



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

College of Architecture and Engineering

School of Arts and Design

BDS 413 PROJECT PAPER

(Interior Design Specialization)

INCORPORATING KIKUYU TRADITIONAL COLORS AND REUSED GLASS
TO CREATE APPEALING INTERIOR FOR THE RED ROOF HOTEL

BY:

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
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Project paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Art in
Design Degree submitted to the School of the Art and Design.

14/04/20

DECLARATION

I, Maureen Nyawira Njogu, declare that this is my original work and also affirm that this project paper has not been presented in this or any other university for examination purpose or any other purpose.

Signed.....

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A Research Project Paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Design) at the University of Nairobi.

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Signed.....

Date.....

DEDICATION

This paper is dedicated to my dear mother who has been a great source of encouragement to me throughout my life. May the good Lord shower you with unending blessings for I can never thank you enough.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Almighty God for his blessings and guidance throughout my life. If it was not for God's grace in my life, I would not make it this far.

I would like to express my sincere and deep gratitude to Mr Collins Makunda for supervising me throughout the period I was conducting the Research and for always being available and consistent in correcting and guiding me. My completion of this this research would not be possible without you. May God bless you abundantly. I would also like to thank my parents; my mother, Miss Ann Wairimu and my father, Mr. John Njogu Njoroge for never giving up on my dreams and constantly encouraging me to pursue what I love. You have been a great source of strength and support when I was conducting this Research paper and a pillar of strength throughout my life. Thank you.

To my fellow classmates, I cannot thank you enough for the four years we have been together. You were all a great source of encouragement when I was conducting this research. May the Almighty bless you all and may he shower you with his blessings all the days of your life. We have fought a good fight. To my friends, Mercy Jesang, Merciana Stacey and Daniel Kuria, I cannot thank you enough for always being my support system. You will forever hold a special place in my heart. I would also like to thank the staff and management of Red Roof Hotel for being very helpful during my research. Last but not least, Special thanks to the School of the Arts and Design fraternity for all the administrative contributions towards undertaking this research.

ABSTRACT

Culture is an important aspect of everyone's lives as it gives one a sense of belonging and a sense of pride. The Culture in which a person is from helps to shape many aspects of their lives that are important to them. We as Africans are defined by our culture, land and history. Culture is what unites all Africans across the continent because our values are what bind us together as a continent. The values are expressed by our clothes, language and are mostly celebrated through arts. Our culture and norms are preserved for posterity through representations such as architecture and other forms of symbolism.

This research is aimed at studying how one can incorporate culture into design and help to give a place a sense of heritage and still follow all the rules that are required to be followed in design. The Researcher will investigate a case study and come up with ways in which one can successfully help in adding an aspect of culture in the Interior architecture, Exhibition and display, Furniture and Landscape design, while still maintaining a constant theme and reusing glass in various fields of design that the Researcher will carry out Research in. The researcher will in the process collect data and later analyze the data. A conclusion will be drawn by the researcher on the data collected and recommendations will be made in line with the problems that will have been identified, towards developing a sustainable, aesthetic and functional Guest House, through the use of recycled wood and integration of Kikuyu culture. The reference will in this case be to The Red Roof Hotel which is located in Nairobi County. This research will be divided into 5 chapters each chapter containing subdivisions. Chapter one will entail the introduction to the study, a background of the study, statement of the problem and the objectives of the study. Research questions, significance of the study and definition of terms will be established. Chapter two will entail a critical analysis of theoretical literature on cultural design (Kikuyu Culture) and its significance to interior design. Chapter three will discuss the research design and methodology that the researcher will apply in the study. Chapter four will entail the site analysis and the interpretation of findings

while chapter five will discuss the summary of findings and give recommendations on the four areas of interior design.

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1.0 CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

As designers, we are responsible for bringing life to whatever space we work on, as how a place looks tends to determine many things, such as, attitude of people towards an environment. For example, one would not really want to eat in a restaurant that has dim lighting and dark interiors. It is therefore very important for one to be able to identify the environment that one is working on and the background of the place in terms of culture, purpose and the user. This way, one will be able to know exactly how to design a specific area. The Ankara hotel located in Nairobi town, is one such hotels that have not quite achieved its best appearance in interior. By the food served in the hotel, it shows it is a hotel with a background of African Heritage, therefore, when one walks into the hotel, one automatically expects the hotels interior to have African designs inside. This is not the case in the Red Roof hotel because the interior has modern designs despite acclaiming itself as a traditional hotel that serves traditional foods.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

When one walks into a traditional hotel, one expects to see vibrant colors and a lot of geometric shapes and traditional artifact in the hotel. The Red Roof Hotel is a hotel that serves strictly traditional foods, from githeri to beans to fish. They do not serve westernized foods in the hotel.

The hotel however, has interiors that do not quite invite all people as persons on wheelchairs cannot quite be able to access the hotel as you have to climb a flight of stairs in order to be able to enter the hotel. The interior on the other hand, has very dark colors and dim lighting. This therefore makes the hotel to be very dark and not quite appealing for one to eat there. After observing people walking into the hotel, the researcher noted that most of the people walked out even before checking the menu, due to the general ambiance of the hotel.

1.2.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Red Roof Hotel does not have adequate universally designed principals in its interior and exterior space to create a functional, warm, relaxing and welcoming environment where one can be able to eat well.

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To create a comfortable, cheerful and warm atmosphere in the hotel by using recycled glass and Kikuyu Traditional colors to create an inviting ambiance for the hotel.

1.3.1 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To investigate how lighting can help in improving the interior of the hotel and help make customers feel comfortable when they walk into the hotel.
2. To establish how traditional kikuyu inspired colors can create a warm and colorful environment for the Red Roof Hotel.
3. To determine how reused glass can be used to create a beautiful and playful wall decoration in the hotel.
4. To propose the use of other traditional Kikuyu artefacts so as to create an interior that shows co-ordination throughout.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How can lighting be used to improve the overall appearance and interior of the hotel?
2. How can traditional Kikuyu inspired colors help in making the room look lively and accommodating for the clients visiting the hotel?
3. How can reused glass bottles be incorporated into the walls to give the hotel a playful yet inviting warm atmosphere?
4. How can kikuyu traditional artefacts be used to make the room look coordinated and comforting to eat in?

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The Researcher uses this study to understand the importance of creating a conducive environment and ambiance for facilities like hotels or other public facilities. This research will help other designers to be able to analyze and understand how to create designs that relate with a place and the purpose of the place. That way, people will be able to create and execute proper designs for places that are being shared

The researcher also uses the research to show the importance of culture and heritage in everything that one designs. By doing so, other designers will be able to understand the culture of a people is very important when designing facilities such as hotels because they all have a certain background.

1.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

There was a limitation of resources to be used to carry out adequate and appropriate research that would give back relevant and exact feedback.

The Researcher also had a hard time in aspects of having enough time in the case study as the hotel is opened from 8am am to 5pm and thereafter or before, the hotel does not allow non-staff into the hotel.

1.7 THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The Research is based on Red Roof Hotel in Nairobi County. It is based in the Incorporation of Culture as a design artifact in improving the hotel.

Data was obtained through observation, Interviews and research from all the available resources found in and around the hotel that is the case study.

The research also focuses on methods to make the hotel exteriors and interior appropriate for the kinds of foods served by the hotel.

1.7.1 GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

The research was carried out in Red Roof Hotel which is located in the Nairobi CBD in the OTC area.

1.7.2 CONCEPTUAL SCOPE

The Research mainly focuses on the interior architecture of the hotel, the furniture and the display and exhibition of the hotel in order to create an appropriate appearance for the hotel.

1.7.3 CONTEXTUAL SCOPE

The contextual scope of the study is to apply human centered design and sustainable design principles in redesigning the interior look of the Red Roof hotel.

1.8 CONCLUSION

This chapter has looked at the background problems of the case study. The Researcher has set objectives, questions and has also gone through the background basics required to conduct this research.

2.0 CHAPTER TWO

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Culture is an important aspect of everyone's lives as it gives one a sense of belonging and a sense of pride. The Culture in which a person is from helps to shape many aspects of their lives that are important to them. We as Africans are defined by our culture, land and history. Culture is what unites all Africans across the continent because our values are what bind us together as a continent. The values are expressed by our clothes, language and are mostly celebrated through arts. Our culture and norms are preserved for posterity through representations such as architecture and other forms of symbolism.

After colonization, many Africans began to adopt the European ways of living in forms of how they dress, their religious beliefs and among the things they adopted, they began to build houses and living spaces as those of the white settlers. This slowly led to many Africans forgetting about our rich heritage and living as the Westerners. Up to recent times, Many Interior designers across Africa design modern designs associated to the Westerners. It is very rare to come across designs that are African inspired. It is almost as if our beautiful culture is slowly fading away as everyone is keeping up with the European fashion trends and Interior design. Very little African designs are incorporated into designs.

There are several African Interior designers that incorporate African inspired designs to their works, but many designers follow the European trends and seasons in designing. Many Interior designers find it difficult to use African designs mainly because a huge population of Africans have been made to believe that things that come from the West are usually the best and therefore, many Africans use things that are trending in Europe and also design their houses according to the modern designs in Europe.

In this chapter the Researcher will focus on studying and understanding various exemplars that have used similar philosophies in their Interior design works in order to get a clear understanding on what to do in relation to the case study.

2.2 DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

Design as a cultural artifact is an important philosophy in design. The work of a designer depends a lot on commerce and also culture. This is because in every design that one makes or one is assigned to do, It is important to consider the background of the people one is designing for and the importance of certain aspects of their culture to them as a people. It is important to know what the people believe in, things that shape them as one and things that they consider to be right or wrong according to their culture, so as to avoid having situations whereby one designs something that is offensive to the people that they are designing for.

Culture is an important aspect of everyone's lives as it gives one a sense of belonging and a sense of pride. The Culture in which a person is from helps to shape many aspects of their lives that are important to them. We as Africans are defined by our culture, land and history. Culture is what unites all Africans across the continent because our values are what bind us together as a continent. The values are expressed by our clothes, language and are mostly celebrated through arts. Our culture and norms are preserved for posterity through representations such as architecture and other forms of symbolism.

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Figure 2.1: modern designs in Europe

Source: Pinterest

many Africans use things that are trending in Europe and also design their houses according to the Across Africa, there are textiles, sculptures and works of art that have a lot of colors and textures. While every single nation has its own one of a kind style, interior design ideas usually incorporate neutral, earth tones combined with vibrant splashes of color. African stylistic theme incorporates commonly, wild animals, beautiful textures and wood carvings. Individuals are propelled by African culture for various reasons. For a few, it is the fantasy of a photographic or chasing safari, and others value it from a social history point of view. Whatever it is that motivates one about African stylistic layout, there are a lot of approaches to consolidate some ageless pieces into your own space at home or in the workplace.

2.3 DESIGN EXEMPLAR

2.3.1 DAVID CHEGE

David Chege, who holds a Diploma in Interior Design from Buruburu Institute of Fine Arts, at work with waste bottles, which have made him a millionaire.

No one imagines collecting waste bottles could fetch millions, even David Chege himself who has become a millionaire from the activity. He is a millionaire at the age of 30, not through government tenders but through his empire of artwork, the House of David.

Any Interior Designer, just like David, who holds a Diploma in Interior Design from Buruburu Institute of Fine Arts, would aim at doing away with any waste materials in the house to make it look better. Turns out, throwing such materials away is tantamount to throwing away millions, according to Chege. This is where he earns his daily bread, and his wealth.

The idea started when he saw empty wine bottles lying around his estate. He would collect them for fun, decorate them and in turn use them to decorate his house of residence. He would then take photos and post them on his social media accounts for his friends to see. Surprisingly, friends started inquiring whether he was selling them. [\(Muli, 2017\)](#)

Pushed to the limits he decided to give it a try, and in his first sale he pocketed Ksh2500, with zero capital input, only creativity and family and friends were never surprised at his move, as they had known him to be in love with artwork since his childhood. Being the only one with interest in art, his family supported his idea, with friends helping him market his products.

Young David makes millions from waste bottles. This was one of his turning points as he bought some of the machinery required to enable him do more. In fact, he expanded his business from just house decorations to lampshades, cushions, wood products, center pieces for events, and anything customizable from the waste materials he collected. (Muli, 2017)



Figure 2.2: Chege at work

Source: businessstoday.co.ke

2.3.2 YANKI ILORI

Taking impact from his Nigerian roots with designed textures in intense hues, London-based creator Yinka Ilori spends significant time in upcycling undesirable old furniture as an immediate counter to current shopper culture. Ilori additionally habitually has workshops so as to energize commitment with plan by those from boundlessly various foundations. His work draws inspiration from the Nigerian parables and African fabrics of his childhood.

Working out of London, the creator Yinka Ilori repurposes furniture in an up-cycling activity. Inside this undertaking, Ilori redesigns old furniture to create an impression on the estimation of "old" things and, moreover, undermine the shopper society's motivating forces to buy always new

items that don't fill a need any more prominent than that item which one as of now has. To respect his legacy, Ilori adorns the upcycled furniture with energetic hues and geometric plans, in a similar vein as the prevailing structures in Nigeria (the spot to which he pays praise).

A view of what I've realized, Ilori's work appears to exemplify the worth that Snead puts on redundancy inside dark culture: "Dark culture features the recognition of such reiteration, frequently in praise to the first generative example or act," (65). For sure, with his furnishings, Ilori the two distinctions Nigeria and rejects the standards of characterless commercialization that Snead unequivocally connects with white culture.

He has practical experience in up-cycling vintage furniture, enlivened by the conventional Nigerian illustrations and African textures that encompassed him as youngster. Hilarious, provocative and fun, each household item he makes recounts to a story. Bringing Nigerian verbal customs into energetic discussion with contemporary plan, Yinka Ilori's work addresses subjects as different as expectation, sexuality and social class. Cognizant that the anecdotes are as significant today as ever, Ilori wishes to impart his work to individuals all through the world. (Finnley, 2017)

Ilori is energetically against the superfluous waste he has found in European and West African buyer societies and this drives him to reuse disposed of furniture and other discovered items. With every uniquely designed piece propelled by an anecdote, Ilori reestablishes new life and reason to recovered materials. His furniture takes on new implications relying upon how it is utilized or situated. Ilori is keen on playing with the connection among capacity and structure and his work sits between customary divisions of craftsmanship (Finnley, 2017)



Figure 2.3: Some of Ileri's work

Source: dozen.com, 2017

2.3.3 ALAN DONAVAN

Alan started a study of the famous mud architecture and pre-colonial designs in Africa. He combined inspiration from the mud palaces in Nigeria and painted houses in Ghana and Bourkina Faso as well as the Swahili designs still flourishing along coastal East Africa and the islands of



Figure 2.4: Alan Donovan

Source: africanheritagehouse.info

Lamu and Zanzibar. The most striking inspiration that largely informed design of his house was the 600- year- old mud mosque of Djenne in Mali which is also the largest earthen structure in the world. (Heritage)

Sitting conspicuously in the middle of a 10- acre virgin lancoast. The exterior is plastered and coated with a custom made earthen-colored paint which blends harmoniously with the environment. A combination of strong design features borrowed from different cultures in Africa are distinctively developed in the walls, the doors and various painted and plastered surfaces all over the house. Construction manpower was provided mostly by the local people. The breathtaking interiors combine works of different African artists and design elements, ornaments, artifacts, fabrics and colors inspired by a myriad of different African cultures.

He African Heritage House has been awarded recognition by the Trip Advisor as the most photographed building in Africa as well as the most reviewed in the year 2014. Every piece of work in the African Heritage house tells a cultural story of the African people and impressively, Alan has each detail of the objects in his mind as he takes you through the vanishing beauty of African art and culture preserved in his house.

2.4 RELATION TO KIKUYU CULTURE

The Gikuyu is one of the tribes among the forty-two tribes in Kenya, and were originally located in Central Kenya around and about the foot of Mt. Kenya. There were really no strict boundaries between different peoples. Their neighbours were the Maasai to the South, the Kamba to the South east and the Embu and Meru to the North. ([Witū, Gikuyu Foundational Teaching for Initiates, 2017](#))

In every Gikuyu traditional homestead, the woman's house, Nyumba, belonged to a specific married woman for no two married women shared a Nyumba. In a polygamous homestead the number of Nyumba corresponded to the number of wives unless the widowed mother of the man

was also housed in the homestead. In that case the old lady also had a Nyumba. All the Nyumba opened into an open courtyard called Nja which was kept of bare earth and cleanly swept. Here the day to day women functions of the homestead happened. The man inhabited a separate hut, thingira, which was set apart near the entrance of the Nja. A young unmarried man's thingira was far removed from his father's circle of several Nyumba. The Girls until marriage slept in their respective mother's nyumba. (Witū, GIKUYU ORIGINS, 2008)

It has been suggested that the bar and the hotel, mukawa was the replacement for the external space just inside the gate, boi-ini where a man sat and held discussions with his friends before entering the Nyumba or his thingira for supper or sleep. There was usually a fire on chilly evenings and therefore it made sense to replace this with hot cups of tea. The hotel and the bar in rural shopping centers is still a very male domain. Politics and all manner of discussions are held there. Darts and Pool are sometimes provided by the bar owners as added attractions. The design of the modern family house is wanting and architects do not seem to consider these spiritual and cultural dynamics as important to the design of modern family houses. The social-cultural dysfunction that the modern family in Kenya is experiencing today may be rooted in this serious deficiency in architecture. (Mukuyu, 2014)



Figure 2.5: A picture of the Kikuyu people

Source: ke1tribe.files.wordpress.com

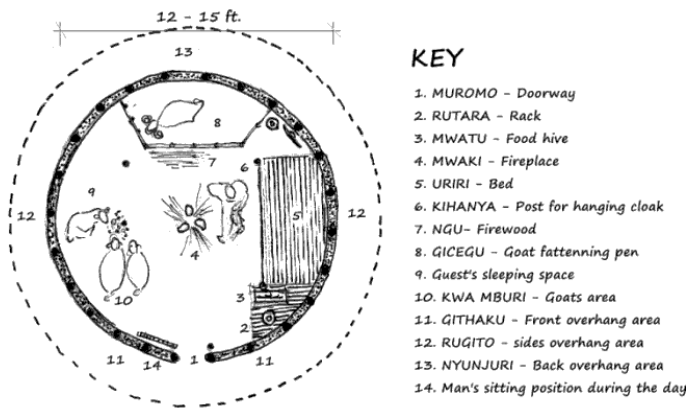


Figure 2.6: Traditional setting of a thingira

Source: mukuyu.wordpress.com, 2015

2.5: DESIGN PHILOSOPHY IN RELATION TO CASE STUDY

Red Roof Hotel in the Nairobi CBD, is a modern hotel that serves traditional African foods. In most rural Kikuyu homes, typical traditional Kikuyu food includes githeri (maize and beans), mukimo (mashed green peas and potatoes), irio (mashed dry beans, corn and potatoes), roast goat, beef, chicken and cooked green vegetables such as collards, spinach and carrots. The hotel interiors, however do not reflect that it is an African themed hotel. It has more of the westernized form of Interior design. Using design as a cultural artifact of design, the aim will be to change the interiors of the hotel into a more African design hotel. This will improve the aesthetic side of the hotel and also will help in giving the hotel a sense of heritage in what they serve in the hotel. By doing this, it will be an appealing place for many to enjoy their meals, as many people tend to judge hotels by their interiors and their smoothness to the eyes, and that explains why many people in hotel businesses strive to make their Interior design outstanding.

The hotel serves entirely Kikuyu traditional dishes and the interiors of the hotel do not reflect any relation to the community. It is very important for a hotel to follow one consistent theme in terms of the foods served in the hotel, the general ambiance of the hotel and the landscape of the hotel. This will definitely help in improving people's perspective of the hotel and also help in bringing in more clients.

2.6 REUSE OF GLASS AS AN ASPECT OF DESIGN SUSTAINABILITY

Glass has a clear advantage and it's chosen widely by customers not only as a healthy and natural material for containing food and beverages, but also as a great example of the circular economy. Glass is simple to recycle – it has no linings or laminates which need to be separated before the material can be reused

Glass is a fully recyclable material. We can recycle glass over and over endlessly without loss in quality or purity. Recycling glass has enormous environmental benefits including reducing carbon emissions, raw material consumption, energy use, and waste. (innovation, 2019)

The entire glass industry is making substantial contributions towards the future of sustainability and the long-term health of the environment. Experts regularly reassess the glass manufacturing process to find ways to improve efficiency. Engineers are always experimenting with new sustainable applications of glass across all industries. Already, glass containers have become 40% lighter than they were 30 years ago, a design effort that has greatly reduced the carbon footprint of transporting glass. (innovation, 2019)

While glass is a highly sustainable material and the industry is constantly improving, the rest is up to us. No matter how environmentally friendly glass is, the final step in the life-cycle of glass containers should always be reuse or recycle. Together, we can contribute to a healthy and safe environment for the future.



Figure 2.7: Glass wall

Source: pinterest



Figure 2.8: Reused glass bottles

Source: shelterness.com, 2012

2.7 KIKUYU TRADITIONAL COLOURS

The Ndome, which is a shield that was used by the Kikuyus during circumcision, consists of the three colours, which, traditionally are the main colours among the kikuyus. The three colours are, white, blue and brown. White represents, which is most definitely, the Life force, the white patch on Mt Kenya, Ira or Mwene Nyaga, the God of the Gĩkũyũ. the Ochre brown represented the beloved soil, earth and therefore represents the Gĩkũyũ essential feminine, Mũmbi, the attractive force and partner of the masculine, Gĩkũyũ. While blue represented the skies that was the inverse of the soil. These colours came from the Ndome. (Mukuyu, 2014)



Figure 2.9: The kikuyu Ndome shield

Source: mukuyu.wordpress.com, 2019

2.8CONCLUSION

The previous sections of this chapter covered sustainable methods that the researcher intends to incorporate in the case study, which is the Red Roof Hotel. The Researcher also covered various aspects about the Kikuyu community and how colours from the community are going to be derived and used to improve the interiors of The Red Roof.

3.0 CHAPTER 3

3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.11 INTRODUCTION

The researcher in this chapter explains how data was collected and analyzed. The process involved are data collection, analyzing and presentation of the data in the best way if it offers solution of the problem at hand. The researcher will also explain the design process used and why. He will also explain the methods he used to analyze and present the data collected in Red Roof Hotel and to seek how universal design has been currently applied in the interior and exterior spaces and to propose other ways in which modern design can be incorporated in universal design. (Johnson, 2008)

3.12 OBSERVATION

The researcher visited Red Roof Hotel and made various observations of the current state of the hotel and took down notes and photographs in order to use them in future referencing and data collection .

Observation, particularly participant observation, has been used in a variety of disciplines as a tool for collecting data about people, processes, and cultures in qualitative research. This paper provides a look at various definitions of participant observation, the history of its use, the purposes for which it is used, the stances of the observer, and when, what, and how to observe. Information on keeping field notes and writing them up is also discussed, along with some exercises for teaching observation techniques to researchers-in-training.

Observation is probably the most common and the simplest method of data collection. It does not require much technical knowledge. Although scientific controlled observation requires some

technical skill of the researcher, still it is easier than other methods. Everybody in this world observes many things in their daily life. A little training can make a person perfect, to observe his surroundings. (P.Gill, 22 March 2008)

3.13 INTERVIEW

The researcher conducted both formal and informal interviews. This was carried out by having a seat down with the manager of the hotel, the staff that works in the hotel and the customers. The researcher asked them several questions in reference to the current state of The Red Roof Hotel and the features they loved or those they preferred to be done away with. Conducting this interview was important as a source of future reference.

The Informal interviews are characterized by a flexibility of approach to questioning. Unstructured interviews do not follow a system of pre-determined questions and standardized techniques of recording information. (Leavy, 2014) In a non-structured interview, the interviewer is allowed much greater freedom to ask, in case of need, supplementary questions or at times he may omit certain questions if the situation so requires. He may even change the sequence of questions. He has relatively greater freedom while recording the responses to include some aspects and exclude others. But this sort of flexibility results in lack of comparability of one interview with another and the analysis of unstructured responses becomes much more difficult and time-consuming than that of the structured responses obtained in case of structured interviews. Unstructured interviews also demand deep knowledge and greater skill on the part of the interviewer. Unstructured interview, however, happens to be the central technique of collecting information in case of exploratory or formative research studies. But in case of descriptive studies, we quite often use the technique of structured interview because of its being more economical, providing a safe basis for generalization and requiring relatively lesser skill on the part of the interviewer. (P.Gill, 22 March 2008)

3.14 QUESTIONNAIRES

The researcher handed out various questionnaires to the staff and customers of the hotel in order to get appropriate feedback that was needed in the analysis of data in future.

The questionnaire was a less expensive procedure than the interview as it is simply mailed to the respondent. Further, the questionnaire can often be sent to a large number of individuals simultaneously; an interview, on the other hand, usually calls for questioning each individual separately. With a given amount of funds, it is usually possible to cover a wider area and obtain information from more people by means of questionnaires than by personally interviewing each respondent. The impersonal nature of a questionnaire-its standardized wording, its standardized order of questions, its standardized instructions for recording responses-ensures some uniformity from one measurement situation to another. Another advantage of the same is that respondents may have greater confidence because of their anonymity, and thus feel freer to express views which they fear might be disapproved of or might land them into trouble. Sometimes, the questionnaire places less pressure on the subject for immediate response. When the subject is given ample time for filling in the questionnaire, he can consider each point carefully. Schedule the questionnaire requiring extended written responses can be used. (Debois, 2019)

3.15 PHOTOGRAPHY

The researcher visited the case study and took photos of the existing conditions of the hotel. The photography involved the researcher taking photos of the case study so as to be able to keep a record of exactly what the case study entails. This is a very accurate method of research methodology because one has the actual image of how a specific thing looks like and may use it for future research.

3.16 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

During the research, the researcher mainly used tools such as the pen and paper so as to be able to note down all the important observations that was made and also to help the researcher to ensure that everything from the research was well documented. The pen and paper was also used mainly in the interview and questionnaires

For photography, the researcher used a phone to take the photos of the restaurant so that the photos may be used for future referencing. (Johnson, 2008)

3.17 ANALYSIS

- **Organizing the details:** the data was collected, read thoroughly for the researcher to become familiar with the content. Note cards, folders and a database was used to record the data that had been collected.
- **Categorizing data and pattern identification:** the researcher was able to identify categories, themes and patterns that are dissimilar from each other. The data was classified according to the theme or category it belongs.
- **Synthesis and generalization:** after pattern identification, the researcher analyzed the data to determine its usefulness, consistency and credibility in relation to answering the research questions while simultaneously generalizing it for the audience

3.18 DATA PRESENTATION METHODS

Most of the data collected by the researcher was presented through narration. Presentation of data from the findings obtained from the actual research included graphs, pie charts, as the diagrammatic representations for the purpose of illustrations. The researcher significantly relied on photographic data accompanied with appropriate explanations on the actual nature of the study.

3.19 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Objective 1 <i>To determine how traditional kikuyu inspired colours can create a warm environment</i>				
Data Needs	Data Source	Data Collection Tools	Analysis Method	Expected Output
Investigate how traditional kikuyu inspired colors can create a warm environment	Online research Literature	Note taking Review of literature	Content Analysis	Importance of incorporating culture in design

Table 1: Logical frame work 1

Objective 2 <i>To determine how lighting can help in improving the interior of the hotel</i>				
Data Needs	Data Source	Data Collection Tools	Analysis Method	Expected Output
Investigate how lighting can help in improving the interior of the hotel	Site Visit Online research	photography Note taking	Visual analysis Content Analysis	Knowledge on appropriate methods to use lighting for a good ambiance

Table 2: Logical framework 2

<i>Objective 3 To determine how reused glass can be used to create a good wall decoration</i>				
Data Needs	Data Source	Data Collection Tools	Analysis Method	Expected Output
Determine how reused glass can be used to create a good wall decoration	Site visit Online Research	Measurements Photography Note taking	Visual Analysis Content Analysis	Knowledge on the appropriate ways to install glass and make good wall decoration.

Table 3: Logical frame work 3

<i>Objective 4 To propose the use of other traditional kikuyu artefacts so as to create interior that has good coordination</i>				
Data Needs	Data Source	Data Collection Tools	Analysis Method	Expected Output
Propose use of kikuyu traditional artefacts so as to create an interior with coordination	Literature review Online research	Review of literature Note taking	Literature Analysis Content Analysis	Finding good balance between using traditional artefacts and modern interiors.

Table 4: Logical framework 4

3.2 Conclusion

The research methodology section went through both quantitative and qualitative research. Data was obtained through Interviews, questionnaires, observation, key informants and photographs. Analysis of data was through a qualitative approach of content analysis, visual analysis and thematic analysis. Photographs and recorded interviews were transcribed. The main method of presentation was through tables, which had information from the interviews and photographs being described.

4.0 CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 SITE ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the data collected and gotten from the case study. All data in this chapter was gotten from the Primary source of this research. The researcher analyzed data by the use of photographs, observation and informal interviews and then analyzed the findings gotten by the use of photographs and charts. All this was done mainly focusing on the four branches of interior design which are; Interior Architecture, Landscaping, furniture and display and Exhibition and display.

The researcher combined all the data gotten and made simple bar graphs and pie charts in order to be able to analyze the data from the research well.

In Qualitative analysis, there is use of pictorial and narratives in order to be used to find the final findings of the site.

The Hotel is located in the Nairobi CBD. The researcher observed that this would be convenient for the hotel as the population of people around the CBD is convenient and if the hotel is improved, there is potential for increase in clientele in the hotel.

4.1.2 SITE ANALYSIS

4.1.2.1 PROFILE OF THE SITE

The hotel comprises of a reception area, eating area, kitchen area and rest rooms. They are all located on the first floor of Kamkunji building. This might be an inconvenience to a person accessing the place by the use of a wheelchair as one can only access the hotel by use of stairs.

The hotel is popularly known for serving traditional foods, mainly the Agikuyu traditional foods. Some of the foods served are Mukimo, which is mashed potatoes mixed with traditional leaves, Githeri, which is a mixture of beans and maize and a wide variety of foods that are mainly served in kikuyu homesteads. If one is a fan of western foods such as Fries, Red Roof is not a place for them.

Red Roof hotel is very budget friendly for anyone looking for a place to eat traditional foods that are served in plenty. Most foods range between 200 Kenyan shillings to 400 Kenyan shillings.

4.1.2.2 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

The hotel is located along Race course road in the Nairobi CBD. Popular land marks around the hotel are the Kamkunji Police Station, OTC bus station and the famous Kamkunji Market. The Hotel is very close to the road and can be easily accessed by people due to its proximity to the road.

4.1.2.3 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The climatic conditions of Red Roof are same as the regular climatic conditions that are experienced in Nairobi, Kenya. The average temperature experienced in Nairobi throughout the year is between 25”c to 16”c. (date, 1985-2020)

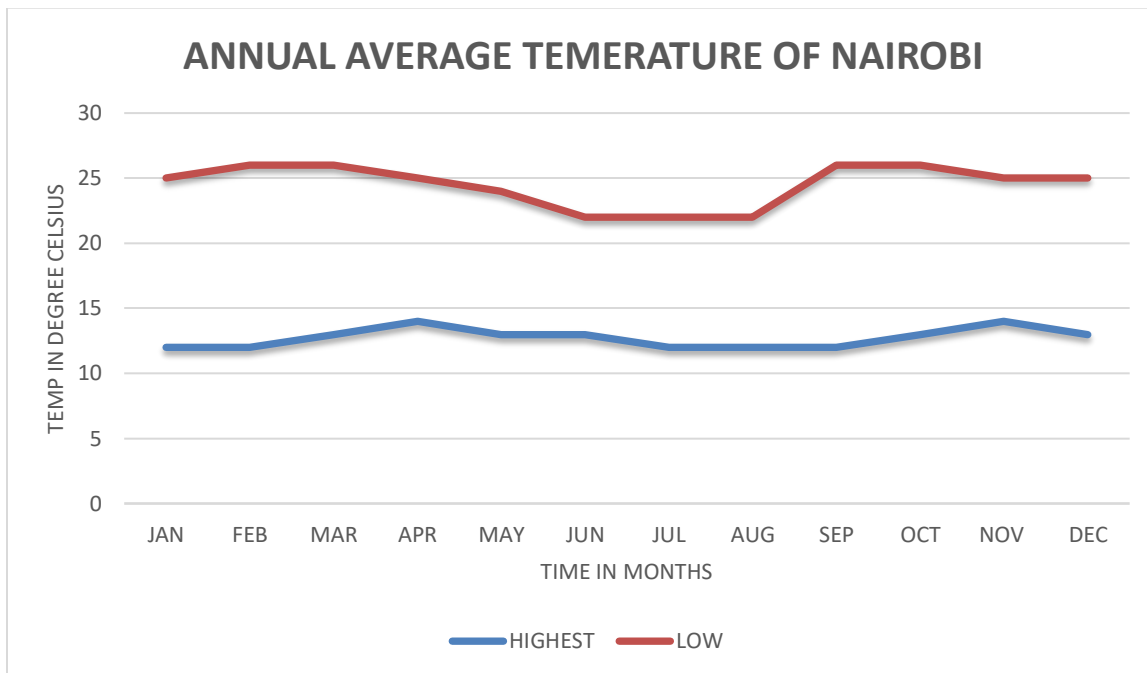


Figure 4.1: Annual average temperature of Nairobi

Source: author, 2019

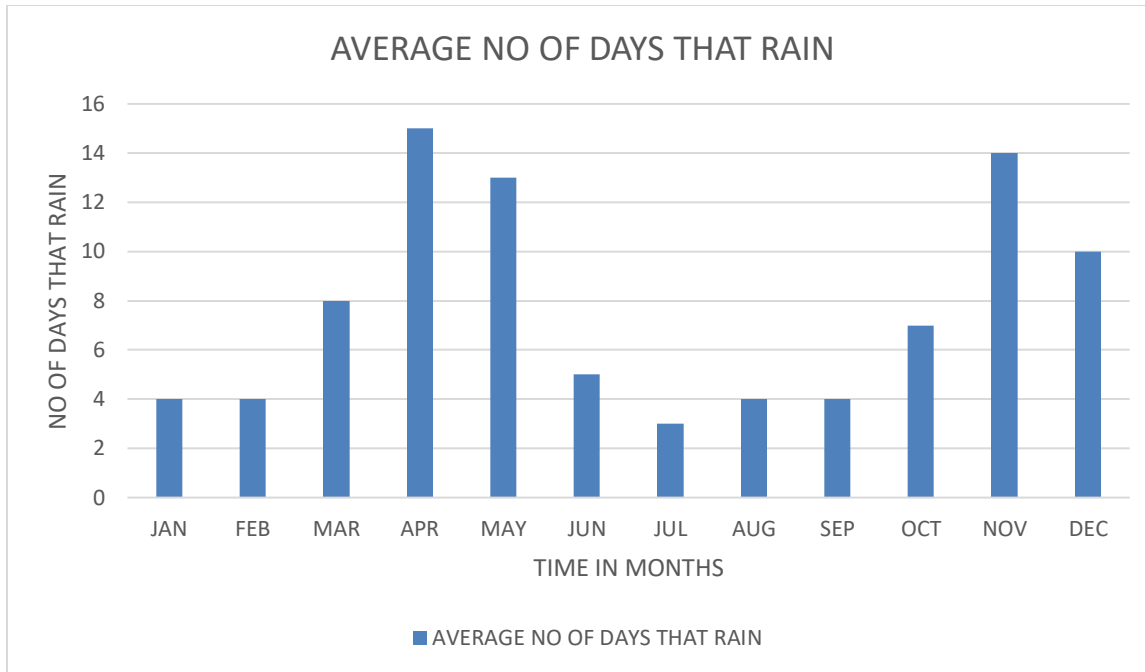


Figure 4.2: Average no of days that rain per month

Source: author, 2020

4.1.3 INTERIOR DISPLAY

Interiors of a good functioning should be smooth on the eyes, functional and themed well according to whatever is being served in a hotel. By observation, one will realize that a high percentage of most hotels that are popular and have a constant flow of clientele, have appealing interiors, such that one feels comfortable eating in the hotel. The interiors of a hotel should also be very clean and that should reflect in all the four branches of interior design.

By saying that cleanliness should reflect in all four areas of interior design, that means that for example, in landscaping, the grass should be cut, no litter on the walk ways or grass and the trees or bushes trimmed well. In interior architecture, the floor and walls should be well maintained, lighting suitable for the hotel and things like sinks and washrooms well maintained. For furniture and display, the furniture should be well maintained and polished, and kept clean by maybe wiping

the furniture. In exhibition and display, all exhibits should be well maintained, if lighting is required then the lighting should be suitable for whatever is being exhibited and displayed.

The Red roof hotel however, has put this into minimal consideration. The walls are plain with no art, wallpaper, painting or even photos in sight. The chairs and tables have been poorly maintained and seem to have been around for a long period of time without being upgraded thus the seats are not quite comfortable. The tiles used on the floor are tiles popularly used in bathrooms and that might put off potential customers. The lighting in the hotel is very dim and not suitable for an eating area. Despite serving traditional foods, the hotel does not have any visible African or traditional theme.

4.1.3.1. LIGHTING

The current lighting at Red Roof hotel is gypsum lighting. The light is however, very dim and not aesthetically pleasing due to the design that has been used to install the gypsum. The only type of lighting that has been used is gypsum. (Archiscene, 2019)



Figure 4.3: Photo showing the lighting used in red roof hotel

Source: author, 2019

4.1.3.2 CEILING FINISHING

The ceiling finishing that has been used at Red Roof hotel is gypsum. The colors that have been used is white and brown. The white pieces look like chopped logs of the gypsum. (consultants, 2019)



Figure 4.4: Photo showing sketch and the current ceiling finishes at The Red Roof Hotel

Source: author, 2019

4.1.3.3 WALL AND WINDOW TREATMENT

The current walls at Red roof hotel are plain walls that have been painted white. No wallpaper has been used and no form of art has been used on the walls in order to make the wall look good. The windows are normal grilled windows.

4.1.3.4 FLOOR FINISHING

The current floor of the hotel consists of tiles that seem quite off to be used in a restaurant. This is because they are similar to those that are used in kitchen and bathrooms and those are not aesthetically pleasing for someone visiting the hotel.

4.1.3.5 RECEPTION AREA

The reception area consists of an open space with no counter for a receptionist to sit. It is an open space, with marble designed tiles and a pathway that leads to the hotel. The reception consists of plain colors and nothing to lure you into wanting to eat in the hotel. The lighting is dim and the space actually looks very dark. The washrooms of the hotel are located opposite the reception area. The reception area is very congested and seems misplaced. The stairway up to the hotel leads directly to the reception area. There is a reflection of red light that comes from the washroom of the reception. The red lights are however not suitable for washrooms as that is a color that will not ensure cleanliness and the light is not appealing to the eyes.



Figure 4.5 and 4.6: Reception area of The Red Roof Hotel

Source: author, 2019



The interior of The Red Roof Hotel is plain with no African or traditional themed design. Lighting in the hotel has been used in minimal and therefore the hotel appears slightly dim and is not convenient for an area where people consume food. The tiles used on the floor are also not convenient for a hotel as they tend to be slippery in case something pours on the floor of hotel

4.1.4 LANDSCAPE DISPLAY

The landscape that the researcher visited mainly consists of only vegetation and the landscape has not been done for much other than planting of trees and grass. Repetition of one thing tends to make a place look monotonous and even though the grass and trees have been well groomed, one tends to easily get bored of the landscape due the landscape being monotonous.



Figure 4.7 and 4.8: Landscaping at The Red Roof Hotel

Source: author, 2019

4.1.5 PATHWAYS AND ROADS

The pathways consist are not well maintained and are worn out. This may be a disadvantage because many people visit places so as to enjoy the landscape and unwind. There are also no sitting areas for people outside. ([5 Benefits Of Block Paving, 2018](#))

The researcher proposes to design a landscape that is both functional and one that is also aesthetically pleasing.



Figure 4.9 and 4.9.1: Footpaths at The Red Roof Hotel

Source: author, 2019



Figure 4.9.2: A sketch of current footpath

Source: Author, 2019

4.1.5 SIGNAGE

There is also lack of proper signage in the site. There are no signs to direct the customers as to where they are going or where various places in the site are located. This makes it hard for one to move around smoothly and be able to know exactly where they are going.

4.1.6 FURNITURE ANALYSIS AND INVENTORY



Figure 4.9.3: Furniture at The Red Roof Hotel

Source: author, 2019

The hotel has different types of furniture. There consists of different tables, different chairs, different counters and displays. The colors that have been used on the furniture also varies. There is use of black, red and brown to cover the seats. The tables also consist of different shapes. There are round tables and tables that are square in shape.

Figure 4.9.4: A sketch of current tables



Source: Author, 2020

4.2 NARRATIVE ANALYSIS

The Researcher interviewed the manager of the hotel, a waiter and one client in the hotel in order to get a clear understanding of what everyone that has access to the hotels and their opinions on what they would like changed in the hotel and what would improve their lives if changed.

The Researcher interviewed the manager of the hotel about their customer range, marketing status, existing problems and Suggestions.

The customer range of the hotel is about 25-40 people per day. The marketing status of the hotel is about 20-30 people per day

The manager said that some of the existing problems in the hotel is lack of a good ambiance to attract a large clientele and also the existing floor in the eating area make it hard for them as there have been several reported cases of people falling while in the hotel.

Subsisting Quandaries; Red Roof Hotel was designed in 2005 and no repair has been done in the hotel ever since.

Employees: The hotel has 19 employees working currently in the hotel including one night guard.

The manager's suggestion was to design a friendly floor and ambiance for the hotel.

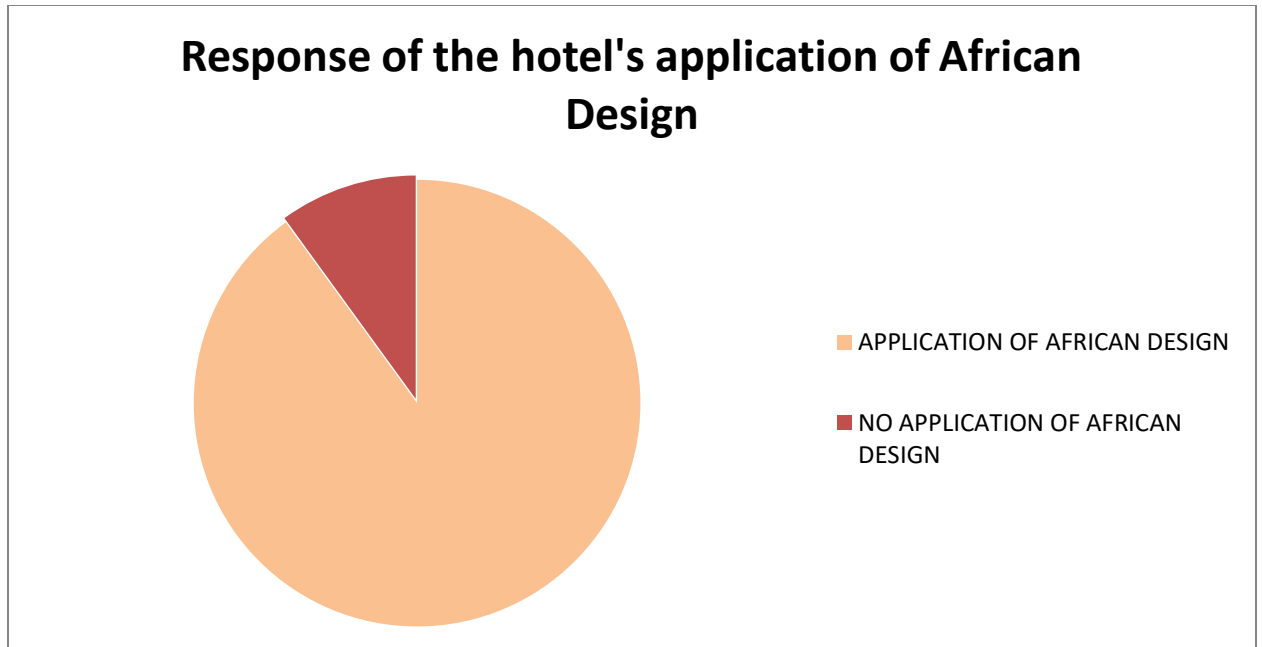


Figure 4.9.5: Narrative analysis pie chart

Source: author, 2019

4.3 QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

The researcher handed questionnaires to some employees of the hotel and some clients asking them about whether they preferred the hotel to have an African theme or a normal modernized designs and a majority of the people preferred the idea of having the hotel designed using African themes in order for the theme of the hotel to match the kind of foods that are served in the restaurant.

A majority of the people that filled the questionnaire gave their reason for choosing the African theme because the current look of the hotel was not appealing to their eyes and the ambiance of the hotel especially the lighting was a key factor that the people that filled the questionnaire said. Many people wanted various changes to be made in the hotel.

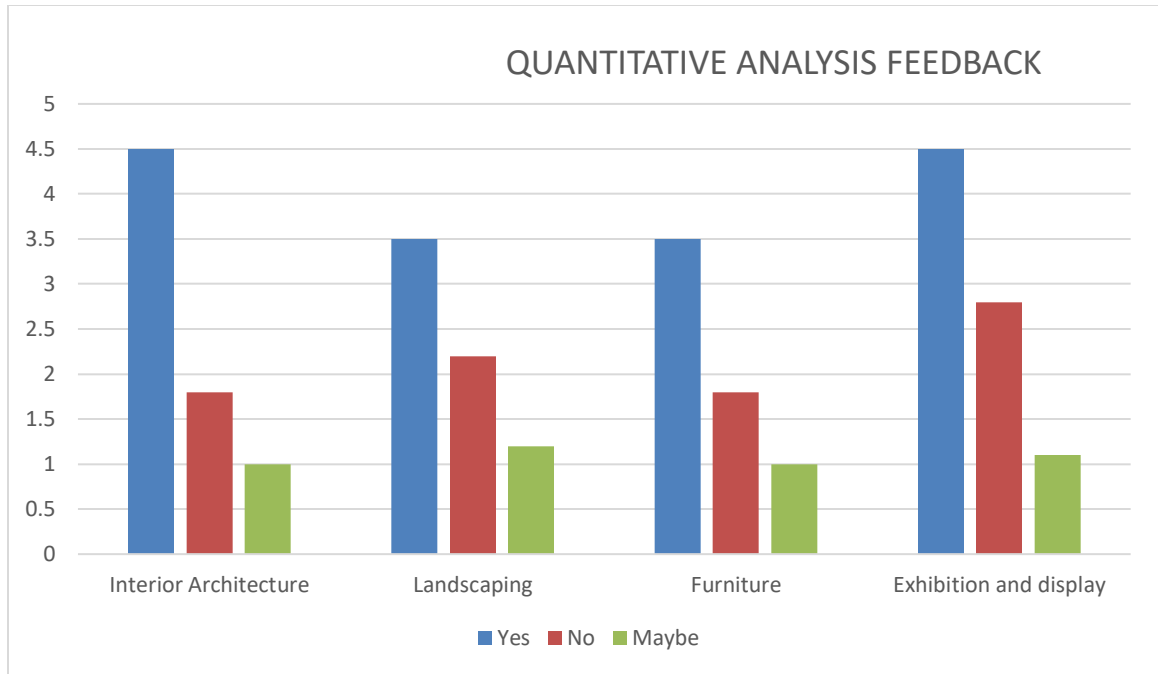


Figure 4.9.6: Quantitative analysis feedback

Source: Author, 2019

The above is a representation of the areas that people thought needed to be renovated. Many people had the view that the Interior Architecture, Landscape, furniture and Exhibition and display of the hotel should be improved to a livelier and more suitable theme according to the foods that are served in the hotel.

4.4 Conclusion

The red roof hotel has no constant theme that is going on in the hotel. There is constant use of the color brown but that's just it. The interior of Red Roof Hotel does not follow any theme and there has not been any repair in the hotel since the hotel was built and that can clearly be seen on the floors as the floors are seen to be worn out. The paint on the walls has faded and some parts seem to be peeling off but there has not been any action taken on the

5.0 CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY FINDINGS CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Overview

This chapter will focus on the summary of all findings that were obtained in the previous chapters. This chapter will also vividly expound on the measures the researcher suggests should be followed in order to improve the four areas of design that were identified in the case study, Which are, Landscaping, interior architecture, exhibition and display and furniture. The researcher will also encourage further studies to be taken in order for good follow up to be conducted.

5.2 Summary of findings

This chapter will investigate the culture of the kikuyu people in terms of the colors they use in their culture, the artifacts that they use in their works and how they use their traditional colors and ornaments in their day to day lives. This chapter will also investigate how the kikuyu color and their artifacts can be used in the Red Roof Hotel to create a good ambiance for the interior, exterior, landscape, furniture and display.

The Researcher also has a set of questions which will be used to defend the study. These are, How has the use of kikuyu culture been incorporated at Red Roof Hotel?, How has color been used in the interior and exterior of the red roof hotel?, How can one incorporate reused glass to create an appealing interior?, How do the kikuyu express their culture in form of their artifacts, ornaments and color?, How can color, artefacts and reused glass be used to create good interior, exterior, exhibition and landscaping of the Red Roof Hotel?

The Researcher mainly depended on informal interviews and questionnaires when conducting research for the hotel. This is because it was necessary to get opinions of everyone that accesses the hotel in order to get detailed information on what the people would like and what they would not like changed in the hotel.

Upon finishing Research, the researcher came to a conclusion that Kikuyu culture would be appropriate for the hotel. The Researcher then proceeded to carry out vivid research on kikuyu culture. Kikuyu culture consists of people who strongly follow some of their cultural values up to

date. It is a culture full of cultural heritage. The people of Kikuyu also had three main colors that were used a lot in their works. The Red Roof Hotel mainly comprised of the color red in their interior and exterior designs. By incorporating the three colors mostly used in the kikuyu culture, which are, white, blue and brown, the interior and exterior of the red roof hotel would look more vibrant and more soothing to the eye for the people who access the hotel. These colors would be incorporated in making the tables, chairs and exhibition of the hotel. The colors will also be used in the making of the floors, walls and displays of the hotel. They will be used in a systematic way in order to ensure that the colors stay relevant to its purpose of use which is to show the adverse and rich culture of the Agikuyu people.

The researcher also conducted interviews that were used to research whether the people appreciated the use of kikuyu designs and artefacts in the hotel. The feedback that was gotten was quite impressive as a huge number of the people interviewed actually appreciated and encouraged the use of kikuyu culture in the hotel.

5.3: Recommendations

In consideration to the numerous problems that have been mentioned throughout this research, the researcher will give clear outlines of what they would recommend for the revamping of The Red Roof Hotel.

5.3.1 Interior Architecture

Interior architecture can be described as the design of a building from the inside. It is the general look of a place from the inside. Interior architecture mainly consists of the walls, lighting, floor finishes, ceiling and numerous aspects of an interior. Interior architecture is applied in both personal houses and commercial places. It is important to ensure that all aspects of interior design are considered when one is building a house.

5.3.1.1. Lighting

The current lighting at Red Roof hotel is gypsum lighting. The light is however, very dim and not aesthetically pleasing due to the design that has been used to install the gypsum. The only type of lighting that has been used is gypsum. The researcher recommends the use of light fixtures and gypsum. The type of light the researcher recommends is warm lighting that will give the hotel a cozy feeling. The Researcher will incorporate the use of recycled glass by making light fixtures from used glass bottles. This will be one of the types of lighting that will be used together with gypsum lighting,

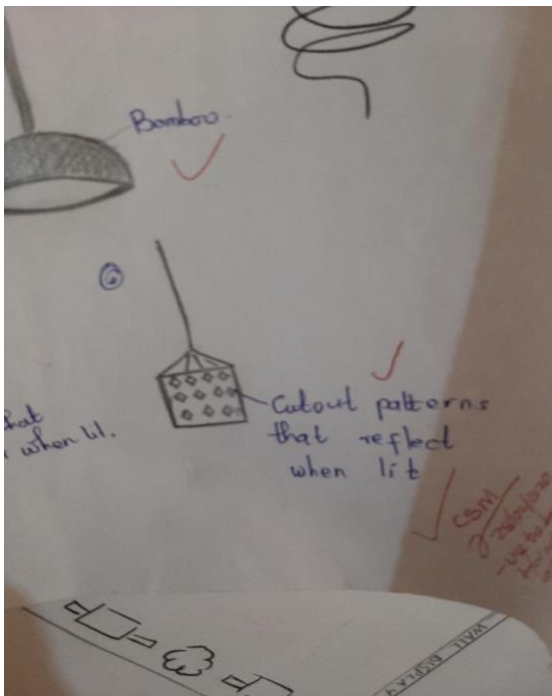


Figure 1.1: Approved light fixtures for the hotel sketches

Source: Author , 2020

5.3.1.2 Ceiling finishing

Source: Author, 2020

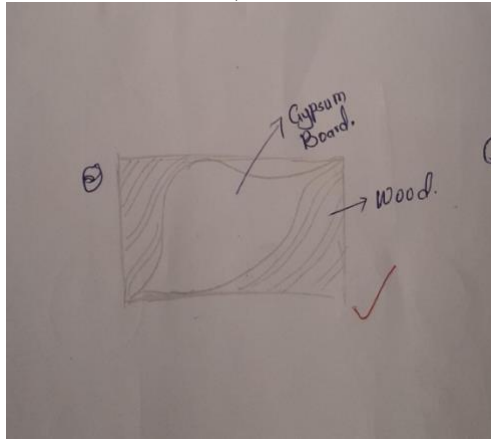


Figure 5.2: A sketch of approved ceiling

The ceiling finishing that has been used at Red Roof hotel is gypsum. The researcher will be using a gypsum ceiling finishing, but with a more preferable design that has been done neatly and precise. The researcher intends to use a white board and not add any color to the ceiling color. White ceiling in a hotel will be the right choice because white tends to make a place look neat and that is the goal when one is running a commercial eating area for people

5.3.1.3 Wall and window treatment

The current walls at Red roof hotel are plain walls that have been painted white. No wallpaper has been used and no form of art has been used on the walls in order to make the wall look good. The windows are normal grilled windows. The researcher recommends the use of wallpapers and traditional kikuyu wall hangings on the walls. The researcher also intends to change the windows that are currently at the hotel and use slide windows. The hotel is located in a safe area and there are security guards who work overnight in the hotel and therefore safety is ensured.

There are currently no curtains at the red roof hotel. The Researcher intends to put Kikuyu traditional themed curtains in the house in order to give the hotel a good ambiance that is suitable for use in a commercial hotel that is accessed by several people a day. It is also important to use a curtain because of privacy in case someone decides to have a meeting in the hotel.

5.3.1.5 Floor finishing



Figure 5.3 and 5.4: Proposed floor finishes for the hotel

Source: Pinterest

The researcher recommends the use of laminated floor finishes in the hotel yet Laminated floor finishes have not yet become very popular in Kenya. They are however, very lenient and efficient in a hotel. It does not cost a lot to maintain and it is efficient in terms of cleaning. Normal wood chips are not efficient as they often fall off when they get in contact with water. The researcher intends to use a floor rug at the reception.

5.3.1.6 Exhibition and display

Exhibition and display are another crucial aspect in interior design. This is more like the ‘icing on the cake’ in interior design. Exhibition and display are what attracts people to one thing more than to the other. Naturally, the eye will see what is more attractive. The same applies in interior design, aesthetics is very important.

5.3.1.7 Wall hangings and paintings

The researcher also recommends the use of small triangular shelves that will be suitable to place Kikuyu traditional artifacts inside the shelves and make them look suitable. The researcher intends to put the Kikuyu shields and small artefacts from the culture.

The researcher also recommends the use of large wall paintings and photographs for the reception and interior wall also these will create a good atmosphere for the people who visit the Red Roof Hotel. The Researcher recommends the use of traditional Kikuyu photos in their natural habitat for the photos. This will create consistency in the theme and also create a good beautiful ambiance for the people visiting the hotel.

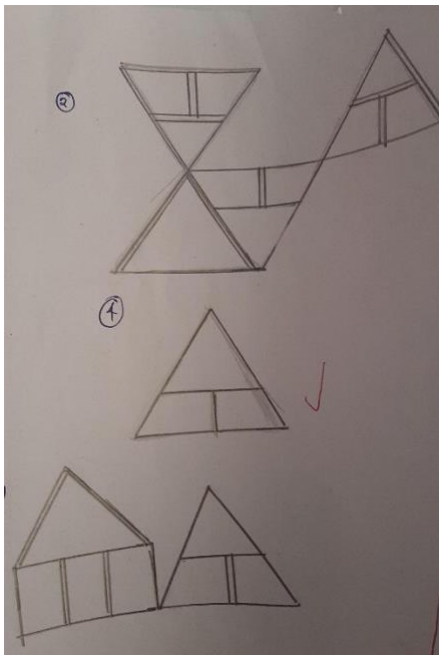


Figure 5.5 : Sketch of shelves to be used

Source: Author, 2020



Figure 5.6: Proposed portraits to be used

Source: Pinterest

5.3.1.8 Landscape and Human environment

The idea behind the landscape of any facility is not only to provide a space for parking and entrance but also to act as a tranquil space for relaxation to the users of the facility. The existing landscape design of the Red Roof Hotel is not pleasing for the eyes and the parking lot is not well maintained. The landscape consists of gravel and small stones covering the entire space through to the parking. There is potential for the landscape at the Red Roof Hotel to be made more refreshing and attractive for everyone visiting the hotel. The researcher recommends the use of a variety of materials, color

and designs. Having different aspects of the environment in the landscape design will allow for people to connect with the environment.

The researcher recommends the use of cabro and concrete and grass designs on the walkways. The Researcher also recommends the use of different types of materials for the parking areas and the rest of the areas. The Researcher paid keen interest in this because cabro paving tend to be able to support a large amount of pressure and any vehicle can comfortably be parked and have access to the hotel.



Figure 5.7: parking lot with cabros *Source: hpdconsult.com*

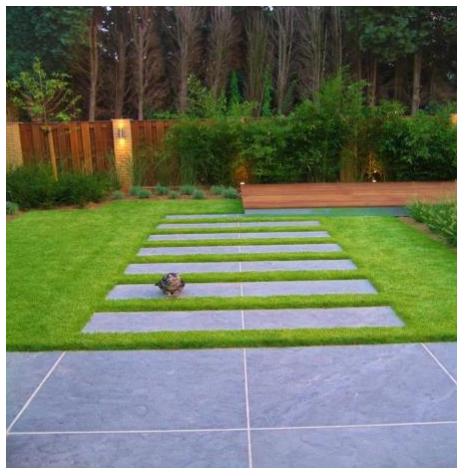


Figure 5.8: Proposed walkways

Source: Pinterest

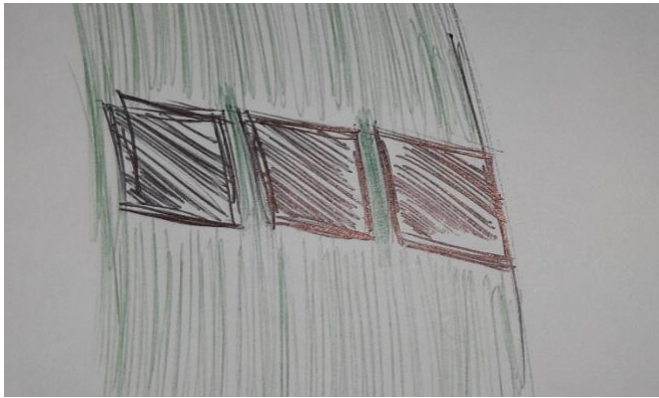


Figure 5.9: Sketch of walkways

The researcher also recommends the use of colorful hedges and shrubs along the walls on the walkways to provide boarder lines on the landscape as opposed to having constructions that may not last a lifetime. The researcher proposes the use of bougainvillea flowers to add onto the color of the landscape. These flowers also attract butterflies and insects which in turn go a long way in beautifying the human environment. The Researcher also recommends the use of a plant garden in order to increase the aesthetic beauty of the hotel. The researcher would love to propose the incorporation of a variety of trees in the landscape at the Red Roof Hotel but space is a limiting factor. The landscape at the guest house only provides space for a driveway which is also a walkway and a car park hence no space for tree planting. The researcher also recommends the use of garden lighting not only to provide lighting when night falls but also for beautification

5.3.1.9 Furniture Design

In as much as furniture design should be functional, aesthetics should not be left behind. Following the traditional Kikuyu theme, the researcher recommends the use of recycled glass to create attractive and authentic furniture with a touch of the Kikuyu patterns and colors.



Figure 5.9.1: Proposed models for furniture

Source : Author 2020



Figure 5.9.2: Proposed chair sketch

Source: Author, 2020

5.4 Conclusion

This chapter discussed a summary of the data collected by the researcher after administering the questionnaires and conducting the interviews which was guided by the objectives of the study and the research questions. This chapter also extensively discussed the recommendations that the researcher proposed should be applied in Red Roof Hotel, which were limited to the four areas of specialization in interior design; interior design and human development, landscape and human environment, furniture design and exhibition and display.

Figure 5.9.3: Proposed sketch of chair to be made



Source: Author, 2020

5.5 Suggestion for further study

The research had several limitations due to lack of enough resources and time. The Researcher recommends the following aspects to be considered in future studies so as to fully find the ultimate solution to incorporating culture in our designs:

1. There is need to carry out further research on the impact of culture in design.
2. A research on how traditional cultures in Kenya have affected design and whether Kenyan designers incorporate Culture in their works.
3. Further study on whether Kenyan hotels have met their potential, in terms of design and the quality of thought put in building hotels. It is quite unfortunate that most Kenyans hotels do not put in factor the importance of design and therefore many hotels tend to have not met the required standard of good design.

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APPENDICES

Observation guide

1. Describe the exhibition and display of the hotel
2. What catches your attention about the Interior of the hotel?
3. Observe the food served at the hotel
4. Take notes and photos of the hotel
5. How does the landscape look like?
6. Describe the type of furniture used in the hotel and observe whether they are appropriate

Interview Guide

For the Customers

1. Describe Red Roof Hotel in your own words?
2. What do you find appealing at Red Roof Hotel in terms of its interiors and Landscape?
3. Are you comfortable with the current furniture in Red Roof Hotel in terms of their appearance and feel?
4. In your own words, what do you think is the theme of Red Roof Hotel?
5. Why do you prefer Red Roof Hotel instead of other hotels?
6. If anything was to be changed at the Red Roof Hotel, what would it be? suggest any features you would like added or removed from the hotel.
7. Would you like Kikuyu themed colours and features to be added to the interior, furniture and landscape of the hotel?
8. Would adding more traditional themes to the hotel be a nice idea and would you still enjoy to come to the hotel?

For employees

1. Describe The Red Roof Hotel in your own words.
2. In your own opinion, what is the theme of the Red Roof Hotel? Is there a specific style used in the hotel? is there a consistency in theme?
3. What would you suggest to be changed at the Red Roof Hotel, to help you enjoy your experience at work?
4. Would a traditional theme be appropriate for the hotel?
5. What do you think of adding kikuyu themed colours and designs in the furniture, interior and landscape of the hotel?
6. What are some of the frequent comments you get from customers?

For the management

1. In your own words, describe your view of the hotel?
2. What is the idea and theme of The Red Roof Hotel according to you?
3. In your opinion, what is the state of the current furniture, landscape and interior design of The Red Roof Hotel?

4. If you were to change anything about the Interior, landscape of furniture design of the hotel, what would it be? Suggest something you would like changed or added into the aesthetics of The Red Roof Hotel.

5. Would you recommend a traditional African theme in the hotel?

6. What is your thought in having a kikuyu themed hotel in terms of the landscape, interior and furniture design?

Questionnaire

(Tick where appropriate)

Manager

Respondent background

1. Sex: Male Female Other

2. Age:

3. Position:

4. Years of work at The Red Roof Hotel:

5. What do you think of The Red Roof Hotel in terms of its Interior, landscape and furniture design?

Good Very good Fair Poor

6. Is there anything you would like changed?

Yes No Maybe

7. What type of Design style do you prefer? African Modern Contemporary

8. Do you think the theme of the hotel would be appropriate having Kikuyu design?

Yes No

9. Would you like Kikuyu colors and designs to be incorporated into the interior design at The Red Roof Hotel?

Yes No Maybe Other

10. What do you think would be the impact of incorporating Kikuyu colors and designs at the guest house on the users of the guest house? Positive Negative

Visitor questionnaire

(Tick where appropriate)

Respondent background

1. Sex: Male Female Other

2. Age:

3. What do you think of the interior design condition of The Red Roof Hotel? Very good Good Fair Poor

4. Is there room for improvement?

Yes No Maybe

5. Would you like the improvement to be more aesthetic or more functional? Aesthetic Functional

6. What theme do you prefer in the hotel? African Modern Contemporary

7. Would you like Kikuyu colors and design to be incorporated into the interior design at The Red Roof Hotel?

Yes No Maybe Other

