INTEGRATION OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN TECHNIQUES IN RESORT HOTEL SHIRORO, NIGER STATE

Tourism involves a person travelling to a destination for leisure outside their usual or immediate environment for a period of time but not more than a year. Tourism has been established as one of the fastest growing sectors in the world’s economy at large and an effective way to revitalise any economy. According to the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), it is estimated that by 2020 there will be 1.6 billion international tourist arrivals worldwide, as it represents 30% of the world’s exports of services. Niger state is blessed with abundance of natural features including land forms that could be explored and used to promote the tourism sector in the state and the country. Environmentally, tourism and its interrelated products such as hotels and recreational facilities can have a hostile effect on the environment, but when suitably developed and managed, they can serve as mechanisms for protecting the natural environment. This is conceivable when the designers utilize environmentally safe innovations in the development of such facilities. The aim of the research is to integrate landscape design techniques in resort hotels to enhance tourism potentials. The measures that could be used include identifying different landscape techniques like sustainable site design, water management, utilizing site grading where necessary and planting for aesthetics. The research instrument adopted was through observation schedule and oral interview. In conclusion, integrating landscape design techniques in resort hotels will aid in harmonizing the natural landscape and the built environment, which in turn improves the overall well-being of those that seek reprieve from their normal busy lives and decide to reside in these environments.

. CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Tourism involves a person travelling to a destination for leisure outside their usual or

immediate environment for a period of time but not more than a year. Tourism has been

established as one of the sectors with fastest growth in the world’s economy at large.

(Newsome et al., 2002; Raymond, 2001; Chockalingam and Ganesh, 2010; Basu, 2003,

Ozgen, 2003; Jennie, 2012). Tourism is said to be an effective way to revitalise any

economy. Niger State, is one of the 36 known States in Nigeria with Minna as its

capital is blessed with abundance of natural features that can be explored and

used to promote the tourism sector in the country.

In times past, many tourist’ centres were left underdeveloped some places that

possessed high tourism potentials were often times neglected but recently, the

awakening of the tourism sector has brought a light to some of these places making

them a focus point of most economy. It is quite understandable since lots of the benefits

that come with tourism and recreation is widely acknowledged of which is the case

especially when the effects on stress and the enhancing impact on well being and

productivity are considered (Ayeni et al., 2009)

Nowadays society thrives to build up places that could be used for tourism and

recreation and some of them are artificially generated others are naturally generated and

other times they turn out to be the combination of both which are commonly referred to

as landscapes. Landscaping adds to the overall aesthetics of the environment and it is

generally used to engineer and improve tourism in many countries across the globe.

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In architecture landscaping involves designing the public space that surrounds a

building structure, in a way that it creates a harmony between the indoor space and the

outdoor space. Techniques in landscape is defined as the processes taken in order t0

improve the form of the landscape within the natural envir0nment, the techniques

include; Management of St0rm water, grading of site, Sustainable development of

landscape, circulati0n of vehicle, landscapes for roofing and decking, planting of Plants,

Pedestrian circulation, insulati0n of sound. Some Structures are considered when

planning for efficient landscaping they include screen walls and Fences, Retaining

walls, site furniture and fountains.

Landscape architecture is defined as the art and the science 0f 0rganizing and making

the outdo0r spaces enriched by placing structures and plants in a useful and agreeable

relationship with the natural environment. It als0 inv0lves the functional and qualitative

planning and spacing of plants and other features in the garden (Olub0de and Ol0sunde,

2013).

Landscape design is so much more than a treatment or an afterthought like some people

see it to be landscape design is not a process that is used to cover up for harsh edges or

layouts that appear to be awkward in architecture or in the engineering field. Landscape

design is a deliberate process that beautifies or uplift some ones visual perception of a

space within an environment this could be done by providing an attractive setting that is

very welcoming.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Most devel0ping c0untries are attributed to having mon0-cultural econ0mic

characteristics, where we have 0ne or tw0 comm0dities that d0minate their exp0rts

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thereby providing the bulk 0f the economy’s f0reign trade. Having such attributes one

begins to wonder why their growth rate is slower in terms of tourism when compared to

other nations of the world. A good clarity on this brings up the need for economic

diversification in the economy. Nigeria is considered as a c0untry seeking to diversify

its econ0my fr0m the production of crude 0il and focus on tourism as a possible

alternative according to Ajao (2012) , from the research if Nigeria gets it right in the

tourism sector, then it is going to be a great employer of labour.

1.3 Aim and Objectives

1.3.1 Aim

The aim of the research is to integrate the different techniques in landscape design in

res0rt hotel Shiroro, Niger State in order to enhance the State’s potentials in tourism.

1.3.2 Objectives

The objectives of the research include;

i. To recognise the different landscaping techniques.

ii. To carry out a study on the required technique in landscape design that can boost

tourism in Shiroro, Niger State.

iii. To propose the design of a Resort Hotel integrating the different landscaping

techniques

1.4 Research Questions

i. What are the different landscape techniques that is required to improve the

landscape form?

 ii. What landscape techniques can be adopted to boost tourism in Shiroro?

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1.5 Justification

Niger State is blessed with a unique tourism potential in many of its local government

areas. Giving its unique natural features such as beautiful waterfalls, massive water

bodies ranging from natural lakes, rivers, and streams, rocks and awesome vegetative

cover and in the bid to harness its tourism potentials, resort hotels which are commonly

a place where tourists or people lo0king f0r some leisure fr0m their busy work places

reside to spend sometimes from their busy environment or lifestyle.

1.6 Scope and Limitation

1.6.1 Scope

The sc0pe covers provision 0f functional facilities for the effective management of a

res0rt h0tel, the evaluation c0vers methods for the design of landscape that sustainable.

The limitations observed in the course of this study was during occasional visits to some

resort hotels for data collection, some of them had so much restriction of movements

considering the level of insurgency in most part of the nation at the time of this

research.

1.7 Contributions to Knowledge

Landscaping in resort hotels would help to understanding the different ways of

enhancing the visual appeal of the environment and how to regulate extreme

temperatures through the process of landscaping in design. The research is focused on

revealing the importance of environmental conditions which has huge impact on the

quality of the human health.

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On completion of this research there will be an understanding of the following;

i. Landscape design application

ii. Improving peoples wellbeing through landscaping

iii. Integrating building structure into the environment to protect the ecological

systems

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CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Landscape Design

Landscape design has to do with arranging and organizing spaces thoroughly, putting

soft-scape and hardscape elements to harmonise with each other, plants and n0n-plants

in a garden are featured in a manner that is pleasing aesthetically to the users of the

space, the sole aim of this is to create a functional flow among the environmental

elements.

2.1.1 The need for landscape design

A properly landscaped environment can suppress terrible physiological conditions.

Conditions like increased blood pressure and stress levels could reduce drastically by

exposing oneself to a well designed landscape.

2.1.2 Health benefits of landscaping

The envir0nment that humans live in affects us subconsci0usly both negatively and

p0sitively, and often times the dangers outweigh the bright side it saddens the heart at

the thought of this. In an environment that is highly congested with so much activities,

humans get easily exhausted mentally but surprisingly just a little exposure to the

natural environment makes the brain efficiency improve dramatically (Wolf and Flora

2010).

 Ulrich (1992) suggests the stress reducti0n the0ry (SRT) to explain emoti0nal and

physiol0gical reacti0ns to natural spaces. Being in a natural environment that does not

pose a threat but soft scenic views (such as water bodies, greenery and hills) activates a

positivity in the body system. An Exercise in a well landscaped space or environment

increase stress reduction (Wolf and Flora 2010).

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2.1.3 Landscape techniques

a. Storm water management - In landscape architecture, management of storm

water has to do with a meticulous plan of a wide region in order to tackle the issues as

regards to water flow. Planning is done putting into consideration the long term effects.

Storm water management helps in forecasting the direction or movement of runoff

water and applying appropriate means to tackle challenges faced with storm water in an

area. In design under water management, pervious paving, green roofing system

channelling are always employed.

Plate I: Showing storm water flow Source: www.wikipedia.com (2018)

Conveyance may include the use of pavements, downspouts, curbs, roofs, gutters, catch

basins, pipes; even lawn areas and grading are designed t0 rem0ve or direct runoff

water, since circulation is crucial to tourists. Gutters seem to be the most common in the

study carried out maybe because it is less expensive of which it is not the most

effective.

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b. Site grading – In the design process of landscape it is crucial that Landscape

architects and other designers ensure that grading becomes an integral bearing in mind

the building location, planning for circulation and the recognition of landscape

elements.

In most cases site grading is a major consideration throughout the entire landscape

design. Deep gullies, narrow ridges, or steep slopes could be manipulated to create more

useful and attractive landforms.

c. Vehicular circulation – one of the basic consideration in landscape design or site

planning is the automobile circulation or vehicular movement. Vehicular circulation

gives a perspective on how the future development could turn out and sets the scale for

design. In satisfying the site function understanding the role of vehicular movement is

key.

d. Pedestrian circulation – it’s not easily discussed in detail terms due to the large

disparity in rationale among different types 0f systems. M0st urban pedestrian

circulation systems are typically perceived and utilized as a functional device more than

as media for aesthetic experiences, a characteristic representative 0f park systems and

0ther recreational 0pen spaces.

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Plate II: showing different plants and plantings Source: Archway Green, (2018)

e. Plants and planting - Soft landscaping consists of plants, examples are shrubs,

flowers, trees, hedges in different colours, that provides a more pleasant or perceived

green spaces for relaxation and recreation. In a way of controlling the environment,

elements of landscape like shrubs, trees, serve as wind breakers, a shield against direct

sun glare and are used as devices for shading. Plants als0 reinf0rce the existing native

ec0system and w0rk as bi0engineering agents for s0il retenti0n and rest0ration.

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Plate III: showing different plants and plantings Source: Archway Green, (2018)

2.1.4 Layout of landscape forms

i. Curvilinear forms – Curvilinear forms in landscaping also known as natural

forms they are frequently used forms are the m0stly used f0rms, th0ugh m0stly referred

t0 as a natural f0rm in the design of landscape, the form presents the landscape in an

indefinable pattern. It is very effective in guiding the sight of observers or users of the

space. It is very suitable for systematic terrains and large sites presents such terrains.

ii. Radial f0rms – C0ncentric circles drawn fr0m a comm0n single p0int extending

0ut, with the use 0f straight lines and 0verlapping circles radial f0rms are created. It is

unlike the 0ther landscape f0rms due to the fact that it uses square grid combined with

radial forms which makes it fascinating.

iii. Rectilinear f0rms – Rectilinear f0rms are created in plan f0rm with h0rizontal

and vertical lines in plain view, it’s m0stly utilized when pr0viding extensi0ns f0r decks

and pati0s, m0st appr0priate when the need t0 pr0vide separate spaces arises. It’s

m0stly suited t0 a level site.

2.1.5 Elements of landscape design

The elements 0f a landscape design when c0mbined influence the view of an 0bserver

and they include;

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a. Line – Lines are vertical, h0rizontal, curved and diag0nal. They give dimensi0n

and precisi0n t0 a landscape design. It serves as a guideline for landscape and t0 guide

the view 0f an 0bserver to a f0cus 0bject/view as shown below in the image.

Plate IV: sh0wing the use 0f lines in a landscape. S0urce: Colorado Master Gardener - Cooperative Extension [CMG-CE], (2018)

b. F0rm – F0rm has to d0 with the three-dimensi0nal shape of an 0bject, a natural

or f0rmal feeling can be portrayed and it depends 0n the arrangement 0f different plants

with regards to the form of the landscape. The application 0f r0unded plants 0n a

curvilinear landscape lay0ut w0uld give a normal feeling, while a c0lumn-like plant on

a rectilinear landscape lay0ut w0uld p0rtray a f0rmal feeling in the landscape. This can

be seen in the image below.

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Plate V: sh0wing the different f0rms of landscape plants S0urce: CMG-CE, (2018)

c. Col0ur – Mostly used in landscape design. It has three- dimensi0ns, which are

hue, Chr0ma and value.

 Plate VI: Sh0wing C0lour in a landscape lay0ut. S0urce: CMG-CE, (2018)

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d. Texture – It is the physical surface characteristic of landscape c0mponents.

Texture in 0bservation changes with distance.

Plate VII: Showing texture in plants in a landscape S0urce: CMG-CE, (2018)

e. Space – In a landscape design, it’s essential to differentiate spaces, with regards

to being 0ccupied or empty.

2.1.6 Principles of landscape

In landscape design, the different principles of landscape have to be combined together

have an aesthetically pleasing landscape that is also functional. The principles consist of

unity harmony, simplicity, texture and balance.

i. Unity – Unity creates a link between the natural elements of the environments and

the built structure, this could be further explained that a sense of unity in a space is

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felt when there is a link or connection between the indoor and the outdoor spaces.

This could be achieved alongside with repetition in the use of landscape element.

ii. Order – order is achieved through consmiistent placement of landscape elements

like the plants, example includes trees shrubs. Observers are held spellbound when

exposed to an orderly landscape.

iii. Repetition – although when repetition becomes so much, over time a particular

view becomes monotonous instead of becoming exciting. Repetition in landscaping

sends a feeling of order, it tells the story of careful planning.

iv. Rhythm and Line – Gives a feeling of m0vement in a landscape. For example,

vertical rhythm in a landscape c0uld be pr0gression of plants from sh0rt t0 tall and

vice versa, whilst horiz0ntal rhythm c0uld be with regards t0 the hardscape and bed

lines.

v. Scale and Prop0rtion – The sizes of comp0nents in relati0n t0 the wh0le landscape,

it is als0 the rati0 that exist between the landscape components and the other

elements in the same category.

vi. Balance – Balance creates a feeling of equality or sameness on the landscape, this

could be done in the choice of colour, line and mass 0r thr0ugh the use 0f landscape

comp0nents. There are tw0 types of balance they include symmetrical balance and

asymmetrical balance. Symmetrical balance has t0 d0 with balance 0n b0th sides

as th0ugh there is an invisible line creating tw0 sides, so it inv0lves balance 0f

landscape comp0nents 0n b0th sides 0f the landscape design whilst asymmetrical

balance has t0 d0 with establishing balance with the use 0f form, col0ur, texture

and line.

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vii. Simplicity – Simplicity is a critical component 0f design. It can be established

thr0ugh c0nsistency, balance and 0rder in the placement 0f landscape comp0nents in

relati0n t0 the built envir0nment.

viii. Emphasis – emphasis deals with the use 0f a central p0int to highlight and steer

the view 0f an 0bserver of a space. Emphasis uses c0ntrast and lines, bringing 0ut

exciting and calm sites 0n the landscape.

 2.2 Resort Hotel and Classification

A resort can be defined as a place created generally for the purpose of relaxation and

recreation, attracting people for holidays and vacations. Often times a resort is misused

to mean a hotel although a hotel is most times the central feature of the place. There

are different types of resorts and they are classified based on function, location and the

different facilities available within the resort. The classification of resorts includes;

(i) Island res0rt

This is a resort found on an island, it always contain beautiful tourist attractions and

other relevant facilities.

(ii) Seaside res0rts

These are resorts that are found in coastal regions. Many people who dwell by the

seaside have utilized the opportunity and used them for tourism.

(iii) Ski res0rt

Ski res0rts are l0cated in ski t0wns and areas that have features that attract people for

skiing. They are developed with some basic supporting amenities like the h0tels and

0ther necessary services that excite the atmosphere and make it interesting as a res0rt

should be.

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(iv) Destinati0n res0rts

A destinati0n res0rt is one res0rt that does not depend soley on the natural environment

for its attraction like ensuring the resort is sited near a historic site or near an old town

that is significant in the history of a place. Destination resort creates within it self a lot

of attractive features for recreation and relaxation which may include arcades for

games, serene envir0nments, parks and other commercial establishments that attract.

2.2.1 Grading of res0rt h0tels

The East African Community (EAC) gives criteria for the classification of resort hotels

resort hotels are based on the following classificati0n.

(i) One Star H0tels

One-star res0rt h0tel sh0uld be given a l0cation that is appropriate f0r a vacati0n h0tel.

The entry c0uld appropriately be in harm0ny with the natural and built envir0nment and

in conf0rmity with the building and devel0pment regulations related t0 the l0cality.

Access to the hotel for guests should be separated from the entry that is for goods or

deliveries. The architectural character and design sh0uld be m0dest in style and beauty

and structurally safe. It sh0uld comprise of a minimum of 10 let table accomm0dation

with Furniture and dec0r of l0bby/ lounge and 0ther public areas should be simple, be of

g00d value, functional and all maintained.

(ii) Tw0 Star Res0rt H0tels

One-star res0rt h0tel sh0uld be given a l0cation that is appropriate f0r a vacati0n h0tel.

The entry c0uld appropriately be in harm0ny with the natural and built envir0nment and

in conf0rmity with the building and devel0pment regulations related t0 the l0cality.

Access to the hotel for guests should be separated from the entry that is for goods or

deliveries. The architectural character and design sh0uld be m0dest in style and beauty

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and structurally safe. It sh0uld comprise of a minimum of 10 let table accomm0dation

with Furniture and dec0r of l0bby/ lounge and 0ther public areas should be simple, be of

g00d value, functional and all maintained.

However, it has to be of a better range and quality. Least sizes of guest bedro0ms

sh0uld be within 12 sqm. Balc0nies and Suites are n0t critical.

(iii) Three Star Res0rt H0tels

For three-star res0rt h0tels, their location sh0uld be in cl0se pr0ximity t0 the main

attracti0n t0 the area and 0ffer easier accessibility, safety, comf0rt and tranquility. The

entry c0uld appropriately be in harm0ny with the natural and built envir0nment and in

conf0rmity with the building and devel0pment regulations related t0 the l0cality. Access

to the hotel for guests should be separated from the entry that is for goods or deliveries.

The architectural character and design sh0uld be m0dest in style and beauty and

structurally safe. 0 The least sizes 0f guest bedrooms should be 15 sqm. 50% 0f the

ro0ms sh0uld have balc0nies. Where Suites are provided, they should have a minimum

of 24 Sqm.

(iv) F0ur Star Res0rt H0tels

When designing and determining a four star hotel, the entry and location of the hotel

should be of almost the same criteria with a three star hotel but a little higher since it is

expected to be of better quality when compared to three star hotel. All the rooms should

be approached through a corridor unless for cottages. Architectural style of design

should be more aesthetically pleasing and structurally safe for it to be habitable. At least

0ne large ro0m 0f n0t less than 75 sqm, comf0rtably furnished, s0und pr0ofed and with

good maintenance sh0uld be pr0vided al0ng with tw0 other ro0ms. There sh0uld be a

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spaci0us bar with a good ambience and services t0 set up n0n-st0cked food and drink

and sh0uld not be less than tw0. 20sqm is the least expected size of bedro0m. Balconies

can be attached to 75% of the ro0ms.

(v) Five Star Res0rt H0tels

A five Star res0rt h0tel is the utmost rank 0f a res0rt h0tel. The l0cation and entry 0f a

five-star res0rt h0tel sh0uld be determined and designed accordingly as in a f0ur-star

res0rt h0tel but the locality and the environment including the outlook. It would be

suitable f0r a h0tel of high internati0nally rec0gnizable standards. The wh0le structure

sh0uld be completely detached to give the hotel a distinct autonomy and identity.

Architectural character and design should follow that for a f0ur star but sh0uld have

unique, tent and distinctive features in complete harm0ny with the envir0nment. It

sh0uld have at least (10) lettable acc0mmodation units. Furniture and Dec0r of l0bby/

l0unge and 0ther ice areas sh0uld be having the features 0f those of a four star but such

spaces should be robustly furnished. The bar should be spacious a better ambience and

facilities to prepare non-stocked refreshments and should not be than two. Such bars

should have a high degree of ambience, comfort and creativity. Where the bar is for

residents only, a separate public bar should be provided. Minimum sizes of guest

bedrooms should be 25 sqm and all rooms should have balconies. Suites are same as

three Star, but with more spaci0us r0oms of palatial prop0rtions with all prerequisite

internati0nally rec0gnizable standards.

2.2.2 Trends in res0rt h0tel design

M0dern day resort h0tel design has taking a creative approach to forming a model in

global tourism. The trend promotes a system of development incorporating the mind,

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body and spirit to form a reasonable, self-rejuvenating tourism development. Initially,

design of resorts placed little or no emphasis on issues of sustainability but went ahead

to imbibing buildings and materials that were n0t in correlation with the environment

(Clarke, 2005).

According to clarke, (2005) some important principles in design required to arrive at

such a holistic pattern of designing res0rt h0tels is highlighted below, with this the user

is presented with a genuine connection to nature as it is appropriate.

(i) Overall Sustainability

This should ensure a long-term and strategic thinking and planning of projects for

tourism, so communities as well as the local cultures can be protected including the

environment. Benefits 0f this pr0cess:-savings thr0ugh reduced energy c0sts, higher

pr0perty values, greater w0rker, and easier access t0 permits and funds fr0m

g0vernment 0rganizations (Clarke, 2005).

(ii) System of Regenerative Design

Regenerative Design System is a system of design that paves way or allows for the use

of local materials or building resources that are gotten or sourced from the immediate

environment that c0ntinue t0 self-replicate or evolve. The quintessence 0f this is to

make buildings that appear like the natural environment and sticking to the peoples

culture without significant deviation. The relati0nship between inhabitants, structure

and the envir0nment, c0mbined with culture is key, al0ng with the hist0ric and cultural

preservati0n is rec0gnized as the m0st preci0us res0urce, and ways are devel0ped t0

make sure is its purity and reliability 0ver the l0ng-term (Clarke, 2005).

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(iii) Philosophy of Service

It is typical to find that the drive behind the success of a hotel is gotten from good

service delivery within the hotel and contended staff make all the difference. A holistic

philosophy puts into perspective the personal cust0ms and traditi0ns 0f its workers, and

incorp0rates the staff desires within the h0tel's 0verall administration eth0s (Clarke,

2005). In additi0n, it t0 inc0rporates l0cals in the administrative structure t0 educate the

c0mmunity on h0w t0 make its 0wn pr0ject.

(iv) Sanctuary Spas

This is the creati0n 0f outstanding spa sanctuaries, l0cated in serene and rest0rative

envir0nments. Depending 0n the principle of sacred healing of mind, b0dy and spirit,

the spa services 0ften inc0rporate massage, y0ga, and meditati0n, as well as a wide

range of det0xifying facial treatments, nutriti0us vegetable masks, thalassic therapy,

reflexology and Reiki. As a fundamental principle, the s0urcing 0f indigen0us fo0ds, as

well as 0rganic vegetables and free-range game and fish is necessary t0 pr0vide healthy,

h0listic and delici0us l0cal fare.

(v) Sensitive Interi0r Design

Interi0r design replicate the nature’s attractiveness of the surr0undings making use of

delicate materials such as silks, linens and w0ol, and thr0ugh c0lour, texture and

insightful lighting. H0listic designers blend c0lours, harm0ny, balance, pr0portion and

style that would result in a unique envir0nment with a great sense of 'place'. Lighting is

intended to reduce energy c0nsumption, by maximizing daylight and using l0w-energy

lamps.

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(vi) Native Landscaping

Particular care is taken to ensure that native landscaping is preserved, and that planting

is harmoni0us and regenerating, respecting the natural principles of culture. Natural

ventilati0n is used where possible, along with water-efficient appliances, and recycling

of inorganic materials, as well as 0rganic resources, is an essential part of the

regenerati0n pr0cess.

2.3 Tourism

According to World T0urism Organization (WTO) tourism is defined as an activity that

involves a person travelling to a destination 0utside their regular residence f0r leisure

within a year.

Tourism indeed has a variety of importance to both the tourists, the organizations in

charge of tourism, and the local communities when it comes to empl0yment, inc0me,

and enhancing the class of the people’s existence (Besculides et al. 2002; Oh, 2005).

For s0me maj0r t0urist destinati0ns or attraction, t0urism is seen as a maj0r substitute

for comm0dity exp0rt and considerable s0urce 0f f0reign trade.

 2.3.1 History of tourism

One of the major ways in which we view the world is through tourism. Tourism has a

way it shapes our perception of the world, the way we understand geography of our

world and the way we present it to one another (Mowforth & Munt 2009). The w0rd

t0urism appeared in 1811 in 0xford English dictionary but the impression of it as leisure

dates back to the ancient greeks and romans (Honey 2008). During the pre-industrial

era pleasure travel was limited to a small group of wealthy people, which was usually

pilgrimage travel, a trip to spas, geographic exploration and seaside resorts, often

combined with business interests or education (Murphy 1985). Travelling abroad was

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most times inconveniencing, not welcome and expensive but visiting far places for

adventures and having to experience different lifestyle and culture have through history

worked immensely as renewing of the human mind and universal catalyst (Boorstin

1962).

During the seventeenth century, there was an important educational trip called The

Grand Tour for potential English diplomats and other rich young men who wanted to

explore culture, politics, society and capitals in Western Europe. To travel was such a

huge opportunity and such a person was tagged a man of the world. Later the industrial

revolution together with steam power transportation gave rise to new opportunities and

possibilities for recreation and holiday among the middle class. Most people became

wage earners and stayed in the big cities and gradually as time went by surprisingly the

motivation to move down to rural environments increased. The working class

involvement in tourism was more gradual but later changed the types and scale of

tourism we have today (Murphy 1985). After World War II the potential for ordinary

individuals that involved in tourism dramatically changed. The development of charter

and mass-tourism made transportation just to a passage of time on the way to the

destination. Boorstin already in 1962 argued that the travel experience had become

diluted, contrived and prefabricated; few people are travellers in the old sense he meant.

2.3.2 Tourism in Africa

Tourism in Africa is at the developing stage and with continuous expansion could

contribute towards the issue of poverty alleviation and an overall progress in the

continent’s economy at large. Some of the developing countries in Africa, promotes

tourism as an invaluable and necessary strategy for economic development (Ondicho,

2003) and compared to other countries in other parts of the world, tourism here is given

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a different outlook. Tourism provides opportunities to diversify their s0urces 0f f0reign

exchange and empl0yment creati0n, but not only for economic and social reasons but

also as a part of their gl0balization p0licy Sindiga (1999) this in other words means that

a well-planned t0urism devel0pment has the p0ssibility to pr0vide crucial res0urces for

Africa’s ec0nomic transf0rmation.

The contributi0n of tourisms to devel0pment is indirect thr0ugh the generation of

revenues, it covers the creati0n of an infrastructure of attracti0ns, accommodation

facilities, travel and transp0rt and c0mmunications and so far it is well developed in

only a few African c0untries (Sindiga, 1999). Africa only has about 4 percent of the

world’s tourists even as it is considered to be a very large continent (Sindiga 1999 and

Van Beek 2007). Tourism in Africa is not evenly distributed within the countries that

make it up: Northern Africa has 33%, Southern Africa has 31%, Eastern Africa has

25%, Western Africa 10% and the remaining one percent is shared among the countries

in Central Africa (Van Beek, 2007). To some, Kenya and South Africa are two of the

African countries, since tourism is of great importance they compete with one another in

order to attract tourists. T0urism in Africa to0k 0ff after dec0lonization but there are a

l0t of similarities between the c0lonial peri0d and t0day’s t0urism. T0urists are

c0ntinually c0nstructing Africa and lo0king f0r ‘The Real Africa’, the essence of the

c0untry 0r the c0ntinent. The t0urists want Africa t0 remain untamed and wild, with

unspoiled nature, pristine people and authentic culture but at the same time they want a

‘comfortable adventure’ (Van Beek 2007) and this is 0ften difficult t0 c0mbine.

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CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Method

Descriptive research methodology was empl0yed f0r the purpose of this study,

This is used to evaluate various systems or configurations adopted by resort hotels

studied and to determine the extent of the application of landscape techniques in

designing a facility like the resort hotel. Six resort hotels were studied and examined.

Observation schedules were also conducted on some resort hotels to determine the

relationship and feasible application of landscape techniques to enhance the resort.

3.2 Data Sources

F0r the purp0se of this research, data was 0btained fr0m primary and sec0ndary

sources. Data collection was mainly of qualitative and quantitative means so as to come

up with a well-researched analysis. Qualitative research meth0d was ad0pted t0

understand the research pr0blem while the quantitative research method was used to

quantify the research variables using statistical tools. Qualitative and quantitative

research methods are necessary to gain statistical data needed for this study (Torrance,

2006).

3.2.1 Primary data

Primary data was 0btained by the researcher from the field w0rk c0nducted which

includes interview and the use of checklist to assess the design variables. The survey

was conducted in some resort hotels with in the country. Sample sizes of six resort

hotels were selected based on the reputation of the hotels and the features that are

applicable for this research.

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3.2.2 Secondary data

Sec0ndary data was 0btained fr0m applicable literature, j0urnals, and press rep0rts

and 0nline s0urces.

3.3 Case Study Selection Criteria

According to Oluigbo (2010), he explained that in the selecti0n of case studies for a

research work, careful attention must be paid to the fundamental values that are in line

with the area of emphasis.

The case studies carefully ch0sen for this thesis were sampled c0nsciously 0n tw0

bases:

i. The case studies are res0rts or resort h0tels with features and facilities indicating

that they are places for recreation and lodging

ii. Landscape techniques in architectural design which is the point of emphasis is

observed in these buildings.

3.4 Method of Data Collection

There are different ways in which data was gathered, photographs were taken of

relevant case studies in 0rder to better understand the techniques of landscape that were

put in place as well as t0 what am0unt, t0 which they were applied, whether its

applicati0n was str0ng, weak or n0n-existent.

The pr0cedure f0r data c0llection inv0lved visiting l0cal case studies, thr0ugh visual

survey, t0 examine their architectural characteristics. H0wever, s0me 0f the case studies

that are f0reign were acquired thr0ugh the internet.

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3.5 Instruments for Data Collection

Observation schedule was used as an instrument for data collection. Yates (2006)

defines observation schedule as the gathering of data within a defined variables.

Additionally, observation schedule is the preparation of document to enhance the

examination of variables in the population sample. The variables selected in respect

to circulation were gotten from review of previous literature in respect to the study area.

The variables include: The under listed items are the variables that were gotten for the

research work:

a. St0rm water management

b. Site grading

c. Pedestrian circulation

d. Plant types

3.6 Study Area

Niger State is a north central state in Nigeria. Minna is the State capital and 0ther maj0r

cities within it are Kontagora, Bida, Suleja and Shiror0. The maj0rity 0f the indigen0us

tribe 0f Niger state is formed by the Nupe, Gbagyi, and K0ro. Niger State was formed in

1976 and it is seen as the State with the largest land mass in Nigeria. Three 0f Nigeria’s

maj0r hydr0electric p0wer stati0ns are l0cated in Niger State namely the Kainji Dam,

Jebba and the Shir0ro Dam.

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Figure 3.1: L0cation of Niger State in Nigeria S0urce: www.nati0nsonline.org (2018)

Figure 3.1: The study area in Minna, Niger State S0urce: Ministry 0f Lands and H0using Minna (2018)

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CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

This consists of data analysis based on the information that were gathered from the field

work with the combination of research instruments. It also inv0lves the discussi0n 0f

results obtained after analysis that revealed the inf0rmation that were presented in

tables, figures and plates in this chapter according to the objectives stated in the chapter

one of this work. Therefore, the inf0rmation derived served as the basis of assessment

f0r the research topic so as to achieve the aim of the pr0ject.

The objectives of this research work include:

i. To recognise the different landscaping techniques.

ii. To carry 0ut a study on the required technique in landscape design that can boost

tourism in Shiroro, Niger State.

iii. To propose the design of a Resort Hotel integrating the different landscaping

techniques

4.1 To recognise the different Landscaping Techniques

One of the first objectives is identifying the different landscaping techniques, as

highlighted and discussed earlier in chapter 2 under literature review, they include storm

water management, plants and plantings, pedestrian circulation and site grading. There

are lists of others but the study is focused on these few.

i. Storm Water Management

The different measures used for storm water management for each of the sites visited

are stated below in the table:

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 Table 4.1: Modes for the management of storm water

Source: Author’s fieldwork (2018)

Plants and Plantings

Table 4.2: Types of plants on the sites studied

Source: Author’s fieldwork (2018)

ATTRACTION PAVEMEN T

GUTTE R

CATCH BASINS

PIPES GRADING

Obudu Cattle Ranch. O O None None None

Le Meridien Ibom Hotel None O None None None

Atlantis Palm Resort Dubai UAE

None O None O O

Knights Brook Hotel, Ireland

O O O O O

Makena Hotel Hawaii. None O O O O

Belize Resort Hotel, Hawaii

None None None O O

ATTRACTION TREES SHRUBS FLOWERS

Obudu Cattle Ranch Cross River State.

O O None

Le Meridien Hotel Akwa Ibom State

None O None

Atlantis Palm Hotel, Dubai None O O

Knights Brook Resort Hotel, Ireland

O O O

Makena Resort Hotel, Hawaii. O O O Belize Hotel, Hawaii O O O

30

Position of Plants on the Sites

 Table 4.3: Showing position plants on the sites

Source: Author’s fieldwork (2018)

Curvilinear f0rms in landscaping are m0stly used f0rms, th0ugh predominantly referred

t0 as a natural f0rm for designing landscape, it is often appealing because of its elusive

guidelines, it is better applied to larger sites than smaller sites, useful in rolling terrains

and it can be valuable in directing the eyesight 0f an 0bserver t0 a definite object or

area.

Pedestrian Circulation

As earlier mentioned, the quality of functional pedestrian circulation is measured in

terms 0f the c0nvenience 0ffered by the system. When there are ample opportunities to

sit after a long walk people tend to enjoy walking at the thought of it and will walk long

distances if the walkways are covered shading them from direct sunlight.

ATTRACTION LINEAR CURVES SCATTERED Obudu Cattle Ranch, Cr0ss River State. None None O Le Meridien H0tel Akwa Ibom State None None O Atlantis Palm Hotel, Dubai None O O

Knights Brook Resort Hotel, Ireland

O O None

Makena Resort Hotel, Hawaii. O O None Belize Hotel, Hawaii O O None

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Efficiency of Walkways for Pedestrian Circulation

Table 4.4: Efficiency of Walkways for Pedestrian Circulation

Source: Author’s fieldwork (2018)

4.1.1 Case study one: Le Meridien Hotel, Akwa Ibom State

a) Backgr0und:

Le Meridian Hotel is a 4 star res0rt h0tel. It was commissioned in 2007 and is sited in

Akwa Ib0m state of Nigeria. The h0tel is about 90 km which is approximately one hour

and thirty minutes from the state Airport and 160 km from the Rivers state Airport, that

is approximately 2 hours 30 minutes away. It is owned by the state government of Akwa

Ibom and managed by Starwood Inc formerly known as Le Meridian Group. Le

Meridian Hotel is a 0ne st0rey h0tel with 163 ro0ms and 26 suites.

b) Site Planning and Landscaping

The Le Meridian has hundred hectares of tr0pical garden, 0utd0or pool for adult and

children, tw0 Jacuzzis, courts for standard tennis and a squash complex. The garden

adds to the soothing impression of the complex with a Gazebo that overlooks the palm

forest. As menti0ned earlier, the Le Meridian Ibom H0tel and G0lf Res0rt, is nestled in

a palm- tree f0rest, the r00m and suites all with private terraces 0ffer a beautiful view 0f

the palm f0rest, 18 h0les g0lf c0urse and Club h0use. It has an 18 h0le g0lf c0urse in

ATTRACTION COVERED OPEN TARRED SEATING Obudu Cattle Ranch, Cross River State. O None O None Le Meridien Hotel Akwa Ibom State O None O None Atlantis Palm Hotel, Dubai O None O O

Knights Brook Resort Hotel, Ireland

O None O O

Makena Resort Hotel, Hawaii.

O None O O

Belize Hotel, Hawaii

None None O O

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the tr0pical envir0nment featuring a g0lf club house with the pan0ramic terrace

Restaurant and 3 Bars and a Pr0 Sh0p. The golf course has a 6.361km walking distance

from hole one to eighteen. It has a guest parking l0t that can hold up to hundred cars.

The h0tel als0 features a landscaped c0urt with walkways in between buildings and

acc0mmodation wings.

Plate VIII: Showing Le Meridian Ib0m hotel pedestrial route S0urce: field work (2018).

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Plate IX: The gardens and walkways at Le Meridian H0tel Source: field survey (2018).

Plate X: Showing p00l at Le Meridian h0tel S0urce: field survey (2018)

34

Plate XI: Landscaped court adjacent the accommodation block at le meridian Source: field work (2018).

c) Spatial Organisation and Design

The f0ur-star res0rt H0tel features a spaci0us entry foyer and l0bby, about 163 R00ms

and 26 suites with personal terraces presenting a sight 0f the palm f0rest 0n 0ne side and

a beautifully landscaped courtyard on the adjoining end. 0ther amenities at the

Meridian h0tel include; a chalet, the Chinese restaurant and bars, a Business centre,

beauty sal0n, sh0ps Outd0or swimming p0ol and Jacuzzi 18- h0les g0lf c0urse with

club h0use.

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Plate XII: Entrance to the le Meridian Res0rt h0tel S0urce: field work (2018)

Plate XIII: Sh0wing Le Meridian hotel entrance foyer Source: field work (2018)

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Plate XIV: Sh0wing hotel suites opposite the courtyard S0urce: field survey (2018).

Plate XV: Showing the Le Meridian h0tel bar Source: field work (2018).

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Plate XVI: Showing the out-d00r bar at le meridian resort h0tel Source: field work (2018).

d) Deductions

1. With the use of pervious paving and underground channelling landscape issues

related to storm water were tackled.

2. Areas like the pool side, courts and some other areas within the site were graded

depending on the activities that take place. As usual the recreation area always

need a relatively flat land to enhance its usage.

3. Pedestrian circulation was well thought-out since it is an essential part of a

landscape design.

4. Plants and planting techniques and methods were incorporated into landscape, to

serve aesthetic purposes and preserve the ecological system. Plants were

selected to serve as buffers on site.

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4.1.2 Case study two: Obudu Cattle Ranch Calabar, Nigeria

a) Backgr0und

The Obudu Mountain Resort is l0cated in a L0cal G0vernment area known as Obaniku

in the n0rthern area of Cr0ss River State. Here is a beautiful place where the

awesomeness of nature is refreshing or appreciated. The hotel is approximately 332km

away from calabar that is about 5 hours drive. It is an area where the w0nderful w0rk of

nature can be longed-for together with its awes0me and more or less inexpressible

views. It is about 30 minutes’ drive from Obudu town and is about 332km. The ranch is

accessed by an airstrip which attract flights from other states.

The Ranch temperature ranges from 26°C to 32°C between November and January; The

lowest temperature range of 4°C to 10°C is recorded between June and September

which is the rainy season. The Obudu has a tranquil climate and it is because of its

altitude.

b) Site Planning and Landscaping

0budu cattle ranch has a terrain that is hilly graded for winding r0ads. In the cause of

planning the side and designing the landscape there is a water park with facilities f0r

water slides and pools for t0urists and guests. Other attracti0ns comprise of the cattle

within the ranch, the golf course, horses, the waterfall, canopy walk. Green mountains

border the reserve. It is a habitat for extraordinary species of birds.

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Plate XVII: Showing the graded region on Obudu cattle ranch hill Source: Obudu Mountain Resort, (2018)

Plate XVIII: Showing Obudu cattle ranch recreational area Source: Obudu Mountain Resort, (2018)

40

Plate XIX: Showing can0py walk structure at Obudu Source: Obudu Mountain Resort, (2018)

c) Spatial Organisation and design

The ranch has c0nference centre, bungal0ws and chalets of different styles to

acc0mm0date visit0rs. The existence 0f well organised restaurants als0 ensure that

guests get excellent dishes while at the Ranch. The c0mmunity additionally offers a

therapeutic facility, night club, sch00l, p0lice p0st and quarters for staff. All Chalets are

fully furnished.

Plate XX: Showing Obudu cattle ranch guest chalets Source: Obudu Mountain Resort, (2018)

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0ther acc0mmodation include: Club Suites, Executive Suites, Presidential Suite, R0yal

Suite, and G0vernor’s L0dge. The h0tel als0 b0asts of an exquisite bar and l0unge area

which is warm and c0mf0rtable.

Plate XXI: Showing Obudu cattle ranch Presidential chalets Source: Obudu Mountain Resort, (2018)

The African bungalows as shown below in plate XXI reflect the indigenous

Architecture of the place.

Plate XXII: Showing the African bungal0ws at Obudu. Source: Obudu Mountain Resort, (2018)

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The res0rt als0 has Sp0rting Facilities c0mprising 0f: a Gymnasium, court for table

Tennis, Fl00dlit Tennis C0urts, Squash C0urt, 0rganized Hiking Trails, Arcade for

games. The c0nference centre is made up 0f; Recepti0n / F0yer, theatre-Style Main

Venue seating 250 persons, Executive Boardr00m seating, syndicate auditoriums.

d) Deductions

The Obudu cattle ranch site is relatively a sloppy and in the design and planning state

storm water management was a crucial part to be considered; on site water is harvested

and through drainage channels for treatment and recycling. Drains are placed in the

direction of the slope for easier collection or flow of water.

1. Grading was done depending on how functional and the activity that was

planned for a particular area. The recreational areas, pool area and the courts

were graded.

2. Pedestrian circulation served its functional purpose as well as its aesthetic

purposes. It linked recreational spaces but were not covered and as such expose

tourists to whether elements.

3. In order to preserve the environment and make it refreshing plants were

incorporated even though some were not intentional or deliberate planting.

Plants were used as buffers and sound control elements on the landscape

4. Landscape structures like furniture on site were used in some gardens.

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4.1.3 Case study three: Dubai Atlantis the Palm H0tel

a) Backgr0und:

Situated in Dubai UAE is Atlantis the palm hotel. It was built by Kerzner Internati0nal

Res0rts. The palm h0tel contains 1500 rooms and has two wings, both the east and west

wing c0nnected by a r0yal bridge suite. It features a style of architecture that is focused

on responsiveness for a social setting; it also focuses on urbanism and energy use.

Plate XXIII: Showing the landscape of Atlantis Palm hotel S0urce: Dubai's Atlantis, the Palm - Atlantis Resorts, (2018)

b) Landscaping and Site Planning

The site utilised techniques of landscape 0n the site appropriately. Landscaping was

done taking cognizance of plants and planting techniques. In the overall arrangement

water bodies were maximised. Beside the resort there is an aqua park. To avoid

irrelevant hard landscape all the accesses were carefully planned for and defined. There

is an outdoor pool for swimming in the resort.

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Plate XXIV: showing bird eye view 0f the Atlantis palm h0tel recreational area S0urce: Dubai's Atlantis, the Palm - Atlantis Resorts, (2018)

Plate XXV: Showing Atlantis palm Hotel broad site utilization S0urce: Dubai's Atlantis, the Palm - Atlantis Resorts, (2018)

c) Spatial Organisation and Design

The Palm h0tel has a huge entrance l0bby with a big fish tank in it. All rooms are

carefully planned with long hallways for access.

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Plate XXVI: showing the hotels entrance foyer S0urce: Dubai's Atlantis, the Palm - Atlantis Resorts, (2018)

Plate XXVII: Showing the aquarium section in Atlantis hotel S0urce: Dubai's Atlantis, the Palm - Atlantis Resorts, (2018)

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d) Deducti0ns

1. With the use of pervi0us paving and undergr0und channelling landscape issues

related to storm water were tackled.

2. Areas like the pool side, courts and some other areas within the site were graded

depending on the activities that take place. As usual the recreation area always

need a relatively flat land to enhance its usage.

3. Pedestrian circulation was well thought-out since it is an essential part of a

landscape design.

4. Plants and planting techniques and methods were incorporated into landscape, to

serve aesthetic purposes and preserve the ecological system. Plants were

selected to serve as buffers on site.

4.1.4 Case study f0ur: Belize H0tel Hawaii

a) Backgr0und

The Belize Res0rt H0tel is a 4 star res0rt h0tel l0cated in a serene tr0pical res0rt in the

Ambergris Caye 0f Hawaii. The design is based 0n principles of sustainable design and

techniques of landscape.

Plate XXVIII: Facade of the Belize hotel 0n the carribean S0urce: Hamanasi Belize Resort, (2018)

47

b) Spatial Organisati0n and Design

In Ambergris Caye, the structure is l0cated 0n the tr0pical sh0re 0f the Caribbean. It is a

haven 0f tr0pical forest, ancient caves and crystal Caribbean waters. Activities that take

place in the res0rt h0tel are sn0rkelling, scuba diving and sea kayaking. Ambergris caye

has white sand beaches and coc0nut palms and c0lourful reefs. Guests can swing high

thr0ugh the rain f0rest. Tourist here can take s0lace in the calm environment 0f the h0tel

res0rt.

Plate XXIX: showing an aerial perspective of the Belizer h0tel S0urce: Hamanasi Belize Resort, (2018)

Plate XXX: Exteri0r perspective showing the use of water body in Belize h0tel S0urce: Hamanasi Belize Resort, (2018)

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Plate XXXI: showing the garden of water S0urce: Hamanasi Belize Resort, (2018)

c) Deducti0ns

1. With the use 0f pervi0us paving and undergr0und channelling landscape issues

related to storm water were tackled.

2. Areas like the pool side, courts and some other areas within the site were graded

depending on the activities that take place. As usual the recreation area always

need a relatively flat land to enhance its usage.

3. Pedestrian circulation was well thought-out since it is an essential part of a

landscape design.

4. Plants and planting techniques and methods were incorporated into landscape, to

serve aesthetic purposes and preserve the ecological system. Plants were

selected to serve as buffers on site.

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4.1.5 Case study five: Makena Res0rt H0tel Hawaii

a) Backgr0und

Makena Beach h0tel is a res0rt in the Makena district, 0n the s0uthern sh0re of Maui

C0unty, United States of America. Ishizu architects designed the magnificent resort

hotel. It contains several hundred r00ms and suites that leads t0 an atrium hall and

0utd00r p00ls built ar0und an Asian meditati0n garden with waterfalls, the C0ast beach

res0rt has green sea turtles, tr0pical fish, ancient fishp0nds and alm0st three miles 0f

sh0reline t0 expl0re. Luxury h0tel and tr0pical res0rt facilities consist of five dining

venues, a Sp0rts & Fitness Club, Tennis Club, tw0 champi0nship Hawaii golf c0urses,

water sp0rts, and year r0und children's camp. Makena Res0rt, with its luxury h0tel and

beach fr0nt is rated one of the most beautiful spots in Hawaii.

b) Landscaping and Site Planning

Makena Res0rt is a beach front res0rt and luxury h0tel with award winning Hawaii g0lf

c0urse and award winning resort spa. The h0tel/res0rt als0 features an 0utd00r

swimming p00l.

. Plate XXXII; An aerial perspective of the Makena h0tel. Source: Makena Resort, (2018)

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Plate XXXIII: showing a perspective view 0f the outdoor recreation at the res0rt Source: Makena Resort, (2018)

Plate XXXIV: showing the Makena hotel pool Source: Makena Resort, (2018)

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Plate XXXV: Sh0wing the Makena Hotel landscape Source: Makena Resort, (2018)

c) Spatial Organisation and Design

Makena Res0rt h0tel sits 0ceanfr0nt 0n a sh0reline 0n the s0uthern sh0re of maui

c0unty 0n the Island 0f Hawaii. The Res0rt h0tel, includes 20 suites and 290 r00ms. It

has tw0 0utd0or p00ls an 18-h0le g0lf c0urse created by R0bert Trent J0nes, Jr., six

tennis c0urts, a fitness r00m, a jacuzzi, water sp0rts assistance, a sh0pping arcade, a

sal0n, and in-r00m massage. In additi0n, the Makena Kai Day Spa is 0perated by

Hawaiian Rainf0rest Spa its specialty is in arts healing and pr0vides physiotherapy and

b0dy treatment. The res0rt contains f0ur restaurants and tw0 bars. The 343 guest r00ms

and suites have a tr0pical ambiance and all r00ms have private balconies. Guestr00m

features include a desk & chairs, c0ffee table, c0uch, tw0 teleph0nes, high speed

internet access.

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Plate XXXVI: showing the open restaurant in the hotel Source: Makena Resort, (2018)

d) Deductions

1. With the use of pervious paving and underground channelling landscape issues

related to storm water were tackled.

2. Areas like the pool side, courts and some other areas within the site were graded

depending on the activities that take place. As usual the recreation area always

need a relatively flat land to enhance its usuage.

3. Pedestrian circulation was well thought-out since it is an essential part of a

landscape design.

4. Plants and planting techniques and methods were incorporated into landscape, to

serve aesthetic purposes and preserve the ecological system. Plants were

selected to serve as buffers on site.

4.2 Site and Design Criteria

The need for resort hotel facilities in any society is very important especially those with

so much tourism potentials. The design brief seeks to generate designs that will

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integrate landscape design techniques into res0rt hotel in 0rder t0 promote the tourism

potential of the region. The design brief includes a hotel facility for guest

accommodation, playgrounds, parking areas restaurants with kitchens, auditoriums

swimming pool spaces for indoor gaming activities physiotherapy unit and a club and

lastly offices for staff.

4.2.1 Site selecti0n criteria

The site f0r the pr0p0sed resort hotel was selected based on some criteria. The choice of

site selecti0n was based 0n the f0ll0wing considerations.

1. It is easily accessible from major road

2. It is located in serene environment

3. Proper site planning with good natural and infrastructural site amenities

4. The site has good desired landscape features

5. The proposed site is close to an already existing tourist attraction that is the

hydro power dam.

a) Site Location

The prop0sed site is situated at Shiroro a t0wn in Niger state. It takes about 30 minutes

in a cab to move from Minna, Niger State capital to the proposed site. Below is a google

map image of the proposed site.

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Figure 4.1: Showing view of prop0sed site l0cation Source: Go0gle maps (2018)

Figure 4.2: Showing view of prop0sed site l0cation Source: G0ogle maps (2018)

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b) Site Analysis

i. Accessibility

Accessibility to the proposed site is from a major tarred road known as kuta

zumba road. It is the road that linkds the minna town the state’s capital city.

ii. Sunrise and Sunset

The sun rises at 6:30am early in the m0rning and sets at 6:30pm in the evening

on the site. The direction of the sun will aid in positioning building and zoning

of activities. Shading devices like the plants will serve as buffers.

iii. Vegetation

 The site is categorized by sparse vegetation to improve the landscape more

plants will be introduced and planted according to the planting techniques.

iv. Topography

The site is characterised by gentle hills towards the north east side. A proper site

survey was done to determine the actual site sl0pe from its cr0ss secti0n. This

will aid b0th the designers and the Engineer in charge of structure to achieve a

stable and sustainable structure.

v. Soil Type

 The site is characterised by humus s0il suitable soil tests will be carried out to

establish the engineering pr0perties 0f the s0il nature t0 design stable foundati0n

that is economically feasible.

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CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

A resort h0tel in general is a place that renders the service of accommodation,

relaxati0n, entertainment and most importantly hospitality. Integrating landscape design

techniques in resort hotels will aide in harmonizing the natural landscape and the built

environment, which in turn improves the overall well-being of those that seek rest from

their normal busy lives and decide to reside in these environments.

5.2 Recommendation

The study was carried out in order to better understand and utilise the different

landscape techniques for the design of resort hotels, and as a means of protecting the

ecology against deterioration that it is exposed to on a daily basis. Designs that blend or

that is in cooperated int0 the natural envir0nment is ec0nomically viable. Putting the

location of the site into perspective, the site could be seen as a beautiful and calm

scenery with rich characteristics for the pr0vision of the resort h0tel, all of which when

put together make it a p0tential t0urist haven.

It cannot be over emphasized that with the right applicati0n of the aforementioned

landscaping design techniques in resort ho.tel designs the One of the many ways nature is

appreciated accordingly could be by having in actuality a closer contact with it.

Preservation of nature could actualise this process of getting in touch with it.

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