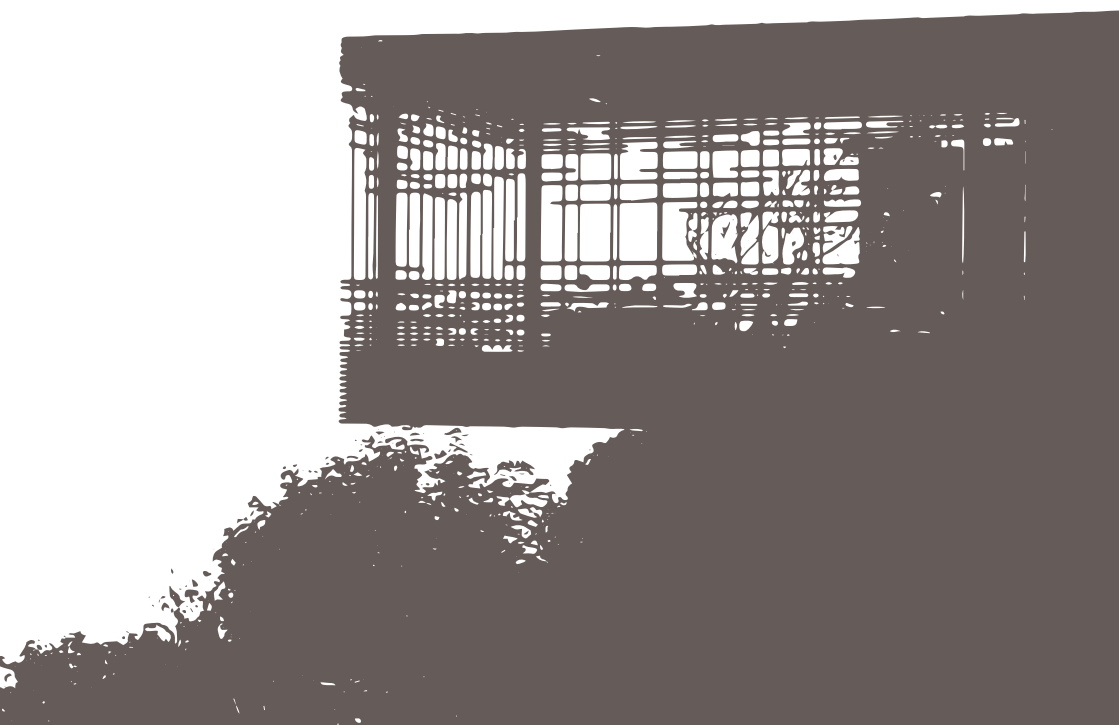


INDONESIAN ARTWORK ARTISANAL ALILA



LAMIN

TRADITIONAL HOUSE OF EAST KALIMANTAN

*Lobby*

Originating in the Berau district of Indonesia's East Kalimantan province, the traditional Lamin houses of the legendary Dayak tribe provide the inspiration for this authentic ornament made of solid durable hardwood. The beautiful ethnic carvings are not only a distinctive architectural feature of the Lamin house, but are also believed to protect the house against powerful black magic. The carved ornaments are also often painted in vivid colours which have hidden meanings: bold and vibrant red expresses bravery, bright shining yellow symbolises dignity, while the monochrome contrast of black and white portrays shade and purity.

PANAHAT BURA

FENCE FROM THE DAYAK CULTURE

Panahat Bura features human-like figures beautifully carved from wood, and is one of the most ancient and mythical crafts in Dayak culture. The Dayak carvings are often designed in the form of a house fence, statues, house pillars and other extraordinary works of art. The origins of Panahat Bura trace back to Batu Baroq village in West Kutai, East Kalimantan, where a fence of wooden sculptures graciously welcomes visitors to the Panahat Bura art gallery. The gallery houses a display of exquisite antique ornaments, and presents performances of classical Dayak dances and songs.

*Lobby Living Room*

WATER FEATURES

SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE DESIGN



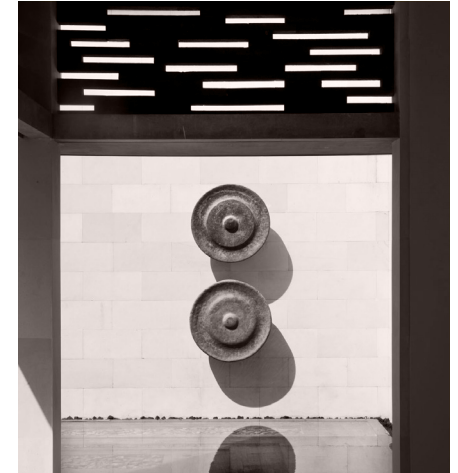
View from the Lobby Living Room

In line with its commitment to respect and preserve local traditions, and protect the environment through a policy of sustainability, Alila Villas Uluwatu embraces the beauty of nature and local culture in its landscape design. Its modern interpretation of the beautiful Balinese aesthetic is enhanced by a sophisticated system of water conservation that recycles water for garden irrigation. Ornamental pools and black stone retention ponds integrate organically with the landscape and the vast blue expanse of the Indian Ocean beyond.

PALU GONG

GONG FROM CENTRAL SULAWESI

The Palu Gong is a traditional musical instrument of Palu in Central Sulawesi. Typically crafted from iron, brass or copper, this remarkable instrument was also in the past used to resolve conflicts as well as provide warnings and evacuation alerts to the community in the event of a natural disaster. The gong features three circular layers and a sphere at the centre that protrudes out. One of the largest Palu Gongs can be found at the monument of Nosarara Nosabatutu, which was built to promote unity in diversity, with the gong serving as a symbol of peace, brotherhood and harmony.



Lobby Corridor



Lobby Corridor

TONGKONAN

TRADITIONAL TORAJAN HOUSE

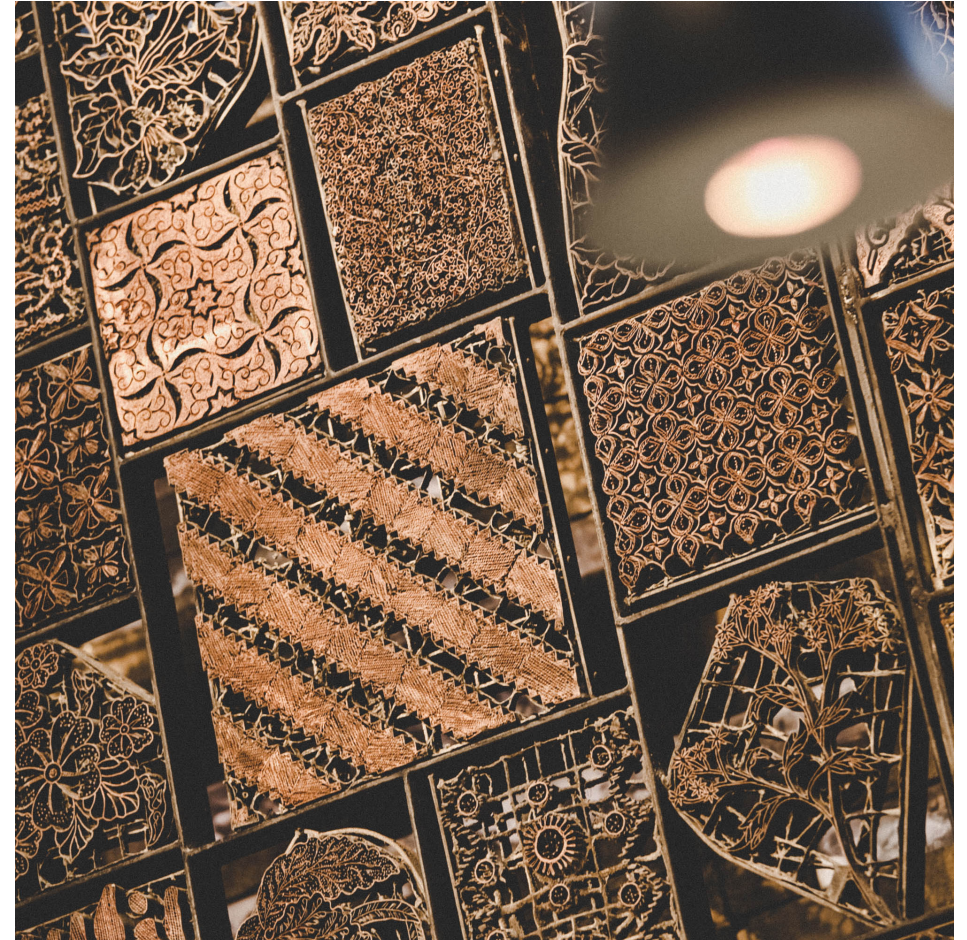


Hill Villa

Made of rare Uru wood, Tongkonan is the traditional ancestral house of the Toraja tribe of South Sulawesi. The house is ornamented with wood panels intricately carved and painted with unique patterns and motifs. Each singular wood block is a work of traditional art, featuring figures of plants and animals as well as cultural history. Besides a decorative element, the panels are also believed to provide protection and symbolise different meanings, such as fertility, power and prosperity.

TJAPS

JAVANESE BATIK MOTIFS AND STAMPS



Wall & Ceiling at Batique

Originally from Java, Tjaps (pronounced as chops) are beautiful handmade copper stamps that are precisely cut, shaped and soldered into classic hand-drawn batik patterns and shapes. Each collection of Tjaps is creatively arranged into consecutive stamps, then dipped into hot wax and carefully stamped onto fabric. Tjaps are used in the creation of Batik Tambal (patchwork batik), a vintage Indonesian treasure that is individually handcrafted and unique, and has evolved over time to reflect contemporary trends.

JUKUNG BANTEN

WINGED BOAT OF KALIMANTAN

The Jukung is a major mode of transport for the people of Borneo, Kalimantan, who use it to cross Sarawak's beautiful Batang Rejang river, dubbed the 'Amazon of Borneo'. Known as the 'flying coffin' boat, the Jukung is supported by strong long wooden blocks and side wings that stabilise the boat when cruising. Besides being an essential means of crossing the river, the Jukung is also crucial to the livelihoods of the local communities.



Near the Main Pool

BASKOM CUKLI

WINGED BOAT OF KALIMANTAN



The Warung

Baskom Cukli is an indigenous craft of Lombok, an island in the West Nusa Tenggara province of Indonesia. Made from high quality wood, this colourful wooden bowl is decorated with vibrant tribal patterns, typically geometric or floral patterns. Baskom Cukli are made in various sizes and are multifunctional, often used for eating or for decorative purposes.



Hillside Villa View

CONGKLAK

A TRADITIONAL INDONESIAN GAME



The Warung

The Warung's tantalising presentation of condiments is inspired by the Congklak, one of the oldest known board games in Indonesia. It is thought to have arrived in Indonesia from Africa during the days of the spice trade. Made of wood, the board is inspired by the cowrie shell, which Congklak is named after, and has nine holes carved on each player's side. Board designs vary from simple, unadorned wood, to the more elaborate boat-shaped designs that are common in Central Java, intricately carved and painted in red and gold to resemble Javanese dragons. Congklak is traditionally played using seashells equally distributed between the two players.

KENDI

WATER JUG FROM SOLO

The Kendi displayed at Alila Villas Uluwatu are handmade from pure ground Indonesian clay and come from the royal city of Solo in Central Java. In olden days, the Kendi was commonly used as a water jug. It was historically known as the 'Indonesian teapot' due to its bulbous pumpkin shape. Traditionally, Kendi are believed to keep the water inside cold and fresh, to heal various illnesses and sickness.



The Warung

TEMPAYAN

VASE FROM WEST KALIMANTAN

Tempayan, also known locally as Tanjau or Balanga, is a vase originating from Indonesia's Dayak tribe, made from layers of ground clay, a pinch of gold, and various kinds of diamonds. Beautiful motifs and patterns are drawn around the vase, each with a different purpose or meaning. Historically, Tempayan were used as a dowry by the people of West Kalimantan, and were commonly used to hold offerings

during spiritual rituals and ancestor worship. Over time, Tempayan found many other uses: as storage for food, as a hiding place for treasures buried in the ground, and as a container for messages and unwanted items floated out to sea. Tempayan remains a valuable item of heritage passed down as a family treasure and a symbol of wealth.



Lobby Corridor

CANOE

OF THE ASMAT TRIBE, PAPUA



Library

Since ancient times, this long traditional canoe made from sago trees has remained essential to the way of life for the Asmat tribe of Papua. Everyday life for the Asmat people is dependent on their canoe, for transportation, expeditions, and for their livelihoods, enabling them to support their families financially. The traditional method of paddling the canoe is unique, with all the paddlers standing upright and skilfully maintaining their balance as they pull their blades through the water.

SUMBA KADU UMA

SUMBANESE STATUES



Library

Placed on the roof of a traditional Sumbanese house, Sumba Kadu Uma comprises a pair of wooden statues, a male and a female. These hand-carved human-like figures are not only an artistic house ornament, but are also believed to protect the house and its residents from any danger.

ULIN WOOD

FROM KALIMANTAN

A remarkably strong wood native to the forests of Kalimantan, Ulin is naturally a dark hazel colour, darker compared to most woods. In heat and cold, in monsoon rain and storms, Ulin wood is known for its extraordinary durability in all conditions. For centuries, it has been used for construction, including among the Dayak tribes who live on the riverside and in the middle of the forest, and build their houses on stilts to provide protection from floods and wild animals. Ulin wood also grows stronger and harder over time, offering stability and earthquake resistance thanks to its ability to minimise vibrations.



Sunset Cabana Bar

PALIMANAN STONE

FROM WEST JAVA

Found in the Palimanan area in Cirebon, West Java, Palimanan stone is volcanic stone formed by magma found deep in the earth's crust that rises and cools on the earth's surface. The high level of minerals absorbed inside the stone causes a natural process of solidification, resulting in an extremely strong and durable stone. Palimanan stone is remarkably multifunctional, used as a main material in house construction as well as for building walls, swimming pools, gardens and gates.



Throughout the Resort Corridor Walls



Batique Corridor



Lobby



The Warung Corridor

TONGKONAN

TRADITIONAL TORAJAN HOUSE



Lobby

Made of rare Uru wood, Tongkonan is the traditional ancestral house of the Toraja tribe of South Sulawesi. The house is ornamented with wood panels intricately carved and painted with unique patterns and motifs. Each singular wood block is a work of traditional art, featuring figures of plants and animals as well as cultural history. Besides a decorative element, the panels are also believed to provide protection and symbolise different meanings, such as fertility, power and prosperity.

THE IBAN HOUSE DOOR

FROM KALIMANTAN



Cire Corridor

Traditionally placed at the threshold of an Iban longhouse, this carved wooden door serves as a spiritual guardian, protecting its inhabitants from malevolent spirits and marking the passage between communal life and the private realm. Rich in curvilinear motifs inspired by Iban mythology, each carving embodies layers of symbolism — from protective energy to ancestral reverence. As the family or community grows, the longhouse itself can be extended with additional rooms and doors, each one standing as a sentinel of belonging and continuity. A testament to both artistry and belief, the Iban House Door reflects the deep harmony between architecture, spirituality, and community in Bornean culture.



THE RHINO SCULPTURE

A MONUMENT TO MAGNIFICENCE



Cliff Edge Cabana Lawn

Standing tall against the vast Indian Ocean, a 17-foot bronze rhino sculpture now graces the Cliff Edge Cabana Lawn at Alila Villas Uluwatu, a breathtaking symbol of strength, resilience, and hope. Officially unveiled on March 2025, the monumental artwork is the creation of Gillie and Marc Schattner, celebrated contemporary artists whose sculptures have been displayed in iconic cities around the world.

Renowned for their art that bridges humanity and nature, the Schattners dedicate their creative journey to conservation and coexistence. This installation, inspired by their lifelong mission, pays homage to the endangered rhinos of the world, from Kenya to Indonesia, particularly the Javan and Sumatran rhinos, two of the planet's rarest and most vulnerable species.

Through this powerful piece, the artists remind us of the fragility of the natural world and our shared responsibility to protect it. "Each sculpture we create is a voice for the voiceless, a story of love, loss, and hope," they share.

The towering bronze rhino at the cliff's edge serves as both a tribute and a call to action, an invitation for every visitor to reflect on the delicate balance between humanity and the wild, and to be part of the movement to safeguard these magnificent creatures for generations to come.

At Alila Villas Uluwatu, where sustainability and art intertwine, this sculpture stands not only as an artistic landmark but also as a profound symbol of commitment, to the land, its wildlife, and the beauty of preservation.

AlilaTM | VILLAS ULUWATU BALI

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