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Hotel Public Facilities

Public Facilities [Extent of provisions]

Variations

The range and scale of public facilities in a hotel are determined by three main factors:-

- Type of hotel and market emphasis.
- Size (number of rooms), location, extent of competition.
- Non-residential use of hotel facilities.

Hotel grading or company requirements usually specify minimum standards for particular categories of hotels.

In some situations, such as isolated tourist resorts, the markets for inclusive packaged holidays will require extensive food, beverage, entertainment and leisure facilities.

Specific provisions will apply in accommodating conventions and business meetings and hotels may market their facilities for local banquets and other functions.



Public Facilities [Extent of provisions]

Public areas per room, by hotel type

Hotel type	Seats and net areas per room (a)					
	Restaurants, cafes		Bars, lounges		Function, meeting rooms(b)	
	Seats	m2	Seats	m2	Seats	m2
City centre hotel (d)	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.4	3.0	4.5
High-grade resort hotel (C)	1.5	2.8	0.8	1.6	2.0	3.0
Suburban hotel (e)	0.9	1.6	0.6	1.0	2.0	2.8
Airport hotel (d)	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.0	2.5	3.5

Note:

- (a) Depends on particular location and marketing. For gross areas (access, cloaks) add 20-25%. With kitchens and stores (gross) add 40-50%
- (b) Including foyer reception area.
- (c) Several lounges and meeting/function rooms.
- (d) Attracting conferences and banquets.
- (e) Also provincial towns.



Keio Plaza, Inter-Continental Hotel, Tokyo The Keio Plaza hotel is part of a vast skyscraper redevelopment of West side Tokyo.

Occupying a land area of 14500 m2 the hotel accommodates 200 guests with multiple dining and convention facilities.

