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## Designing a Hostel in the Touristic Complex of Quri-Gol Lake near Tabriz, Iran

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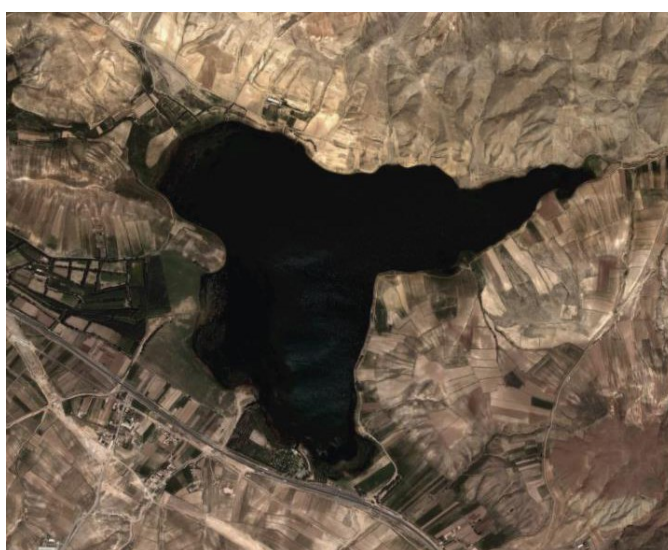
### Abstract

Quri-Gol Lake is located in East Azerbaijan province, southeast of Tabriz City, next to the main highway of Tabriz-Tehran. This beautiful region, due to its special and outstanding features, can serve for the development of the tourism sector and ecotourism of the province. The hostel is a cheap and comfortable accommodation, which provides simple and inexpensive food, accommodation, and facilities for passengers who have travelled during the holidays. There are four types of hostels: student hostels, single hostels, workers hostels, and youth hostels. This hostel is designed near Quri-Gol Lake, where all the rooms have beds, closets, toilets, bathrooms, and balconies with a beautiful view of the lake. This article aims to study the different kinds and standards of hostels and also the potential of Quri-Gol Lake as an appropriate location for designing a hostel. The methodology of this survey is qualitative and quantitative, using reliable first-hand resources and references.

**Keywords:** Hostel; Quri-Gol Lake; Tabriz; Hotel; Inn.

### 1. Introduction

Given the existing potential of the country, one of the appropriate strategies for economic development is the development of the tourism industry. In this regard, the ecotourism industry is known as an important tool for tourism development (Al-Dujaili & Amen, 2018). Investing in ecotourism not only protects ecosystems and a healthy natural environment for a living but also generates significant revenue and valuation. East Azerbaijan province in terms of having rich resources in this field can take basic steps to use the ecotourism industry. Quri-Gol Lake in East Azarbaijan is located 18 km Northwest of Bostan Abad and about 45 km Southeast of Tabriz, next to the main Tabriz-Tehran axis and at the end of Shibli defile (Figure 1). The beautiful region of Quri Gol, due to its special and outstanding features, can serve as a stimulus for the development of ecotourism in the province, as well as the development of the tourism sector (Figure 2). The present article is about the design of a hostel around Quri-Gol Lake. The article tries to answer the question of what a hostel is and the different types it has. To get the answer to this question, according to the potential of the site that is considered on the south side of Quri-Gol Lake and hostel standards, the design of the Quri-Gol hostel is discussed. This article consists of two main sections: Quri-Gol Lake and Hostel. First, the location of the site is introduced. Then, the hostel and its different types are defined, regarding some examples implemented, the designed hostel in Quri-Gol is explained with the pictures of the plans and 3D views in detail. The research method used is completely analytical and the research tool is the library study.



**Figure 1.** Aerial View of Quri-Gol Lake (Google Maps, URL1).

## 2. Location of Quri-Gol Lake

“Quri-Gol” means a “dried lake” as “Quri” means dry and “Gol” means lake in the Turkish language. Quri-Gol Lake in East Azarbaijan is located 18 km Northwest of “Bostan Abad” and about 45 km Southeast of Tabriz city (the capital of East Azarbaijan province in Iran), next to the main Tabriz-Tehran axis and at the end of Shibli defile. The nearest settlement to this lake is “Yousef Abad”, about 2 km away. Its communication route is through the main Tabriz-Tehran Road. This freshwater lake, which is 1890 meters above sea level, has a maximum length of about 2 kilometres and an average width of 750 meters. The surface of the lake is about 120 hectares. The water of Quri-Gol Lake is supplied by atmospheric precipitation and partly by springs inside the lake (Environmental Protection Organization, General Department of Environmental Protection of East Azerbaijan Province, 2002, p.3) (Figures. 1 & 2). For more information about the history, location, and touristic attractions of East Azarbaijan province and especially Tabriz and Quri-Gol Lake, you can read the bachelor thesis of the author titled “Hostel of Quri-Gol Tourist-Entertainment Complex (Tabriz)” (Asbagh, 2007, pp. 1-53). Furthermore, for more information about the history of Tabriz, you can read the article written by the author titled “A Short Glimpse to the Urban Development of Tabriz during the History” (Asbagh, 2019, pp. 73-83). Similarly, for obtaining general information about Tabriz and its historic buildings, you can read the Master thesis of the author titled “The Conservation and Revitalization of Mirza Mehdi Farashbashi’s House in Tabriz” (Asbagh, 2011, pp. 5-74), and the article derived from it by the author with the title of “Adaptive Reuse of the House of Mirza Mehdi Farrashbashi in Tabriz” (Asbagh, 2021, pp. 506-520).



**Figure 2.** General View of Quri-Gol Lake (Dallal Alipour, 2007; Asbagh, 2007, p. 12).

### 2.1 Necessity of Creating a Hostel near Quri-Gol Lake

a) lack of facilities such as restaurants or proper grocery stores and toilets, water and electricity or temporary accommodation in the area for the tourists, which often causes confusion and the visitors usually return to their houses without the opportunity to enjoy their time there; b) although “El-Goli” park (“Il-Goli” Park or “Shah-Goli” Park which was first established during the reign of the “Aq-Qoyunlu Dynasty” in the South-Eastern part of Tabriz; “El” or “Il” means people and the name of the park means “a lake for the people”) currently has relative amenities for visitors, it is still not possible to use the facilities due to the overcrowding of visitors, especially during the summer holidays. If the “IL-Goli” park is also developed, it will not be enough for the people at all, so the establishment of a hostel near Quri-Gol Lake will attract some citizens and will take the burden off the “El-Goli” park; c) the distance from Tabriz and “Bostan Abad”: Quri-Gol Lake is about 45 km away from Tabriz. This distance can be covered by the vehicle in less than an hour and this time is short for one-day excursions. Therefore, it will be easily accessible for the citizens of Tabriz. In addition, widening the Tabriz-Tehran Road in this area will help the traffic problem during the peak hours and will increase the number of visitors attracted to the Quri-Gol area (the highway is already extended). Also, considering the distance from the Quri-Gol area to “Bostan Abad” (about 15 km), it will be the most suitable place for the residents of “Bostan Abad” too; d) the issue of increasing the water of Quri-Gol Lake: the rising water of the lake and increasing its volume will give more prosperity and beauty to the region and the existence of facilities such as fisheries and boating and sports facilities will attract people. As a result, the least suitable dwelling that has facilities for visitors will be the construction of a park, forest and residence; e) increasing the cultural and economic level of the locals: predicting shops, seasonal exhibitions, libraries, reading rooms, and sports facilities next to the residence in the park where agricultural products and handicrafts of the surrounding villagers will be offered for sale. Also, the use of libraries and sports facilities will increase the level of the culture and economy of rural residents and farmers in the region; f) project revenue: the construction of a park, forest park, sports and boating facilities next to the residence is a source of income so this revenue also creates and develops cultural, recreational and sports centres in the region (Quri-Gol Multi-Purpose Study Plan, Volume 4, Ministry of Energy, East

Azerbaijan Regional Water Organization, Ministry of Culture and Higher Education, University of Tabriz, Library of East Azerbaijan Environmental Protection Organization, 1989, p. 8).

### 3. Types and Examples of Hostels

There are different types of hotels in various price and comfort classes which are classified in five categories: luxury, first-class, comfort, standard (holiday hotel, motel), and tourist (low budget). There are five categories of 1 Star (Tourist), 2 Stars (Standard), 3 Stars (Comfort), 4 Stars (First Class), and 5 Stars (Luxury) by the size of the room and features according to the classification system of the German Hotel and Inn Association (DEHOGA) (Neufert, 2012, pp. 171-173). There is another cataloguing for hotels based on the location of it as city centre (including luxury, convention and city tourist hotels with high plot ratio, high rise construction, and inclusion of shops), motor hotels (for people by car or motoring locally sited at important road junctions and on the outskirts of cities), airport hotels (similar planning to motor hotels but specifically for air travellers), resort hotels (at seaside or mountain resorts or spas usually for package holidays), motels, and convention hotels (Neufert, 1980, pp. 208-223).

Hostel (noun): “a building that provides cheap accommodation and sometimes meals to students, workers or travellers; a building, usually run by a charity, where people who have no home can stay for a short time (also shelter, North American English, British English)” (Oxford Dictionary, URL2). Youth Hostel (noun): “a building that provides cheap and simple accommodation and meals, especially to young people who are travelling” (Oxford Dictionary, URL3). Hostel (noun): “a large house where people can stay free or cheaply: (e.g.) a student hostel; a place where people, especially young people, can stay cheaply for short periods when they are travelling, with shared rooms and sometimes some private rooms; a building where people with no home can live for a short time; a large house where people can sleep for little money: (e.g.) a youth hostel” (Cambridge Dictionary, URL4). Youth Hostel (noun): “a place where people, especially young people, can stay cheaply for short periods when they are travelling” (Cambridge Dictionary, URL5). Hostel (noun): “an establishment that provides inexpensive food and lodging for a specific group of people, such as students, workers, or travellers” (Definitions from Oxford Languages Dictionary, URL6). Youth Hostel (noun): “a place providing cheap accommodation, aimed mainly at young people on walking or cycling tours” (Definitions from Oxford Languages Dictionary, URL7). The formative source of a hospital, hostel, and the hotel is Latin “hospitale”, a word referring to a house or lodging for travellers that is a derivative of the adjective “hospitalis” (“of a guest”, “hospitable”), which developed from “hospes” (host) (Google Translate, URL8), and “hospit” (hospital) (Oxford Dictionary, Asbagh, 2007, p. 64). For obtaining more information about different types and standards of hotels and hostels you can read “Neufert, Architects' Data” (1970, pp. 185-193), “Neufert, Architects' Data” (1980, pp. 208-223), “Neufert, Architects' Data” (2012, pp. 171-173, 184), the “Second (International) English Edition of Neufert, Architects' Data” translated by “Gohari” (2000, pp. 208-223), the “Third Edition of Neufert, Architects' Data” edited by “Bousmaha Baiche” & “Nicholas Walliman” (1999, pp. 464-472), the “Fourth Edition of Neufert, Architects' Data”, translated by “Mahmoudi” (2006, pp. 470-478), and also, the bachelor thesis of the author titled “Hostel of Quri-Gol Tourist-Entertainment Complex (Tabriz)” (Asbagh, 2007, pp. 71-83). There are four types of hostels: Student Hostels, Bachelor Hostels, Worker Hostels, and Youth Hostels (Asbagh, 2007, p. 71).

#### 3.1 Student Hostels

Single beds with shared facilities. The best case is approximately 70 to 90 students (less than 150 people) in units of 12 to 15 people. Multi-story buildings are more economical than single-story buildings or desert tents. The latter is only suitable for very large organizations (Table 1).

##### 3.1.1 Basic Needs

**Table 1.** One-bedroom rooms with desks: 9 – 15 m<sup>2</sup> (Asbagh, 2017, pp. 71-72).

<b>10 to 15 single rooms per student per unit</b>	Ordinary small room	0.8 – 1.2 m <sup>2</sup>
	Kitchen	0.4 – 0.6 m <sup>2</sup>
	Public Toilet	0.5 – 0.7 m <sup>2</sup>
	Bathroom	0.3 – 0.4 m <sup>2</sup>
	Toilet	0.4 – 0.5 m <sup>2</sup>
	Service room (cleaning)	0.2 – 0.3 m <sup>2</sup>
	Total	2.6 – 3.7 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Per student per group room</b>	Ordinary large room	0.9 – 1.2 m <sup>2</sup>
	Library, reading room	0.4 – 1.8 m <sup>2</sup>
	Indoor sports room	0.2 – 0.4 m <sup>2</sup>
	Entertainment and recreation room	0.2 – 0.4 m <sup>2</sup>
	Total	1.7 – 3.8 m <sup>2</sup>

It is important to note that public spaces should be located at the intersection of circulation lines. Having a kitchen with a dining area is a must for the students who cook their food. This space may have a small room with a stove for every 4 to 6 people, a work desk (anti-acid and heat-resistant), a two-bowl dishwasher with a place for drying dishes, a cabinet for porcelain and kitchen utensils, a cooling room for food storage for each student, refrigerator, vacuum cleaner and garbage dump unit. The laundry room should be large and accommodate 10 to 15 units of two hostels.

### **3.1.2 Bathrooms**

One bathroom with a shower for every 4 to 8 students, and 2 to 3 cabin baths for the whole hostel. A toilet plus 6 to 10 bidets for male students. One toilet for every 6 to 8 female students.

### **3.1.3 Necessary Facilities**

A full-time cleaner for every 20 to 24 student rooms with kitchen, toilets, bathrooms, etc. Each floor needs a room with a locked door for cleaning supplies, a wheelbarrow for transportation, and, if needed, a laundry room, parking for bicycles, scooters, motorcycles, etc. Sometimes the concierge room is combined with a shop that caters to the needs of students such as postal services, laundry and public telephones. Central alarm system or speaker for transmitting messages related to telephone booths.

### **3.1.4 Design**

One-row plan: building width 5.5 meters, room 3.5 meters, corridor 1.5 meters. Two-row plan: building width 10 meters, 2 rooms each 3.5 meters, corridor 2 meters. Three-row plan: width of the building 14 meters, 2 rooms each 3.5 meters, 2 corridors each 1.5 meters. With 2.5 meters of the window and central ventilation duct for public toilets, etc.

### **3.1.5 Dining Room**

Location of the dining hall: near the university buildings, preferably in the green environment of the park. Kitchen and other spaces on the Northside, main dining hall on the Southside, and the other spaces on the East or West. The number of people eating in the canteen varies between 20% and 80% of the total students. The number of seats: 2 – 3 for each meal. The space required depends on the order of the seats and how it is served. This issue must be determined before designing since the determining factor is all the measurements, the size and location of the windows, the location of the canopy in front of the shop, and so on. Serving methods: a) ordinary self-service from the food counter; b) self-service with food trays on the tables that are collected by the waiters; c) individual service by waiters. Types “a” and “c” are usually used together. Unlike restaurants (with a large number of tables for every 2 or 4 people), long tables with thick and uncut maple wood and long chairs are more suitable for dining. These materials are cheap, durable, compact, convenient and easy to clean and tidy. The width of the seat is greater than or equal to 60 cm. The width of the table is 60 cm, preferably 75 cm. Space of any place: which includes access from behind but without the main passageways  $1.50 \text{ meters} * 0.60 \text{ meters} = 0.6 \text{ m}^2$ . Space for the cross-shaped circulation:  $(0.50 * 0.50) / 3 \text{ seats} = 0.18 \text{ m}^2$  in addition to additional space for sidewalk circulation and space in front of the workplace and the entrance. Therefore, the per capita floor space for each student =  $0.9 - 1.0 \text{ m}^2$ . The chairs should be at a distance of 80 to 100 mm from the table and should be 30 cm wide and 40 – 45 cm high so that students can jump over them easily. The width of the seats next to the wall is 40 cm, which is 12 cm away from the wall for access. It is easier to have access from the side, which of course applies to less than 4 seats next to the wall. For more comfortable and complex furniture that is designed with more comfortable chairs and tables, the sizes are as follows: The width of the seat is greater than or equal to 66 cm. The width of the table is greater than or equal to 70 or 80 cm. Required space (including back access circulation):  $1.15 \text{ meters} * 0.65 \text{ meters} = 0.75 \text{ m}^2$ . Cross-shaped circulation:  $(1.15 \text{ meters} * 0.55 \text{ meters}) / 3 = 0.21 \text{ m}^2$ . Per capita for each student, taking into account other side spaces is  $1.1 - 1.2 \text{ m}^2$ . If the space parallel to the wall behind the seats is used as the main circulation path, the width will increase to more than 80 cm. Desks with chairs at both ends are uneconomical and weaken students' sense of equality and communication. Required space for tables in the corner:  $(2.55 \text{ meters} * 5.90) / 12 = 1.25 \text{ m}^2$ . The required space for each student with all passageways and other side spaces is  $1.2 - 1.3 \text{ m}^2$ .

### **3.1.6 Service Spaces**

Kitchens and other spaces are about 40% of the dining space. Preparation area about 20% of kitchen space. Warehouse rooms (fruits and vegetables) about 75%. The fuel depot (if needed) occupies about 10% of the dining space. Ventilation is needed to repel the smell of the kitchen and dining room, which should ensure the flow of fresh air in the dining room and rooms adjacent to the kitchen. The kitchen should be large enough to work so that there is no interruption during operation. Large storage rooms should not be on the dining floor (where the kitchen should be located) but on the ground floor. Also, on the kitchen floor, there should be refrigerated rooms and a daily storage

room for storing daily necessities based on the daily menu. Elevators and ladders used to re-store these warehouses during the day should be placed at the beginning of the circulation path, followed by automatic kitchen appliances, countertops, stoves and ovens, boilers, and other countertops, and if needed, elevators are placed to take food to other floors. The pottery follows the same path and, after use, is transported by handwheels to dishwashers and drying racks. The location of the chef's room is very important and (s)he should be able to see the doors, basement stairs, kitchen, place for washing dirty dishes and even the dining room by using glass partitions. Weights should be at the entrance to the kitchen. In the dining room, the circulation path of those who eat should be one-way. This goal can be achieved by using the correct arrangement of tables, and also by placing columns in the corners of tables, the unused spaces can be reduced.

### **3.1.7 Required Space for Students**

1.2 m<sup>2</sup> for each chair with three seats. Approximate area of required space suitable for dining: Entrance, the filter of the entrance, and locker room 40%. Small dining room for seminars and small parties and ... 20%. Main dining area (preferably expandable) 20 – 120%. Ordinary small amphitheatre 20%. Three rooms for female students 10%. Rooms for student group work and student activities 20%. Board room (advisory council) and reference library 30 m<sup>2</sup>. Four or five student rooms, each 15 – 18 m<sup>2</sup>. Rest and beverage area of 1.5 m<sup>2</sup> per person (which is used by about 1/4 of clients). It is better to place the locker rooms on the middle floor between the dining room and the main hall, where the lobbies can be used as resting places. The main dining room can be expanded to any size using folding partitions. The gallery can be used as a small seminar room. The kitchen on the floor of the main dining room should be able to serve as many rooms as possible. Upstairs, in addition to the gallery, it is better to have student rooms and a conference room. The playroom is on the floor of the theatre stage and is also used as a changing room for actors. The student hostel is divided into the entrance, the main dining hall, and the service area, which is divided into high-rise halls and medium-height floors at the entrance and service areas.

### **3.1.8 Rooms**

For the supervisor 2 to 3 rooms with bathroom without kitchen 75 m<sup>2</sup>. For the secretary, 2 rooms and a bathroom 50 m<sup>2</sup>. For the caretaker, 3 rooms and a bathroom 50 m<sup>2</sup>. For services 2 – 3 rooms, each 12 – 18 m<sup>2</sup> (considering that everyone is dining in the dining hall).

### **3.1.9 Office Rooms**

Office of the hostel 30 m<sup>2</sup>. Supervisory office 15 – 20 m<sup>2</sup>. 1 – 2 rooms for a student association 30 m<sup>2</sup>. Consulting and archive room 25 m<sup>2</sup>.

### **3.1.10 Service Spaces**

1 toilet and 2 bidets for 60 – 70 male students. 1 toilet for 30 – 40 female students. 1 washing basin for 50 students. 1 warehouse and a shelf for sweeping with buckets and towels on each floor (Neufert, 1970, pp. 185-188; Asbagh, 2017, pp. 71-77).

## **3.2 Bachelor Hostels**

### **3.2.1 Location**

Easy access to the city and public transportation, of course in the green space, preferably near sports fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc.

### **3.2.2 Orientation of Bedrooms**

East, West.

### **3.2.3 Required Spaces**

Initially, bachelor hostels had the same space as rental homes, but later the models were designed more in the style of American boarding houses.

### **3.2.4 Bedroom Spaces**

15 – 25 m<sup>2</sup> in addition to the space of the room with common facilities and sometimes the cooking area in the corner as much as 4 m<sup>2</sup>. The shower and the toilet can be combined and serve 2 rooms, but washing facilities, space for preparing for cooking and cooking area should be separate. In the bathroom, it can also be opened to the hallway, in which case only the toilet, shower and more spacious cooking area are placed in front of the space, or another case is to have a smaller cooking area to have more space for sanitary and toilet. In most examples, there is a bathroom and a kitchen (Neufert, 1970, p. 189; Asbagh, 2017, pp. 77-78).

### **3.3 Worker Hostels**

#### **3.3.1 Location**

Near the workplace, in the neighbourhood of factories where it is covered and dust-free and not in the wind direction, preferably in the green space near the sports field.

#### **3.3.2 Orientation of Spaces**

Bedrooms on the East, living spaces on the Southwest, kitchens on the West or Northwest.

#### **3.3.3 Types of Bed Arrangement**

a) large dormitories for 10 to 20 people: the space required for each bed is larger than or equal to 2.60 m<sup>2</sup>; b) smaller common rooms for 2 to 4 people: the space required for each bed is larger than or equal to 3.70 m<sup>2</sup>; c) one-bedroom: the space required for each bed is larger than or equal to 4 m<sup>2</sup>. The most common type of room is 4 beds. Unlike youth hostels, the beds are not two-story and the distance between the beds and the width of the passageways is about 10% larger. Living room space (2 – 3 rooms) about 0.30 m<sup>2</sup> per resident. The size of the dining space varies depending on the need, i.e., depending on whether this space is used one or more times for each meal. Therefore, the space required for each chair varies between 0.5 to 1.5 m<sup>2</sup>. The kitchen is usually combined with the restaurant, otherwise, the floor space is about 20 – 25% of the dining area. The clothing store and offices are located on the ground floor. Warehouse space (bicycles), laundry, heating system, fuel, etc. are located in the basement. The caretaker room is near the entrance and is approximately 50 m<sup>2</sup>. The manager's room is about 75 – 100 m<sup>2</sup> near the stairs and preferably on the first floor. One patient room for every 40 beds, about 9 – 10 m<sup>2</sup>. Locked shelves between the dormitory and the bathroom (toilet) on each floor. One lockable shelf for each bed = room height \* 60 cm \* 50 cm. One toilet for every 3 – 4 beds. One shower for every 10 – 15 beds. One bathroom for every 20 – 25 beds. One toilet and 2 bidets for every 2 beds (for gentlemen). In the smallest rooms that use all the space, the necessary arrangements for air conditioning should be considered. The arrangement of the beds, the open space (without shelves) and the laundry depend on the individual needs (Neufert, 1970, pp. 190-191; Asbagh, 2017, pp. 79-80).

### **3.4 Youth Hostels**

Youth hostels have offered reasonably priced accommodation for young people, youth groups and school classes traditionally, but the range of services of a modern youth hostel also includes meetings, courses, seminars, education of young people and adults, leisure facilities, school trips, and walking for singles and families. There are children's hostels (up to age 13) and youth hostels (13 – 17) in rural areas, and there are youth guest houses offering tourist and cultural services in towns. The tendency among youth hostels is towards the 3-Star hotel standard, with sizes of 120 – 160 beds (Neufert, 2012, p. 184). The different types of youth hostels are as follows: a) a small hostel for young people with a dormitory of 30 – 50 beds; b) a standard hostel with 40 – 100 boards; c) a large hostel with 100 – 250 boards; d) very large hostel 250 – 600 boards. The hostel with 120 – 180 beds is the optimal size with a maximum of 400 beds. The number of beds depends on the average number of guests, and the maximum number of guests is the criterion.

#### **3.4.1 Location**

Outdoors, should be protected from the wind, and main rooms in the southwest or south.

#### **3.4.2 Conformity Table for Standard Hostel Size**

In dormitories for each bed: 2.20 – 2.80 m<sup>2</sup>. For 2-story beds: 1.80 – 2.00 m<sup>2</sup>. There may be 1 or 2 large dormitories with 20 to 30 beds each, or smaller bedrooms with 4 to 12 beds. In addition, there should be a patient room with 1 or 2 beds. 40% of clients are girls and 60% are boys. The average height of the rooms is 2.80 meters, which should be larger than 2.50 meters. Dormitory floor space (bunk bed) for each bed: 1.50 m<sup>2</sup>. Normal beds per bed: 1.20 – 1.50 m<sup>2</sup>. Bunk beds per bed: 1.10 m<sup>2</sup>. Public space per bed: 1.00 – 1.50 m<sup>2</sup>. Rooms should be soundproofed and away from the meeting and discussion rooms. The guard kitchen should be close to the entrance and receive light from both sides. Preferably the walls should be wooden and the benches should be foldable.

#### **3.4.3 Kitchen**

The required space per bed is 0.50 m<sup>2</sup>. a) guest kitchen with cooking facilities: in small youth hostels, it may be located in the room, but in larger organizations, it should be independent of the guard kitchen. Larger cooking utensils are needed, such as a 100-litre (20 gallons) boiler and a sink; b) a large kitchen for eating and sitting in a group in winter; c) a guard kitchen near the entrance with a glass door or window to monitor the entry and exit of people and cooking space in the room. It should have a double sink, a low-height drain sink, a cabinet surface about

60 cm below the floor of the windows, a lockable drawer to store money, and electrical outlets for kitchen appliances. In a gas-fired kitchen, cooking surfaces should be low to use large kettles and pans.

#### **3.4.4 Dishwashing Sink**

The dishwashing sink and the cabinet for keeping pottery should be near the cooking place because the pottery is washed by the clients.

#### **3.4.5 Food Storage**

Close to the kitchen, long and narrow and cool.

#### **3.4.6 Guardian Room**

Minimum 3 rooms each about 16 m<sup>2</sup>. The kitchen may be on the same floor or separate, which if separate should be on the ground floor near the reception and living room. There are 1 or 2 bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs.

#### **3.4.7 Entrance**

It should be protected from the wind or have a porch, have easy access to the road, need a roof and should be easy for guards to monitor.

#### **3.4.8 Corridors**

They should be wide enough: where the doors open into the rooms 1.3 – 1.5 meters for the central corridors or where the doors open to the hallway 1.8 – 2.00 meters.

#### **3.4.9 Stairs**

Step height smaller than or equal to 16 cm, width greater than 1.30 m. The width of the stairs of the dormitories is greater than or equal to 1 meter. If the number of guests is 40 or more, the width of the stairs increases to greater than or equal to 1.30 meters. Emergency measures must be taken to escape during a fire. Hallway and staircase space for each bed 1 square meter.

#### **3.4.10 Public Toilet**

The floor space for each bed is 0.35 – 0.40 m<sup>2</sup>. A toilet of about 20 \* 45 \* 50 cm for every 4 – 6 beds. One scaffolding is about 25 \* 35 \* 35 for every 15 beds. One shower for every 20 – 40 beds. Showers can be installed in the basement, but it is better to install them near sleeping areas. There should be a public toilet on the ground floor for visitors.

#### **3.4.11 Sanitary Services**

The required space per bed is 0.30 – 0.35 m<sup>2</sup>. A toilet for 8 – 10 boys. A toilet for 6 – 8 girls. A bidet for 8 – 12 boys. Less per capita is also acceptable for type 3 and 4 hostels.

#### **3.4.12 Laundry**

It should not be too small and should be placed at the intersection of baths, showers and heating systems. In large youth hostels, it is desirable to provide washing machines, dryers, etc. The total per capita water required per person per day is 80 – 100 litres.

#### **3.4.13 Warehouse Space**

For furniture, bicycles, are sports equipment which needs vary according to regional conditions and environmental requirements.

#### **3.4.14 Drying Room**

For drying wet clothes (with a heating system).

#### **3.4.15 Service Room**

For hostel equipment plus a first aid kit.

#### **3.4.16 Basement**

For heating and fuel storage system.



### 3.4.17 Building

Due to the area being in harmony with the yard, as resistant and rough as possible. It is better to use stone and wood with a minimum of plaster (Neufert, 1970, pp. 192-193; Asbagh, 2017, pp. 80-83).

### 3.5 easyHotel

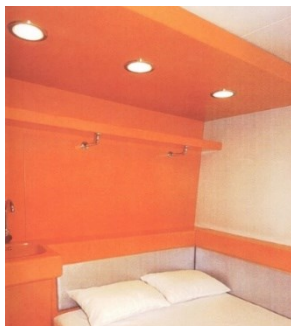
“easyHotel” provides a clean and safe room at a reasonable price for travellers. The purpose of designing this type of hotel in the city centre is the small space of the rooms and their reasonable price. easyHotel offers its customers high quality and standardized products that have a well-known brand. All hotel reservations are made by credit card via the website. Customers can book their rooms by credit card through the website. The sooner they make a reservation, the lower the cost of accommodation and the cost of long-term stays will be higher than short-term stays. Small rooms of easyHotel: dimensions of 6 to 7 m<sup>2</sup>, which are designed like a cabin and do not have windows. It has a private bathroom with toiletries, a toilet and a shower. There is a flat-screen TV in the room and the remote control of the TV can be rented from the reception desk. The TV has 10 channels and is available 24 hours a day. All rooms have a heating and cooling system and air conditioning. The capacity of all rooms is a maximum of 2 people. The rooms and the beds will be tidy before the passenger arrives. All rooms have 2 beds with towels, sheets, velvet and pillows. Room cleaning service is optional during the stay. Passengers must notify and book from the reception desk if their room needs to be cleaned and bedding changed. Standard rooms All the conditions of these rooms are similar to small rooms, with the difference that their dimensions are 8 to 9 m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 3) (URL9).



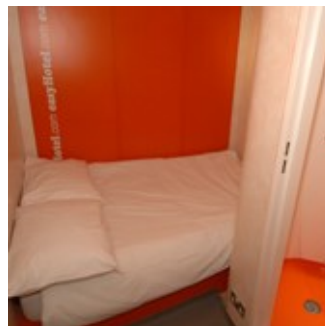
Double Bedroom and Bathroom



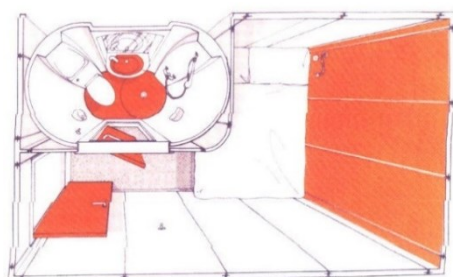
A Room with Window



Double Bedroom



Double Bed

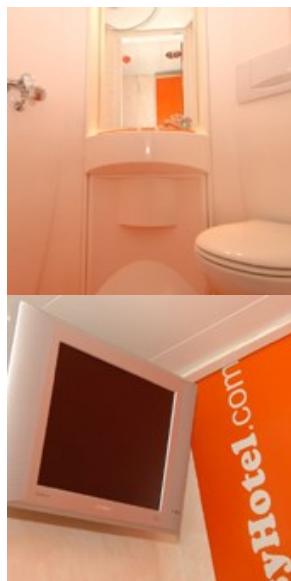


Plan of the Room



Plan of the Bathroom





(Above) Bathroom, (Below) TV



The Entrance of easyHotel

**Figure 3.** Pictures of Room, Bathroom, Plan, TV, and Entrance of easyHotel (URL9).

### 3.6 Hostel of Camp in Passail

The “Multifunctional Camp Modules” was the subject of a competition for the young hostel to come up with specific ideas for the future, which in the past had been built separately and with a different look. A type of block-like building system that can be set up on different sites and has the same appearance, which can create a separate image for this type of tourism in the coming years. The winning design included 9.80-metre-long wooden prefabricated timbers with optimal interior dimensions and minimal space required. For different group and joint activities in the youth hostel, there are three module sizes, in all of which the useful ceiling height is 2.50 meters: a 2-metre-wide container for one chaperone, a 3-metre-wide youth module, and an apartment module at 40 m<sup>2</sup> for up to eight beds. “Holzbox Triol”, the architect of the hostel, planned to transport a series of separate prefabricated wooden tubular units to the project site by lorry. Due to the narrow width of the street to carry long and wide loads, the architects used sandwich-panel construction with prefabricated walls, floors and ceilings for the first camp in Passail. Entrances, façades, interior furniture, and custom furniture are also made of modular components. By changing the location of the sliding door and a dividing wall, double beds can easily be converted into bunk bed. The entire project, which includes the design and construction of 10 apartments with 58 beds, was completed in less than 4 months. The living areas on the concrete foundation are present in both buildings and create a terrace. This courtyard continues below the base of the upper block, which is suitable for activities on rainy days (URL10) (Figure 4).



General View



Exterior View



Arrangement of the Beds



Shared Kitchen



Shared Kitchen



Bathroom

**Figure 4.** Pictures of the Exterior, Bedrooms, Kitchen, and Bathroom of the Hostel of Camp in Passail (URL11).

#### 4. Designing a Hostel near Quri-Gol Lake

The external form of this hostel is in the form of 4 rectangular cubes that revolve around a square cube. Each of the rectangular cubes forms a 90-degree angle from the other and is 80 cm different in height. Access to all floors is possible through the central staircase and 4 elevators. There are 2 fire escape stairs on the North and South sides of the hostel for emergencies and fires according to the “Third Volume of Iranian Office of National Building Regulations: Protection of the Buildings against Fire”, the distance between these two fire escape stairs is less than the half of the largest diameter of the building (2004, p. 39). All hostel rooms have closets, toilets and bathrooms. There are also public toilets in the hallways. Most of the rooms have a balcony that allows the residents to observe the beautiful view of Quri-Gol Lake. The rotation angle of the building relative to the North-South axis is 15 degrees due to the climate of the site (Kasmaei, 2003, pp. 27-29, 82-84, and 120). Also, all sports fields on the site are rotated 15 degrees relative to the North-South axis. The site has a covered outdoor parking space for 10 cars and 3 buses. There is also an outdoor parking space for the bicycles on the site. Rental bicycles are available in three standard sizes: 19 large bicycles (length = 1.5 meters), 28 medium bicycles (length = 1.10 meters), and 20 small bicycles (length = 0.75 meters). Playing ground is designed for the children plus 20 pergolas on this site. The bike path continues around the site and is intended for the children riding bicycles around the park who are within the sight of their families while staying in the pergola. Also, there are sports fields including basketball, volleyball, tennis, and football arenas and 2 ping pong tables on the site. In the basement, there is a parking lot with a capacity of 27 cars, a motor house, a kitchen and a laundry room. According to the “architectural, construction criteria and classification of inns (hotels) in the country”, for every 6 guest rooms, a park unit must be considered. For 23 rooms, 4 cars for employees plus 23 cars for each family are considered. The entrance is located in the main part of the first floor. Spaces such as the lobby, reception desk, and teahouse are designed on the North wing of the building. On the East wing, recreation and entertainment spaces such as a library, internet café, and billiard hall are placed. The restaurant is designed on the West wing, and on the South wing, the prayer room and bathrooms plus a private area for the staff room and the office of the hostel CEO are located. On the second floor, 20 rooms are provided as dormitories for young people, each of which has 5 rooms. The North and East wings have a common fire escape stair for the girls, and the South and West wings have a common fire escape stair for the boys. On each half floor, in the central part adjacent to the lobby staircase, there is a waiting area and a place to sit, which have a beautiful view of the lake on the top floor. On the third floor, which includes only the North and South wings, there are 23 rooms for families. The windows of the

rooms are in the form of a strip with a width of one meter, which is reduced to 50 cm in services (Table 2, Figures 5,6,7, Table 3, Table 4) (Asbagh, 2017, pp. 132-133).

**Table 2.** The Physical Program of Quri-Gol Hostel (Developed by Author based on Neufert Architects' Data, & Architectural, Construction and Rating Criteria of Hotels and Inns in the Country, Iranian Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization; Asbagh, 2017, p. 131).

Space	Per Capita	Bed/ Person	Number	Total Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Room for 8 – 12 people	3 m <sup>2</sup>	12	10	360 m <sup>2</sup>
Room for 4 – 6 people	2.5 m <sup>2</sup>	6	10	150 m <sup>2</sup>
Room for 2 – 4 people	2.5 m <sup>2</sup>	4	10	100 m <sup>2</sup>
Corridor, Elevator, Stairs	1 m <sup>2</sup>	180	-	180 m <sup>2</sup>
Reception and Lobby	1 m <sup>2</sup>	30	1	30 m <sup>2</sup>
Hostel CEO Room	-	-	1	24 m <sup>2</sup>
Staff Room	-	-	2	48 m <sup>2</sup>
Powerhouse	0.8 m <sup>2</sup>	180	1	144 m <sup>2</sup>
Store	-	-	1	16 m <sup>2</sup>
Restaurant	1.1 m <sup>2</sup>	180	1	200 m <sup>2</sup>
Traditional Teahouse	0.5 m <sup>2</sup>	180	1	90 m <sup>2</sup>
Prayer Room (Ladies and Gentlemen)	1 m <sup>2</sup>	180	2	180 m <sup>2</sup>
Toilet (Ladies)	0.7 m <sup>2</sup>	180*40%=72	10	50.4 m <sup>2</sup>
Toilet (Gentlemen)	0.7 m <sup>2</sup>	180*60%=108	10	75.6 m <sup>2</sup>
Laundry Room	0.3 m <sup>2</sup>	180	1	54 m <sup>2</sup>
Parking (Car, Bus, Bicycle)	-	-	1	500 m <sup>2</sup>
Game and Entertainment Room	0.4 m <sup>2</sup>	180	1	72 m <sup>2</sup>
Internet Café	0.4 m <sup>2</sup>	180	1	72 m <sup>2</sup>
Library	0.4 m <sup>2</sup>	180	1	72 m <sup>2</sup>
Total	-	-	-	2418 m <sup>2</sup>



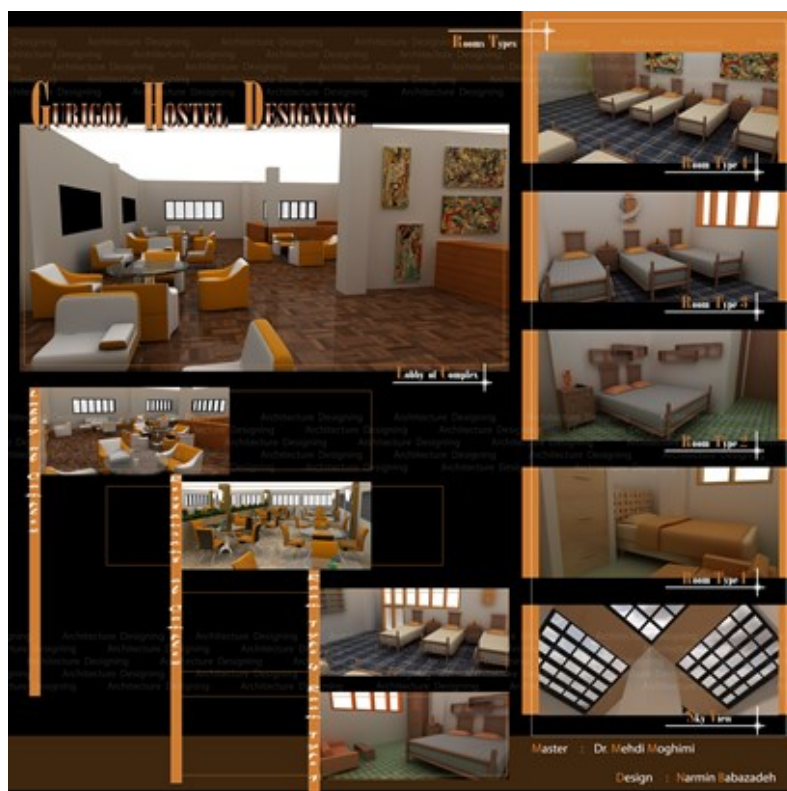
**Figure 5.** The Plan of Quri-Gol Hostel (Designer: Author).



**Figure 6.** The Site Plan of Quri-Gol Hostel (Designer: Author).











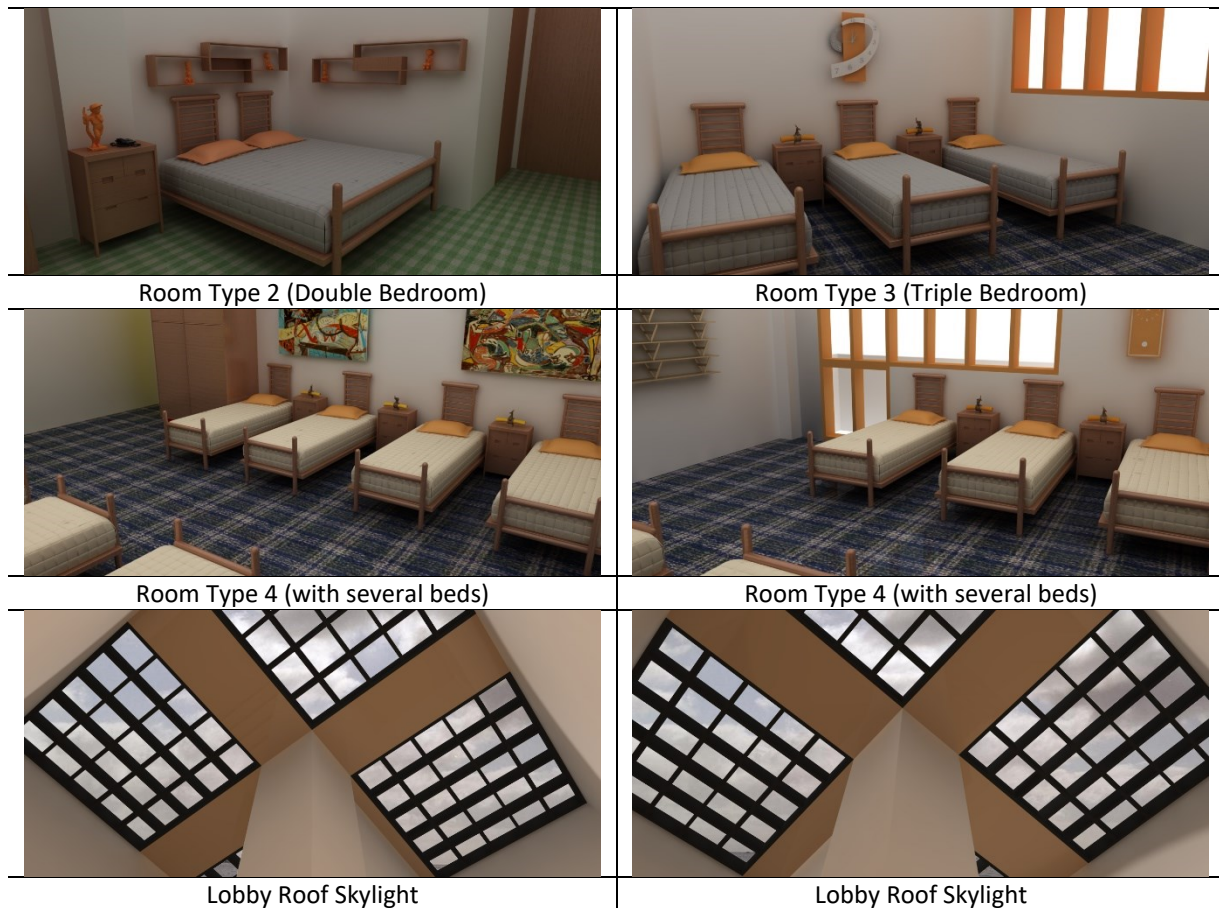


**Figure 7.** Posters of the Exterior (Above), and the Interior Design (Below) of Quri-Gol Hostel (Designer: Author).

**Table 3.** The Various Views of Interior Design of Quri-Gol Hostel (Designed and Developed by Author).

	
The Lobby of the Hostel	The Lobby of the Hostel
	
The Lobby of the Hostel	Restaurant of the Hostel
	
Room Type 1 (Single Bedroom)	Room Type 2 (Double Bedroom)





**Table 4.** The Various Designed Exterior Views of Quri-Gol Hostel (Designed and Developed by Author).







## 5. Conclusions

Given the existing potential of the country, one of the appropriate strategies for economic development is the development of the tourism industry. In this regard, the ecotourism industry is known as an important tool for tourism development. Investing in ecotourism not only protects ecosystems and a healthy natural environment for a living but also generates significant revenue and valuation. East Azerbaijan province in terms of having rich resources in this field can take basic steps to use the ecotourism industry. The beautiful region of Quri-Gol Lake, due to its special and outstanding features, can serve as a stimulus for the development of ecotourism in the province, as well as the development of the tourism sector. Quri-Gol Lake with its exceptional size in the semi-arid region with side reeds has created an interesting view and its view of the side hills has attracted many travellers who spend part of their time there like a picnic or spend the night as accommodation. The shore of the lake, despite the limited amenities, welcomes large crowds of people, which needs to build a hostel in the short term and develop a hotel in the long term. Quri-Gol Lake with an area of 162 hectares which is less than "Lake Urmia", is the most important lake in the semi-arid zone of the Azerbaijani plateau with fresh water with an average depth of 3 meters and an altitude of 1897 meters with a watershed of 356 hectares next to the main axis of Tabriz-Tehran highway, located 40 km southeast of Tabriz. Due to being in the way of migratory birds, this lake is a place of rest and renewal of energy to continue their flight and is of great ecological importance. The special beauty of the lake with migratory birds, especially white ducks, has made the travellers who travel to the North-Western part of the country and pass-through this axis spend time along this lake and even stay in tents that are installed at night there. The citizens of Tabriz usually spend the weekend near the lake, especially in parts of the lake that has trees. The subject of this research is designing a Hostel near Quri-Gol Lake. A hostel is an inexpensive accommodation with a bed, pillow, blanket and toilet, usually built in a dormitory-style. Hostels have private rooms or dormitories. Private rooms are usually single, double or sometimes triple. Dormitory rooms vary in size but usually vary from 4 to 20 beds. These types of rooms often have folding beds. Student groups, families, young couples, university students, the elderly, etc. can stay in the hostel. In most hostels, travellers must be 18 years of age or older or with a parent. Some hostels have lockable shelves or luggage storage where travellers can store their backpacks and luggage during the day when travelling outside the hostel. In most hostels, the doors of the rooms can be locked and most travellers usually place their belongings on or under the bed.



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## Conflict of Interests

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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