CREATION OF CONTEMPORARY INTERIORS THROUGH THE USE OF SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS

Case study: Poa Place Resort and Garden, Eldoret

By:

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Submitted on 18th February, 2013
DECLARATION

I declare that this is my original work and has not been presented in the past for the fulfillment of a degree course in any other university to the best of my knowledge.

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DEDICATION

To the Lord God Almighty for enabling me to reach this far in life

I dedicate this paper to my mum Mrs. Chepkwony, my brothers Richard, Kibet, Alice, Betty, Mark and Samuel.

To dad May God rest your soul in peace, the legacy continues.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To my loving family, thank you so much for the constant support and encouragement throughout the four years in campus. I could not have done it without you.

To my lecture’s Mr. Makunda, Mr. Munene and Dr. Onyango thank you for constantly guiding and leading me in the right direction.
ABSTRACT

A resort is a place used for relaxation or recreation, attracting visitors for holidays or vacations. It’s usually located in a serene environment and contains various amenities that attract visitors. Poa place is a resort in Eldoret that lacks to live up to its full potential as a tourist destination.

This research paper investigates the application of sustainable design to create contemporary interiors at Poa Place Garden and Resort. The main topic to be delved in to is that of recycling and most specifically corrugated cardboard boxes and old tires to make products that are both functional and leave a polite impact on the environment. Furniture, interior finishes, landscaping and exhibition and display items will be created using these recycled materials by carefully applying the principles of contemporary design. Safari style which is a Swahili word meaning adventure will be the major source of inspiration to create a hotel environment that is very attractive to the visit tourist who usually visit Kenya to experience the Safari adventure.

Chapter one covers the introduction to the problem, its background and the problem statement. The objectives of the study and the research questions are clearly outlined. The researcher then goes ahead and explains why the study is significant and justifies it.

Chapter two describes the existing literature on sustainability, contemporary design and the Safari style décor. Examples and case studies on relevant designs and the designers are further explored.

Chapter three discusses the research design, population and sample and various methods of data collection and presentation, while stating the reasons why they.

Chapter four illustrates the findings according to the researcher

Chapter five covers the summary, conclusions and recommendations.
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CHAPTER ONE

“Design will save the world”

- Inhabitat, 2005-
1.0 OVERVIEW

This chapter addresses the background of the study, states the main design problem and other related design problems that Poa place Garden and restaurant has been and is experiencing at the present. The objectives of the study and the main research question are also tackled in this chapter. Towards the end of the chapter, a discussion is done on the significance of the study and its justification.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Design will save the world (Inhabitat, 2005). Good design is not about color, style or trends – but instead about thoughtfully considering the user, the experience, the social context and the impact of an object on the surrounding environment. No design can be considered good design unless it at least attempts to address some of these concerns. The point of design would be to encourage the principles of environmental sustainability in this era of global sensitization. (www.asid.org, 2011)

Green design is good design; Good design is green design (Inhabitat, 2005) Sustainable design is one of the popular trends in interior design. The need to promote actively, to strengthen and expand waste re-uses and recycling systems was also recognized in Agenda 21 (Brugmann, 1994). The green approach is simply ‘responsible design’. Having a responsibility to sustain life and land with every design decision made are the great things to do. There is more demand out there now for healthy earth-friendly products and manufacturers large and small are meeting the need with stellar alternatives (Sharkey, 2008)

In interior design sustainable design can be employed through ensuring the materials used to make furniture are recycled and rapidly renewable, that pose a lower pollution risk to the environment. Corrugated cardboard boxes and used tires form part of the materials that can be recycled to create green furniture that is function and sustainable. In landscaping sustainable design has been applied by
using eco-friendly materials such as rubber mulch, tire planters and tire flower pots to create very appealing landscapes.

The hospitality industry integrates the application of modern design concepts, standards set for the creation of healthy environments and cultural diversity by the fact that they receive both local and international visitors who are from different cultural backgrounds. There is a common held belief that effective design can attract customers from the desired target market segment and enable the hotel to price accordingly while operating the unit in an efficient way. The result is greater market awareness and customer volume is increased profits (Ransley, 2001).

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Eco-tourism is a trend that has been embraced by the Kenya tourism and hospitality industries. Kenya practices mass tourism but is realizing that this can only destroy the industry by destruction of the ecosystem. A delicate balance is desired, sustainable tourism is the choice. This entails encouraging the adoption of best practices in the use of tourism resources, working with local communities and managing wastes and emissions (Ministry of Tourism, 2005)

The Eco-rating certification Scheme is a sustainable tourism certification program that aims to promote responsible tourism in Kenya. Launched in 2002 by Ecotourism Kenya in cooperation with tourism stakeholders in Kenya, the programs focus is to recognize best practices in environmental conservation, responsible resource use and socio-economic investment among tourism accommodation facilities by awarding qualified applicants assessed under the scheme with a Bronze, Silver or Gold eco-rating certification based on their performance. (Eco-Tourism, 2009)

From the study environmental conservation, waste management and resource management are the fundament areas discussed. Material use has been minimally explored in the hospitality industry as a method of sustainable tourism.
1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

There is inadequate use of recycled materials in most buildings in Kenya. Used and old tires are readily available and can form a good recycling material to make furniture, flooring materials and landscaping accessories. This project seeks to create a sustainable restaurant and resort interior environment by using recycled old tires and corrugated cardboard products/furniture.

1.4 Hypothesis

i. Alternative: Corrugated cardboard boxes and recycled tires can be used to create interior products that give a contemporary feel to the Poa Place Restaurant and Garden while still making it more sustainable.

ii. Null: Corrugated cardboard boxes and recycled tires cannot be used to create interior products that give a contemporary feel to Poa Place Restaurant and Garden while making it more sustainable.

1.5 General Objectives of the study

The general objective is to establish whether recycled tires and corrugated cardboard products can be used to create a sustainable interior environment at Poa Place Garden and Restaurant. This will be applied in the four thematic areas i.e. exhibition and display, landscaping, interior architecture and furniture.

1.5.1 Specific objectives of the study

i. To establish how recycled products can be used to create an appealing and sustainable interiors at Poa Place Restaurant and Garden.

ii. To establish how the contemporary design style can be used to make a more appealing interior environment.

iii. To establish the current design styles used in resorts and to what extent they affect the number of tourists visiting the area.
1.6 Research Questions

i. Can recycled products be used in the interiors of a resort to create sustainable interiors?

ii. How can the contemporary design style be used to create an appealing interior environment?

iii. What are the current design styles applied in resorts interior design?

1.7 Scope of the study

The study is carried out at the Poa place Garden and restaurant in Eldoret. The scope of study focuses on landscaping and human environment, trends and styles in furniture design, interior architecture and exhibition and display techniques. It consists of a bar, restaurant, amusement park, cottages, nature and cultural centre, conference facilities. The study covers the restaurant, the restaurant bar and the whole landscape area of the site.

1.8 Significance of the Study

Sustainable design is a major trend in the world today. Conservation through recycling of material is a way of reducing the environmental wastes. The aim of environment-conscious design is to use the minimum resources throughout, to get the maximum possible use and value out of the least quantity of materials and energy, and to minimize pollution created during the manufacture and life of the product. The main purpose of this study is to examine the interiors of a resort from the viewpoint of sustainability.

This study is most useful to both interior designers and those in the hospitality industry as it seeks to combine a major global trend for both industries. The knowledge gathered will seek to further enhance the understanding of sustainability, contemporary and the African Safari style designs.
1.9 Justification of the study

The research will contribute to the few studies that have been done on the use of sustainable design in interior architecture, landscaping, furniture design, exhibition and display.

The research will address the current and prospected future problems of the site from an academic point of view. The research will be used effectively to solve design problems in contemporary times promoting sustainable design by using materials readily available in the living environment.

The hotel has not been able to bring out the cultural ambiance in its interiors though attempts have been made on other areas of the resort e.g. the cultural centre to preserve and showcase material culture. There is need to design to create an ambiance that reflects this theme without limiting it only to the Cultural Centre. The whole resort should incorporate a Safari theme that would blend in well with the surroundings

1.10 Delimitations

i. This proposal will only be limited to products made from recycled tires and corrugated cardboard.

ii) The products made will strictly be limited to influence by contemporary designs.

iii) The project is carried out in a short period of five months thus not all areas are fully covered in terms of interior design application.

iv) Financial constraints. The costs for visiting the site and creating the concepts are wholly reliant on the students financial ability because the student has to cater for the process of creating the products i.e. furniture
1.11 Definition of terms

The following words will be used in the context defined below:

i) Contemporary

It refers to that which is produced at this present point in time. In other dictionaries it is termed as modern.

ii) Safari style

A Swahili word meaning “journey” or “travel”. It is symbolic of something exotic typically a sense of Africa and it evokes images of adventure and stylish indulgence.

iii) Sustainable design

It is defined as the philosophy of designing physical objects in the built environment and services to comply with the principles of economic, social and ecological well-being (McLennan, 2004). Sustainability refers to the design that contributes towards the more effective and efficient use of resources, both human resources and natural, energy and materials.
CHAPTER TWO

“Green design is good design; Good design is green design”

(Inhabitat, 2005)
2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 OVERVIEW

In this review of literature, sustainable design and contemporary design will be the main focus. The scope covered under sustainable design will be that of recycling corrugated cardboard boxes and old tires where products from different exemplars will be closely examined. Cultural heritage will be examined at a broad picture then later narrowed down to the Safari style which will be the main source of inspiration in the promotion and preservation of culture.

2.2 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

Environmental sustainability is the philosophy of designing physical objects, the built environment and services to comply with the principles of economic, social and ecological sustainability (McLennan, 2004). It is becoming a major concern within the interior design field due to the extensive resources needed for interior use (Ruff & Olson, 2009).

Sustainable interior design practices are actions that lessen environmental impact due to site selection, water use, energy use, and material selection (Rider, 2005). With these considerations, interior designers are able to provide a physiologically and psychologically healthy indoor environment (Kang & Guerin, 2009). Pilatowicz (1995) also defined environmentally conscious interior design as professional practice that attempts to create indoor spaces that are environmentally sustainable and healthy for the occupants.

Sustainability is derived from the fact that there are not enough natural resources in Kenya to meet the growing demand of new products that are of good quality for the market. Many designers have turned for the assistance of artisans who are majorly known to recycle and reuse waste materials to come up with new products. Their knowledge has been used greatly to come up with modern interior design concepts with a mix of design and craft, objects greatly used in...
According to Alice Rawsthorn (Objectified, 2009), sustainability looks at all aspects of a design process from the source, manufacturing, sale of the product, consumer use and the afterlife of the product. This aspect has actually been ignored in the production of design concepts leading to depletion of natural resources in the country. David Bainbridge also states that sustainability goal is to improve the comfort and health of the built environment, while maximizing life cycles benefits. David’s research on environmental studies shows that naturally constructed houses and structures are the healthiest and most economical compared to other types of construction but energy consumption is the direct opposite (Kennedy, 2002).

### 2.2.1 Recycling

Materials and energy can also be recovered through recycling, composting etc. Materials can be recycled into the same product many times (closed loop), or used to form other products before eventual discard (open loop). (Joseph F. 2006)

Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), EPA established the Affirmative Procurement (AP) Program to promote procurement of products with recycled content. Executive Order 13101 was issued to improve federal use of recycled content products and environmentally preferable products and services. This involves making ‘much greater efforts to’: Reduce waste; substantially increase re-use, recycling, composting and recovery of energy from waste (through incineration). (DETR 2000 (a):12)

Recycled-content materials can be used for a variety of furniture components. Furniture is also available as a salvaged material that is refurbished for reuse. Designers do not only make their product recyclable, but they have to use
recycled material. If every designer only makes products recyclable, there will never be a demand for recycled materials in the future. In general, materials that have come from a recycled source are more environment-friendly than those from virgin sources.

Disposal of used and worn out tires is a major source of solid waste. Interior designers can redesign the tires into functional products that are sustainable. In this case, consumers have a crucial role. For example, consumers can learn to purchase recycled furniture for their homes and offices. (Gregory A.K., 1994)

Mackenzie D, 2001, argues that however, the inclusion of higher quantities of plastic makes it more difficult for scrap merchants to retrieve the metal parts, thus increasing their costs and diminishing the value the metal recycling process. Efforts now being made to develop plastic components which are easy to dismantle and separate, and which can be recycled themselves, may reduce this problem.

Recycling helps to cut down on the adverse environmental impacts associated with landfill sites, by diverting reusable materials away from landfill, reducing disposal costs, and conserving resources, particularly energy (Denison 1996).

Corrugated cardboard is a stiff, strong, and light-weight material made up of three layers of brown Kraft paper. In 1884, Swedish chemist, Carl F. Dahl, developed a process for pulping wood chips into a strong paper that resists tearing, splitting, and bursting. He named it the Kraft process because it produces a strong paper that resists tearing, splitting, and bursting. Although people have lived on and around cardboard for as long as it has existed, it was probably first introduced to the design world by Frank Gehry (1929).
2.2.1.1 CASE STUDIES

2.2.1.1 Corrugated cardboard furniture

Frank O. Gehry made cardboard furniture with hidden screws and fiberboard edging, the tables are said to hold thousands of pounds. The "Wiggle Chair," which has won many design awards and has been included in museum shows at London's Design Museum and elsewhere, contains 60 layers of corrugated cardboard held together by hidden screws and fiberboard edging.

![Fig. 2.0 The wiggle chair](image1)
![Fig. 2.1 Cardboard and steel stools](image2)

The furniture in the technique of Guiomar is made with corrugated cardboard, simple, double and triple groove. First, a frame is created with intertwined cardboard plates which are cut out according to the original design. This is the support frame of the piece, just like it would be the case for a ship. Then, the frame is covered with cardboard that will be "rolled" on its forms to a perfect fit. This technique allows a great freedom in the choice of shapes and materials. Laminated single-ply cardboard and plywood spacers can be used for a very solid construction.
2.2.1.1.2 Fluted Corrugated cardboard furniture

Miller is known for his award winning cardboard pieces which use a special fluting technique to create lightness in a typically chunky material. The fluting process involves alternating the angle of the corrugation in the cardboard to produce varied designs and patterns on its surface. Miller’s fluted coffee table has a traditional organic pattern that defies the standard look of corrugated cardboard. Employing his signature technique, Miller manages to create intriguing designs that emphasizes the chic and stylish side of a rough-and-tumble material which isn’t normally seen as sophisticated. Sustainable and stylish, Miller’s recycled cardboard benches and chairs not only look good, but tread lightly on the earth as well.

Fig. 2.3 Fluted coffee table

2.2.1.1.3 Process of recycling Rubber Tires

The advantage of using old tires to create furniture is that it looks like black leather, and it doesn’t break and can be used for many purposes depending on one’s own creative impulses.” The furniture will include refurnished parts of recycled tires which embrace the unique textures of the tread. Tires may be cut,
Creation of contemporary interiors through use of sustainable materials

stamped, or punched to create new products after cleaning the recycled materials to remove debris and steel. These methods reduce the cost of using recycled materials because of the complexity involved in breaking down tires for use into new products. The process of creating tires for durability also makes their recycling more problematic when it comes to breaking tires down chemically

Fig. 2.4 Recycled tire planters

Fig. 2.5 Recycled tire outdoor furniture

Fig. 2.6 Recycled tire outdoor stools

2.2.1.4 Parquet Flooring

Swedish company Apokalyps Labotek is a design company dealing with recycling of tires to form flooring materials. Petra Lilja and Jenny Nordberg, both industrial designers are the pioneers of this new design flooring options. The design process
Creation of contemporary interiors through use of sustainable materials

involved is grinding of tires into a powder, which is then mixed with recycled plastic and formed into flooring. The resulting material is quite colorful and pleasant to look at.

![Parquet flooring](image)

Fig. 2.7 Parquet flooring

### 2.3 CONTEMPORARY DESIGN

The Contemporary design is basically the design and decor of the Modernism movement which begun in the very late 1800s. Started by the German Bauhaus schools of design and the Scandinavian design, it emphasizes on simplicity and function. It eventually morphed into Mid-century Modern and Postmodernism. It has been greatly used by designers across the global in order to try and bring light in modern age design, artists like betty Wassermann, laurel Feldman and stannic Harding have incorporated this type of design into many of their projects and also incorporated principles of open space interior planning.

Contemporary design refers to what is popular or used right now. Contemporary design can be very eclectic for that reason, because it is ever changing and
borrows pieces and styles from all different eras. It doesn’t have to be something that is “designed” right now – for example; furniture and art from the modern era are often used in contemporary design, and tradition moldings and millwork are incorporated in many cases. The finishing details and furniture are in-ornate and use clean lines.

Comfort and sustainability are key values that are important in a contemporary home. Fundamentally, simplicity, subtle sophistication, texture and clean lines help to define contemporary style decorating. Interiors showcase space rather than things. By focusing on colour, space, and shape, contemporary interiors are sleek and fresh. When trying to implement a design based on contemporary design a few things have to be inclusive these are things like colour, texture and surfaces these are the major elements that can make or destroy a design concept that is based on contemporary design.

Colour does not have to have clashing and garish patterns; it’s normally characterized by cool, muted colour palettes that feature a lot of whites, cream, and darker shades including brown, taupe and mauves which comprise of modern colour scheme.

Contemporary environment does not have to be boring; that is why there is normally an addition of a splash of colour through using works like paintings, brightly coloured furniture, cushions, rugs or ornaments that could add interest in a room. Shiny metal, polished wood and cool tile are the textures you’ll most often find in the modern home. Floors are most often wood or tile, although rugs are often used to add both warmth and color to a room. Chrome finishing on furniture and fixtures - particularly in bathrooms and kitchens - also help create a very modern look, as do glass, which is used to great effect by many contemporary style interior designers. Surfaces in the contemporary home are clear and uncluttered. They have none or very few decorative elements like
pictures in frames or ornaments. This is so as not to obstruct the smoothness of the surface and its elegance. (Farlex, 2000)

Fig. 2.8 Contemporary interiors

Contemporary style furniture evokes clean, spare design with well-thought out, edited placement and asymmetric accessorizing. As a general rule, form will most often follow function in contemporary furniture design. Contemporary style furniture can make a strong personal statement by relying on distinctive line, form, and composition. Lines may be straight or curvilinear, vertical or horizontal. Colors may be bright and bold or subdued and sophisticated.

Fig. 2.9 Contemporary Bar stools   Fig. 2.10 Contemporary chair designs
For contemporary restaurant furniture, the point, line, surface and volume are the elements of its fundamental shapes. The line can be divided into a straight line (vertical line, horizontal line, slash) and curve, different forms of lines representing different emotional expression, the straight upright sense, curve sense of elegance, and so on. In the contemporary restaurant furniture design, both of which combine to make the shape with retractable degrees and Goju and economic characteristics.

2.4 SAFARI STYLE DÉCOR

Safari home decor is a great way to display a love for the African safari and wilderness. The safari look is a combination of Africa’s rich colors of the land mixed with the accent colors and patterns of the animals that roam the land. Bold, tribal and majestic---safari home decor makes a dominant stance in the decorating world. (Bliss, 1998, pg 121)

This look is suitable for living rooms, bedrooms, offices or anywhere a safari is desired. The mystery and allure of safaris became popular in the early 1900's when former President Teddy Roosevelt went on an African Safari. Since that time, homeowners have been decorating their homes with electrifying safari style décor.

The main attributes of safari design are natural, organic materials combined with bold colors and patterns. There are many interior decorating ideas that are available if you want to decorate a room in the Safari style. Animal prints are never out of fashion for decorating small rooms and spaces. (Burns, 2001)

2.4.1 Animal Prints

According to Bibi Jordan, there are many things that relate to wildlife that can be used to make the interior look grand and exciting. This is even more appropriate if this is a beach house or a vacation home. Animal prints and showpieces can
most defiantly turn an interior space into a royal retreat. Professionally done safari photos of lions, zebras, giraffes and meerkats are always elegant and breathtaking. Framed patterns are also a possibility; a set of matching frames each with close-ups of a zebra's coat, a leopard's fur and the skin of a rhino can present a unique look.

![Animal print inspired lighting](image)

**Fig. 2.11 Animal print inspired lighting**

### 2.4.2 Color scheme

One of the most attractive aspects of this design theme is the use of earth tones and animal colors which give a natural touch to a room. With this style of decor, you will need your lighting to be animal, natural or plant themed. You will find a good variety of suitable rugs that go well with the Safari decorating theme that can be found in animal prints or shapes and colored like animal skin. Natural sisal mats are an excellent choice for this style of decorating for a less busy look on the floors. (Bliss, 1998, pg 120)

Natural elements, animal prints and textures can be incorporated. Earth tones and sand colors are a great starting point and their decorating possibilities are endless. Choose earth tones such as brown, taupe or green as a base color for wall paint, carpeting and furniture. Use colors that are found in nature. (Balfour, 2003, pg 62) The most common colors for the safari theme will be browns, mustards, sienna and black. Apply a muted paint treatment or grass-type wallpaper to your walls.
An entire wall or room painted with leopard spots or zebra stripes can be overwhelming, so use something more subtle. Choose a solid color that’s found in one of the patterns you plan on using: tans, browns, rusts, and even black or white can make a good background color. If your heart is set on patterned walls, choose one wall--an entryway or small closet wall works well. Draw the desired pattern onto the wall, and paint the rest a complementary color. Alternatively, patterns can also be drawn on as borders along the top of the wall. Taupes, tans, browns and gold can bring out the safari look in your bathroom. Choose a paint color in one of these shades, and select a glossy finish. This subtle animal print brings out the safari theme without appearing overdone. If you choose a solid color for the walls, consider an animal-print wallpaper border, such as leopard print, for the top of the walls.

2.4.3 Wall décor

There are many decorative pieces that can be chosen to emphasize the Safari decorating scheme. Animal figurines as well as pillows that are covered in animal print fabrics along with house plants call attention to the theme of the room. A blanket or throw made of synthetic animal skin print would be absolutely eye-catching with the whole Safari theme of the bedroom. Synthetic fur is soft and comfortable and will result in a good night’s sleep. Choose figurines or safari-themed accents, such as wall hangings and other decorative accessories.
Fake animal decorative pieces are found in most interior design shops. These designs and prints are said to never go out of fashion when used in the proper setting. Incorporate animal prints, such as zebra, leopard and giraffe. Elephants, tigers, lions and giraffes are also great for safari themes. The backdrop to any safari decor room is the print. These prints might include zebra, leopard, giraffe or tiger. Find pattern options in fabric for beds, curtains, blankets, pillows and furniture coverings. For more subtle effects, accent a leather sofa or chair with a patchwork pillow including an animal print. Or place a leopard-print lamp shades placed on deep mahogany end tables and hutches. (Balfour, 2003)

Safari-themed accessories can be easily found and tailored for use in any room. Add bamboo window treatments or shutters in an earth tone or wood texture. Enhance the theme with a sheer animal print valance if you prefer curtains. Animal photographs or African-themed art can add a decorative touch to your safari bathroom walls. African-themed art which may include images of couples, a man with an animal or an animal alone can be found online and in many art stores. Add a print to your wall to reflect the safari theme. African-inspired art can also be used—including sculptures, paintings and figurines.
2.4.4 Interior landscaping

Add plants to complete the safari decor. Plants can add a finishing touch to any safari-themed room. Leafy palms are a good choice for unoccupied corners, as are indoor trees or shrubs. For desks or nightstands, potted bamboo does extraordinarily well in an indoor setting. Many places sell bamboo stalks already shaped, and these stalks can easily be transplanted into pottery or glass jars that complement the theme. Instead of planting them in soil, they can take root in glass beads—choose browns or greens that complement the rest of the room, (Reiter, 2007). Mini-palm trees and bamboo plants work well, or flowers such as frangipani or jacaranda (artificial or live) to complement the safari style. For a true African safari, there should be prevalent grasslands. Colorful succulents and bonsai trees are welcome for a grassland-inspired look. An ornate vase or urn with giraffes or lions on either side can hold a fresh or dried grass. Succulents and rocks in a long planter make attractive centerpieces. Some tropical plants include; palms, mosses and ferns, whether faux or real.
A safari theme bedroom can add new appeal to a room. You may choose to center your decorating efforts around a specific African animal or the landscape native to a particular region. The inclusion of a few African-inspired items can help you create a room that you will be delighted to retire to each night. (Willa Dunn, e-How)

2.3.5 Fabrics

Choose your fabrics based on your desired theme. Coordinate curtains, bedspread and pillows with similar patterns or colors. African fabrics such as mudcloth or leopard-printed cotton are widely available (Bliss 1998). Fabrics that feature bold jungle patterns as well as those with subtle shades can be balanced to create interesting looks. Use richly colored fabrics for the window curtains to go along with the safari theme. A shade of brown for your wall and a deep gold curtain will complement the shade. More obvious safari prints for window curtains---animal print fabrics or fabrics with African animals on them is a more literal interpretation of the safari theme. Caution should be exercised in order not to overdo it on the animal print e.g. if you choose an animal-print wallpaper or shower curtain, choose a solid fabric for your window.

Fig. 2.15 Animal Print valance

Fig. 2.16 Khaki Fabric
2.4.6 Furniture

According to Balfour (2003), wooden furniture with simple lines, allows the other elements in the room to make the statement. Keen attention should be to the details. The small items in placed in a room make a great contribution to the total creation e.g. switch plates can carry the theme as well as small soapstone elephants. Choose a warm, rustic type of room lighting.

Dark wood furniture with a basic, plain design works well with a safari theme. Instead of a stuffed armchair in a reading corner, try a wicker chair painted to match the bed, dressers and nightstands, combined with an animal-print cushion. Add a wicker foot rest. Wicker chests can also be used instead of an end table and as an alternative to a laundry basket. Add a mounted headboard to the bed. Use a simple sheet of plywood, covered with any soft, spongy material like those found in quilting stores. Then, cover with the animal print fabric of choice and mount it to the wall. Complement the furniture with other practical pieces. Wicker or pottery baskets make excellent jewelry boxes, and woven straw mats will help protect your furniture from drinks.

Fig. 2.17 Safari style table

Fig. 2.18 Animal inspired stools
Wall plaques that include African masks, tribal accents and wooden statues are always welcoming in safari decor. Other wall decor might include animal skins, prints of animals or large vintage maps of Africa. Vintage-inspired globes, navigational equipment and wall prints of explorers can add to a realistic touch to the theme. Animal-print or black shelves can hold ivory figurines or other small ceramic safari-inspired animals. African elephant heads carved from wood add a sense of safari flair. Porcelain statuettes of monkeys, giraffes, zebras and tigers are welcoming at entry ways and on shelves. A bookshelf filled with safari expedition books and antique African literature. Landscape photos are another possibility, highlighting savanna sunsets and acacia trees. Or, instead of art, try filling the walls with tribal masks or wooden shields (Bibi, 2007).

2.5 Summary and conclusions

According to studies there is a specific trend of design inclined to sustainable design across the globe. Sustainable design is very broad, so the aspect of recycling will be used for the purposes of this research. Safari style is actually a major trend that is associated with Africa, thus it can be easily integrated in the Resort to form attractive interiors for the visitors. Since it’s a resort this type of ambience which is expected in the bush to be brought in a town setting is quite refreshing.
CHAPTER THREE
3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 OVERVIEW

Both the quantitative and qualitative approach will be utilized in this project. The quantitative approach will focus on obtaining numerical findings and will be used with the observation method. The interview on the other hand, will make up the qualitative approach of the study as this focuses on personal accounts, observations and description and individual insights of the interviewees. This study will employ the combined approach so as to overcome the limitations of both approaches (Yin, 2003). This chapter will give detailed information on the study area, research design, target population, sampling design (sample size determination and sampling procedure) and data collection (data types and sources and data collection instruments) validity and data analysis procedure.

3.2 CASE STUDY AREA

Poa Place Resort Eldoret is located on the outskirts of the Central Business District of Eldoret Town and has a nature park within it. Poa Place Resort Eldoret is located within Eldoret Municipality, at the road junction of Eldoret-Nakuru road and Eldoret/KCC/Kaptagat road. The resort neighbors Rift Valley Technical Training Institute.)

It consists of a bar, restaurant, amusement park, cottages, nature and cultural centre, conference facilities. At Poa Place resort you will have an opportunity to take a stroll through the nature trail to see and learn about wild animals and the people of Kenya. The centre has quiet parks with lawns, flowers, shady trees, and ponds for soothing, refreshing, peaceful, and therapeutic nature. At the small park you will be able see snakes, birds, monkeys, baboons, tortoise and much more. Poa Place resort has a wide range of Accommodation from: Luxury Tented Cottages, Presidential/Honeymoon Suites, Spacious Deluxe Cottages with Double Beds, Family Cottages with up to 3 beds. For nature and culture lovers Poa Place is the place to experience traditional lifestyles of different Kenyan people.
3.3. RESEARCH DESIGN

Based on the research problem and the research questions formulated, the research study used is descriptive survey.

3.4 TARGET POPULATION

The target population will be taken from Poa Place Garden and Resort. The study will comprise employees, manager and visitors to Poa place. The visitors are both local and international; this will give diversity in terms of culture and perception of design and decor. This mixture will give a wide variety of information as to the current state and what is expected in a hospitality environment.

3.5 SAMPLING DESIGN

The sample will consist of managers, employees and clients who visit Poa Place Resort and Garden.

3.5.1 Sampling design and procedure

Purposive sampling was used to select departmental managers and employees as respondents. Random sampling is generally considered desirable, as all members of the population will have the same chance of being selected, so results are less likely to be biased and can be generalized to the larger population of individuals (Schumacher and McMillan, 1993).
3.6 DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

3.6.1 Participants Observation

It enables one to observe behaviors and emotions in a natural setting that would otherwise not be perceived. It enables one to gain insight about the group that cannot be obtained in any other way (Creswell, 1998). By closely examining the visitor’s reactions to the hotel’s interior decoration and overall ambience, the researcher can deduce the personal preferences in tastes.

3.6.2 Face to face interviews

It creates an informal relaxed environment and allows the interviewer to ask follow up questions. It enables the researcher to establish rapport with participant and gain their cooperation. (Leedy, 2005, pg 184) Questions were asked to the staff and managers to get quick and direct unaltered answers as to the current state of Poa place. Follow up questions also helped expound and clear up contentious issues and was really time efficient due to instant feedback.

3.6.3 Photographs

The data captured is first hand and untampered and it gives the real picture on the ground. The data is first hand and untampered. (Leedy, 2005, pg 184) Photos were taken of the existing structures, furniture and landscape and used as reference later on by the researcher.

3.6.4 Questionnaires

A checklist or rating scale enables one to quantify people’s behaviors and attitudes. It simplifies and more easily quantifies people’s behaviors or attitude (Delandshere & Petrosky, 1998). The questionnaires were open-ended and unstructured this enables the respondent to further explain themselves and the level of understanding of the question.
3.6.6 Review on existing documents.

Documents like site maps, architectural proposal drawings, plans and artistic impression of the site will be viewed. Online reviews of the Poa Place on tourist destination sites gave much insight as to ratings of the place based on experience.

3.7 DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

Yin (1994) suggested that every investigation should have a general analytic strategy, so as to guide the decision regarding what will be analyzed and for what reason. He presented some possible analytic techniques: pattern matching, explanation-building, and time-series analysis. In general, the analysis will rely on the theoretical propositions that led to the case study. If theoretical propositions are not present, then the researcher could consider developing a descriptive framework around which the case study is organized.

Before presenting the data an analysis will be conducted to understand better the data collected. The methods the researcher used to analyze data included: typology, comparison, logical analysis and semiotics. Typology will be the first step where the researcher divided the data in groups i.e. questionnaire feedback and interview answers.

Due to the selection of these particular research designs, then the analysis would include: Study photographs for the individual elements and problems as they appear in the site. The researcher then did a comparative analysis where he assessed data from the different groups to see if there was any relationship. The researcher then did a semiotics analysis where data was analyzed from behavior i.e. mostly data collected from observation. Using feedback from the interviews and questionnaires the researcher did a logical analysis to come up with tentative reasons possible for certain outcomes by defining the problems and suggesting recommendations.
3.8 DATA PRESENTATION

3.8.1 Pie Charts

Gives clear based information to all whether illiterate or literate; they do not add information but rather have clarity in communication.
3.8.2 Graphs

Graph showing the number of visitors to Poa place in the year 2012.

3.8.3 Tables

Make it easy for readers to absorb information at a glance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Appreciate contemporary style</th>
<th>Don’t appreciate contemporary style</th>
<th>Appreciate Safari style interiors</th>
<th>Don’t appreciate Safari Style interiors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitors</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.9 LIMITATIONS

The managers were at times too busy to meet so some meetings had to be rescheduled. Those who filled the questionnaires were hesitant to freely give information for security reasons thus some questions were not well answered. Most visitors who were residing at the hotel were business individuals therefore didn’t have time for the interviews or for filling the questionnaires administered.

3.10 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The research focused on the visitors and the management of the hotel in the research methodology, so as to get a clear understanding of the target group needs and expectations of a hotel environment. The different group’s expectations will enable the researcher to come up with a comprehensive design solution to fit all their varying tastes. The methodology used ensured that the information gathered is relevant to a wider perspective and comes from a strong conceptual base to develop an awareness of culture and sustainability approaches in the hospitality industry.
CHAPTER FOUR
4.0 SITE ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1 Introduction.

The Poa Place Resort is located in Eldoret in western Kenya and offers a host of entertainments, eateries and accommodation to local people and visitors to the area. Poa Place has a state of the art conference facility fully equipped with audio visual communication tools. A nyama choma zone is there for traditional Kenyan cuisine and is perfect for all meat lovers. Dine either indoors in the elegant interior or al fresco in a dining area that opens up to up the lush, tropical garden. The well stocked Rock Bay Bar offers a lively atmosphere and is a great attraction for anyone wanting a fun time with friends.

There are several styles of cottages which all offer tranquility and privacy. Whether a tourist, honeymooner, a group, family or just a leisure lover, you will find a suitable accommodation. Poa Place Resort Eldoret has expansive gardens suitable for entertainment and special events like weddings or product launches. The children’s playground and swimming pool is very well equipped to keep the little ones busy. The conference facilities are designed to accommodate both small and large groups.

Suitable for both small and large groups alike, the well equipped conference facilities at the Poa Place Resort are unrivaled in the area. It offers state-of-the-art audio visual communication tools. The nature and cultural centre offers visitors a chance to see a variety of wild animals including cheetahs, monkeys, exotic birds and more. At Poa Place resort you will have an opportunity to take a stroll through the nature trail to see and learn about wild animals and the people of Kenya. The centre has quiet parks with lawns, flowers, shady trees, and ponds for soothing, refreshing, peaceful, and therapeutic nature. At the small park you will be able see snakes, birds, monkeys, baboons, tortoise and much more.
4.2 ANALYSIS AND EVALUATIONS.

4.2.1 Historical background

Opened in 2008, Poa place has rapidly grown to become a family hot spot. It’s a three star hotel managed by a company who also manage the Kongoni Lodge Naivasha, The Swahili House in Diani (South Coast) and also the Wileli House also in Naivasha. It has been expanding over the years to accommodate a variety of facilities for the visitors to include both the grown up’s and the children. It includes a cultural walk to appeal to both local and international visitors due to its location in tourist destination.

4.2.2 Location

Poa Place Resort Eldoret is located on the outskirts of the Central Business District of Eldoret Town and has a nature park within it. Poa Place Resort Eldoret is located within Eldoret Municipality, at the road junction of Eldoret-Nakuru road and Eldoret/KCC/Kaptagat road. The resort neighbors Rift Valley Technical Training Institute.

Fig. 4.1 Map showing the location of the site.
4.2.3 Social Factors

Located on the outskirts of Eldoret in Elgon view estate, Poa place is a serene environment from the hustle and bustle of the town life. It is usually visited over the weekends where majority of the population come to relax and enjoy themselves.

The major pollution comes from the Eldoret-Nakuru highway with fumes coming from vehicles using the route on a daily basis, plus noise pollution as they disturb the peace from time to time as they pass.

The area has been well fenced protecting the privacy of the visitors in the area so they can relax and have fun away from the prying eyes.
4.2.4 Climate

Eldoret has a cold and wet, tropical climate. The amount of rainfall depends essentially on season. The rainiest months are April and May, while in January to February the rainfall is minimal.

Eldoret receives an average annual rainfall of 1200mm. The day temperatures range between 21 degrees maximum and 13 degrees minimum. The night temperatures range between 28 degrees maximum and 10 degrees minimum, depending on the time of the year.

The wind direction is north but has been strongly redirected by the trees and shrubs grown in the compound and the numerous buildings in the compound.

The area receives an adequate amount of sunlight throughout the year but cloudy between May and November during the rainy season.

4.2.5 Geographic Presentation

The area is situated on top of a hill on the outskirts of Eldoret Town. It gently slopes from a north east to south east direction. This makes the area to have a natural drainage during the rainy seasons thus no flooding occurs.

The area constitutes of brown loam soil which is considered ideal for gardening and for agricultural uses. It contains more nutrients and humus than the other soils, is medium textured, gritty, moist and retains water easily. Thus most plant types can be grown in the area.

The site offers a variety of plants and insects. The grounds are covered by paspelia grass, there is a tarmac road from the entrance to the various locations inside the resort and concrete blocks have been used on all the footpaths as walkways. There a few birds and insects e.g. butterflies inside attracted by the wide varieties of flowers and trees. Deciduous trees and evergreen trees are common, plants of different species, colours and heights exist. Bougainvillea has been largely used as
fencing plant to distinguish between the different locations in the resort. Shrubs have been used as a screen, backdrop, living fence and ornamental enhancement. The evergreen foliage provides color and fullness throughout the entire year.

4.3 PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS.

4.3.1 Findings

Fig. 4.1 The swimming pool

Fig. 4.2 The area around the pool

The swimming pool has been strategically located at the further end of the Resort to allow some level of privacy. The pool is well maintained throughout the year and has outdoor blue plastic chairs and more comfortable wooden pool side loungers for those who want to read beside the pool. On the road facing side it has a stone wall for privacy from the passer bys. The area has been separated from the rest by a low barbed wire fence and limits the area to those swimming. For those not swimming plastic chairs have been provided on the grass surrounding and shade for them to sit and watch.
The Poa restaurant is a hexagon building with a modern ambience to it. Made using stone and tiled roof the building stand out as a piece of design work from a afar. It has large glass windows with wooden paneling that allow in adequate amounts of sunlight during the day. Outside are canvas umbrellas availed for those who want to eat outside. Treated wooden furniture is used for seating and cushions covered in clear plastic protect the seats.
Fig. 4.5 The Poa Restaurant – interior service area

The service area of poa place is an area set aside for serving food from the kitchen. A concrete counter painted in white separates it from the dining area. The cashier booth is next to the service area complete with computers etc. The ceiling has been partially covered by bright paintings depicting the African traditional country side landscapes and their huts. Colour has been minimally used and restricted to browns, tans and oranges. The flooring material is brown square tiles.
The chairs are simple in design and their frame work is made from hard plastic coiled sticks which imitate the actual reeds chair in form and colour. The seats are covered in clear protective plastic. There is a timber pole in the middle of the restaurant offering structural support. The lighting is mostly natural during the day and there are artificial fixtures hanging from the roof for the night.
The Rock Bay is the name of the Poa Place bar. It is named due to the fact that it is made out of natural rocks similar to that found in bays along the coastal areas. It has a visible signage on the entrance, legible and well lit for people to see. Two plants on opposite sides adorn the entrance and the fence is made of bamboo poles.

Fig. 4.8 The Poa Rock bay exterior

From a far it resembled a group of rocks thrown together by Mother Nature peeping over the edge. But a closer scrutiny reveals windows of a carefully designed bar in the coal black surface. The uneven edges resemble a natural outcrop; only the windows betray the unique building. Overtime the rocks have acquired soil and even plants have started growing on the rocks.
Fig. 4.9 Poa Rock bay- interior

The interior of the bar is made up of a brown painting on the back wall mimicking wooden surface. Huts and an African landscape setting has been drawn and cleverly integrated in to it a wooden tree-like shelf to hold the drinks. The bar stools seats are made from wood stumps irregular in shape and varnished then fitted together using steel. The normal seats are also made of wood and the upholstery mad of an interesting print. The tables are wooden. The bar floor is made of grayish tiles and the windows made of glass and a wooden irregular paneling applied on the interior side of the window.

The bar has little displays and mainly exhibits items such as beer, African cultural artifacts, entrance signs, beer stickers, door signs, menus, and a television. The displays are targeted at the general population that visits the bar. The modes of display used are: a light box as the entrance sign, built in cabinet for beer display, beer stickers, wooden indoor paintings.
The landscaping of Poa place is very green and leafy; a lot of different species of trees, flowers shrubs have planted. The trees are mostly indigenous to the area and shrubs found locally within the area. The paths are made up of stone slabs and concrete, this prevents the visitors from stepping on the well manicured lawns. The Softscape is diverse giving the place an exciting and fresh look; no monotony.

Fig. 4.10 Aerial view of Poa Place landscape
5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1 Overview

This chapter discusses the summary of the findings after use of the earlier mentioned data collection techniques. The researcher uses knowledge obtained from the literature review and findings to suggest possible ideas that can be used by Poa Place Resort to provide better services under a sustainable environment. The researcher makes these conclusions according to the research questions mentioned earlier in this paper. A detailed report on recommendations is also presented at the end of the chapter.

5.2 Summary of findings

Poa place Garden and Resort is an up-to-date restaurant and bar. Considering that it’s a three star hotel, much can still be done to improve the interior environment making it more contemporary and sustainable.

The restaurant interior has no particular theme to it thus just plain normal and boring containing nothing extra ordinary. The wall art and paintings are the usual African theme, the furniture ordinary shapes, materials and colors. This makes the place boring after a while. Contemporary design style has not been fully explored.

The Rock Bay Bar is an interesting concept but the rocks end up closing up the space leaving little space for light to illuminate the place. Thus a lot of artificial energy is used light up the bar during the day.

The landscape at Poa Place is well maintained and manicured. But the plants lack variety and have been planted randomly without following any particular pattern to create interesting focal points.

The restaurant furniture lacks style and is ergonomically inappropriate due to the uncushioned backrest. The plastic covering on the chairs is quite uncomfortable after being sat on for a while and lead to sweating on clothes due to inadequate
ventilation. The upholstery on the bar chairs is old and worn out and this lowers the overall appeal of the bar. No sustainable materials have been incorporated into the overall furniture design other than wood/timber. The furniture used in the in the restaurant lacks any kind of design principle owning to it and hence could pass as a piece of furniture in any other restaurant.

Exhibition and display has not been fully explored especially in the bar where the display units are few and not well lit. No form of brand advertisement has also been used such as beer stickers.

5.3 Conclusions.

The research findings clearly show that there is a design problem at Poa place Garden and Restaurant. The management has made the cottage designs modern and attractive in an attempt to create an appealing interior environment for the visitors while the bar and restaurant have been totally ignored. The aim of this research is to develop solutions to the problems cited in the hotel. The solutions are in line with the aspect of sustainability with an aim to showcase, protect and preserve the country’s safari style culture as well as design for a modern society using the contemporary style.

5.4 Recommendations.

The researcher will focus mainly on the safari style as a source of inspiration to add taste to the contemporary design style that will be used to make products from recycled tires and corrugated cardboard boxes. The mix of khaki, furs, animal prints and bold dramatic jewelry creates such a striking look for any interior.
5.4.1 Interior Architecture

Interior architecture involves architecture, design of the built environment and conservation of the structures. It addresses the design issues intrinsic to the re-use and transformation of existing structures through both an innovative and progressive approach.

The researcher recommends that the bar be open up structurally in order to allow maximum amount of sunlight in to the room. Natural materials such as natural stone should be used as much as possible to enhance the safari theme in the bar.

The bar should be open plan to allow the place to be visually accessible to all without any barriers in sight.

![Fig. 5.1 Packed pavilion from cardboard](source: www.inhabitat.com)

5.4.2 EXHIBITION AND DISPLAY

The researcher recommends the use of recycled and natural materials to be used in creating the display cabinets and stands in the bar. Animal prints and carvings should be incorporated in the overall display both in the restaurant and in the bar. Signage and advertisements should be made out of recycled materials and as much as possible adhere to the safari theme. The general design of the exhibition stands...
should still adhere to contemporary design principles in the use of materials i.e. glass and clear plastic.

5.4.3 LANDSCAPING

Both aspects of contemporary design through use of straight, defined lines in the landscape should be balanced with the Safari style which is similar to nature’s irregular manifestation of vegetation in nature. A perfect blend between geometric and organic shapes should be included while choosing the design elements to form the landscape.

The Softscape should be diverse in order to create textures and patterns that will keep the eye occupied. The trees and shrubs can also be used to provide barriers, fencing or privacy where need be. The vegetation should be indigenous to the area and not be transported from outside the Eldoret vicinity. Plant fruit bearing shrubs that attract songbirds, hang wind chimes, provide eatable fruits, enrich vistas, help in cooling as well as natural heating, sweet smelling.

Focal points should be created in areas where outdoor furniture will be placed for people to sit and also around the pool area. The landscape plan should create a harmonious flow from area to area leading the individual through the entire site and create scenes for viewing and admiration.

The Resort should have up-lighting along the pathways and on some trees and tall buildings, down-lighting to accentuate particular design features.

5.4.4 FURNITURE DESIGN

5.4.4.1 Indoor furniture

The researcher recommends the use of corrugated cardboard boxes and reused wood to make restaurant chairs and tables. Glass and chrome can also be used to bring out the contemporary style in terms of materials. Design wise furniture
should have straight clean edges. The material and colour of the upholstery should be in accordance with the safari style to be used.

5.4.4.2 Outdoor furniture

The researcher recommends the use recycled tires and tubes for the outdoor furniture. The old tire materials are weather resistant, long lasting and can easily be colored to achieve the desire of the designer and are relatively cheap to produce. They should be able to portal and easy to clean consider they will be used in a public setting.

5.5 Conclusion

In summary by applying the recommended solutions Poa place Resort and Garden can be transformed into a sustainable environment in accordance with the current global trends. The contemporary safari style will serve to keep the African spirit alive and continue to attract both local and international tourists.
Bibliography

American Journal of Environmental Sciences, 5(2), 179-186.


Creation of contemporary interiors through use of sustainable materials


E-Books


ONLINE SOURCES


Interior decorating ideas, Safari style .Article Source: http://EzineArticles.com


Source: http://www.claudioustours.com
APPENDIX 1

University of Nairobi,
School of the Arts and Design,
P.O Box 30197 – 00100,
NAIROBI.
27th November 2012

The Director,
School of the Arts and Design,
University of Nairobi.

Dear Sir,

REF: REQUEST FOR REFERRAL LETTER.

I would like to apply for an academic referral letter from the Department of Arts and Design to allow me to get permission from my case study site.

This will enable me carry out my research paper, project paper and the actual project.

Thanks in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Kanda .C. Esther
B05/0406/2009
APPENDIX 2

QUESTIONNAIRE SAMPLE (For the Tourists/visitors)

The questionnaire is for a research carried out by an interior design student from the University of Nairobi, School of the Arts and Design. The information given will be used by the student for academic purpose only.

1. Where is your current area of residence?
..................................................................................................................................................

2. Do you like modern / contemporary interior décor in a hotel?
..................................................................................................................................................

If yes, why? ..................................................................................................................................

3. What features do you consider appealing in a hotel?
..................................................................................................................................................

4. Is cultural heritage important to you personally?
..................................................................................................................................................

5. Would a Safari Style theme (e.g. Maasai Mara kind of setting) be appealing to you?
..................................................................................................................................................

If YES, why? ..................................................................................................................................

6. Do you usually buy Kenyan souvenirs after visiting a new place?
..................................................................................................................................................

If YES, which types? ........................................................................................................................
APPENDIX 3

QUESTIONNAIRE SAMPLE (For the management)

The questionnaire is for a research carried out by a student of the University of Nairobi, School of the Arts and Design. The information given will be used by the researcher for academic purposes only.

1. Which post do you currently hold?

...................................................................................................................................................

2. What design aspects has your hotel been mostly complimented on by most visitors?

...................................................................................................................................................

3. What service or facilities is most attractive to visitors?

...................................................................................................................................................

4. What is your current knowledge of environmental sustainability in the hospitality industry?

...................................................................................................................................................

5. Has the hotel made any effort to create an eco-friendly environment for the visitors?

...................................................................................................................................................

If YES, explain how? ...........................................................................................................

6. How many visitors visit this resort annually? (Indicate both foreign and domestic tourists)

...................................................................................................................................................
APPENDIX 4

QUESTIONNAIRE SAMPLE (For the staff)

The questionnaire is for a research carried out by a student of the University of Nairobi, School of the Arts and Design. The information given will be used by the researcher for academic purposes only.

1. Do you like the design theme of the resort?

...........................................................................................................................................

If YES, explain what aspects you like....................................................................................

2. In your opinion does the design of the hotel influence the number of tourist visiting the place?

...........................................................................................................................................

3. Is the cultural Centre important in this resort? Explain

...........................................................................................................................................

4. What areas in the restaurant would you like to be improved to make it more attractive?

...........................................................................................................................................

5. If the resort had a curio shop selling African artifacts, would the visitors buy them?

...........................................................................................................................................

6 Between the cottage décor (Safari style) and the restaurant décor (Contemporary) which one is more attractive?

.............................................................................................................................................