

**DESIGN PROPOSAL FOR
BARO TOURIST AND HOLIDAY RESORT
(WITH EMPHASIS ON USE OF TRADITIONAL BUILDING FORM)
M.TECH THESIS (ARCHITECTURE)**

BY

IDRIS, ABDUL-RAHMAN BABA

M. TECH/SET/2006/1576

Department of Architecture

School of Environmental Technology

Federal University of Technology, Minna.

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE,
SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY, MINNA IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARDED OF M.TECH DEGREE IN
ARCHITECTURE.

SEPTEMBER, 2008

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that IDRIS ABDULRAHMAN BABA (M. TECH/SET/1576/06/07) presented this thesis entitled "Design Proposal for Baro Tourist and Holiday Resort with Emphasis on use of Traditional Building Forms" has been read and is sufficient in terms of scope and quality for the award of Master of Technology (MTECH) degree in Architecture and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

ARC B. N. MUHAMMED
(SUPERVISOR)

DATE

DR. A.A. MUHAMMAD-OUMAR (FNIA)
(HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE)

DATE

PROF. O. O MORENIKEJI
(DEAN, SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY)

DATE

PROF. S.L. LAMAI
(DEAN, POST GRADUATE SCHOOL)

DATE

DEDICATION

This Academic work is dedicate to my dear parents, Alhaji Idris Usman Isah and Hajiya Maryam Idris, for their profound affection, care, support, firmness and financial assistance. Thank you.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise be to Almighty Allah, the master of the heavens and the earths, the lord of the universe, the provider and the sustainer, the most high, the just, the owner of wisdom and knowledge, the lord of Mankind, Angel, and Jinn. The creator of life and death, for giving me life and the ability to complete M-Tech Degree in Architecture successfully.

My profound gratitude goes my supervisor, Architect B. N. Muhammad for his support, suggestions and corrections as well as his patience, tolerance and endurance for the successful completion of this project, sir thank you very much. I am indeed grateful.

I also wish to say a big thank you to the Head, Department of Architecture, in the person of Dr A.A. Mohammad-Oumar. A special thank you goes to all my lecturers in the department for their unrelenting efforts in given me all the necessary training in my course of discipline.

I am grateful and highly indebted to my dear parents, Alhaji Idris Usman Isah and Hajiya Maryam Idris, for their profound affection, care and firmness. May Allah reward you with his blessings and mercy.

This painstaking work would not have been a reality without the unflinching support and indefinite encouragement from my wife. Special thanks also go to family members for their support and encouragement.

I wish to acknowledge the support of all my course mates and friends.

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of a structure is to provide shelter from adverse effect of the climate, security and privacy for the occupant. The local population usually knows how to adapt to harsh tropical climate conditions. One practical way to manage these climatic effects is found in the development of traditional building structures. For each of the different climate zones a suitable form of traditional building can be found, but for various reasons, new buildings and constructions are often not adapted to the local context. This brought the idea of using the traditional building forms in the exhibition of culture by the adapting new buildings and construction to local context. Use of traditional building forms, which is the area of emphasis, needs to be encouraged in Nigerian tourism so as to preserve the rich cultural heritage which is an essential part of existence and also in the exhibition of our rich cultural heritage. The research work has been divided into chapters containing aims and objectives, scope and limitation and method of research, literature review on tourism, research area, which explains how the preservation of the historic artifacts are done which are essential part of our existence, details for existing tourist resort, their merits and demerits. Site analysis, data collection of the site area, the concept and construction methods of design, and the conclusion.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	PAGES
Cover Page	i
Title page	ii
Declaration	iii
Certification	iv
Dedication	v
Acknowledgment	vi
Abstract	vii
Table of Content	xi
List of Tables	xii
List of Plates	xiii
List of Figures	xiv
List of Appendices	xv
Definition of terms	
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 Introduction	2
1.1 Background to the Study	3
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Aim and Objectives	5
1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study	6
1.5 Justification	6
1.6 Importance of the Study	
CHAPTER TWO	7
2.0 Literature Review	7
2.1 History of Tourism	12
2.2 Classifications of Tourism	12
2.3 Types of Tourism	14
2.4 Tourism Development in Nigeria	

2.5 Tourism Potential in Nigeria	15
2.6 Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation	16
2.7 Tourist Attractions in Nigeria	17
2.8 Research Area	22
2.9 Traditional Buildings	23
2.10 Factors That Influence Traditional Buildings	25
2.10.1 Climate	25
2.10.2 Culture	26
2.10.3 Environment and Materials	27
2.11 Types of Traditional Building Forms	27
2.11.1 Round Form	28
2.11.2 Rectangular Form	30
2.11.3 Impluvial Style	32
2.12 Factors Shaping the Developments of Building Forms	32
2.13 Comparism between the Different Traditional Building in Niger State	32
3.6 Nupe Traditional Building	40
3.6.1 Architectural Concept	41
3.6.2 Building Materials	43
3.6.3 Construction	44
3.6.4 Arts And Crafts Workshops	46
CHAPTER THREE	
3.0 Materials and Methods	48
3.1 The Proposed Site	48
3.2 Research Method	48
3.3 Introduction to Case Studies	49
3.3.1 Case Study One: Obudu Cattle Ranch Resort Cross River, Nigeria	49
3.3.2 Case Study Two: Rayfield Holiday Resort Jos, Nigeria	53
3.3.3 Case Study Three: Lombok Holiday Resort Lombok	56
3.3.4 Case Study Four: Lake Osakis Holiday Resort Osakis, Mennesota	57
3.4 Data Collection	59
3.4.1 Background Information on the Location	59
3.4.2 Potentials of Baro as a Tourist Area	62

3.4.3 Climatic Conditions	65
3.4.4 Rainfall	65
3.4.5 Temperature	66
3.4.6 Wind	67
3.4.7 Sunshine & Cloud Cover	68
3.4.8 Geology and Soils	68
3.4.9 Demographic and Socio-Cultural Factors	69
3.4.10 Economy	69
3.4.11 Transportation and Traffic Flow	70
3.4.12 Existing Land Use and Future Trends	71
3.5 Site Analysis	71
3.5.1 Criteria for Site Selection	71
3.5.2 Visual Amenities	72
3.5.3 Location Analysis	72
3.5.4 Site Characteristics (Inventory)	73
3.5.5 Access and Circulation	75
3.6 Utilities	76
3.7 Scenery/Man-Made Features	77
3.8 Deduction	77

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Results	78
4.1 Design Principle, Concept and Consideration	78
4.2 Design Brief	79
4.3 Schedule of Spaces	80
4.4 Materials and Construction	85
4.4.1 Materials	85
4.4.2 Construction	86
4.4.2.1 Foundation	86
4.4.2.2 Structural System	86
4.4.2.3 Walls	86
4.4.2.4 Finishes and Fitting	87
4.4.2.5 Windows and Doors	87

4.4.2.6 Roof	88
4.4.2.7 Ceiling	88
4.5 Landscape Material and External Works	89
4.6 Services	90
4.6.1 Electrical and Lighting	91
4.6.2 Mechanical (Heating, Cooling and Ventilation)	91
4.6.3 Plumbing and Sanitary System	91
4.6.4 Refuse Disposal	92
4.6.5 Acoustics	92
4.6.6 Fire Safety	92
4.6.7 Security	93
4.6.8 Maintenance	94
4.6.9 Aesthetics	94
4.6.10 Solar Control	95
CHAPTER FIVER	
5.0 Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendations	96
5.1 Discussion	96
5.2 Conclusion	96
5.3 Recommendations	97
REFERENCE	98
APPENDICES	100

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGES
3.1	Showing Annual Rainfall of Niger State	66
4.1	Schedule of Space for the Administrative Section	80
4.2	Schedule of Space for the Supporting Facilities	81
4.3	Schedule of Space for the Restaurant Section	82
4.4	Schedule of Space for the First Floor Plan	82
4.5	Schedule of Space for the Second Floor Plan	83
4.6	Schedule of Space for the Theatre and Exhibition Hall	84
4.7	Schedule of Space for the Double Room Chalet	84
4.8	Schedule of Space for the Single Room Chalet	85

LIST OF PLATES

PLATES	PAGES
2.1 Photograph showing a typical traditional building settlement	24
2.2 Photograph showing a view showing traditional buildings	24
2.3 Photograph showing building in relation to the environment	25
2.4 Photograph showing a floor plan showing the plan and section of circular building form	28
2.5 Photograph showing a typical round hut	29
2.6 Photograph showing a traditional compound in bida	29
2.7 Photograph showing traditional round building form	30
2.8 Photograph showing a traditional rectangular building form	31
2.9 Photograph showing a section showing the internal space and roof construction	31
3.1 Site plan of Obudu Cattle Ranch, Calabar	51
3.2 Photograph showing the cable car	52
3.3 Photograph showing a view of the administrative office	52
3.4 Photograph showing the access road to the resort	52
3.5 Site plan of Rayfield Holiday Resort	54
3.6 Photograph showing the front view of the restaurant and bar	55
3.7 Photograph showing side view of the administrative block	55
3.8 Photograph showing the interior of the restaurant	55
3.9 Site plan of Lombok Holiday Resort	56
3.10 Photograph showing the interior of one of the rooms	57
3.11 Site plan of Lake Osakis Holiday Resort	58
3.12 Photograph showing a view of the relaxation area and the chalets	58
3.13 Photograph showing side view of the chalets and walkway	59
3.14 Photograph showing view of the lake in relation to the chalets	59
3.15 Photograph showing the colonial settlement of lord luggard	63
3.16 Photograph showing the view of the empire hill	64
3.17 Photograph showing trees and shrubs on site	74
3.18 Photograph showing access road to the site	76

LIST OF FIGURE

FIGURE		PAGES
3.1	Bar chart showing annual rainfall of niger state	66
3.2	Temperature of baro	67
3.3	The cloud cover of baro	68

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Case Studies	100
Appendix 2: Site location and Analysis	101
Appendix 3. Research Findings	102
Appendix 4: Conceptual Analysis	103
Appendix 5: Proposed Site Plan	103
Appendix 6: Floor Plans Resort Hotel	104
Appendix 7: Roof plan and Sections	105
Appendix 8: Elevations	106
Appendix 9: Floor and Roof plan of Theatre	107
Appendix 10: Sections and elevations of Theatre	108
Appendix 11: Floor and Roof plan of double room chalet	109
Appendix 12: Floor and Roof plan qnd section of Single room chalet	110
Appendix 12: Details	111

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Tourism: Tourism is the temporary, short-term movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at each destination

Traditional Buildings: Traditional buildings are those which have not been designed by architects, but by local builders and use locally available resources to address local needs

Resort: is a place where people go on holiday or vacation or where people go for relaxation

Hotel: A building where people stay, usually for a short time for holidays and vacation

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Travelling has always been about discovery, and it is through visiting other countries that we learn about the world, where there are exchange of experience- learning about new places, faces and people. People have always travelled to distant parts of the world to see great buildings or other works of art, to learn new languages, to experience new cultures, or to taste new cuisine, mostly for recreational or leisure purposes. Collectively, this is called tourism: which is the temporary movement of people to destination outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in that destination and the facilities created to cater for their need.

Although many of us have been "tourists" at some point in our lives, defining what tourism actually is can be difficult. Tourism is the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business or other purposes. Tourism is a dynamic and competitive industry that requires the ability to constantly adapt to customers' changing needs and desires, as the customer's satisfaction, safety and enjoyment are particularly the focus of tourism businesses.

Hunziker and Krapf, in 1941, defined tourism as "the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, insofar as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity." In 1976 Tourism Society of England defined it as "Tourism is the temporary, short-term movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at each destination. It includes movements for all purposes." In 1981 International

Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism defined Tourism in terms of particular activities selected by choice and undertaken outside the home environment.

The World Tourism Organization defines **tourists** as people who "travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited". It has become a popular global leisure activity. Tourism's great growth worldwide has provided a huge social and economic windfall which has become a high priority agenda item for nations and communities everywhere.

In Nigeria, tourism is relatively a budding enterprise but owing to Nigeria's potentials, it has undergone a gradual but progressive evolution in the past three decades. The Federal Government of Nigeria in its determined efforts to develop and promote tourism into economically viable industry had in 1991 evolved a tourism policy. The main thrust of the policy is to make Nigeria a prominent tourism destination in Africa, generate foreign exchange, encourage even development, promote tourism-based rural enterprises, generate employment, accelerate rural-urban integration and foster socio-cultural unity among the various regions of the country through the promotion of domestic and international tourism. It also aims at encouraging active private sector participation in tourism development.

This will help promote and facilitate economic activity that supports aspects of regional life. For example, farm stays, cellar doors and the purchase of local produce support agriculture, while the purchase of other products supports local retail and industry. And also generate income for local government in the form of rates and levies or as a result of patronage of local government owned attractions and services. This income contributes to the quality and quantity of local services and facilities provided for the benefit of both residents and visitors.

Nigeria offers a wide variety of tourist attractions such as extended and roomy river and ocean beaches ideal for swimming and other water sports, unique wildlife, vast tracts of unspoiled nature ranging from tropical forest, magnificent waterfalls, some new rapidly growing cities and climatic conditions in some parts particularly conducive to holidaying. Other attractions include traditional ways of life preserved in local customs; rich and varied handicrafts and other colourful products depicting or illustrative of native arts and lifestyle, and the authentic unsophisticated but friendly attitude of many in the Nigerian population.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The nation's tourism potentials are owing to the different states of the federation of which Niger State is among. Niger State is greatly endowed with alluring landforms, mountains, waterfalls, craft centres, river port. The entire tourist potential areas were not greatly explored by the past government. Owing to this, the present government has found it necessary to develop such areas so as to boost the state and the nation's economy.

This has made it imperative to develop one of the tourist potential places by proposing the Baro Tourist and Holiday Resort which will be located around the river port area in Baro village.

1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES:

1.3.1 Aim

The thesis is aimed at providing a safe and conducive environment using the traditional building forms in the state in exhibition of culture, which will boost the tourism potential of Niger State by competing with other tourist centres in the world.

1.3.2 Objectives:

- i. Raise the awareness of the significance of tourism to key stakeholders;
- ii. Contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the State's unique natural and cultural values;
- iii. The opportunity to communicate the value of natural and built heritage and of cultural inheritance to residents;
- iv. Enhancement of the natural and built environment to meet rising quality standards necessary to sustain modern tourism;
- v. Providing the incentive for environmental enhancement or rehabilitation of areas such as town/city centres and old industrial sites, including the creation of employment in these areas;
- vi. Protecting and creating economic value for resources which otherwise have no perceived value to residents, or represent a cost rather than a benefit;
- vii. To beautify the area with befitting edifice of combined traditional and modern architecture and landscaping;

8. To create a well appointed tourist and holiday resort with an excellent infrastructure and facilities that will provide a wide variety of services; and
9. Support and involve local communities and their culture.

1.4 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The thesis discusses the design of Baro Tourist and Holiday Resort with emphasis on use of traditional building forms. The thesis is divided into two parts; the literature work which contains information about the design and can easily be referred to and the design part, which handles the planning of the tourist resort. The design process consists of the following;

- i. Administrative building
- ii. Resort hotel
- iii. Restaurant
- iv. conference facilities
- v. shop facilities
- vi. chalets
- vii. outdoor sport
- viii. swimming pool
- ix. children play areas
- x. Parking space.

Having set out the scope, it is also necessary to state the limitations which determine conclusions, arrived at in the work. There were very few documented information about the research area and also detailed data about the proposed site of the resort. However, the limitations enumerated above do not foreclose the authenticity and value of this work.

1.5 JUSTIFICATION

Niger State is greatly endowed with many tourism areas, such as alluring landforms, mountains, waterfalls, craft centres, river port. The entire tourist potential areas were not greatly explored by the past government. Owing to this, the present government has found it necessary to develop such areas so as to boost the state and the nation's economy.

This has made it imperative to develop one of the tourist potential places by proposing a design meant for the peculiarity associated with a cultural heritage. The pursuit of cultural identity, heritage and awareness of Nigerian people brought about the design proposal of the Baro Tourist and Holiday Resort which will function in providing public education, and entertainment to stimulate national interest and providing a cultural historical link between Nigerian people.

1.6 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

The most important purpose of this research is the usage of culture which is the way of life as an anchor in order to prevent a changing society from drifting astray, by raising the awareness of the significance of tourism which is the vehicle through which the way of life is appreciated to key stakeholders. And to contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the State's unique natural and cultural values by supporting local communities to realising their culture.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

Many of us have been "tourists" at some point in our lives, defining what tourism actually is, can be difficult. Tourism is the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business or other purposes (WTO, 1993).

Tourism is one of the world's largest and fastest growing industries and also one of the biggest incomes in generators especially developing countries. According to World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), tourism support 234million jobs world-wide, this represents 8.7% of total employment or 1 in every 11.5 jobs (WTTC, 2006).

Tourism is a dynamic and competitive industry that requires the ability to constantly adapt to customers' changing needs and desires, as the customer's satisfaction, safety and enjoyment are particularly the focus of tourism businesses.

2.1 HISTORY OF TOURISM

Wealthy people have always travelled to distant parts of the world to see great buildings or other works of art, to learn new languages, to experience new cultures, or to taste new cuisine. As long ago as the time of the Roman Republic places such as Baiae were popular coastal resorts for the rich.

The word tourism was used by 1811 and tourist by 1840. In 1936 the League of Nations defined foreign tourist as someone travelling abroad for at least twenty-four hours. Its successor, the United Nations amended this definition in 1945 by including a maximum stay of six months.

a. Pilgrimage Tourism

This type of tourism started during the medieval times, associated with religion or undertaken for religious reasons (Wikipedia). Pilgrimages created a variety of tourist aspects that still exist - bringing back souvenirs, obtaining credit with foreign banks (in medieval times utilizing international networks established by Jews and Lombards), and making use of space available on existing forms of transport (such as the use of medieval English wine ships bound for Vigo by pilgrims to Santiago de Compostela). Pilgrimages are still important in modern tourism - such as to Lourdes or Knock in Ireland.

During the 17th century, it became fashionable in England to undertake a Grand Tour. The sons of the nobility and gentry were sent upon an extended tour of Europe as an educational experience. The 19th century was the golden age of the Grand Tour, and many of the fashionable visitors were painted at Rome by Pompeo Batoni. A modern equivalent of the Grand Tour is the phenomenon of the backpacker, although cultural holidays, such as those offered by Swann-Hellenic, are also important.

b. Health Tourism

Health tourism has long existed, but it was not until the eighteenth century that it became important. In England, it was associated with spas, places with supposedly health-giving mineral waters, treating diseases from gout to liver disorders and bronchitis. The most popular resorts were Bath, Chateelham, Buxton, Harrogate, and Tunbridge Wells. Visits to take 'the waters' also allowed the visitors to attend balls and other entertainments. Continental Spas such as Carlsbad (Karlovy Vary) attracted many fashionable travellers by the nineteenth century.

c. Creative Tourism

Creative tourism has existed as a form of cultural tourism since the early beginnings of tourism itself. Its European roots date back to the time of the Grand Tour, which saw the sons of aristocratic families travelling for the purpose of (mostly interactive) educational experiences. Creative tourism is defined as tourism related to the active participation of travellers in the culture of the host community, through interactive workshops and informal learning experiences (ATLAS).

Meanwhile, the concept of creative tourism has been picked up by high-profile organizations such as UNESCO, who through the Creative Cities Network have endorsed creative tourism as an engaged, authentic experience that promotes an active understanding of the specific cultural features of a place.

d. Leisure Travel

Leisure travel was associated with the industrialisation of United Kingdom – the first European country to promote leisure time to the increasing industrial population. Initially, this applied to the owners of the machinery of production, the economic oligarchy, the factory owners, and the traders. These comprised the new middle class. Cox & Kings were the first official travel company to be formed in 1758. Later, the working class could take advantage of leisure time.

The British origin of this new industry is reflected in many place names. At Nice, one of the first and best-established holiday resorts on the French Riviera, the long esplanade along the seafront is known to this day as the Promenade des Anglais; in many other historic resorts in

continental Europe, old well-established palace hotels have names like the Hotel Bristol, the Hotel Carlton or the Hotel Majestic - reflecting the dominance of English customers.

e. Winter Tourism

Winter sports were largely invented by the British leisured classes, initially at the Swiss village of Zermatt (Valais), and St Moritz in 1864. The first packaged winter sports holidays took place in 1902 at Adelboden, Switzerland. Winter sports were a natural answer for a leisured class looking for amusement during the coldest season.

The Fun Ski & Snow Festival, which has been organized annually by Korea tourism organization since 1998 and participated by about 10,000 tourists from Asia, is one of the most successful winter tourism products in Asia. The festival provides a variety of events such as ski and sled competitions, ski and snow board lessons, performances and recreational activities. Majority of the event participants are foreign visitors who come from countries with a warm climate that have no snow. The event offers them opportunities to enjoy winter and winter sports in Korea.

f. Mass Tourism

Mass travel could only develop with improvements in technology allowed the transport of large numbers of people in a short space of time to places of leisure interest, and greater numbers of people began to enjoy the benefits of leisure time. In the United States, the first great seaside resort, in the European style, was Atlantic City, New Jersey, and Long Island. In Continental Europe, early resorts included Ostend (for the people of Brussels), and Boulogne-sur-Mer (Pas-de-Calais) and Deauville (Calvados) (for Parisians).

g. Recent Developments

There has been an upmarket trend in the tourism over the last few decades, especially in Europe where international travel for short breaks is common. Tourists have higher levels of disposable income and greater leisure time and they are also better-educated and have more sophisticated tastes. The developments in technology and transport infrastructure such as jumbo jets and low-budget airlines have made many types of tourism more affordable. There have also been changes in lifestyle, such as retiree-age people who living as a tourist all the year round. This is facilitated by internet purchasing of tourism products. Some sites have now started to offer dynamic packaging, in which an inclusive price is quoted for a tailor-made package requested by the customer upon impulse.

The terms tourism and travel are sometimes used interchangeably. In this context travel has a similar definition to tourism, but implies a more purposeful journey. The terms tourism and tourist are sometimes used pejoratively, to imply a shallow interest in the cultures or locations visited by tourists.

Sustainable tourism is becoming more popular as people start to realize the devastating effects poorly planned tourism can have on communities. Receptive tourism is now growing at a very rapid rate in many developing countries, where it is often the most important economic activity in local GDP. More recently, creative tourism has gained popularity as a form of cultural tourism, drawing on active participation by travellers in the culture of the host communities they visit. Several countries around the globe offer examples of this type of tourism development, including the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy and New Zealand. In recent years, second holidays or vacations have become more popular as people's

discretionary income increases. Typical combinations are a package to the typical mass tourist resort, with a winter skiing holiday or weekend break to a city or national park.

2.2 CLASSIFICATIONS OF TOURISM

Tourism can be divided into two main categories;

- i. Foreign which in most countries is well chartered statistically with figures available of number of average stay, average spending per person and so on. It is the tourism that involves travelling from one country to the other.
- ii. Domestic tourism involves going to a tourist place that is within the country. In this type, information is difficult to obtain, though availability are base on average samples of areas rather than exact information.

For the purpose of planning, it is necessary to consider both foreign and domestic tourism to draw distinction between various categories of tourism, as outlined below;

1. Business tourism
2. Specific tourism
3. Leisure tourism

2.3 TYPES OF TOURISM

a) Cultural Tourism

The segment of tourism consisting of programmes aimed at participants interested in learning the customs of a certain people or region. Examples: dance, folk tradition, gastronomy. Cultural tourism is based on the mosaic of places, traditions, art forms, celebrations and

experiences that portray a region (or country) and its people, reflecting its diversity and character.

Cultural tourism shows us the great value of our traditions and our community spirit, and by encouraging and celebrating culture, we ensure it is preserved and protected for the future. Increasingly, more and more communities are turning to tourist projects as means of sustaining and enriching their lives.

b) Incentive Tourism

The segment of tourism consisting of programmes and activities for companies or organisations, for the purpose of motivating or rewarding officials or teams to achieve production or quality targets. Examples: river and sea cruises, jeep safaris.

c) Study Tourism

The segment of tourism consisting of programmes and activities for learning, training or increasing knowledge on site, involving students and teachers with local professionals. Examples: anthropology, botany, cookery, languages, photography, zoology.

d) Sport Tourism

The segment of tourism consisting of programmes and activities for the specific purposes of promoting the practice of sports by amateurs and professionals. Examples: mountaineering, golf, diving, fishing, windsurfing.

e) Professional Tourism

The segment of tourism consisting of programmes and activities allowing professionals to have direct contact on site with the fields in which they are involved, and where they can increase or exchange knowledge with other professionals. Examples: agriculture, anthropology, botany, gemmology.

f) Well Being Tourism

The segment of tourism consisting of programmes and activities developed to improve or balance the physical or spiritual condition of an individual or group of persons. Examples: yoga workshops, detoxification clinics, spas.

2.4 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Tourism and its development have moved on a fast track, after years of neglect. This change is made possible by the renewed interest of the private sector in pumping the much-needed funds into this lucrative yet least-explored sector of the Nigerian economy. There is no gainsaying the fact that the tourism market is like a fattened un-milked cow ripe for milking. This realisation has recently dawned on the government of President Olusegun Obasanjo in his bid to find an alternative revenue stream to oil.

In the recent past the tourism sector has been dominated by private sector initiatives with minimal or no government input. This has led to the arithmetic progression of development in the sector as a viable contributor to the economy. But, the democratic dispensation which ushered in President Obasanjo has since 1999 been making concerted efforts to place the country on the tourism map of the world. This has led to the setting up of agencies focused on

tourism and the resurrection of dead ones like the Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation (NTDC) among others.

An important factor of note is the wide expanse of land area Nigeria occupies and the fact that virtually all the 774 local government councils are dotted with varying degree of tourist attractions. This is a testimonial to the richness of the Nigerian cultural heritage. Thus, the task of promoting and selling Nigeria tourist-wise to the world is the job of every Nigerian living within or outside the country. Though, kudos must be given to the efforts of both the private and public sector in this angle with the organising of numerous workshops, seminars and briefings to educate the public and investors on the opportunities that abound in the sector.

2.5 TOURISM POTENTIAL IN NIGERIA

Nigeria offers a wide variety of tourist attractions such as extended and roomy river and ocean beaches ideal for swimming and other water sports, unique wildlife, vast tracts of unspoiled nature ranging from tropical forest, magnificent waterfalls, some new rapidly growing cities and climatic conditions in some parts particularly conducive to holidaying. Other attractions include traditional ways of life preserved in local customs; rich and varied handicrafts and other colourful products depicting or illustrative of native arts and lifestyle, and the authentic unsophisticated but friendly attitude of many in the Nigerian population.

However, many of these attractions are still largely untapped and even at their raw states; they are still being enjoyed by few outsiders, either very rich visitors in quest of exoticism or adventurous people in search of new challenges and experiences.

Nigeria is a country greatly endowed. It is blessed with warm, sundry climate, over 800 kilometres of fascinating beaches and evergreen vegetation in the South, while in the North,

alluring landforms overshadows savannah grasslands. Added to these are the interesting natural features in form of waterfalls, springs, hills, some mountainous areas with temperate like climate and a range of special and common species of tropical wildlife. These, coupled with wide market opportunities, diverse socio-cultural heritage that gives the nation its uniqueness and the hospitality of the about 120 million people earn Nigeria the sobriquet, giant of Africa.

It is almost impossible to deny Nigeria its prime of place amongst the richly endowed potential tourist destinations in the world.

2.6 NIGERIAN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NTDC)

Organised Tourism in Nigeria dates back to 1962 when The Nigerian Tourist Association was formed by a group of private practitioners to project the tourism potentials of Nigeria and encourage both domestic and international tourism activities. The efforts of the association led to the admission of Nigeria as a full member of the International Union of Official Travel Organisation (IUOTO) now World tourism Organization (WTO) in 1964, and the promulgation of Decree 54 of 1976 establishing the Nigerian Tourism Board.

To meet the challenges of the times and in line with the tourism Policy, the decree was amended to give birth to the Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation (NTDC) Decree 81 of 1992. It thus became the apex tourism agency of the Federal Republic of Nigeria charged with the overall responsibility of promoting, marketing and coordinating tourism activities in the country.

The Corporation is a statutory body under the Federal Ministry of Culture and Tourism with a 13 member governing board comprising representatives from the relevant public and private agencies, and a Director-General as the chief executive and accounting officer.

It operates the directorate system of administration with five operational departments via: - Administration and Supplies, Finance and Accounts, Planning Research and Statistics, Hospitality and Travel Trade, Marketing and Promotion. Each department is headed by a director and sub-divided into divisions and units. The Package Tour and Travels division is directly under the chief executive's office with the following service units: Secretariat/Legal, Management Information System, Press and Public Relations, Internal Audit and Protocol.

To facilitate the growth of grassroots tourism, the Corporation operates a decentralized system of administration with zonal offices at Bauchi, Calabar, Kano, Lagos, Enugu, Asaba, Yola, Sokoto, Lokoja, and Jos. A zonal coordinator, who reports directly to the office of the Director-General, heads each of these offices.

Under the present leadership and in compliance with the Board's mandate of developing and promoting tourism in Nigeria to its full potentials, the Corporation has put in place machinery to ensure that Nigeria becomes a preferred tourist destination in Africa. This is being done alongside other ancillary activities geared towards the achievement of these mandates and creating conducive atmosphere for the evolution of a sustainable "Practical Tourism".

2.7 TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN NIGERIA

Tourist attractions in Nigeria can be classified as follows:

1. Natural Attractions: There are abundant physical attractions, which include hills, caves, springs, lakes and mountains across the entire country. These fascinating features and alluring scenes are good sites for leisure, adventure and other tourism-related endeavours. Example of these physical attractions are old Oyo National Park, Yankari Games Reserve in Bauchi; Obudu (Protea) Cattle Ranch, in cross River State and the Jos Wildlife Park in Plateau State.

2. Man-made Attractions: These are man made sites created for the purpose of relaxation. These include the Rayfield Holiday Resorts in Jos, the Bower's Tower in Ibadan and various amusement parks that dots the length and breadth of Nigeria's major towns and cities.

3. National Parks: National Parks are special natural ecosystems with unique attributes. They play unquantifiable roles vital to national/regional well-being as well as act as a catalyst for the development of eco-tourism. They also enhance ecological processes and life support systems such as soil regeneration, protection of nutrient cycles, cleansing and purifying hydrological cycles. There are eight such parks in Nigeria. They are:

i. Yankari National Park: This is situated within Duguri, Pali and Gwana District of Alkeri local Government Area of Bauchi State. It could be reached by road from Jos Airport through Bauchi State route and from Kano through Jos-Bauchi route. The park has 110 visitors chalets categorised along student/low income hotel, a standard restaurant, conference hall, indoor and out-door sport facilities such as table tennis, squash racket, badminton etc. There are species of large mammals like elephants, harte beasts, hippopotami, lions and about 153 known species of birds, fish, reptiles, and monkeys. It is also rich in ethno-historical and archaeological attractions.

ii. Kainji Lake National Park: This is closely linked with the famous Kainji lake oil hydroelectric complex. It lies between Borgu and Zugurma sectors of Kwara State. It can be reached through Lokoja, from Lagos through Ibadan, Ilorin and Jebba. The park is full of diverse wildlife, a variety of ethno-historical and cultural sites amongst which are Kobs, antelopes, hippopotami, lions etc. Available in the park are chalets restaurants, conference hall and a waterbus for lake cruising.

iii. Old Oyo National Park: This is located in the Northern part of Oyo State. It is rich in fauna and flora resources significant species of animals of which are the buttons, kobs, buffaloes, bushbuck and wide variety of birds. The park is close to cities like Ibadan, Ogbomosho, Oshogbo, Abeokuta, Lagos, Saki, Iseyin etc. These are cities and towns that have commercial and rich traditional impacts in Nigeria. Facilities available include chalets, tourist camps, standard restaurant, air conditioned bus and facilities for boat cruise and sport fishing etc.

iv. Gashaka Gumte National Park: This park is regarded as the most scenic of all the parks in the country. It is full of natural scenery such as mountains, valleys, rivers, streams etc. It also has pleasant sub temperate climate and a home to some very highly endangered species of wild life. The Gashaka Gumte National Park comprises two sectors, each rich in its own unique flora and fauna species. The Gumte sector is located in its Northern fringe while the Gashaka is on the Southern fringe. The twin park is regarded as the largest in Nigeria and situates on a vast land of mountains and valleys shared between two states: Adamawa and Taraba in the North-East of Maiduguri, Jalingo, Yola and Republic of Cameroon.

The park contains some historic sites, one of which is the old German Fort at the Gashaka hill. Gangarwal peak of the chapal wadi mountain in range located in the park is the highest peak in Nigeria. The fauna include chimpanzees, cheetah, leopards, giant forest hog, colobus monkeys etc. The park is also a spawning ground for some fish species such as Nile perch, electric fish, Tilapia etc.

v. Chad Basin National Park: It situates between Borno and Yobe States. The wetlands of Bade and Buguru are internationally acclaimed as congregation site for migrant birds coming all the way from Europe. The park contains some rare desert-fronted gazelle etc.

vi. Cross River National Park: This is about an hour's drive from Calabar and can also be linked through the Port Harcourt route. It is in the forest zone of South East Nigeria. It has two sectors, the Southern urban division near Calabar and the Northern Okwangwo near Obudu. The park is home to many localised species of plants and animals which include gorillas, drills, chimpanzee, an gwantibo, or golden potto forest elephant, saleginella species.

vii. Okomu National Park: It is located in Ovia South West Local Government Area of Edo State. It lies 45km West of Benin City and immediately South of Udo town; it can be linked from Lagos and Warri. This park is endowed with forest elephants *Loxodonta Africana*, buffaloes, red river hogs, Chimpanzees, leopards, white throated guenos. Okomu is also rich in bird life. Ranger escorts, canoeing and sports, panoramic view of the park can also be enjoyed.

viii. Kamuku National Park: It falls wholly within the Birnin Gwari Local Government Area of Kaduna State. The park could be reached through the Kaduna-Lagos route from the South - West and North-East and with central parts of the country. From Abuja, the park is 305km, from Lagos, it is 780km and from Kaduna, it is 125km. The park has Elephants, Antelopes, Oribi water busts, Hunting dogs, Wet cats, Green Monkeys, side-stripped Hyena and Jackal. A wide variety of birds also are found in the park.

4. Eco-Tourism and Recreation: Park viewing and bird watching are prominent recreation activities. Others are hiking among the trails. The Dogon Ruwa waterfall has a high potential for the development of swimming pool. The rocks are not only fascinating but are good training grounds for mountaineering and endurance training.

5. Cultural Attractions: These are activities based on people's ways of life expressed as religious beliefs, colourful festivals, dance, songs, artworks etc. The cultural assets of Nigeria

are amongst the most fascinating in Africa, some of which include the Osun Oshogbo festival, Osun State, Eyo festival in Lagos, Kano/Katsina Durbar, Argungu in Kebbi State and Mmanwu festival in the South Eastern Nigeria.

6. Museum and Monuments: Nigeria is enriched with finest collections of Arts and Crafts as well as archaeological relics showing our historical past like Terra-Cotta head from the old Nok Culture, the famous Benin Bronze art works and the Yoruba's exciting sculptures. These great varieties of ancient relics can be found in all the branches of Nigeria national museums.

7. Nigerian Crafts: Crafts are symbols of Nigeria's material and spiritual heritage. Crafts are well integrated into the living patterns of Nigerians and inseparable from their spiritual philosophies. They are therefore prized objects for the promotion and preservation of tourism. Nigerian crafts are grouped into textiles, pottery and ceramics, fiber crafts, bronze, brass and iron works, woodworks, calabash decorations, leather works, ivory, jewelry etc.

8. Conference/Business Tourism: Conference/Business Tourism is a veritable area of tourism in which Nigeria is selling fast her credentials to the rest of the world community. There is an international conference center located in the Central Business District of Abuja, which can comfortably host any conference of international standard. The elegant ECOWAS secretariat located in Asokoro District of the FCT is also complementing its service. It serves as the Administrative Headquarters of the Economic Community of West African State with facilities for international conference. The international conference centre serves as venue for conference, seminars and conventions. It has an auditorium with a sitting capacity of 2,000 and other smaller committee rooms with communication equipment and gadgets capable of translating at least four languages simultaneously. The centre is located along Herbert Macaulay Way in Garki District in Abuja.

9. Sports Tourism: Nigeria can pride itself in the area of sport tourism. It has produced sport and soccer veterans whose names are today household names as far as sport tourism is concerned such leading veterans include Chioma Ajunwa, Akeem Olajuwon, John Fashanu, Bash Ali, Nwankwo Kanu, Jay Jay Okocha, Daniel Amokachi, Taribo West and Sunday Oliseh etc. Nigeria hosted the 1999 edition of World Soccer Championship in Lagos, an event that brought to Nigeria at least over 60 countries around the world. In 1984, young talented Nigerians captured the Maiden Kodak less than 16 world cup held in China and in 1996, the flying Eagles, Nigeria's Junior National Team, made an impressive outing at the Olympics held in Atlanta. Nigeria has been slated to host All Africa Games in Abuja come 2003.

2.8 RESEARCH AREA

The main purpose of a structure is to provide shelter from adverse effect of the climate, security and privacy for the occupant. The local population usually knows how to adapt to harsh tropical climate conditions. One practical way to manage these climatic effects is found in the development of traditional building structures. For each of the different climate zones a suitable form of traditional building can be found, but for various reasons, new buildings and constructions are often not adapted to the local context. As a consequence, indigenous know-how and experience is lost in many areas (Gut et al., 1993).

Rapoport (1964) commented that primitive man developed various dwelling forms including food taboos and restrictions within several economies of scarcity. The climatic determinism view in architecture suggested that the primitive man's concern for shelter is borne out of the need to protect itself from the harsh weather and climate. Some building form in Africa points to climatic solutions; but there is need to put it forward that, forms of building cannot be explained in terms of climate alone. However, the importance of climate in building form

and types cannot be ignored completely, consider the igloo in the Arctic and the movable structure of the nomadic Arabs in Sahara Desert.

Material remains of a settlement constitute reliable evidence of the ways in which a society adjusted to its environment. Udo (1966, 1982) has observed that settlement is a concrete expression of the workings of a society and economy over time in a single place. Settlement pattern is also the manner in which a people's cultural activities and social institutions are distributed over the landscape (Rouse 1972:96). The forms of settlement express the ideas, attitude and feelings of the occupants both past and present (Folorunsho and Ogundele 1993:280).

2.9 TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS

Traditional buildings are those which have not been designed by architects, but by local builders. Their design may be influenced by formal architecture, but they embody cultural traditions which are a regional expression of the way their builders and users viewed their world within the constraints of their economic circumstances.

Traditional Buildings are terms used to categorize buildings which use locally available resources to address local needs. Traditional building tends to evolve over time to reflect the environmental, cultural and historical context in which it exists. It has often been dismissed as crude and unrefined, but also has proponents who highlight its importance in current design.

In contrast to planned architecture by architects, the building knowledge in vernacular architecture is often transported by local traditions and is thus more - but not only - based on knowledge achieved by trial and error and often handed down through the generations rather than calculated on knowledge of geometry and physics. This of course does not exclude

architects from using vernacular architecture in their designs or being firmly based in their regional vernacular architecture.



PLATE 2.1: A TYPICAL TRADITIONAL BUILDING SETTLEMENT

SOURCE: ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA 2000



PLATE 2.2: A VIEW SHOWING TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS

SOURCE: ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA 2000



PLATE 2.3: BUILDING IN RELATION TO THE ENVIRONMENT

SOURCE: ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA 2000

2.10 FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS

Traditional buildings are influenced by a great range of different aspects of human behaviour and environment, leading to differing building forms for almost every different context; even neighbouring villages may have subtly different approaches to the construction and use of their dwellings, even if they are at first appearance the same. Despite these variations, every building is subject to the same laws of physics, and hence will demonstrate significant similarities in structural forms.

2.10.1 Climate

One of the most significant influences on traditional building is the macro climate of the area in which the building is constructed. Buildings in cold climates will invariably have high thermal mass or significant amounts of insulation. They will usually be sealed in order to prevent heat loss, and openings such as windows will be small or non-existent. Buildings in warm climates by contrast tend to be constructed of lighter materials and allow significant cross-ventilation through openings in the fabric of the building.

Buildings for a continental climate must be able to cope with significant variations in temperature, and may even be altered by their occupants according to the seasons.

Buildings will take different forms depending on precipitation levels in the region - leading to dwellings on stilts in many regions with frequent flooding or monsoon rain seasons. Flat roofs will not occur in areas with high levels of precipitation. Similarly areas with high winds will lead to specialised buildings able to cope with them, and buildings will be oriented to present minimal area to the direction of prevailing winds.

Climatic influences on traditional buildings are substantial, and can be extremely complex. Mediterranean vernacular, and that of much of the Middle East, often includes a courtyard with a fountain or pond; air cooled by water mist and evaporation is drawn through the building by the natural ventilation set up by the building form. Similarly, Northern African vernacular, with its often very high thermal mass and small windows to keep the occupants cool, in many cases also includes chimneys, not for fires, but to draw air through the internal spaces. Such specializations are not designed, but learnt by trial and error over generations of building construction, often existing long before the scientific theories which explain why they work.

2.10.2 Culture

The way of life of building occupants, and the way they use their shelters, is of great influence on building forms. The size of family units, who shares which spaces, how food is prepared and eaten, how people interact and many other cultural considerations will affect the layout and size of dwellings.

For example, the family units of several East African tribes will live in a family compound, surrounded by a marked boundary, in which separate single-roomed dwellings will be built to house different members of the family. In polygamous tribes there may be separate dwellings for different wives, and more again for sons who are too old to share space with the women of the family. Social interaction within the family is governed by, and privacy is provided by separating the structures in which family members live. Culture also has a great influence on the appearance of traditional buildings, as occupants will often decorate buildings in accordance with local customs and beliefs.

2.10.3 Environment and Materials

The local environment and the construction materials it can provide governs many aspect of traditional buildings. Areas rich in trees will develop a wooden building type, while areas without much wood may use mud or stone. In the Far East it is common to use bamboo, as it is both plentiful and versatile.

All these factors were taken into consideration not only in the form of houses that were built but also in the settlement plans of the communities.

2.11 TYPES OF TRADITIONAL BUILDING FORMS

There are several types of traditional building forms. Susan Denver identified several major styles of architecture, three of which are particularly relevant to Nigeria, namely the Round, the rectangular and the Impluvial. She defines style as not only the form of individual buildings but also the way they are arranged (Denver, 1975).

2.11.1 Round Form

The Round style was usually free standing, walled with mud, thatched roof and arranged in clusters of buildings. The thatch roof is erected on the ground, where a circle is drawn with a diameter slightly, bigger than that of the building. Basically, this type of roof is also used to cover much longer circular interiors, for instance the monumental 'katamba' of the royal palaces in Nupe tradition.

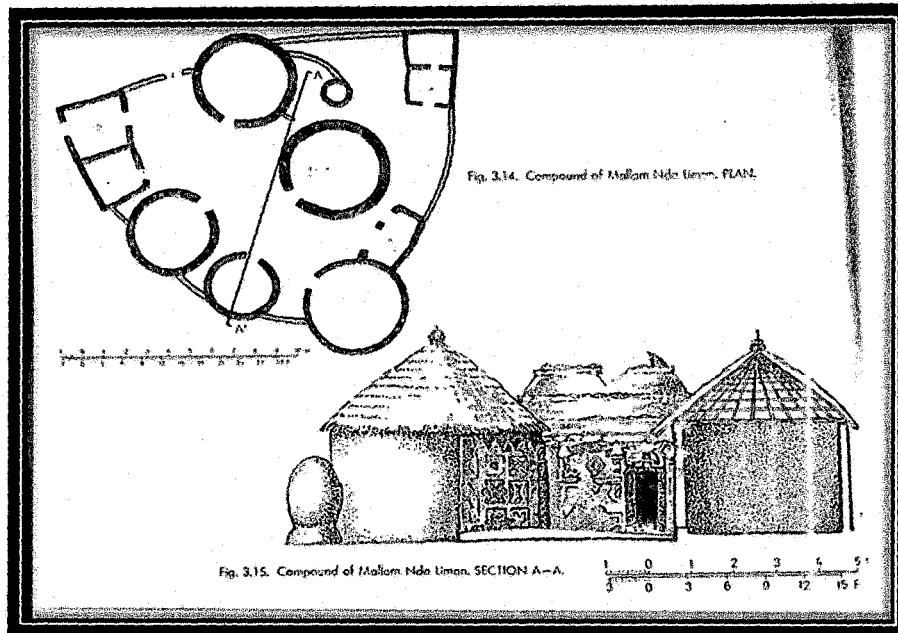


PLATE 2.4: A FLOOR PLAN SHOWING THE PLAN AND SECTION OF CIRCULAR BUILDING FORM

SOURCE: ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA 2000

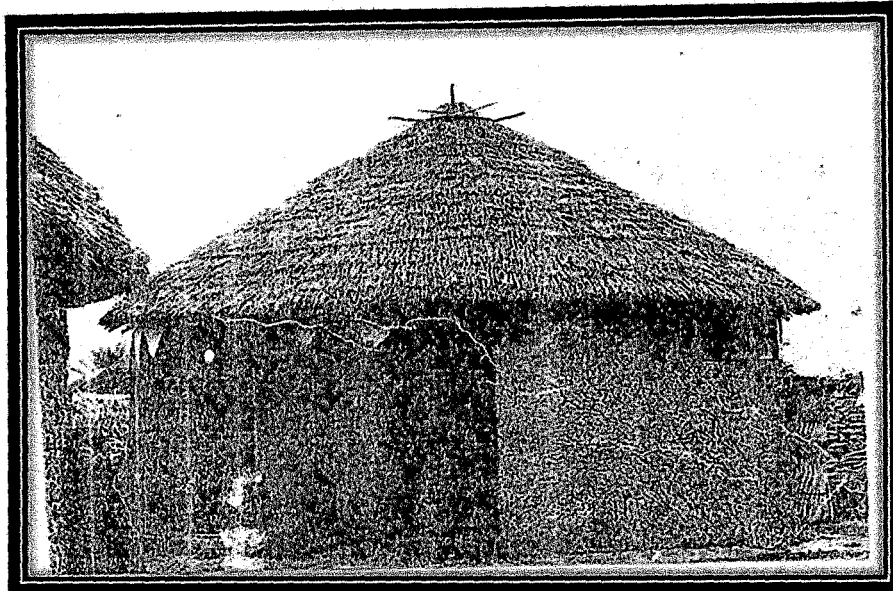


PLATE 2.5: A TYPICAL ROUND HUT

SOURCE: ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA 2000

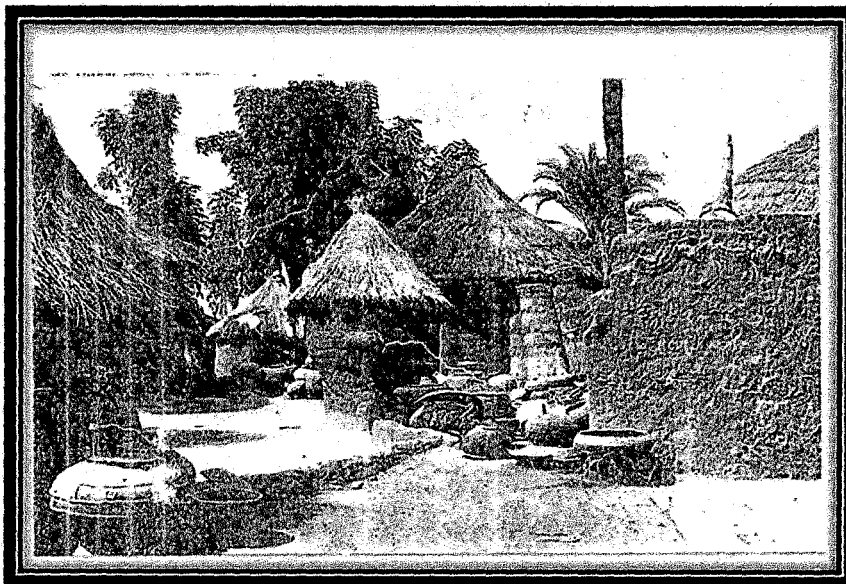


PLATE 2.6: A TRADITIONAL COMPOUND IN BIDA

SOURCE: ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA 2000



PLATE 2.7: TRADITIONAL ROUND BUILDING FORM

SOURCE: ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA 2000

2.11.2 Rectangular Form

The Rectangular style was characterised by having mud wall, thatched saddle or hipped roof and free standing. In rectangular buildings the thatch is laid on the upper surface of the roof using the same method of tying rafter as in conical roofs and the same pattern of layering. The lower part of the thatch is shaped into two or laths below the ridge of the roof. The thatching was contained on one side of the roof only (say side A) until the building of grass with rope reached the uppermost lath. The same process is repeated with side B.

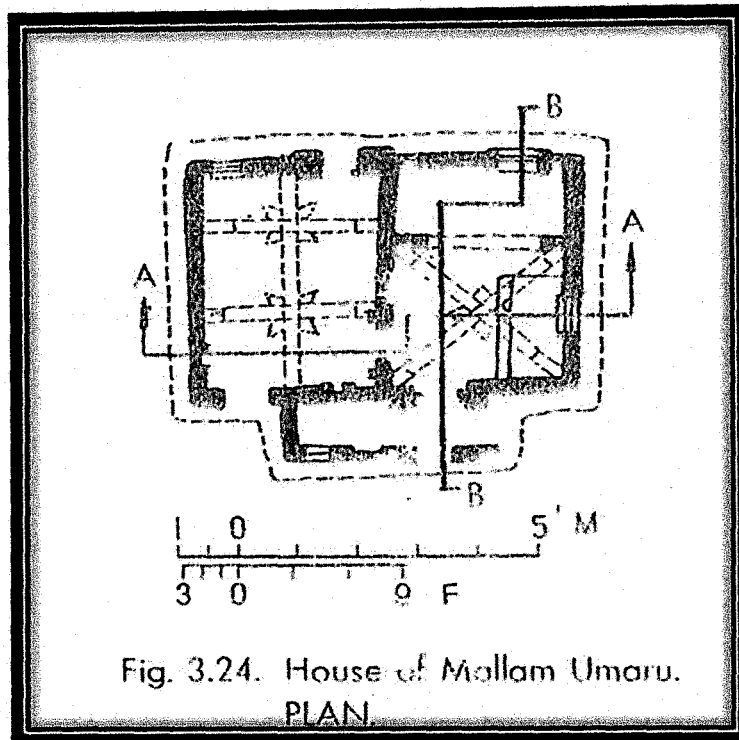


PLATE 2.8: A TRADITIONAL RECTAGULAR BUILDING FORM

SOURCE: ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA 2000

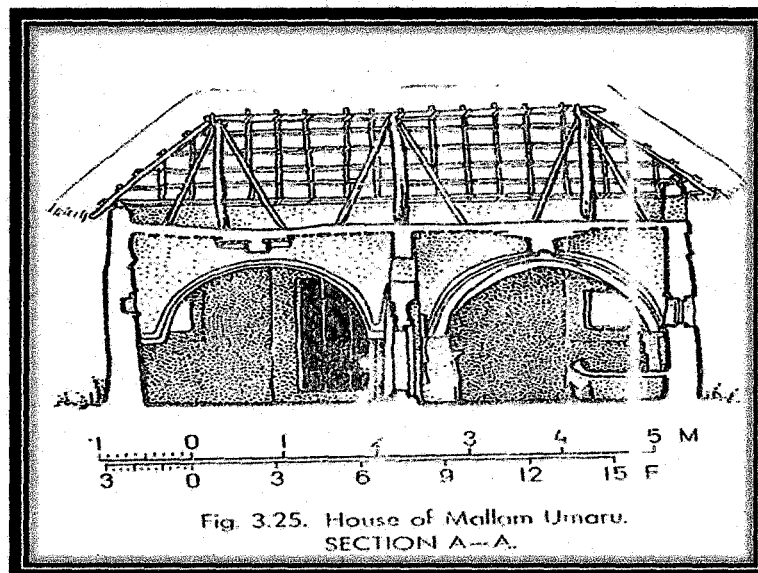


PLATE 2.9: A SECTION SHOWING THE INTERNAL SPACE AND ROOF CONSTRUCTION

SOURCE: ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA 2000

2.11.3 IMPLUVIAL STYLE

In the Impluvial style, which was common in the forest area of the southern part of Nigeria, four buildings were arranged in a rectangular form to enclose a courtyard.

With regard to settlement plans, there were differences among the various communities. In Igboland, for example, Cole and Aniakor identified major factors that influenced settlement planning. These were population density, topography, water location social organisation, the need for defence and local traditions (Cole and Aniakor, 1984). In some other instances, related families lived in one space, or sometimes in sections of quite large houses, as in Cross River and Akwa Ibom States. However, compounds as units of social organisation were emphasised in many Nigerian traditional communities and this was often reflected in their architecture.

2.12 FACTORS SHAPING THE DEVELOPMENTS OF BUILDING FORMS

The development of building types and forms is not tied only to climatic considerations; such factors identified include related economic activities, critical social activities (including cooking and childbirth), ceremonial rites, religious believe and restrictions, prestige, owners status and modernity (Adeyemi, 1994, Rapoport, 1964).

2.13 COMPARISM BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT TRADITIONAL BUILDING IN NIGER STATE

The smallest nucleated settlement among rural societies in Niger State is a compound, known as *gida* in Hausa and *emi* in Nupe. A number of compounds make up a ward known as *efu* in Nupe and as *Unguwa* in Hausa, while a number of wards make up a village, known as *k'auye* in Hausa and *tunga* in Nupe. Each compound, often consisting of members of the same family in most cases, and is surrounded by a perimeter fence which could be constructed of mud wall or of grasses. In almost all cases the compound was entered through a principal

entrance building known as *katamba* (Nadel 1951:34; Drnochowski 1990, Volume II,3-4). Usually inside the house are smaller partitions and a number of smaller *katamba*, all invisible from outside, including living rooms, the kitchen, the animal section, the barn or granaries and the main hall (Nadel1951:38).

In the construction of houses, usually carried out on a communal basis among all rural societies in Niger State, the men were responsible for the mixing of the building material, the actual construction of the houses, for the plastering of the walls, and for the procurement of roofing material and actual roofing itself. Women are responsible for fetching building materials, including the grasses for the roofing, and the water to be used in the mixing of the clay or the building material, for preparing food for the labour engaged in the construction of the houses; they are also responsible for the full construction of all the floorings once the houses were built, as well as for designing and applying or carrying out all internal decorations to be found in the compound.

Among the Hausa and the Gwari foundations of houses are not generally dug; stones are first laid as foundations on top of which mould are put by the Hausa, while among the Gwari the first 20 cm height in the course of building a house from the ground level serves as the foundation. Among the Kambari and the Nupe foundations are generally dug measuring 13 cm and 22.5 cm in depth, by about 12-13 cm and 25 cm in width respectively, but such foundations are made of wet earth and loam, the same basic structural building material. This building material, whether intended to be used in its wet form as mud or as mould, known as *tubeli* in Gwari or in its dry form as brick, known as *lamkpa* in Nupe, are always mixed with soft dry grasses, *rauno* in Hausa, 4-9p or *banal* in Nupe which are usually broken into 10 cm lengths which are trodden and used as building material.

Among the Hausa, Nupe, Kambari, and others, with the exception of the Gwari, who maintained that a husband's room is the first to be built, there is a general agreement that

when a new compound is to be established the woman's room, kata nzagi in Nupe and dakin mata in Hausa is always first built, followed by the man's room, dakin miji in Hausa and kata bagi in Nupe by all of them.

Among the Gwari this is followed by the construction of the bachelor's room, abigbe, the girl's room, gbebi, the man's main granary, dobui yako, then the pounding or grinding room, ataboknu, then the fence. Among the Nupe the man's room kata bagi, is followed in construction by the bachelor's room, kata gbarufu, after which the animal hut, egagi, is built; the compound is then fenced before the entrance hall, zaure, pounding and grinding hut, takun kpan, and the granary, edo, are built in that order.

Among the Hausa and the Kambari, after the husband's room known as baraya, used for keeping war implements as well as serving as a sleeping place, is built, the 'construction in at' compound is followed by the granary, rumbu, among the Kambari, then by the entrance hall, zaure, a small shrine hut, kunkekushe, then the bachelor's room before the compound is completed by a fence.

Among the Hausa, after the construction of the baraya, the entrance hall, zaure, is built, and then the compound is fenced, while the granary, rufewa or rumbu is built last. In a Gwari compound there are always other structures and features not commonly found among other societies, such as animal hut, kudumi, the wife's kitchen, gache, a firewood hut, knunu, other smaller granaries, dobui, an inner entrance hall, boknu, as well as two small features in the form of shrines, bori, madaka for the women and tsafi for the men, represented by a stone and a pot in a compound respectively.

Apart from earth, loam, and rauno used as basic structural building material, other materials are used for plastering and roofing. The walls of the interior and exterior are plastered with egunaelajibana among the Nupe. This is a mixture of earth and liquid, water and liquid additives such as grass, dried horse or cow-manure, and vegetable refuse, usually prepared

over a period of about four days. Among the Gwari a mixture of clay made into a paste, pounded with locust bean pod and gore wood, is used; while the Kambari and the Hausa use the same material for building: black soil, bakin kasa or red soil, jan kasa, or even white soil, faran kasa, mixed with landa water for preparing a thick paste for plastering the walls. Roofing poles or sticks include gora from bamboo poles. Criss-crossing for the roof is constructed with the branches of giyayya, and from corn stalk, karan meiwa, all tied with palm leaves kwakwa or rama. Among the different societies in Niger State it was generally agreed that the woman's room is often larger than the man's room, while random measurements or observations of a few typical houses among the Nupe were as follows: the walls of the houses have an average thickness of about 20 cm, slightly narrower than their foundations. Measurements of a woman's room range in diameter from 2.64 m to 2.74 m and were about 2.3 m in height, while a man's room ranged in diameter from 2.0 m to 2.15 m and was about 2.19 m in height; a bachelor's room is about the same size as the man's room; the grinding hut is the same as a man's room in height, but is slightly smaller; the granary could be about 2.14 m in height and about 1.57 m in diameter.

Among the Nupe, for a labour force of about ten people, the entrance hall could be completed in about ten days; it took about eight days to complete the woman's room; about seven days to complete the man's room. The door way is always high, about 29 cm above the ground level; the upper part of the door way is always lined with a door sill or lintel made up of two bamboo poles tied together to form a support for the wall above it. The door way of the man's room and woman's room are both rectangular, measuring about 2.19m and 1.55 m in height by about 95.9 cm and 75 cm in width respectively.

The commonest building in a Nupe compound is the granary, edo, ranging in number from three to four surrounding a small family, to as many as ten for a large compound. They are

often difficult, delicate, and time-consuming to erect and are thus often erected by specialist builders who could take up to as many as twenty five days to erect an edo.

In order to erect an edo, a large stone was first laid in the centre; it was then surrounded with circular smaller stones. If the granary was to be large, two concentric circles of stones were placed around the central stone. The stones were set firmly on the ground; on each a lump of clay was placed which was then shaped, using both hands, into a mushroom or inverted cone form (Dmochowski 1990, Volume 11, 3.29) so that the rim of each of these touched the rim of its neighbour, in this way forming a circular platform. The overhanging circumference of the platform was supported by closely placed thin and slender slabs of stone to provide a sort of grille through which chickens were kept where they could lay their eggs. The grille also formed a protection for the granary from termites, ants and other insects. When the platform is almost dried a thick layer of building material is spread evenly on top of it. The walls of the granary are now erected on top of the platform in consecutive solid layers of clay, the height of each layer squalling the length of the middle finger. Usually the layers are laid each day (Dmochowski 1990, Volume 11, 3.29-3.30). A single granary usually contains a single food item. Food kept in granaries includes guinea corn, maize, beans and millet; among the Nupe each variety of rice is kept in a single granary. Apart from the granary, a Nupe compound would also contain similarly loam-built cylindrical structure, yaku, which is a kind of roasting oven. It could be 1.0 m in diameter, divided about half way up into two parts: the lower serving as a fire-place to be fed with wood, while the upper, separated from the lower by a horizontal sieve-like grille, was a multi-purpose receptacle which could be opened at the top for the drying of various grain crops to be stored once they were dried in the granaries (Dmochowski 1990, Volume 11, 3.31). A careful study and examination of the morphology of a women's living room among the Nupe reveals that the sleeping area or sleeping mud bed, gadon kasa, is always on the right hand side of the door as the room is entered, the door way

compound could also be owned by grown-up sons in the family who own farms, regardless of whether or not they are married. Among the Gwari there is always the man's main granary, *dugbui yako*, inside the compound; this is usually larger than the other granaries; it is used for the main crop by the man, varying from area to area, but in Egwa, Shiroro Local Government Area of Niger State, it is used for storing guinea corn. Other grain crops farmed by the men or owned by the women, through farming or buying, for which granaries are constructed outside the compound, include rice, groundnut and millet. There are often other smaller granaries constructed inside the compound near the kitchen area to aid preservation where different produce is kept for daily use.

In a traditional Gwari compound the grinding hut, *ataboknu*, is the all-important room where all the preparation of the food menu on a daily basis takes place. Though not the kitchen, it is the allimportant accompaniment to the kitchen paraphernalia.

Inside the *ataboknu* is kept a grinding slab, *ata*, constructed on top of a clay platform. The *ata* is owned by the senior women in the house. A typical clay platform for an *ata* observed at Eqwa measured

71 cm at the rear in height, while the front part was 46.5 cm in height, thus, sloping outward towards the ground; the middle part of the platform has a diameter of 73 cm at a height of about 35 cm the bottom. The grinding stone, plastered on the clay platform, measured 56 by 48 cm. It had a working area of 45 by 34 cm. The upper rubbing stone measured 39 cm in length by 16 cm in width with a thickness of 8.5 cm. Its lower side is always used for rubbing or grinding, while the upper side is held with both hands when it is being used. The front part of the grinding stone, where the actual grinding takes place, is usually plastered with pot sherds but the other part of the floor of the *ataboknu* is made of mud soil. The grinding stone is used for *dry* grinding guinea corn, maize and millet into flour, *wyiluku*. Whatever material is ground flows into a winnowing tray, *ntala*, which is always placed in a slanting or leaning

position on the side of the clay platform. Inside the *ataboknu* is also kept a wooden mortar and pestle, *gnyi obei*, for *dry* milling rice and wet milling guinea corn, maize and millet. On top of one side of the roof of the *atabokn* is usually constructed an *asha*, usually made of three bamboo poles, similar to the *asha* in a woman's living room in other societies, crossing from one part of the wall to the other. The poles of a typical *asha* observed measured 2.65 m in length, about 5 cm in diameter, erected at a height of 1.59 m on the wall, with the first inner bamboo pole laid about 38 cm away from the wall. The *asha* is always used for keeping or placing items used in the *ataboknu*, such as the upper rubbing stone, *atabi*; sieves, *nalia*, as well as grains to be milled.

Among the Kambari, about 30 cm of height of wall is built at a time; this is usually allowed to *dry* for two to three hours before another course of 30 cm is added to it. About three of these courses are often built in a day in the process of building a house. On the Second day the same three courses are built; on the third day the house is completed, with only two courses of 30cm each. Kambari and

Hausa houses also have door-sills or lintels made of *gwagwala*, *Raphia sudanica*. A newly constructed house is left for a further three days to dry before it is roofed. Among the Kambari, sleeping beds are often made of mud, *andon kasa*, both for the men and the women. In the middle part of the room is constructed a hearth or firing place, *ramin wuta na gado*, for heating. Among the Hausa, in the man's and woman's living rooms, corn stalk beds, *gadon kara*, are used, so there is no need for firing places for heating.

In terms of the number of structures and features, spatially distributed in the compounds of the four major societies (Hausa, Nupe, Owari and the Kambari) in Niger State, the largest number was found among the Owari, followed by the Nupe, then the Kambari, while the least number was found among the Hausa (Figures 3 and 3a).

If we look at Figure 3 where a pie chart is used to compare the distribution of structures and features in the compound, among those shown, one is bound to see this in terms of the population settings of the rural communities. Gwari people have the largest population, 378,000; according to 1963 census figure and are mainly in Niger State, as shown by the highest degree of the pie chart. Nupe and Kambari people followed but they are not as large as the Owari people. The Hausa are fewer in number in terms of these structures. Figure 3a below the pie chart is the bars, showing the same structure distribution. This can easily be grasped by a lay man on the street in terms of understanding as the heights are different. Structures commonly found among the four societies include the main entrance hall, the man's room, the woman's room, the bachelor's room, the granary and the enclosed fence. Among the Gwari and the Nupe are commonly found the pounding and/ or grinding hut and the animal hut. Among the Hausa and the Rambari is the *baraya*, a hut in which war implements are kept. Among the Gwari and the Kambari is the shrine, represented by a hut among the former and by a feature in the form of a stone and a pot for the male and the female respectively among the latter. Other structures found only among the Gwari include the girl's room, the wife's kitchen, a firewood hut, and an inner entrance hall, all of which are in circular form.

3.6 NUPE TRADITIONAL BUILDING

If house are done through division of labour, specific activities or construction processes are carried out by particular group of people. These processes involve the men and women of the area or in certain places village community workers in the case of villages or small town settlement. The whole process of building is in fact a communal effort. The cutting of bamboo or 'Eba' is done only by men; roofing and wall construction is also done by men, while the making and finishes to floors was exclusively done by women.

The favored builder's tree, the burassus flabelliform called 'Gbachi' in Nupe and 'Giginya' In Hausa land is in good supply as well as the oil palm called 'Ikonochi' which is in considered to be of inferior quality. The outer layer of 'Gbachi' trunk is extremely hard and is used by professional wood cutters in the production and construction of beams. Hard and heavy timber used for house posts and door steps is provided by 'Konchin' and 'Zanchi' trees (shear nut trees).

The wine-palm or 'Eba' is perhaps more valued by the Nupes for the midribs of its fronds and colloquially known as bamboo. It is cut and sold only by men and is commonly used for roof construction.

3.6.1 ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT

Each village in Nupe kingdom is made up of a number of wards, called 'Efu' often scattered over and area of open farmland. Each Efu is made up of a number of compounds or house called 'Emi', each 'Emi' is surrounded by a perimeter wall [kara] and is made up of a number of buildings. The 'Emi' is always entered by a principal entrance building, the 'Katamba' and in case of collective 'Emi', a number of katambas, at least one for each compound.

A typical compound of a nobleman contains two yards. A typical high ranking noblemen's residence may contain several Emi [compounds], the principal, most important 'katamba' – the 'katamba Die'. This serves as a reception room and along its inner wall, may have a raised platform [Lupoti] on which the ceremonial seat of the master of the house is mounted. The 'katamba Dyen' leads to the street. The outer courtyard [Emi] is the domain of men. It contains the 'Pata', the house of a family head, and also huts of his sons occasionally of his wives. Near the family head's house which is rectangular, may be found a narrow entrance to the safely secluded little courtyard [Dokomba] for the master's house. Wives have a

courtyard of their own at the back of the compound. It is called 'Mini' and enters from the 'Emi' through the middle or inner gateway 'Katamba Tacchin'. The 'Mini' is fairly closely built up with circular huts of the wives [katain zagizhi] and with circular granaries called 'Edo'.

The most striking characteristics of moulded Nupe decoration were its stepped, multi-layered structure. This gave an entirely different effect from the contemporary decoration of hausa and other buildings. Nupe artist's designs were not linear. The doorway was the starting point and almost always the center of design of the façade. The multi-layered system was further developed giving a sculptural character to the treatment of the walls.

Decoration of plastered surfaces by the insertion of imported multi coloured earthenware was to be seen in many parts of Nupe land. It was applied both on the inside and outside of the houses. A local peculiarity was the use of tureen lids, their handles serving as hooks for hanging mats which covered the entrance.

Another peculiarity of Nupe decoration was locally made small terracotta platters called 'Giama Tetengi'. They were mostly circular but sometimes oval and always slightly convex and the outer surfaces were incised with various decorative patterns. Similar but much larger platters 'Giama Wuchiko' were used for tessellated floors.

The rich appearance of Nupe homes was not limited to moulding of the walls but embraced items of everyday use, the form and placement of which produced a fully developed, three dimensional spatial composition. There were two commonly used elements of furnishing in Nupe homes: One was the hexagonal store (Kurugi) linked to the wall, the second was a ring of pots stacked column-like one on top of another and placed along the walls. The 'Kurugi' was usually placed to the right of the entrance. A steep staircase (Ekpa)

leading to the top of the 'Kurugi' was squeezed into the angle between the wall of the 'Kurugi' and the room. The front wall of the 'Kurugi' facing the room was decorated with glazed crockery framed by mouldings.

3.6.2 BUILDING MATERIALS

The basic structural building materials of the Nupe are building earth loam, generally classified as mud. Next comes timber, primarily from the trunks and branches of a few varieties of palm trees, and then shrubs and vines and the stalks of crops and finally grasses.

The building earth is known as "Egun". Its quality is good everywhere but the best is found along the streams running through the towns. Majority of Nupe settlement are situated on or near river or at least a stream.

There are three methods of processing Egun, giving three gradation of quality of the final product: -

- a) The least strong is used for production of local bricks. It is known as lankpa.
- b) A stronger one is produced for use as mortar known as 'Egunatsuwa', to bind the lankpa.
- c) The strongest-'GVEguna afibana' is used for plastering the walls.

Egun that is intended for lankpa is broken into pieces up to seven centimeter (7cm) in diameter and a large amount of water is poured on the heap so that the next day there is no trace of separate lumps. Then a soft, dry grass (kasuwa), is broken into pieces about ten centimeters (10cm) long, trodden and mix under foot, covered with more grass and left until the next day.

Bricks of Nupe type- 'Lankpa' differ from the conical tubali of Kano and the roundish tubali of katsina. They are first made in the shape of rectangular flat bricks 10x20x30cm, and

In rectangular buildings the thatch is laid on the upper surface of the roof using the same method of tying rafter as in conical roofs and the same pattern of layering. The lower part of the thatch is shaped into two or laths below the ridge of the roof. The thatching was contained on one side of the roof only (say side A) until the building of grass with rope 'Gombara' reached the uppermost lath. The same process is repeated with side B.

The making of floors was exclusively women's work. In the simple huts and entrance halls 'katambas', they filled anthill (earth) called 'Nyaka' into the house; Male drummers beat drums while the women workers level the floor by 'beating the ground' [i.e. pounding] after sprinkling water on the floor. They use wooden mallet- 'Eba', pounding to the rhythm of the drum beats and singing. When hardened, the surface is coated with liquid 'Makuba' [solution of locus-beans pods].

The tessellated floors, 'Bapa', are made especially in 'Katamba', entrance halls where the elaboration was sophisticated. In some cases great composition of almost abstract characters were made by simultaneous application of incised tiles; 'Giama Tetengi' and Giamia Wuchiko', skilfully selected fragments of broken pottery and multi coloured pebbles- 'Tchakia'.

3.6.4 ARTS AND CRAFTS WORKSHOPS

The craftman's workshops are among the best examples of surviving buildings of Nupe Architecture. The towns of the Nupe kingdoms especially the city of Bida is famous for their craft, and craftsmen's workshop's bestowed on the municipalities' distinctive groups of buildings that were usually simple in form, yet appropriate in fulfilling their particular functions. A number of Nupe crafts or home industries were organized in guild. The blacksmiths (Tswata Muku) have workshops in most of the Nupe villages. In Bida, there is a

blacksmiths ward in each of the three dynastic zones (Ekpan) of the city. Home-made implements such as club-shaped hammers, tongs and anvils are used. The main products were items used by farmers, builders and carpenters.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 THE PROPOSED SITE

Baro a colonial city that is about 54 kilometres away from Agaie town is situated in a riverine area along the bank of River Niger. It is surrounded by a high flat topped hill that commands a magnificent view across River Niger. It is a home for hunters, farmers, traders and fishermen with a major ethnic group called Nupe and other tribes like the Hausas, Yorubas are found widely dispersed in the community.

Baro is also a port and a rail terminal station used in colonial days to transport goods from the hinterland by train to the port for export by the ship. Generally, Baro town has good scenic attractions because of its topographical nature.

3.2 RESEARCH METHOD

The following methods of data collection were adopted in order to ensure that the tourist resort design is a complete success;

- i. Descriptive survey which include studying of already existing tourist resort as case studies and observing the character of such cases.
- ii. Literature review of previous writings on the subject from relevant publications, extracts from books, magazines, journals and studying of some maps, reference materials and past projects, to grasp fundamental principles.
- iii. Interviews which will largely be restricted to persons involved in existing tourist places for the purpose of gaining insight into problems encountered and solutions provided.

- iv. Enquiries from experts who in one way or the other offered useful suggestions as regards aspects of the project on tourism establishment.
- v. Information from electronic media, computer (internet).

3.3 INTRODUCTION TO CASE STUDIES

For any project design to have a firm foundation there is the need for the familiarity with the existing type of that structure in the country or the world at large. This helps one to have a good understanding of the project (resort) and their relevant functional base which will enhance a good appraisal of what they entail, their deficiencies and their performances. For this reason, case studies were carried out on the following resorts;

- i. Obudu cattle Ranch Resort Calaber, Crossriver State.
- ii. Ray field holiday resort, Jos, Plateau State

Appraisals were also carried out in foreign resort based on information publication and internet. On which the followings were carried;

- iii. lombok holiday resort, Lombok.
- iv. Lake Osakis holiday resort, Minnesota.

3.3.1 Case Study One: Obudu Cattle Ranch Resort Cross River, Nigeria

Obudu cattle ranch resort is a large resort both high and low land in Calabar, cross river state. It was established in the early 2000. By a democratic government in cross river to provide more living and breeding space for some animals such as horses and cattle's, poultry and piggery, and also to provide leisure and relaxation space for the tourist, and also to offer very beautiful scenery and views across the land. The resort is accessed by a single road track along the mountains. At the top, road is joined by some minor road leading to the various

activity areas and in-between by several walking tracks which take visitors round the resort. The resort has the following facilities; police station, clinic, services, suites and chalets, presidential and governors lodges, conference halls, administrative office, staff quarters and sporting areas. There is only a single entry and exit point.

Appraisal:

The Obudu cattle ranch resort has several high points which make it rate high as a visitor's delight. Several shelters are placed along the road circuit for visitors and also there are picnic areas and kiosks which have been designed according to selected themes. This makes a visit more interesting. The building forms where mostly rectangular, built with burnt bricks to allow for temperature control which is associated with the concept of traditional building forms. The sore point in the resort is the motor cable that conveys people from lowland to the highland.

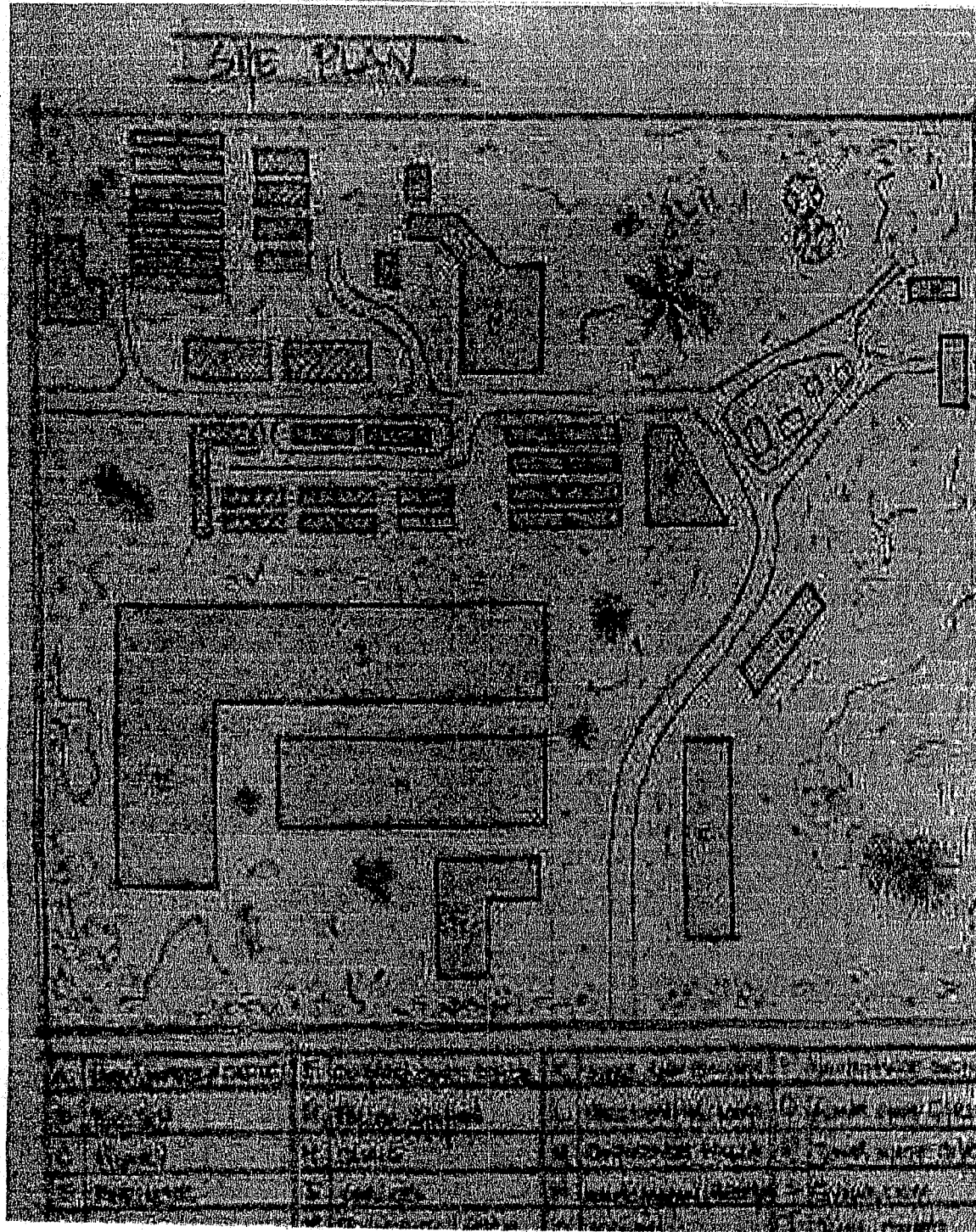


Plate 3.1: Site plan of Obudu Cattle Ranch, Calabar

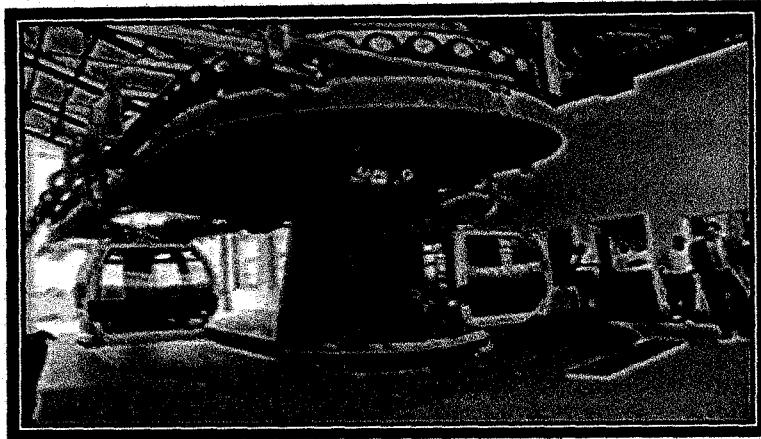


PLATE 3.2: THE CABLE CAR

SOURCE: AUTHOR (2008)



PLATE 3.3: A VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

SOURCE: AUTHOR (2008)



PLATE 3.4: THE ACCESS ROAD TO THE RESORT

SOURCE: AUTHOR (2008)

3.3.2 Case Study Two: Rayfield Holiday Resort Jos, Nigeria

This is among other tourist potential sites in the state. The site was a query site for coal before it was transformed to a resort. The building was established in 90s by the then military administration. Its establishment was seen as the first major step toward tourism activities in the state with the sole aim of bringing people of within and outside the country into the state, by boosting the tourism the tourism potential of the country. The resort is located in an area near the government house. The resort has the following facilities; administrative block, one room chalet, restaurant and bar, staff offices, maintenance office, sport areas, pavilion and barbeque area, swimming pool and children play area all arranged along the artificial lake.

Appraisal:

The Rayfield holiday resort has several themes within it, which gives it grand uniqueness. Artificial lakes are included inside it. Also included is tourist accommodation with the concept of having a view across the artificial lake. There is a pavilion that enables the tourist view the artificial lake and most of the sporting activities together with the children play area. The resort however lacks a provision for expansion and very few structures have the form of traditional building forms.

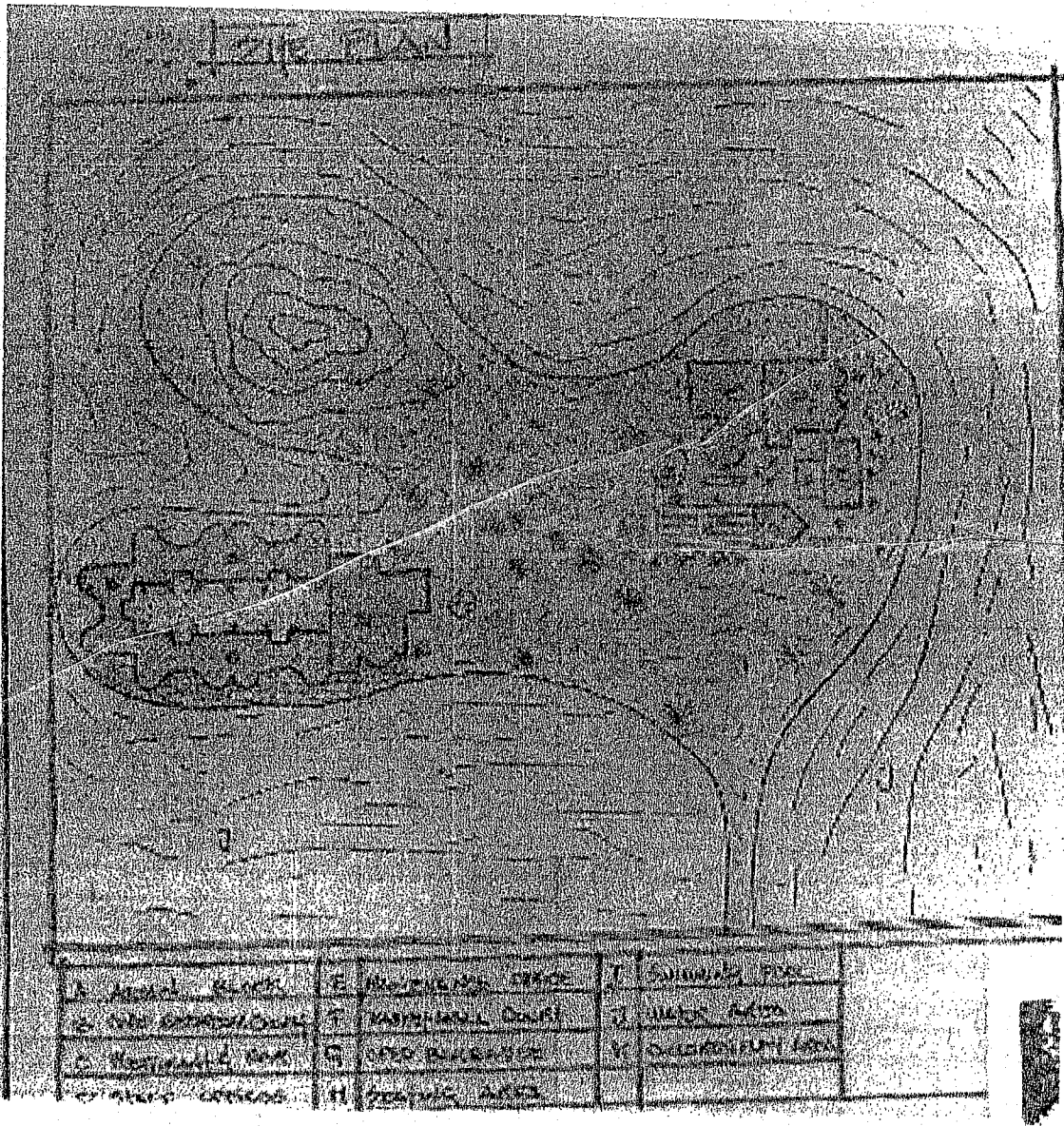


Plate 3.5: Site plan of Rayfield Holiday Resort



PLATE 3.6: THE FRONT VIEW OF THE RESTURANT AND BAR

SOURCE: AUTHOR (2008)



PLATE 3.7: SIDE VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK

SOURCE: AUTHOR (2008)



PLATE 3.8: THE INTERIOR OF THE RESTURANT

SOURCE: AUTHOR (2008)

3.3.3 Case Study Three: Lombok Holiday Resort Lombok

The Holiday Resort Lombok is a tranquil resort nestled between lush tropical mountains and pristine beaches. Accommodations include garden chalets, ocean view rooms, beach bungalows and family apartment. The swimming pool, surrounded by landscaped garden, the spa, gourmet restaurants and a comfortable bar ensure an unforgettable holiday experience. It is located 30 minutes from Selaparang Airport, 5 minute from Senggigi tourist and shopping area, 40 km to both Rinjani and Sire golf , 5 km to Batu Bolong Hindu Temple, 20 km to Mayura water palace, 25 km to Banyumulek pottery village, 1,5 hours to Gili Island, Plus a host of other places of inters within 60 minutes drive.

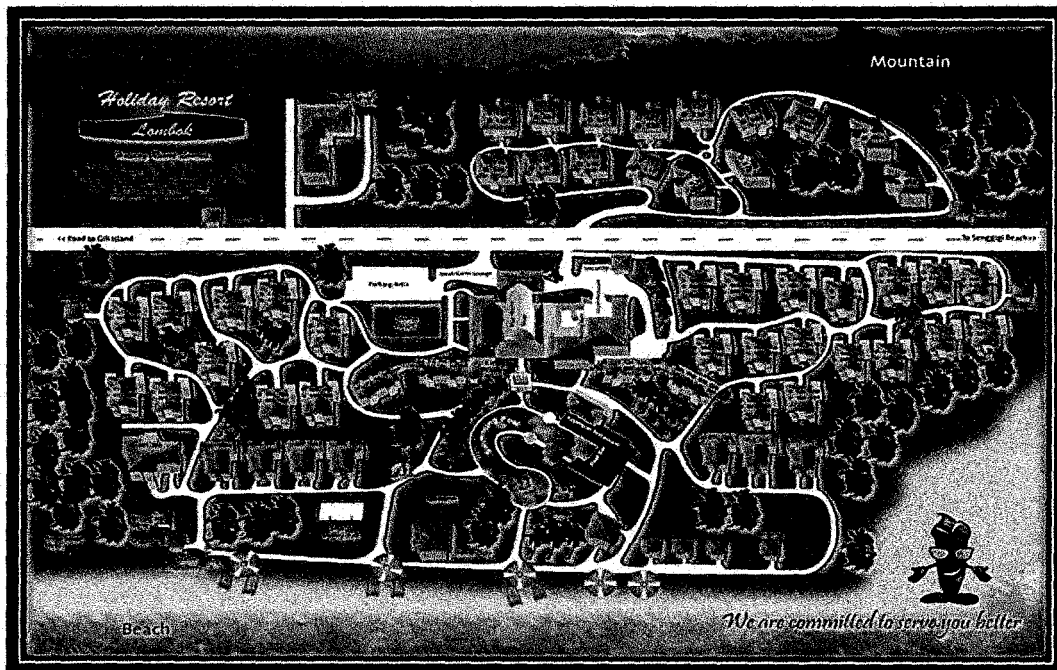


PLATE 3.9: THE SITE PLAN OF LOMBOK HOLIDAY RESORT

SOURCE: WWW.LAMBOK.COM (2008)

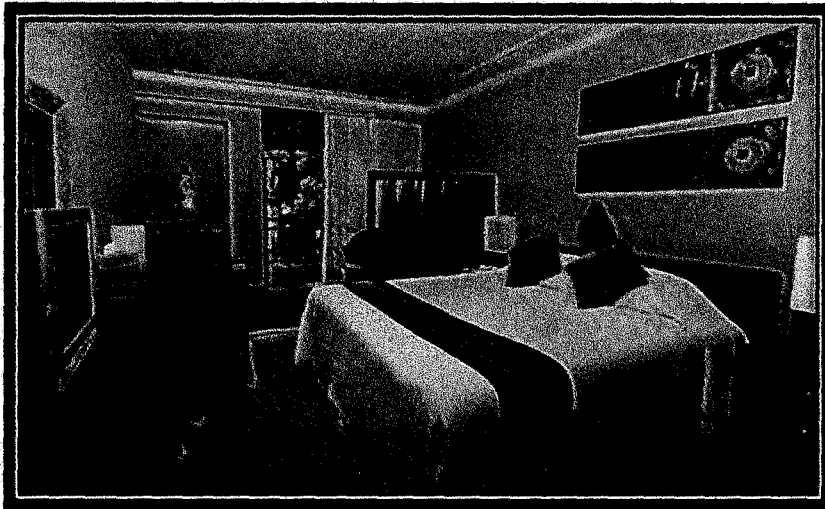


PLATE 3.10: THE INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE ROOMS

SOURCE: WWW.LAMBOK.COM (2008)

3.3.4 Case Study Four: Lake Osakis Holiday Resort Osakis, Mennesota

At Holiday Resort, there are 15 very clean and well-equipped cabins. Each cabin has air conditioning, satellite TV, propane grill, wireless internet access and soft water. Everything is furnish for the tourist needs including bed linens, pillows, blankets, dishes, tableware, cookware, toaster, microwave, coffee maker and toilet tissue.

The lakeside cabins range from 7m to 27m from the lake. Cabin 10 is 47m from the lake with a large private front yard. Cabins 7, 8 and 11 are across the private driveway, 45m from the lake.

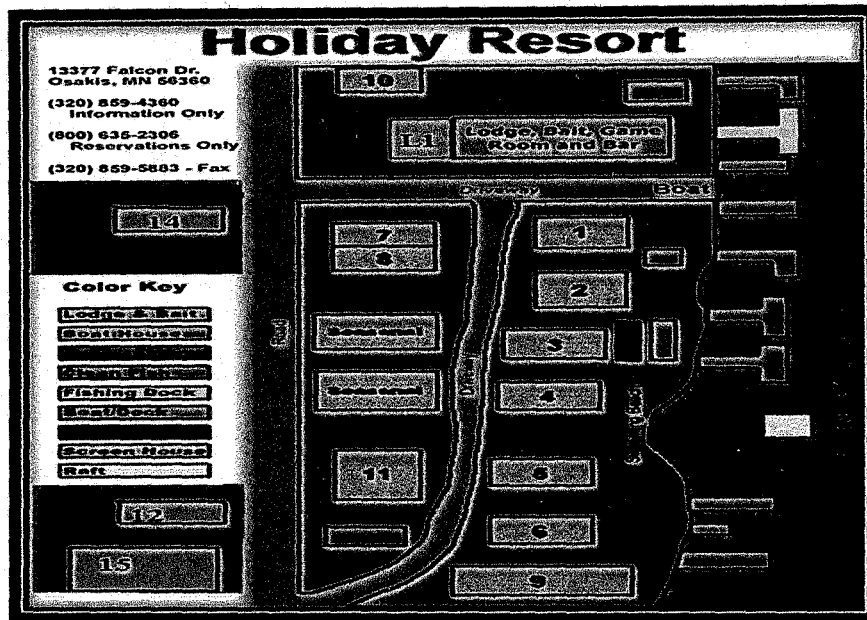


PLATE 3.11: SITE PLAN OF LAKE OSAKIS HOLIDAY RESORT

SOURCE: WWW.LAKEOSAKIS.COM (2008)



PLATE 3.12: A VIEW OF THE RELAXATION AREA AND THE CHALETS

SOURCE: WWW.LAKEOSAKIS.COM (2008)

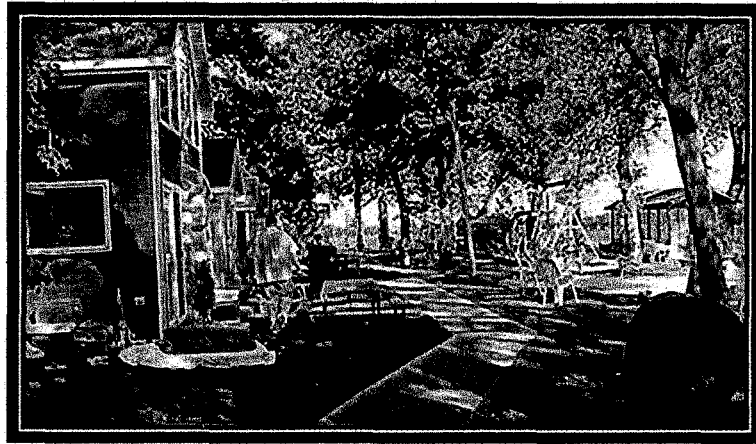


PLATE 3.13: SIDE VIEW OF THE CHALETS AND WALKWAY

SOURCE: WWW.LAKEOSAKIS.COM (2008)

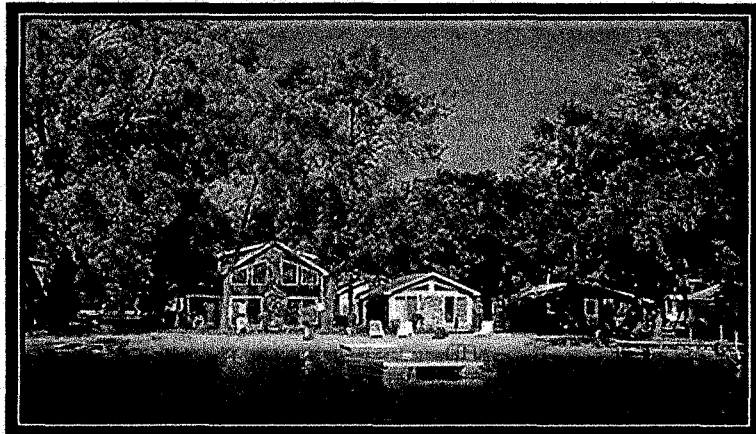


PLATE 3.14: VIEW OF THE LAKE IN RELATION TO THE CHALETS

SOURCE: WWW.LAKEOSAKIS.COM (2008)

3.4 DATA COLLECTION

Data collection is a requirement of every research work. This is because it gives the required information for the project by giving an insight and perspective to the project at hand.

3.4.1 Background Information on the Location

The colonial city of Baro was founded by hunters, hunting from one place to another and later found it worthwhile to settle down at their present place due to its relevance to hunting activities and the availability of hunt-able animals in the area at a forest called Ayu. After due

consultation with the people of Kibban who happen to be controllers of the land in question, they resolve that they will settle at a point where their first shut animal lies and at the said Ayu forest. An elephant and ran up to the hill where she couldn't sustain the shut and fell down rolling through the steep slope of the hill to a spot down the hill. As a result of this, people started rushing to the spot, making moving sound giddigidi and people started asking them where are people rushing giddigidi like that? And they where answering that it was an elephant that they have killed which is making people to rush like that. From then people refers to it as giddigidi. There is a moving river by the spot and they name it giddingi. Both the river and the spot still exist till to date.

At the time of their arrival here, there was no buying and selling rather they depend on trade by batter which is giving the people meat and they take food item with which they survived all through. Exchange where made between the people of kakande, dibbo kupa, such as yam, guinea corn, maize, rice and pepper for meat. Lawlessness was very relevant and people use force to collect these items from people who made the selling process a standing one and if you don't, they will collect the food item and run away through the local canoe by the river. Sometimes they snatch away human being along with their product which made them call the exchange spot by the river port site as (Giddi dzuko gbaro) meaning Giddi standing market. By interpretation, it means Giddi where an elephant was killed standing market which if you did not sell, people will snatch away the goods you brought to the market.

a. The Incoming of the Europeans

This market of Dzuko Gbaro continues at Giddi on till one evening when they heard the sound of an engine which was strange to them. After some while, there heard three gun shots to their air. Some of our people run away into hiding while the brave ones moved towards the direction of the market and hide by a big tree called (lonchi) locust beans tree and when the

Europeans drop, they moved through that direction and they held some of them and they moved through their habitat and the Europeans have among them black negro who interpret for them and said they came for peace making and were happy with the people. they now ask, what is the name of this settlement? They were told that it is giddi and the market is Dkuko Gbaro. Since they cannot pronounce the name correctly, they called it or pronounce it as Baro to ease the name and the pronunciation. Since then the name Gbaro has becomes Baro, this is how it got her present name BARO.

b. Post Exploration Development

After this visit, series of Europeans started visiting Baro and they were coming with goods like matches, sugar salt for our people in exchange for agriculture product such as pepper, groundnut, palm kernel, Shea butter seeds, guinea corn maize and cotton.

Haven found out Baro is a suitable place for trading and its proximity to River Niger put our people into labour work which resulted into the construction of major road, railway and several warehouses in Baro. Train was coming from Kano carrying goods from Kano pyramid of cotton and groundnut were transported and exported through the river. Several imports from Europe were exchanged through the road and rail here in Dkuko Gbaro.

This development continues and Baro continue to grow from strength, to strength such that baro was then the melting point of this country. There was not day and night, it was action full of activities of both trading and loading of goods. The size of Baro cannot be imagined and can be compared to any large place in Nigeria today.

With the amalgamation of northern and southern Nigeria, Baro becomes headquarter of Nigeria and governor lord luggard first settled I Baro before he later left for Zungeru and later in Kaduna. In Baro then, apart from being melting trading point or exchange point, there was a bank, a prison, a post office, a communication tour. A central cemetery for burying

Europeans and the river port was serving the country as a whole. The railway was always in action and the road was busy twenty four hours.

c. Fall of Baro

Baro continue on this fold growing from strength to strength till 1966 when Nigeria civil war broke out and that causes the collapses of the exchange point of Gbaro Giddigiddi. There was no use of the port again only local canoes and boats ply the river port. No more ships. The railway does not operate again and the govt did little or nothing to even sustain the existing structure in Baro. All left over were vandalized by people who claim to be contacts and channel of the Europeans. The Dkuko Gbaro Giddigiddi which does not know day and night has turned to be what it is now.

3.4.2 Potentials of Baro as a Tourist Area

Attractions of a destination constitute the most powerful component of tourism. They make up the energizing power unit of the tourism system. (Clare and Turgut, 2002). Tourist attraction is those developed locations that are planned and managed for visitor's interest, activity and enjoyment. Even though a destination has an abundance of resources that are attractions, they are regarded as true attractions until they are ready to receive visitors.

Baro is a village with lot of historical sites and culture. Tourist sites in Baro are:

I Colonial settlement

II Empire hill

III Baro port

IV The tributaries of River Niger serving as a mini-port in the colonial period.

V Its proximity to Katcha and other places with historical sites.

a) COLONIAL SETTLEMENT

These are the remnants of Lord Lugard's first headquarters and a disused H.F. Radio Station used by Lugard located at the top of the hill. From the study, it has been found out that Lugard chose the place because of the scenic view of the Niger River.



PLATE 3.15: THE COLONIAL SETTLEMENT OF LORD LUGGARD

SOURCE: AUTHOR (2008)

b) THE EMPIRE HILL

Baro, a town of about 54 kilometres away from Agaie town, is the Empire Hill. Baro Empire Hill "is that topped flat hill which commands a magnificent view across River Niger. At the top of the hill, there are remnants of Lord Lugard's first headquarters and a disused H.F. Radio Station used by Lugard. It is accessed through a tract leading to the top of the hill; tourist can get the best view of the ancient Baro Town and Port used in colonial days.

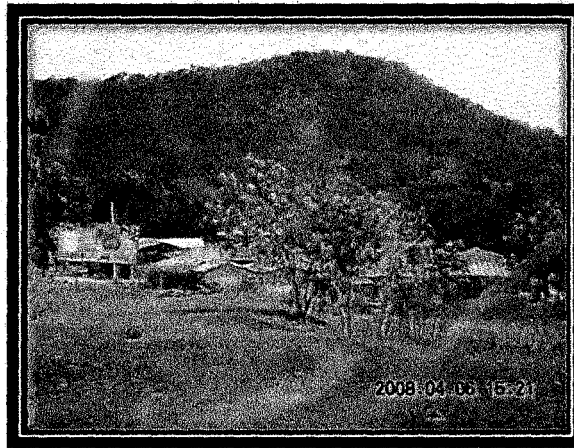


PLATE 3.16: THE VIEW OF THE EMPIRE HILL

SOURCE: AUTHOR (2008)

c) BARO PORT

Baro port was used in colonial days to transport goods by ship to foreign countries through River Niger and from overseas to Nigeria. A railway line terminus (from Minna-Baro), exist for the transportation of goods from the hinterland to the port for export during the colonial days. The warehouse where goods were stored can still be seen at the port.

Some of the tourist attraction places that are in the same Local Government with baro are;

I Soje Hut located in Fogbe in Agaie.

II Mal. Baba Tomb in Agaie

III Kofara Falla in Agaie

Baro is only a few kilometers away from other tourist sites in the state. e.g Bina foot print (Suleja), Bida & Glass/Brass work. Birnin Maza and Tombs of All past Rulers of Lapai, Tomb of Captain Goldier and so on. Baro is an area that has both highland and water ways which are the most popular national resource for tourism. Water is magnetic and has appealed to travelers for many years, stimulating many kinds of water front development. (Britain

1958-124) has aptly stated that water drew men together in common pleasures, strengthening, no doubt a sense of individual participation in a larger life that enhances neighbours and strangers and even foreigners from distant lands, wearing their exotic clothes and clacking away in incomprehensive language.

All these potentials are factors upon which a major tourist attraction could be easily developed.

3.4.3 Climatic Conditions

Baro itself is surrounded by a good number of hills and mountains, such that one is tempted to believe that Baro Township is located within the valley. These hills are basically responsible for the type of weather conditions that exist in Baro, which is quite unstable.

The general climate of Baro town could be described as an average Nigeria weather not as cold and comfortable as the eastern part of the country, neither as hot nor uncomfortable as the extreme north. Below is a specific analysis.

The town experience distinct wet and dry seasons. The wet season starts sometimes in April-May and ends in October. The cold, dry harmattan winds usher in the dry season, which gradually becomes hot between March and May at the onset of the rains.

3.4.4 Rainfall

The rainy season begins from the month of May and increases progressively in duration and intensity as the months go by. It reaches its peak periods between the month of July and August. It then begins to subside towards the month of October. Baro has a mean annual rainfall of 1,334mm and the highest mean monthly rainfall is in- September with almost 300mm. The rainy season is characterized at the start by windstorms and slight drizzles,

which terminate by the end of May. By mid October the windstorms return again.

The implication of such intensity and duration of rainfall on the building and site are quite enormous. This means that the buildings should be able to withstand windstorm. A good drainage network would be provided on site, as this would allow water drain towards the natural shape of the site, away from the building structure.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfal l mm	0.4	6.4	13.8	51.4	125.3	166.3	242.3	274.6	298.7	230.3	7.4	1.5

Table 3.1 Showing Annual Rainfall of Niger State

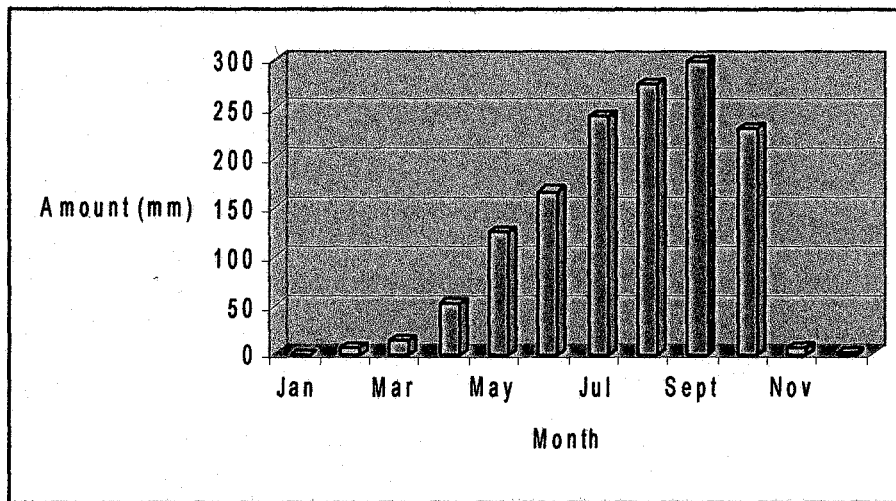


Figure 3.1: Bar Chart Showing Annual Rainfall of Niger State

3.4.5 Temperature

The mean monthly highest temperature of Baro is 36.5⁰C and this occurs in the month of March. The lowest occurs in the month of December and it is put at 28.1⁰C. The weather is usually hot and uncomfortable between the months of February and early April. The hot

temperature falls during the rainy season due to cloud cover and increased vegetation, thereby causing cooling effects.

Architecturally, temperature variation could be handled by the provision of cross ventilation or artificial ventilation. Good landscaping with a lot of soft elements could also be made use of so as to achieve temperature balance within the environment.

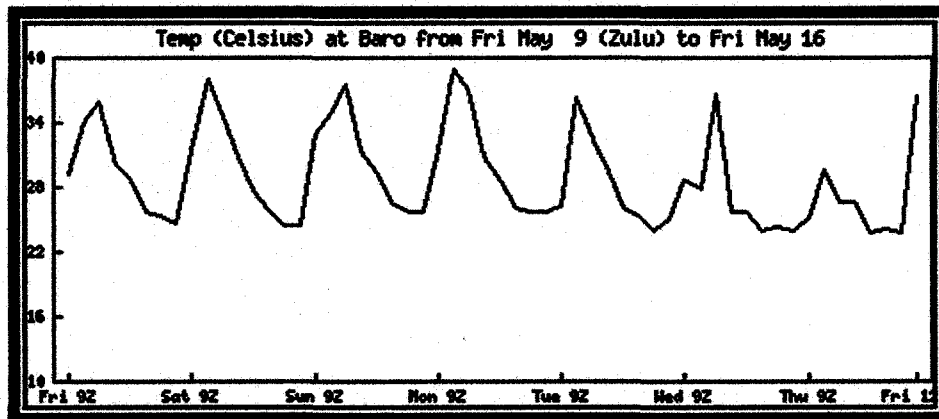


Figure 3.2: TEMPERATURE OF BARO

3.4.6 Wind

Two-air masses; the tropical maritime air mass and the tropical 'continental air mass characterize Baro town. The tropical maritime dominates over the Atlantic Ocean to the south of the country, this makes it warm and moist, It flows inland from the southwest to the northeast direction. While the tropical continental air mass is dominant over the Sahara desert. It is warm and dry and blows from northeast to southwest.

The change in variation in seasonal weather condition is attributable to the two air masses. The tropical maritime air mass creates wet season and is termed the southwest trade wind. While the tropical continental air mass is associated with dry season, and is termed the northeast trade wind, which brings harrmattan. The duration and the intensity of each wind

over an area are a function of the interface between the two air masses. Proper orientation of buildings on site and broad leaves trees are used as screens against the effect of wind.

3.4.7 Sunshine & Cloud Cover

During the dry month, which is usually between the month of November and April, the annual monthly variation of sunshine follows a general trend, which is over 214 hours on the state. The approach of rainy season increases the trend in cloudiness. The sunshine hour experiences a major decline in the rainy season and reaches its lowest value in the month of August.

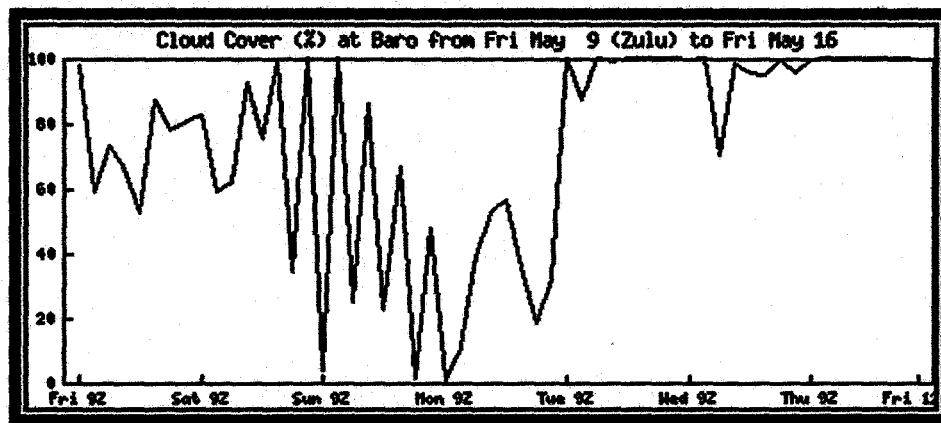


Figure 3.3: THE CLOUD COVER OF BARO

3.4.8 Geology and Soils

Underlying about half of Nigeria are crystalline rocks exposed in three large areas, namely the northern, western and eastern part. These rocks consist of series of granite, gneissrs, migmatites and narrow belts of low-grade schists, quartzite and amphibolities. Collectively, the rocks are known as the basement complex.

These rocks formed as a result of metamorphosis and igneous activities on a regional scale.

There are two groups of granites in Nigeria: -the older and the younger. The older are

widespread and form smooth, rounded hills which characterized the landscape of the basement complex area. Baro town falls within this area of older granites, the granites varying widely in chemical composition, mineralogy and texture.

There are large rock outcrops in the landscape of Baro town and also some areas of scattered rock. To the north, west, and south of the town are the plateau which surrounds the town enabling river Niger to pass through the eastern side of the town.

3.4.9 Demographic and Socio-Cultural Factors

The last census figures put the population of Baro town at 9075. The town is cosmopolitan in outlook. Majority of the dwellers are Nupe but people from different ethnic tribes can be found all around the town. The native indigenes of Bida are mostly Muslims but some churches can be seen, built for worship by non-native dwellers.

3.4.10 Economy

The economy of the state could be said to be at a developmental stage this is because very little is being realized by way of internal revenue. Funds are usually gotten via the federal government allocation to the state. Having one of the lowest population densities in the country, the land presents the main asset of the state. Most of the existing industries are small-scale enterprises consisting mainly of traditional craftwork; food processing plants and repair and service workshops. Most of the people in the state depend on agriculture for their livelihood but the farms are usually in small scale and not mechanized hence reducing the productivity level. There are only a few known deposits of minerals in commercial quantity. It is hoped, however, that the clays around Abuja and Bida, the sand and silica around Bida, and the marble in Kwakuti will lend themselves to further exploitation and provide the base for the development of ceramic, glass and terrazzo tiles industries.

3.4.11 Transportation and Traffic Flow

Baro has both rail and road networks in the town. The railway line created a link between Baro and Minna the state capital. Initially the roads in Baro are does constructed by the colonial masters, though underdeveloped, but when properly developed, will create an easy link between Niger state and Kogi state.

3.4.12 Existing Land Use and Future Trends

Land is currently being used for agricultural purposes, commercial, residential, educational, recreational and public purposes. Baro has large expanses of land that is difficult to develop. The difficulties will have to be resolved as land becomes scarce. Baro covers some 735 hectares that can be divided into the following land use categories:

- i. Residential
- ii. Governmental institution
- iii. Educational institution
- iv. Law and order
- v. Commercial and Industrial
- vi. Public activities
- vii. Controlled open space

3.5 SITE ANALYSIS

Analyzing a site is a systematical way of critically observing the factors that are prevailing on the site. It is an integral part of pre-design analysis and involves physical infrastructure,

ecology, culture, acoustics and climate. According to (Ekweh 2004) no two sites have the same identity no matter how close they are. One or more factors will make the two to vary from one another. These variations make some site more adequate for a project than the other. The site climate is determined by climate variables, which include ground cover and topography. Site analysis provides guidelines for layout, orientation, spacing, ventilation, shades trees, and building height thereby creating possible constraints for good planning and design functionality and aesthetics.

These factors which determines site climate serve two purposes such as:

- Man functional requirement which include moving, shopping, learning and working.
- Man pleasurable requirements such as recreation, quite rest, interaction of plants, animal, social amenities and cosmetology.

3.5.1 Criteria for Site Selection

The site chosen for this project was carefully selected after a proper investigation into the tourism potentials of Niger State. The various tourist attractions available in the capital Minna do not include any holiday resort. In selecting the site a place where appropriate future expansion is possible has been chosen. Also the site has a reasonable proximity to the central business district of the neighbouring state.

3.5.2 Visual Amenities

The scenery and the picturesque qualities of a site which is being chosen for project such as this is of immense importance. The visual amenities of a site, investigate the unique physical qualities of the chosen site. These are factors which make it suitable for the project for which it has been selected. The factors include:

1. Interesting views and scenery

2. Notable landmarks

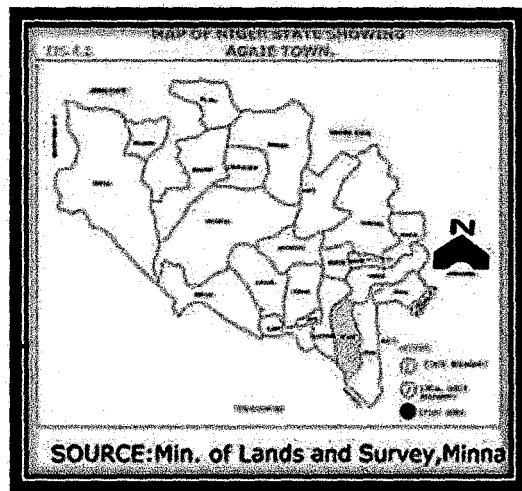
3. Natural features

These factors have been considered in the selection of the site and many small hills form a pictorial backdrop for the site.

3.5.3 Location Analysis

Location is one of the major keys to be considered in siting such a project as it helps the visitors have a complete access. However, every resort should be of a good location, attractive in appearance, and adequate land and space for future developments.

The proposed Baro Tourist and Holiday Resort will be located along the bank of River Niger in a town called Baro in Agaie Local Government Area of Niger State.



Source: Google earth

3.5.4 Site Characteristics (Inventory)

A site inventory is of importance because it enables the designer to take record of the features on the site both natural and man-made. The site inventory taken will be grouped into geographical factor, climatic factor and sensory factor.

a. Geographical Factors.

Sandy loamy soil is the prevailing soil type which has a good workability both for tillage and for construction purposes. The soil type determines the type of foundation to be employed, type of trees to be supported and drainage at the ground level and surface water.

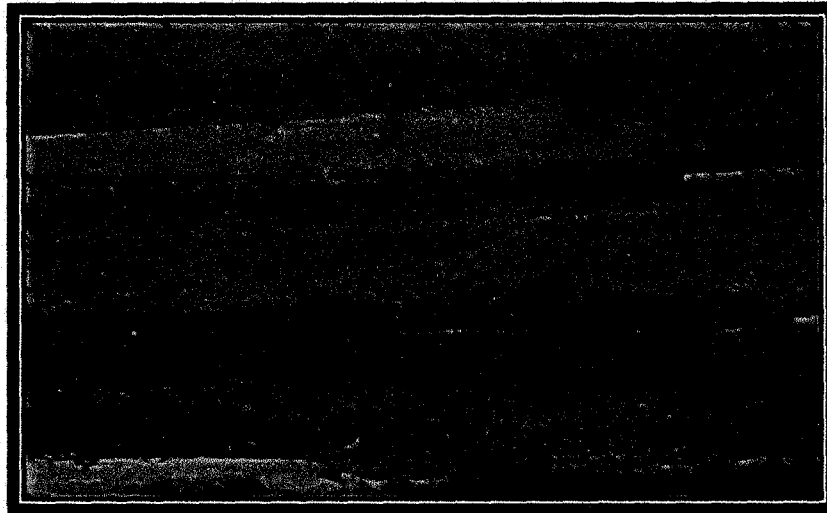


PLATE 3.17: TREES AND SHRUBS ON SITE

SOURCE: AUTHOR (2008)

The topography is that of highland and lowland with each having a relatively sloppy terrain at the different level which has no effect on the site design. Good consideration will be taken as the type of construction method to be employed whether a cut and fill or stepped foundation. The geometry of the land will dictate surface flow drain within and of the site. The vegetation topography is line with a shrubs and scattered trees.

b. Climatic Factors

The climatic factors within the micro region as compared to the macro region play a significant part in passive and active systems of the design. These factors include radiant mean temperature relative humidity, air velocity, and air temperature. These factors affects the orientation of the building forms, material used, construction method, building size and

height and most importantly the sanitary comfort of the inhabitants of the designed structure. The structure within the site will be oriented to face the north exposing the larger ends for passive heating and cooling by ventilation, since the sun has been analyzed to rise in the east and set in the west with an overhead influence in the noon. The air temperature within the site is relatively low due to shrubs and trees scattered over the site.

The prevailing winds include the northeast trade wind, which brings warm dry and dusty wind from the Sahara desert characterized by low temperature, high temperature and absence of rainfall. Sunshine is very high with a clear sky within this period and usually starts from October to March while the southwest trade wind blows across the Atlantic ocean carrying with it warm moisture laden wind characterized by high temperature (south-27°C, North-33°C), low pressure, heavy rainfall, low sunshine, high cloud cover starts from March to November with an August break.

c. Sensory Factors.

Desirable and undesirable views considerations help in planning of the building structure or forms and orientation to acceptable level of visual satisfaction. The proposed site is surrounded by shrubs and trees of different species which will serve as noise, and dust barriers. Traffic is very light, both noise and busy areas will be accommodated and planned on the site accordingly.

3.5.5 Access and Circulation

Accessibility to the site is easily achieved, as there are different ways and routes we can take to get to the site. Baro is accessible through following routes;

- 1 Abuja-Suleja -Lambata-Lapai, Agaie-Baro
- 2 Lokoja-Baro (through River Niger)

- 3 Lagos-Ilorin-Bida-Agaie-Baro
- 4 Kaduna-Suleja-Lambata-Lapai-Agaie-Baro
- 5 Kaduna-Tegina-Minna-Bida-Agaie-Baro



PLATE 3.18: ACCESS ROAD TO THE SITE

SOURCE: AUTHUR (2008)

3.6 UTILITIES

Baro town is connected to National Grid and receives electric power through the step-down sub-station. Areas around proposed site already have electricity, and so when the proposed design structures have been put in place; it would be a simple matter of informing the Power Holding Company of Nigeria in Bida. However, to supplement their supply, generators would have to be purchased.

Baro town will be supplied water from the River port which is some few metres from the inhabitant of the town. The water will be treated before being supplied to the people of the town. After treatment of raw water at the plant, it is transferred to a reservoir and from there channelled to consumers. The proposed site will receive constant water supply, and this is absolutely necessary for smooth running of a resort centre.

Postal, are readily available in Baro town and an internet service will be rendered to aid tourist have a feeling of a home away from home. This will be followed by other communication facilities in order to have a smooth running of the resort.

3.7 SCENERY/MAN-MADE FEATURES

The sceneries on this site are the ruins of the past British personel that live there, some of their remains and the vegetative cover that includes trees and shrubs.

3.8 DEDUCTION

In general data collection is done toward taking care of traditional environmental problem in Baro. Care has been taken to identify the facilities lacking on the site. There by identifying some major problem areas like absence of fire fighting service. The traffic flow around areas is not very organized and is problematic.

Base on the site analysis carried out, the site is noticed to posses some functions which can be attributed to the present of some major basic climatic, topographical and ecological factors. Proper implementation of some of these environmental factors will promote and facilitate the planning of the site. Hence the proposed design will be based on the site inventory carried out during the course of the study. This project therefore will be practicable and functional for implementation based on these facts.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 DESIGN PRINCIPLE, CONCEPT AND CONSIDERATION

Before embarking on the design of preferred site, it is logical to briefly review the principles and concept for the design.

4.1.1 Principles

In planning tourist centres the goal is to satisfy the tourist, investor and achieve environmental integration. Investor expects turnover and profit, but this can only be achieved by giving the tourist value for money. Tourist satisfaction should be the major consideration. Tourist consciously or unconsciously has a number of requirements.

Individual Seek Paradoxically:

- (a) Tranquillity and react but with facilities for entertainment and sports.
- (b) Anonymity but also the opportunity to interact with other people and participate in other social activities.
- (c) Contact with native, new environment, customs and traditions but with standard for home comfort.
- (d) Seclusion and privacy both with benefit of maximum security and close proximity to a variety of leisure and recreational activities.

How They Can Be Achieved:

Tranquillity, seclusion and privacy can be achieved by zoning activity areas away from quiet zones. Noise from traffic can be controlled by centralizing parking spaces at convenient locations instead of allowing free flow into the resort area.

Interaction between tourists can be achieved by creating contact points such as centralization of some resort facilities like sports, entertainment, bars and shops.

4.1.2 Design Concepts

For this design, a combination of both sea side and mountain concepts has been adopted. Three hypothetical concepts for sea side tourist centres have been developed. They include the nuclear, linear and segregated concepts. For this design, due to the nature of the river, the linear concept is going to be adopted as it emphasizes the stretching of facilities along the natural attraction to make the use of it, it has the advantage of.

- Maximizing the opportunities provided by the attraction
- Enhancing contact with nature which is a basic tourist requirement.

The concept of ecotourism shall also be adopted as it has market appeal and is being directed to traveller's interest in nature.

Eco-tourism is defined as nature-oriented travel that promotes and finances conservation and resource protection and also adds to the local economy. A low impact development as exemplified by ecotourism fits easily into the existing social and economic life of a community.

4.2 DESIGN BRIEF

The proposed design for a tourist and holiday resort in Baro comprises of the following facilities in order to achieve maximum performance from the resort;

- i. Administrative building
- ii. Resort hotel
- iii. Restaurant
- iv. conference facilities
- v. shop facilities
- vi. chalets
- vii. outdoor sport
- viii. swimming pool
- ix. children play areas
- x. Parking space.

4.3 SCHEDULE OF SPACES

A. GROUND FLOOR PLAN(RESORT HOTEL)

Table 4.1: Schedule of Space for the Administrative Section

NAME	NUMBER	AREA (M2)
Car port	1	65
Waiting area and lounge	1	110
Reception area	1	9
Key room	1	9
Cloak room	1	24
Office	8	16
Stair cases	3	12
Store	1	15
Restroom	3	12

Public Relation's Unit	1	15
Data / Records	1	15
Conveniences	5	2.16
Lifts	1	8.64
Court yard	1	600

Source: proposed design

Table 4.2: Schedule of Space for the Supporting Facilities

NAME	NUMBER	AREA (M2)
Banquette hall	1	110
Conference room	1	63
Boutique	1	130
Shops	4	32
Equipment store	1	33
Male cleaners room	1	45
Female cleaners room	1	45
Laundry	1	80
Computer control room	1	33
Conveniences	16	2.16
Lifts	5	8.64
Corridor	4	86.4

Source: proposed design

Table 4.3: Schedule of Space for the Restaurant Section

NAME	NUMBER	AREA (M2)
Eating area	1	320
Kitchen	1	150
Washing Area	1	30
Store	1	42
Cold store	1	8.64
Dry store	1	4.32
Restroom	1	36
Cloakroom	1	9.6
Servery	1	25
Chef office	1	18.4
Escape stair case	2	25.2
Lifts	1	8.64
Service entrance	2	11

Source: proposed design

A. FIRST FLOOR PLAN(RESORT HOTEL)

Table 4.4: Schedule of Space for the First Floor Plan

NAME	NUMBER	AREA (M2)
One room chalet	20	40
Executive suite	4	64
Gymnasium	1	172
Toilets	24	6
Corridor	2	86.4

Escape stair case	2	25.2
Lifts	7	8.64
Toilets	24	6
lobby	1	24
Balcony	1	16

Source: proposed design

B. SECOND FLOOR PLAN(RESORT HOTEL)

Table 4.5: Schedule of Space for the Second Floor Plan

NAME	NUMBER	AREA (M2)
One room chalet	2	40
Executive suite	13	64
Presidential suite	1	140
Presidential suite toilet	1	32
Corridor	2	86.4
Escape stair case	2	25.2
Lifts	7	8.64
Toilets	15	6
lobby	1	24
Balcony	1	16

Source: proposed design

Table 4.6: Schedule of Space for the Theatre and Exhibition Hall

NAME	NUMBER	AREA (M2)
Theatre	1	272
Rehearsals room	1	50.5
Performance stage	1	51.5
Male changing room	1	20.7
Female changing room	1	20.7
Corridor	2	142
Exhibition room	8	58.6
Toilets	8	1.8
lobby	2	35.2

Source: proposed design

Table 4.7: Schedule of Space for the Double Room Chalet

NAME	NUMBER	AREA (M2)
Entrance	1	5.25
Living room	1	22
Bedroom 1	1	12
Bedroom2	1	16
Kitchen	1	7.5
Sit out	1	4.5
Toilets	2	3.6
lobby	1	9.75

Source: proposed design

Table 4.8: Schedule of Space for the Single Room Chalet

NAME	NUMBER	AREA (M2)
Entrance	1	5.6
Bedroom and Living room	1	18
Kitchen	1	5
Toilet and dress area	1	6.6

Source: proposed design

4.4 MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION

The materials and construction mode that has been used for the facilities provide onsite were chosen after a careful consideration of the available, structural stability, durability, maintenance, adaptability and compatible with the site, aesthetics and cost.

4.4.1 Materials

The choice of material for the resort has been given proper consideration, particularly to the type of dominant climatic condition of the site and the availability of the materials that are prevalent. Thereby ensuring durability, functionality, and aesthetically pleasing of the facilities.

Distinct properties, strength, stiffness, elastically, density, hardness and resistance to wearing characterize building materials caused by physical or chemical process. Good materials are those, which elasticity and stiffness are in the right proportion. Also economic considerations has been made for the maintenance, cost and durability. Amongst other considerations made are the standard size in which some building materials are manufactured so as to avoid wastage during construction. Also the method of fastening and finishing

4.4.2 Construction

The topography of the site is relatively flat. The soil bearing required no tedious foundation work. Construction on the site will entail no considerable amount of cuts and fills. The suitability of the site for building the resort has been established in the site analysis in chapter six. Therefore no special construction technique is required. The vegetation on site consists mostly of shrubs and grass with few trees. Some of the trees are to be retained as landscaping element and also to provide shade

4.4.2.1 Foundation

The most critical factor in determining the foundation system of a building is the type and capacity of the soil to which the building loads will be distributed. It is an essential part of the building that transmits the loads (dead, live and imposed load) of the building to the bearing level in the ground. In selecting the foundation of a building, the geology of the soil and the intended load of the building must be considered. The strip foundation system will be used for the walls while the pad foundation system will be used for the column points since it is a storey building. This will be designed according to the engineer's specification.

4.4.2.2 Structural System

The use of column, beam and slab system gives the building firm rigidity. The buildings have more than one floor; staircases, upper floor slabs. The structural system is a monolithic system of forces which discourages different settlement.

4.4.2.3 Walls

The structural function of a wall is to cover up the building space and divide the building into rooms. The walls are the vertical elements acting as barrier to the elements such as wind, rain

sun rays etc. They could be load bearing or non- load bearing as partitions. They involve the use of sand Crete block and other partitioning material.

4.4.2.4 Finishes and Fitting

Doors and window frames are usually made of metal although they can be made of wood. They provide the frame into which door and windows are fitted. The doors and windows provide physical, visual and light penetration into and through a building interior while enclosing interior space and maintaining the continuity of the building shell. Burglary proof bars are highly utilized for the security of the resort.

Floor finishes; graphics, terrazzo, ceramic tiles and plastic tiles. Wall finishes are basically painted with warm coloured emulsion paint and some area texcote.

Ceiling finishes are basically calotte board and glass, where space frame is employed in the entrance to the building.

Roof gutters adorn the building in order to control run off of rainwater and also for aesthetic purpose.

4.4.2.5 Windows And Doors

Windows and primarily provided to allow for movement of air into interior spaces of a building. Natural lighting and visual is another important requirement in the interior of a building; hence the need to provide windows to serve those requirements is another important attribute of windows and is the means of getting good view of exterior from interior.

Therefore the choices of windows are given priority. Some area would however be a curtain wall glazed window while others will be of normal or purpose made anodized aluminium

framed glass windows to facilitate ventilation and lighting. The nature of a window depends on the function and the aesthetic quality required of the particular location.

Doors on the other hand provide a means of access into the unit cells within the building. The type of doors required for the resort would provide maximum security and at the same time and durable due to the high traffic flow expected especially at the administrative and public areas of the institute.

The doors provided are double swing anodizing aluminium frame glass door in areas of heavy traffic while massonia wood flush doors are recommended for interior of rooms and conveniences.

4.4.2.6 Roof

The roofing system in a building gives the building its character. Its primary function is to provide a shield against climatic conditions, the sun and space rain. The choice of roofing system depends on the size of space to be covered and to a large extent the activity taking place in that space. Aesthetics also plays a role in roof choice. The system must be durable with high quality weatherproof materials and should be rigid enough to withstand wind effect.

4.4.2.7 Ceiling

The ceiling serves as a form of finish to the interior of the roof but its primary function is to reduce the excesses of the sun rays from affecting the microclimate of the interior. Factors that would influence the choice of ceiling include, aesthetics, fire resistance, insulation (sound and radiation). The chosen ceiling system of majority of the complex buildings will be cellotex due to its insulating qualities and acoustic advantage, some areas will be logged with polyurethane for heat absorption.

Fire prone areas such as the library and kitchen should be slabbed with concrete. However where concrete slab cannot be use, treat and laminated timber or galvanized steel that will reflect back the heat from the roof, will be used.

4.5 LANDSCAPE MATERIAL AND EXTERNAL WORKS

Materials used for the soft and hard landscape include the following; trees flowers and grasses are used for soft landscape and built structures, concrete kerbs, walk way, slabs and stones are used for hard landscape.

Plants that grow well in savannah region were selected for the landscape, they include: -

Royal palms: They are basically used for aesthetics and to create link between the built environment and the natural surroundings.

Umbrella trees: Planted to provide shades and to reduce direct radiation from the sun. Mango, guava and orange trees are planted to create a feel of natural environment.

The materials used for hard landscaping are mentioned below:

Concrete walkways: Concrete walkways and terraces are used to create functional circulation and reduce slippery effects on the walkways.

Concrete seats: These are within the site to provide a feel of the natural environment

Kerbs: These are used to protect the edge of grasses from spreading into the walkways, control surface water drainage from the road, prevent erosion, and discourage the encroachment of vehicle on the walkways.

4.6 SERVICES

Services are essential components of a building for effective and efficient functioning. It is therefore necessary to accommodate them to facilitate harmony to the functions. These are mechanical electrical and, acoustic services.

4.6.1 Electrical and Lighting

Electrical power is very important factor in the smooth running of the resort, as the workability of any electrical or electronic appliances depends solely on the electrical power supply, which is a determining factor for operational efficiency.

The major supply of electricity is from the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) although there is a standby generator provided to further enhance constant power supply. The electrification is not going to be a problem because electric power lines are already on the site hence power will be tapped from it.

The distributions will be all done using conduit system in order to conceal any exposed wires to minimize the occurrence of the fire out-break. Light fixtures and wall switches are the most visible parts of an electrical system and they will be located for convenience, easy access and in co-ordination with visible surface patterns.

The meter, service switches, switch boards, panel boards and branch circuits will be properly installed and separate wiring circuits will be used for sound and signal equipment, alarm system, telephones, television, cable system, lighting system etc. to meet the standard codes of safety, durability and reliability.

Details such as lighting power, telephone, ceiling fans, security lights, fire alarm, etc would be done according with standard practice by the electrical Engineers.

4.6.2 Mechanical (Heating, Cooling and Ventilation)

To sustain comfort within the enclosure in any built environment, the building must have control over the elements. The environmental factors that can be controlled by mechanical means include the temperature of the surrounding air, the mean radiant temperature, dust and odours. In achieving thermal comfort and reduced cost and sometimes heating in the facilities, these factors will be taken care of at design stage with proper planning of the building location and orientation, spacing between buildings, choice of building materials and construction assembly, which can control heat air and water vapour flow.

Air conditioning unit will be installed in offices, computer room, chalets and some other places necessary while ceiling fans will be provided for in other enclosures. The provision of courtyards will aid ventilation and lighting

4.6.3 Plumbing and Sanitary System

In a building, plumbing work has to do with circulation and storage of water, collection and disposal of used water all put into consideration's for adequate comfort, water supply has to be in the right quantity and at the proper flow rate, pressure and temperature. The water pipes should be of adequate sizes and should be rust and corrosion resistant.

The sanitary drainage system depends on gravitational force of flow and will require large pipes and adequate installation space. All these will be properly put into consideration, and the layout of the sanitary drainage system will be straightforward and direct with properly sloped runs and angular connections.

Plumbing forms an important embodiment of the system within the functional organization of a designated architectural structure. It is required for areas of water need and disposal such as toilets, showers, laboratory areas, etc. The toilet requires ceramic wc/baths.

4.6.4 Refuse Disposal

On planning the site, roads are properly linked and planned to make refuse disposal easy and convenient on the site. There will be an incinerator the site to take care of disposed refuse.

4.6.5 Acoustics

Acoustics can be defined as the science of sound, including its origin, transmission, and control of its effects. Sound travels in a wave – like manner and requires a medium to travel. The acoustic design of spaces involves the reinforcement of desired sound and the control of undesirable sound (noise). The acoustics of a space depends on shape, form, volume and the nature of its surfaces.

The acoustic problem in the banquet hall is treated with a suspended ceiling with perforation to absorb/dampen the noise or reduce re-vibration echo. Other areas such as administrative units and conference hall are all treated with same panels on ceiling to avoid noise re-vibration. The use of noised absorbent panels is adopted for the corridors while synthetic carpeting is employed for the floors to reduce feet dragging induced noise. Large spaces are effectively curtained to avoid echo and other acoustic problems.

The external noise is controlled by good site planning, zoning, and by buffering all accesses roads to screen the traffic noise. Hence noise absorption is ensured tree butters are planted and acoustic materials used to achieve this.

4.6.6 Fire Safety

Fire is a destructive element to a building when it is out of control within or outside of a building. It should be of great concern to any designer of how fire should be checked not to get out of control and in case it does how it should be detected and brought under control.

Fire safety codes and conducts are to be full adhered in order to prevent the occurrence of fire incidence in the holiday resort.

Fires in building are nearly always due to human errors or negligence. The principal objectives of fire precaution are simply to safeguard life and property. And this can be achieved by:

- i. Reducing fire incidences.
- ii. Use of fire resistance materials
- iii. Controlling fire propagation and spread
- iv. Providing adequate means of escape to occupants of buildings.

Appropriate design specifications and choice of materials amongst others carries out the architectural role in the prevention, detection and combustion of fire. For the purpose of this design, concrete slabs, steel roofs and glass curtain walling serve as fire inhibitors. Also circulation space is provided to aid mass movement should fire break out. High fire resistance materials are employed in area that naked flames and highly combustible materials are used. Roof clearances in all fire prone areas are, taken care of to prevent or fore stall fire reach.

However, fire fighting devices to serve as fire dictators are provided in design. These are smoke detectors, fire alarm and portable fire extinguishers are located at strategic points and right level to be used to combat fire outbreak. While special water storage tank, and wet hose are provided for storage of water too.

4.6.7 Security

The gatehouse will serve as one of the security post, to control both pedestrians and vehicles. Security officer's post within the site would be provided. Communication facilities as specified by the engineers would be provided for, to monitor and co-ordinate activities

within the site. Fence round the site would be provided for and the use of security door especially into the hotel and chalets areas would also be provided.

4.6.8 Maintenance

The building is designed in a way so that daily and periodic maintenance can be possible. The building shell, floor and exterior envelop and vertical transportation is of concrete block of lifespan of 65 years, reinforced concrete of lifespan 100 years are used for the pillars and slabs. The building services are in such a way that periodic check is easy. Walls are finished with texcote paints to keep the colour of the building for some time. The toilets walls finished with tiles for easy cleaning. Maintenance stacks are provided in the interior of the buildings for keeping daily cleaning equipments. Maintenance yard is provided on the site to keep equipments for cleaning and repairs.

4.6.9 Aesthetics

Architecture is all about functionality and aesthetics. However, on first glance to a building the first things that draw ones interest are the aesthetic of the building. Buildings that are very pleasing to the eyes give a great sense of value to the activities going on within the building and the occupants a feeling of satisfaction and greatness.

Care has been taken to achieve a delicate balance of form and values. Architectural composition has come to play a progressive role in this regard. The elevations are very expressive of solid – state beauty and form. The floor systems are treated with decorative finishes, marble, terrazzo and tiles. Areas where such materials are employed depend on the general traffic flow pattern and the nature of use. The roof systems of some of the buildings are parapet to give the building character of a reliable set – up in organization.

The landscape is treated using the basic landscaping elements of soft and hard landscape features. Neatly grown carpet grass, bush blossoming, flowers of different varieties are to be

planted while shrubs and trees of aesthetic qualities like the umbrella stress, flame of the forest, the royal palm, and others are used to adorn the road net work by the sides within the institute.

4.6.10 Solar Control

i) Solar Control In Walls

This varies with the absorptivity (colour) the external wall give. While washed surfaces absorb only 15% of the incident radiation. Standard light colours such as cream, light green absorb 40% medium dark shades (dark grey green and red) 60 – 70% and black surface 80 – 90%. Light colour is used for exterior walls in this design.

ii) Solar Control through Windows

This depends on shading devise used; in this design the glazing is of glass with wire mesh composition with dark external shading as little as 10%. The fins act as shading devices for the glazing.

CHAPTER FIVER

5.0 DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 DISCUSSION

Tourism and its development have moved on a fast track, after years of neglect. This change is made possible by the renewed interest of the private sector in pumping the much-needed funds into this lucrative yet least-explored sector of the Nigerian economy. In the recent past the tourism sector has been dominated by private sector initiatives with minimal or no government input. This has led to the arithmetic progression of development in the sector as a viable contributor to the economy. An important factor of note is the wide expanse of land area Nigeria occupies and the fact that virtually all the 774 local government councils are dotted with varying degree of tourist attractions. This is a testimonial to the richness of the Nigerian cultural heritage. Thus, the task of promoting and selling Nigeria tourist-wise to the world is the job of every Nigerian living within or outside the country. Though, kudos must be given to the efforts of both the private and public sector in this angle with the organising of numerous workshops, seminars and briefings to educate the public and investors on the opportunities that abound in the sector.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The vastness and diversity of life on earth has always been a thing of marvel. Man has always been intrigued by the countless life forms which are present in his environment. Since the dawn of mankind the desire to explore, interact with and understand these life forms has not waned.

The use of culture which is the way of life should be an anchor in order to prevent a changing society from drifting astray, this is achieved by raising the awareness of the significance of tourism which is the vehicle through which the way of life is appreciated. And contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the State's unique natural and cultural values by supporting local communities to realising their culture.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. This research was basically done in the northern part of the country hence; a similar research in another part of the country may yield a different result which may lead to changes in exhibition of building forms of the design proposal.
- II. A similar research at a later date may produce a different plan depending on the level of awareness present at that time.
- III. The possibility of exploring other tourist potential areas in the country which yet to be established.

REFERENCE

- ADEYEMI, E.A. (1994): "Alternatives Theories of House Forms".
Unpublished notes in Dept. Of Architecture, Federal University of Technology,
Akure, Nigeria. Cole and Aniakor, 1984. House Forms and Settlement Plan
Friday, June 06, 2008
- DENYER, S. (1978), *African Traditional Architecture*, Heinemann, London.
- DMOCHOWSKI, Z. R 1990 "An Introduction to Nigerian Traditional Architecture
Vol.2: Southwest and Central Nigeria". Ethnographical Limited, Gbdansk, Poland, in
Association with the National Commission for Museums and Monuments, Lagos,
Nigeria.
- EKWEH I.I (2004) *Design Proposal for National Institution for Tuberculosis Research
and Control Abuja, with Emphasis on sanitation*. . Unpublished M Tech Thesis
Submitted to the Department of Architecture Federal University of Tech, Minna.
- FOLORUNSHO, C. A. AND S. O. OGUNDELE 1993 Agriculture and Settlement among
the Tiv of Nigeria: Some Ethnoarchaeological Observations. In T. Shaw et.al. editors,
The Archaeology of Africa: Food, Metals and Towns. London: Routledge, pp. 274-
288.
- INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC EXPERT ON TOURISM
http://www.aiest.org/org/idt/idt_aiest.nsf/en/index.html
- KOLAWOLE D. A. "Traditional Architecture among Rural Communities in Niger State:
An Ethnoarchaeological Study" Centre for Nigerian Cultural Studies and the
Department of History Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria. Nyame Akuma No.
49 June 1998
- NADEL, S. F. 1951 *A Black Byzantium: The Kingdom of the Nude in Nigeria*. London:
Oxford University Press.
- OLOGUN J.A.A "The Role of Geographic Information System in Tourism Development
In Nigeria" National Centre for Remote Sensing, Jos, Nigeria
World Tourism and Travel Council (2006) "The 2006 Travel and Tourism Economic
Research" <http://www.wttc.org/2006TSA/pdf/World.pdf>
- RAPOPORT, A. (1969): *House form and Culture*. Eaglewood Cliff, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.
- ROBERTO M. "Types of Tourism"
<http://www.mre.gov.br/CDBRASIL/ITAMARATY/WEB/ingles/turismo/ecotur/conceito/tturismo/index.htm>
- ROUSE, I. 1972 Settlement Patterns in Archaeology. In P.J. Ucko et.al., editors, "*Man,
Settlement and Urbanism*". Cambridge: Schenkman Publishing Company, pp. 95-
107.

Tourism in Nigeria "*Places of Interest*" <http://www.nigeriabusinessinfo.com/places.htm>
Retrieved on 16 Mar 2008

UDO, R. K. 1966 Transformation of Rural Settlement in British Tropical Africa. *The Nigerian Geographical Journal* 9: 129-142.

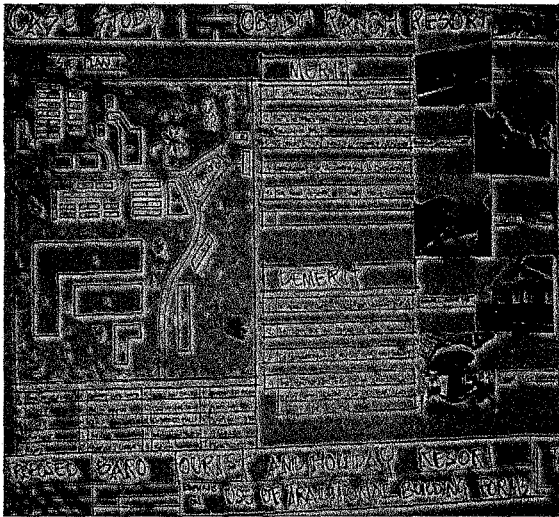
Werner Hunziker and Kurt (1941). *Grundriss der allgemeinen Fremdenverkehrslehre*. OCLC # 69064371.

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia "*Tourism*". <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism>
retrieved on 8 Mar 2008

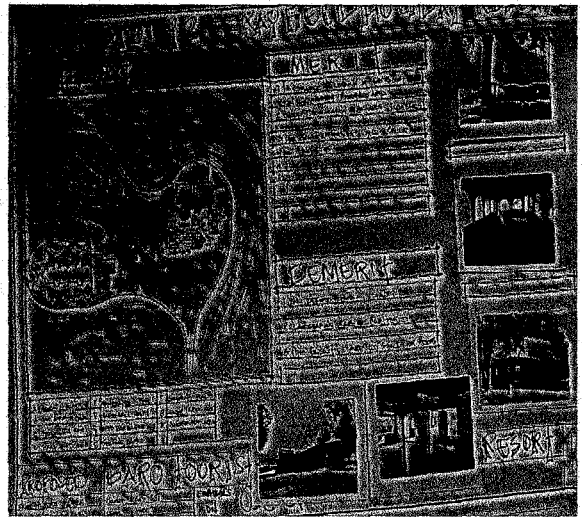
WORLD TOURISM ORGANISATION (1993) www.wto.org

WTO (1985) **Developing Tourism** (World Tourism Organisation)

Appendices



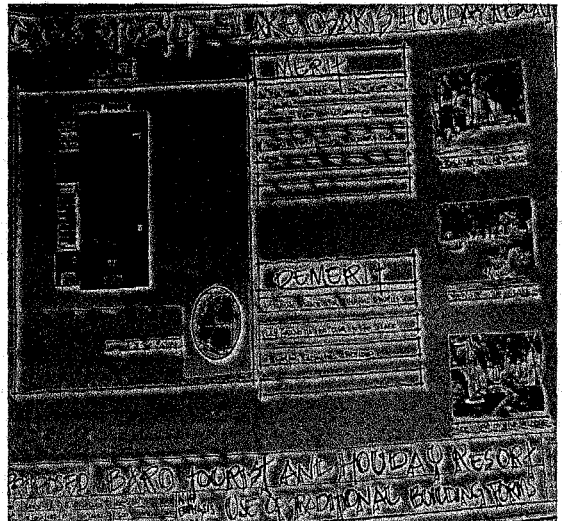
Case Study One



Case Study Two

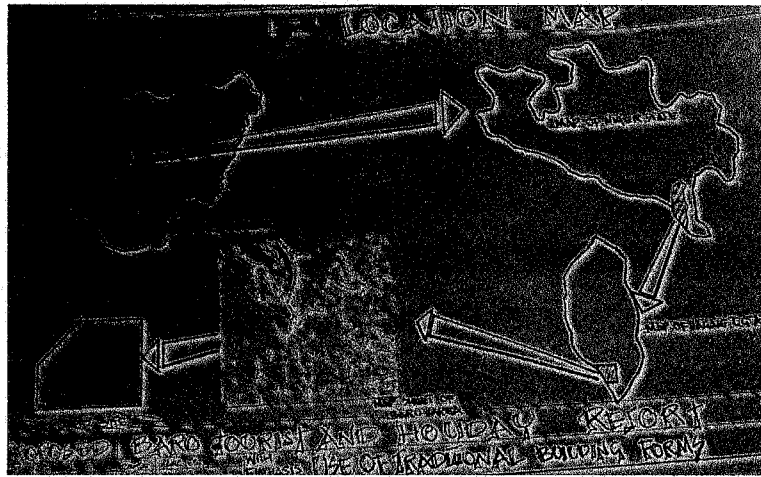


Case Study Three

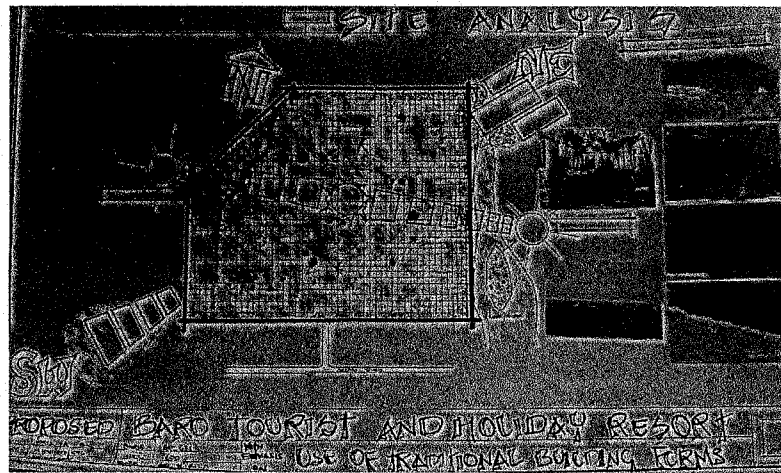


Case Study Four

Appendix 1. Case Studies

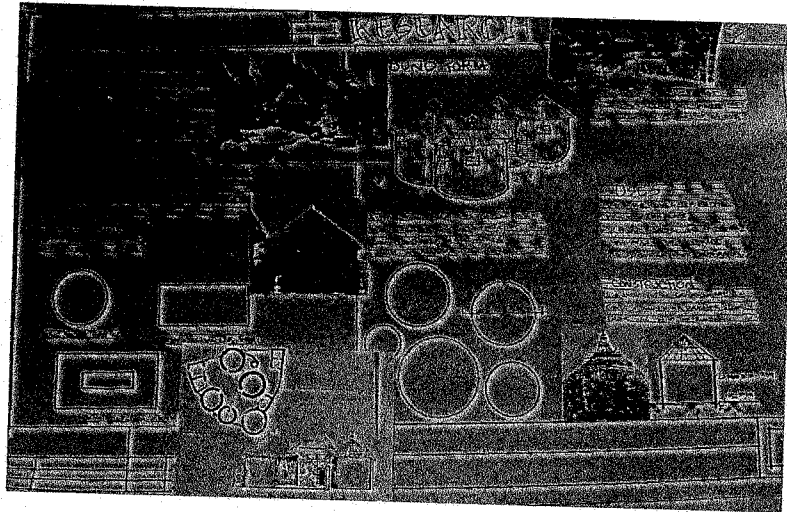


Location Map

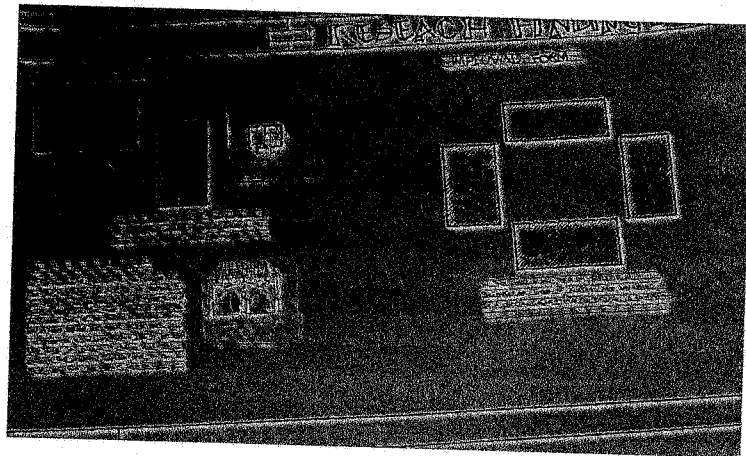


Site Analysis

Appendix 2: Site location and Analysis

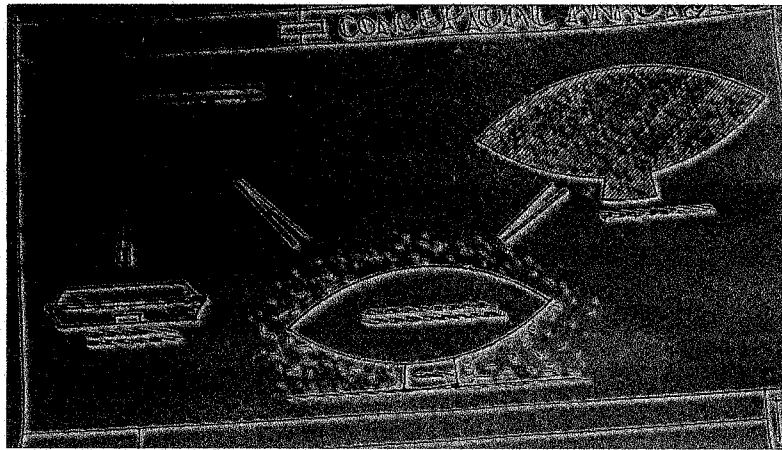


Research Findings

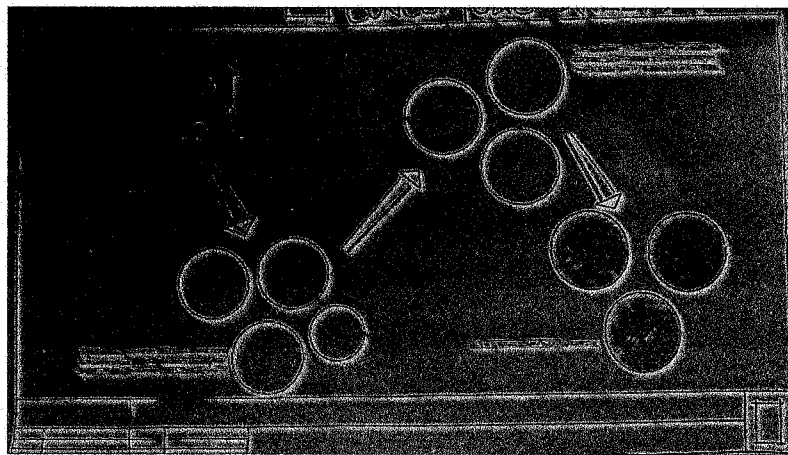


Research Findings

Appendix 3. Research Findings

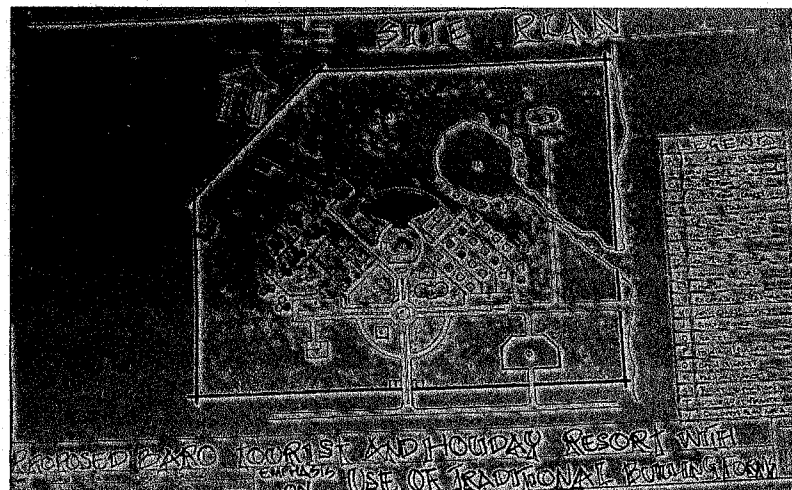


Conceptual Analysis



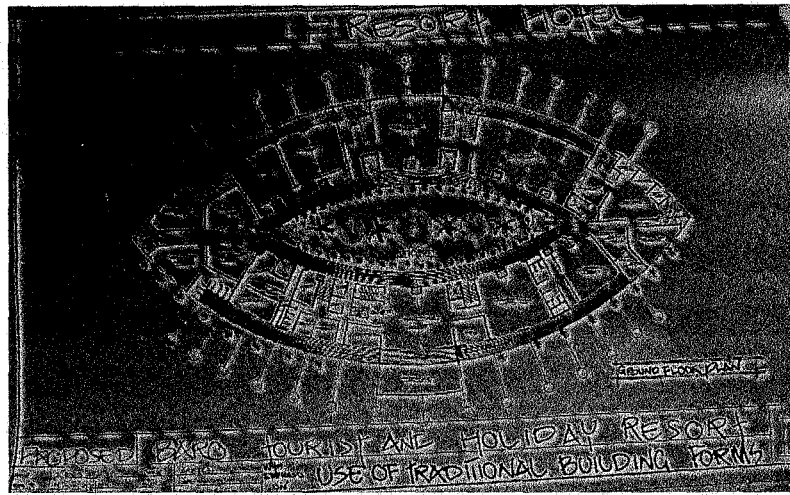
Conceptual Analysis

Appendix 4: Conceptual Analysis

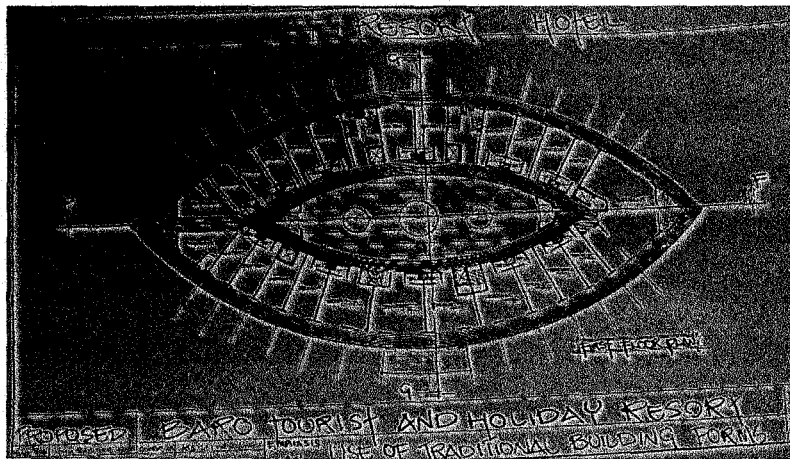


Proposed Site Plan

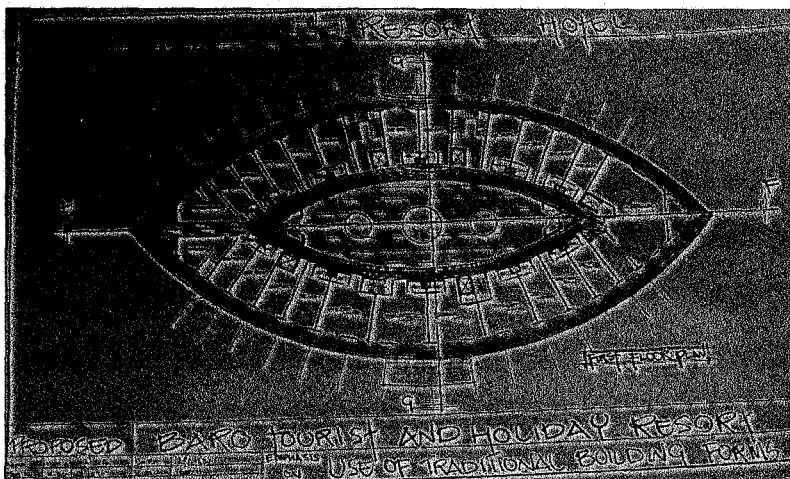
Appendix 5: Proposed Site Plan



Ground Floor Plan of the Hotel

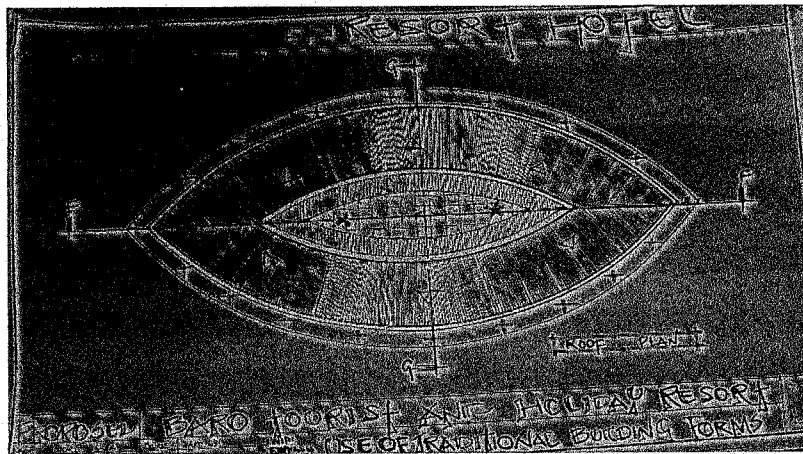


First Floor Plan of the Hotel

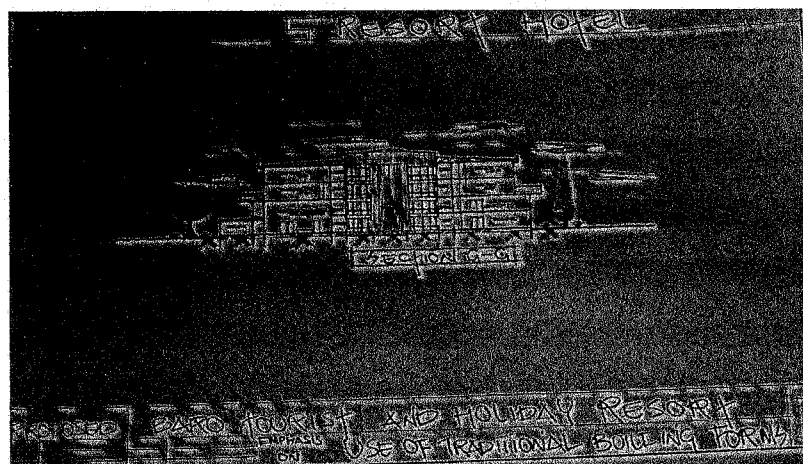


Second Floor Plan of the Hotel

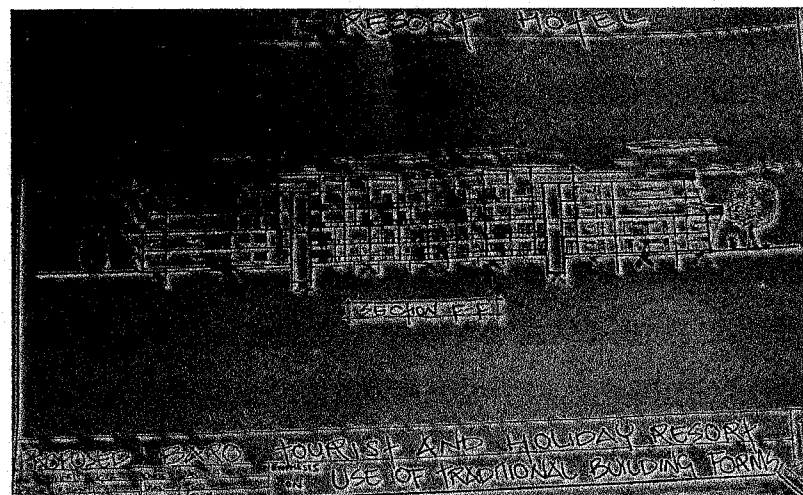
Appendix 6: Floor Plans Resort Hotel



Roof Plan of the Hotel

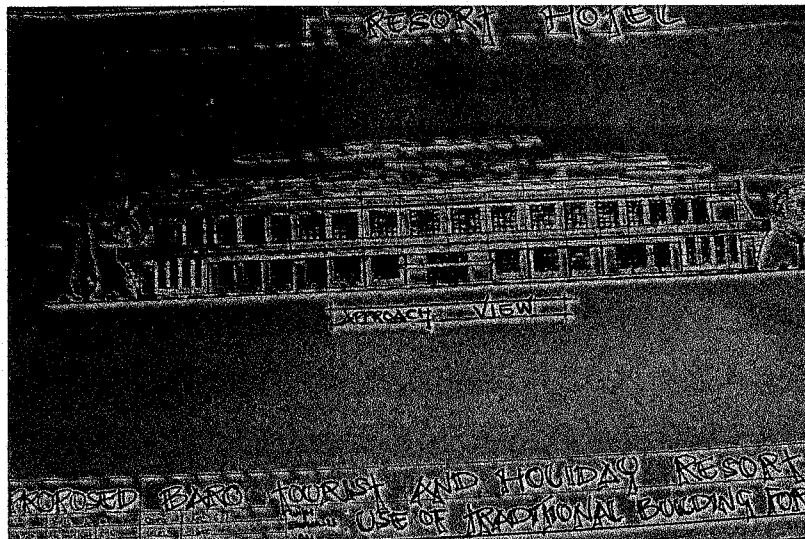


Sections

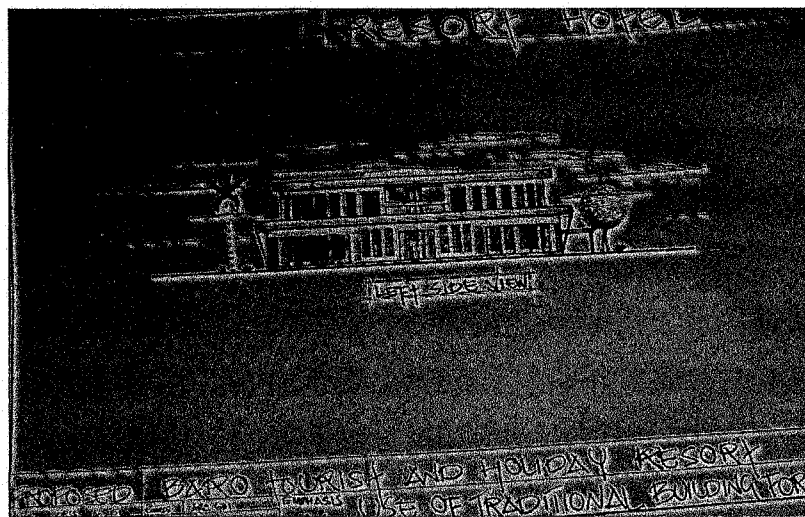


Sections

Appendix 7: Roof plan and Sections

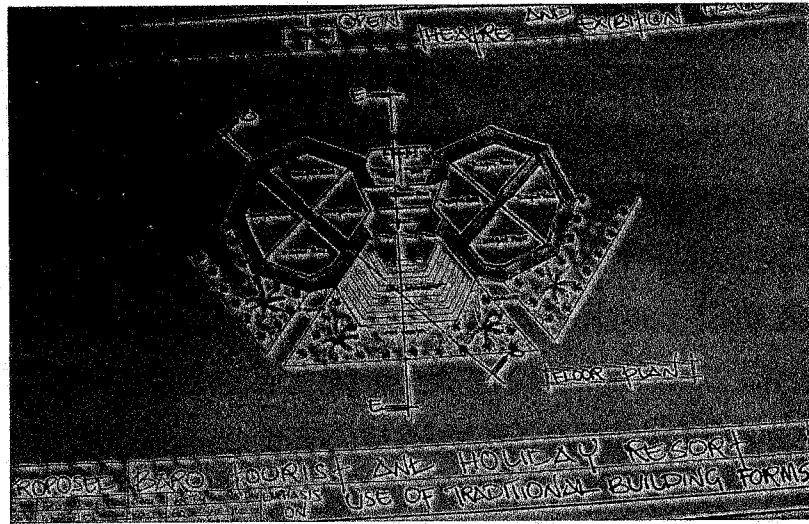


Elevation

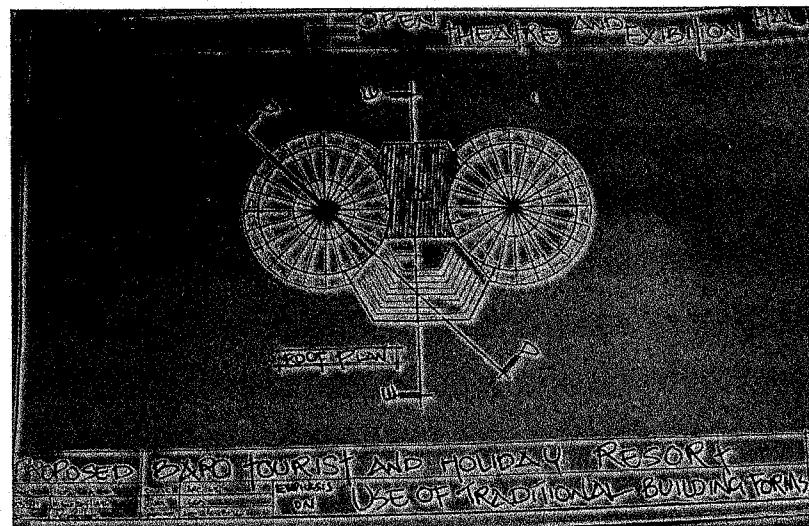


Elevation

Appendix 8: Elevations

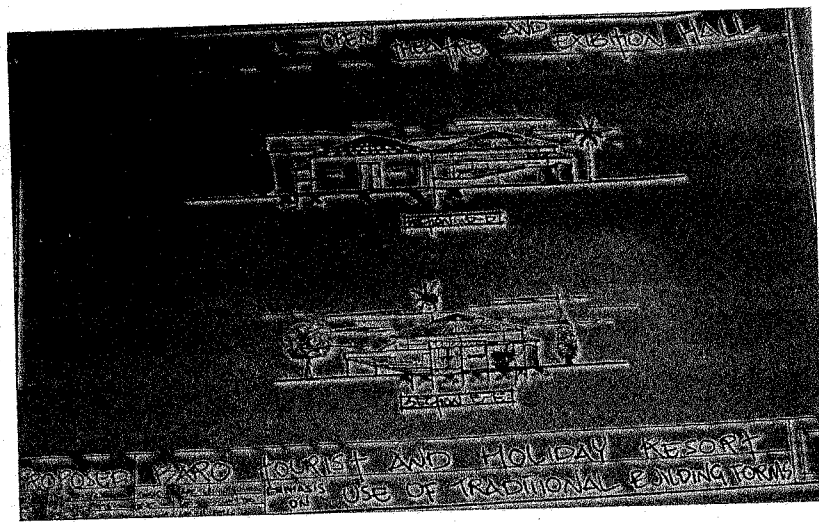


Floor Plan Theatre

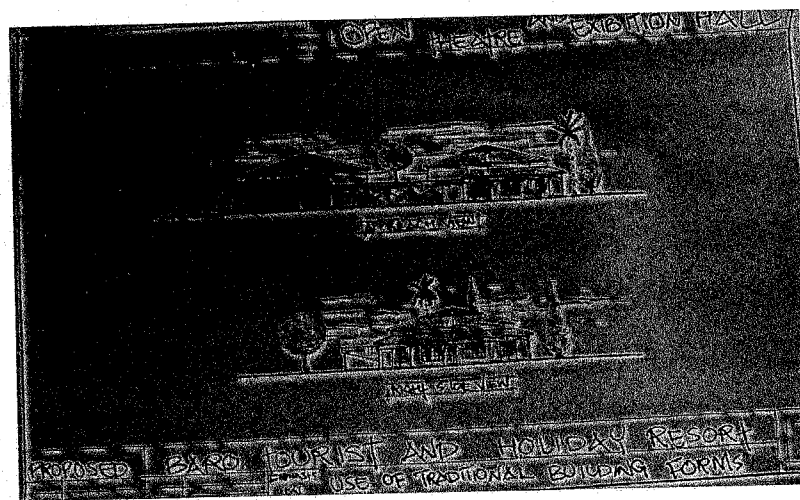


Roof Plan Theatre

Appendix 9: Floor and Roof plan of Theatre

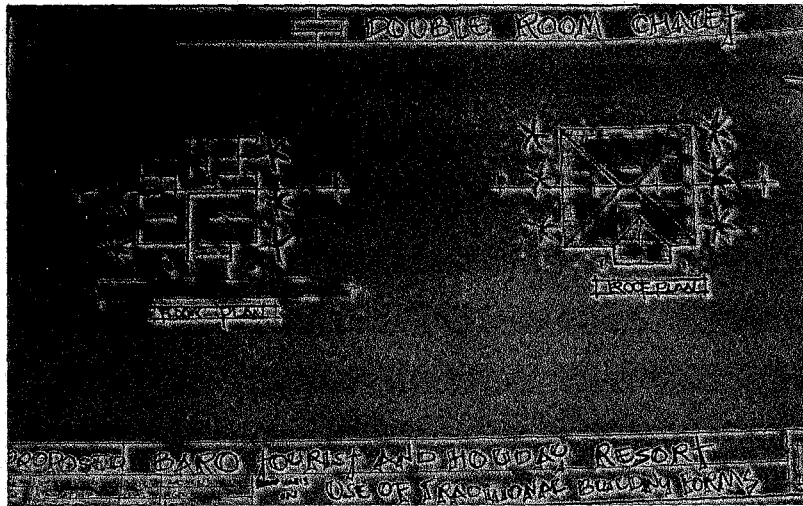


Sections

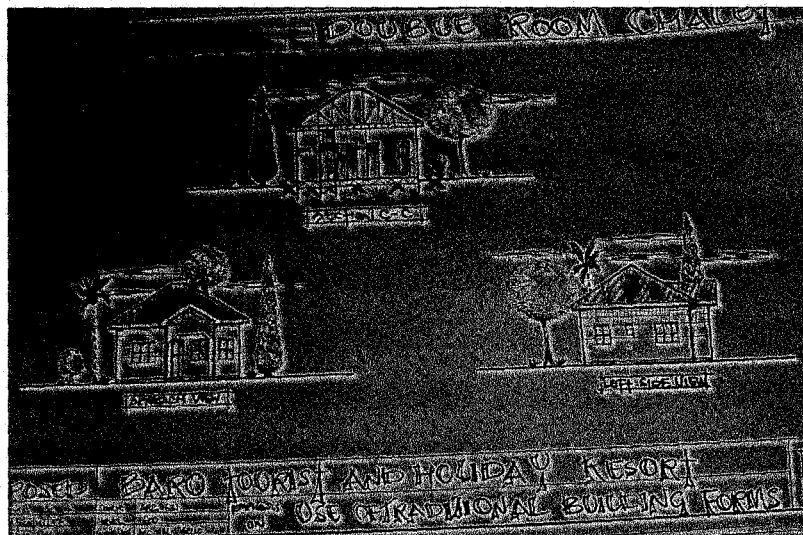


Elevations

Appendix 10: Sections and elevations of Theatre

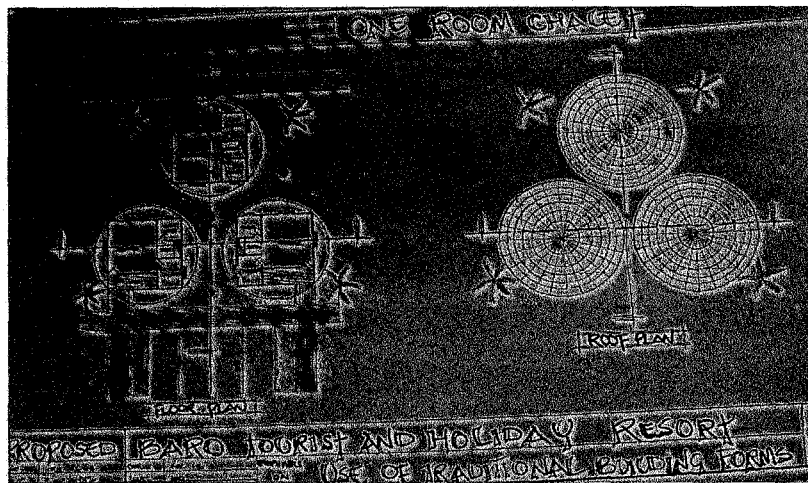


Floor/Roof plan (double room chalet)



Elevations and section (double room chalet)

Appendix 11: Floor and Roof plan of double room chalet



Floor/Roof plan (single room chalet)

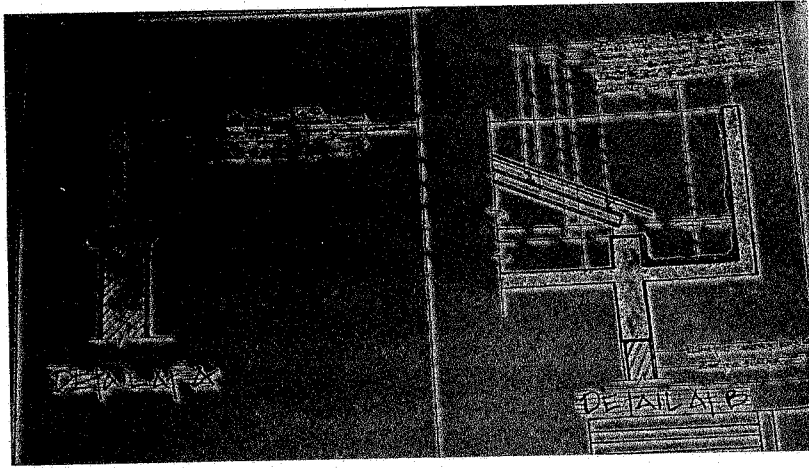


Sections (single room chalet)

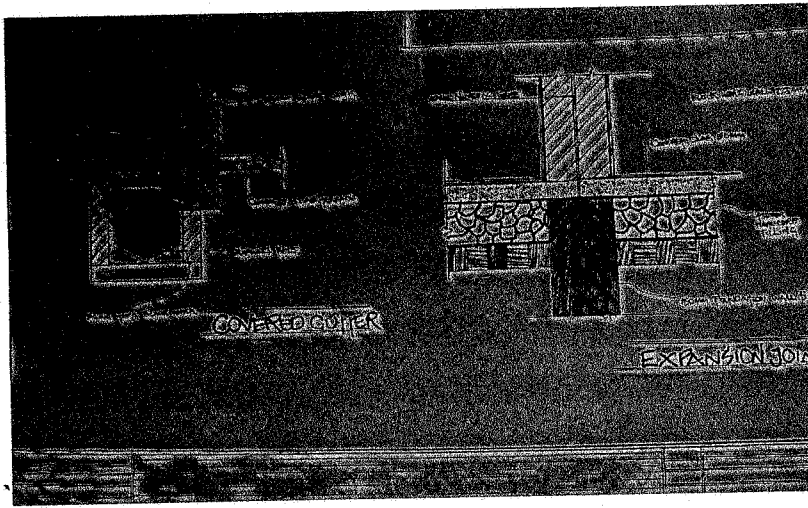


Elevations (single room chalet)

Appendix 12: Floor and Roof plan and section of Single room chalet



Details



Details

Appendix 12: Details