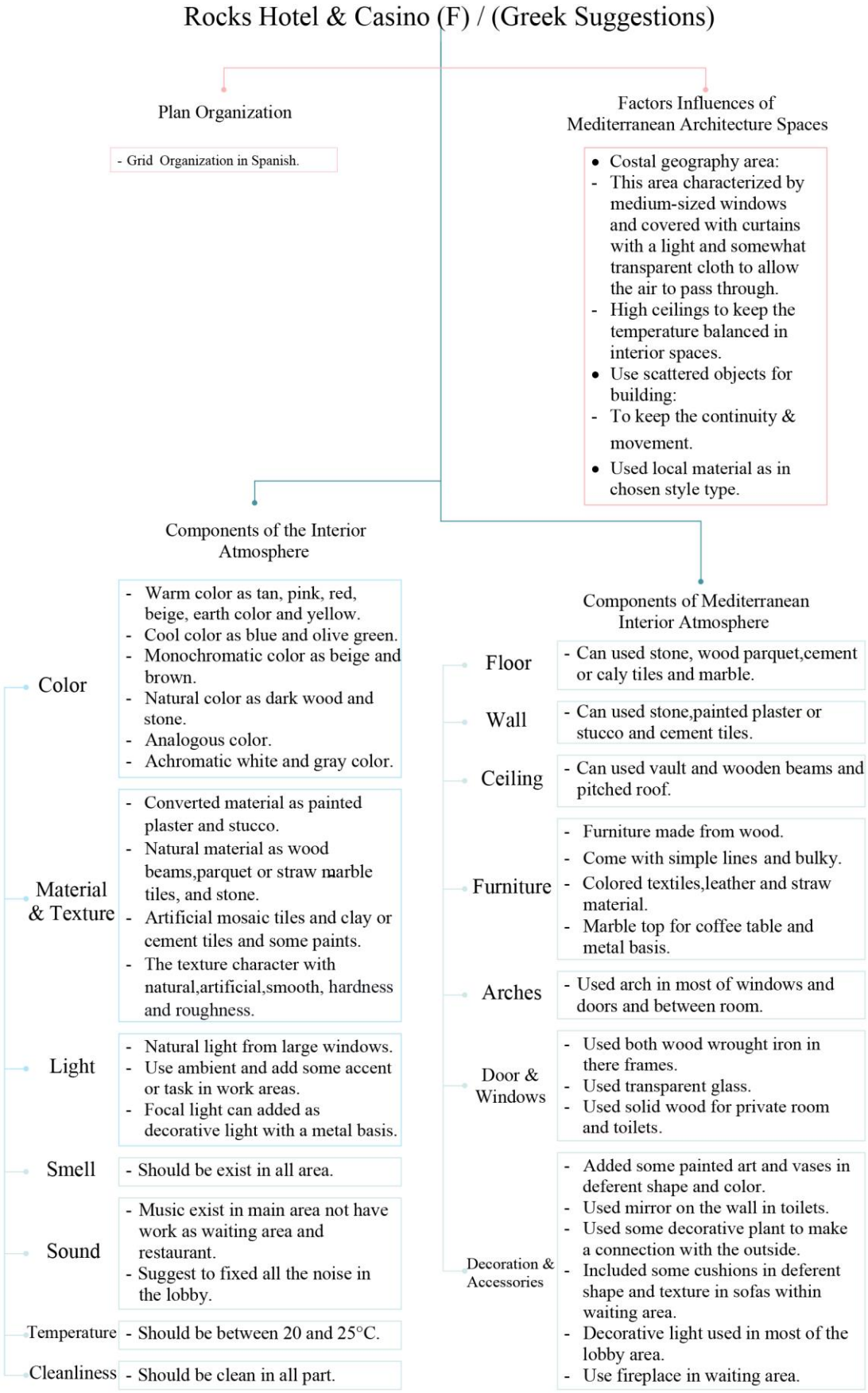


Figure 54: Summary of Greek Mediterranean Style Suggestions in Hotel (F)

4.3.5.3 Lords Palace Hotel Spa & Casino (H)

Depending on the information taken from hotel analyses the lobby is divided into seven areas which they are reception, waiting area, restaurant - bars, stores- shops, toilets, office, and corridors. Equal important due to the lack of information regarding them, shops in this hotel were excluded.

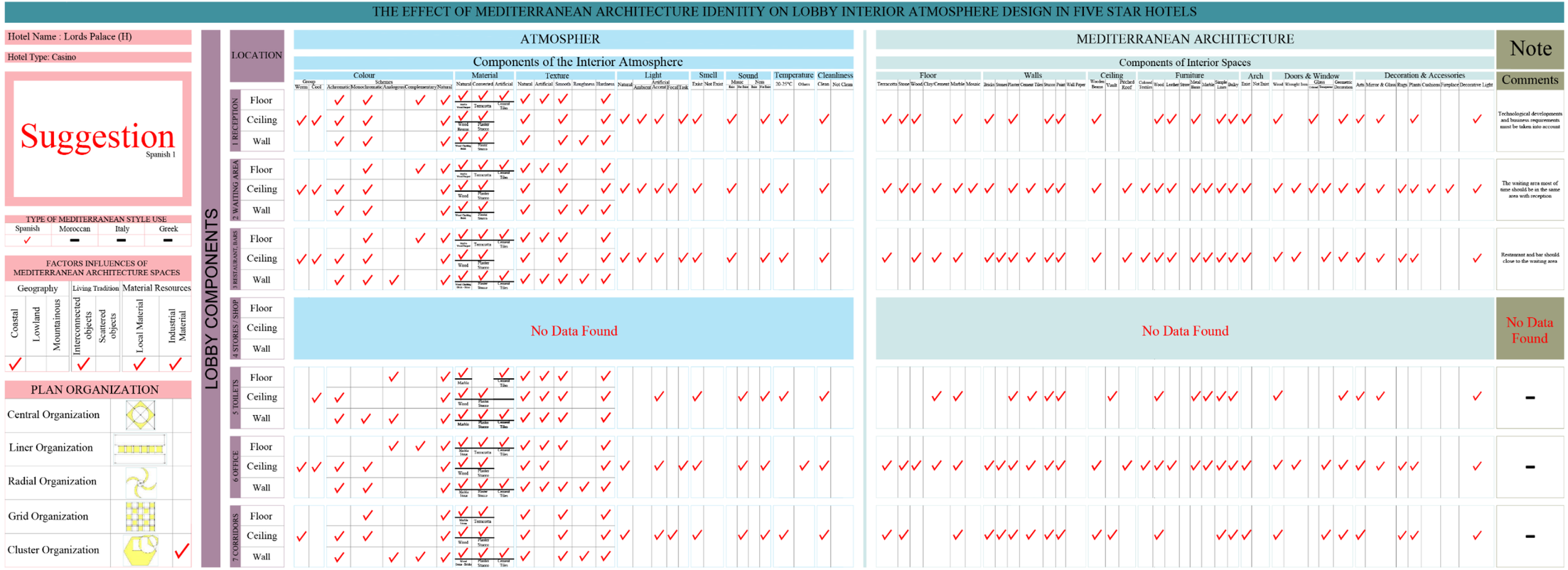
There are many influences that contributed to the formation of the general Mediterranean style hotel and especial the lobby in particular which characterized by the geographical area that it located within a coastal area which distinguished by medium-sized windows and covered with a light curtains and somewhat transparent cloth to allow the air to pass through the building layout to keep the continuity & movement of the organization within the space , and distinguished by high ceilings to keep the temperature balanced in interior spaces. The living traditions established as interconnected objects, and the suggestion is adding the local resources like leather and stone instead of industrial material also the lobby organized way which in cluster organizing in this hotel lobby.

In this part consists of four suggestions tables for Mediterranean types for Lords Palace Hotel Spa & Casino (H).

- **Spanish Mediterranean Style Suggestions (H)**

Table 31shows the suggestion for Kyrenia Lords Palace Hotel Spa & Casino (H) lobby case atmosphere design by using Spanish Mediterranean style effects.

Table 31: Spanish Mediterranean Style Suggestions in (H) Hotel



Firstly, in terms of components of the interior atmosphere:

- Using two-color group warm and cool, in reception, waiting area, and restaurant - bar, and office. The preferred warm colors using are orange, terracotta, and earthy colors which are formed by mixing with white, yellow, and beige, while using red just in corridors. Also, the preferred cool colors using are blue degree, violet, and olive green which suggested to using in the toilets.
- The suggestion for floor is using existing marbles tiles which characterized by geometric shapes, smooth and hardness texture. Also, suggestion for the floor is using the monochromatic color into terracotta tiles which it are famous in the regions of Spain and Italy, matching within the group of materials converted characterized by soft and hardness touches in all lobby parts without toilets, also cement tiles mostly painted as a achromatic, monochromatic, or analogous color scheme which they are made it as artificial material that characterized by smooth and hardness texture. In addition, using the natural colors such as dark parquet wood and current marble that characterized by smooth and hardness texture or stone tiles.
- In the existing ceiling used achromatic white color into artificial material that included a gypsum board to cover it which characterized by smooth textures and another part converted with plaster painted such as in waiting area. The suggestion of color can be applying in all parts by using natural color like wooden beams characterized by smooth and hardness texture and another part converted by plaster or stucco in achromatic and monochromatic as earth color like beige and brown levels characterized by smooth and hard texture.
- The suggestion for walls is using complementary color in artificial cement tiles which it reflected some painted and tradition of Spain style characterized by

smooth and hardness texture. Also, can use bricks or increase the existing wooden cladding as natural color characterized by smooth and hardness texture. And all of them meager with materials that could be matched with achromatic and monochromatic converted materials such as painted plaster and stucco. The existing wall not follows the Mediterranean spinach style as copper.

- Natural and ambient lighting types found in active areas such as reception, waiting area. The focal light suggestion is using in waiting area. In addition, the task light using in bars, reception, and offices. And suggest adding accent light in all areas.
- There is smell, cleanliness good, no noise, and temperature between 20-25 suggestions to add. Also, suggestions to keep the reception, corridors, office and toilets without music.

Regarding to components of interiors Mediterranean style:

- The suggestion for wooden beams is using in reception, waiting area, restaurant, office, and corridors. In addition, using a vault in toilets and corridors. Additionally, using the pitched roofs into waiting area, restaurants, and office. As a suggestion for furniture is better to includes colored texture, leather and wood with simple lines, bulky, marble on top, and metal basis. Also, another suggests is adding arches on top of walls and doors that made by wood or wrought iron frames with transparent and color glass with geometric decoration. For decoration & accessories are suggest some objects such as glasses mirrors, painted art, plants, rugs, cushions, fireplaces, and decorative light. Therefore, the next Figure 55, it shows summary of Spanish Mediterranean style suggestions in hotel (H).

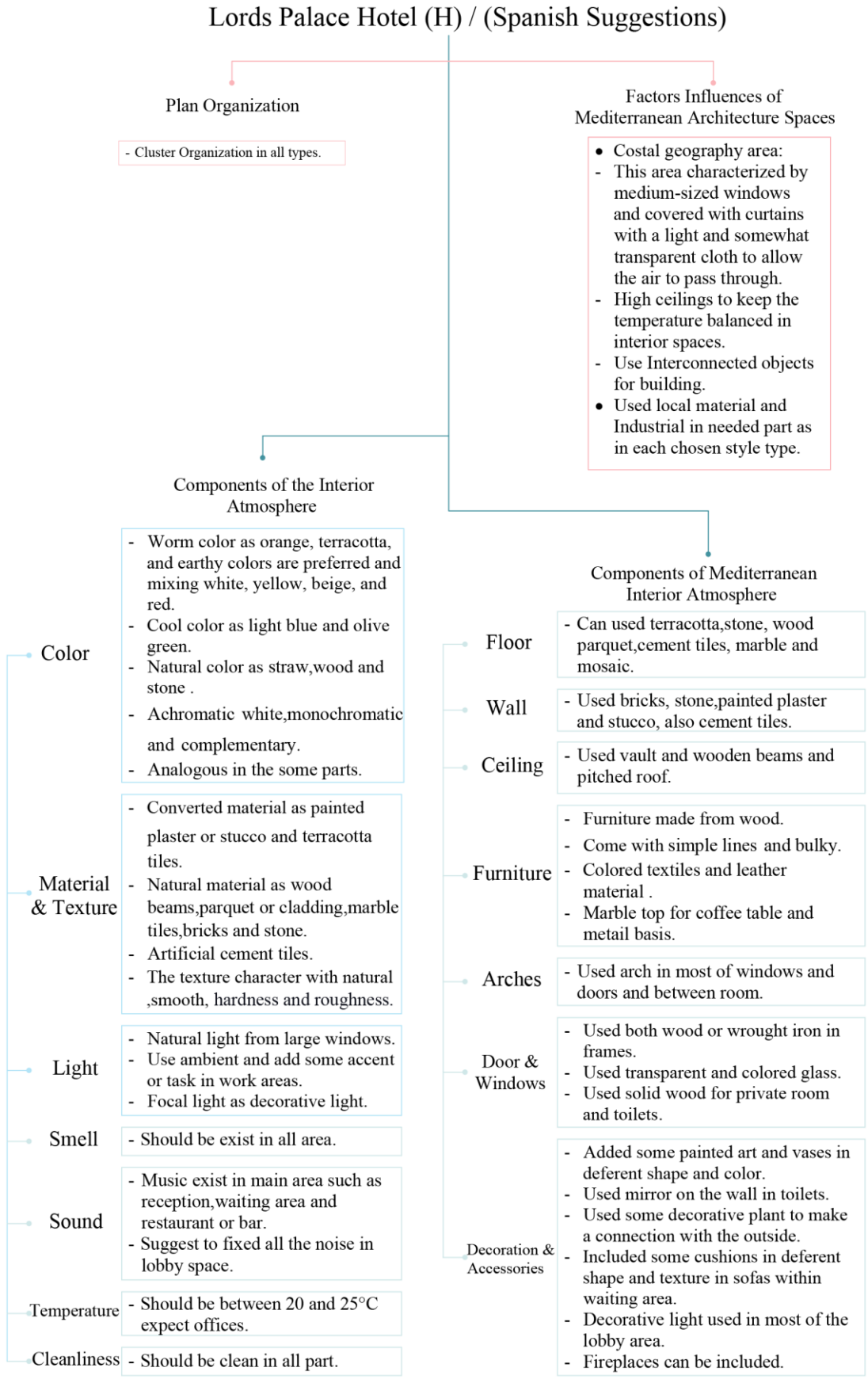
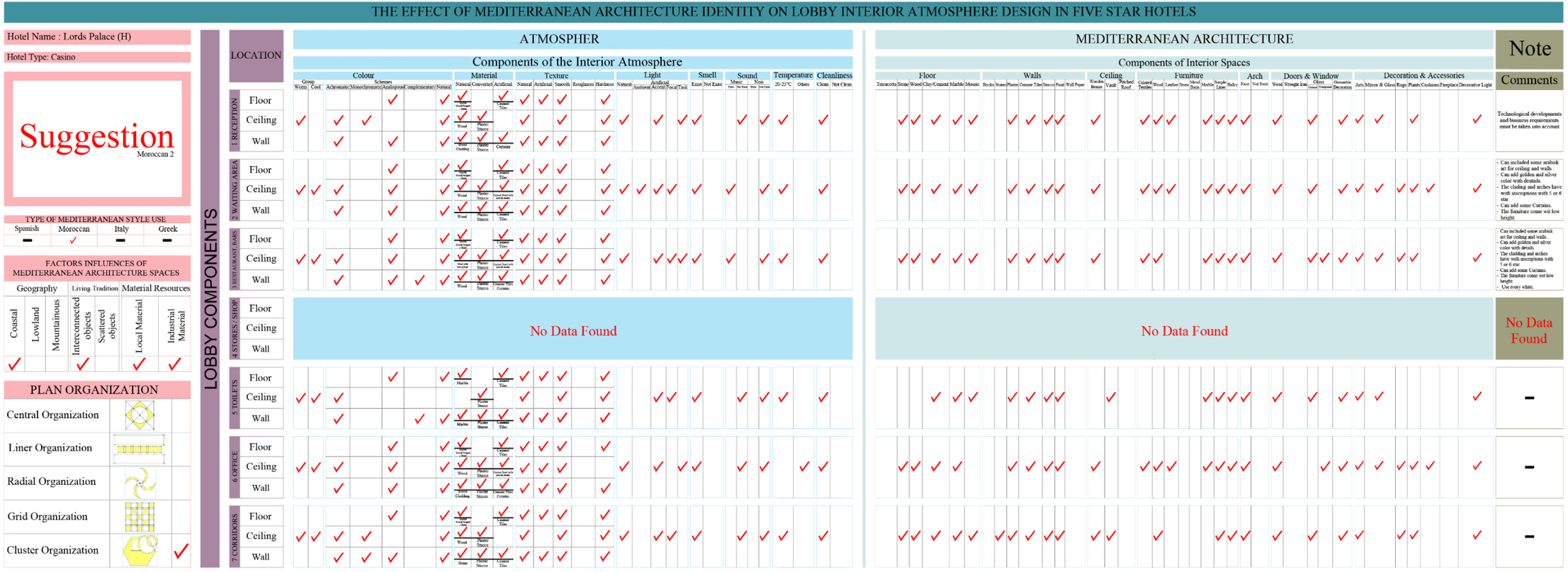


Figure 55:Summary of Spanish Mediterranean Style Suggestions in Hotel (H)

- **Moroccan Mediterranean Style Suggestions (H)**

Table 32 shows the suggestion for Kyrenia Lords Palace Hotel Spa & Casino (H) lobby case atmosphere design by using Moroccan Mediterranean style effects.

Table 32: Moroccan Mediterranean Style Suggestions in (H) Hotel



Firstly, in terms of components of the interior atmosphere:

- In the lobby, using two-color group warm and cool, except in the reception. The preferred warm colors using are orange, brown, yellow, beige, and red. Also, the preferred cool colors using are blue, violet, and olive green.
- The existing floor used a marble tile characterized by geometric shapes, smooth and hardness textures. The suggestion for the floor is use an analogous color scheme as artificial material characterized by smooth and hardness texture. In addition, using the natural colors such as dark parquet wood or stone tiles which characterized by smooth and hardness texture.
- In the existing ceiling used achromatic white color via artificial material included a gypsum board to cover it which characterized by smooth textures and another part converted by painted as plaster. The suggestion is applying natural color in all parts via using wooden beams or wooden Morocco inscriptions characterized by smooth and hardness texture, also can using some converted plaster or stucco into achromatic and monochromatic as earth color like beige. In another suggestion adding some artificial material characterized by hardness and smooth gypsum board with arabisk details or achromatic color which can apply also in natural material such as the wooden ceiling.
- The existing wall used converted material such as wrought copper cladding and plaster in achromatic color and using natural wood cladding which it matches with some parts in the Moroccan style. Also, using artificial materials like gypsum board characterized by soft and hardness texture. suggestion of adding some converted material as stucco in achromatic or monochromatic color, as well as using some artificial materials such as cement tiles shown in the Moroccan characters that

characterized by smooth and hardness texture, also some curtains painted it via analogous color.

- This style suggests adding focal light for each part because it included some decorative shadows for space, except the reception and offices were adopting a task and accent light. In addition, use natural and ambient light in active areas such as working places such as offices and reception.
- The suggestion to not adopting the music in the reception corridors, office, and toilets. And use smell, cleanliness, no noise, and temperature between 20-25 agree to create good atmospheric.

Regarding to components of interiors Mediterranean style:

- The suggestion for wooden beams is using in waiting area, restaurant, office and corridors and vaults suggested using in toilets and corridors. As a suggestion for furniture is better to includes colored texture, leather, and wood with simple lines, bulky, and marble on top. But without add chairs made by straw and metal basis. Also, another suggests is adding arches on top of walls and doors that made by wood frames with transparent and color glass with geometric decoration. For decoration & accessories are suggest some objects such as glasses mirrors, painted art, plants, rugs, cushions, and decorative light. Therefore, the next Figure56 it shows summary of Moroccan Mediterranean style suggestions in hotel (H).

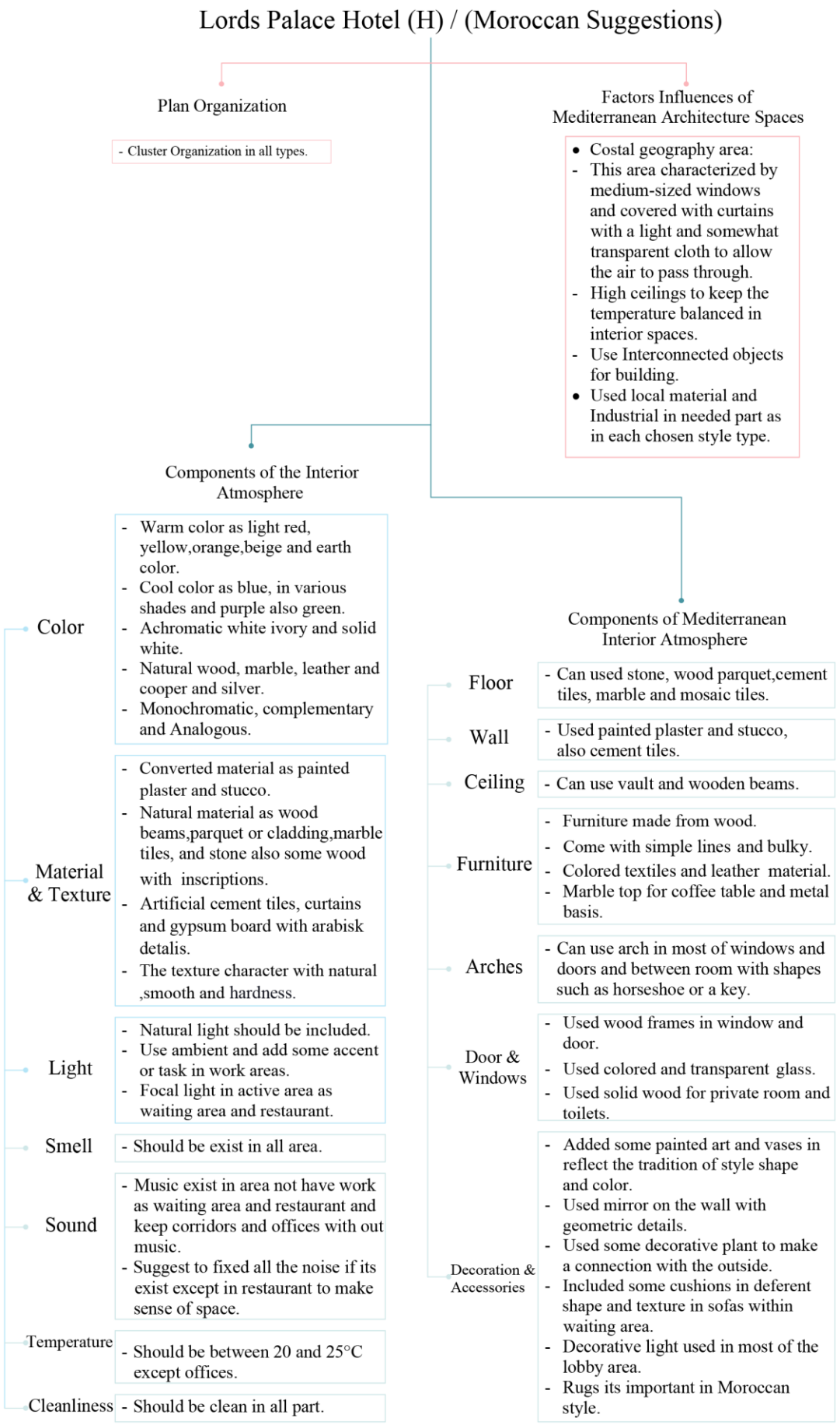
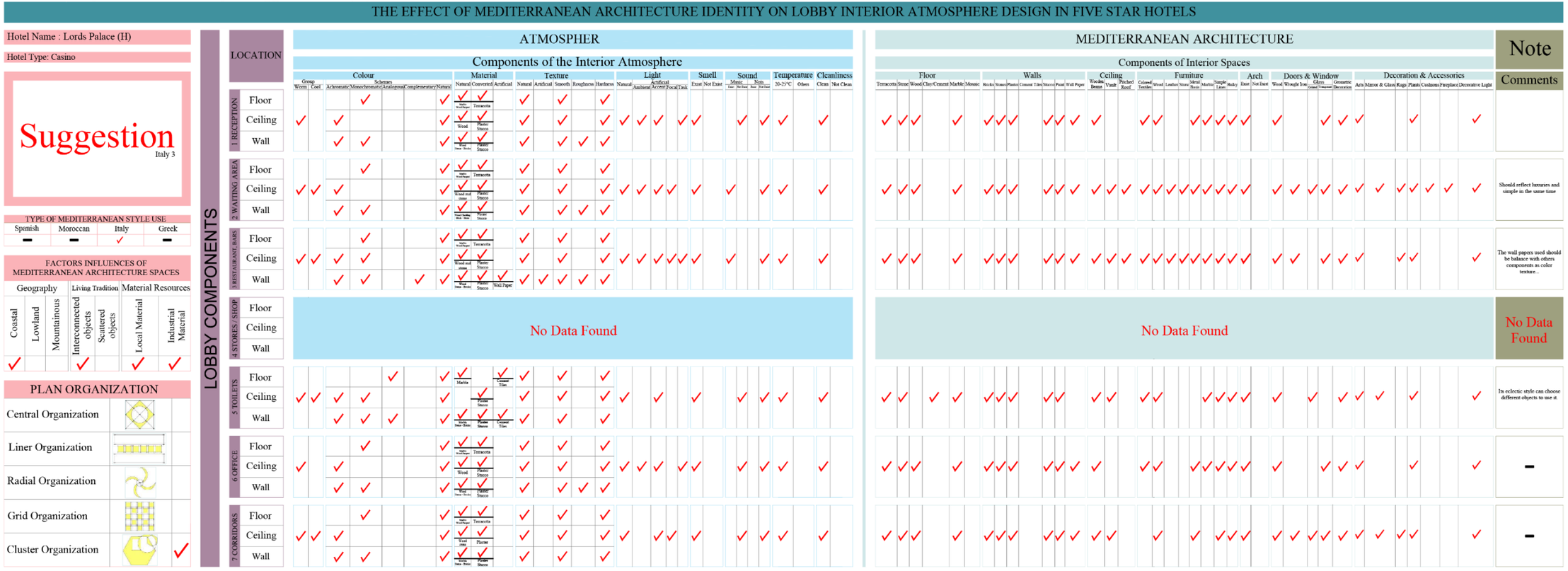


Figure 56: Summary of Moroccan Mediterranean Style Suggestions in Hotel (H)

- **Italy Mediterranean Style Suggestions (H)**

On the Table 33, shows the suggestion for the Kyrenia Lords Palace Hotel Spa & Casino (H)design the lobby's atmosphere using Italy Mediterranean effects.

Table 33: Italy Mediterranean Style Suggestions in (H) Hotel



Firstly, in terms of components of the interior atmosphere:

- The existing ceiling used achromatic white color into artificial material via a gypsum board to cover it which characterized by smooth textures and another part converted by painted plaster like waiting area. The suggestion is applying natural color in all parts such as wooden beams characterized by smooth and hardness texture, also using some converted plaster or stucco in achromatic and monochromatic as earth color like beige and brown levels characterized by smooth and hardness texture. As well, occasionally using stones such as in the vault.
- The suggestion for walls using natural materials such as wood cladding, stones, bricks with natural colors characterized by soft, hardness and roughness. Also, suggestion adding some converted materials such as painted plaster and stucco which are used in the existing hotel lobby.
- The suggestion for the task light is using in bars, reception, and for the offices it could be added. As well, adding the accent light in all areas. Also, suggestion using natural and ambient lighting types in active areas such as reception, waiting area, a restaurant. Additionally, using focal light in waiting area, restaurant, and corridors.
- For the smell, cleanliness, no noise, and temperature between 20-25 suggestion to add. Keep the music out of the reception, corridors, office, and toilets.

Regarding to components of interiors Mediterranean style:

- The suggestion for wooden beams is using in reception, waiting area, restaurant, toilets, office, and corridors and vaults suggested using in restaurant, toilets and corridors, and pitched roofs suggested using in waiting area and restaurant. As a suggestion for furniture is better to include a variety of colors, textures, leather, and

wood with simple lines, bulky and incorporated with a marble on top and a metal base and straw chairs. Also, another suggests is adding arches on top of walls and doors that made by wood or wrought iron frames with c transparent and color glass with geometric decoration. Decorate & accessorize re suggest some objects such as mirrors, paintings, rugs, cushions, fireplaces, and decorative light fixtures. Therefore, the next Figure 57, it shows summary of Italy Mediterranean style suggestions in hotel (H).

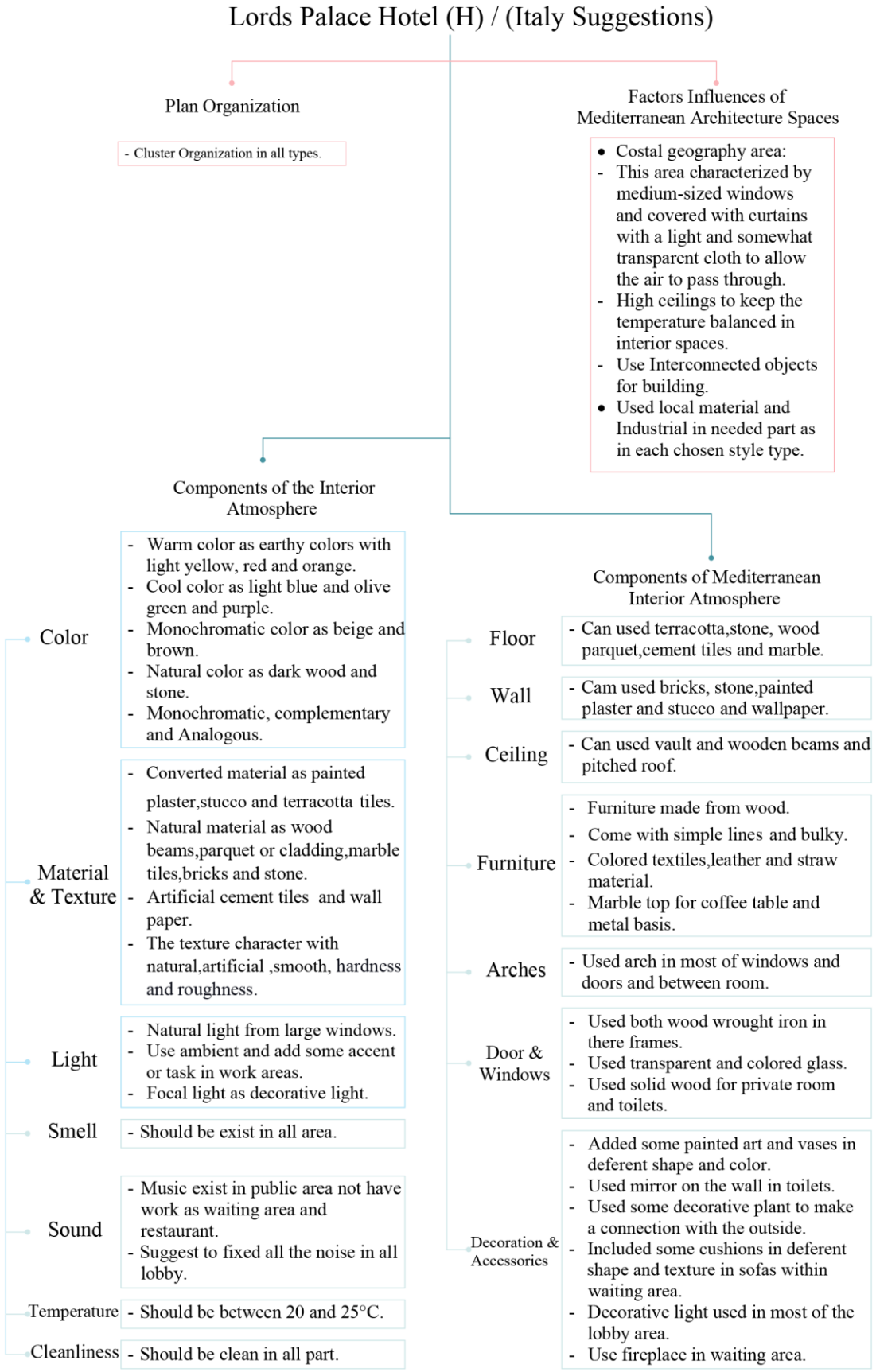
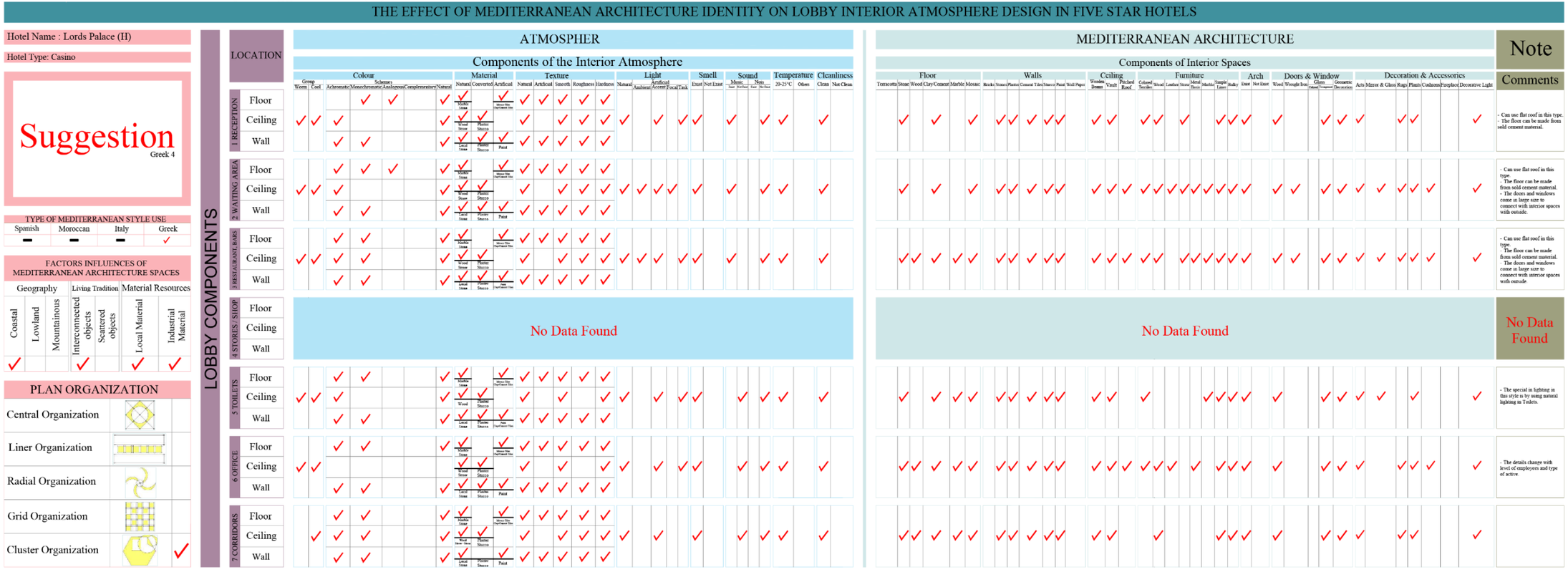


Figure 57: Summary of Italy Mediterranean Style Suggestions in Hotel (H)

- **Greek Mediterranean Style Suggestions (H)**

On Table 34, shows the suggestion for the Kyrenia Lords Palace Hotel Spa & Casino (H) design the lobby's atmosphere using Greek Mediterranean effects.

Table 34: Greek Mediterranean Style Suggestions in (H) Hotel



Firstly, in terms of components of the interior atmosphere:

- In the reception area, using two-color group warm and cool. The existing reception only area adopting the warm colors such as orange, red, light yellow, brown, beige, pink, and tan color. The suggestion is adding some cool colors such as blue degree, and olive green.
- In the existing lobby used marble tiles that characterized by geometric shapes, smooth and hardness textures. The suggestion is using cement tiles as an analogous color scheme or clay monochromatic and mosaic in complementary color with character with artificial material characterized by smooth and hardness texture. In addition, using the natural colors such as stone tiles which characterized by smooth and hardness texture.
- The suggestion for the ceiling in this style it is basic by use natural wooden beams with straw that characterized by smooth and hardness texture. Also, supported with converted material as plaster and stucco in achromatic and monochromatic as earth color like beige and brown levels. The comparing with the existing ceiling which was used achromatic white color into artificial material that included a gypsum board to cover it, which characterized by smooth textures, as well as another part converted by painted plaster such as waiting area.
- The existing wall used converted material such as wrought copper cladding and plaster in achromatic color, also used natural wood cladding or frames or some wallpapers. Additionally, using the artificial material such as gypsum board characterized by soft and hardness texture. The suggestion is adding some converted material as painted stucco in achromatic or monochromatic color. In addition, using some artificial materials such as cement tiles in cool color that are

characterized by smooth and hardness texture, also using some local stones which character in roughness texture.

- This style suggests simple objects which are adding some accent light for each part because it included natural light in all areas. Also, suggest adding task light in the bar and reception, and toilets. In addition, using ambient light in active areas like waiting area and restaurants.
- For the smell, cleanliness, no noise, and temperature between 20-25 suggestion to add. Keep the music out of the reception, corridors, office, and toilets.

Regarding to components of interiors Mediterranean style:

- The suggestions for wooden beams and vaulted ceilings using in reception, waiting area, restaurant, toilets, office and corridors, and pitched roofs were suggesting using in waiting area, restaurant, and office. As a suggestion for furniture is better to includes variety of colors, textures, leather, and wood with simple lines, bulky and incorporated with a marble on top a metal base and straw chairs. Also, another suggests is adding arches on top of walls and doors that made by wood or wrought iron frames with transparent glass with geometric decoration. Decorate & accessorize are suggest some objects such as mirrors, paintings art, vases, rugs, cushions, and decorative light fixtures. Therefore, the next Figure 58, it shows summary of Greek Mediterranean style suggestions in hotel (H).

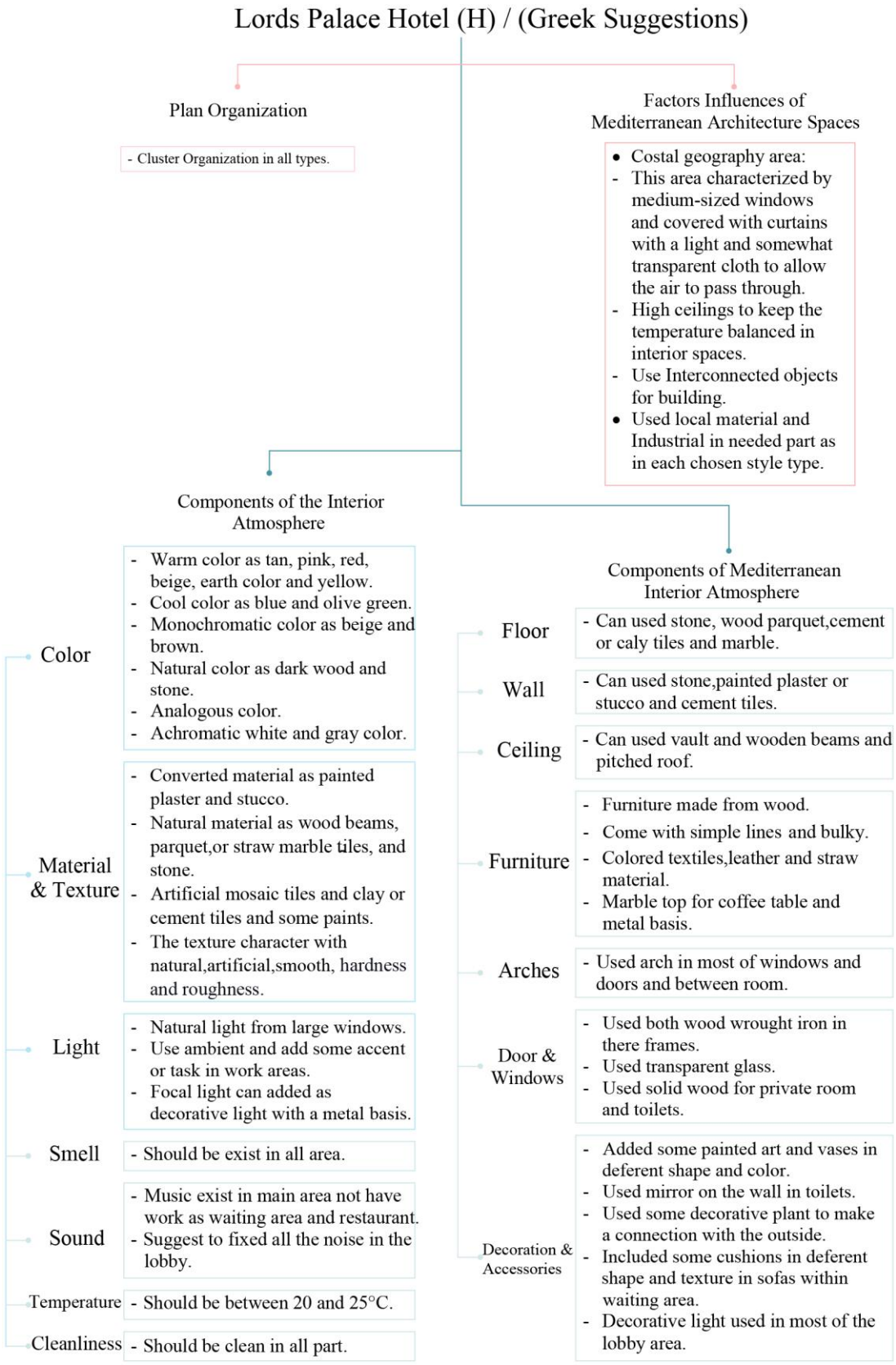


Figure 58: Summary of Greek Mediterranean Style Suggestions in Hotel (H)

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION

Interior design is seen as one of the essential components that create spaces that reveal several aesthetic and practical qualities. However, within the scope of hotels, interior design provides various forms of impacts based on how much attention to detail is shown to the guests. Furthermore, many people are usually attracted to five-star hotels for the quality of hotel features in lobby areas. The lobby's atmosphere designs of each hotel differ from one another, where the atmosphere has been shaped according to several themes and various effects (Nanu, 2020). This space creates an important impression on guests. Adoption of Mediterranean architecture characters is often linked to natural areas, memorable summer vacations with turquoise waters, clear skies, vibrant colors, and recreational spaces which have influenced hotels' awareness in use of these characters in interiors. This is because it is very fundamental in the process of attracting tourists, so that they may enjoy the nature of the Mediterranean by what is reflected in the hotel's interior design (Mather, 2005). The interior atmosphere can reflect several feelings while giving a sense of place and history, which are atmospheric components of color, texture, material, light, smell, sound, temperature, and cleanliness (Lathifa, 2019). However, there are many Mediterranean hotel lobbies that do not follow the accustomed architectural style and there are some regions that apply some of its components, but ignore others, for example, the use of unjustified application of colors, materials or decoration, and accessories that do not accord with the Mediterranean architectural design.

The main research problem of this was based on an observation that some of the hotel lobbies adopted the wrong materials; sound (music), smell as well as light that gave an altered atmosphere which makes the guests have mixed impressions regarding the hotel as well as the region, this might be a result of inadequate research done in the discourse. The analyzing the impact of the Mediterranean architecture character diving deep in the factors that influence Mediterranean architecture, lobby components, interior design atmosphere components and components of interior Mediterranean styles that would provide the needed data for evaluation of the effect. Therefore, the major focus is to through light on the significances of Mediterranean architecture character impact on the atmosphere of lobbies in five-star hotels.

The innovative approaches represented in the observation tables that contain data on the lobby components, components of interior atmosphere, type of Mediterranean styles, and components of Mediterranean interior spaces across the various cases they all collectively provide an answer for the main question of the research which is can the interior atmosphere designs of five-star hotel lobbies adopt Mediterranean architectural characters. Thereby provide a guide for analyzing various atmosphere of Mediterranean architecture character.

The focus of the research is based on various cases selected from the city of Kyrenia, in which three steps of evaluation were adopted. The first one is evaluating the literature reviews that touched on Mediterranean architecture, Mediterranean interior architecture spaces, interior atmosphere, and hotel lobby, thereby leading to the design of the innovative approaches in observation tables. The second step is evaluating of the cases that were selected throughout the observation table that was designed from

data collected from the literature review. The third step is comparatively evaluating the Mediterranean architectural characters across the selected five-star hotel lobbies.

The previous evaluations stated above were limited to hotels in coastal places across the areas of Mediterranean in Spain, Morocco, Italy, and Greek, in addition to the hotels reached in Kyrenia city, since it is the most popular tourist destination for visitors. The hotels that were selected in the research have been selected as a result of the systematic filtration of the highest rating by customers on "Booking.com".

As for the findings achieved through the comparative analysis in the selected examples in Mediterranean lobby, the hotel lobby of (A) was shown, through the results and comparisons, to have some components of the Spanish Mediterranean architecture in the atmosphere of the hotel lobby, although it might have lacked some Spanish details that could have been added to enhance it in the lobby and its facilities.

As for Hotel (B), it reflects the Moroccan Mediterranean style using some components such as curtains, fabrics, gold-colored details and Arabisk cladding, it also reflects a level of uniqueness but poor of some components such as Mediterranean ceiling, arches, and decorative Moroccan details.

With regards to (C) Hotel, it is considered to be a good example for its application of the character that assimilates the Italy Mediterranean style, for its use of suitable materials such as plaster and terracotta tiles and natural materials such as wooden beams in the ceiling and fireplaces, in addition to wooden frames and local stones for walls and wallpaper.

Hotel (D) reflects the Greek-Mediterranean style in terms of simplicity and openness, its use of few details and furniture according to need, the straw material with some local stones on the walls, and both white and turquoise colors, which are the basis of the personality of this style.

As for the selected hotels lobbies in the city of Kyrenia and the result of their analysis. They were not characterized by the components of Mediterranean architecture and used materials in different applications that do not reflect their Mediterranean identity. Therefore, the research provides four suggestions for each case to be applied to help in the formation of the atmosphere focused on the lobby based on the Mediterranean style to enhance it and fix all the mistake for future redesign including the removal obtrusive features that confuse its identity.

As a result of the limitation, only cases that fall under the five-star category were selected from the city of Kyrenia. However, the city of Kyrenia, and North Cyprus as a whole, have other typologies of hotels as well as several other spaces in the hotel building that have the great need for a good atmosphere, that would meet the needs of the users as well as show case the cultural and environmental characters of this region. Therefore, it is critical that with this study serving as a base to dive into other interior spaces of the hotel as well as other typologies of hotel, to enrich the data and knowledge that would be vital in design and further studies. This helps to create selection criteria for cases study and observation tables, where selected examples are analyzed and compared to determine the effect of Mediterranean architecture within five-star hotel lobbies and focus on Kyrenia hotel lobbies and that of the Mediterranean region. This research and its innovative approaches could be used by designers, facilities owners, and interior architects in the progress of new design or redesigned of

interior hotel lobby atmosphere in other cities of Cyprus and the Mediterranean region in general.

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