DESIGN PROPOSAL FOR A TOURIST RESORT HOTEL AT TAGWAI DAM MINNA, WITH EMPHASIS ON LANDSCAPING

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CERTIF ICATION

This thesis report entitled **A TOURIST RESORT HOTEL AT TAGWAI DAM, MINNA WITH EMPHASIS ON LANDSCAPING. By ZAKARI A.A.** meets the regulations governing the award of the Masters Degree in Architecture and is approved for its contribution to acknowledged and literary presentation.

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ABSTRACT

Governments all over the world in recent years have come to realise that tourism Industry is one way through which it can earn its much needed foreign exchange. We are in a period of economic depression and as such the country needs additional sources of revenue aside petroleum and other export products.

Touring is an aspect of recreation that requires a careful and conscious approach in its development. The reasons for touring are diverse amongst which are business, holidays and other personal reasons. The theoretical base I seek to establish is broad and applies at the local regions. In other to cater for the welfare of tourist, appropriate attentions must be focused on the development of recreation and tourist centres serving them.

Resort hotels are far from becoming developed in this part of the world. Industrialization alongside awareness of special features such as (land forms, scenic spots, water falls, Dams, beaches.) stimulate the need for a holiday spent away from home. This only becomes evident in the Nigerian lifestyle. Most vacationers usually prefer to go places where their long lived desires are accomplished. This thesis is a series of works on various aspects of human recreation as it has developed in recent years.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tourism is of great importance today in our society. Tourism involves the movement of people within or outside their environment and should people refuse to travel, we would not have tourism.

Nigeria can boast of numerous tourist attractions ranging from artifacts to arts, crafts, parks, Zoos, Shrines to waterfalls and many wonders of nature.

The awareness of the potentialities of the tourist industry in Nigeria has generated interests in it's development.

The government noted that the tourist industry can make a significant contribution to the country economic output and at the same time provides the much needed employment and sources of income for it's people.

Tourism development can also increase the country's earning of foreign currency by attracting people from within and outside Africa to spend their money on local goods and services.

In Niger State, the government is trying to develop variable tourism industry. The Federal Government has given support to the effort made by State Government by providing a National tourism policy document. In accordance with this document, the Niger State government approved some tourist location for immediate development.

One of such locations is Tagwai dam. The site is expected to be developed into a tourist resort accommodation area. The Tagwai dam is located quite close to the

State capital feature being the water body of the dam thereby providing advantage location for viewing and appreciating the beautiful and natural scenery of the water. This will also provide an opportunity to experience first hand the riding cultural and historical heritage of Niger people. The dam at the same time, is in close proximity to the Cheerier hydro power station which makes it an obvious location to stay while on business. Minna is equally blessed with three (3) possible means of transportation i.e. road network, water and air link.

1.1 AIMS OF THE PROJECT

The aims of this project are:-

1. To comfortably and conveniently accommodate, honeymooners, tourists and civil servants with the complex.
2. To provide a revenue earning means for both the Federal and state government.
3. To provide employment for both immediate locality and outsiders.
4. The country's battered image can be greatly improved with tourism.
5. To boost tourism development in Minna, Niger State.
6. This attraction will greatly help to boost the rich culture and tradition of the people of Niger State.
7. The use of local materials will increase the awareness of their uses and value.
8. To create an architectural reference point in term of reaction.
9. To plant and create environment that is physically soothing for its uses.

1.2 DESIGN GOALS

The tourist hotel, in Tagwai dam, in its function should be able to satisfy the basic objective of fostering, publicizing, encouraging, development and promoting tourism.

These design goals makes it highly imperative to provide a place, which is attractive, functionally efficient and constructively sound with minimum maintenance. It is important that the spread of building life should flow thorough both design and construction process in effective line of communicate between the clients, Architect, contractor and those charge with maintenance.

1.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY METHOD

The following methods of research and procedure were employed in this thesis. Literature review from publication extracts, book Magazines, Encyclopedia, journals, consultation of maps and some unpublished work.

* Visit to the proposed site and location
* Visit to existing similar case studies
* Contacts with relevant people and organization
* Direct interviews and inquiries from experts in the field (professionals).

1.4 SCOPE OF WORK

The Project is divided into two parts:-

i. **Literature** - The thesis write up will document the varying departments, or sections, historical background, of the site and state of location, planning, functional relationships and organizations and brief analysis and or computation of space for various activities.

I will also include reasons for choosing this design parameters and conclusion.

ii. **Design** - The design part will basically comprises of architectural presentation drawings, perspectives and literature analysis which will contain the followings:-

a. **GENERAL ACCOMMODATION**

This unit is responsible for the general accommodation of visitors and tourists.

Its equipped to deal with visitors to the hotel and the public.

1. Entrance lobby
2. Main lobby
3. Offices
4. Shops
5. Front disk
6. Restaurants (different types)
7. Conference halls
8. Meeting hall
9. Snack bar
10. Cocktail bar
11. lobby bar
12. Kitchen
13. Stores
14. Staff dining (Senior and junior)
15. Utility room
16. Laundry
17. Single room
18. Double room

b. **SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION**

Double room chalets self contained, this section cares for the need of requiring a separated accommodation from the general accommodation for periods of time.

c. **RECREATION FACILITIES**

These facilities deals strictly the leisure of visitors and uses of the complex as the relaxation zone of the complex.

1. Swimming pool

2. Pool bar/kitchenette
3. Terrace/changing area
4. Indoor games room
5. Badminton courts
6. Basket ball court

d. **SUPPORT FACILITIES**

After the completion and provision of all these facilities, there's a need to maintain and services. This unit is purely responsible for this maintenance:-

1. Workshop/maintenance
2. yard
3. Generator
4. Water tank
5. Waste disposal
6. Security
7. Store

1.5 JUSTIFICATION OF RESEARCH

With the present strive by the government to source for an alternative means of earning the much needed foreign exchange, it becomes imperative that tourism should be harnessed and its potential fully developed.

The Niger State government realizes the great tourist goldmine within the state and is taking serious steps to realize this full potential. In this respect, certain areas/locations have been marked for full developments, this site happen to be one of such sites. Over 25 tourist attractive have been identified within the state to be fully developed.

Tourism stimulates socio-cultural integration on a global basis as a catalyst in

projecting and assimilating cultures.

This complex is being design to also look into the housing shortage and provide a cheap and reliable alternative housing for civil servant who lack housing. The township is just developing and is having problems with accommodating the influx of visitors and civil servants and therefore this complex with the inclusion of self contained apartment will accommodate such people with the benefit of all the recreation facilities within the complex.

1.6 DEFINITION OF TERMS

HOTEL: Is defined as a building or institution, which provides lodging, meals and other services for both the travelling and non travelling public alike for financial reward.

A place of accommodation, rest, leisure, recreation and even work in some case.

MOTEL: These are Hotels along high ways, which provide space can park. They are also called motor hotel.

LEISURE:- Is the time available to the individual when the discipline of work, sleep and other basic needs have met.

RECREATION:- Is any pursuit taken up during leisure time other than those to which people are committed, such as overtime, secondary work, child care, homework and various maintenance job about the house recreation is also defined as a whole. some activity that is engaged in for pleasure, therefore, it is a play, it revitalizes the spirit, it restores a persons vitality, initiatives and perspectives of life thereby preparing the individual to return to this toll.

RESORT:- Is a place developed for the sojourn of tourists, providing facilities for their accommodation leisure and other needs. The resort usually acquires an identity and character. In addition, serves as a gateway to other resources.

TOURISM:- Is defined as the migration of people, families and groups to place

outside their residential areas for limited periods of time by personal choice.

Holiday

A day or period of time when or does not have to work, this period could be short or long depending on the individual.

Vacation

Freedom from work or study, within a specific interval in a year.

Relaxation

Making people less energetic than usual, it is also the relieve from attention of efforts.

Park

A public piece of land with trees and grass set-aside for aesthetic, educational, recreational and cultural use.

Out Door Recreation

Out door recreation refers to leisure activities done outside a building.

Recess

Short period of free time in which one does on work or a temporary withdrawal from work or business.

Break

It describes an interruption or discontinuation of regularity.

Holiday Resort

It is a place for the purpose of rest or leisure and recreation.

Tour

A travel to visit a particular place or places.

Tourist

Any person who travels for pleasure or a person visiting a country other than that in which he usually resides for a period at least twenty-four hours.

Tourism

It is the act of travelling for sight seeing.

Holiday Resort Design

It is the process that relates vacationers or holiday makers to the form and function of a resort.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 TOURISM

Tourism includes the various forms of vacation and business travels which has its main purpose connected with leisure (i.e. recreation, holiday, health, study, sports and religion or business, family visits and conferences.

A tourist is any person visiting a country or place other than that in which he usually resides, for a period of at least twenty-four hours.

There are different types of tourists, these includes:-

P Business Tourists:- Include those travelling for business reasons, meeting, conference and exhibitions.

P Leisure Tourists:- Those travelling for leisure, domestic or health reasons out of general interest or taking holiday.

P Specific Tourists:- These are tourists whose travel motive were specific to a particular need e.g. students, pilgrims, scientist, sports.

2.1 TOURISM IN NIGERIA

The growth of tourist in Nigeria can be traced back to the pre-colonial era, colonial era and post colonial era and post colonial era or period. In the pre-colonial time, people spend most of their time on the farm and have no fixed working hours, the farmers and the nomadic pastoralist control the economy. Their recreational activities such as swinging drumming dancing and folk tale took place in their houses, these afford them the opportunity or getting together and interacting.

However, the unity that ought to have been derived from such activities was always there because of the lack of education and wide travel which is a factor or tourism. Such interaction was limited to immediate inhabitants while inter tribal wars

was predominant because of the lack of understanding of the different cultures which tourist would have promoted.

COLONIAL ERA

However, the standard of living improves due to colonization, models of transportation which was mainly by road and rail improved. White collar jobs were provided. Paid Annual Leave and regular working hours were introduced. Recreational Centers, clubs, parts, museums, zoological gardens were also built; these encouraged out door recreation and travelling.

POST COLONIAL ERA

With the improvement of transport, nations economy and its introduction/provision of annual leave, education and money were now available and people migrated to towns to engage in leisure activities. And this has made the urban dweller to provide and create a tourist market.

2.2 WORLD TOURISM

Tourism is one of the world's largest industry with a total annual output of Z3.6 trillion and has an employment estimated to be 255 million people in different travel related jobs like tour guides, i.e. hotel clerks, air plane pilots, customs officers, Computer Programmers for airline reservations and photo shops. Tourism in essence is the biggest job creator world wide (JACK WARNER, 1997).

Its economic impact is felt in rich and poor countries alike for example, in the Isles of Caribbean, 30% of their gross domestic input product is from travel and tourism. In Europe, the world's top tourist region, nearly 12% of the economy involves taking care of Americans in Paris, German holiday makers in Canary Islands, Japanese Shoppers in London, Swedish Archeology buffs in Greece. France has more foreign visitors than any other country, with 61.5 million in 1996. The USA earns most tourists visiting Disney world and natural parks (JACK WARNER, 1997).

The Madrid - based world tourism organization (WOT) estimates that by 2010, International tourism will double to more than a billion tourist annually. More than half will be to Europe and East Asia. The Pacific region will receive an estimate of 229 million foreign Investors and there will be an increase in manpower in feeding and housing them. Employment will also increase in either area. This growth will boost global revenues of tourist and its spin off to 7.1 trillion and drive new Investment worth Z1.6 trillion.

TRAVEL ECONOMIC IMPACT

(Country Employment Growth - 1977 - 2007)

COUNTRY	PERCENTAGE INCREASE	THOUSANDS OF JOBS INCREASE '000
AUSTRALIA	28.00	274.88
AUSTRIA	3.7	19.29
BELGIUM	7.3	45.46
CANADA	27.0	517.92
DENMARK	9.5	28.89
FINLAND	18.6	44.41
FRANCE	6.6	81.75
GERMANY	12.7	495.84
GREECE	11.0	55.91
ICELAND	21.4	3.66

IRELAND	15.7	27.15
ITALY	8.5	233.15
JAPAN	5.3	321.59
LUXEMBOURG	9.3	2.49
MEXICO	23.0	528.74
NETHERLANDS	11.8	85.79
NEW ZEALAND	30.3	59.59
NORWAY	4.5	10.95
PORTUGAL	7.3	46.43
SPAIN	13.3	295.68
SWEDEN	5.2	21.12
SWITZERLAND	12.4	49.05
TURKEY	35.5	897.21
UNITED KINGDOM	8.4	299.79
UNITED STATES	17.6	2353.14

SOURCE:- TIME MAGAZINE - JUNE 16, 1997.

The Ships are now being used as tourist resorts. The cruise ships are entering an era in which they will compete with land resorts in terms of price, entertainment and basic amenities. Tactilities like bars, clubs which are available on land are also available on cruise ships, making them as interesting as the land resorts.

2.3 PROMOTION OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

To promote and co-ordinate tourism development in Nigeria a number of official promotional organizations have been established. In recognition for the need for holidays, the promulgation of a decree in 1976 by government made a paid holiday in the form of annual leave, compulsory for all civil servants to ensure better productivity. In addition, a considerable amount of money has been invested on infrastructure and its improvement which include communication, air, road and rail transport system. All in the hope to meet the demand by the increase number of visitors.

The awareness of the potentials of the tourist Industry in Nigeria has always generated some interest in its development. The government recognizing the role of tourism in the economic development in Nigeria observed that the tourist industry can have a significant contribution to a country's economic output, thereby providing additional employment and source of income for its people. It can increase the countries earnings of foreign currencies by attracting people abroad to spend their money on local goods and services which become an invisible export. As a result or the government desire to promote tourism and co-ordinate the activities of tourist industry, the Nigerian Tourist Association was established in 1962.

The African development bank was therefore in 1971 commissioned by the Federal Government to prepare comprehensive report on the prospects of tourism. The problem identified was the lack of an effective system of tourism administration.

This led to the promulgation of the Nigerian tourism board (NTB) in 1976 by Decree 54. It provides a clear approach to tourism development and gives a writer range of operational possibilities for this involves in tourism at National and State level.

The Nigerian Tourism Board (NTB) is made of 15 members representing the tourist and travel industry and also Ministries whose discipline cut across tourism development.

The main functions of the board are:-

1. Encourage people living in Nigeria to make their holidays there in Nigeria and people from abroad to visit Nigeria.
2. Encourage the provision and improvement of tourist amenities/facilities in Nigeria including the development of hotels and auxiliary facilities.
3. To provide advisory and information services.
4. To promote and under-take research in the field of tourism.
5. To grade and classify hotels in manner as may be prescribed.
6. To render financial assistance to the state in the field of tourism.
7. To contribute to, or reimburse expenditure incurred by any other people or organization.

The decree also established state tourism committees each state of the federation.

Tourism being regarded as a service industry is accorded a tertiary order of priority in National development plan compared to others.

2.5 TOURIST SPOTS IN NIGERIA

There are many tourist attractions in Nigeria, which if developed and well taken care of, could make Nigeria a major tourist destination. Some of them are as follows:-

A. NORTHERN REGION

(1) Bauchi State	i. Yankari Games Reserve
	ii. Wikki Warm Spring
	iii. Malla Dumba Lake
(2) Sokoto State	i. Argungu Fishing Festival
(3) Borno State	i. Kyarima Park
	ii. Chad Basin National Park
(4) Taraba/Adamawa	i. Kiri Dam
	ii. Mambila Plateau
(5) Kano State	i. Snake Charming Festival
	ii. Dyeing Pits
	iii. Groundnut Pyramids
	iv. The Kano City Wall
	v. Bagauda Lake Resort
(6) Kaduna State	i. National Museum
	ii. Zaria City Wall
	iii. Mamuku National Park
(7) Niger State	i. Kainji Lake National Park
	ii. Gurara Falls
	iii. Shiroro Hydro Power Station
	iv. Zuma Rock
	v. Tagwai Dam
(8) Kwara State	i. Borgu Games Reserve

B. MIDDLE BELT REGION

(1) Kogi State	i. Confluence
	ii. The Mount Patti Plateau
	iii. Colonial Cemetery
	iv. Lord Lugard's House
(2) Benue State	i. Cultural Entertainment and Dancers
	ii. Ikogen Canary Ranch

C. EASTERN REGION

(1) Akwa Ibom State	i. Obudu Cattle Ranch
	ii. Agbokin Water Falls
	iii. King Jaja's Grace
(2) Enugu State	i. Coal Mine
(3) Anambra State	i. Ogbunike Cades.

D. WESTERN REGION

(1) Edo State	i. Oba Market Benin
	ii. Benin Museums
	iii. Shrines

SOURCE:- Nigerian property News Sept/Nov. 2001

D. TRADITIONAL LIFE STYLE

Most Nigerians are tied to their work to the extent that the ideas of holiday during which tourism could be undertaken becomes alien to them. Nigerians should learn to take a break from work for relaxation and holidaying.

E. NEGATIVE PRESS REPORTS

On the International scene, the incessant negative report in the foreign media about Nigeria has helped in no small measure to portray Nigerians as very violent and unsafe

people, where armed robbery and arson reign supreme. The press should help encourage tourism and portray good image for the country.

2.5 BENEFITS OF TOURISM TO NIGERIA

Tourism will improve prospects and accelerated economic and social advancement in all areas of the tourist sites. The benefits can be broken under three headings:-

A. ECONOMIC GAINS

a. Source of income and employment

b. Increase in foreign exchange earning

c. Increase in per capital disposable income

d. Increase in government revenues from various taxes

e. Change in occupational pattern i.e. more secondary and tertiary services

f. Development of house hold/small scale crafts industry

g. Formation of economic base for the physical development of the tourist Centers.

B. PHYSICAL GAINS

a. Development of roads, rail, and air services

b. Development of cultural, religious center, and areas of natural landscape beauty.

c. Maintenance of monuments, Shrines and other places of tourist interest.

d. Increase in building activities

e. Development of the total environment of the tourist center.

f. Propagation of the state/local image.

C. SOCIAL - CULTURAL GAINS

a. Mutual understanding and friendship

b. Satisfaction

c. Meeting of cultures and preservation of the cultural past.

d. A possible change in habits, behavior and outlook. The above are the gains a careful and painstaking development of tourism could accrue to Niger State and

Nigeria in general. Tourism is a labour intensive section of the economy and can provide jobs.

2.6 TOURISM AND LEISURE

Today, the trends of holidays and design of resorts, through reflecting the habits and requirements of the 19th centuries, further enhance the fact that the use of free time for recreation is as old as civilization. The basis of this can be seen in the development of travels and the cultivation of the arts. Beginning from the era of the Greeks and Roman civilizations with the development of theaters and pageants respectively, though the middle ages particularly during the feudal or subsistence economy, there was a considerable volume of employment generated by this some what unasserted Industry. Nowadays, however, with the advent of high tech; tourism. Indisputably, the cutting edge industry with annual turnovers in billion. The revolution has been made possible as a result of improvement on transportation and communications.

The souring figures in recreation related activities today can be attributed to an enormous growth in leisure time, personal wealth, aggressive advents, campaigns and most essential, personal mobility. As a result, recreation and business activities formerly restricted to a location close to the home are now widely extended with a corresponding increase in related professions and employment.

Tourism and related activities are mainly patronized by the industrialized nations and a few cadres of the third world countries. This latest and fast growing industry enjoys enormous economic potentials yet, it is not a fact - accomplished that there would be ready money to spend on these activities. In Nigeria especially, one of the major factors that militates against the development of tourism from the local point of in the inability of a good percentage of how and the individual commitments and expectations are managed and integration of all classes of the population in mind in the development of the present scope of study, it would bring together the various

classes and hence encourage the spirit of tourism and holidaying.

2.7 HOTEL CLASSIFICATION

A hotel is a commercial establishment that after lodging, food, leisure and recreational services and other services to the public.

1. **Motels:-** They are mostly sited near cities, they cater primarily to tourists and other enroute by car motoring locally. They offer free parking to automobile travelers and are on a modest scale with Hotel services but with no room services.
2. **Resort Hotels:-** Usually located in vacation areas, at sea sides on the mountain. They provide recreation facilities for guests. They require spacious lounges, game rooms, bars and swimming pool.
3. **Transient or Airport Hotels:-** These cater largely to air travelers and business travelers and require all night reception and catering facilities, they are usually located in downtown city areas.
4. **Convention Hotels:-** These are characterized by high rise structures, luxury, large function spaces, accommodation with shops in the development to improve viability.

2.8 HOTELS IN MINNA (NIGER STATE)

Being strategically located, Minna should serve as a good relaxing point for all bordering towns especially Abuja which are rather busy with business and civil set up with these in mind, there is the need to provide adequate relaxation point with most conveniences present.

2.10 THE NATURE OF RESORTS

A resort combines some or all of the attributes of each outdoor recreation area, and offers facilities for board and lodging, which make it capable of more than a day's use. In addition, it offers natures beauty and has facilities for active and passive undertaking as well as other conveniences associated with urban outdoor recreation, restaurants and lodging. Resort areas combine the enjoyment of the outdoors with

excitement of the urban facilities.

A resort could be located on the mountain; on water or coast, in the country side and on anywhere or away from the urban periphery with its main function being to satisfy the need of recreations company and diversion, health, tourism or as an avenue at escape for the urban masses.

There are three main categories of resorts depending on the purpose at the visit, or function at the area, these are:-

i. **Holiday Resort:-** These are kind of resorts which have a natural setting or established in rural setting which takes care of recreational needs for weekend, seasonal or annual vacationers. They have concentrated accommodation, such as hotel or Motel rooms, tents, chalets, caravans and cabins located within easy access of urban Centers.

ii. **Tourist Resort:-** These are resorts located on sites with cultural and historical interest or areas of outstanding natural beauty preserved in their natural form or condition with food and lodging facilities, roads and parking areas are normally kept outside the resort location. A tourist resort satisfies the needs of persons who visit a place for the sake of interest and visual pleasure.

iii. **Health Resorts:-** These are mainly for people making visits for the sake of their health. These include searching for health at mineral springs or those seeking warmer climate because they suffer from respiratory diseases. Recovering centers for sick people or physiotherapy centers.

iv. **Retreats:-** The fourth kind of resorts are the retreats. These are Charles developed to cater for people seeking the quieter and more secluded kind of holiday with emphasis in peace and tranquility. They are usually located in seduced places and the outdoor recreation facilities offer little else besides accommodation.

2.11 TYPES OF HOLIDAY RESORTS

There are three types of holiday resorts - These are:-

A. THE COUNTRYSIDE RESORTS

These are located in the countryside areas in natural condition with few amenities. It has its lodging and catering kept outside. The area it is set aside for informal and passive outdoor recreation like picnicking and camping and usually attracts fewer visitors.

B. THE MULTIPURPOSE HOLIDAY RESORTS

These are developed for mass use and incorporate a variety of facilities for outdoor and possibly indoor, recreation pursuits with road net work and parking areas, restaurant and accommodation. They are usually located near large cities or within national parks.

C. THE SELECT HOLIDAY RESORTS

These cater for the growing field of specialized hobbies such as sicking, horse riding and mountain climbing. The selective vacationer uses this type of holiday resorts in the guest of the basic amenities and other attractions like sports.

The choice of a holiday resort is determined by the special amenities offered by the holiday resort as well as by the relative costs.

2.12 RELATIONSHIPS IN HOLIDAY, RECREATION AND LEISURE

1. SOCIAL STATUS AND LEISURE

The use of leisure time is independent of social status of an individual, rather, awareness of and the need for participation in recreational activities carry greater emphasis. However, it is suggested that Educators, Practitioners and Planners from all occupational fields focus their orientation in leisure towards the context of the total human experience to broaden the basis of leisure expression.

To account for leisure and determine its relation to people and the social personnel

will need to view leisure as both an

independent and independent variable, leisure has become less a reflection of demographic or socio-economic status of life style, choice and form of personal experience, it is hoped that the 21st century will provide avenues for all social classes to enjoy the freedom of leisure has become less a reflection of demographic or socio-economic status as a life style, choice and form of personal experience, it is hoped that the 21st century will provide a venues for all social classes to enjoy the freedom of leisure participation.

2. EDUCATION/WORK AND LEISURE

It has been observed that education increases the awareness for leisure pursuit amongst students. This is evident in the provision of students. This is evident in the provision of student union building fields, gymnasium multi-purpose halls, pools and other facilities, like Education, work, which is any physical or mental involvement engaged in order to achieve results is a great competition in the use of time, both supplementing and complementing each other.

Work and leisure are inversely related to each other with respect to time. Leisure is an enjoyable division from work. But work always remains the prime basis for human existence, work and leisure are accepted for their importance in the day to day well being of man.

3. PLAY AND LEISURE

Play refers to any activity an individual participates in to amuse himself, it is a continues activity in which energy may be released and the participant may gain knowledge and personal experience or development.

4. PEOPLE AND LEISURE

The working society appreciates leisure more, since for anon-working society, activity is leisure in itself. The question of how and where to utilize increasing leisure time is

a major problem for an increasing number of people. A proper understanding of these problems may influence the culture and course of societal development.

2.13 FACTORS INFLUENCING OUTDOOR RECREATION

The need for recreation vary at different times and the kind chosen depend on the following factors:-

a. Age Money:-

Money is a very strong factor which influence recreation, individual or personal income controls participation in recreation and influence the form and intensity that the participation will take. for some people a break from work and a trip to a resort for weekend, will be possible but cannot stay longer than that because of cost.

b. Age and Sex:-

The age and sex determines the kind and form of recreation on individual may participate in younger people take part more in strenuous exercise. Taking a walk may be just okay for the aged than the younger people. Just lie age, the sex also determines the type of recreational activities.

c. Time

Time is also another factor influencing recreational activities. availability of time or non availability of it has an effect on what people will do. Time consist of two parts, the leisure time and mobility time, that is, the ability of a person to move easily from one point to another, part of the driving, can be considered as driving for pleasure of sightseeing, but up to a certain extent, travel consumes leisure time. The occurrence of this leisure time has much to do with the types of recreation that people enjoy. With the advances in technology, there has been an increase in professional and skilled workers, the number of working hours has reduced, giving people more time to participate in outdoor recreational activities.

d. Availability and Accessibility:-

Availability and accessibility of recreation grounds can also influence outdoor recreation. The availability of suitable spaces, climate, pleasant attractions like water bodice, hills, enhance conducive atmosphere for the participation of people in outdoor recreation. Accessibility to and from the recreation site will also influence the participation in outdoor recreation, just like the availability of basic infrastructural facility - light (power source) water, health facilities etc.

e. Communication:-

Communication provides the media to transmit messages to the public, mass and personal communication have continued to make technological advancement to the extent that live television broadcast can now be transmitted around the world by satellite system.

People learn more absent outdoor recreation through communication mass communication such as Newspapers and Television expose the public to recreational ideas.

2.14 CLASSIFICATION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

The term "Park" is usually applied to many different kinds of out door recreation areas which include Amusement centers, playgrounds, nature preserves, wilderness areas and even resorts. It is necessary to differentiate between the different outdoor recreational areas in order to overcome the apparent misunderstanding.

i. Amusement Centers:- These are designed to offer entertainment fantasy and adventure and has specialized facilities for intensive use and formal pursuits. E.g. Apapa, Amusement Parks, Disney World USA.

ii. Playgrounds:- These have specialized facilities in which to participate in or watch active play and other organized activities. E.g. gold courses, play fields, racetracks.

iii. National Parks:- These are beautiful and wild country conserve of national interest protected and preserved. They usually have open air recreational facilities provided, e.g. the Kainji National Park.

iv. Recreation Parks:- They have facilities of limited use and flexible from developed with a minimum of construction and maximum of natural unprocessed materials for active, passive, formal and informal pursuits e.g. neighborhood community, district and regional parks.

v. Wild Life Area/Nature Reserves:- They are living museum of national history with an almost total exclusion of human access except for nature study and incidental recreation use. Examples are game and forest reserves.

vi. Resorts:- They are natural or man-made attraction with facilities for varied outdoor recreation activities, they are usually located away from urban centers, and have provision for board and lodging examples are holiday tourists and health resorts.

2.15 SPECIFIC FEATURES OF HOLIDAYS

These are many forms of activities which a holiday maker may take part in. These include sight seeing, games, sports, craft, music, drama and other social activities.

Holidays making may also include activities during leisure time like physical, social, mental or emotional involvement.

Holidays are taken as a result of internal motivation and the desire to achieve personal satisfaction.

Holiday could be selected activities or involvement, which is voluntary, free of compulsion or obligation.

2.10 SOME TYPICAL RESORT ACTIVITIES

(A) At First Point of Call:-

Park and obtain relevant informalities at the reception, relax at the snack shop,

getting touch with home or friends. Areas should be conclusive enough and pleasant for said activities.

(B) Getting into New Wear:-

Attires suitable for activities e.g. playing, swimming, waling for scenic admiration. There is therefore need for facilities to be functional, easily accessible, encourage participation and yet provide security and freshness. (Landscape outdoors and decorated interiors).

(c) Meeting Others:-

At common eating and drinking areas (outdoors and indoors), settings must be adequate, visible, conducive and catching.

Play grounds and like places are additional places socializing, seats should be provided where possible.

Clubs or groups generally require large spaces for meetings.

(d) Packing and Departing:-

The general setting and souvenirs should be such that people are always enticed to visit over and over again.

Both arrival and departure should be as flexible and pleasing as possible. The circulation pattern and other systems that make for good stay should be without any complication.

2.17 PROVIDING FOR INDIVIDUAL NEEDS

Needs vary from persons to persons depending on their social status. Inspiration, outright cultural background, sex, religion, age, health and others.

i. Users of a Recreation Unit:- Provide conducive and pleasant venue for entertainment, play and meetings.

ii. Seasoned Player or Professional:- Provide a high standard pitch and related equipment.

iii. **Users with advanced age:** Provide Comfortable, less stressful, observable and warmth leisure activities.

iv. **Agile User:-** Provide more activities premises for social interaction.

v. **Accompanied Kids:-** Provide day time and evening spaces for parents and kids.

vi. **Facility Manager:-** Provide a highly organized and rentable center.

vii. **Town or City Mayor:-** Provide a state of the art facility which will entice the users especially with all level sporting and as well as dazzle other towns.

viii. **The General Public:-** Provide a complex with all necessary activities (Sports, Halls, Grandstand.etc with a difference).

CHAPTER THREE
RESORT LANDSCAPE

3.0 LANDSCAPE

Landscape is the art of modifying land areas by organizing natural, cultivated or constructed elements.

These elements include:-

***Topographical features like hills, valleys and Pond**

*Cultivated features such as trees, grasses, flowers and shrubs

*Constructed features like buildings, terraces, roads, bridges, fountains and statues or sculptures.

In the old times, landscape was limited to creation of gardens around private dwelling, but today, landscape covers a wider area ranging from the setting out of small gardens to the ordering of parks, rails and highways.

3.1 FUNCTIONS OF LANDSCAPES

Landscapes serve some important functions which include:-

a. Landscapes are used to create and preserve beauty, enhance comfort, convenience and health within the surroundings.

b. Landscape can be used to create a buffer between quite and noisy areas.

c. Landscape can be use break a buffer excessive wind flow, provide screens and demarcate areas of different function.

d. Landscape can be used to reduce high temperature during the day time and can also be used to create microclimate within the landscape area or surrounding.

e. Landscape can be used to control soil erosion in areas where to topography is irregular.

f. Landscape can also be used in to enhance accessibility on site.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LANDSCAPE

The art of landscape architecture is almost as old as architecture itself. In the ancient world, the Egyptians devoted efforts to planting gardens within the walled enclosures surrounding their homes, temples and palaces, they later laid out the gardens around rectangular fish ponds flanked by orderly rows of trees.

In the Mesopotamia, the hanging garden was the most famous, erected in C.605 BC under the auspices of Nebuchadnezzar II. They included full-size trees planted on earth-covered terraces raised on stone vaults in a corner of the palace complex. The Assyrians and Persians.developed great tree filled parts for hunting on horseback, rectangular walled gardens, were also planted, irrigated by pools and canals and was shaded by trees which were usually set in vast barren plains. The gardens symbolized paradise and this was inspired by the design of Persian carpets.

In Greece, a garden usually surrounded by Colonnade were very common, they preserved sacred groves as the habitats for divinities. In the 5th century, public gardens and colonnade works were much frequent.

In Rome, ornamental horticulture first flourished in suburban villas around Rome. Open arcades and peristyle were used to weave together dwellings, gardens and pools, their houses were similar to area houses in that they also used colonnaded garden. Villas on the hilly terrain near Rome were designed with terraced gardens. Pleasure grounds were lavishly, laid out by the rich, such as Loculus, Sallust and naecenas, this included banquet halls, porticoes and scuphure. The vast grounds of the Emperor Hydrous Villa near Tivoli were magnificently landscaped on water. They had enclosed courts surrounded by cool arcades and planted with trees and shrubs, enlivened with colored tile work, fountains and pools and the interplay of light and shade. In the 15th century, gardens with flowers, fruit trees, water and shade were

arranged in a unified composition, the Taj Mahal gardens in Agra and Shalimar garden in Lahore are notable examples. In China, palaces, temples and houses were built around series of courtyards, with trees and plants often in pots that could be changed with the seasons and pools. The imperial city in Peking contained elaborate pleasure gardens with trees, artificial lakes and hillocks, bridges and pavilions. In Japan, they had gardens settings that were closely integrated with the buildings. Kyoto was famous for it, gardens which included pools, water falls, rock, stone, sand and evergreens, stone lanterns, sculptures and wooden bridges, gates and pavilions. Such tradition continue to some extent in modern Japan and have influenced western landscape architects.

Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque period:- in medieval Europe, which was ravage by invasions and incessant work, gardens were generally small and enclosed for protection within the fortified walls of monasteries and castles. The gardens of most monasteries were surrounded by cloistered walks and had a well or fountain at the cetex, possibly inspired by Persian gardens which was intended to enhance meditation.

During the Renaissance in Italy, when conditions became more stable, castle gave way to palaces and villas with extensive grounds landscaped in the Roman tradition. The houses were designed with settings as well, thus ensuring harmonious relationship between the two the laid out along a central axis, avenues, walls and side. Borders of tale, dark cypresses and clipped Jew hedges, geometric flowerbeds, stone balustrades, fountains and sculptures conformed strictly to the overall plan. Example of the 15th and 16th century gardens include the gardens of the medici, Palmiori and La Piedra Villas in florence.

By the later part of the 16th century, Rome and its environs contained the first achievements of Renaissance. Landscape architecture, in the hills North of Rome,

water was used to cool and ornament the garden of the Vilad este at Tivoli, assigned by piro ligeria in C. 1550, the garden combines cascades, jets and curtains of water with placid pools and channels on hill side terraces through which the visitor walks on ramps and stairways.

In the 17th century, France replaced Italy as the primary inspiration of architectural and landscape design under Louis XIV. French gardeners began to work on a ground scale and a closer relationship with architecture. The foremost landscape architect of this time was Andre Le Notve, he used sloping site to create broad walk, terraces of partners broodier. At palace of Versailles, the laid out a vast expanse of basins, fountains,

parterres and woodland alleys along a broad central axis whose terminus was the horizon in the 18th century, french garden design responded to English naturalism with romantic woodland landscapes dotted with grottos and pseudo-antique ruins.

Romantic period: Late 18th century gave rise to romanticism, with emphasis on untamed nature, the picturesque, the past and the exotic which led to changes in landscape architecture as well as in other arts. This shift began in England with architect "Capability Brown, preferring a new, setter and romantic style that imitate rather than disciplined nature". He replaced the parterres of symmetrically arranged flower beds and straight walks with sweeping lawns, sloping halls with curves paths and rivers and ponds punctuated by informally planted groups of trees and shrubbery, to achieve the effect of a wilderness in places like the Blenheim palace and Chal Sworth. Another architect Humphry Repton (1752 - 1818) modified the style, he believed that a house should be best set off by formal flower beds that merged by subtle degrees into a naturalistic background.

The English Romantic style spread to the other parts of Europe. The English romantic style was employed by the Engineer Jean Charles Alphand (1819 - 91) in

laying out great parks in Paris. In Germany and Austria, the romantic style was also employed by Prince hermann Von Pickle, Muskay (1785 - 1871), he created a romantic park on his estate near Berlin. It was also introduced in North America by Thomas Jetterson at Monticello in his Virginia estate, also the Central Park. New York City is another example and was the first major public Landscape architecture in the U.S., it was designed by Frederick Law Olmosted and Calvert Vaux (1824 - 95).

In the 20th century, attempt was made to achieve a close integration of the house with its surroundings by architects like Sven Markilius in Sweden (1889 - 1977), Frank Lloyd Wright in the U.S. and Markelius in Finland. The most notable landscape architecture to be found in California, where the temperate climate allows for the close interrelationship of open, lightly constructed houses and simple, informal gardens arranged around lawns and patios, many of these were designed in the 1940s and 50s by Thomas Church. Due to the economic depression caused between the two World war, the architect shifted from domestic setting to large-scale public works in which landscape architects and planners worked together on entire communities, regional areas and national projects.

More recently, is the dramatic landscape technique devised by Lawrence Halprin, which barely is differentiated from nature, in 1962, at the California Coastal development sea Ranch, he revived the traditions of the water garden, in his complex walk-through fountains in Portland and San-Francisco.

3.2.1 CURRENT TRENDS

The current trends in landscape architecture is reminiscent of the Kenaissance setting, with an inclination towards emulation of nature in all, its biological and diverse firs. The leading exponent in this domain is the famous English garden designer John Brooker. His work range from temperate to tropical settings coastly wet lands to

mountainous and descent dry land settings whether dealing with city, country side or sub-urban designs, he makes use of a careful integration of nature, cultural influences and a wide range of dynamic models for his outstanding and unique creations. Most of the gardens in his line of concepts display an exciting combination of plants, rocks, sand and water, tradition or modern materials are lavishly used for the built forms.

There is more towards the creation of Bio-culture waste plants on most resorts especially those that are located adjacent to or on the down-side of water bodies running through hazardous industrial plants.

Recent layouts portraying this latest innovations would include the scotts date hotel. Arizona (EDAM, Inc) and the Nagoya Guild course, Japan (J. Michael Poellet).

The introduction of play areas in parks and resorts has seen welcome innovations from highly specialized groups such as KOMPAN of New York and Game Tine of Alabama both based in the U.S.

A large scale application of the current trend however can be seen in the Yerba Bucha Garden, San Francisco (Oct. 1993). The layout depicts a clear jinx to position of natural and Euclidean geometric interlaced with fascinating decorative motives. Another example can be seen in the mirioso Resort Phillipines (1995) by Belt Collins Hawaii, HGHIB and mini Architects - NW Haworth). The settings all indicate a careful integration of themes, natural landscapes, culture and sensitize use of material and technology.

3.3 TYPE OF LANDSCAPE

There are mainly two types of landscapes, these are the hard and the soft landscapes.

*Hard landscape include roads, foot paths, driveways, pavements, playing courts, Parking, swimming pools, sand, stones and sculpture.

*Soft landscape includes trees, shrubs, ground cover, hedges, flowers, water bodies and ponds.

3.3.1 HARD LANDSCAPE

i. Road and pathway: The major access roads for vehicular routes, drainage, pedestrian ways are usually of hard surface. The vehicular ways are made of asphalt and pedestrian ways made of cast Insitu Concrete. Pre-cast concrete kerb can be used to demarcate between flower beds. Other hard surfacing materials include sand, concrete, brick, stone, wood, metal and tiles combining some of them to give suitable forms and effect.

ii. Parking and drive ways: These can also be made of asphalt or any other hard surface, material which will give a minimum hardness for vehicular parking.

iii. Recreational area: This consists of tennis court, swimming pool, changing room and play ground, materials such as earth, sand, concrete, wooden floor and stone can be used for such areas.

3.3.2 SOFT LANDSCAPE

i. Trees;- These are plants which vary in sizes, than flowers and shrubs.

ii. Groundcovers: These are plants mostly green grass land on the ground surface.

iii. Hedges/Shrubs: They are plant with medium height and foliage.

iv. Flowers: They are mostly shorter than shrubs and come in variety of colour. They have different leaves and sizes.

v. Water Bodies:- This includes fountain, ponds of streams, moving water can give pleasant sounds.

3.4 PRINCIPLES OF RESORT LANDSCAPING

A well landscape resort can be a place to seek inspiration, an area to play in, a refuge to rest in and a place simply to look at and wonder about, it should be able to accommodate many type of activities. It should be a place to keep visitors busy all day and get them excited, it may be simple complex and it should be able to take

many forms. However before landscaping a resort, style, composition and program should be borne in mind.

3.4.1 STYLE

This refers to the physical response to environmental and cultural conditions. It is influenced by climate. Land form and the materials available. The cultural condition is also affected by factors like religion/economics and politics. A new style is often a hybrid or an adaptation of an existing style. Improved world wide communication, transportation, high technology, changing times and varying culture make styles very difficult to define. However an awareness of styles and the conditions that create them can help in deciding the form of landscape.

3.4.2 COMPOSITION

The main principle of composition are form, texture, colour, scale, balance, rhythm and focus.

i. Form:- This refers to the shape and structure of elements that included within resort. It should be derived from and support the style in mind. The form should harmonize with each other except when a strong focal point is to be created in the cases of a contrasting form should be used.

ii. Colour and Texture: The colour and texture within the resort landscape garden should be harmonious. Insufficient variation of either colour or texture can result in a fairly static setting, whereas too much variation can feel uncomfortably busy. A design principle to remember is that bright or light colours. Bold or large foliage tend to stand cut in a composition and appear closer to the observer than they actually are:-

iii. Scale:- This was to do with the size of elements within a composition. Different sizes of elements should be used appropriately. The sizes should be thought decent when adapting a plan for the site.

iv. Balance, Rhythm and Focus:- They all deal with the placement of elements in a composition. A theme should be created by repeating elements, this can result in pleasing composition.

If the elements in a composition are repeated at regular intervals to create a pattern, rhythm is produced. A pattern that is establish parallel to a line of view or direction of travel encourages a feeling of motion. A pattern that is et perpendicular to a line of view or direction of travel announces a place of rest or a place to stop. Repeating elements help to create balance or rhythm with in a composition, but when suddenly interrupted with elements of different form, texture, size or colour, a point of focus to be created. A point of focus is a very strong element in a landscape, it should be well though out.

3.4.3 PROGRAMME

This is the list of features that will accommodate all the activities that will be purse. It includes elements that will accommodate your considerations of how the landscape will be used, how it will be made comfortable and how it should look. Consideration of use may indicate that you need to include in you plan elements such as driveway a parking spaces, flower, barbecue area, games court etc.

A Programme is as individual as the people using the resort and their lifestyles. A program should be drawn up carefully, it helps to adapt a design concept to fit your needs.

3.5 NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL ELEMENTS IN THE RESORT LANDSCAPE AND THEIR APPLICATION.

3.5.1 SCREENS AND HEDGES:

These help to provide physical frame work of the garden. They control what is seen and not see. screens and hedges serve different functions in a resort landscaping. They are used:-

i. To demarcate boundaries

ii. They help to accommodate changes in level.

iii. They give privacy, screening and visual barrier and security.

iv. They give shelter from wind, dust and noise.

v. They help to enclose and divide spaces on areas.

vi. they direct pedestrian circulation.

vii. They help to channel views to or away from objects. viii. They provide contrast in form, texture or colour with building, paving or water.

A hedge can replace walls and fences but patience is needed while the plants reach their mature size and form. It can be the reinforced at their centres with chain link or barbed wire.

To maintain screens and hedges, they should be weeded and watered during drought and especially in the first year the soil should be firm and general fertilizer can be applied light pruning should also be done to keep shape.

When choosing a hedge, the height should be carefully considered and the amount of screening to be achieved. If the object to be screened is down the slope, the plants will need to be much taller than if it were up to slope.

3.5.2 TREES

Trees are one of the most significant elements in a well landscaped resort garden because they are venerable and tend a sense of permanence. They are used:-

i. To relate building to the site and to link external spaces.

ii. They help to shelter from wind, dust, strong sun shine and noise.

iii. They also help to direct pedestrian circulation.

iv. They are used to accommodate changes in level and ground modeling.

v. They give privacy

vi. They are used to demarcate boundaries.

When choosing a tree for resort landscape, consider the function it is to perform and the visual quality it should provide. same trees may be needed to provide shade over a sit out, while some are needed to produce flowers to serve as a focus, whatever their function would be, they should be selected with care and when thoughtfully chosen, they provide, years of pleasure.

1. LAYOUT OF TREES

Randomly placed trees, with the branches cleared to at least eye level, establish the "forest", meandering path can be set in this scene, this lets one wonders through the wood land, taking in the feeling of peace. This path can be constructed of soil, leaves, stones, unit paver or gravel. Trees can be land in groups a singly and can be planted in an avenue where there is a sufficiently interesting vista. In this composition, these are lived in opposite row and nothing distract the eye except the hill a fountain in the background, it should be kept in mind that rows, lines and grids of trees look best on level land or evenly graded land; they will lose their impact or irregular land forms.

At the planning stage, sufficient space for large trees should be sufficiently left and single trees should be given enough room to develop to mature spread. Depending on the variety and spread, the maturing distance is between 3m - 9 meters.

2. LARGE TREES:- Trees that grow go tall as 6m or over provide an immediate mature result giving scale, height and visual effect.

3. COLOUR AND HEIGHT

Trees that exhibit various colour shades should be sited singly to contract with the background, the colour help to complement the building and make an excellent focal point when used with discrimination.

Trees should be in scale with their surroundings. If site is large enough, flowering trees can be planted on masse to emphasize their seasonal effect.

4. CHARACTER OF TREES

The general forms of trees are:-

i. Broad
ii. Round
iii. Square
iv. Tapering
v. Conical
vi. Columnar
vii. Horizontal branching
viii. Angular branching
ix. Spreading
X. Arrow
xi. Comforted

Maintaining trees is a resort landscape, they should be inspected regularly and ensure that the tree ties are properly adjusted, the soil is kept clear of weeds and grass by hoeing or chemical spraying. Newly planted trees should be watered regularly and in periods of drought.

The recommended root spread is the height of the trees plus one-third. Excavation or riot cuttery should not be closer than 4.5m to the bole of the tree.

3.5.3 PLAY AREA

Children's play area can be simple or elaborate. The play structures should provide enough diversity to stimulate a child's imagination. A beautifully detailed play, swing set, sand box, planted window boxes built to children's scale, complement their play world.

Flowers that are meant o be picked could be planted near the play area, poisonous plants should be avoided. A tree to climb and which gives shade can also

be planted; though children will also enjoy sun light.

In locating in play area in a resort landscape, determine where best to place the play area and coincide how it will relate to other areas and activities and how visible it should be. The play area should be in plain view because of young children who need to be supervised, for listed age groups:-

*Baby pram standing, constant supervision

*Toddler Hard a soft surfaces, sand water, constant supervision - nurse

*Pre-teen Hard a soft surfaces, a place for pets, climbing apparatus i.e. trees or farms, room for ball games.

* Teenager Room for ball games, sun bathing.

A play area should be comfortable, it should be safe and easily accessible.

3.5.4 POND AND WATER

A successful pond provides a feeling of restfulness, an area of interest and a focal part that draws the viewer's attention, pond and water serves functions such as:-

i. Relating building to the site
ii. They are used to demarcate boundaries and areas
iii. They may be used as barriers.
iv. They can also be sued to channel views to or away from the building.
v. and can be used to create external spaces by enclosing or breaking up areas.

The design of pond and water need extra attention and care creating an artificial water feature that looks like it has always been there is a challenge, water always occupies the lowest spot in the landscape, so it should not be perched on a slope or burrowed in to the to of a ridge, otherwise it will not look natural.

Water should be sited in the open because shall encourages foliage growth and trees should not be left to overhang, because the leaves will fall on the pond or water, when building a pond, construction materials that match those found in the natural

environment. The shape of the natural pond should also be similar to the surrounding landscape, sudden changes will feel forced.

Plants for the pond and surrounding should look genuine. Specific plants which complement or contrast should be chosen and should be in scale with the surface area.

There are five basic types of plant associated with water, these are:

a. Marsh plants (requiring moist condition at all times).

b. Marginal plants (those with roots requiring up to 500mm deep water cover).

c. Submerged plants (Oxygenate water).

d. Floating plant (With roots in the bottom of pools).

e. Water side plants (those suitable for growing in moist soil).

In maintaining the pond, ponds that are meant to look natural require less maintenance, the water should be clean and clear at all times. Dead plant, or fallen leaves should be cleared.

6.5.5 STREET FURNITURE

Street furniture is an essential feature that cannot be avoided in a resort landscape. it covers a wide variety of items, from litter bins to lighting standards. They are relatively small in scale bit present in large numbers, when choosing a street furniture, the function it's to serve and the condition required to enable it serve this function effectively should be bore in mind. Durability is another factor that should be checked; the climatic and exposure conditions for effects on material and constructions, also cost intensity of use and local character should also be checked before choosing a street furniture.

6.5.6 TYPES OF STREET FURNITURE

There are different types of street furniture that can be used in a resort landscape these are:-

i. Seating: Sitting areas should be located in such a way that activities like traffic, play shopping etc can be watched. They should be in sheltered position, not obstructing traffic.

There are different materials that can be used, it ranges from hand wood (Iroko, mahogany etc), Precast, concrete, metal aluminum's, mild steel, cas iron), soft wood which should be protect by painting regularity to polyving/chloric in plank form.

ii. **Litter Bins:-** For their presence to be felt, they should be located in conspicuous location since most people deliberately spread litters. This helps to encourage people to use them. They can be securely fixed to the wall, ground or post, their inner container should be easily removed for emptying and should have covers to avoid smell. Materials such as concrete, metals, timber, glass fibre and plastics could be used for resort landscaping.

iii. **Car Park Posts:-** They are posts used to mark off, bays in a Parking area. They could be metal or concrete depending on choice.

iv. **Plant Containers:-** They are used in defining space and enclosure and also changes in level. They should be located where conditions will be favorable for the plant and adequate light should be considered. Materials could be precast concrete blocks, bricks, Insitu concrete with suitable drainage arrangement; metals with it toxic metallic salts affecting plastic can also be used.

v. **Bollards:-** These are traditional method of preventing vehicular traffic encroaching on to pedestrian areas. They are also used for encouraging traffic flow and for boundaries. They should be of about 1m high, to bust in shape and made of concrete or metal and set 300mm below the ground. Temporary bollards could also be made to allow occasional traffic pass.

vi. **Signs:-** Signs help to communicate, the message should be simple and placed in such away that they can easily be recognized. Trees and other structures

should not be placed to cover them, they should be visible both during the day and at night. They should be mounted at the eye level of a car driver and a pedestrian (1.07m - 1.2m) fixed on trees or walls with bold and simple lettering, materials such as sheet metal, cast aluminum or sheet plastic, stone concrete or engraved metal can be used.

vii. Letter Boxes and Telephone Boots:- Public phone boots should be placed in very conspicuous places for users to easily recognize and have access to them.

viii. Guard Rails:- Guard rails help to discourage pedestrians from road traffic.

ix. Bus Shelters:- Used for shielding commuters from rains, dust and the general weather, they should be display in them.

x. Traffic and Parking Control:- In a resort landscape, it should be ensured that other items do not conflict with the traffic and parking control.

xi. Display Posters:- These should be placed in areas where they can easily be seen. Panels for mounting posters can be used to display them. This could be placed on walls or free standing units.

xii. Night Lighting:- Lighting equipment should be good as if is day time, important visitors must not be clustered with too many colours, it is often better to use fewer and more powerful units on higher columns where the scale permits.

3.5.6 SWIMING POOLS

As a recreational feature in a resort landscape, a swimming pool it unrivaled for its impact, it can be used for cooling dip on a hot day. For swimming exercise, routine for lap swim and for relaxation, it should be place in a logical spot in to the building, it can be made the focal point of the resort landscape by adding a simple jet or fountain, sculpture, a charge in level to create a small water fall, or special edging or files well designed a swimming pool will be much more than a recreational feature. Lounge chairs and umbrellas invite sunning, napping, reading and chatting.

The pool shape should relate to the general lay of the land and the terrain where the pool is being placed.

3.5.7 GAMES COURT

A game court is enjoyable for people of all ages. Teenagers and adults can play badminton, tennis, basket hall or volleyball, the type of surfaces to be used depends on choice a net and a hoop may also be needed.

Games court come in several sizes, each designed for specific games and play options, the larger the variety of options, these usually have full size tennis courts, the smaller courts accommodate badminton's, handball etc.

Courts should be paced in a variety place with convenient access they can be screened from other parts of the resort but not from view. Seats for spectators and players waiting their turn should be provided and also lighting should be provided if courts will be used at night.

3.5.8 A CASCADE

The sight and sound of humbling, splashing water is always appealing. The cascade can be made to rush over builders contrasting with a quiet pool at its basic. To achieve this, a sloping site is best used, the water source should be concealed and placed at random along the water.

A stream always ends in a body of water, so the termination of the cascade should be well thought about. To make the cascade plausible, a few stones and appropriate plantings needed.

3.5.9 GROUND COVER

They are relatively low-growing plants used to set off other features in a garden rather than draw attention to the planting itself. They can be used under taller plants or as low growing carpet. They help to suppress weeds and provide a pleasing effect, control erosion on steep slopes.

There are two types of ground cover, tailing plants that root as they creep, forming a mass of uniform height and low shrub that have a naturally wide spreading habit which produces an undulation, mounded appearance.

When selecting ground cover, the characteristics of the plant should be studied, i.e. size, texture, colour, flowers and fruits, same ground cover can be under planted with bulbs for a seasonal burst of colour. A ground cover that is thoughtfully selected and well cared for will suit any architectural style and will enhance any landscape scheme.

3.5.10 SHRUBS AND GRASS

Their function includes:-

i. Covering ground not covered by hard materials.

ii. Helping in demarcating boundaries and areas.

iii. Helping in directing pedestrians.

iv. Accommodating changes in level.

When planting shrubs, they should be planted in groups patterns. To achieve a maximum effect and to avoid quality or row effects, groups should consist of odd numbers and of only one species or variety, shrubs should grow to cover all bare soil, the spacing should be 2 per square meter to achieve a maximum result.

The height of shrubs varies from 4.5m - 5m.

CHARACTER OF SHRUBS

Flowering effects, breadth, habit help to distinguish different species of varieties of shrubs, there are ten (10) basic characteristics of shrubs these are:-

1. **Bare Stem:** All foliage and flowers carried at the top of the plant.
2. **Fakers:-** They have complete cover of foliage from base to top.
3. **Stems with Character:-** They are used to vertical effect.
4. **Bushy Spreading Shrubs:-** They can be planted in confined areas.

5. **Shrubs with Distinctive Arching:- Habit:-** Best planting simply or is group with under planting of low growing sauces.
6. **Columnar Shaped Shrubs:-** Best treated as scoped down columnar trees.
7. **Picturesque Shrubs:-** They have spreading foliage and are comforted.
8. **Large Leaf Shrubs:-** These can be used for exotic effect.
9. **Prostrate and Shrubs:-** Used for covering ground as they round stem.
10. **Shrubs Grown Specifically for Large Flowers:-** They are best kept for massing with similar species and contained by walls or hedges.

    Shrubs can be maintained by regular watering and weeding.

11. **Grass:-** Grass is a surfacing material used naturally in large areas. Their smoothing texture help in emphasizing land form and contouring. Casual walking or sitting down does not harm grass but damage can be caused when entry is restricted and short cuts develop this can be prevented by providing hard surface is by preventing or deflecting short cuts with walls.

Fences, shrubs planting and changes in levels. Grass can be maintained by mowing once or twice a week, they should aerated, this is done to aid moisture, air and fertilizer penetrate to the grass root.

3.5.11 INDOOR PLANTS

Indoor plants are used to link internal and external spaces, relate internal spaces, give privacy and demarcate boundaries, they should be planted in groups or in individual pots which are lump into containers or placed directly into suitably sized containers.

Indoor plant vary in height from prostrate 4.5m - 5m and can grow to small trees. Majorities of plan used indoors are evergreen, for good growth, there should be correct temperature and light intensity poor light promotes etiolated growth (long and spindly) as plants reach for height source. Direct sunlight can destroy plant tissue,

this should be avoided by providing an artificial shade for the plant, the used artificial light is possible to avoid over help promote growth but a humid atmosphere must be provided for the plant excessive evaporation of moisture from aerial roots or leaves causing plants to wilt, standing plant pots on moist peat filled trays can do this.

In maintaining the indoor plant, extreme dryness or wetness should be avoided.

3.5.12 LIGHTING FOR NIGHT SCENES

White light is best for resort landscape illumination. The lighting equipment must be proof against accidental disturbance and vandalism and should have access to maintenance by staff only. Possibility of shock and over-heating should be avoided.

Flower beds:- should be lighted by low mushroom units set in beds, flood light can be directed across beds.

Trees: are best shown by light which reaches their foliage directly from concealed sources, either flood light from a distance or by projectors placed below their paths can be treated as flood ways, large grassed area can be lit by a high nest system.

Fountains and pools are best lighted by sub-merged equipment.

3.5.13 BARBCCUE

This an open air social entertainment of which animals are roasted whole or in plants. In a resort landscape, it should be placed close to the bar and to where most out door activities take place, like picnic, beading, games, depending on choice

3.5.14 LAWN

Lawn is a stretch of grass covered ground. A broad, coal, green sweep of lawn is an image many people associate with the good life, it is visually inviting and an excellent surface to play and elegant foreground to a building.

They require a great deal of water and considerable care, it can be in all but cold climates. They grow best in sunny areas, for optimum growth, turf grasses need

deep, relatively rich soil and required mowing, edging fertilizer, aerating, weeding and watering.

3.5.15 ROCK

They are usually found naturally on some sites, not all for landscape purpose, they could be retained, if found on a chosen site. Steps can be made for climbing the rock, depending on the height and step and a sitting area can be made on toy of the rock, this also depend on the nature of the rock.

CHAPTER FOUR

DESIGN APPRAISALS - CASE STUDIES

INTRODUCTION:

Case studies are studies taken as a sort of information gathering or investigation under taken on existing structures (similar in function to the proposed design) in order to discover new facts get additional information and discover general trends and problems associated with such design. These existing trends of problems, will then serve as a guide to the proposed design in the determination of functions and facilities to be provided.

The problems associated with the planning and design of a resort hotel or facility are basically two, planning and technical problems these require a concise and careful solution. A comparatively concise appraisal demands that the problems and solutions of one resort hotel complex should be fairly applicable to the other, within the same socio-economic and geo-climatic condition. The solutions to the technical problems are universal. There is hardly any field of Architecture and construction activities, where standards are accepted and acknowledged as compulsory on an international scale, as is the case with resort and tourist facilities.

In order to tackle these problems in my design, appraisal/case studies were taken from some locations in the country. The criteria for selection of these case studies are as follows:-

a. The most modern and fashioned centre were chosen because they will help in comparing and evolving solution to technical problems of recreational facilities and accommodation.

b. Resort Hotel located in town with high population and concentration of

personalities were chosen in order to investigate how large crowds are catered for, especially in terms of leisure, tourism and accommodation.

CASE STUDY ONE

AGURA HOTEL - ABUJA F.C.T.

This hotel is located in Area7, Garki Abuja Federal Capital Territory. The hotel is a single building design with reception, Bars, Restaurants, Shops, Kitchen, laundry administration and other facilities on the ground floor and the remaining three floors on top is for guest accommodation.

All the bedrooms (guestroom) are all air-conditioned, with private shower and toilet.

The hotel also have the varieties of restaurants to cater for the guest needs:-

- reception
- Shops
- Restaurant
- Lounge/Bars
- Dining Room
- Conference Room

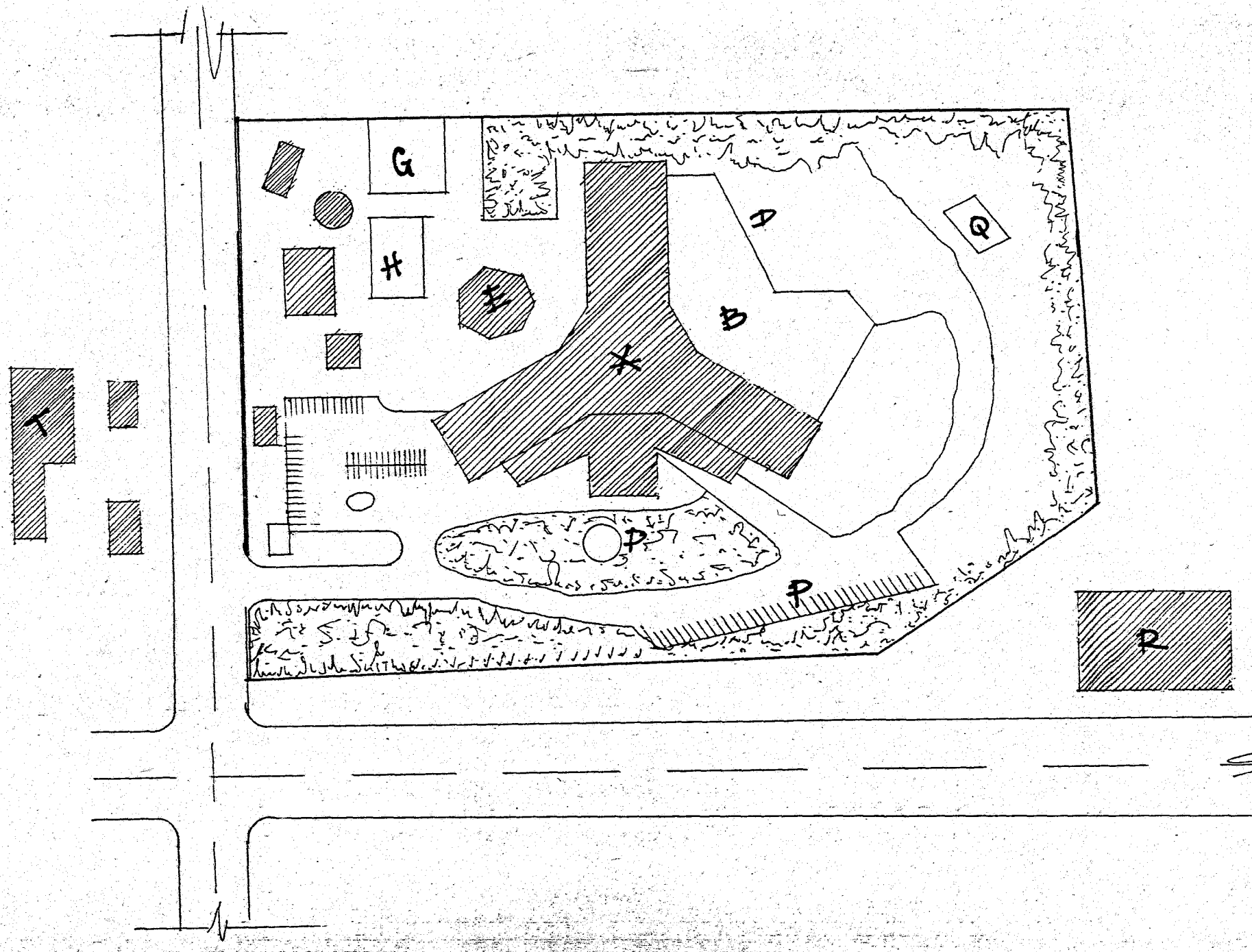
Accommodation - 112 guest rooms

Recreation - Swimming Pool

- Basket Ball

(A) MERITS

1. Good location
2. Easily accessible
3. Good landscaping
4. Good wall and floor finishes
5. Good service entrance



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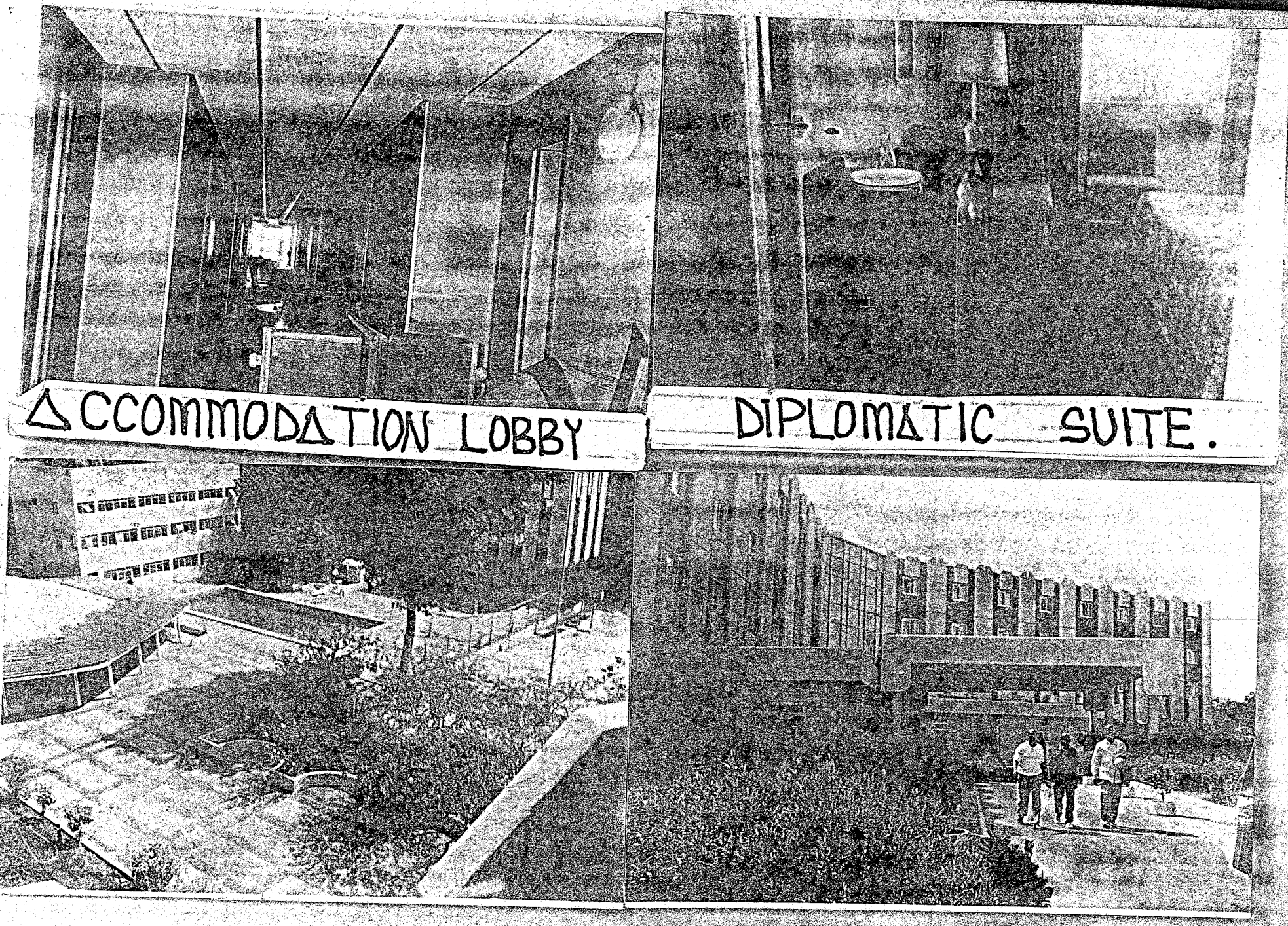


ACCOMMODATION LOBBY

DIPLOMATIC SUITE.

6. Provision for escape route.

(B) DEMERITS

1. reception area is very small
2. The lift size is very small
3. Poor natural lighting and ventilation on the ground floor
4. No enough recreational facilities
5. No enough shops and car parking space
6. Small Conference/Banquet hall.

CASE STUDY TWO

THE ENDEHU TOURIST RESORT EGGON, NASSARAWA STATE

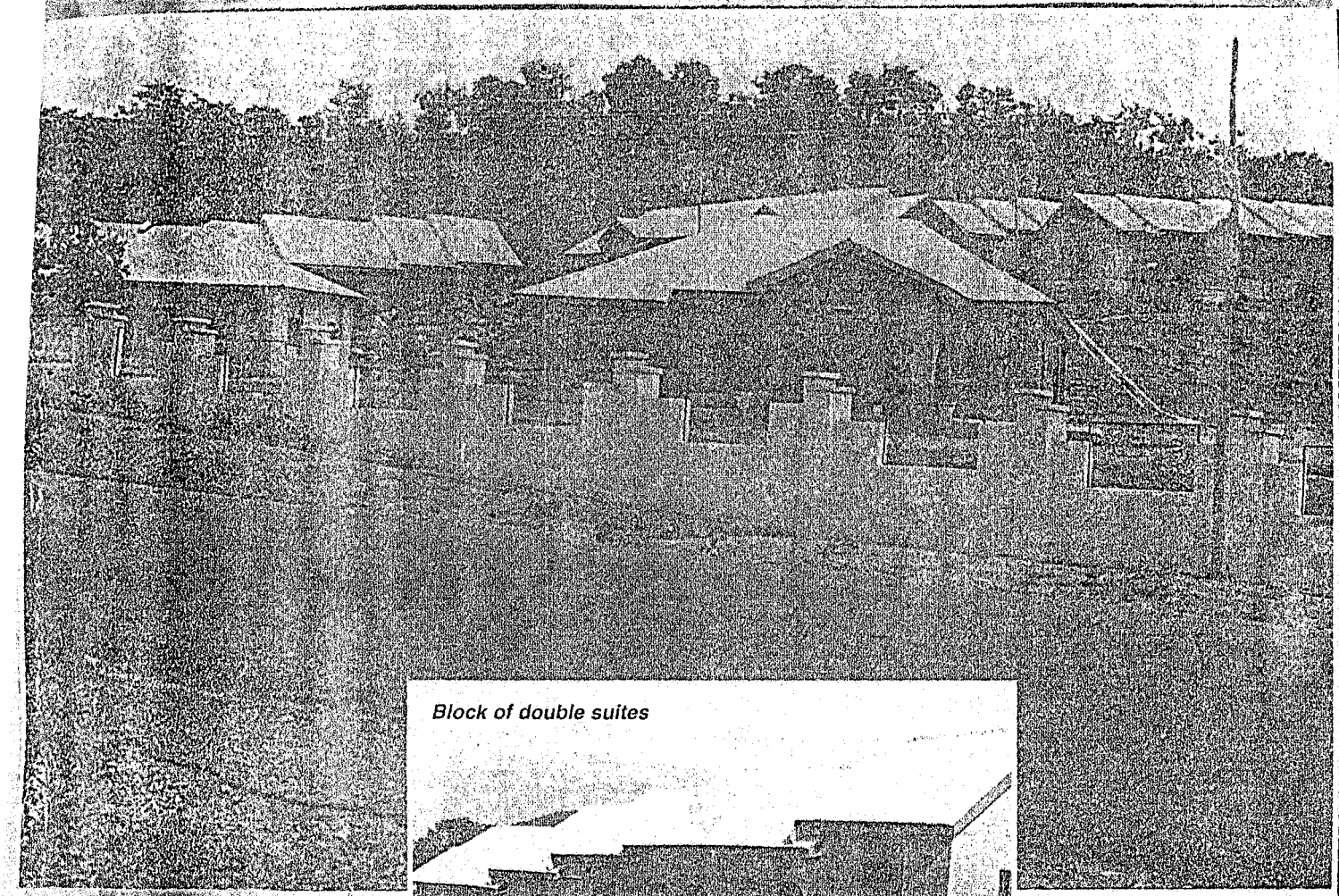
The Endehu tourist Resort is located about 8km along Akwanga - Lafiya high way. It is built at the foot of the undulating rocky Eggon Hills which has alot of historical, cultural and economic significance to the people of Nassarawa State.

The resort could enjoy an unparalled in and out flow of dignitaries, tourist, miners and all class of businessmen and women travelling to or out of Abuja, the Federal Capital because Endehu has a close proximity to Abuja via Akwanga. It is built by Nassarawa Eggon Local Government of Nassarawa State.

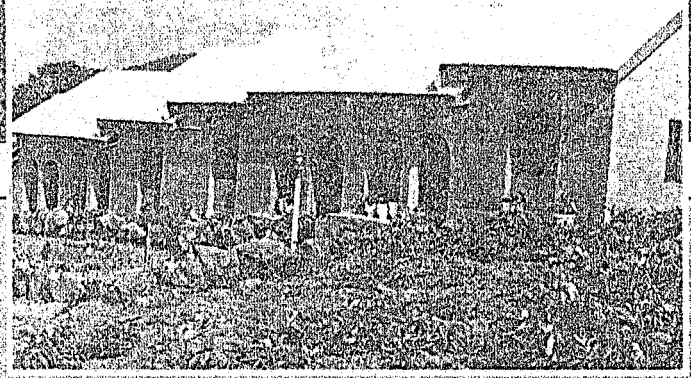
FACILITIES

The Resort has the following facilities/services:-

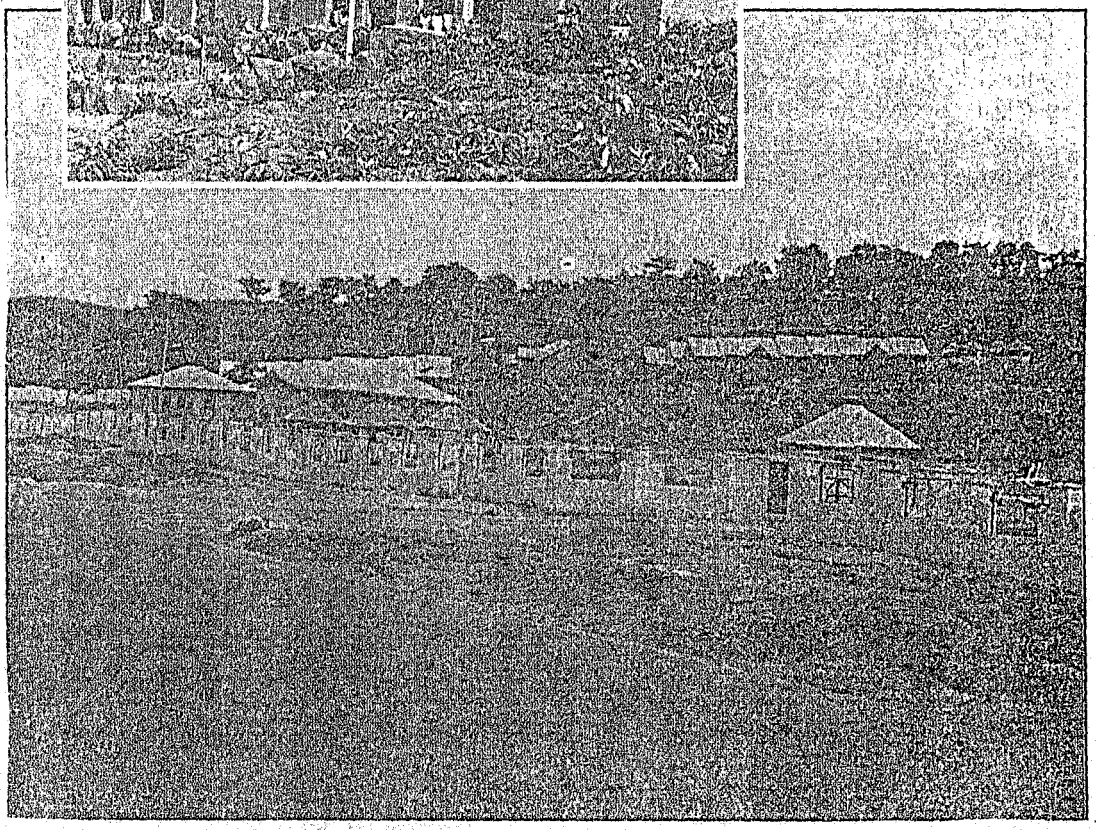
* 28 rooms made up of 16 single rooms and 12 suites well furnished.
* One Conference Hall with sitting capacity of 500 guest.
* One Reception Hall.
* Restaurant with sitting capacity of 30 guests.
* The garden bar
* One laundry and dry cleaning services
* Telephone/Intercoms

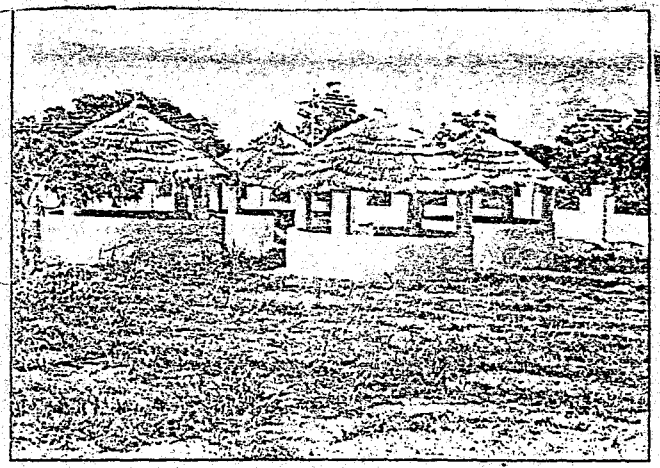


Block of double suites

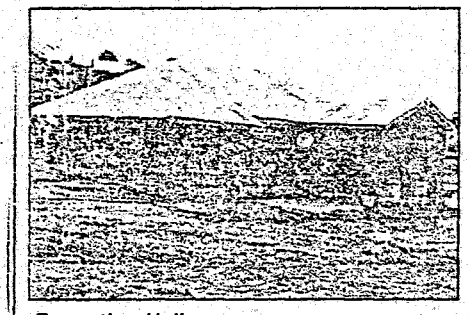


General view

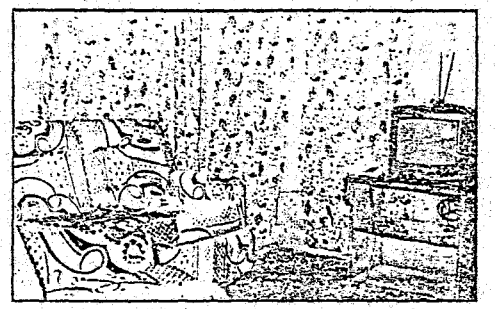




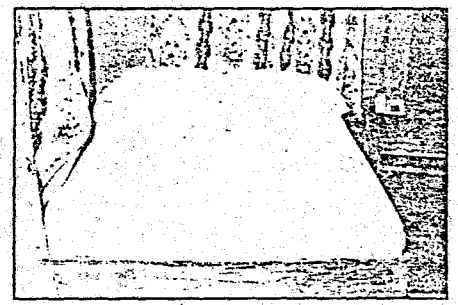
Bar huts



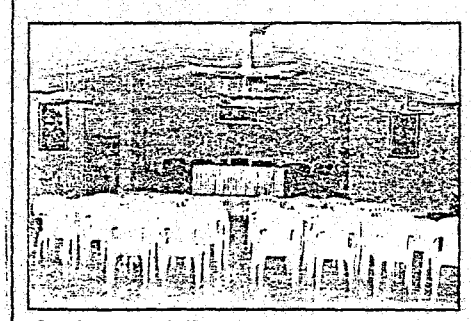
Reception Hall



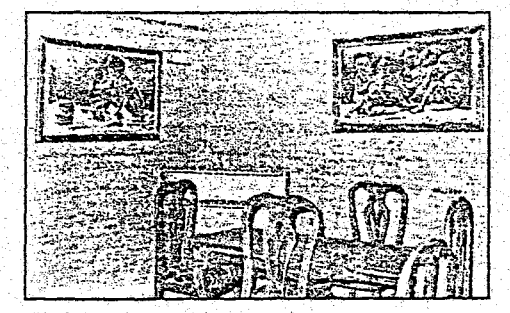
Sitting room of a suite



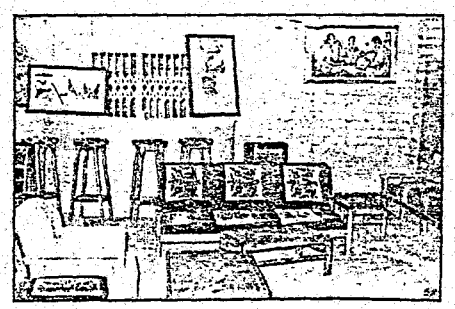
Bedroom



Conference Hall



Dining area



Bar area

* Two satellite dishes (DSTV/EUROSAT)
* Fence and gate house
* The resort is connected to the National Grid.

PROPOSED FACILITIES

*Bore hole, stand by Generator, games, theatre, Swimming Pool, Golf Course

MERITS

1. Use of traditional building materials (compressed earth bricks).
2. The planning is organic.
3. Good location.
4. Rooms are easily accessible, because they all are all spread on the ground.

DEMERITS

1. Poorly landscaped.
2. Terrain not good for vehicular circulation.
3. No enough security.
4. No adequate facilities.

CASE STUDY THREE

SHERATON HOTEL AND TOWERS ABUJA F.C.T.

This hotel is located in Wuse District of Federal Capital Territory. It is a five star hotel which provides accommodation and recreation for guest. The hotel is a single building design except for the Conference/Banquet hall which is separated from the main building. It is well equipped with modern facilities which make guests comfortable.

All the guestrooms are all air-conditioned, with private shower, toilet and balcony. The Conference hall is large enough to accommodate large number of guests at a time. And can be partition for different purposes.

The hotel also has varieties of restaurants to cater for the guest needs. Facilities

provided:-

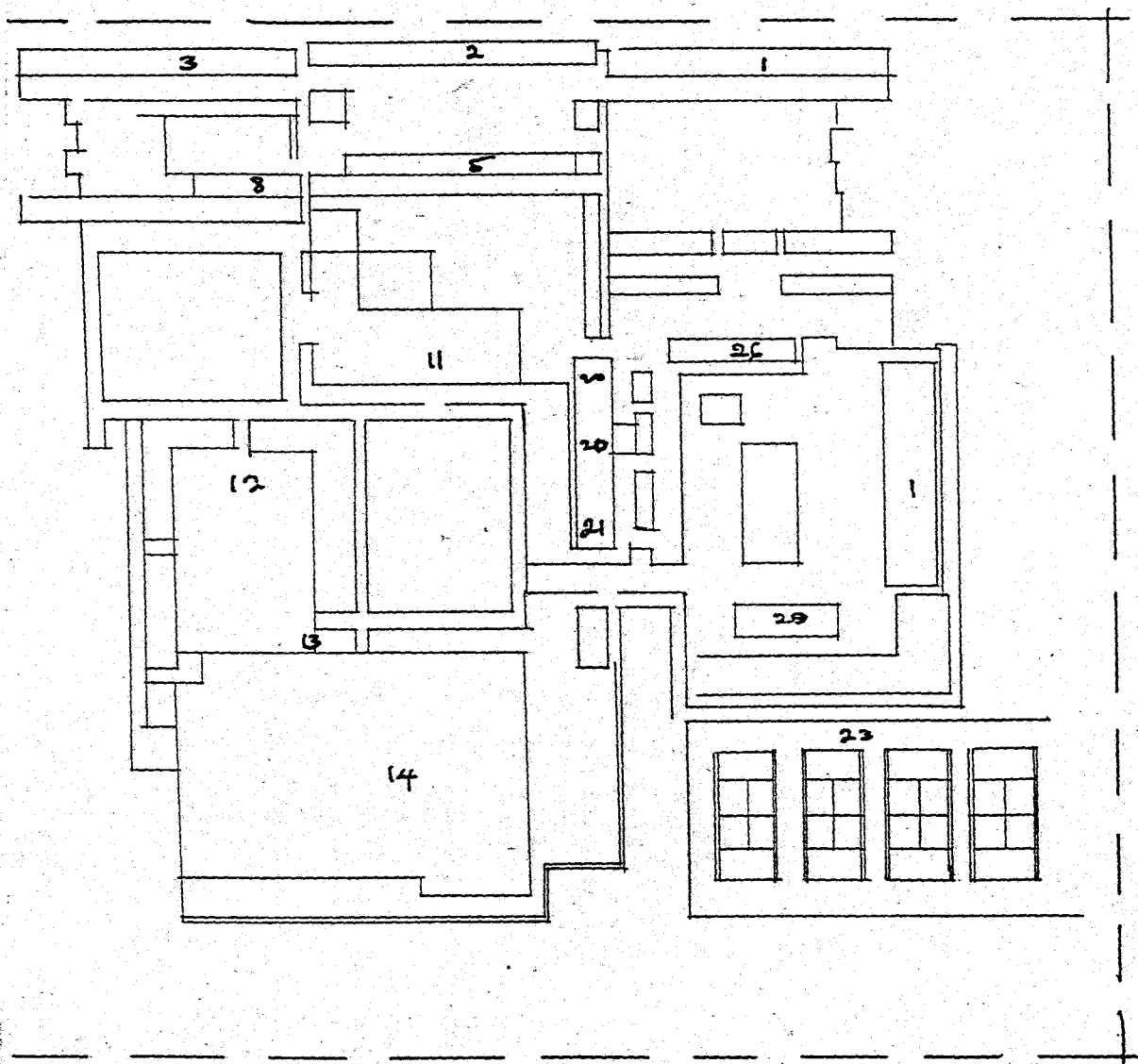
- reception
- Shops
- Restaurant
- Lounge/Bars
- Dining Room
- Conference/Banquet Hall

Accommodation - More than 500 guest rooms
- Single Rooms
- Double Rooms

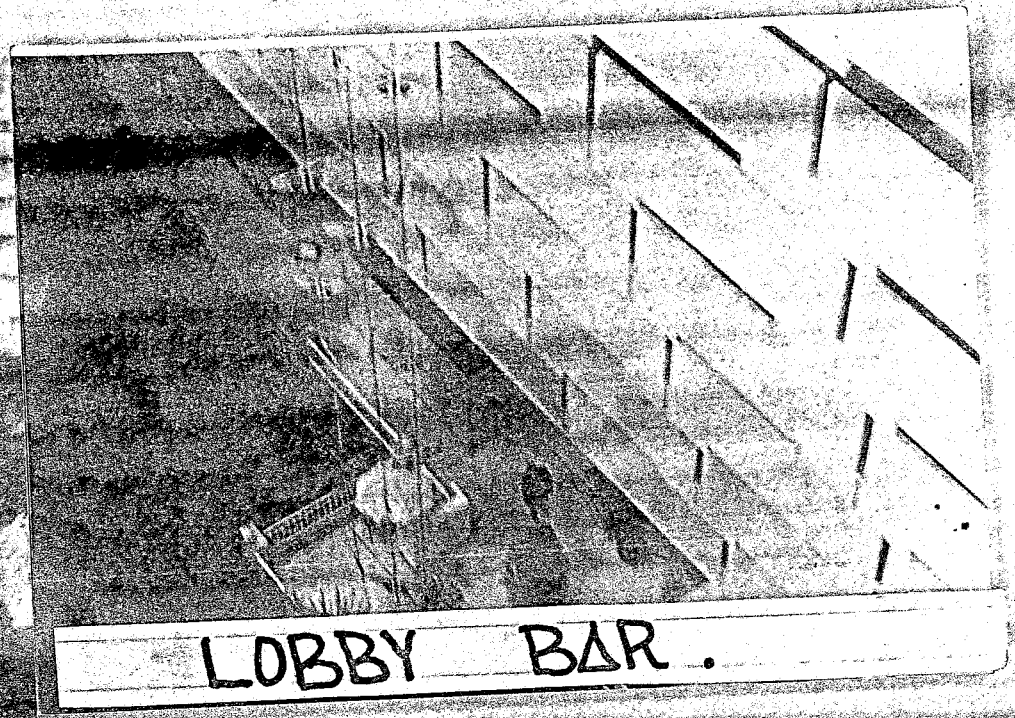
Recreation - Swimming Pool
- Cassino
- Squash etc.

(A) MERITS

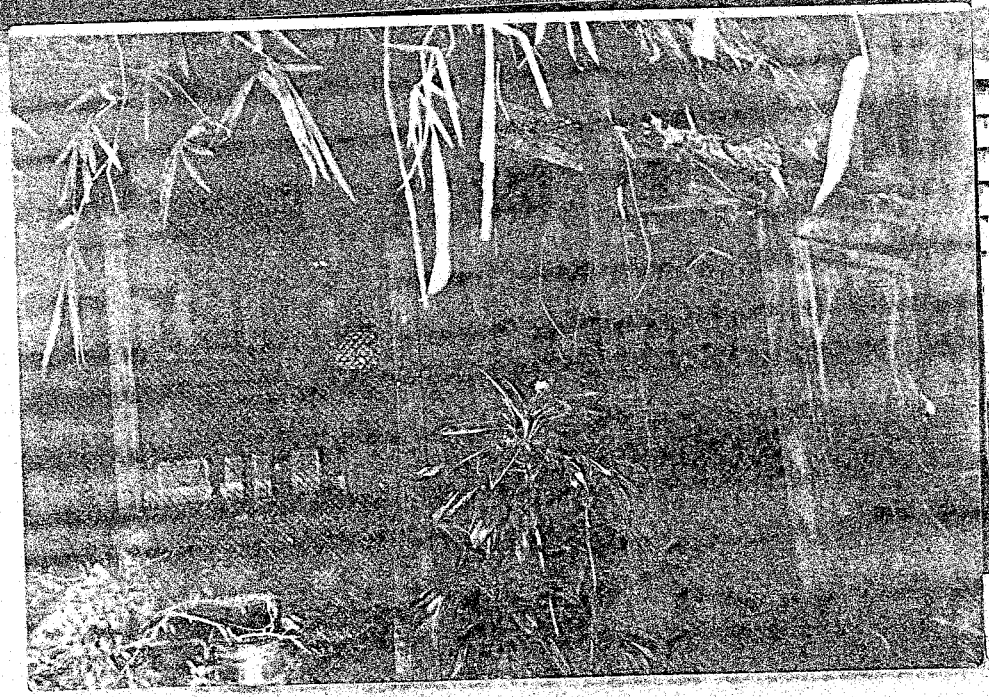
1. Easily located
2. Good Drainage System
3. Good Landscaping
4. Good Finishes on wall, floors and ceiling
5. Good lighting and natural ventilation

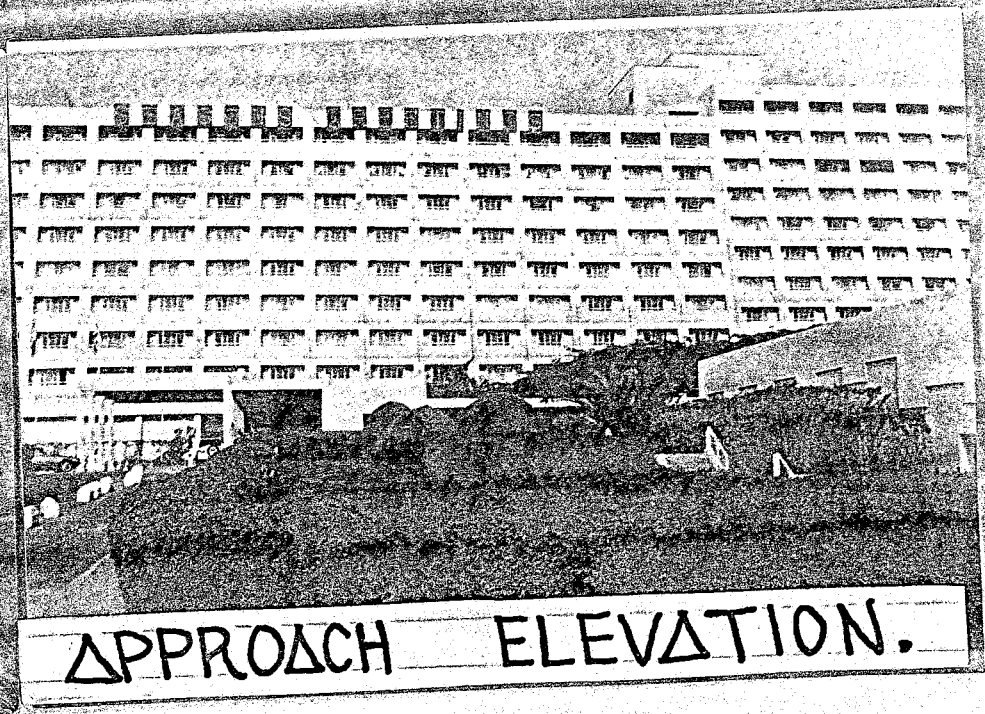


LEGEND	
1	TOWER 1
2	TOWER 2
3	TOWER 3
4	SHOPS
5	PAPILLON RESTURANT
6	RECEPTION
7	LOBBY BAR
8	ELEPHANT BAR
9	BUSINESS CENTER
10	LUTCIS RESTURANT
11	DAZZLE NIGHT CLUB
12	CASINO
13	BANQUET
14	MIRABLE RESTURANT
15	SYNDICATE ROOM
16	CAR PARK
17	CABANAS
18	GUEST ELEVATORS
19	REST ROOM
20	FITNESS ROOM
21	TENNIS CENTRE
22	SWIMMING POOL



LOBBY BAR.





APPROACH ELEVATION.

CASE STUDY FOUR

CONFLUENCE BEACH HOTEL - LOKOJA

This hotel is located along Ganaja Ajaokuta road. It is the best hotel so far in Lokoja. The construction this hotel began during the administration of the state governor prince Abubakar Audu. It is called confluence beach Hotel because the hotel is located besides the confluence of River Niger and River Benue.

The hotel design is a single building but different unit on the same site. It can accommodate large number of guest at a time and is equipped with modern recreation facilities.

A) MERITS

1. The entire hotel is organically blended with the natural landscape.
2. Provision of large parking area.
3. The hotel environment is well landscaped which beautify the surrounding.
4. Large reception area.
5. Building well designed and widely spaced.
6. Large accommodation area.

B) DEMERITS

1. The is located far away from the Lokoja main town.
2. No provision of conference hall.
3. The restaurant building is too far from the accommodation area.
4. Lack other recreational facilities like squash, table tennis, billiard e.t.c.
5. No proper maintenance area.

Facilities provided includes the followings: -

a. *RECEPTION AREA:* - It has a large seating capacity which can accommodate large guest at a time.

b. *A LARGE PARKING SPACE:-* This can conveniently accommodate over 300 cars, and where open air and other outdoor events could be held..

c. *A MODERN BARBING AND HAIR DRESSING SALON:* -Which caters for traditional and modern hair styles at moderate rate.

d. *RESTAURANT:* – which cater for the preparation and sales of local and international cuisines.

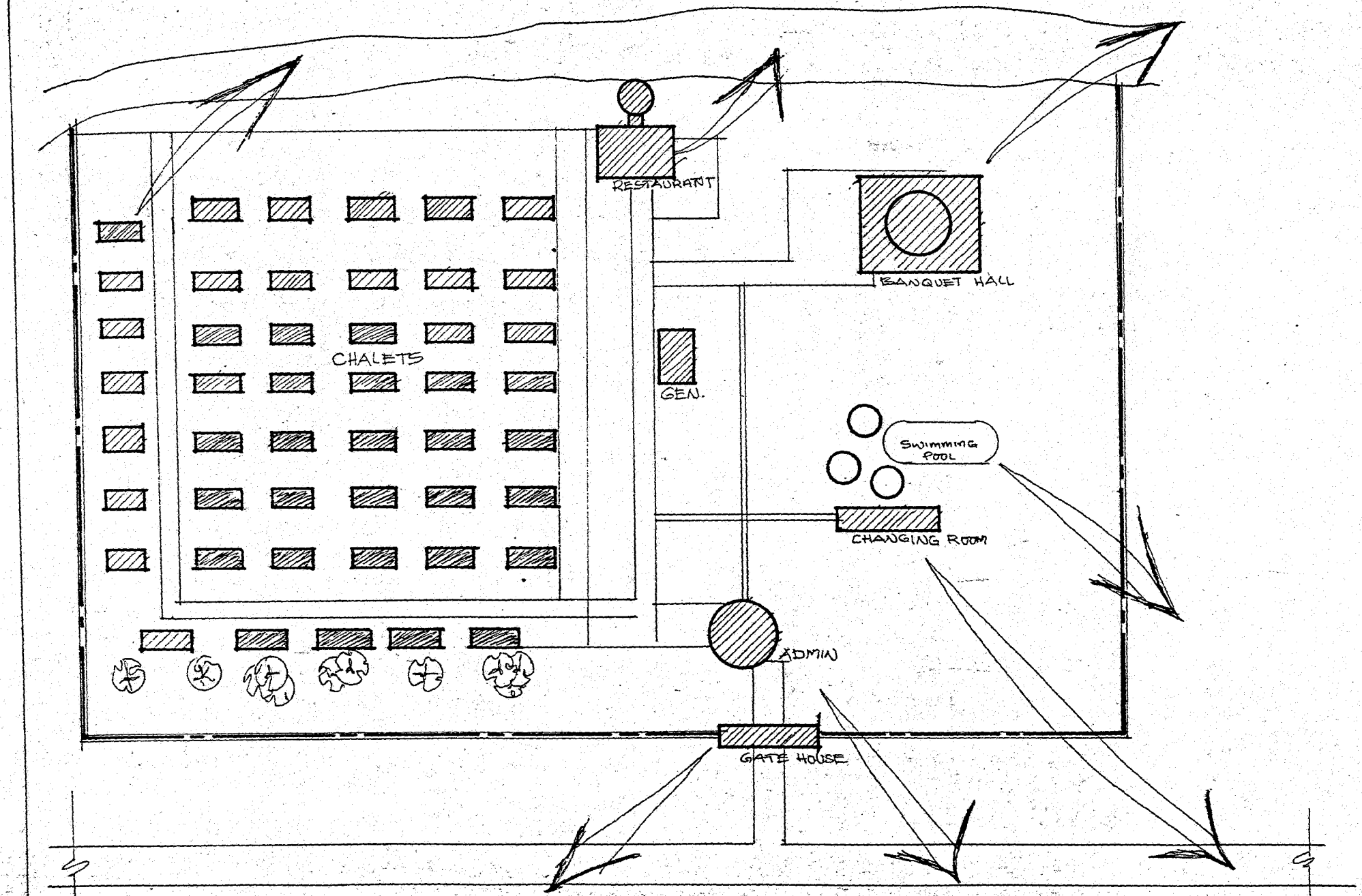
e. *SHOPS:*– for provision sales, cosmetics sales and Boutique shops

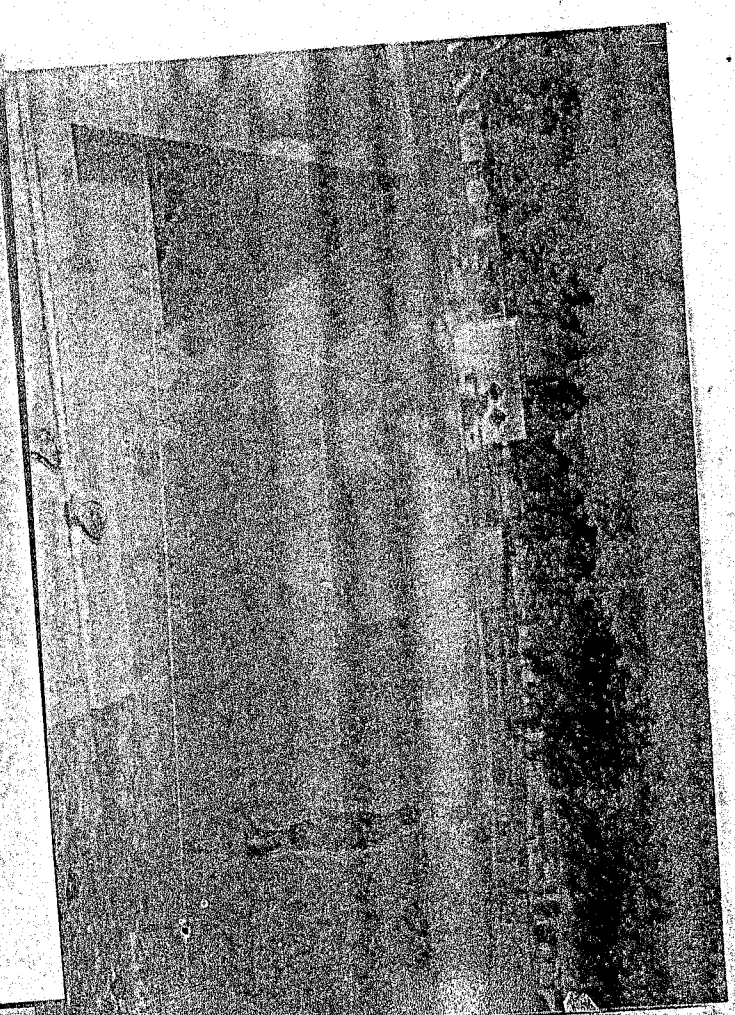
f. *ACCOMMODATION:* – which cater for guest accommodation.

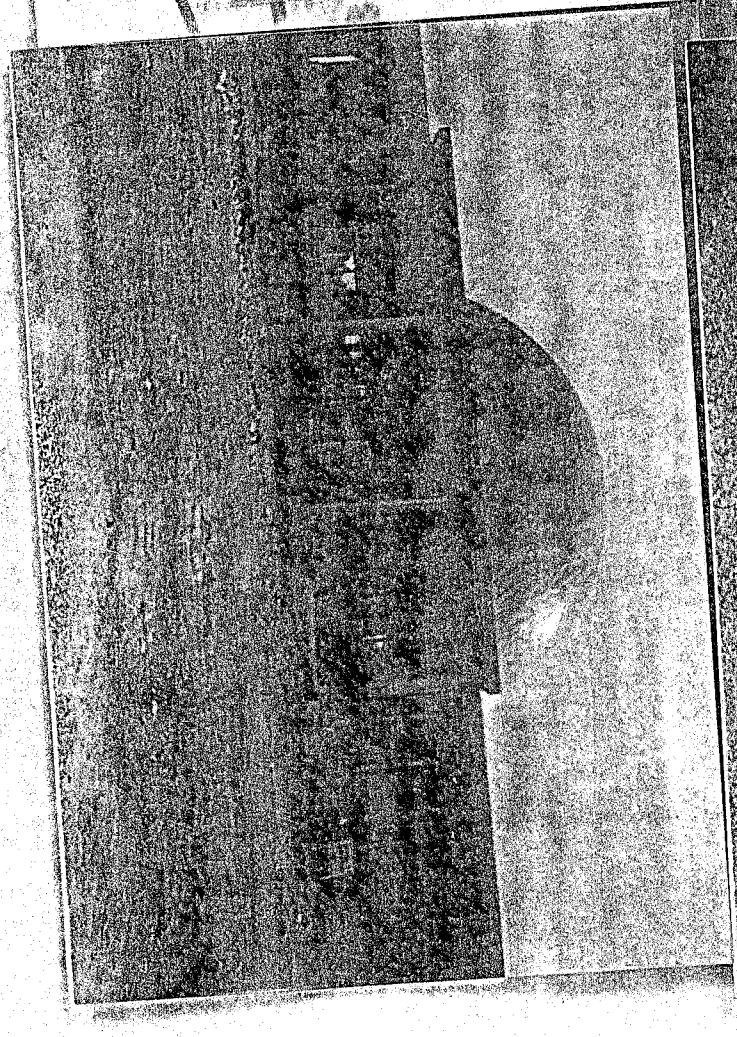
g. *LAUNDRY:* – For necessary was up, cleaning and dry cleaning service

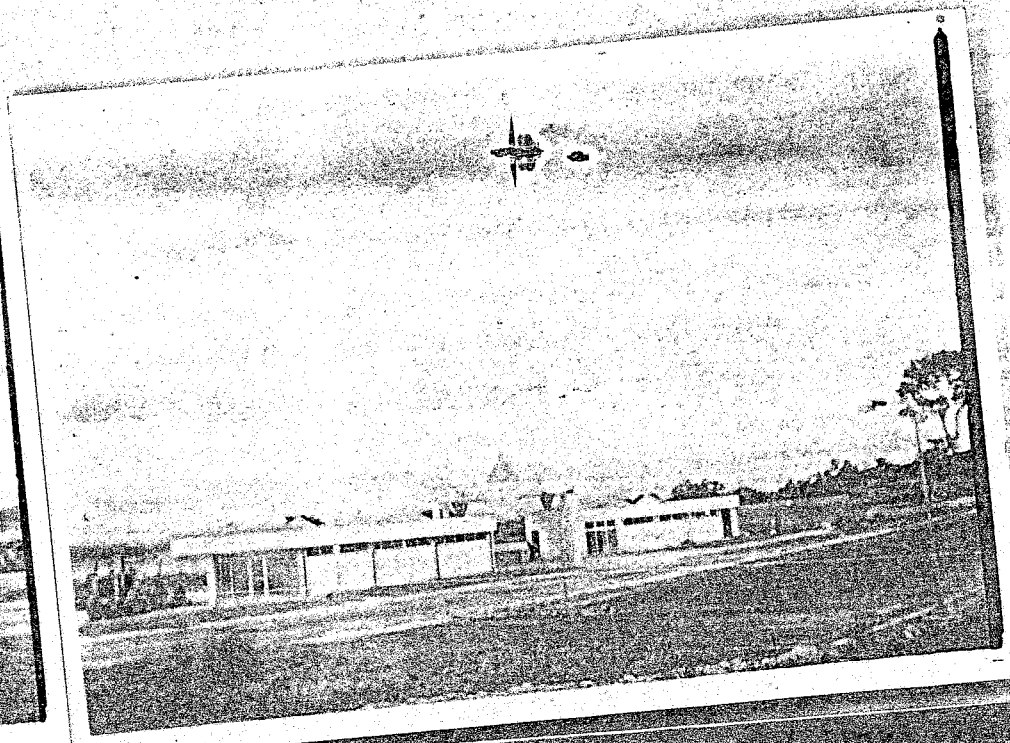
h. *TECHNICAL SERVICES:-* Which are rendered in two areas of electronic and electrical. Members of the technical staff undertake repair of electrical equipment.

i. *SWIMMING POOL:-* which cater for adult and children recreation.


RESTAURANT
BANQUET HALL
CHALETS
GEN.
SWIMMING POOL
CHANGING ROOM
ADMIN
GATE HOUSE







CHAPTER FIVE

5.1.0 A GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

5.1.1 LOCATION ANALYSIS

Niger State was created in April, 1976 from the former North-Western State with Minna as its capital. It is situated in the middle belt region of Nigeria, with location between latitude $3^{0}20^{1}$ and $7^{0}40$ east, $8^{0}00^{1}$ and $11^{0}30^{1}$ North. It has a total area of 74,244 square kilometers which is approximately 8% of the country's total land area.

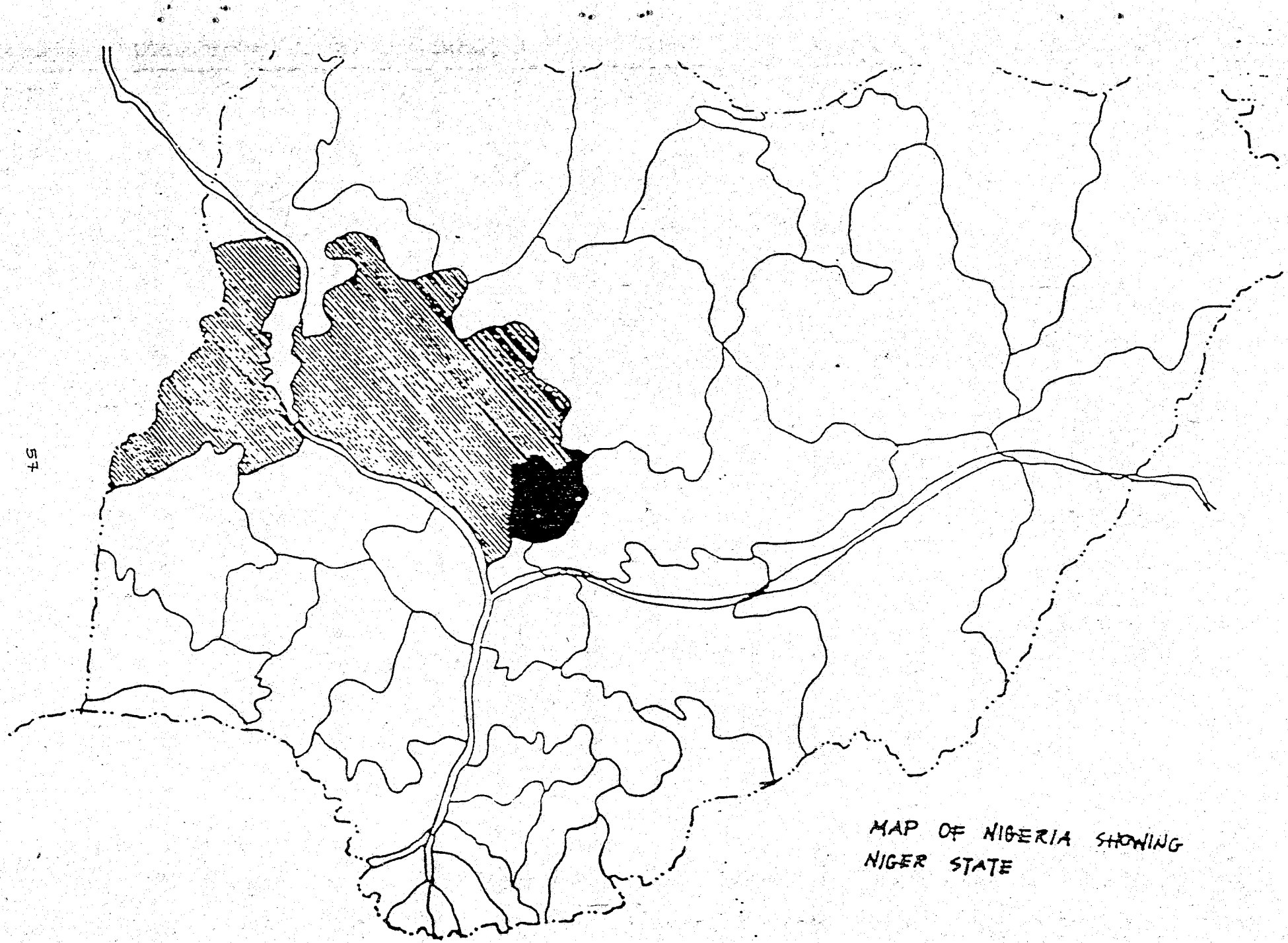
Niger State has boundaries with Abuja (The Federal Capital City) at the south West, Kaduna State in the north, Kwara and Kogi at the South (With River Niger Separating them) and Cicada State at the North West.

5.1.2 MINNA TOWN

Minna is characterized by widely dispersed major road that runs from Chanchaga in the south being referred to as Paika road to Maikunkele in the north, and known as Bosso road. It covers a distance of approximately 16 kilometers.

An international airport is situated off the Bosso road in Maikunkele. Main - Lagos. Kano, rail line cut across via a narrow gap in sleeply rising granite hills to the east of the town. To the south of the railway lines lies many low density public properties such as the railway stationary headquarters, police compound (Barracks) and old G.R.A.

To the north of the railway lines are the high density quarters, main market and sabongari. Investment by the Government in institutions and housing has tended towards the Northern side of high density area. This creates an even greater strain on the road over the railway line. The location of the parliament and secretariat building south of the railway line has relieved congestion a little.



MAP OF NIGERIA SHOWING
NIGER STATE

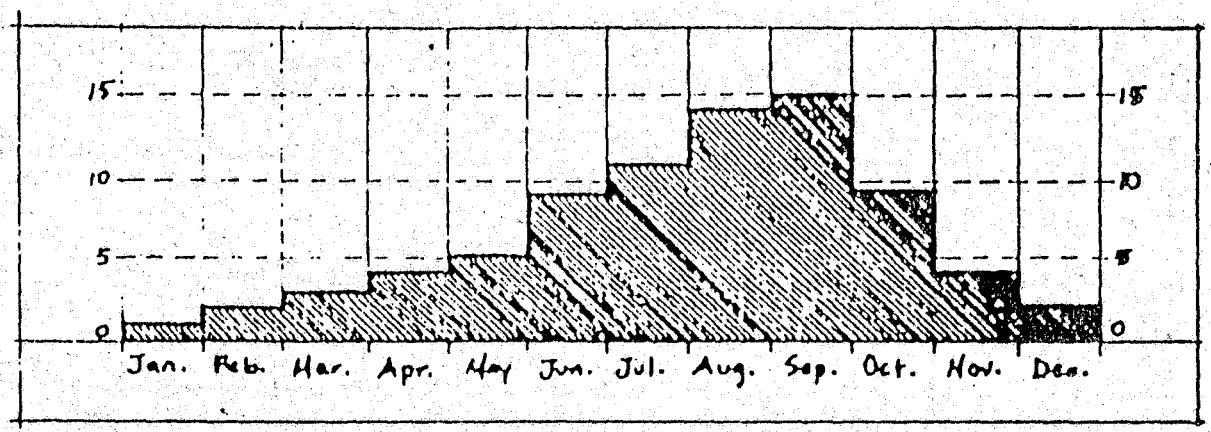
The presence of this proposed University Games village will add to the glamour and social significance to Minna as more athletes will come to the nation and international limelight through the town via the Games village.

5.1.3 PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS

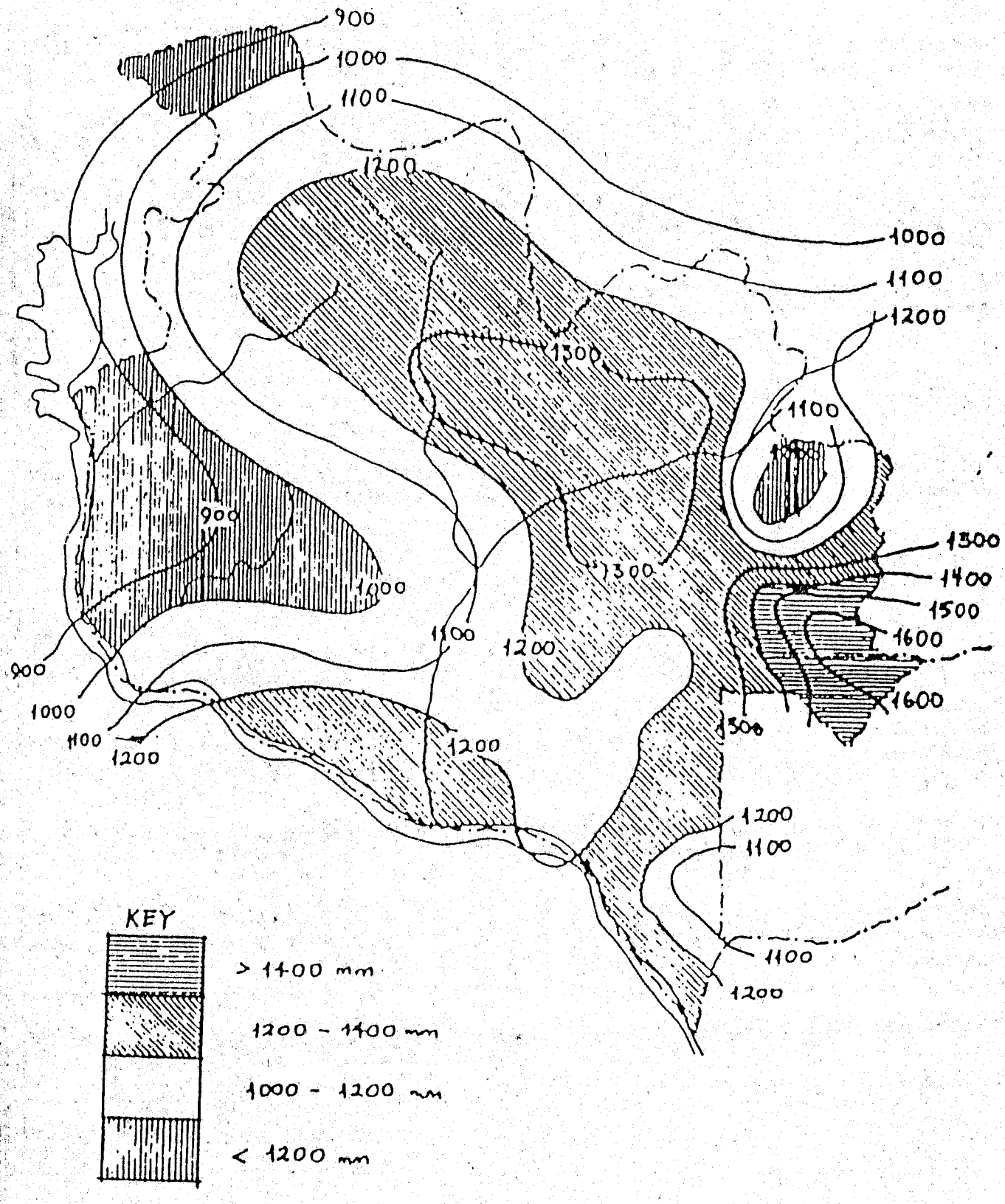
To the North-east of the town, a more or less continuous steep outcrop of granite occurs limiting any urban development in that direction. A major drainage valley flows from the center of the town south-west ward with many minor drainage channels feedings into it with storm water run off them from the hills to the East. In some places these streams form large areas of flood land. There are large but isolated rock outcrops in this landscape and also some area of scattered rocks. In other words land beyond the presently developed strip is situated for development. But would need careful planning to keep down the high cost of bridges, embankments, drainage and culverts as much as possible.

To the north, over the hills, there is some available land but intermitted with pockets of poor land. Any large development can, not take place in this direction due to restriction in connection with the urban core.

In the south, the land offers reasonable development possibilities but is curtailed further down by Chanchaga river. The south-west of the Suka river poses another problem and also the Baro railway line. This would amount to high cost of bridging. The Eastern side is characterized as a series of small hills. One of which was built on the GRA making use of the excellent breeze that blows over the escarpment has the main town water storage tank sated on it. The hills and the railway lines which together pass through the valley between these hills and the mountain escapement to the north have restricted development in this direction.



AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL IN INCHES



MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL (IN mm).

5.3 SITE LOCATION

The proposed tourist resort hotel is to be located in a strategically vintage position for its effective functionary and economic viability. A site with some evolutionary trend in terms of recreation and commerce is considered. This is evident in the fact that Tagwai dam Minna, being the only dam close enough to the State Capital has some natural resorting and tourism potentials. This is due to the water body located close to it. And from the fact the it is relatively close to the Federal Capital Territory.

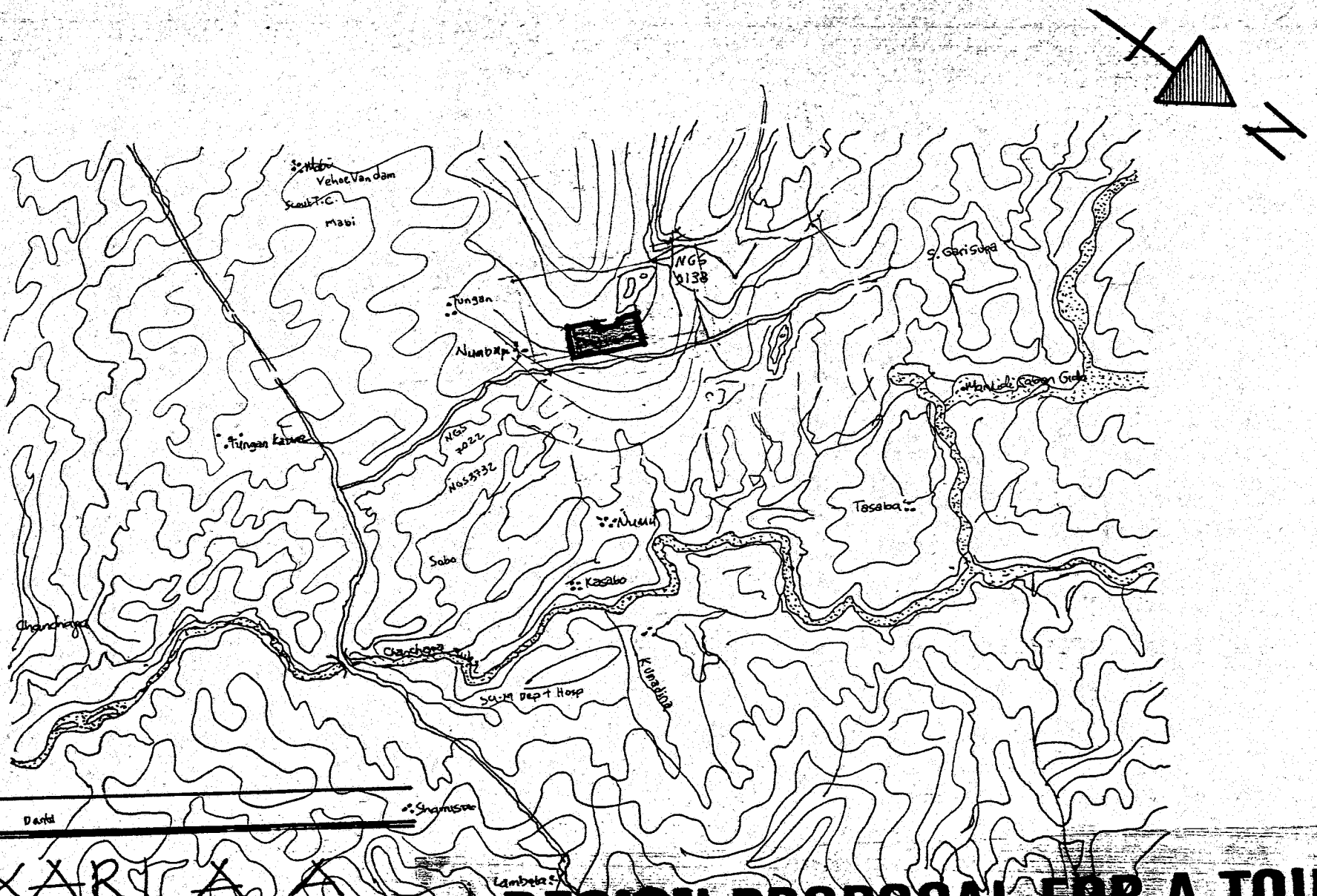
The increasing rate of commercial activities makes her a focal point. There by providing high hopes and brighter prospects for its patronage, and some of the set goals, it would be used for the promotion, organisation, and advertising tourism potentials and its actual economic viability.

5.4 CLIMATIC CONDITION

1 RAINFALL

Minna town has a mean annual rainfall of 1334mm taken an exceptionally record of 54 years. The highest mean monthly rainfall is September with almost 300mm. The rainy season starts on average between 11th - 20th April, and last between 190-200 days of a year.

The rainy season is characterized at the starting by wind storm and slight drizzles. This



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DESIGN PROPOSAL FOR A TOURIS

With Emphas

ZAKARIA A

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terminates by May ending. By wind October the wind storms returns again indicating the coming of the end of the rainy season.

The implication here, Architecturally means having a safe and durable structure or building from storms. Selected plants would be planted that can over come the rainfall effects. Wind screens, bracing and parapets with sloppy roofs to protect the building to act as windbreakers.

ANNUAL RAINFALL

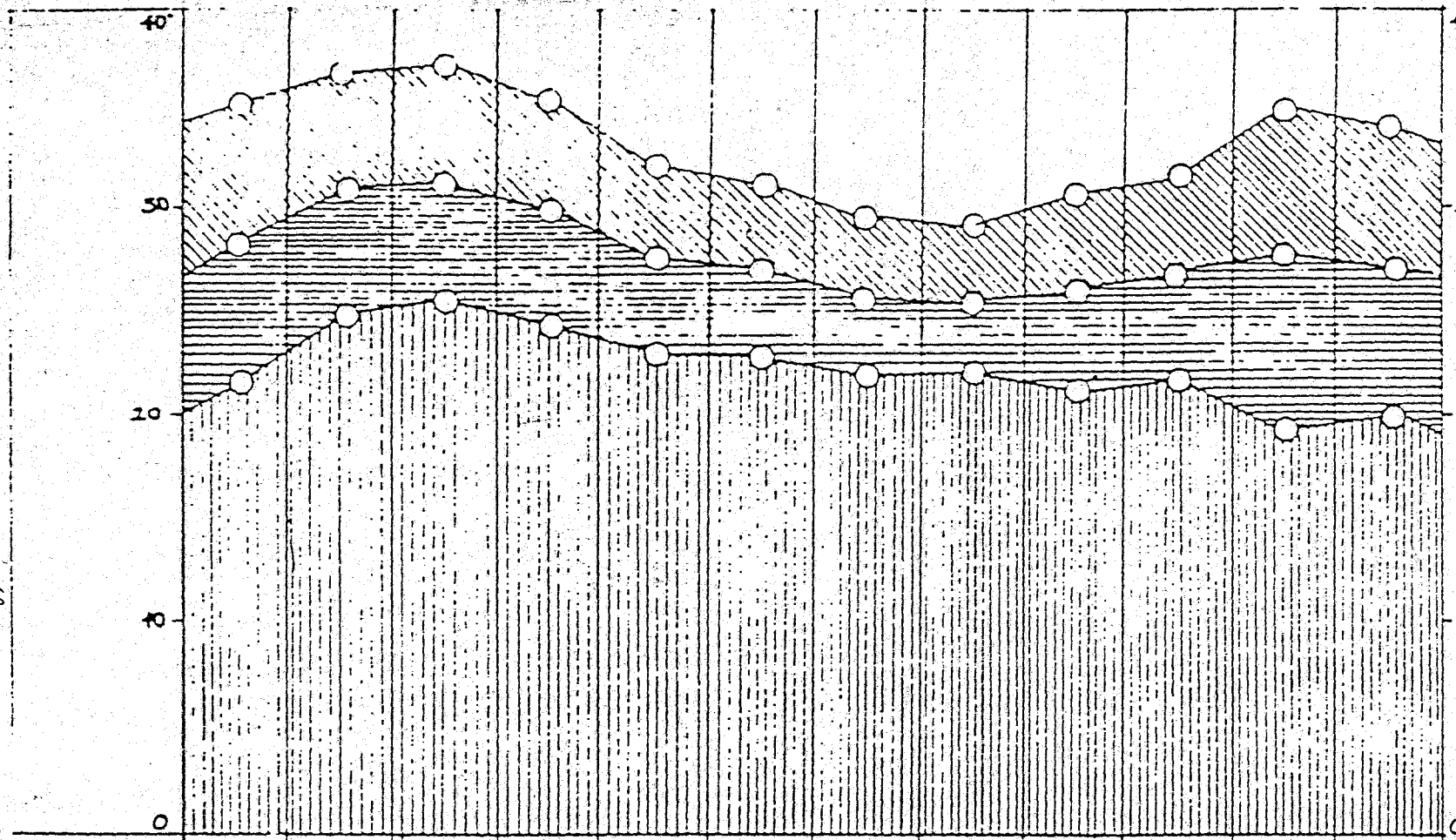
Mon	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mm	0.4	6.4	13.8	51.4	125.3	166.3	242.3	274.6	298.7	230.3	7.4	1.3

Source:

5.2.2 **TEMPERATURE**

The mean monthly temperature is highest in March at 30.1^{0}c (87^{0}F) and the lowest in August at 25,T^{0}C (77^{0}F. The town experience very hot and uncomfortable weather between late February to early April. The temperature falls during the rainy season due to cloud cover, increased vegetation, there by causing cooling effect.

Temperature variation is tackled architecturally by means of natural cross ventilation and artificial ventilation. Landscape elements apart from a esthetic function, will also be used to achieved temperature balance. Fins and balconies will be use, so as solar radiation effect would be reduced by the use of proper selection of materials for flooring finishes, roofing,, walls, glazing and paints.



MONTHS	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
MAX. TEMP. °C	35·4	37·4	37·6	35·6	31·8	31·6	29·7	23·0	30·8	31·7	35·4	34·1
MEAN TEMP. °C	28·4	31·0	31·6	30·0	27·4	27·1	25·9	25·6	26·0	26·6	27·4	26·8
MIN. TEMP. °C	24·4	24·6	25·6	24·4	23·0	22·8	22·1	22·2	21·1	21·6	19·5	19·6

MAX. TEMP

MEAN TEM

MIN. TEMP.

TEMPERATURE DATA

5.2.3 WIND

Minna town is characterized by two air masses, the tropical maritime air mass (shown in fig...) and the tropical continental air mass (shown in fig....). The tropical maritime dominate over the Atlantic ocean to the south of the north west to south-west.

The changes or variations in seasonal weather condition are attributed to the two air mass. The tropical maritime create wet season and is termed the south-west trade wind. While the tropical continental is associated with dry season and is termed the north west trade wind, which produces harmattan. The duration and intensity of each wind over an era, is a function of the interfaces between the two air masses.

Orientation of building and the use of landscaping trees would be used as screen to neutralize the effect of the wind. This however, is determined in the selection of types, sizes and position of windows and also the roofing materials.

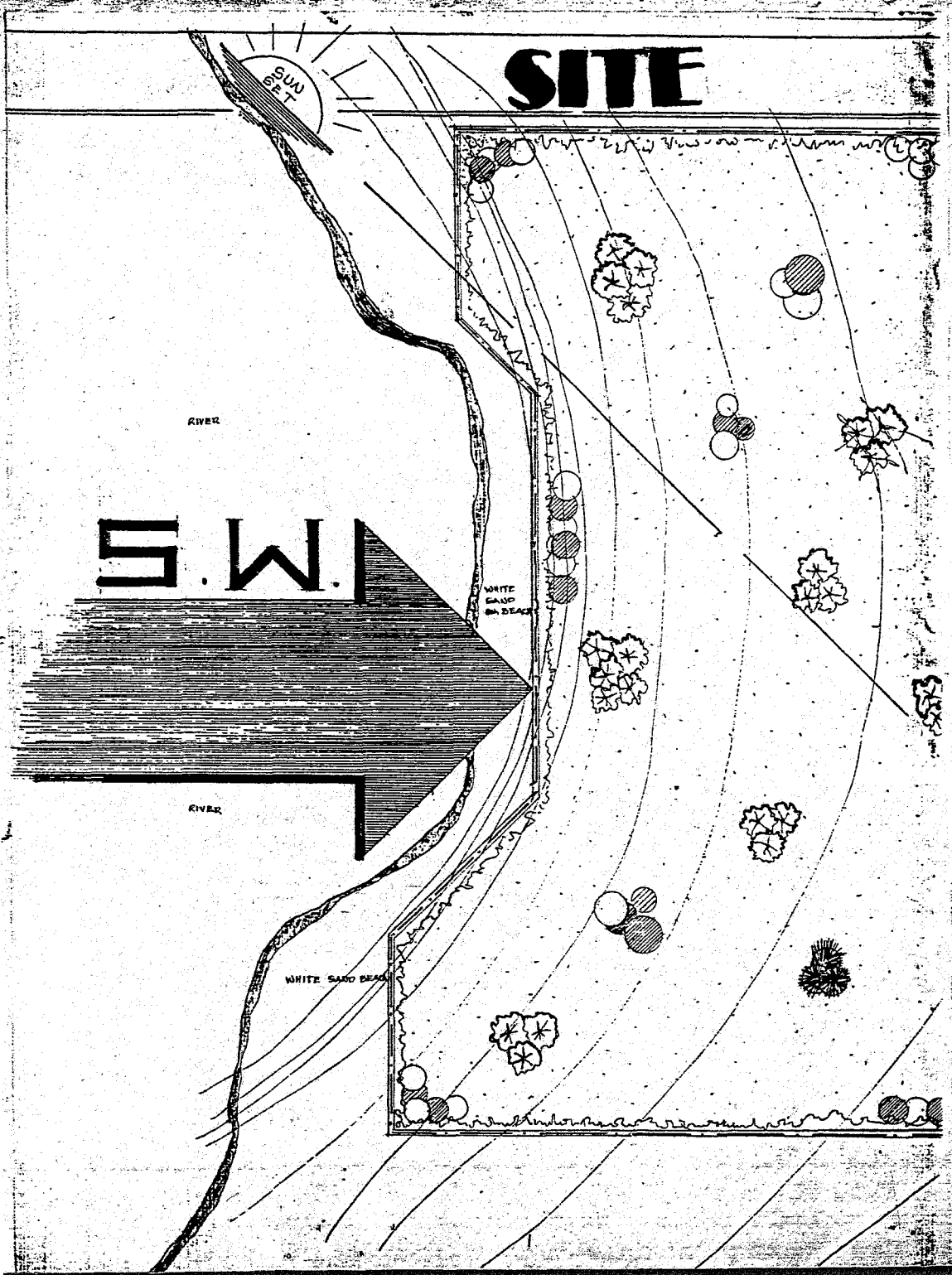
5.2.4 SUNSHINE AND CLOUD FORMATION

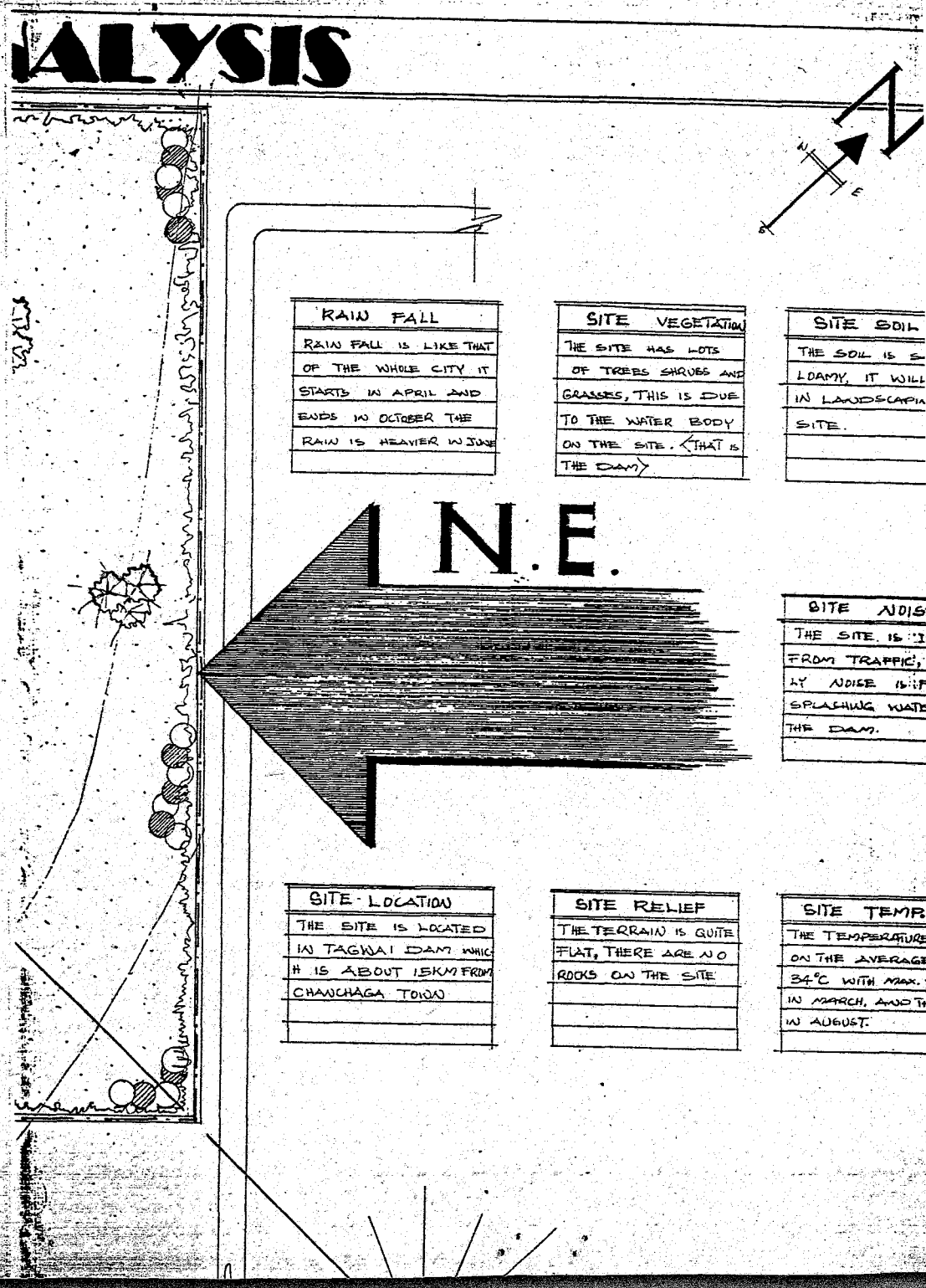
During the dry month (November - April), the annual monthly variation of sunshine follows a general trend which is 214 hours in the state. The approach of rainy season increase the trend in cloudiness. The sunshine hours experiences a major decline as the rainy season reaches its lowest value in the month of August.

5.3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Minna is underlined by undifferentiated basement complex of mainly gneiss and magmatitie. The igneous rock are mainly granite which the metamorphic sediments include quartzite and schist. The igneous rock (granite) is prevalent in the North east of the town. This has limited or constraint on any effective urban development in this direction. The metamorphic sediments are found mainly

SITE ANALYSIS





RAIN FALL
RAIN FALL IS LIKE THAT OF THE WHOLE CITY IT STARTS IN APRIL AND ENDS IN OCTOBER THE RAIN IS HEAVIER IN JUNE

SITE VEGETATION
THE SITE HAS LOTS OF TREES SHRUBS AND GRASSES, THIS IS DUE TO THE WATER BODY ON THE SITE. <THAT IS THE DAM>

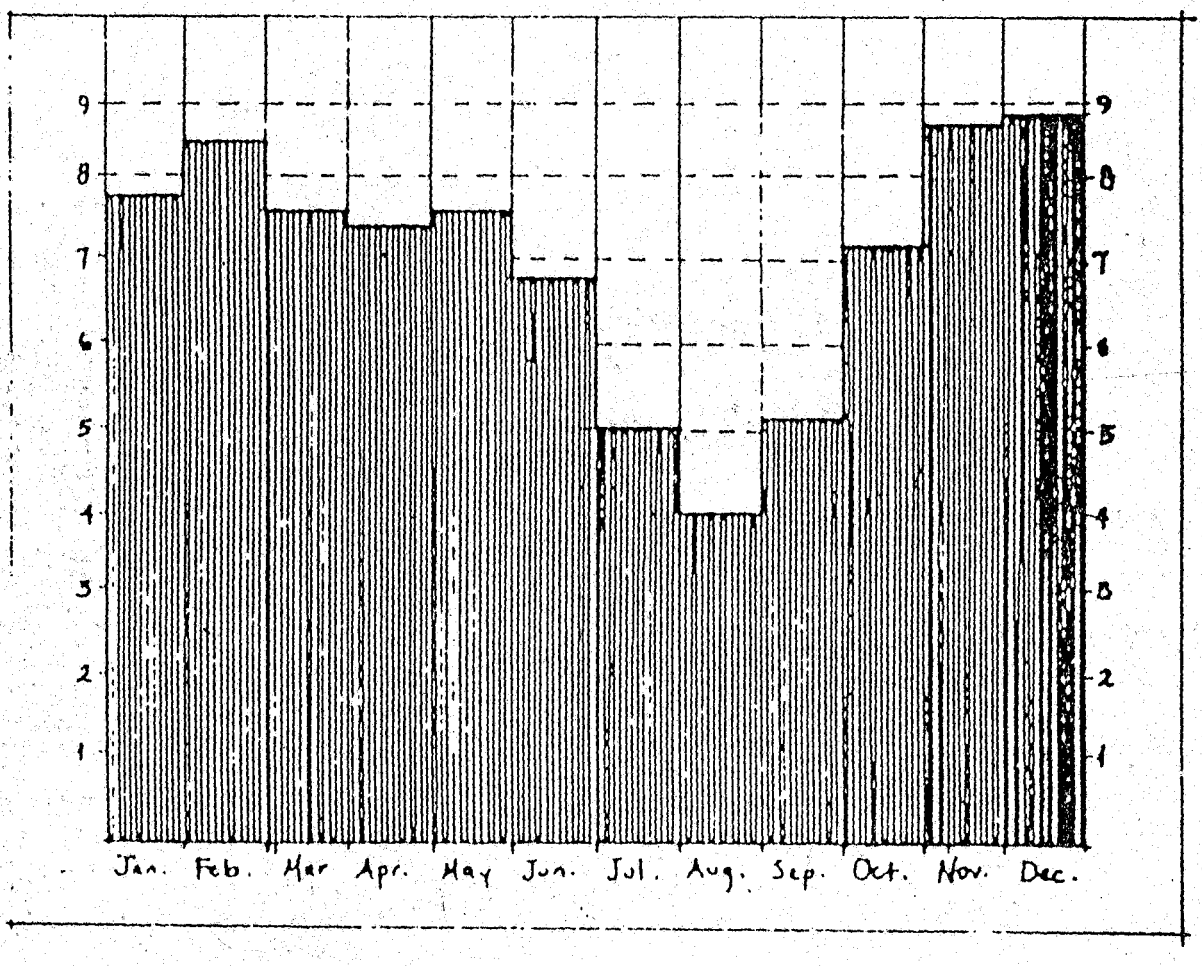
SITE SOIL
THE SOIL IS S
LOAMY, IT WILL
IN LANDSCAPIN
SITE.

SITE NOIS
THE SITE IS "I
FROM TRAFFIC,
HY NOISE IS F
SPLASHING WATE
THE DAM.

SITE LOCATION
THE SITE IS LOCATED IN TAGWAI DAM WHIC H IS ABOUT 15KM FROM CHANCHAGA TOWN

SITE RELIEF
THE TERRAIN IS QUITE FLAT, THERE ARE NO ROCKS ON THE SITE

SITE TEMP
THE TEMPERATURE ON THE AVERAGE 34°C WITH MAX. IN MARCH, AND T IN AUGUST.



MEAN MONTHLY SUNSHINE DURATION

in the season stream and rivers. These factors of geology are necessary for foundation design of the structure and the landscaping elements.

5.4 VEGETATION

Generally, Minna lies, within the savanna region. The basic characteristics are the Sudan savanna type of vegetation. The vegetation is mostly scanty clustered tree mingled with shrubs and grasses, green land dominate this area. Among some of the trees that thrive in Minna are Dogonyaro, Manila and Mango trees. But thick forest vegetation exist along some of the rivers and streams valley.

The indiscriminate cutting down of trees and frequent bush burning has adversely affected vegetation. Incessant filling of the soil has plundered her of the required fertility and also reduced her bearing capacity. Investigation of the site revealed that the vegetation within and around the site has a very good vegetation. This would require only a little proper landscaping to protect the building from weather effect.

5.5. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Minna like every other city in Nigeria is growing in population at a fast rate due to natural development factors.

Demographic surveys carried out by the United State Agencies, 1988 and National Population Commission, 1986 have shown that there had been increase in the Niger State and the country birth rate and a decline in the death (mortality) rates estimates based on 1963 Population Census.

The 1992 Census figures shows that Niger State has a population of ₦,194,08. An annual growth rate of 5% for local government headquarters and 2.5% for other towns and villages. The

population density as at 1963 was estimated at 16 persons per square kilometers (km). However with the recent growth in population, this figure was nearly doubled in 1995 with an average density of 31 persons per square kilometer.

The 1995 figures show that Niger State population has increased to 2,239,225 which is about 92% increase with the analysis of figures above, it shows that the situation is necessary to set a machinery in motion to discover, harness and polish them for national and international use through Games village and modern sport complex.

5.6 ECONOMY AND COMMERCE

Minna, being the Niger State, capital, has in place reliable infrastructure ranging from good roads, rails, airport, telecommunication, electricity and so on, to mention but a few, Minna is relatively well accessible.

The State Government has recorded tremendous achievement especially in the establishment of medium and large scale Industrial Ventures. The promotion and advertisement of sport has not been given full attention, the government has tried in sport promotion through the formation of Niger Tornadoes Football, Niger State Basket ball team and Niger United hand ball team, as well as hosting the Common Wealth Junior handball championship in 1984, but all these were not supported with adequate sporting facilities and good development policy which has almost rendered the little government effort ineffective. These problems have hampered the maximum revenue boost for the state through sport investment and promotion e.g. sport kits and equipment manufacturing Industry etc. On the hand, the Federal University of Technology, Minna has not put any effort as that of the state, in order to boost the morals of the students to participate in sport the more.

The proposed Nigerian University sport village is set tackled most of these problems and

stands to be "solution" to most of the numerous problems facing sport in the University system as well as that of the state.

5.7.0 SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS

5.7.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Minna is basically a Gwari town and got its name from a ritual performed yearly by the Gwari founders of the town to observed the beginning of the new year. The word it self in Gwari means to spread fire. It came into existence because the Gwari's used to put out every bit of fire in the area, even in all the kitchens in the town, on the last day of every year.

About three days to the last day of every year the chief of the town together with his chief priest and some members of the traditional council would travel to Lafiyagi, village of about 60 kilometers away to bring new fire to Minna.

The journey was usually calculated so that their return with the fire falls in the last day of the old year. In the night of the new year the people of the town would gather to lay plenty of firewood together and later light it up with the new fire from Lafiyagi.

On the morning of the new year, everybody would then take his fire out of the public fire to go and light it again in their respective houses to mark the start of the new year. This ceremony eventually became synonymous with the town and consequently gave it present name.

The early settlers and founders of the town lived on the top of the ranger of hills which leave the eastern and northern sides of the present Minna. Evidence of early settlement on the hill top remains in the form of dilapidated foundations, broken pots and many Baobab trees that characterised ancient towns in the north. Most conspicuously at Minna House, in front of which the yearly ceremony was observed.

5.7.2 SOCIO-POLITICAL STRUCTURES AND SETTING

Minna town under went four metamorphosis before it became the modern city that it is now.

The first was in 1905 when the construction work of the rail line got to the area. As there was no local labor at that time, the construction workers were Gwaris and Nupes and Hausa's. The various groups were accommodated in different camps to ensure easy access and to prevent desertion. The camps later became permanent settlements and eventually formed some of the present wards of the town.

But before it became settlement areas the chief of Paida, on the hilltop, was asked by the railway authority to provide an arbitrator who would settle the constant dispute that arose between labourers. The late chief of Bosso, Malam Abubakar Zarmai became the choice with one Muazu Paiko as his secretary. He transferred from the hilltop to settle near the camps as the Administrator while his father Malam Godeyize who was then on the throne as the Chief of Bosso, remained on the hill.

In 1908, the second phase lift for the town took place when an Alkali (Judge) was provided for the camps. A permanent house fo the Alkali was built and within the compound there was provision for a prison, later the first contingent of police was introduced.

The third metamorphosis, was in 1910 when the Gwari's inhabitant decided to move from the hilltop of the hilltop to settle down on the areas of the present Paida, one of wards of Minna and the abode of the founders of the town. As the railway workers camps started developing into permanent settlements and gradually overshadowed the influence of the antagonist, the Minna town council was established (in 1934) comprising as members, distinguished representatives of the various settler tribes. This however, was short lived and Gwari Federation Native Authority was

soon formed. By November, 1950 a chief for the whole of the new Minna area, comprising all settlers was enthroned. He was Alhaji Ahmadu Bahago I.

The fourth change of status of the town came in February 1976 when it was made the state capital of the newly created Niger State since then the government has been given Minna a face lift and a look befitting a state capital.

5.7.3 ARCHITECTURAL SYMBOLISM

The traditional architecture of the people in Minna is that of mud huts (circular) arranged in a definite pattern within the compound. The roofs are conical in shape and made of thatched cane sticks. The shapes, form and materials of these houses changed with time, with influence of modern development. This is due to cultural trends, climate and religious influences.

As Minna lies within the Savannah climates it requires building construction that reduces the cold and biting effects of the harmattans period. And the earthen round houses with its insulating mud walls help to accumulate or store the day for evening comforts during Harmattan. Thermal radiation is concentrated at the centered enclosed interior space through the use of circular hut rather than thinking of maximum ventilation, window opening and large doors is not encouraged. This maximize the thermal properties offered by the circular form and thick mud walls.

The absence of dense stands of timbers and forest vegetation in this region permits more intensive sunlight. This intensity is further heightened by the sand crystal on the span atmosphere during the day season, and by the landscape.

The softly round curvilinear surfaces and rough texture of the earthen walls of these typical traditional architecture reduces greatly the harsh irritation. The weather conditions. The family life blossoms inside with the front elevation forming a shield from the outside. Inspite of the advantages

of mud structure (Gwari's village) because of it limited load bearing capacity. However, the courtyard system would be retained in some areas.

Religious influence, (Islam and Christianity) played a major role in shaping the architecture of the people. The effects are very obvious with Islam, encouraging an enclosed housing system, while Christianity is the reverse.

5.7.4 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

The Gwari Architecture does not lay much emphasis on importance of foundation. In other words, they build without constructing any strong foundation and that explain the mobility of their house i.e. it can be moved from one place to another.

The selection and clearance of the site is dictated by the compound head. Clearance in this case means, the removal of all plant covers within the site. There after, the mixture of mud will followed. The mixture is normally done with different species of grasses to increase the compressive and tensile strength of the mud by acting as the reinforcing element.

The setting out is done by using a rope tied to a hoe at it end. One man holds the hoe at the center of the building, while another man arms the other hoe at the other end, thus making the length of the rope the radius of the building.

However, as earlier said the Gwari's does not lay much emphasis on foundation. At this stage, they will just dig few centimeters of the loose earth crust on which they will lay the foundation on. The houses are usually built with small doors and windows.

Decorations are made on walls or floors by inserting broken pots and some used bean seed as well as to make colorful pattern (decoration) on the wall. This serves as the paint.

5.7.5 MATERIALS

The most essential building materials used by the Gwari's are mud and thatch. The building materials are basically prepared according to the function they will perform in the building structure. In some cases, the grass called Akpai is used to reinforce the mud in order to increase both its compressive and tensile strength.

The mixture of mud and grass (omuy, Akpai) and water are mixed, until its turned into a paste like form. The paste mud is then molded into either mud ball called ALAKPA or shaped into a block form bricks called AKUNKU which is dependent on the soil and economic status of the family concerned.

The roof preparation starts by getting the grass species (VOKI) i.e. guinea grass. The grass is prepared with rope taken from tree of either TOMUYI or GWANGWA, when the grass is weaved and completely ready for roofing, then the roof frame work made of soft wood of tree branches is constructed. It is on this frame that weaved grass are mounted before being mounted on the building and the process is known as APKPAPA.

Other Gwàri building materials include: plastering soil YABA, ASHA for making doors called JIJI.

CHAPTER SIX

THE SITE ANALYSIS

6.1 SITE ANALYSIS:

Six analysis were carried out based on the following factors:-

6.2 LOCATION OF SITE

The town in which the Project has been proposed is Minna, the capital of Niger State. It is located between the latitude 9N371' North and longitude 6331' (See chapter Five for details). The site for the proposed tourist hotel is Tagwai dam located off Paiko road, Chanchaga area in Bosso Local Government. The place or dam is bounded by expanse of land at all the sides.

6.2.1 CRITERIA FOR SITE SELECTION

The following environmental and technical factors were found suitable for the proposed Project.

1. TOPOGRAPHY OF THE LAND:- The land slopes to the direction of the water, which makes it suitable for tourism activities and it will also aid in preventing flood.

2. LAND EXPANSION:- The land is very vast to accommodate all the facilities proposed, with remaining land for future expansion.

3. AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES:- The Sate Government has already concluded plans to extend services to the dam. This include electricity, portable water, very good road network, communication systems and so on.

4. ACCESS ROAD:- A contract for the rehabilitation of the existing road has been awarded by the State Government.

5. ACCESSABILITY:- The site is easily accessible for people coming from Abuja and other States, through Paikoro - Minna road.

6.1.3 ACCESS INTO THE SITE

The main access leading to the site is the Tungan.Gwauro junction located at Chanchaga town in the outskirt of Minna. There is an already existing road leading to the dam.

6.1.4 VISUAL SURVEY

Analysis of the site was done visually. The North East, South West cardinal points were carefully observed and thoroughly analyzed. The visual observation of the soil nature, vegetation topography, wind humidity of the site were conducted.

6.1.5 VEGETATION

It was observed that the site is generally characterized with dense and proper natural vegetation, meaning the land is for tile. The fertile nature of the land will greatly affect the proper landscape proposed, hence give a good climatic condition of the site proper sun shading.

6.1.6 SOIL GEOLOGY

Generally, the soil (Grey humus/clay) are associated with Minna. It is an area with high California bearing ratio (C.P.R.) value, suited for infrastructure development. The soil content are 65% ferruginous with abundant lithosols and some rock out crops.

6.1.7 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The site experiences the tropical climate of Northern Nigeria, with mean annual rain fall of 1.334mm. The rain starts in April and ends in September. The Architectural Implication here is to have a safe and durable structure that can withstand the rainfall effect. This can be done by channeling the resultant rain water which may fall on the roof as well as the sites gentle slope. The mean monthly

temperature of the site is highest in March at 30.5NC and lowest in August at 25.1C which implies that in this period, the weather is hot and uncomfortable. Therefore, the use of shades for window opening will be employed to tackle the problem.

6.1.8 SCOPE AND DRAINAGES

The site slopes gently to the River direction. Thus attenuating a bad directional flow of waste water. The full prevention of pollution by waste water is by providing a central sewage system located at the lowest point or edge of the site.

Both rain water and waste water from the building shall be channeled to the central sewage for proper treatment.

6.1.9 SCENERY/MAN MADE FEATURES

The site for the proposed design has little or virtually no man-made features. It is free from man act of cultivation, mining and construction. Thus the land is a virgin land, giving it the full advantage of utilization in all respect in regards to soil strength and capability.

6.2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Evidently, the whole community where the proposed site is situated is very under developed, which obviously show that the area not industrialized, thereby indicating that it is free from environmental air pollution as well as water pollution. Further more, the site has no hazardous feature such as radioactive decaying elements, any record of occurrence of earthquake or landslide or any other form of land disaster.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7:0 DESIGN CONCEPT AND CONSTRUCTION

7:1 CONCEPT AND DESIGN

The standard dictionary of contemporary English defines concept as "a thought, idea or principle". For any design there must occur a thought or philosophy in the designers mind. It is out of this idea that is developed into the plan or design bearing in mind the principles and standards required for any module in terms of size and dimensions.

Designing on the other hand is fundamentally to produce a plan, guidelines and models that present the characteristics of an object that is conceived for the purpose of construction. It normally integrates the totality of functional, structural and aesthetic requirements and indicate specifications and other guidelines regarding the construction of the object. Designing is arguably the most important part of an architects task and must encompass all the aspects of his knowledge and skill.

Designing in every project is a peak point for every Architectural undertaken but also, it is the result of many processes that often at times require the input of more than one professional.

The nature of modern projects, their variety and intricacy of their functional equipments, site and financial constrains, time factor and other environmental pressure make each design effort unique and truly energy sapping. There's an increase several systematic approaches to design aimed at structuring the route from the initial briefs to the final working drawings

The central theme of this particular project as can be appreciated from the problems definition and the aims and objectives (as expressed in chapter

one) is "the provision of comfortable and convenient accommodation for tourist and also housing for people in need of temporary accommodation all within a complex with necessary support facilities".

On the above promise, this researchers concept of approaching the required solution architecturally is that of combined accommodation innovation Accommodation Innovation". This concept provides the overall idea upon which every other individual part of the project situation, its idea concept and synthesis are built.

Generally, concept are process and product oriented occurring at every stage in the design process. Some concepts encompass and govern other concepts.

7.2 MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION.

Construction materials and methods are perhaps the single most important consideration in any design undertaking from inception to completion and commissioning. Construction is the critical link between the drawing and the actual construction of the building or object. Designing is near in possible without prior awareness of every intricacy w within construction process, these stresses the importance of studying, undertaking and applying the technical knowledge of construction and services.

Two alternatives technologies will be envisaged in this project, brick construction technology., post and bean construction technology.

The former has the advantage of conformity with the natural philosophy of most systems and methods of building in human civilization but would require highly qualified input to produce an aesthetically pleasant and highly functional building other hand will require readily available

ultramodern technology to produce a predictable result: a building that has all the trappings of a futuristic and classic design.

7.2.1 MATERIALS.

Materials as far as architecture is concerned, are the physical elements whose use and manipulation crystallize into the physical realization of the ideals in a design. The obligation of the architect, wither in training or practice therefore enormously connect with the development, manufacture and close study of efficient building materials as well as the integration into practice.

The selection of construction materials for any type of construction needs a number of crucial considerations which may be broadly classified into n economic, aesthetic and mechanical. Economic consideration in the use of materials are base on cost, maintenance, fire resistance, durability and replace ability.

Building materials are characterized by distinct properties of strength, stiffness and electricity, caused by physical and chemical action, fire resistance and thermal conductivity

The most effective structural materials are those which combine elasticity with stiffness. Elasticity being the ability to deform under stress i.e bend and compress, and return to it's original shape. Every material has its elastic limit beyond which it will permanently deform or break. The stiffness of a material is the measure of the force required to pull or push a material to it's elastic limit.

Most building materials are made in standard sizes the slight variations of these dimensions depending on the manufactures constitute a matter of concern demanding ascertain and verification during the design and planning

stage to achieve economic construction, resulting from reduced wastage of materials.

Methods of fastening and finishing materials should also be given careful consideration keeping in mind the function of the building on which they are to be used.

Some of the basic materials used in the design of this project are:-

(a) CONCRETE AND MASONRY

Concrete is a mixture of sand, gravel, crushed rock or other aggregate held together by a hardened paste of cement and water. These elements when properly proportional and put together generate a plastic mass that can be cast or mobbed into a predetermined size and shape. Upon hydration of the cement by the water, concrete becomes stone like in strength, hardness and durability. Characteristics of concrete can vary through a wide range depending on the qualities and proportions of the ingredients. The technique used for mixing, placing, finishing and curing are also capable of affecting the quality of concrete.

Masonry refers to man-made modular units used in a variety of ways to achieve vertical structural elements. Masonry units must be laid up in such away as to enable the entire masonry mass to act as one entity. Masonry is structurally effective in compression.

There are three basic types of sand-crete blocks, these include: Load bearing, non-load bearing units. Sand and hollow non-load bearing units. Sand and gravel are the aggregate used in concrete blocks which can be manufactured in many different shapes to satisfy various construction conditions. The construction of this tourist hotel will require both concrete and masonry in the construction of walls and floor units in the hotel.

(b) WOOD

Wood is a versatile material extensively used for building and construction. Wood offers strength, durability, light weight, easy workability, natural beauty, warmth to sight and touch used as a construction material in various ways because of its different qualities. Wood is classified into soft wood and hard wood.

Softwood are the evergreen used for general construction such as scaffolding, formwork and general temporary structures during construction. The hardwood comes from deciduous or broad leaf trees and are chiefly used for fluming, stairs, paneling furniture and interior trimmings.

(C) GLASS

Glass is a chemically inert, parent, hard and brittle material. It is used in building construction in various forms. It is used most commonly to glaze a building window. Primarily it will shield the interior space from excessive dust intake while securing some heat energy in cold weathers. There are three basic types of glass, these are :sheet glass, float glass and plate glass. The variation of these three basic type are many and include; heat absorbing glass, tempered glass, safety laminated glass, wire glass, insulation glass e.t.c.

The used of glass for this project is specified for application in all windows, some fixed and some adjustable and also fixed in some doors especially main entrance doors to the restaurants, shops, conference hall, bars and the main hotel entrance doors.

Glass is also used as curtain walling on the hotel building to beautify the building.

(d) CERAMIC TILES

There are relatively small surface units made of fixed day or other

Ceramic materials. This ceramic provides a permanent, durable, waterproof and easily maintained surface for interior walls, floors and ceilings. Types of ceramic tiles differ according to material composition, manufacturing process, finish degree of verification (measures of the tiles density and absorptive).

For the purpose of this project ceramic tiles will be applied over stable masonry walls set with organic adhesive mostly in toilets and bathrooms, kitchen, scullery.

The appearance of ceramic tiles surfaces depends on tiles size, laying pattern, finish and colour. Tiles to be used on walls of toilets, shower stalls, kitchen, scullery will be the glazed variety while unglazed tiles shall be used on the floors because of their non slippery performance.

(e) PAINT FINISHES.

The purpose of a finish is to protect, preserves and visually enhance the surface to which it is applied. Paint generally refer to an opaque or clear film forming material that act as a shield or barrier between the material and those elements or conditions that adversely affect or deteriorate it. Depending on it's end use the paint file must resist deterioration due to sunlight, heat temperature variation, water or moisture vapour mildew and decay chemical and physical abrasion. Paint may also serve to make surface more sanitary, improve heating and lighting, promote heating and lighting, promote comfort and safety. Considerations in the selection and use of paint include preparation, type of paint, film thickness, coverage, method of application and drying time.

(f0 ROOFING SHEETS.

For the main hotel building flat roof (concrete slab0 will be used as a structural self supporting roofing. The slab will be coated with 3 layers of bituminous felt. While corrugated sheeting material may be used on the chalets (special accommodation) and the poor bar/changing room building as a structural, self supporting roofing, spanning between linear support members. Longspan aluminum corrugated sheets will be used for the construction. The specifications shall be communicated to the manufactures, regarding colour, spanning capability and application details, the support systems will consist of steel trusses and purlins for pool bar/changing room building while the support system for the chalets (special accommodation) will consist of hard wood timber trusses and purlins. Appearance and colored all depend on the material used, the profile and the depth of corrugation as well. The sheets are mechanically or manually fastened to the support frame through the upper position of the corrugation.

The roofing sheets have an important aesthetic role in this project as the subtle charm of their corrugation give a touch of luxury to this ultra-modern setting.

Other materials used in construction are:-

--- *water for mixing and cleaning*

--- *nails*

--- *waterproof agent e.t.c*

All materials necessary for the implementation will be required to be tested to ascertain their quality on arrival at the site.

7:3 CONSTRUCTION

7:3.1 SITE CLEARANCE.

This is the first ste0p in any construction work which commences after signing of the contract and handing over of the site to the contractor by the client. Site occupation should take place immediately after it's clearance. The site is cleared of any dirt, shrubs, grass, superficial deposit of features that would be useless or constitute a nuisance to the intended works. Of course site analysis and surveys are carried out before site clearance and survey are carried out before site clearance this is to ascertain soil type, bearing capacity, drainage, slope e.t.c. a site plan must have been prepared from which trees, Shrubs, Roc out crops and boulder or other obstructions are removed. Perimeter marks are place approximately, site office and stores for building materials and equipment established. Warning signs and information notice are place to warn passers-by to be aware of the activities going on.

All available infrastructure and amenities (electricity, Water, Access Roads Telephone Lines) should be fixed on site and materials, plants and equipment are delivered on site in preparation for the commencement of the works.

7.3.2. FOUNDATION.

The foundation system of a building which is it's substructure is a critical link in the transmission of building loads down to the ground. The foundation system must not only distribute vertical loads so that settlement of the building is either negligible or uniforms under all parts of the building, it also has to anchor the super structure of the building against uplift and racking forces. The most critical factor in determining the foundation system

of a building is the type and bearing capacity of the soil to which the building loads are transmitted and distributed footing must be designed to rest directly on the soil and support specific portions of the building to the engineers specifications. Care will be taken to design the footing system so the building load's are transmitted uniformly, safely and directly to the soil without exceeding the bearing capacity of the soil

Structural considerations on building loads and load distribution systems, soils type and bearing capacity, lateral loading from soil land ground water, lateral bracing provided by ground first floor slab where applicable.

Allowance should be given for the expansion and contraction of the building materials occurring as a response to temperature changes in the from of expansion joints to prevent distortion, cracks, break in the building materials.

7.3.3 STRUCTURAL FLOOR SYSTEMS.

Understanding the type and magnitude of the forces acting on a building and how the building might deform when upon by these forces give significant clues as to how best to resolve the forces with the building structural systems. There are buildings primary horizontal planes, which support both live loads (occupants and contents) and dead loads (self weight, other elements of the structure above it).

Structurally, the floor system must transfer these loads laterally to either beams and columns or to bearing walls. The support system must be relatively stiff while maintaining its elasticity since it must support moving

loads. The depth of the floor system must be considered if it is necessary to accommodate heating, plumbing or electrical conducts or ducts within it.

Since the floor system must support traffic, durability, resistance to wear and easy maintenance are critical factors in the selection of a floor system and its finish. In the choice of the finishes of a floor system, a guiding sense of aesthetics complementarity's and blending must resign. Suggested floor finishes for the hotel include:

(a) 50mm 0/A thickness in-situ terrazzo finish to approval on cement/sand screed including ebonite strips with maximum bay size $1m^2$

(b) 50mm 0/A 1:2 ½ Granolithic screed.

(c) Precast concrete slabs to BS 368 laid on sand and pointed in 1:4 cement mortar.

7.3.4 WALL SYSTEM

These are the primary vertical elements, they could be bearing planes of homogenous or composite construction or may be composed of linear bearing elements (columns) with non structural panels filling in between them. How these walls and columns support either floor or roof systems above and how they are supported in turn by wall, floor or foundation systems below, is determined the structural compatibility of these systems, the types of connection and materials used. Wall elements can also structurally as shear walls which provide lateral stability along the direction of their planer surface against horizontal and racking loads as may be caused by wind forces.

Exterior walls serve as a protective shield against exterior conditions for a buildings interior spaces.

The exterior skin which may be applied or integral with the wall structure must be durable and resistant to wear and the elements (sun, wind, rain). The exterior wall is also the point at which the control of air, moisture and water vapour flow must take place.

Interior walls and partitions may either be load bearing or non-load bearing, and serve as dividers and defining elements of space vision, and acoustics. Their surface must be durable and wear resistance.

The finish colour texture should be compatible with the functions of the spaces and wall systems, some suggested wall finishes are:-

(a) *Prime and point 2 coats glaze oil paints on 15mm rendering*

(b) *Apply sandtex matt finish on 15mm smooth rendering.*

(c) *1 cool primer and 2 coats emulsion of 150mm smooth rendering.*

(d) *Apply texture paint on 15mm smooth render.*

(e) *150x150 glazed ceramic tiles to BS 1281 bedded and joined in 1.3 cement mortar.*

The size and location of door and window openings in walls are determined by the type of natural light, ventilation, view and access required. In addition these openings should comply with the restraints of the wall systems construction, so that structurally, vertical loads are properly distributed around the openings and ensure that stress around the openings are not transferred to the door and window units themselves.

7.3.5 DOORS AND WINDOWS

Doors and windows are avenues of osmosis between internal and external spaces. They allow people, various energies in and out of the buildings volumetric enclosure.

Visually, they could constitute major compositional elements in a wall and can be seen either as punched opening or as separating elements (voids) between section of the wall.

In another perspective, doors and windows are scale giving elements, doors and windows are also a vista that connect the duality of inside-outside.

The size, proportion and location of doors and windows in a building must be carefully planned for so that adequate rough openings with properly sized lintels can be built into the structural wall system. Since most doors and windows units are factory built, manufactures, have standards for each door. The choice of windows affect the physical appearance of the buildings, natural lighting, ventilation, view, potential and spatial characters of the building.

7.3.6 ROOF SYSTEMS

Roof function as the primary sheltering element protecting the interior spaces of the building from natural elements. It also controls the flow of water (rain) water vapour, heat and air and must be structured to carry it's own weight as well as live loads, rain, wind and fallen leaves. The roofing should be fire resistant and may have to accommodate electrical equipment.

The roof system should be compactable with wall and column system through which these loads are transferred down to the foundation system since it (the roof) is a primary generator of loads.

Economy of maintenance and erection, durability, and potential, heat loss and again should be considered in the choice of a roof system and its materials. The form of the roof is a critical element in the visual impact of the building. The roof form and spacing span and slope of its structural members also affect the choice of finish roofing materials, the ceiling, the form or spatial character. While a sloping roof easily shade water off flat roof must depend on continuous water proof membrane to contain the water while it drains and/or evaporates.

Some water proofing membrane are:-

a) 2 ply bituminous felt on screed laid to fall.

b) Nt pardon 4 water proofing laid on cement sand screed to fall.

7.3.7 CEILING

The choice of ceiling is governed by factors as aesthetics, form, materials, acoustics purposes e.t.c Ceilings systems should ideally integrate the functions of lighting, air distribution, five protection and acoustical control.

Ceiling materials may be wood or mineral fibre with perforated patterned, texture or finished surface that absorb sound. Ceiling may be suspended to provide space for mechanical duct work, electrical conduit, plumbing and recessed light fixtures.

In the hotel building, suspended ceiling of aluminum railing with paper pulp sheet are used in the complex.

This product has an advantage of smooth, flame resistant and good acoustic value.

7.3.6 FITTINGS AND FINISHES

For visual appearance, all finish materials in their colour, texture, pattern, scale modular characteristics, their jointing and edge conditions ensure the greatest part of the building beauty.

External wall surfaces must be weather resistant, durable and relatively maintenance free. Interior walls should be wear resistant and easy to clean, floor should be safe, non-slip and durable against traffic wear, ceilings should be maintenance free. Finish materials in any care are used in connection with factors of strength, size acoustical and fire resistant values.

In this project the factors to be considered for finishes to be applied are durability, maintenance, function it serves and aesthetics.

Plumbing fittings shall be mounted on walls and floor as required, such fittings could be shower trays, wash hard basins, sinks, taps e.t.c In the main hotel building, plumbing fittings like waste collection will be housed within the duct provided.

Electrical fittings shall also be mounted on the walls and ceilings as required e.g. Wall brackets, sockets, fan/AC switches, fans, AC e.t.c

At the base of all the interior wall hard wood skirting shall be used to take care of dirt, dust and increase the aesthetics of the interior.

The design has tried to check spread of the fire by incorporating fire hydrants at the strategist location in the hotels. Fire alarms are also intended

to helping making every occupant to be alert during out break of the fire accident.

7.4

The following are the areas(in meter square) of the various spaces in the units provided on the site.

ADMINISTRATION	AREA (M^2)
General manager.....	$59.8m^2$
Secretary.....	$44.8m^2$
Toilet.....	$2.4m^2$
Hotel Manager.....	$44.8m^2$
Personnel manager.....	$44.8m^2$
Deputy manager.....	$36m^2$
General secretary.....	$44.8m^2$
Toilet.....	$2.4m^2$
Archives.....	$25m^2$
Maintenance officer.....	$33.6m^2$
Accountant office.....	$44.8m^2$
Staffs control office.....	$43.2m^2$
Security office.....	$15.6m^2$

FRONT DESK	
Reception Area	$90m^2$
Porters desk.....	$14.4m^2$

STAFFS FACILITIES	
Juniors staffs dining.....	$121m^2$
Toilet.....	$2.4m^2$

Senior staffs dining.....	$50m^2$
Toilet.....	$2.4m^2$
Staffs meeting room.....	$110m^2$
Male changing room.....	$62.64m^2$
Female changing room.....	$80\ m^2$
Toilet.....	$2.16m^2$

PUBLIC FACILITIES

Main lobby	
Restaurant.....	$201.92m^2$
Special dining.....	$199.2m^2$
Main bar.....	$142.8m^2$
Lobby bar.....	
Snacks bar.....	
Pool bar.....	$45m^2$
Indoor games room/casino.....	$198.4m^2$
Male changing room (pool).....	$19.6m^2$
Female changing room (pool).....	$19.6m^2$
Toilet.....	$2.16m^2$
Conference hall.....	$170m^2$
Store.....	$25.92m^2$
Stage.....	$28m^2$
Main lounge.....	$134.52m^2$
Toilet.....	$2.16m^2$
Executive lounge	$134.52m^2$
Toilet.....	$2.16m^2$
Exercise and fitness room.....	$198.4m^2$

Toilet..... 2.16m^2

Shops..... 44.8m^2

Store..... 26.88m^2

Toilet..... 2.16m^2

ACCOMMODATION

Single..... 21.24m^2

Toilet..... 4.32m^2

Double room..... 42.48m^2

Toilet..... 4.32m^2

PENT-HOUSE SUITE

Bedrooms ..... 15.12m^2

Lounge..... 19.44m^2

Kitchenette..... 6.48m^2

Toilet..... 4.32m^2

OTHER FACILITIES

General kitchen..... 172.32m^2

Cold store..... 26.88m^2

Dry store..... 33.6m^2

Delivery..... 37.2m^2

Service control..... 148.48m^2

Video room..... 33.6m^2

Maintenance room..... 148.48m^2

Landry ..... 164.6m^2

Linen..... 26.88m^2

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 DESIGN SERVICES

8.1 ELECTRICITY AND LIGHTING

Most equipment in modern building are electric and this stresses the need for attention in organizing the electrical body that controls and distribute this power to the points of utilization.

Minna is one of the town that enjoy the services of the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA). There is constant supply of good electricity though with little interruption from time to time. The complex will be supplied by National Electric Power Authority (NEPA). All cables will be constructed underground. To help reduce the disappointed owning to power failure from NEPA, an independent power supply will be erected on site. A mini hydro-power plant will be constructed this will complement the service of (NEPA).

It is of great important to note that electricity and installation of electrical appliances shall be given special attention for effective lighting in the hotel. Electrical conductors will be run within the floors, wall and ceiling. Wall plates for the device are preferably made of insulating plastics for safety.

A step-down A/c power transmitter shall be installed to serve the hotel and this shall be serviced and maintained by the maintenance Technical section.

8.2 HEATING,VENTILLATION AND AIR CONDITIONING.

An equalized thermal balance is very imported for human comfort. In the hotel conditioned environment is necessary for the presentation of the comfort of its users

(Tourist). Mechanical

Ventilation by means of air condition is the only source of regulating the source of the temperature, humidity. A control air condition system shall be designed the entire hotel complex, with services pipes channeled through the suspended ceiling and were possible through walls.

To conserve energy, natural ventilation shall still be encourage in all possible areas of the complex.

8.3 WATER SUPPLY

Water supply is essential for human consumption, sanitation comfort the efficient disposal of mineral or organic waste is critical to maintain sanitary conditions within a building and in the surrounding areas.

Water supply should be in the right quantity and quantity and at the proper flow rate pressure and temperature.

The main water supply will be from the water works constructed in the dam. Provision will be made for a water supply system that will be used. Water will be pumped into a storage tank and may undergo treatment if found necessary by laboratory test.

All the pipes to be used will be rust and corrosion resistant.

8.4 ACOUSTICS

This is the science of sound, its generation, transmission and effects in nature and within enclosure.

Acoustic is one of the many aspects of the environment in which we live. Sound can make us happy or sad therefore effecting our moods. If the environment is to be favourable to good hearing condition.

a. It must be completely quiet.

b. The desired sound must be sufficient loud.

c. Th sound must be well distributed through the space to a desirable degree of acoustic uniformity.

The control of noise and sound within any building is very important, the way sound moves in the room, how at affects the outside, should be planned to ensure comfort within the building. Planting of trees and shrubs as buffer zone, the use of acoustic ceilings, the positioning of doors and window openings are some of the control means for the acoustic of any volume.

8.5 FIRE AND SAFETY

Provision for fire protection has been considered from the design stage like in the kitchen area where fire can easily result from concrete stab is been used as the roof.

ESCAPE routes (stars) are provided at the four arms of the hotel building in case of any emergency.

All doors to bedroom will be self closing within minimum of half from fire rating.

In addition, automatic sound alarms activated by heat or smoke will be installed within the hotel building.

Hydrant provision will made within the main area f circulation of the hotel complex. The equipment will be mounted on walls at 15meters intervals.

Portable appliances such as fire extinguishers will be provided in such areas like kitchens, store, chalet etc. to control any fire outbreak.

To check electrical fire, Earth Leakage circuit Breaker (ELCB) should be installed to automatically turn off supply of electricity when there are inherent faults or fire in any section of the building.

The transformer, the electric cables etc. should be given special attention regularly.

8.6 SECURITY

The architectural design of the complex is genered towards achieving easy circulation within and outside, adequate steps have been taken to secure life and property in the complex. There is only one entrance into the complex for guest or visitors, and at the entry point cars are issued a disc by the security men, which will also be presented at departure.

Within movement or circulation is such that transition areas are provided, so as to minimize direct uncontrolled movement from one place to another.

Where possible, entrances are made lockable, and will only be opened required.

8.7 DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Drainage system must be designed to provide efficient and economical method of carrying away water borne wastes in such a way as to avoid the risk of pipe blockage and the escape of effluent into the ground. A drainage's system usually consist of a network of pipe laid from a building to fall to local authority sewer, although in some case it may be necessary to install a plant to treat the effluent or a pump to raise it to a sewer at a higher level.

In thus project, all rainwater shall be channeled down the valley through well designed drains pipes. There's a water treatment plant at the basis of the dam. It treats waste, foul water and the water from the dam.

All waster from all sanitary fixture of the complex will be collected, treated and the treated affluent will be piped down the valley to the treatment plant.

8.8 REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse is generally from any building that is an habilitation for humans whether they live in the building or spend tine working in it. The refuse may be solid form or organic and to protect the health of the occupants of the building and the environment

surrounding the building the refuse is collected periodically depending on the amount generally and disposed of.

8.9 MAINTENANCE

This is work that is undertaken in order to keep or restore or improve every facility i.e. Every part of the building, services and surrounding to a currently accepted standard and to sustain the utility and of the facility.

For a building to be effectively maintained it requires correct diagnosis of defects and implementation of correct remedial measures and all these should be used on sound technical knowledge.

8.10 SOLAR CONTROL

Solar control serve to exclude sunlight to reduce glare or solar heat gain or both. To control and reduce solar heat gain sun control should be fixed outside windows where they absorb solar heat which is them dissipated to the outside. Sun control device like curtain blinds can be fitted internally to reduce heat gain within the room.

In this project emphasis will be given to the use of solar control glass to help reduce the amount of heat gain within the room.

Various means of control were also used or employed in the detail design stage such means or devices include site orientation, site planning and general landscaping all these will efficiently combat solar radiation.

CONCLUSION

Every project presents its own peculiarities, requirements an significance usually in fulfillment of a set objectives within the boundary of human possibility and architectural explanation, applied in the course of this research, the feasibility of the project is practically possible.

Finally, the site will be fully developed to provide all the facilities needed in a five star Hotel and with good recreational facilities. All these will make the centre attractive and suitable for tourists/visitors.

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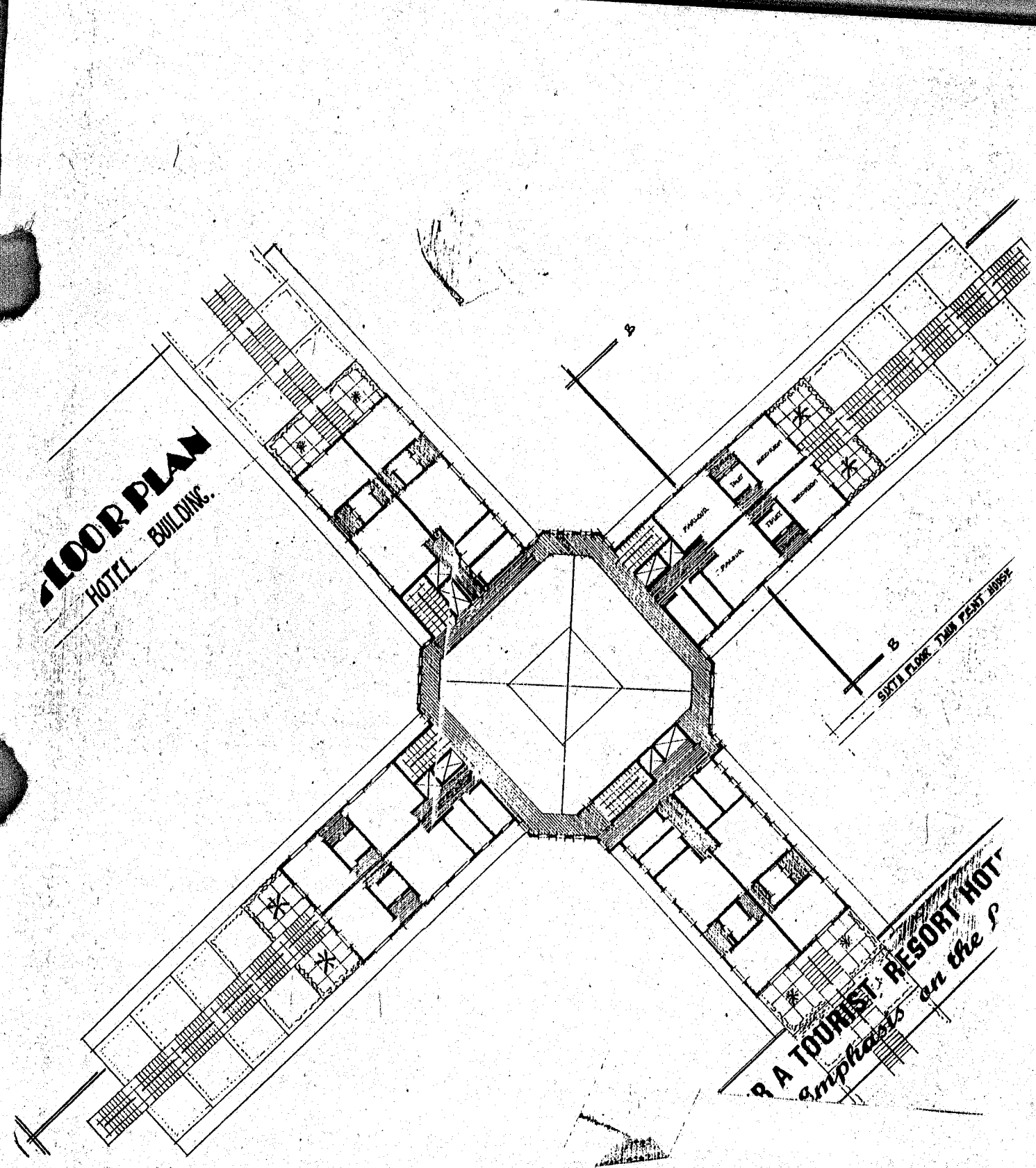
RIVER

-AL FOR A TOURIST RESOR
-th Emphasis on

FLOOR PLAN
HOTEL BUILDING.
FIRST TO FIFTH FLOOR SHOWN AT ADJOINING SCALE AND DOUBLE ROOMS AT ADJOINING SCALE

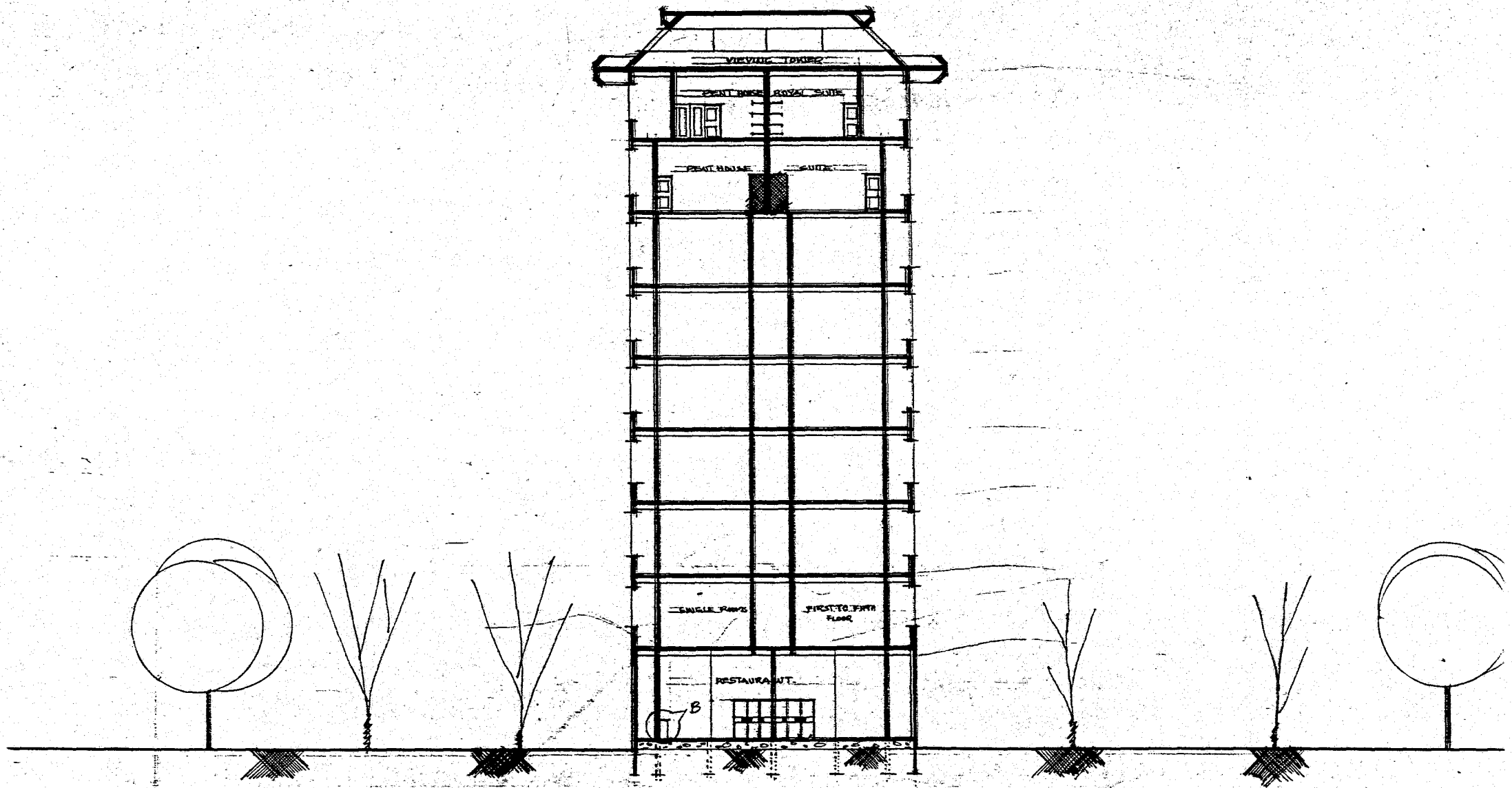


FLOOR PLAN

HOTEL BUILDING.

A TOURIST RESORT HOTE

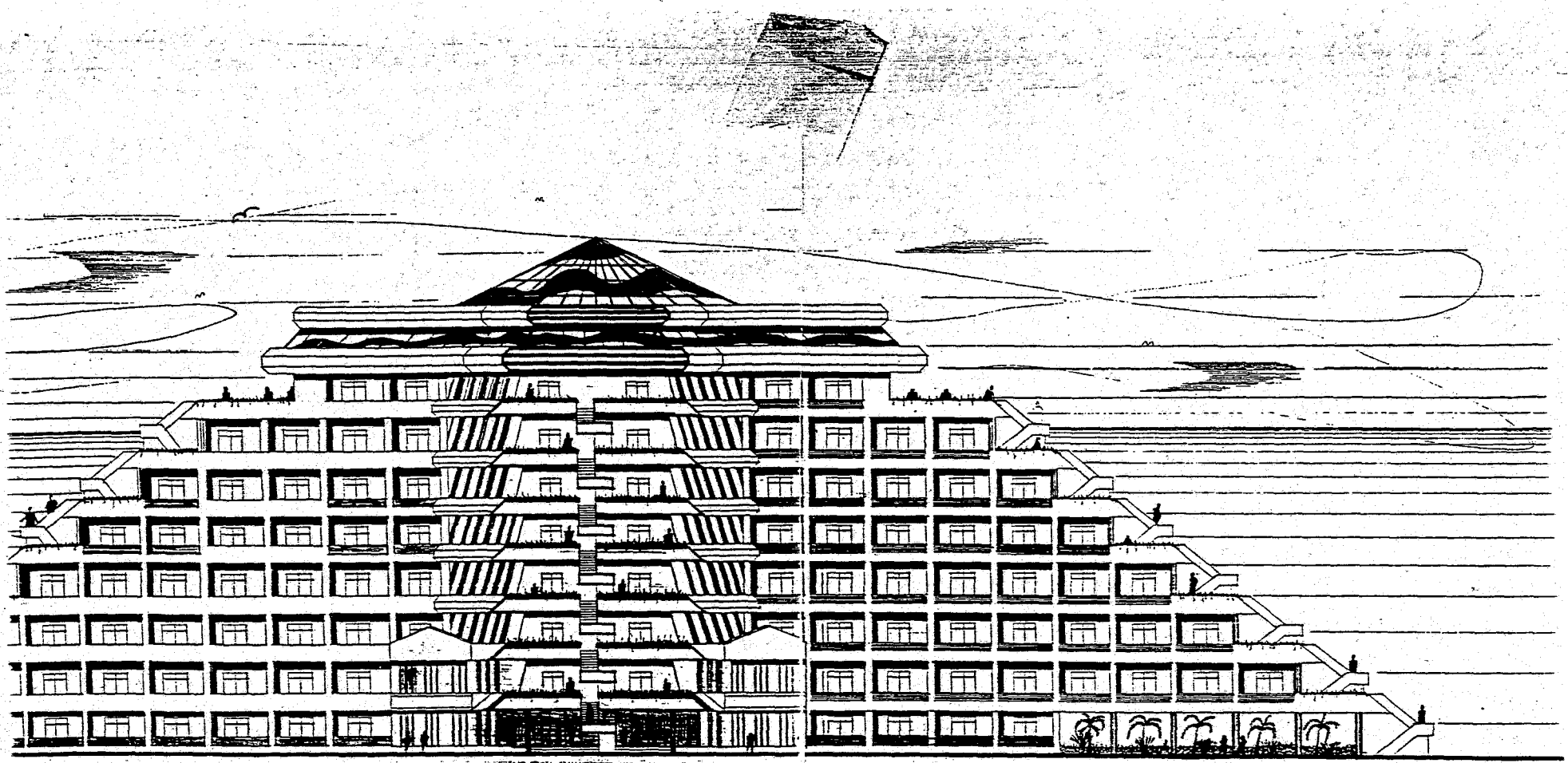
emphasis on the


VIEWING TOWER
PENT HOUSE ROYAL SUITE
PENT HOUSE
SUITE
SINGLE ROOMS
FIRST TO FIFTH FLOOR
RESTAURANT
B

SECTION B' - B'

NAME

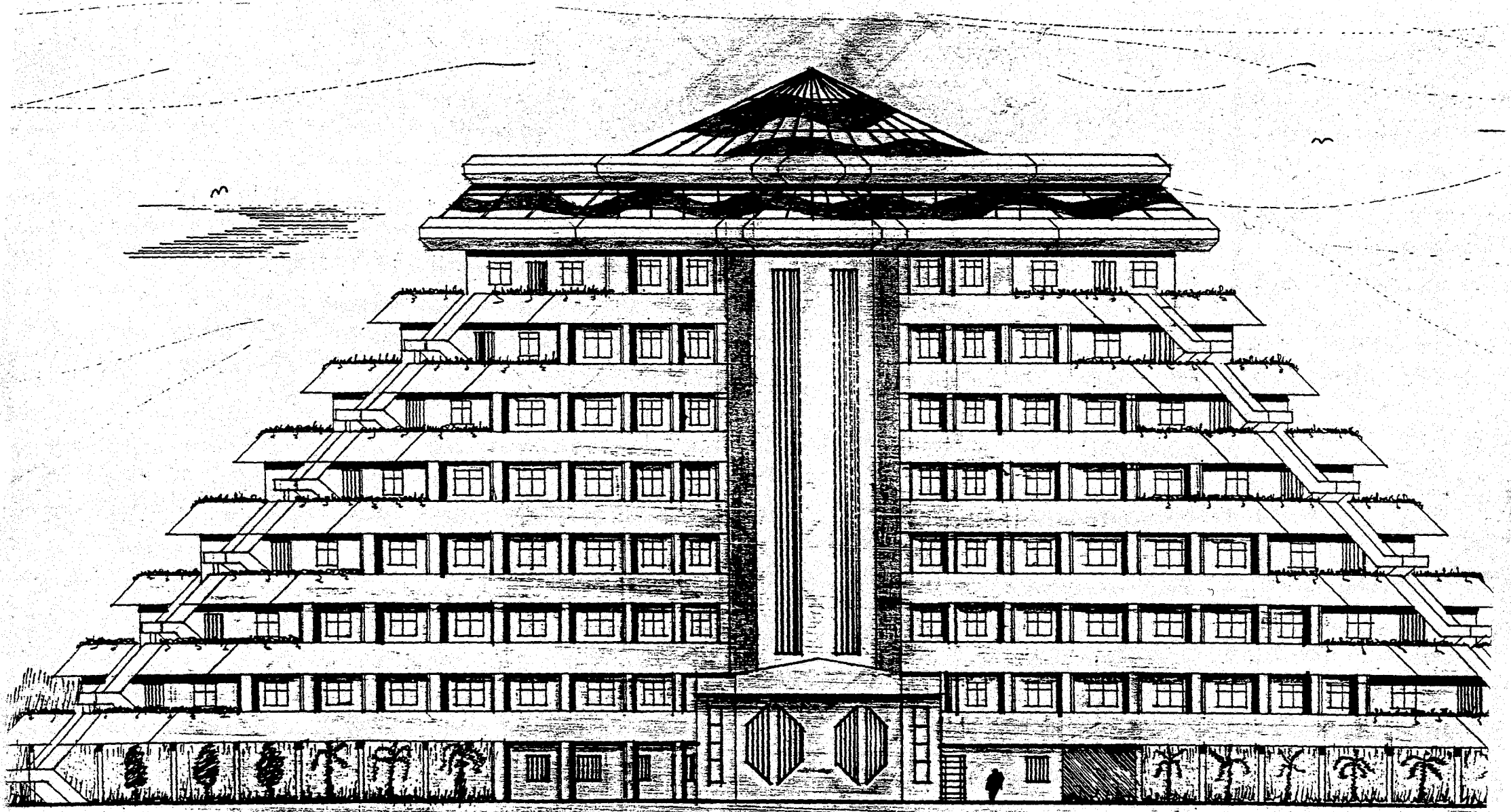
SECTION X'-X'



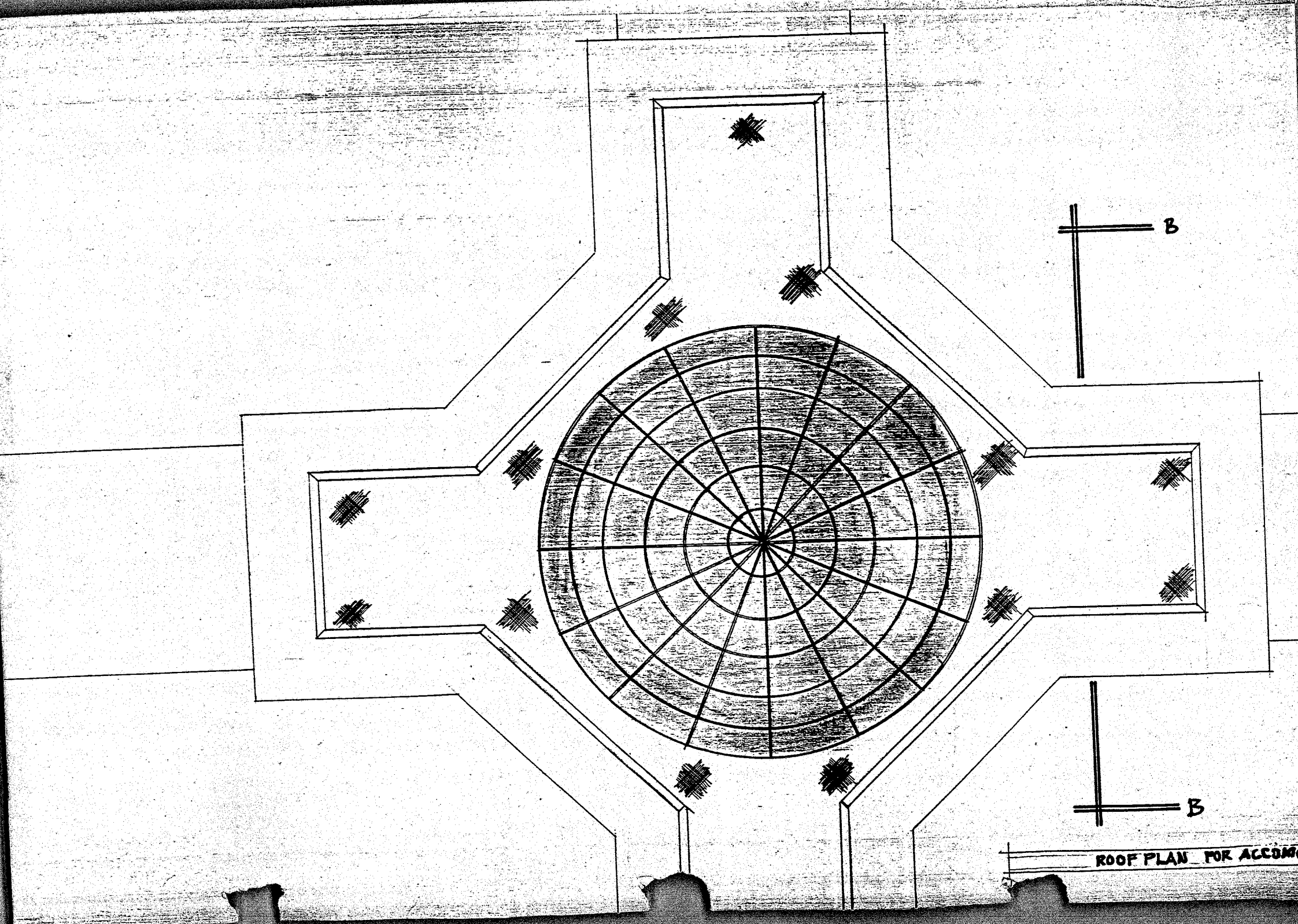
APPROACH TO THE MAIN HOTEL BUILDING.

SUPERVISOR

ARC. DR MRS ...



APPROACH FROM THE NORTH


B
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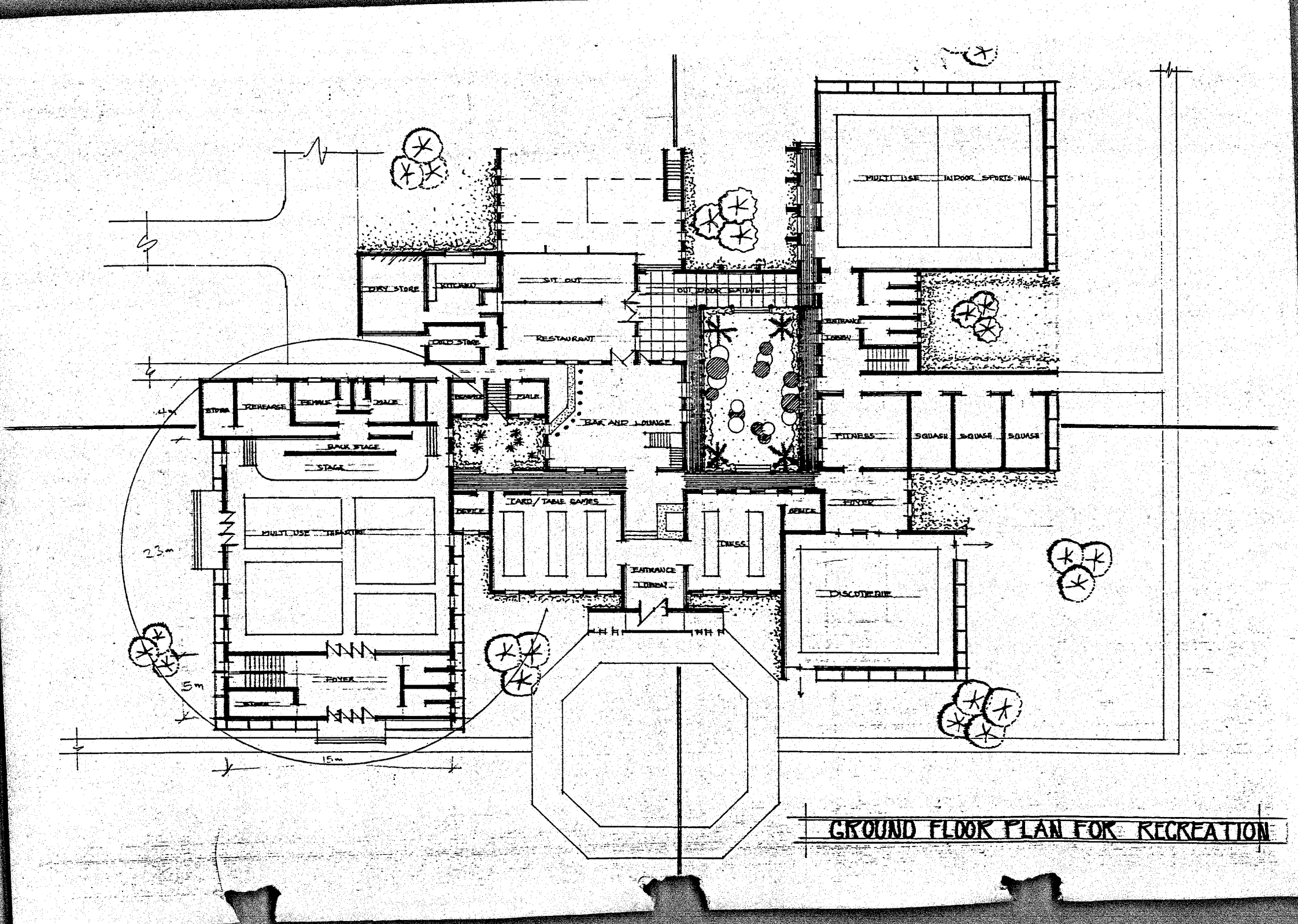
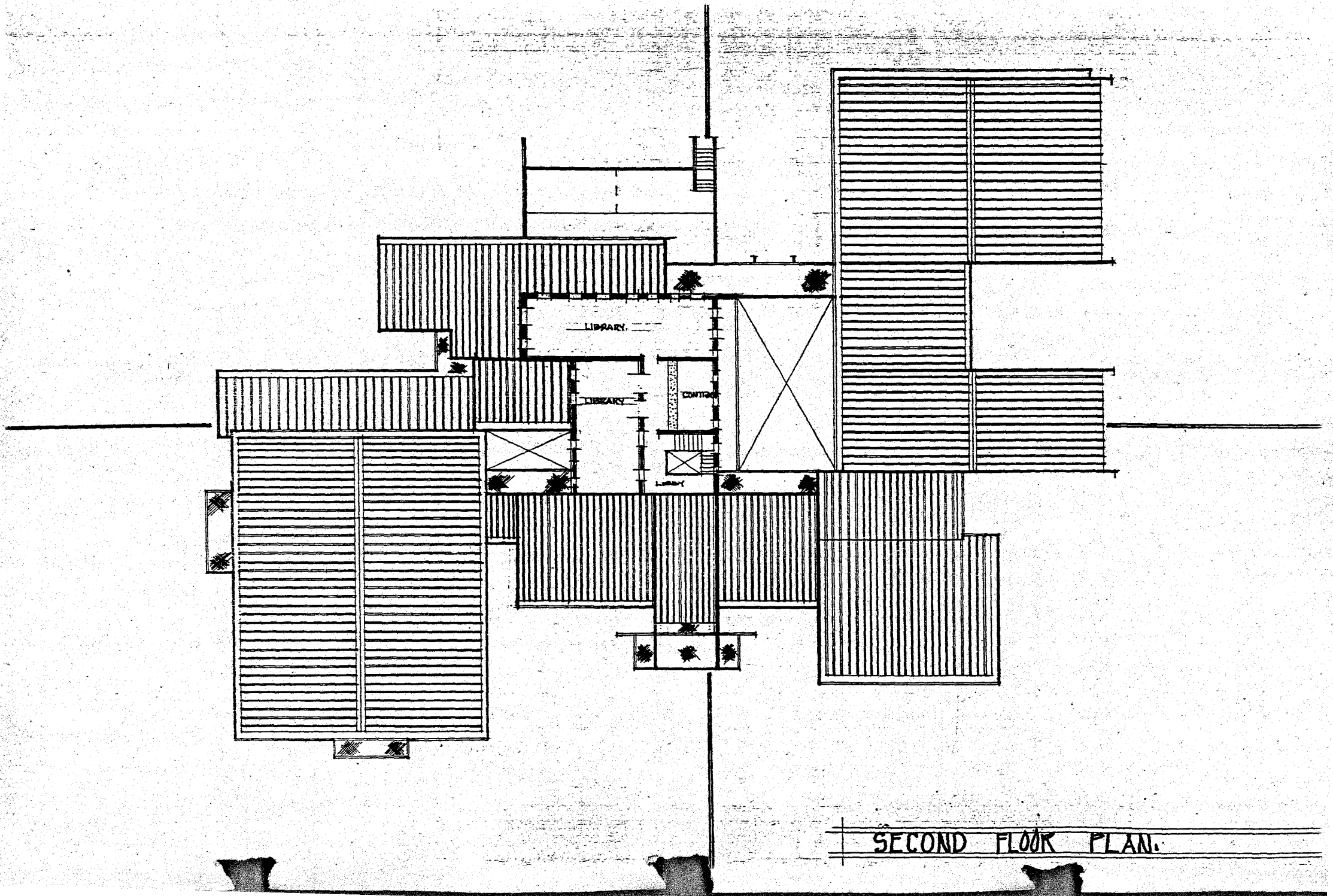
ROOF PLAN FOR ACCOM

3.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN FOR RECREATION

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

MULTI USE THEATRE
SECTION A'-A'

APPROACH.

LEFT SIDE