APPLICATION OF RHUMBA MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND THE MAKUTI IN REDESIGNING ENKARE RHUMBA HOUSE SPACES.

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Project paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Bachelor of Art in Design Degree submitted to the school of the Arts and Design, University of Nairobi

September 28, 2018
DECLARATION

I, Audrey Elsa Otiende, declare that this is my original work and also affirm that to the best of my knowledge, this project has not been presented in this or any other University for examination or any other purpose.

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DEDICATION
To my family: a true reflection of what courage, grace, diligence and love is meant to be.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
My lecturers, School of Arts and Design, University of Nairobi. I thank you for all the support and all you have taught me in the school.

Academic scholars, authors and publishers; I express my appreciation for having cited your works to conduct my research study.

Mr. Michael Munene, I thank you for the support towards helping me achieve my academic goals through your support and encouragement.

My family and friends: Special regards to you for all the encouragement and help as I was doing the research.

My classmates: All the support and improving this study
ABSTRACT
The research was carried out in Enkare Rhumba House which is a Club. It is located in Kitengela town, Milimani, Kajiado County, Kenya.

In this day and age due to the degradation of the environment there is global warming. People are turning to green and sustainable solutions as a way of living to preserve the earth. Designers have a mandate to also come up with sustainable solutions to solve the design problems that arise.

This study seeks to tackle the topic of renewable materials as a way of designing a sustainable environment for the guests and workers of the club. Renewable is any material or energy that can be replenished in full without loss or degradation in quality. Renewable materials hold environmental appeal in that they are able to replenish themselves readily as needed.
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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview that gives an idea of how Rhumba music and the Makuti, incorporated with Eco-design, can be used in both the interior and exterior spaces of Enkare Rhumba House. An understanding of the statement of the problem, objectives of the research and the research questions that will guide the research will be reviewed in this chapter. In addition, it also provides justification for this is the type of research that the researcher will embark on as well as outlining the significance of the study. The chapter also explains the significance of the research and how other scholars can benefit from it. This research paper will be concentrating on studying aspects of design that can improve the lighting and the lounge area of Enkare Rhumba House.

1.2 Background of the Study

The interior design profession has been tasked with the responsibility of providing aesthetic enhancements to a space for a client (Cargo, 2013). Interior design is backward and conservative focusing on fashion and luxury design in small environments. This approach ignores energy savings and emissions reductions as well as harmful effects on mental and physical health, and environmental pollution (Yang et al, 2015). In recent years, interior designers have shifted to using strategies that focus on providing healthy and sustainable environments for individuals to live, play and work in (Bonda and Sosnowchick, 2007). The society recognizes the need of eco-design now that it has become a trend. This is because everybody wants to implement eco-friendly décor ideas to save the environment as well as save money at the same time since eco-design is energy efficient, more accessible, responsible, stylish, healthier and fresh (Mazarella et al, 2001). The interest in environmental responsibility is what has sparked the context and need for environmentally interior design.
Eco–friendliness is one of the design philosophies that can be used in both interior and exterior spaces. With the fact that Kenya is going through global warming, the planting of trees and not cutting of trees is what will work in improving this issue.

Having an eco-friendly space has the following importance in interior design:

- Allows one to understand how to live with the use of green environmental decors.
- Helps one to easily create a naturally appealing space.
- Helps in reducing negative impact in the environment.
- Gives people a chance to make an impact in the community.

Before someone uses a product, he/she has to be aware of the impact of the products used to the environment. By doing so, we will end up having a conducive and environment friendly environment for all to enjoy.

The Makuti is one of an eco-friendly product that can be used. It is made from the sundried leaves of the coconut palm which is widely used across East Africa. The researcher, will work with the Makuti to show how it will provide a good environment. Royjan—who made his name in the Makuti roofing trade in the mid 1990’s while working as the site manager during the construction of Legend Casino in Diani. The Makuti thatched roofing is mostly done in the coastal region.

1.3 Statement of the Problem.

The environment of Enkare Rhumba House does not have a connection with the music produced, has poor lighting, hence making the place dull and less appealing, and it has unfavourable furniture.

1.4 Objectives of the study

*Main Objective*

To investigate how to develop an appealing ambiance of the Enkare Rhumba House using the Makuti in an eco-friendly way by creating pieces of art inspired by the Rhumba musical instruments, in both Interior and exterior spaces.
**Specific Objectives**

a) To improve on the lighting and roofing of both interior and exterior spaces.

b) To explore ways of improving on a simple and better way for the exhibition and display of the products being sold in the site.

c) Create appealing and comfortable bar counter and furniture for the users.

d) To improve on the landscape of the area, by providing an environment friendly area suitable for the children’s playing area and parking.

**1.5 Research Questions**

- How can one improve on the lighting and roofing of both interior and exterior spaces?

- What ways can one use to improve the exhibition and display of the products being sold at Enkare Rhumba House?

- How can one create a more appealing and functional bar counter and furniture for the users?

- How can one improve on the landscape to provide a simple environment friendly area that is suitable for children and also for parking purposes?

**1.6 Significance of the Study**

The researcher uses this study to learn about the application of the cultural aspect of the Makuti and how it can be applied onto both interior and exterior spaces to create an eco-friendly design.

This study will also allow designers to appreciate locally found renewable materials and how to make interior and exterior spaces appealing and environment friendly. The study also helps in creating awareness on the importance of taking care of the environment through establishment of designs that influence the conservation of the environment.
1.7 Limitations of the Study

This study is limited to the four areas of interior design which constitute the following areas of study:
1. Interior design and human environment
2. Landscaping and human environment
3. Trends and styles in furniture design
4. Exhibition and display techniques

These four areas of interior design will be applied in the area of interest that is design culture. Each area was tackled separately with regards to the principles and elements of design and cultural design in general.

With limited financial resources and limited time restricted the research to only one case study in the interior design sector on the use color and patterns of the Maasai culture as the nature of the research required in-depth information. Literature and related studies such as the one undertaken here on the design of retreat Centres was also not readily available. It was therefore necessary to rely on resources generally available for this kind of research.

- **Financial issues** - this comes in on the exhibition and display area because it needs a lot of repair. The change in lighting and the bar counter is also required, which is reliant on the students’ financial ability because the student has to cater for the process of creating the product.

- **Language barrier** - since the site in a Maasai land, Kitengela, language was faced when the researcher was collecting data.

- **Time** - the researcher had to get appointments on the hours to visit and conduct the study so that the researcher could not interfere with the client’s schedule.

1.8 The Scope of the Study

The research was carried out in Enkare Rhumba House which is a Club. It is located in Kitengela town, Milimani, Kajiado County, Kenya.

The researcher concentrated more on the bar and lounge area, furniture, the lighting, interior spaces, exhibition and display and the landscape area. It covers the area of study: interior architecture, exhibition and display, furniture and landscaping.
1.9 Conclusion
The study relied on primary sources in collecting data and more information was acquired from secondary sources. All these materials, ideas, concepts and data were proposed to be applied in redesigning Enkare Rhumba House.
CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction
In this chapter of literature review, Eco design, Renewable Resources and Music will be the main sectors. There will be case studies that support these sectors. In eco design, there will be a case study that relates to the topic and explains the implications and benefits of eco design in a space and later an exemplar that has practiced on it with pictures for reference. Literature review helps towards the implementing of interior design in the areas of aesthetic, ergonomics, functionality, durability and environmental preservation to tackle various design solutions.

2.2 Eco-design
Climate change, caused by global warming, is a problem that affects us all. Yet the global environment is way too large for us to influence individually. On the other hand, the small part of the world in which we spend half of our lives is entirely under our control. Our homes are our environment; they are both shelter and sanctuary elements and pleasures of life. As more nations are becoming affluent and developed, as more and more communities are embracing a culture of ‘consumerism’, lots of industries take into demands for various services and goods, through the process of mass production, it generally becomes inevitable that energy and resources are being used at tremendously rapid rates.

Eco-design is the concept whereby a design is developed from special consideration from the environmental impact during its cycle. The environmental aspect to be considered includes consumption of resources, emission of air, water and ground, and miscellaneous like sound and vibrations. It is a design that reduces on waste by using it if not biodegradable. It involves the use of natural or renewable products.

Eco-friendly can be defined as earth-friendly and not harmful to the environment. This term most commonly refers to products that contribute to green living or practices that help conserve resources like water and energy. The UNEP met in Stolkholm Convention in 2001 and declared several substances to be toxic enough to be banned worldwide. The products had a display of carcinogenic and neurotoxin side effects.
Daniel Holzer, a freelance writer specializing in labour issues, personal finance and green living. Making a truly eco-friendly product keeps both environmental and human safety in mind. At a minimum, the product is non-toxic. Other eco-friendly attributes include; the use of sustainably grown or raised ingredients, produced in ways that do not deplete the ecosystem. Some products which are made from recycled materials that contribute to eco-friendliness contain glass, wool, metal or plastic reclaimed from waste products and made into something new. Green buildings are described as structures that are designed, constructed, renovated, operated and reused in an environmentally and energy-efficient manner.

Eco-designs are beneficial to our environment and are strongly encouraged. It is also important to take into account how geology and soil conditions are, wildlife habitats, landform, vegetation and climate. Habitats to the native animals and plants are important in an eco-design garden or landscape.

Some of the aspects that can be incorporated in interior design to create an eco-friendly space include; energy efficiency and conservation, indoor environmental quality, resource and material efficiency, occupant health and productivity, transportation efficiency, and improved environmental quality including land, air, water, limited resources and eco-systems. An eco-friendly space is blessed with light; this brings security, serenity and good health. A minimum of ten percent window area to floor area in an interior space has been considered the minimum for habitable rooms for some time. Another aspect of eco-friendliness is by installation of solar panels. These can be used to generate electricity that can be use to simply heat water in interior spaces and thus save on energy. Eco-friendly spaces also adopt landscaping designs that are drought friendly. People are now becoming aware of damages caused by human activities and taking appropriate action to conserve the environment.

2.3 Sustainability

Renewable design pledges to be accessible and open minded to ideas from any source so as to provide the client with a fast and accurate design that is ecologically and economically friendly. Renewable is any material or energy that can be replenished in full without loss or degradation in quality. In this paper, the researcher discusses renewable materials as an aspect of sustainability that can be used in interior design.
Most renewable resources are from natural resources, from our natural environment. In 1962, within a report to the committee on natural resources which was forwarded by the President of the United States, Paul Weiss defined renewable resources as; ‘The total range of living organisms providing man with food, fibres, drugs, etc…’ Renewability is an aspect of sustainability. (Ruff C., Oslon M., 2009), indicates that, ‘Good design and sustainable design are one and the same, synonymous with each other. Integrating sustainable design principle and practices is creative a rewarding thus opening doors to lots of responsibilities for personal expressions and personal growth for the designer, the client and the project team.

Principles of renewable materials

As Norman Foster mentioned, sustainability is the achievement of the ‘maximum’ by using the minimum rate of resources. But sustainability should first of all compromise the equality; sharing and it should also construct the balance between the natural environment and the artificial configurations. The principles of sustainability in short are to build small, make spaces efficient, use recycled or recyclable materials, recycle and compost all waste, build recycling centres in facilities, use renewable resources, create safe healthy living environments, easy operated, durable and easily maintained. Renewable resources create safe healthy living environments, easy operated, durable and easily maintained. Renewable resources are one way of ensuring sustainability in a design is met. (7 group and Bill G. Reed, 2009). This means resources like the materials used and the energy used over all. The principles that govern renewability of materials include;

- **Durability of the material;** it is important for the material to be durable. Thus the need of changing it too often does not rise. This ensures that it is renewable by the time it needs to be changed. The life span must be long and withstand pressure and other physical contact.

- **Maintenance that is required for the material;** the materials should require little energy to maintain it. Their maintenance has low impact. This is part of sustainability, the use of little energy. The material should be hard wearing so that it will not require frequent or often maintenance to keep it looking good all the time.
• **Safety of the materials to the human beings;** the materials that are to be used in the interior of a house or a building should be safe for humans to interact with. All things pertaining to the finishes of a building should be natural where possible and no harmful chemicals should be used on the materials as this is dangerous to human population and is not sustainable at all.

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• **Can it be replenished in full?** For a material to be renewable it should be able to be replenished. This means the material can be acquired again from the place it was acquired from before. This ensures that the environment is not being affected or being degraded.

• **Locally manufactured or acquired;** the materials should be locally available to reduce the significant environmental impacts of the energy needed to transport the materials long distances. This also supports the local economy and connects users with the impact of their choices.

• **Low impact materials;** or products are often derived from natural sources such as wood, agricultural or non-agricultural products and mineral products such as stone and slate shingles. They are subject to minimal processing, are most often selected for their inherent strength and beauty and use less energy to be manufactured into a usable product. Because of their source they are likely to out gas chemicals and VOCs during manufacture or when they are eventually disposed off. (Associates III, Kari Foster, Anne Stolmack, Debbie Hindman, 2009)

The Makuti is one of a renewable product that can be used. It is made from the sundried leaves of the coconut palm which is widely used across East Africa. The researcher will work with the Makuti to show how it will provide a good environment.
Below are the major keys to consider when thatching:

- **Lifespan.** The lifespan of a thatched roof is dependent on the skill of the thatcher who is to do it for you then you don’t need to worry about how it is laid. Remember makuti is a natural material and so will only last several years no matter what you try to treat it with.

- **Climate.** In our case we have been in the business of building makuti roofs along the coast for many years and so realise the extremes of weather the coastal climate can throw at a building in the Watamu area.

- **Materials.** The quality of the materials used is important. It has taken us years of trial and error to learn about this. There is a very big difference between good and bad makuti.

- **Pitch.** Very importantly the pitch of the roof needs to be designed correctly. If one does not design the pitch right then the roof will leak no matter what you try to do to it.

- **Air.** A makuti roof needs to breath. A lack of understanding of this can get you into a lot of trouble with this kind of roof.

- **Ridges and Valleys.** It is important to understand how to fit these into a makuti roof. In some cases valleys just don’t work and we have learned through experience that these need to be very carefully designed into the roof to be successful.

![Figure 1: Dried Palm leaves](image-url)
Advantages and Disadvantages of the Makuti

Like with all building materials there are arguments on both sides regarding the use of Makuti roofing. It all comes down to design. Some houses need a makuti roof to complete the Style. It is very difficult to get an eco-friendly lodge without using makuti somewhere in its design.

Advantages

• It’s Eco-friendly. Because makuti is a 100% natural, untreated building material it is very “green” and so not harmful to the environment in any way.

• It’s Community Supportive. Due to the way it is prepared it directly supports the people in the local communities, in both providing jobs for the weavers and in cash for the palm tree owners.

• It’s Cheap. Makuti thatching in smaller roofs is very economical indeed. Few roofs can match it from a cost perspective. Note the word “smaller”, big makuti roofs need serious support poles, sometimes even logs. This can bring the cost up dramatically.

• It’s Light. Due to Makuti being lightweight it can be used on structures that would not take a heavy roof.

• It’s cooling. Probably the most common main reason for its use, sitting under a makuti roof, even under the mid-day heat is not hot at all.

• It’s Tropical. Aesthetically nothing brings to mind a tropical feel than a beach, a pina colada and a makuti-thatched roof.

• It’s Temporary. You may ask how this benefit is but sometimes for building approval purposes the temporary nature of a makuti roof will allow for approval to be obtained where a more permanent structure will not.

• It’s Flexible. There are design challenges that have so many twists and turns that few roofing materials are as flexible as makuti when it comes to having to roof the curvy building.
• It’s quick. We can knock up a makuti roof in Watamu very quickly indeed. Much faster than any other kind of roof.

Disadvantages

• Fire. Makuti burns like a cardboard box! Probably the biggest reason why some people stay away from its use, not only because of how easily it burns but also the huge premiums that are charged by the insurance companies. It is worth checking this out, as some insurance firms no longer cover makuti roofs.

• Wind. Unfortunately makuti is not the best roofing material in very windy situations. Depending on where you want to build your house in Watamu this is something to think about.

• Replacing. Because makuti is a natural building material it will eventually need to be replaced. We say 6 to 8 years with no valleys on a good pitch. Valleys maybe every second year and ridges every third, usually just after the rainy season.

• Dudus. This is the local Swahili slang name for insects. Again because makuti is natural it attracts all sorts of creatures that try to live in it. For some people this is unacceptable, while for others it is just a refuge for the local wildlife. I guess it depends on the individual.

• Rain Collection. This is something that unfortunately you can’t do with makuti roofing. At least not for drinking. The Makuti thatch stains the water like tea. For use in the garden it is fine but we also do not recommend in the shower or toilet as the makuti stained water stains the tiles and porcelain.

Maintenance

Even really good thatch will require frequent maintenance. In Watamu we normally say that a makuti roof should last 6 to 8 years, and re-ridging and re-valleying in particular will be required several times during the lifespan of the thatch. Covering the thatch ridge with galvanized iron sheeting is not recommended by us, as this will slow evaporation, introduce rot and reduce its longevity.
Types of Renewable materials

Wood is one of the main renewable resources. Many countries now have policies that clearly state how the supply of wood and timber is to be managed. This is to help protect the remaining areas of forest from the ravages of industry and deforestation. Trees play an important part in the environment and it is important that levels of trees and other plantations are maintained. Other ways that we can help to preserve and manage our use of wood and paper products is to recycle paper where ever possible. This both reduces the call on virgin materials and also reduces the amount of waste that goes into landfills.

Linoleum has regained popularity recently due in part to its use of rapidly renewable materials. Linseed oil, wood flour, pine rosin, and other natural ingredients are heated and flattened and used as a flooring material. Linoleum flooring is highly durable and can be maintained with non-toxic cleaning products. Since it is made from renewable materials it is amenable to being recycled. Upon demolition or reflooring the linoleum can be composted.
Bamboo is a sturdy, self-sustaining plant that grows in a wide variety of climates. Bamboo is a member of the grass family. The primary source of bamboo is Asia, though it can be found growing in many climates and regions. Bamboo has been used for centuries as raw material for a variety of products. The Chinese use bamboo to treat infections. Bamboo has been used to make household items, weapons and torture devices, as a weaving material, and as a key ingredient in Asian cooking.

In the hands of skilled furniture makers, processed bamboo poles quickly become beautiful pieces of furniture. Bamboo is used to make CD/DVD storage racks, bookcases, beds, patio furniture and just about any other kind of furniture you can imagine. Bamboo poles are cut and glued together for reinforcement, then pieced together to form the furniture. Sometimes the bamboo furniture is adorned with hemp or rope not only for aesthetic reasons but also for strength. Bamboo comes in a variety of natural shades that range from dark, earthy tones to warm, golden tones, but properly cured bamboo holds stain well, allowing furniture makers to offer bamboo in almost any color while still retaining the natural beauty of the bamboo.
Historically, Kenya’s bamboo natural habitat has been in the cold areas around Mount Kenya, the Aberdares and Mount Elgon. However, there are new species being introduced that can survive in tropical or arid climates such as Kibwezi, Maseno, Homa Bay, Migori and parts of Coast. Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) has been running bamboo conservation and livelihood forums around Kenya since 2006. Bamboo processing machines worth over 20 million shillings were commissioned at the Kenya Forestry Research stations in Karura and Londiani. The machines are being used to train artisans in bamboo processing and product formulation. (Forestry and wildlife)

Bamboo has its pros and cons. Bamboo is the fastest-growing plant in the world, so harvesting it has almost no negative impact on our environment, making it ideal as a raw material. Another benefit of bamboo furniture is its lightweight properties combined with its durability. The downside of bamboo furniture is its high price.
Some of its pros are it reduce consumption of non-renewable resources and reduce waste when produced from agricultural waste. It can have higher perceived value and long term prices may be more stable than oil based products.

Bamboo wood floors are available in two different cuts, vertical and horizontal. The terms "vertical" and "horizontal" refer to the manner in which bamboo strips are laminated together to make bamboo wood floors. A natural bamboo stalk is hollow along with fairly thin walls. After the harvest, the bamboo is cut lengthwise into strips or 'fillets' which are curved being a part of round stalk. The strips are milled along their outer edges to make a flat strip for traditional bamboo flooring.

These bamboo strips are then boiled, dried and laminated or glued together to make the floor planks into either of the two styles.

In the vertical style, a number of strips are turned on their sides and glued together in long and slender rows, with their narrow edges (the thickness of the bamboo stalk) facing up. This creates an attractive pattern of bamboo wood floors, with edge grain and thin lines between the laminated strips. In the horizontal style, the bamboo strips are glued together along their narrow edges so their wider surfaces face up. In this style, the strips are also laminated in three layers so the thickness is similar to that of the vertical style. The three-layered approach, with the wider flat surface of the bamboo strip showing on top, is called the horizontal style. Also, as the strips are laid flat, the natural growth rings, or "knuckles" of the bamboo stalk show on the top surface of bamboo wood floors.

Figure 5: Bamboo Vertical Flooring
To ensure their structural bonding, both these styles of bamboo wood floors receive a final pressing after lamination. Later, they proceed for the last steps of milling and finishing. The horizontal and vertical-style bamboo wood floors are available in natural blonde or carbonized coloring, and both are admired for their distinctive and naturally attractive features. Bamboo wood flooring can be installed in almost any room, above or below the ground, over wood, OSB (Oriented Strand Board), and existing vinyl flooring. Bamboo wood flooring does not dent, scratch or wear as quickly and easily as many varieties of hardwood flooring. As a floor, it can become a part of any place that receives maximum public foot traffic like corridors and living rooms in homes. Bamboo wood flooring also serves in offices, schools, studios, hotel lobbies, auditoriums, conference halls and restaurants. Bamboo wood is naturally moisture resistant to some extent due to its tropical nature. Also, part of its manufacturing process includes lamination which increases it's resistance to moisture. There are several locations that are not recommended for bamboo flooring. Bamboo wood flooring is not suitable in areas prone to excessive wetness such as bathrooms, washrooms, saunas, enclosed porches or verandas, or anywhere that may require wet-mopping or be exposed to other forms of wetness. Extended exposure to moisture can cause a bamboo wood flooring to warp, bend or swell.
Wool is a rapidly renewable material since a sheep can be shorn about every two years with no harm to the animal. It is usually used for furniture or carpeting in buildings. Sheep are found in many areas in Kenya and even Nairobi.

Figure 6: Wool carpet


Water hyacinth is a free-floating perennial aquatic plant (or hydrophytes) with broad, thick, glossy, ovate leaves; water hyacinth may rise above the surface of the water as much as 1 meter in height. The leaves are 10–20 cm across, and float above the water surface. They have long, spongy and bulbous stalks. The feathery, freely
hanging roots are purple-black. An erect stalk supports a single spike of 8-15 conspicuously attractive flowers, mostly lavender to pink in color with six petals. It is an invasive plant that can spread fast and furious if not controlled. It floats on the water surface and can completely cover it in a short while. (Calvert, 2002)

Figure 7: Water Hyacinth in Lake Victoria

Source: http://theburningsplint.blogspot.com

It is a subject of heated debate in recent times as it hampered fishing activities in Lake Victoria. The Lake Victoria region was highly affected and harvesting is done by groups and individuals who have been trained to harness the ‘nuisance’ plant into profit making projects. The Nairobi Dam was also affected and the upside is that it provided an opportunity for the nearby Kibera community to learn a new trade and make profit. There are organized groups that harvest this plant and make beautiful furniture from it including CD racks, corner cabinets, bedroom closets, beds, coffee tables among others.
Artists discovered the beauty of the water hyacinth fiber and soon there was water hyacinth furniture and all manner of artifacts made from hyacinth fiber. Original this style of furniture is thought to be best suited as patio or garden furniture but with a little more creativity one can use it in a bedroom and living room too. This fiber is environmentally safe in many ways since it is natural and also it helps to keep the water bodies clear.

![Figure 8: Water Hyacinth furniture](https://www.google.com/url)

**Source:** [https://www.google.com/url](https://www.google.com/url)

**Renewable materials for Interior Finishes**

Considering the building volume and size and the amount of users, interior finish materials have a great importance in the role they play in renewable design of a building or a house.

**Interior Floor Finishes:** Floors are important design surfaces of the buildings. With the texture, pattern, color and the design; floors give messages to the occupants of the building. The designers would consider not only aesthetic considerations but also
functional, financial and environmental-friendly considerations as well, while deciding the floor covering. The finishes should be available in order to ensure that appropriate activities can be carried out and cleaning can be made progressively. Carpet floor coverings can be nailed or glued to an underlay made from hessian, jute or natural latex. Low Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), water based and formaldehyde free glues are also available. Natural fiber carpet made with natural latex rather than styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) latex backing can also be used. Natural or recycled-content carpet pads made from textile, carpet, carpet cushion, or tire waste (including rebound) are another alternative. (Gissen, 2003)

Interior wall finishes: The walls occupy the major portion of the visual field in interior spaces. As the walls cover the largest proportion of the eye level, it attracts more attention and has the greatest significance. Most natural paints can be applied in exactly the same way as synthetic paints. Paint; oil based emulsion, wood and vegetable based resin paints and casein paints are made from renewable energy. Casein paints; clay paints and lime wash are non-toxic when compared to synthetic products. Natural paints have a low embodied energy. Synthetic paint ingredients are electrically charged and use plastic so they attract dust and bacteria, producing less healthy environments. It is better to use water based acrylic paint or natural paint for interior woodwork. (Gissen, 2003)

2.2.3 African Inspiration- Rhumba Musical Instruments

Music is an art form and cultural activity whose medium is sound organized in time. Music is performed with a vast range of instruments and vocal techniques ranging from singing to rapping; there are solely instrumental pieces, solely vocal pieces and pieces that combine singing and instruments. Congolese rhumba, also known as ‘Rumba Lingala’, is a popular genre of dance music that originated in the Congo basin during the 1940’s, with strong similarities to Cuban son. The style gained popularity throughout Africa during the 1960’s and 1970’s. It is known as Lingala in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania after the Lingala language of the lyrics of the majority of the songs. In Zambia and Zimbabwe, where
Congolese music is also influential, it is still usually referred to as rumba. Today, it incorporates other styles such as the ‘kwasakwasa’ and the fast tempo zouk. It is also an individual dance.

Francois LuamboLuanzoMakiadi (6 July 1938 – 12 October 1989) was a major figure in the 20th –century Congolese music and African music in general. He is widely referred to as Franco Luambo or, simply, Franco. Known for his mastery of Rhumba, he was nicknamed the ‘Sorcerer of the Guitar’ for his seemingly effortless fluid playing. As a founder of the seminal group OK Jazz, he is counted as one of the originators of the modern Congolese sound.

The guitar is one Rhumba instrument that can be used as a tool of inspiration to come up with an appealing interior décor and also furniture production. By doing so, the clients at Enkare Rhumba house will always feel at home.

![Figure 9: BassGuitar](image)

![Figure 10: Drums](image)
2.3 Profile of World Renown Designer.

Thatching is the craft of building a roof with dry vegetation such as straw, reeds, grass or leaves and layering the vegetation so as to shed water away from the inner roof. It is a very old roofing method and has been used in both tropical and temperate climates. Thatch is still employed by builders in developing countries, usually with low-cost, local vegetation.

By contrast in some developed countries it is now the choice of affluent people who desire a rustic look for their home, would like a more ecologically friendly roof, or who have purchased an originally thatched abode. Thatching methods have traditionally been passed down from generation to generation and Royjan can still remember his grandfather teaching him as a young boy how to re-thatch the family home roof on the farm.

Royjan first made his name in the Makuti roofing trade in the mid 1990’s, while working as the Site Manager during the construction of Legend Casino in Diani.

It was his specific understanding of the way Makuti needs to be laid in order to get the best out of it that got him the job of Site Manager to build Bluebay Beach Resort in Zanzibar.
Having brought all kinds of specialists from Europe to get the job done, it was up to Royjan and his team to get the massive hotel public area roof built in Makuti. The job was an outstanding success!

2.4 Design Exemplar
CampiyaKanzi is widely recognized as one of the most inspiring and eco-friendly safari experiences in Africa.

Situated at the foot of the legendary Chyulu Hills, Ernest Hemingway’s “Green Hills of Africa,” it is a luxury camp offering an incomparable combination of 5-star luxury, first class wilderness adventure, amazing wildlife, and authentic immersion in Maasai culture. This is truly the ultimate African safari.

This luxury lodge has been built in partnership with the Maasai community of the 283,000-acre Kuku Group Ranch.

At CampiyaKanzi photovoltaic panels transform sun light in electricity. This is stored in a bank of batteries. Three interfaced inverters transform the continuous current in alternate current, at 220V and 415V. From the inverters, electricity runs through the entire camp, running all our appliances, from lamps to fridges. Every electric need they have is generated by the sun, with absolutely no impact on the environment! Carbon footprint: zero!

CampiyaKanzi has a unique commitment to community development and environmental sustainability: CampiyaKanzi are leaders in real ecotourism, engaging the local Maasai in benefiting from wilderness with thriving wildlife, they are 100% solar and carbon neutral.

The camp has been built not by using outside contractors, but by employing local Maasai people, teaching them how to build. They used only local materials, and not a single tree has been cut.
State of the art technology was applied for the use of renewable resources.

Water is the scarcest resource at CampiyaKanzi. They crop their rains with a special water catchment system, of about 12,000 square meters (140,000 square ft.) and through their roof system (1,500 square meters, or 16,000 square ft.). Water is then stored in PVC tanks and bladders, whose combined capacity is 1,600,000 liters (about 400,000 gallons). To their knowledge they are the only lodge in East Africa whose water needs are entirely covered by rain cropping. Carbon footprint: zero!

They recycle both gray waters and black waters, with special filters imported from Europe. An anaerobic reaction assures the purity of water at the exit of the system. Final stage filtration is assured by a reed bed. Water is then used in ponds for the wildlife.

The use of specially imported ecological soaps assures perfect chemical purity of the water.

They utilize special low energy dish washers and washing machines, to save on water consumption.

Hot water is heated by a central solar system. Carbon footprint: zero
A water meter monitors consume of each unit.

Campi ya Kanzi avoid buying from unsustainable farming practices. In the kitchen, they cook meals using a special eco-friendly charcoal produced by the United Nations Environment Project. It is made with coffee husks, a by-product of coffee farming. They compost their food scraps for use in our organic vegetable garden; we also have few chickens and few cows, for an organic production of eggs and milk.

Staffs are trained to assure minimization of garbage production. All organic wastes are transformed in compost. The rest of the wastes are selected for recycling when viable, the remaining get incinerated in a special incinerator built on a UN recommendation.

2.5 Design Process

2.5.2 Design process stages

The design process comprises of five distinct stages although the stages may vary from one project to another. The first stage in the design process is research, strategies or feasibility. This could include a written brief, background material, studying existing designs, legal issues plus any new research necessary for the project. Many questions should be asked at this stage so as to understand the project properly. The information is analyzed and an initial proposal developed that reflects the designers understanding of the project that cover the objectives, feasibility, budget forecast and general direction.

The second stage in the design process is the design concepts. A design concept is an idea for a design. At this stage the designer comes up with the ideas to solve the problems arising and the creative process is given free reign within all the constraints established in the first stage. Some of the concepts work some do not work. Three main working concepts can be done and one main concept that tackles the problems is selected.

The third stage of the process is detailed design development. The selected concept is worked up with all details implemented. Variations may be developed as well as further mock-ups. The important point to bear in mind is that this is an organic process and details can be changed if necessary. A detailed specification of the design for production planning and final costing would also be created at this point. A
detailed specification of the design for production planning and final costing would also be created at this point.

Implementation is the fourth stage. Once the third step is approved the design is ready to be implemented. At this stage the design is practical and implemented to the interior space. The designer’s next stage is to supervise the implementation so that nothing is left out and the quality of the design is maintained.

2.6 Conclusion
This chapter addresses on the literature review on eco design, culture and design for awareness. All these sectors are important in design process and in creating an identity on space. Form is the best element to be used in order to spread awareness. This is used globally especially in cities with the intention of bringing the nature feel of the countryside to the interiors. Eco design is another trend that is being adapted by many hospitable spaces in order to minimize costs and protect the environment. Culture is incorporated in spaces highly visited by people with the intention to exhibit the diverse nature of the residents. A space inspired by culture becomes an interest to the tourists.
CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction
In this project, 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 descriptions 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 section will give detailed information on the study area, case study as Research design, target population, sampling design, data collection and data analysis and presentation.

3.2 Research Design
The aim of the proposal is to investigate the use of renewable resources specific to the dried palm leaves which is known as the ‘Makuti’ in club designs in Kenya and how they can be integrated with the Rhumba musical instruments. This investigation will therefore use the case study method since it seeks to answer questions on whether or not renewable resources are used in club designs.

The research was carried out in Enkare Rhumba House which is a Club. It is located in Kitengela town, Milimani, Kajiado County, Kenya.

The researcher will concentrate more on the bar and lounge area, furniture, the lighting, interior spaces, exhibition and display and the landscape area. The researcher will cover the area of study: interior architecture, exhibition and display, furniture and landscaping.

3.3 Target Population
Target population is the collection of cases which the researcher is ultimately interested and to which he/she wishes to make generalizations. It is a group of elements by which the researcher makes inferences by using the simple statistic. Target population is finite, that is, theoretically, they can be counted, some have time restrictions (i.e. they exist within a specified timeframe) and they can be observed.
These aspects of target population are desirable for achieving a clear understanding of the meaning of the survey statistics.

Enkare Rhumba house is a club that is free for all people. Families and friends go there to enjoy parties, drink and dine entertainment purposes and also promote social interactions. The population comprises mostly the middle and upper income earners in the society. The population bracket can be estimated to comprising mostly the elder age group in the society aged 40 and above, although there are a minority aged below 40 years of age. The support staffs of Enkare Rhumba house offers various services to their clients and a well organized management.

The targeted population for this research is the employees, employers and the clients. A sample of 60 individuals was drawn from clients, waiters, cooks, bar tenders, managers, supervisors, cleaners and the security guards for the purposes of conducting interviews and filing questionnaires. The clients and the members of staff were part of the sample. This is because they interact with the space on a daily basis. Experts like other interior designers will also be sampled as part of the population for the research. The Research will help in giving ideas of how they would use renewable resources and combine it with the Rhumba musical instruments to bring out an eco-friendly space.

3.4 Sample Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1; POPULATION SAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CATEGORY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaners and Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.5 Data Collection Procedure
This is the method of gathering information on variables of interest in an established systematic way that enables the researcher to answer stated research questions and evaluate the outcomes. The data collection methods to be used include:

- **Interviews**- this is a great deal of useful information where the researcher poses questions related to people’s beliefs, facts, motives present and past behaviors and feelings. It created an informal relaxed environment and allows the interviewer to ask follow up questions. It enables the researcher to establish a rapport with the participants and gain their cooperation (Leedy, 2005, pg 184). Interviews will also be done to the staff members and the managers so as to get quick and direct unaltered answers as to the current state of Enkare Rhumba house.

- **Questionnaires**- this is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other prompts of gathering information from respondents. The researcher will formulate formal interviews whereby questionnaires will be handed over to the targeted population in order to conduct a data analysis.

- **Photography**- the researcher will take photographs of the site as a way of collecting data, analyze them and report their findings. The photographs will include the interiors, exhibition and display, landscaping and furniture of the bar and lounge area of the club. Photography will be used to produce a real visual illustration of the data. The photos will also work as a recording tool of the current situation of the area of study.

- **Participation** – basically the researcher will watch what occurs at the site every day. This participation will enable the researcher to closely observe the phenomena being investigated. It is within this context the researcher will employ such means to collect data and information to aid in data analysis and interpretation of the data collected.

3.6 Data Analysis Tools
Through the findings after assembling the collected data, the researcher will the process and examine the information at hand to come up with the main issues
concerning the site. Through this, the researcher combines all the information in order to carry out an analysis as well as interpretation.

Interviews- the researcher will analyse his data collected through interviews. This will enable one to identify the theme within the interview notes and relate it to the research questions available in the study.

Questionnaires –the questionnaires that will be administered to the participants by the researcher will be analysed by comparing the responses and considering alternative explanations by looking for different responses in the questionnaires.

Photography-photographs that will be taken in the field by the researcher will be analysed by explaining the contents in line with the objectives of the study. The researcher will analyse the photographs that will be taken to depict the real time situation at the site.

Participation-the data collected through observation will be analysed by the researcher through reading and reviewing of data. The researcher will then write notes as reviewing the field notes.

3.7 Data Presentation Methods
The data collected by the researcher will be presented in form of narratives describing the findings from the research on the sample collected.

Narratives-notes that will be used during focus group discussions will be analysed and presented in narrative. Field notes will be transcribed and clustered accordingly under various headings according to the research objectives.

Tables-Data that will be collected from interviews will be presented in table form. This is because a more structure question guide will be employed to collect information from relevant respondents. The tabulated data will be complemented with narrations to explain their relevance to the research.

Photography-photographs will be presented complemented by descriptions to explain the circumstances and their relevance to the research. There are several aspects of the current condition of the club that are only elaborate from the photographs. The pictures will be used to capture any information that the researcher might have not described in writing.
Pie charts- some of the data will also be represented using pie charts to indicate the different proportions of the categories of interest from the data collected by the researcher.

3.8 Conclusion

The adopted methodology for this research was mainly qualitative and some data was presented in quantitative data for clarifying data acquired from the interviews and questionnaires. Data collection tools that were used are Questionnaires, Interview guides, non participatory observation, note books and photography. The data collected was analyzed and presented with photographs, tables and narratives. The photographs and tables and charts have descriptions. The population was the guests, staff and management personnel of Club Enkare Rhumba House.
CHAPTER 4

4.0 SITE ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction
From research carried out, Club Enkare Rhumba House has not used any type of Eco-design in its interior design. The club area is wanting, it is small and not much detail was put in the design of its exhibition and display, interior spaces, the furniture and the landscape. The bar counter lacks appropriate storage and it is disorganized. The colors and lighting, flooring, ceiling and the walls of the spaces do not enhance the ambience. Extra ordinary aesthetics is generally lacking in the Club.

4.2 Qualitative Analysis (Pictorial and Narrative)
Club Enkare Rhumba House is located in Kitengela town, Milimani, Kajiado County, Kenya.

Figure 14: Google map image of Club Enkare

Source: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Club+Enkare/@ -
4.2.1 Interior Design

The general materials used to construct the club are stone, ceramic tiles, metal, glass and tent. Two small works of art are placed on one side of the wall but they don’t do much to the interior design of the club since they are of a small scale. There is poor lighting in the club hence making the place dull. The flooring consists of slippery tiles which also isn’t ideal for the club.

Figure 15: Interior Spaces of Club Enkare

Source; Author 2018
4.2.2 Furniture
According to the image below, the spacing of the furniture is not appealing to the viewer’s eye. The seat is made of leather, iron and has been padded. The back of the chair is slanted which may cause back issues due to it being uncomfortable. The table is made of iron and it’s not ample due to the slippery flooring.

Figure 16: Furniture layout of Club Enkare

Figure 17: Chair at Club Enkare
The outdoor furniture is made of iron and fabric. The seats are not ideal for the outdoor environment due to weather conditions which might damage the seats. The outdoor tables are made of wood and some have umbrellas hence lacking uniformity.
4.2.3 Exhibition and Display

The Exhibition and Display of the club is a shelf which is used for storing and displaying the products sold. The shelf has poor lighting and it’s risky for one to store fragile products. The color of the shelf is boring and not appealing.

Figure 20: Shelves at Club Enkare

Source: Author 2018

4.2.4 Landscaping

The landscape of Club Enkare has loose gravel and lacks greenery. There are no trees, shrubs or grass due to little rainfall in the area. There is lack of demarcation of parking space and also lack of space for people with special abilities.

There’s lack of clearly marked walking areas and also no lighting.
Figure 21: Carwash area at Club Enkare

Figure 22: Entrance at Club Enkare

Figure 23: Walkways at Club Enkare
4.3 Quantitative analysis

4.3.1 Questionnaire analysis

The targeted population for this research is the employees, employers and the clients. A sample of 60 individuals was drawn from clients, waiters, cooks, bar tenders, managers, supervisors, cleaners and the security guards for the purposes of conducting interviews and filing questionnaires. The clients and the members of staff were part of the sample. This is because they interact with the space on a daily basis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>FREQUENCY (N=)</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clients</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiters</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>41.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>99.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Questionnaire sample population

![Questionnaire sample population](image)

4.3.2 Interview Analysis

Interviews were carried out on 15 people from the sample population that was 8 staff members, 5 guests and 2 management personnel. It was challenging to get more
guests to interview as most of them did not have the time to sit and talk with the researcher.

Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STAFF</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUESTS</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4 Presentation of findings

The researcher discovers that the club needs to incorporate the eco design philosophy to make it a certified green building holistically. No specific décor theme was used in designing the interior and landscape of the club.

Table; Bar graph representation of Questionnaires

4.5 Conclusion

There is need for eco design, Makuti designs and musical instruments patterns as a theme for the décor in the club to make it environmentally friendly and have an aesthetic appeal.
CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY FINDINGS CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1 Introduction
The need to upgrade Club Enkare Rhumba House has been expressed by the guests, staff and the administration personnel. They expect the club to improve in its interior design. The current general interior design of the club is quite ordinary and they want it to be improved to be outstanding and to create an ambience that is conducive for the staff to enjoy working there and the guest will enjoy themselves and relax.

The paper sought out to examine renewable materials that can lead to a sustainable and eco friendly club and to find ways in which they can be incorporated with the Makuti and musical instruments.

This chapter sets out to conclude and make recommendations for the study from the data collected from interviews, questionnaires and observations documented in chapter four. This study attempted to shed some light in the need of use of sustainable material like renewable materials in the designing of the site. The site had some problems that showed the overall areas that need to be addressed to achieve a sustainable design.

The researcher collected information from the site and analyzed it for the purpose of problem solving. Information was also researched on from various authors and publishers to analyze the data collected. The researcher came up with recommendations on how to improve the current site of the through the chosen design concepts.

5.2 Summary of Data Analysis
All the findings from the research were noted and analyzed. Most of the members go to the golf club to relax and thus the club needs to be well designed to offer comfort to the visiting clients.

The researcher was able to observe and collect the information about the environment. The study focused on a qualitative research approach. Informal interview were conducted on the manager to have a better understanding of the site. Photographs that
were taken offered the researcher with detailed information and especially about the interior architecture and positioning of different objects. Secondary and tertiary information from authors and publishers gave the researcher a better understanding about the design concepts, methods of research, analysis and data collection.

5.3 Recommendations
The researcher came up with the following recommendations for each area of design after analyzing the data and findings from the research.

5.3.1 Interior architecture
The interior architecture of the club should be improved such that materials used all comply with the eco design philosophies. The color scheme chosen is of earthly tones such as eco green, flame orange, brilliance white and the likes. This is such that the colors do not psychologically antagonize with the surrounding natural environment. The walls will have a bamboo finishing. The paint is eco friendly, leads free, anti bacterial and has a pleasant fragrance. The paint adheres to the high production standards as set out in the ISO 9001:2008. The doors design should contribute to maximizing lighting by having them made of laminated glass which is a type of safety glass that holds together when shattered. The material for the doors should come from renewable sources like hardwood. The recommended flooring choice is bamboo tiles this is such that the room will maintain a natural state. The windows will be expanded so that more light can penetrate into the club. The windows will be wider and longer. The windows will be double arch windows. A skylight will be installed along the middle of the ceiling to maximize on natural light energy. For artificial light the usage of solar panels is recommended to provide for electricity when there’s no electricity in the club instead of using a generator. The solar panel will be use with energy saving bulbs for illumination in wall lamps that are fixed along the wall.
Figure 24: Roofing

Figure 25: Outdoor Layout

Figure 26: Interior Layout
5.3.2 Exhibition and display

The exhibition and display should be implemented with the chosen and reviewed concept. There should be use of eco-friendly material. Functional furniture that can provide storage can also be used. Artwork can be incorporated in the interior space to communicate a message to the audience.

The bar shelf should be well lit and easily accessible. The chosen display should complement the space and the desired effect.

Figure 27: Cooler table

Figure 28: Wine rack
5.3.3 Landscaping.
The landscape should bring out a green environment which is friendly to the ecosystem. It should be well lit for security purposes. It should have a clearly defined and well-maintained pavement. The boundaries to the walking ways can have a low hedge as it provides a sense of security. Flowers of different kinds and colors should be considered for the purpose of bringing out life and liveliness into the landscape. A fountain can as well enhance the aesthetic of the landscape. Indoor plants can also be placed in the interior space at the windows to brighten the room and bring life to the space.
5.3.4 Furniture

Furniture is an important item in any interior space. Different furniture is used for different purposes. The choice of furniture will depend on its usability. The furniture recommended in the research is inspired by musical instruments. The choice of furniture should take into consideration the space size and it should complement the interior space.

Figure 31: Cassette Table

Figure 32: Piano Bench
5.4 Conclusion
There are different elements that will determine to a large extent the success or failure of a recreational facility in this case a club. Club owners should be aware that only certain practices will help in creating a successful business. Below are elements of both success and failure for a club.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies
The research covers some of the design concept that can be applied in an interior design space. Further studies can be carried out in similar projects to and improve the literature reviewed. The researcher suggests to other scholars willing to use this research to add their study onto it.
REFERENCES


Cromwell Press.


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APPENDIX 1

Questionnaire
The researcher is a final year Bachelor of Arts in Design student at The School of Arts and Design, University of Nairobi.

Kindly assist by filling in the questionnaire. The report will strictly be for academic purposes only.

1. Gender
   Male [ ] Female [ ]

2. Position
   Guest [ ] Staff [ ]

2. Do you understand what renewable materials are?
   Yes [ ] No [ ]
   If yes state some of them
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………

3. Grade the furniture layout (Arrangement)
   Good [ ] Average [ ] Bad [ ]

4a. Rate the type of furniture used in the club
   Good [ ] Average [ ] Bad [ ]
b. What type of materials is the furniture made of?
   Leather [ ] Wood [ ] Metal [ ] Plastic [ ]

5. Define the color scheme of the club
   Calm [ ] Bright [ ] Dull [ ]

6a. how is the flooring of the place?
   Good [ ] Average [ ] Bad [ ]
b. What is the main flooring material that has been used?
   Tiles [ ] Linoleum [ ] wood [ ]

7. How would you describe the lighting?
   Bright [ ] Good [ ] Dark [ ]

8. Describe the Planting design (landscape)
   Interesting [ ] Average [ ] Boring [ ]

9. Grade the plant selection (Plants, trees, flowers)
10. Define the Exhibition and Display of the club (Paintings, signage)

Good [ ] Average [ ] Poor [ ]

11. How is the ceiling of the place?

Good [ ] Average [ ] Poor [ ]

Thank you for your time
APPENDIX 2

Interview Guide
What Kind of ambience is at Club Enkare Rhumba House?
…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
Describe the walls.
…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
Do you enjoy being at Club Enkare Rhumba House and why?
…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
How is the aesthetics of the place?
…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
What Improvements would you like to see at Club Enkare Rhumba House?
…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
APPENDIX 3

Proposed sketches

a) Furniture Design

b) Interior Design
c) Exhibition and Display

d) Landscaping