YANKARI SAFARI

A REDEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL FOR THE WIKKI TOURIST CAMP

A THESIS

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BY

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THIS WORK IS GRATEFULLY DEDICATED

To my deceased father whose spirit still lives to give
me the fatherly support

To my only dear Mother

To my love Sarah

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

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A SYNOPSIS

This Thesis Research compilation is intended to meet the demand for a book that would outline the architectural planning process for the development of tourism from the feasibility studies, site selection to completed project.

This work is limited in scope to the cultures of the people of the former North East State with proposals for the redevelopment of the tourist camp at Wikki in the Yankari Game Reservation area.

Broadly, it is divided into Four sections. The first section deals with the background information studies regarding enviromental, socio-cultural, Socio-economic, and tourist assets of the Nation with particular interest to the North Eastern State; the Second Section deals with the data evalution and synthesis; the third section with proposals and strategies; and the fourth section with the design.

It introduces us to the philosophic approach to the development of tourism and its socio-economic importance. It went further to give the general perspective of the North Eastern State and the Yankari Games Reserve; discusses their touristic pontentials.

Evaluates the data, analysised and synthesed given an outline of the tourist requirements including the space alocation;

Discusses site selection, site analysis, and the principles of site planning;

Deals with the planning of workable and well-related use-areas;

....

Considers the creation of meaningful spaces, interms of use, form, materials and, colour;

Examines the planning of optimum site-structure relationships;

Examines at length the design of structure and spaces in relation to circulation:

Searches out and reviews the lessons of contemporary thought on the composition of structure;

Gives some flow charts for the different stractures.

As one might expect, this work borrows much from the Urban and Landscape planners for whom, among others, it is intended, and deals with an area of the planning process that is in many ways common to all three fields.

S E C T I O N O N E

BACKGROUND INFORMATION STUDIES

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROLOGUE

Global philosophy about tourism: All over this vast globe, several million people take vacations annually and more than several million cross frontiers by air or otherwise alone. Such a large voluntary movement of people inevitably pose many problems. Obviously, when tourist move from one part of the western world to the other, for example, they are travelling in a familiar world. The food they eat is more-or-less the same, the hotels they put up in offer the amenities to which they are used, and the motor coaches and roads almost as good as their country. When, however, tourists move from the Western world to Africa, for example, they are worried about the water they drink or the food they eat, they find the roads a little bit bumpy, the motor cars somewhat rickety, and they are uncertain about the prices in the foreign shops.

Therefore, the determining factor in tourism development is not the number of tourist who visit the particular country but also the facilities it is to provide for its holiday makers. That is to say that a country whose domestic tourist market has not grown appreciably should not provide for foreign tourists alone. That is, it should not build hotels and restaurants, provide deluxe transport services and organize shopping centres and entertainments if these services are not the product of the normal economic development of the country and are not governed by the laws of supply and demand

A country can only venture such development in the hope that, after a few years when the volume of tourist traffic increase, the uneconomic

.....2/..

investments made initially will turn into profitable ventures. It should be noted that the services the nationals of a country cannot afford to use will creat certain psychological reactions in that country, which in the long run become an obstacle to the growth of tourism. What a tourist values is the friendly atmosphere of the country he is visiting in addition to the services. Any promotional measure that arouses hostile reactions among the local people towards him would defeat its own purpose.

This implies that it is not enough to develop tourism but to develop what amounts to a philosophy about tourism.

And to develop what amounts to a philosophy about tourism, it is necessary to know the character, habits, and preference of tourists. Whether the tourists' sole purpose is holidaying and sightseeing or is it business executive or conference delegate who combines sightseeing with serious work also as tourist. However, all are tourists. But tourism depends on the defferent categories of tourists. It is worth mentioning here, therefore, that tourism development requires market research and international seminers; collection of data and analysis.

The modern tourist is not in search of adventures. He is not even romantic, and the orient has become a status symbol or because he wants to see a different pattern of life and things that are unique eg. elephants in the Reserve, the wase Rock, etc. The tourist wants to see all these and have comfort too· he demands all the modern conviniences in the most out-of-the-way places.

.....3/..

Many tourist developers are aware of the fact that international travel and tourism presents a new source of foreign income and a method of earning by self-help. "Many spent money because it confer no obligations on the recipient. There is also a feeling of pride in newly independent countries that foreigners should come and see how well they are functioning" [1].

Finally, tourism should attract both domestic and foreign visitors. The growth of holiday habit in most developing countries is fantastic. The present generation is on the move, for fun and pleasure, and their curiousity to see places is boundless.

1

1. Doxiadis, C.A.(ed): EKISTICS:
"Some Patterns on Internation Tourist Flows",
Vol.31, No. 184, March, 1971.

.....4/..

ROLE OF TOURISM IN THE WORLD ECONOMY:

Tourism plays an important role in the economic development of many nations to-day. Studies in this respect are only now begining to appear in published sources, although 'Scientific' approaches to the study of tourism in countries date back to perhaps the beginning of the century. The leaders in this field studies were Italians, Germans, American and Ezecks. English references are few and that of Ogilrie[1] written in 1933 was probably the first to examine the economic significance of tourism on a cross-country basis. These early works were concerned with quantitative analysis of tourism. The feasibility studies of world tourist movements and international flows of resources consequent upon. tourist development was limited by extreme scarcity of information.

More recent studies have attempted to examine tourism on an international scale and these rely on data colected by the International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO) inGeneva.[2]

The most recent published work of this kind is that of Micheal Peters,[3] who obtained most of his information from IUOTO Sources. According to Peter's, both domestic and foreign tourist expenditure now comprises about 5% of total world consumer expenditure. Between 1950 and 1966 total internation tourist expenditures are estimated to have grown at 20% per annum, or almost twice the annual rate of growth of national incomes over the same period.[4]

1. Ogilvie (1933)
2. IUOTO, Internetion Travel Statistics, 1953
3. Peters, 1969
4. Peters, 1969 pg. 21

.....5/..

If this is taken to be correct, tourism must now be recognised as an inportant activity both nationally and internationally.

The high growth rates result from rapid expansion in National incomes in the developed countries compli ed with increasing leisure time. This means that the income elasticity of demand for travel service in the developed countries is very high.[5] This has been shown in the downward trend in air fares as in Enrope and North America since 1950[6].

Table 1.1 indicates how international tourism has expanded rapidly during the 1960s.[7]

It is evident, therefore, that this expansion of international tourism and the demand conditions associated with it have suggested considerable potential for foreign exchange earnings to developing countries particularly those located vis-a-vis the main tourist markets in Enrope and North America For this reason, many developing countries have recently introduced legislation to promote and facilitate foreign investment in the tourism Industry of the Country.[8]

Tourism has seemed more attractive in view of the problems faced by many countries in expanding exports of traditional commodities and the high tariffs facing exports of manufactures. In addition, the future for protectionist policies of import substitution has been seriously questioned by some writers.[9]

5. Study of the Inpact of Tourism(IUOTO), Geneva,1966,p.15
6. Peters(1969),Exhibit 6,p.273. 7. Peters(1969), p.27
8. IUOTO Econ Review of World Tourism 9. Little,Scitorsky & Scott(1970).

Peter's table 1.1 does not give a clear situation in different countries. For that reason, a distinction has been made between 'developed' and 'developing' countries for the purpose of the present study. This distinction is not made by either Peters or the IUOTO. For convenience, therefore, the OECD definition of "developing" countries is used with the addition of some rather notable exclusions. Table 1.2 shows the consequent distribution of tourist arrivals and receipts by developing & developed regions. These figure reveal the dominant positionof Europe and North America in the international tourist business. In terms of developing countries, those of Europe and the Mediterranean have the major share, as might be expected from their proximity to the more prosperous countries of Europe and their relative proximity to North America.

If one is interested in where the tourist come from in the different regions, it is necessary to distingush between arrivals who come from within the region and those who are inter-regional, or come from outside the region as defined. Similarly if one is interested in net flows of of tourists and tourist receipts in different regions, it is necessary distinguish between arrivals in a region and arrivals generated by that region. Peters carries out such an analysis on this definition of 'regions' and his results are summaried in Table 1.3.

Table 1.4. further gives the results of a similar analysis based on the previous classification of developed and developing regions.

This analysis reveals a different picture. From the point of view of the developing countries the developed countries of Europe provide the greatest number of total inter-regional arrivals.

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The developing countries themselves provide a substantial proportion of inter-regional arrivals, especially the developing countries of Europe and the Mediterranean. The main reason for the difference is the division of Europe into 'developed' and 'developing' countries, surely a legitimate procedure, because as it can be just as far and just as expensive for residents of Northern European Countries to travel to Southern Europe and Mediterranean as it is for North Americans to visit parts of Latin America and the Caribbeam.

From all the studies made, the data for African Countries is too incomplete to permit further analysis and to draw useful conclusions.

However, the conclusion to be drawn from this text may be summarised as follows:

(a) Quantitative data on financial and human flows due to tourism are only now becoming available in spite of early work on definitions. Indications are, however, that the financial flows involved form a significant position of world trade in goods and services.

(b) Unlike many traditional exports fo developing countries, tourism appears to have a high income elasticity of demand. It would appear therefore at first sight to offer many advantages as a source of foreign exchange for such countries.

(c) However, from the spatial data available, there is little, if any, evidence that there is a net flow of resources from'developed' to 'developing' countries via the tourism market-indeed if we can trust the data.

(d) Africa accounts for some 5.2 per cent of arrivals and 4.3 per cent of tourist receipts in the developing world as a whole.

.....a/..

Table 1.1 International Tourist Receipts and Arrivals, 1960 - 67

Year	Receipts £ m [a]	Total arrivals, millions [b]
1960	2,444	71.0
1961	2,601	75.3
1962	2,900	81.4
1963	3,147	92.8
1964	3,623	106.4
1965	4,163	117.8
1966	4,644	128.2
1967	5,050	138.0
Average growth rate p.a. 1960 - 7	10.9%	10.0%

Source: Peters (1969) Exhibit 2 p. 269; Exhibit 3,p.270.

Notes:

(a) Exclude expenditure or international transportation.

(b) Recorded arrivals summed by Country. To the extent that many torists visit a number of countries this overstates the actual number of individuals involved.

Table 1.2 International Tourist Receipts and arrivals in 1965 by developing and developed gegions [a]

Region	Tourist Arrivals ,000	% of Total	Tourist recripts [b] &m	% of Total
Developing				
Africa	1,459.7	1.3	147.4	1.3
Asia	3,143.8	2.9	387.2	3.5
America, S&C	2,713.5	2.5	1,0979.6	9.8
Commonwealth				
Caribben	947.8	0.9	150.7	1.4
Europe & Med.	18,738.2	17.2	1,569.8	14.3
Sut Totals	27,0030	24,8	3,334.7	30.4
Developed				
Europe	16,4560	56.5	5,514.5	50.2
N.America	19,393.8	17.8	1,906.7	17.4
S.Africa	226.9	0.2	49 .7	0.4
Asia & Oceania [c]	.,633.2	0.6	178.5	1.6
Sub Total [a] 81	:.,709.9	75.2	7,648.7	69.6
Total world [a]	108,712.8	100.0	10.983.4	100.0

Source: IVOTO International Travel Statistics 1965

Notes: a Exclude Nigeria * 34 other africa countries

b Exclude transportation

c Japan, Aurtralia and New Zealand.

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Table 1.3 Tourist arrivals and arrivals generated by region, 1965

Region	Arrivals ('000)		Arrivals Generated ('000)		'Net' inter-regional generation of arrivals ('000) [b]
	From within Region [a]	Inter-regional	In Same Region	Inter-Regional	
Europe	66,581	9,113	66,580	2,292	-6,821
N.America	19,208	1,073	19,208	8,632	+7,559
Laten America	526	1,134	527	750	- 384
Middle East	516	713	516	658	- 55
Africa	558	981	558	1,010	+ 29
Asia/Australia	1,439	1,177	1,439	849	-328
Total	88,828	14,191	88,828	14,191	0

Source: Peters (1969) Table 12 and 13

Notes: [a] These are equal to arrivals 'generated' in the same region, and thus balance out in any given region

[b] Inter-regional arrivals generated less inter-regional arrivals, giving some idea of the relative contributions to the 'long haul' tourism market.

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TABLE 1. 4

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST RECEIPTS AND ARRIVALS IN 1965 BY DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED REGIONS [a]

Region	Arrivals('000) From Same Region	Inter-Regional	Arrivals(200°) In Same Region	Inter-Regional
Developing				
Africa	481.3	764.3	481.3	738.3
Asia	2,066.7	1,705.1	2,006.7	617.5
S & C America	617.4	2,071.2	617.4	1,067.1
Common Wealth				
Caribben	48.6	324.5	48.6	19.0
Europe & Mediterranean	3,414.6	14,589. 3	3,414.6	3,374.7
Sub Total	6,628.6	19, 423.4	6,628.6	6,374.7
Developed				
Europe	54,620.5	11, 924.1	54,620.5	14,908.5
N. America	39,638.4	39, 638.4	10,978.8	
S. Americal	Nil	223.5	Nil	276.9
Asia				
Anstraia	132.5	565.0	132.5	819.7
Sub Total	94,391.4	14,076 .3	94,391.4	26,983.9

Source: IVOTO International Travel statistics 1965.

Note: [a] Includes all countries which give the necessary breakdown of tourists by nationality excluding, Africa, 35 African countries, in Asia 10 countries, in C&S America 14 countries, in Commonwealth Caribbean 6, in Europe and Med.Albamia and Gibraltar in Europe (developed) East Germany.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF TOURIST INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA:

The potential benefits that may be realised from tourist development is two-fold; the foreign and domestic tourist flows.

International tourist flows have become one of themost important components within the total assemblage of social and economic transaction among countries of the contemporary world. Simply in terms of absolute volume of movement and monetary excharge, the growth of tourism is most important.

In view of its great and increasing economic import, the probable significance of tourism indiffusing information and attitudes, and its even greater future potential for modifying patterns of migration, palace of payments, land-use and general socio-economic structure with the introduction of third-generation jet transport and other innovations in travel, it is starting to discover how little attention the circulation of tourists among nations has been accorded by geographers, demographers, and other social scientists. Virtually, all the scholarships in the domain of tourism has been confined to intra-national description and analysis. Although domestic tourism is obviously important, it is our contention that the economic, political, psychological, cultural, and other dimensions of international tourist flows are of a distinctively different qualitative order, that they are of major and growing magnitude, and that they merit special study.

Promotion of the tourist industry in Nigeria, is significant in contributing to the country's economic output, thereby providing additional employment and sources of income for its people. But most important perhaps, in the fact that it can swell the country's earnings of foreign currency by attracting people from abroad to spend their money

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on local goods and services, which become "Invisible" exports free from restrictions by more advanced industrial countries. There are other intangible and less direct benefits - an increase in national and international understanding and the promotion of apportunities for trade and for establishment of industries, For all these reasons, it is desirable that a positive and directed effort should be made to promote tourism in Nigeria with a particular attention to the attraction of tourist from abroad.

TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN NIGERIA:

Long before Independence, the freedom of movement afforded by air travel has brought Nigeria well within the reach of visitors from other continents. This in itself was not sufficient to attract the (tourists). Apart from the interest arising from natural scenery and nation character, there must be hotels, good roads and other facilities all offering a certain degree of comfort for the modern traveller. Nigeria has been outstripped by some of her African neighbours in this respect. An effort to stimulate and organize the necessary domestic efforts to speed up the pace of national economic and social progress became inevitable.

Thus, in 1958, an Advisory Committee was set up to look into possible ways of promoting Tourism Industry in Nigeria. This Committee had her first meeting in February, 1958, to consider and advice on means of attracting tourists from aboard and in particular to make recommendations on the following:-

(a) What resources should be developed and in what particular respects;

(b) Measures to improve hotels and catering facilities for tourists;

(c) Improvement of transport facilities within Nigeria and from abroad;

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(d) Publicity for Scenic and other attractions;

(e) the provision of entertainment facilities.

Following these recommendations, travel agents were invited to tour the country as guests of the Federal Government and report generally on tourist possibilities. Some of the reports were as follows:

(a) Nigeria should in addition to game reserves, concentrate on local customs, crafts and preservation of natural feature of the country. Lagos, Jos, Kano and Buea were recommended as suitable places.

(b) Nigeria should make provision for the training of personnel for the purpose of raising the standard of service in the catering trade.

(c) Nigeria to improve transport services and facilities;

(d) The need for intensive publicity stressed;

(e) Organization of entertainment facilities.

(f) Nigeria to join the committee of Holidays Association to give necessary advice from time to time.

The Government in appreciating the recommendations took the following steps:

(a) Tax relief for the Hotel Industry - The Federal Government has recognised the need for incentives in the hotel industry by granting loans and remission on taxation for a period of about five to ten years. Accordingly, in May 1958, hotel keeping was declared to be a pioneer industry under the Industrial Development (Income Tax Relief) Ordinance, 1958. Thus leading to the establishment of a first class hotel at Lagos on Victoria Island.

(b) Nigeria Hotels Limited - Establishment of Nigeria Hotels Limited by Federal Government in association with Nigerian Regional Government to operate Hotels in Kano, Lagos, Jos, and a host of other places in recent years.

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(c) Catering Rest-Houses - The establishment of Catering Rest-Houses by Government in these areas which do not yet justify the building of hotels to provide modest facilities at reasonable prices although they are primarily intended to accommodate Government Officials travelling on duty rather than tourists.

(d) Immigration facilities - In consequence of the recommendation of the Committee, steps have been taken to ease immigration formalities for bona fide visitors to this country. It has since been possible for some European countries and the United States to grant visas to bona fide tourists for a stay of up to one month without prior reference to this Government.

(e) Publicity - The Federal Information Service in conjection with the Nigeria Airways, British Overseas Airways Corporation and others have produced and distributed publicity brouchures entitled "Fly to Nigeria", "This is Nigeria" etc for the smae purpose.

(f) Co-operation with International Tourist Bodies - The Federal Government is in continual contact with international bodies such as the Alliance International de Tourisme(AIT) and the World Touring and Automobile Association (OTA) and provides them with up-to-data information on tourist facilities in Nigeria.

(g) Campaigns on the preservation of traditional culture and customs.

(h) Training of Personnel in the Tourist Industry - At present there are several Nigerians who have qualified as hoteliers, etc, and several Nigerian others are training at home and abroad for the same purpose. Many expatriate specialists have also been employed by the Federal and State Governments to man the Toursist Industry in the country.

(i) Local Transport Facilities - Motor transport firms and corporations have been established all over the States both for tourist and commercial activities.

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(j) Sale of handicrafts as Souvenirs - Very high demand for the supply and purchase of local handicrafts by tourists as souvenirs of their visit to Nigeria has been organized in many tourist centres.

THE NEED FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

1. Nigeria is a very vast country with a population of over 70 million populace comprising of well over 300 tribes with diverse cultures and tradition. There are also lots of differences in Religious beliefs and educational backgrounds. And in view of this variation or differences, there is the vital need to encourage Tourist Industry for the purpose of diffusing information and attitudes within and without the country.

2. Nigeria has, today, only nine tourist attraction centres which offer tourist facilities namely: Yankari Games Reserve, Argungu, Bagauda Lake Resort Borgu Games Reserve, Ikogosi Warm Spring, Obudu Cattle Ranch, Oguta Lake Resort, Kuramo Resor and Isaka Resort. Among there, the vast Northern States has only four tourist Centres out of which Yankari Games Reserve and Borgu Games Reserve are the only Centres of internation interest. Apart from the fact that the development of tourist industry, directly or indirectly, will benefit everyone in Nigeria and since the demand for goods and services created by the presence of tourists will add to national prosperity, and, as the facilities within the country are improved, many Nigerians and expatriates who at present spend all or part of their long and

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and l cal vacation outside Nigeria will be encouraged to visit parts of the country other than that in which understand between peoples of different races and beliefs, the development of tourism in Nigeria is vital.

To further justify the need for the redevelopment of Yankari Games Reserve, dispite the obvious fact that Tourism generates social and economic benefits, the following factors about Yankari and its environs are worth mentioning:

(a) the lack or absence of commercial mineral resources in the area and in the north as a whole. This means limited potentials for development of manufacturing industries on the basis of locally produced raw materials.

(b) the availability of considerable natural endowments of basic tourist assets of sun, warm springs, fauna and vegetation.

(c) the relatively low participation of women population in the national economy due to lack of such opportunities which id ideal for women like tourism, since services, hotels and commerce are important sources of employment opportunities for women.

(See map showing nations tourist centres; page 18)

.....18/..



MAP 1.1

nigeria:

MAJOR TOURIST CENTRES

SOURCE NIGERIA TOURIST ASSOCIATION

CHAPTER TWO
PROFILE OF THE NORTH EAST STATE

Location, Size and Population:

As suggested by the name, the state is situated on the North Eastern part of the country. It lies between latitudes 14° and 8° north to the North and South respectively, and between longitudes 15° and 9° East to the East and West respectively.

It is bounded by Niger to the North, Chad Republic to the North East and Cameroun to the East. It has common boundary with Kano State to the West, and Benue/Plateau to the South.

The North-Eastern State is the largest in the Federation with an Area of 272,726 sq km and a population of 7,893,343 (1963 census). Table 2.1 gives the figures by age and sex.

Its Administrative provinces are Bornu, Bauchi, Adamawa and Sardauna.

(see Political Map of Nigeria attached).

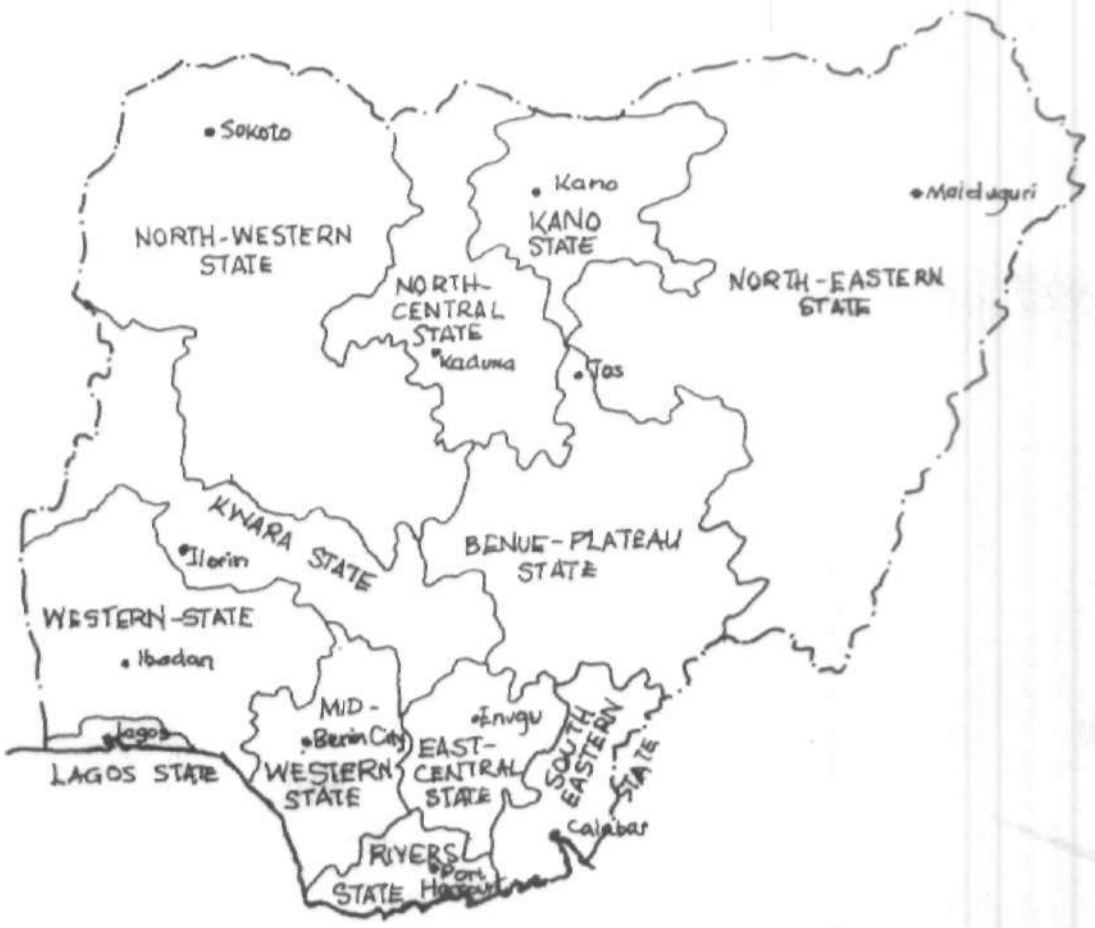
Physiology and Climatology: Major part of the state lies on a sedimentary rock with a large deposit of Limestone, cassiterite, liatominte barite and graphite which have been located but have not yet been exploited. The state is dissected by many streams running towards the North Eastern part and emptying their water into the Lake Chad a major feature of the state.

The North-East has a great constrast in its physical features. In Bornu proince we have plain and in Bauchi and Adamawa Pronices, we have hills some over 4,000 m above sea level especially the Mambila.

The Charts/tables that follow illustrate the rainfall pattern, mean monthly and annual temperatures of the area.

(See Charts/Tables 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5).

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MAP 2.1

nigeria: POLITICAL MAP

Tables to Chapter Two

North East.

Area - 272,725.9 sq km

densit, - 29 persons/sq km.

population- 7,793 thosand (1963 census)

North - By age (1963) thosands

		Total	Male	Female
0 - 4yrs	-	5,397	2,696	2,701
5-9	-	4,596	2,432	2,164
10 - 14	-	3,227	1,805	1,422
15 - 19	-	3,243	1,376	1,867
20 - 24	-	3,559	1,556	2,003
25 - 29	-	2,661	1,277	1,384
30 - 34	-	2,340	1,170	1,171
35 - 39	-	1,113	645	467
40 - 44	-	1,273	704	569
45 - 49	-	469	293	176
50 - 54	-	684	391	293
55 - 59	-	204	131	72
60 - 64	-	428	246	182
65 - 69	-	114	72	42
70 - 74	-	176	103	73
75 +	-	325	189	136
Total		29,809	15,086	14,723

Source: Federal office of Statistics, Lagos.

2.1.

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2.2 Climate (Rainfall) Maiduguri Aerodrome

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jly.	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec.
1972	0.3	0.0	Tr.	3.8	9.1	66.0	39.1	146.3	85.1	10.4	0.0	0.0
Long period	0 3	0.0	0.3	8.4	35.8	79.5	180.9	232.7	106.4	19.6	0.3	0.0
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	12.3	21.8	78.8	244.3	76.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
long period	0.3	0.0	0.3	8.4	35.8	79.5	180.9	232.7	106.4	19.6	0.3	0.0

1973 Year total = 434.8 (long period=664.2)No of yrs average = 56

1972 " " = 440.1 (" " =664.2)" " " " = 56

Tr = Trace, rainfall less than 0.01 milimetre

Source: Meteonolegical Service, Lagos.

2.3 No. of Rainy days 1972 & 1973

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April,	May.	June.	July.	August
1972	0	1	1	9	12	11	16	16
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(7)	(9)	(14)	(18)
1973	0	0	0	1	3	4	9	14
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(7)	(9)	(14)	(18)

	Sept.	Oct.	Novem.	Decem.	Year Total	No.of yrs. of Average
1972	18	6	0	0	90	10
	(11)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(62)	
1973	9	0	0	0	40	10
	(11)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(62)	

Source: Meteorological Service, Lagos

Notes: (1) Long-period averages shown in brackets.

.....24 /..

2.4 Mean Daily Max Temperatures °C

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
1972	32	35	39	40	39	37	36	3.3
	(32)	(34)	(33)	(40)	(39)	(36)	(32)	31
1973	43	37	39	42	41	35	36	32
	(32)	(34)	(38)	(40)	(39)	(36)	(32)	(31)

	Sept.	Oct.	Novm.	Dec.	Year Average	No.of yrs of Average
1972	35	38	34	33	36	20
	(33)	(33)	(35)	(32)	(35)	
1973	34	38	34	35	36	20years
	(33)	(33)	(35)	(32)	(35)	

Source: Meteorological Service, Lagos
Note: Long-period averages are shown in bracket

2.5 Mean daily Min. Temperatures °C

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August
1972	12	15	21	24	26	24	23	23
	(12)	(14)	(19)	(23)	(25)	(24)	(22)	(22)
1973	15	18	20	25	25	26	23	23
	(12)	(14)	(19)	(23)	(25)	(24)	(22)	(22)

	Sept.	Oct.	Novm.	Dec.	Year Average	No.of yrs.of Average
1972	23	22	16	14	20	20
	(22)	(20)	(16)	(12)	(19)	
1973	23	21	16	14	21	20
	(22)	(20)	(16)	(12)	(19)	

Same note as above

..... /..

TRANSPORT

The North-Eastern State is accessible to the rest of the country by air, r ads and rail.(See Transport map of N.E.S. fig.2.6)

AIR: The state has two major internal airports at Maiduguri, the capital, and Yola. In addition, are several other minor airstrips at Bauchi, Gombe, Yankari, Potiskum and serval others. Foreign visitors can reach the state by air after landing at the countries international airports especial Kano.

ROAD: The state is accessible from the South through two main Roads: Jos and Kano. The state has roads links with neighbouring countries, namely, Niger, Chad and Cameroun.

The N.E.State has a total of approx. 8,905 km of roads linking most of the towns and villages in the state most of which have tarred surfaces.

(see table 2.7).

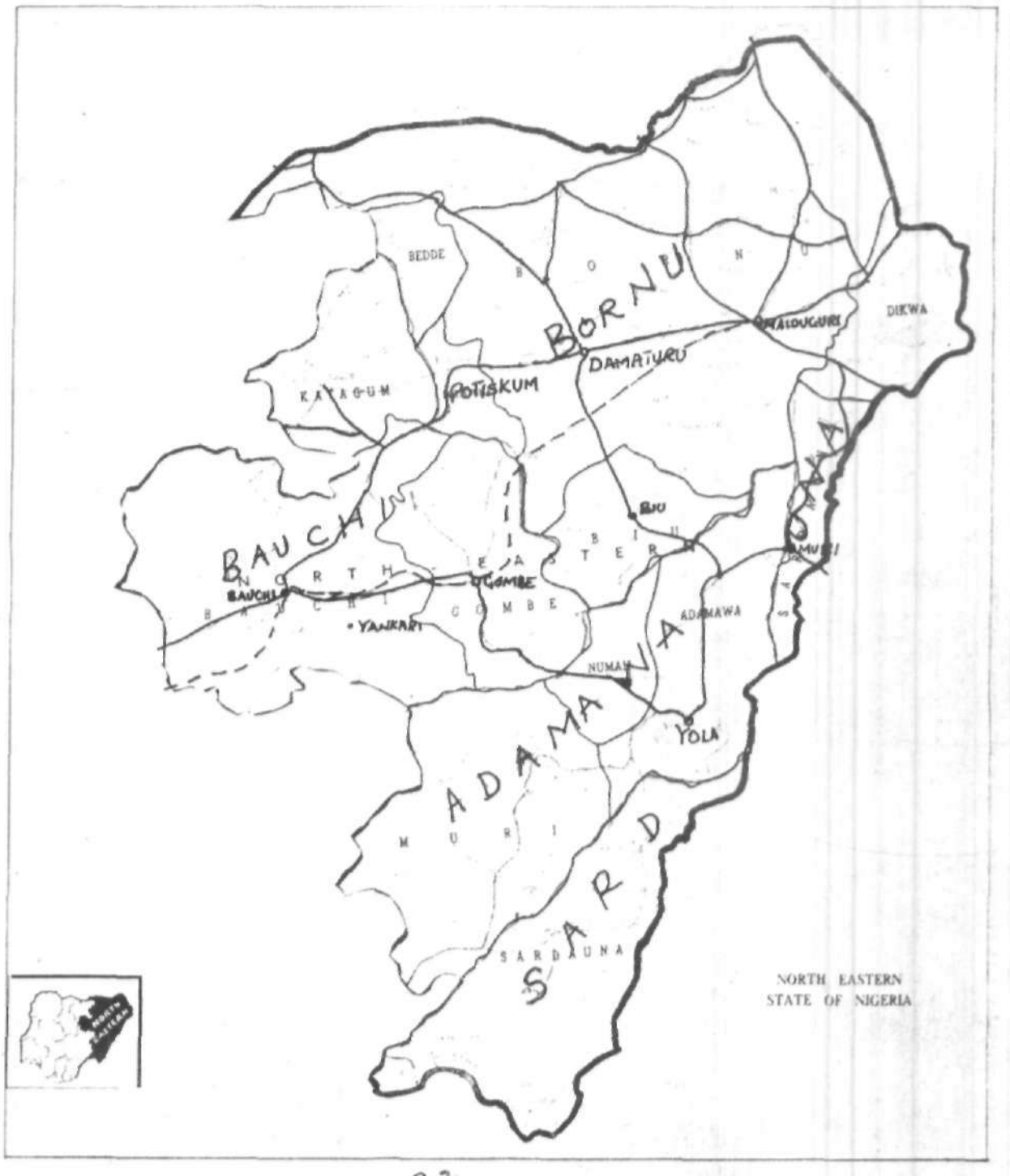
RAILWAYS: The national network of the Nigerian Railway Corporation connects the state and the Southern part through Kuru and Kafanchan junctions.

Tourist Assets of the State:

Although Tourism in Nigeria today is still in its infancy, the contribution it has made to the development of the nation over the year has been very encouraging.

The N.E State is one place that nature has endowed with abundant resource both in terms of its natural wealth and human resources. Its touristic potentials are great, touristic attractions innumerable and as they are being developed like the Yankari Safari, they are bound to play a vital role in the state and the Nation's march towards economic progress and prosperity. No wander the statement:

..... /..


BEDDE
BORNU
MAIDUGURI
DIKWA
DAMATURU
KATAGUM
POTISKUM
BAUCHI
NORTH EASTERN
BAUCHI
GOMBE
YANKARI
BUJU
ADAMAWA
NUMAN
YOLA
MURI
SARDAUNA
NORTH EASTERN
STATE OF NIGERIA

Map 2.2

TABLE ~~27~~

ROADS	TYPE OF SURFACE AND MILEAGE		ADMINISTRATION
Maiduguri-Auno	15 Miles	Coaltar	Federal Government
" Benisheik	47 "	"	" "
" Damaturu	83 "	"	" "
" Potiskum	146 "	"	" "
" Azare	240 "	"	State Government
" Bama	47 "	"	Federal Government
" Dikwa	56 "	Laterite	" "
" Ngala	90 "	"	" "
" Kukawa	111 "	Coaltar	State Government
" Monguno	84 "	"	" "
" Gaidam	168 "	Laterite	" "
" Nguru	240 "	Coaltar	" "
" Bauchi	288 "	"	Federal Government
" Gombe	247 "	"	" "
" Kaltungo	296 "	"	State Government
" Numan	304 "	"	Federal Government
" Yola	273 "	"	" "
" Mayo Belwa	338 "	Laterite	State Government
" Ganye	356 "	"	State Government
" Mubi	166 "	Tar	Federal Government
" Biu	166 "	"	State Government
" Shellem	329 "	Laterite	" "
" Gashua	220 "	Coaltar	" "
" Toro	350 "	"	Federal Government
" Jalingo	375 "	Laterite	State Government
" Ningi	298 "	"	" "
TOTAL			

Source: Ministry of Works and Housing

"The State possesses a great tourism attraction in Yankari, West Africa's only game Reserve."[2]

In addition to the Well known Yankari Safari, some of the tourist attractions are as follows:-

- the Shadawanka cave, 7 kilometers from Bauchi Town;
- Geji Rock [3],
- Shira and Dutsen Damisa Rocks, noted for their neolithic paintings;
- Pankshanu Stone heaps;
- First nigerian Tin Mining Beacon;
- The black Rock of Tafawa Balewa.
- The tomb of the First Nigeria's Prime Minister;
- Babban Gwami in the Emir of Bauchi's Palace;
- Gidan Madaki Kafin Madaki near Bauchi;
- Guri Historical well at the War village of Guri;
- Emir of Gombe's Palace.
- Shehu of Borno's Palace at Maiduguri;
- Rabbeh's Fort, Dikwa;
- Ruins of the City of Ngazargamo;
- Mai Idris Allooma's Palace.
- The Kadi Valley;
- The Lake Tila near Biu;
- Old House of Hamman Yaji at Madagali, ruler of Madagali German time;
- German Rest Houses at Wuro Ande and Kowagol;
- The Kamale Mountain between Cameroun and Nigerian boundary;

2. Nigeria Year Book, 1975, p.385, par.5.I.5.
3. See photograph.2.1 p.29

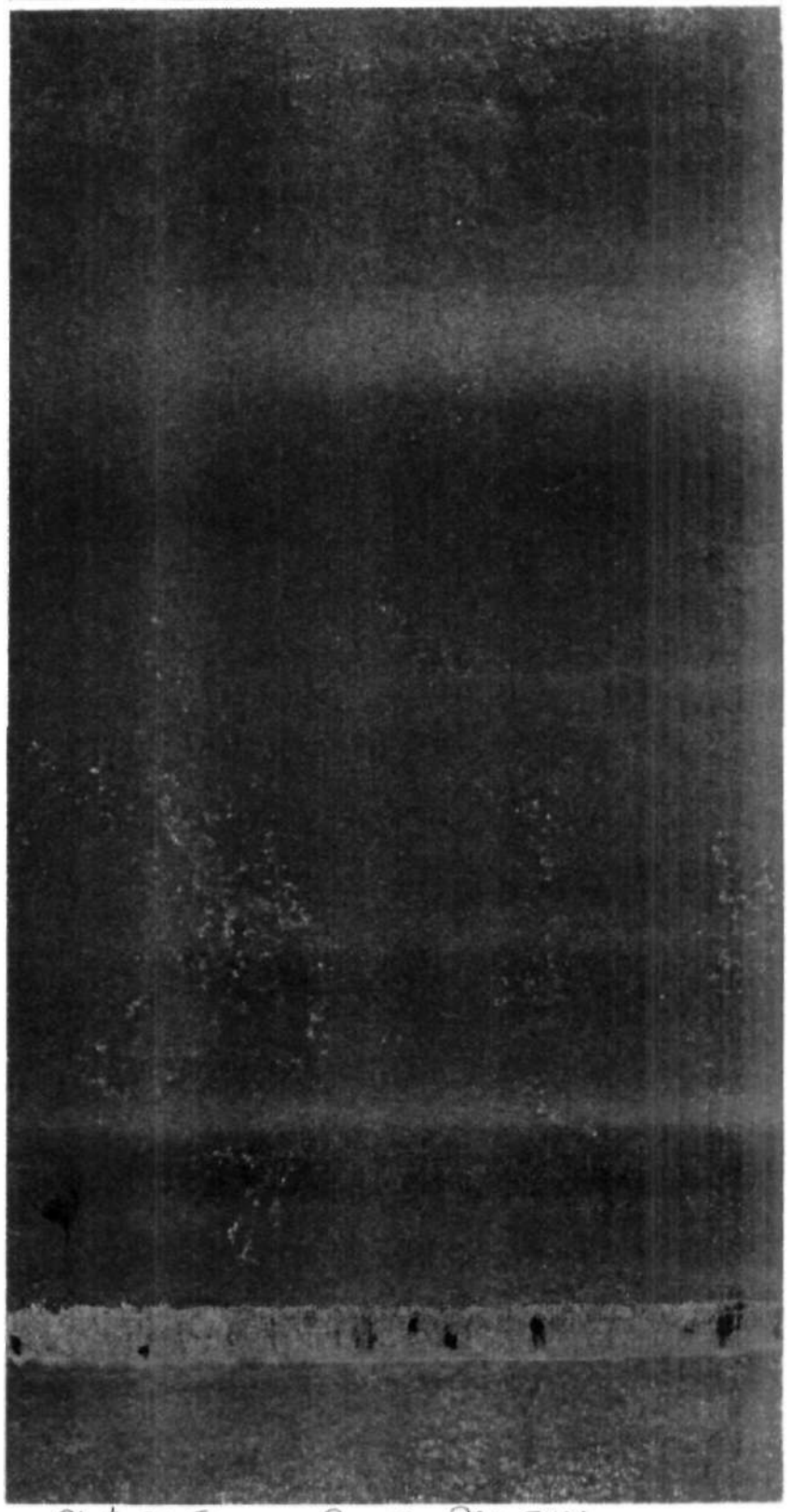
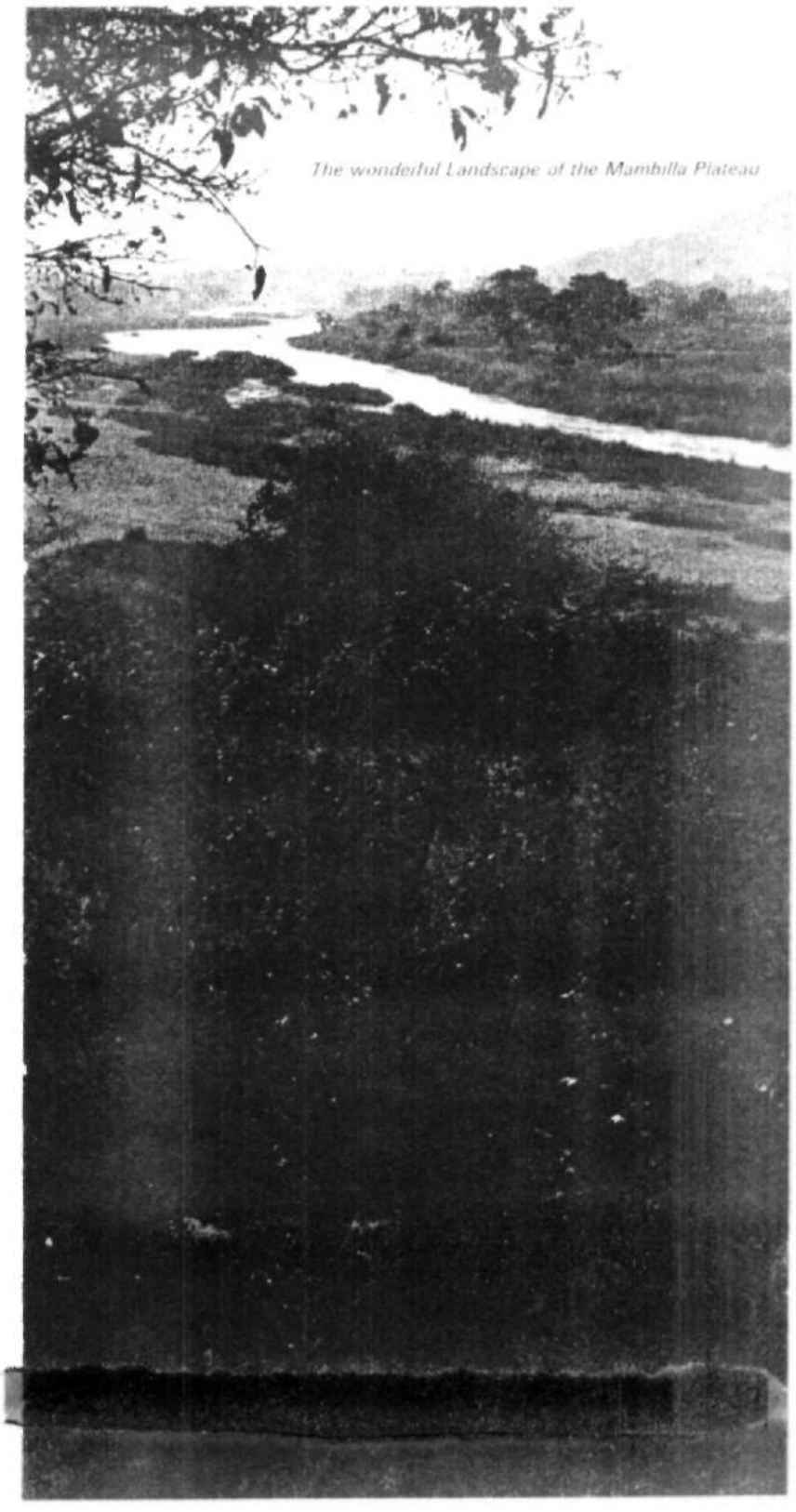
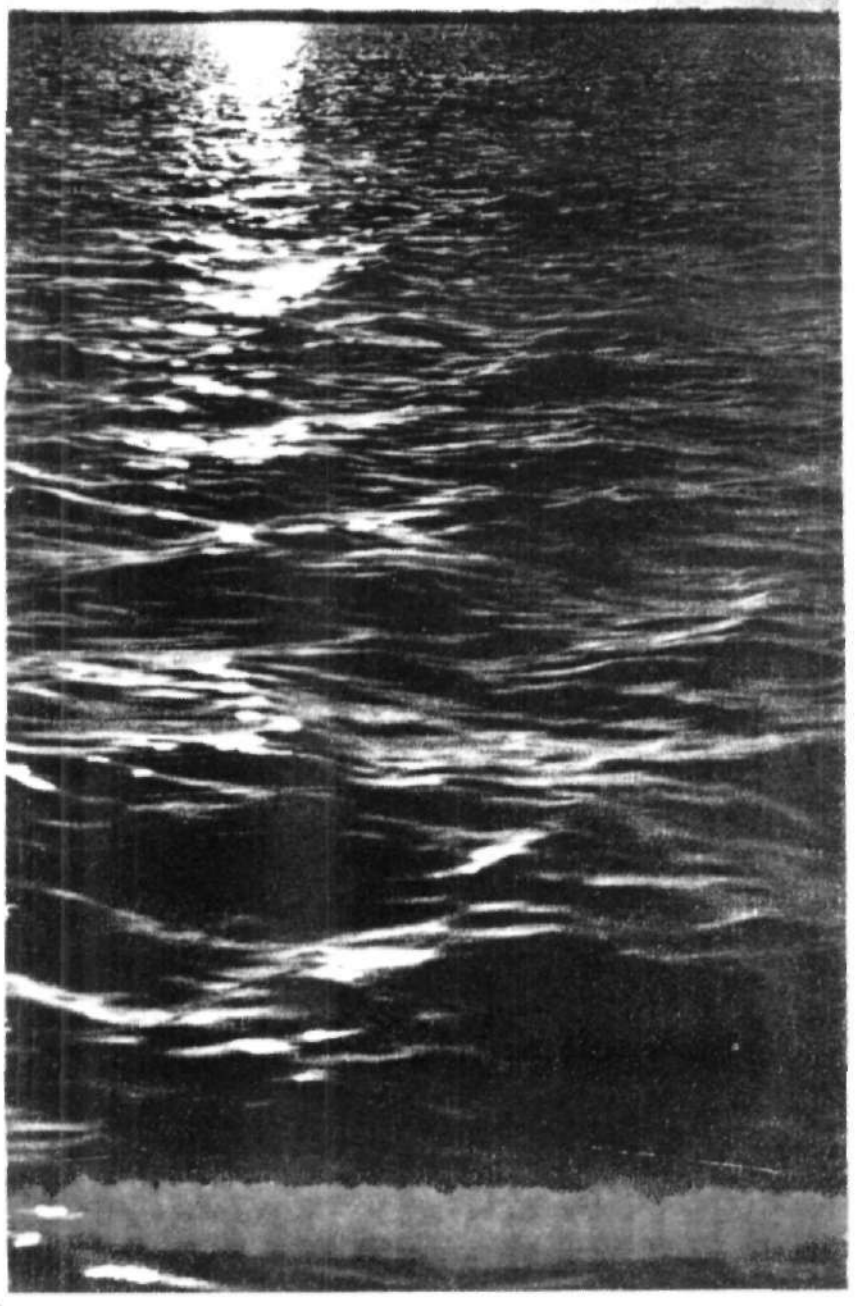


Photo 2.1 GGJ1 ROCK PAINTING



The wonderful Landscape of the Mambilla Plateau

Photo 2.3



Sunset over Lake Chad at Baga

Photo 2·4

- The Emir's Palace at Fika and Daniski;[4]

To the above should be added the rich cultures of the people especially in dresses and dances.

4. Nigeria Year Book, 1975, pp 389
and Yankari Game Reserve, Handbook
pp 51 - 99.

.....34/..

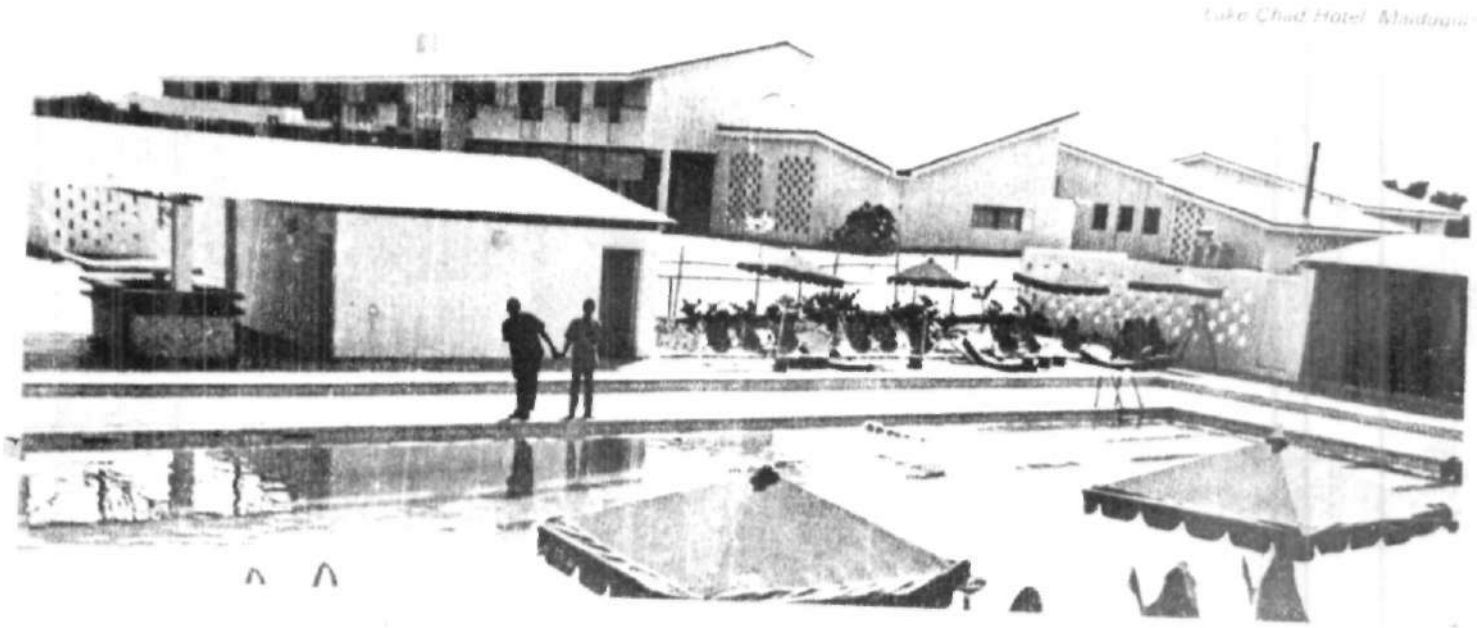


Photo 2.7



Sketch of Gurma's Palace
Photo 29



A Bariba horseman in ceremonial attire. The sword, the sheath without which the outfit is incomplete



Photo 2-10

CHAPTER THREE

YANKARI GAMES RESERVE

INTRODUCTION: The Y.G.R., in Bauchi Province of North-Eastern State, was opened to the Public on 1st December, 1962, thus becoming the first attraction of this kind in Nigeria. It covers an area of just over 207,800 hecters of unhabited woodland, and is situated sourth-east of Bauchi.

From Bauchi access to the Reserve is by the Bauchi to Gombe trunk road for a distance of 40km until the village of Dindima is reached, just after crossing a bridge over the River Gongola. After Dindima, a further 29 km secondary road takes visitors to Mainamaji Base camp where a further 43 km takes visitors to the visitors camp at Wikki 'Warm Springs'.

Within the Game Reserve is anetwork of tracks, over 640km in extent, some of which are suitable for private cars, but most visitors prefer to avail themselves of the facilities for Game viewing within the Reserve offered by the Game Unit, using Land Rovers.

Historical Background:

Most of the villages around the permeter of the Reserve are of recent origin and, with a few exceptions, were said to be fonded by hunters. Previous to its opening as a Game Reserve there had been no settlements within the area for over 100 years and those which had existed were abandoned, probably in the main beccuse of slave raiding and inter-tribal wars.

The site of Dukke, once a large settlement 11km south-east of Maiduguri on the present track to Wikki, is of special interest in that it has 132 interconnected shafts sunk 2.7m to 4.6m apart through a sandstone layer 0.61m to 3.05m thick into underlaying clay. It is

.....37/..

fairly certain that these shafts represent an elaborate system of water storage deviced by the former inhabitants. The Wikki Camp itself is als on the site of an old village, as evidenced by the presence of baobab trees and potsherds.

Stone implements have been discovered on Khalban Hill and Sha'aman Hill and near the site of Dukke. A few stone implements of Neolithic age were found 4 km North-East of Wikki, and potsherds and grinding stones at the Barkono Pass. A number of fairly well preserve half-buried pearshaped pots were found in Swampy forest just north of Barkono Pass. Numerous potsherds were found at Wikki, in the stream bed, at the top of the cliff above the spring, and around the camp.

The possibility of establishing a properly warded game reserve, or National park in Nigeria, was considered as long ago as 1931 following the visit of a Special Mission to West Africa to inquire into the preservation of Wildlife. Even at that time the possibity of using the 'Duguri Bush' (now Yankari Game Reserve) was contemplated. However it was until 1954, as a result of recommendations made by the then Northern Regional Game Preservation Committee, that Executive Council approved in principle the establishment of a pilot Game Reserve in Bauchi Emirate. This approval, coupled with favourable impressions gained by the first Minister for Natural Resources in Northern Nigeria following a visit to game reserves in the Sudan led to the establishment of a Game Preservation Unit within the existing Forestry Div., in January, 1956. In the meantime, Forestry Staffs were already visiting the Yankari area with a view to creating a forest reserve, and survey and demarcation of boundaries of this reserve were

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carried out in 1955-56, so that by January, 1957, Yankari was legally constituted as Bauchi Native Authority Forest Reserve, with the prior approval from the Native Authority that it be managed as a game reserve with staff and funds provided by Government.

Following the Creating of a Game Unit, Mr. Robert Coulthard a retired Veterinary Surgeon became the first Game Warden. He subsequently established a base camp at Mainamaji and started developing a network of motor tracks to facilitate protection, and observation of Game with efforts to accustom the wildlife to the presence of motor vehicles as well as people.

In, May, 1961, Mr. Coulthard died and was succeeded by Malam Jibrin Jia with a title of Chief Game warden. Mallam Jia continued maintenance and development of the system of motor tracks, established Game Patrol Post around the perimeter of the Reserve, recruited further staff, obtained tractors and more Land Rovers, and established a visitor's camp at Wikki, so that finally, on 1st December, 1962, it proved possible to declare the Yankari Games Reserve open to the general public.

The length of open season for Yankari Game Reserve may very slightly from year to year, according to circumstances, but is usually from November until June. It is usally announced before hand through various publicity media. Closure during the rainy season is because- access becomes more difficult, and regular traffic would damage internal trade, many species breed at this time and should have minimum disturbance; the animals tend to disperse when food and water become more widely available, and are in any case difficult to see because of tall grass.

.....39/..

Topography

The River Yashi, which is crossed by the access road just before Mainamji, enters the Reserve from the north and joins the River Gaji to flo through the middle of the Reserve in a general southerly direc.. on. A few minor tributary streams with seasonal flow drain into the main valley of the Gaji, but in general there are few streams in the area and only the Gaji is perrenial. This has an important bearing on the distribution of Fauna during the later part of the dry season.

The land slopes gently from the Western boundary to the Gaji valley, and rises again almost imperceptibly towards the eastern boundary. There is also a slight general decrease in elevation from North to South. There are few prominent topographical features, though a few isolated hills occur here and there, and slopes in the immediate vincinity of the Gaji valley are locally relatively steep.

Geology & Soil.

The Reserve is situated on sedimentary rocks, and outcrops are rare. On the Western side of River Gaji are tertiary sandstones, while to the east are the older Cretaceous deposits of shales and sandstones. Probably the escarpments on the Western Fringe of the Gaji Valley, clea y defined at Wikki and at the Sir Gawain falls, marks the eastern limit of the tertiary rocks.

Associated with the sandstone escarpment are Wikki, Gawna and Dimil warm Springs. The most spectacular of these is the Wikki whose fresh clear water about 9.14m wide and 0.914m to 1.219m deep emerges strongly from the base of a sandstone cliff. A uniform flow is maintained throughout the year, and the temperature remains constant day and night at about 31.1°C. Its likely that the springs emerge at the junction between tertiary sandstones and underlying impervious shales of

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of Cretaceous age, and that subsurface water running into the sediments from the basement complex rocks some distance to the West of the Reserve exerts a head on the water in the sandstone, thus causing the swift current in the springs.

Chemical and bacteriological analysis of water samples from Wikki and Dimil springs have been conducted by a Government Chemist, and showed a high degree of purity for both samples.

Apart from the grey impervious loams of the marshland bordering the central river system, soils in general are deep, freely draining, light textured and reddish-brown in colour.

Climate.

The Annual rainfall in the Reserve is about 1016mm, with peak occuring in July and August. The month of November to March inclusive are virtually rainless.

There are no temperature records available for the Reserve but approximate mean monthly temperatures recorded at Bauchi are as in table 3.1 below.

Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Jan.	29.4°C	11.1°C
Feb.	32.8°C	15.0°C
March	36.7	21.7
April	36.1	21.1
May	35.0	22.8
June	31.1	21.1
July	29.4	20.6
August.	28.3	20.0
Sept.	30.0	20.0
Oct.	32.8	17.8
Nov.	32.8	13.3
Dec.	30.0	10.6

The range of absolute temperatures is 6.1°C - 40.6°C

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Since the elevation of Yankari Reserve is between 213 to 365 meters which is less than that of Bauchi, 609 meters, maximum temperatures are likely to be slightly higher than those of Bauchi throughout the year The same applies to the minimum temperatures during the humid months of March to October; but from November to February, when atmospheric humidity is low, minimum temperatures are governed more by local physiography than by general elevation above sea level.

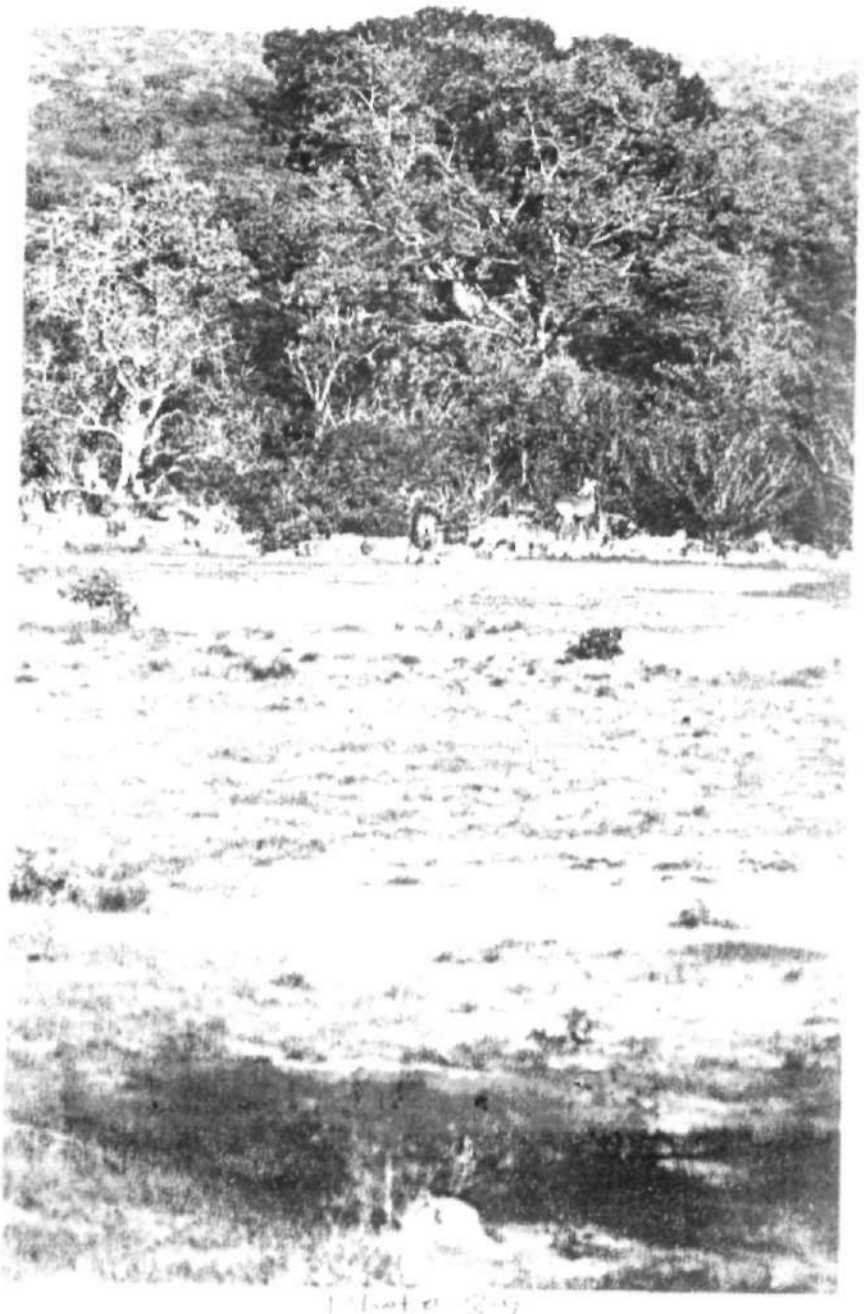
Thus, the seasons are - October to February its warm by day (less so in December and January), cool at night (less so in October), dry atmosphere and virtually no rain March to June, its hot by day, warm at night and a humid atmosphere but little rain. July to September its cool and wet; high atmospheric humidity and abundant rainfall.

Vegetation.

Generally, the Reserve supports rather open savannah woodland with grass except for the narrow belts along the central river system. The trees are generally 3 to 9 meters in height with a few up to 12meters amidths scattered shrubs. Two families predominate, Combretaceae and legum' nosae· thorn-bearing species such as Acacia are rare.

It has been reported that annual fires sweep through the reserve and there is little that can be done to stop them at the present stage of development. Certainly fires which occur late in the dry season, when there are abundant inflammable materials, degredation of the vegetation is liable to be excessive and may destroy the habitat of certain species of wildlife; it is therefore the practice now to burn the area, partially, during the early dry season before all the grasses have dried out, to minimize the damage.

.....42/..



On eroded slopes, and on the verges of gullays and escarpments bording seasonal water courses, are very characteristic and pleasing belts of woodland dominated by Pteleopsis habeensis (Hausa: Lallen Giwa), a tree species recorded in Nigeria only in the Yankari Reserve. It is common on the camp site at Wikki, but is leafless throughout the dry season and early rains.

The marshlands themselves, which are a prominent feature of the centra river system, are partly treeless with a dense ground vegetation of grasses and sedges and occational low thickets of the thorny shrub Mimosa pigra (Hausa: gumbi). Elsewhere, the riverain swamps support closed evergreen forest in which several interesting species occur.

Fauna.

The Reserve provides an habitable environment for a wide variety of mammals who are also sometimes visitors. Mammals frequently seen are waterbuck, Western hartbeest, bufallo, diuker, warthong and baboon. Of these those frequently seen at the Wikki Camp are baboons and, rarely elephants and hippopotamus.

Unlike many game reserves elsewhere previous influences may have permitted greater survival of animals, or where extensive open plains facilitate viewing, the sightings of game in Yankari are often sudden and unexpected· sometimes even startling. Therefore, visitors should not expect to see large and varied herbs of animals. The charm of this reserve lies more in the challenge and excitement in seeking the game and, when found, the fascination of observing wild animals living free in their natural habital.

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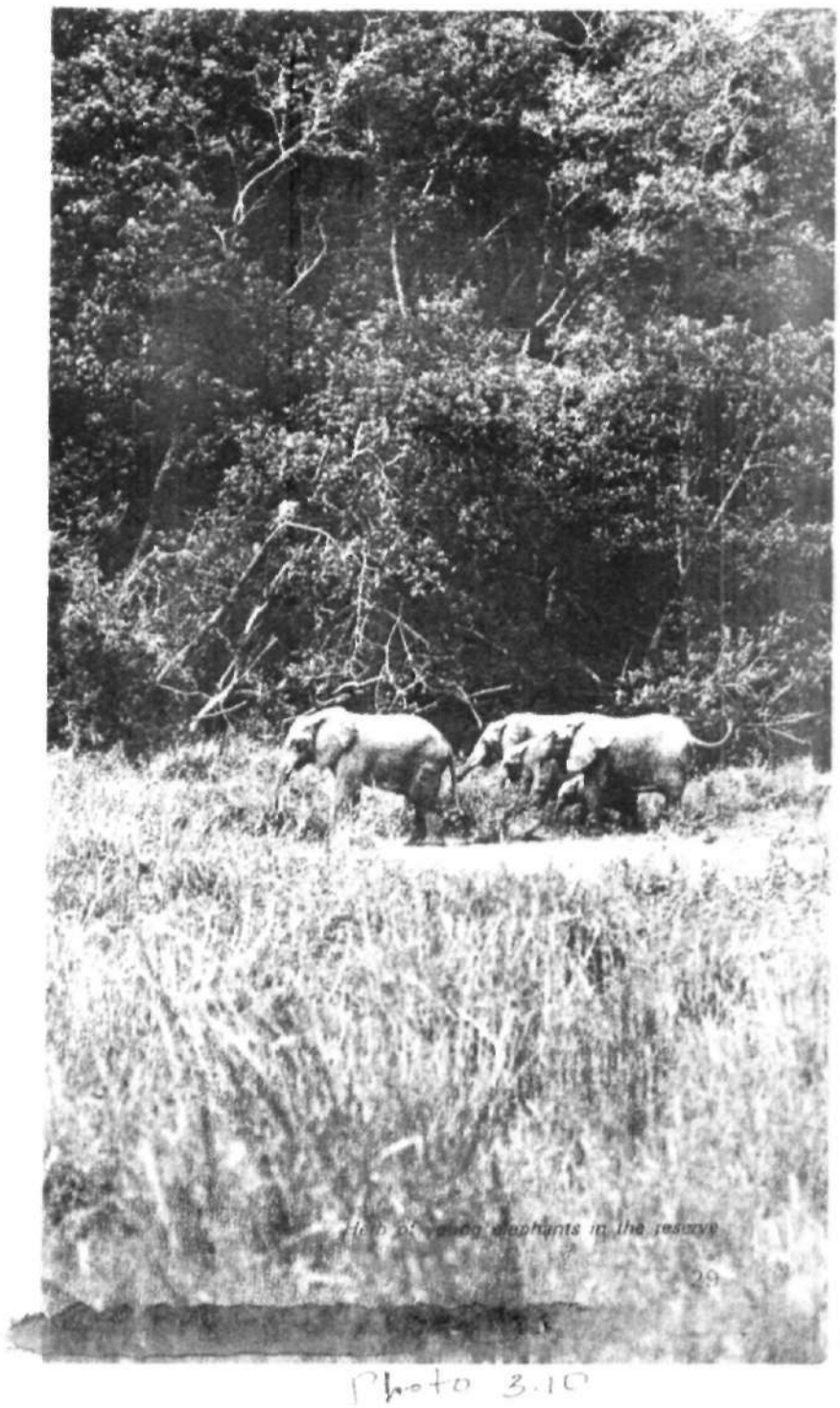


Photo 3.10



Photo 3.11 : Warthog in the Reserve

Photo 3.12 : baboon in the Reserve



With the exeeption of the hunting dog, there is general scarcity of carnivores which permits rapid increase in the ungulate population.

The game is generally concentrated in the neighbourhood of the central Gaji river system in the dry season where the only perennial water is found, and is often observed in the greatest numbers in the early mornings and late afternoons.

There quite a number of reptiles to be seen in the Reserve. Birds lists are still incomplete, but these are known to be numerous.

There are Game guards who are mostly ex-hunters, ex-soldiers or ex-policemen with bush and wildlife experience and whose responsibilities are patrolling and ensuring that the Reserve remains inviolate, but who act as guides to visitors in the dry season.

Facilities for Visitors

All intended visitors are expected to book in advance to obtain clearance at the booking office located in the Bauchi Catering Rest House before proceeding to the Reserve. Express services are provided at the premesis of the Booking office for visitors who do not possess personal transport but generally, visitors are expected to use their own transport to and from the camp at Wikki on entering and leading to Reserve. For excursions from Wikki within the Reserve, Land Rovers are provided, though private vehicles may be used along specific tracks provided they are accompanied bya member of the Game Unit Staff. Due to the nature of the terrain not all tracks are suitable for 2 - wheel drive cars, and it is advisable to make at least one trip in an official vehicle before deciding whether or not to use one's own car.

....47/..





Tourists viewing games in the reserve

Plate 3.13



Photo 37

Excursions to view the wildlife are undertenn each morning from about 6.00am to 9.00 am, and each evening from about 3.30 pm to 6.30pm. Game Guards accompany each excursion as guides.

Catering facilities are available at "Warm Springs," the visitors' camp at Wikki which is sited in a grove of trees on the crest of an escarpment overlooking the Gaji valley and the plains to the east. Accommodation, totalling over 100beds, is in single double or family-size thatch-roof rondavel chalets. In addition, the ForestryDivision maintains several two-roomed, furnished, bungalows for use by its Game Protection officers; for these there are simple private cooking facilities, and a care-taker who can also prepare simple meals if provided with the ingredients. "Subject to availability, and special permission from the Chief Game Warden, this departmental accommodation may also be sued by visitors.

A small shop, which stocks most items that may be required whilst on holiday including foodstuffs, a Bar with a terrace overlooking the valley, and a separate Restaurant providing Nigerian dishes at moderate prices all add greatly to the amenities available at Wikki.

Next to the wildlife, probably the greatest attraction the Yankari Game Reserve has to offer are the excellent bathing facilities in the Warm Springs. These are situated in a gorge immediately below the camp at Wikki. The water, which is pure, crystal clear(and free from Crocodiles) surges out from under a sandstone cliff into the wider batting area and then winds its way between tall forest trees and palms down the river Gaji. Both by day and by night, when the gorge is flood-lit, many hours of pleasant relaxation can be spent at these delightful springs.

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Lunch time for tourists in the reserve



Photo 3.2

Visitors viewing the Wikki Warm Spring from the top of the cliff

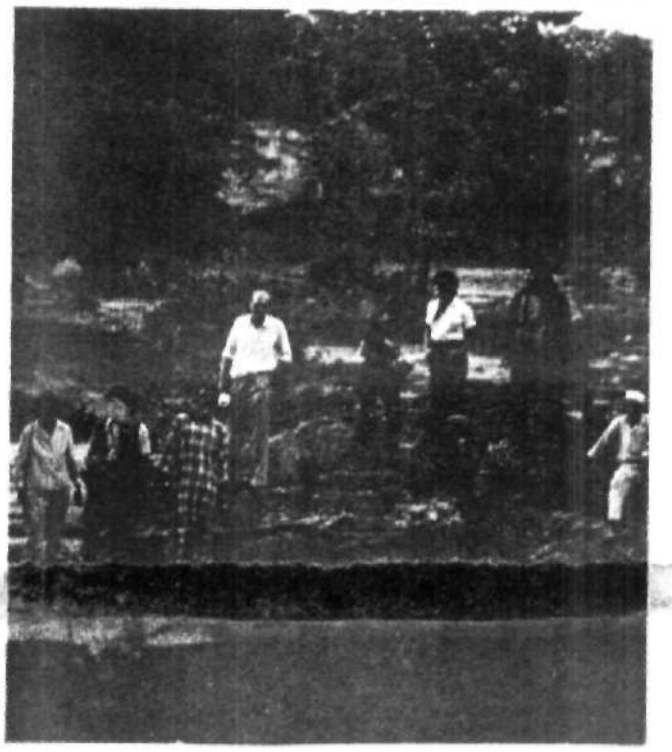


Photo 3.3

EXISTING FACILITIES FOR VISITORS AT WIKKI SPRINGS:

The Wikki Camp offers the following catering and other Recreational facilities at its Warm Springs Restaurant:

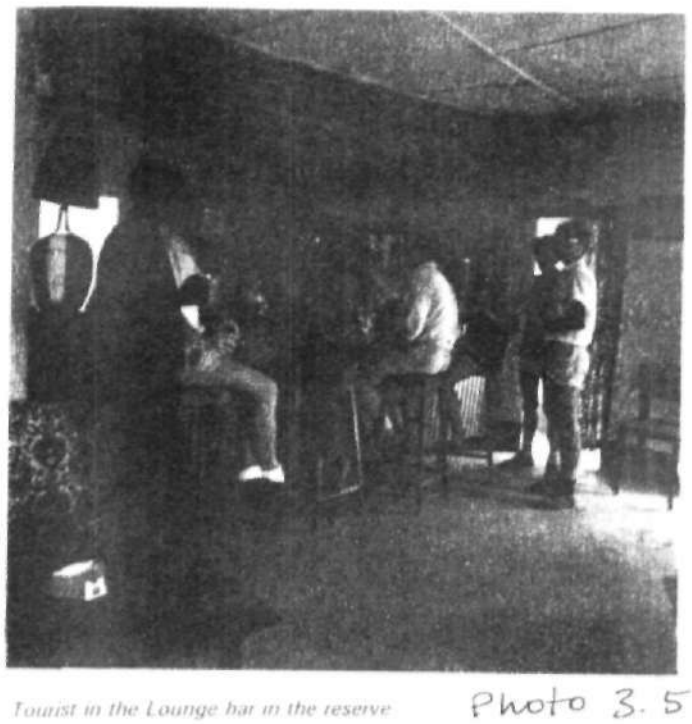
1. Catering facilities consisting of;

   a) 4 old type single Rooms round huts with toilets and washing facilities.
   b) 6 New stone and thatched round huts with covered verandahs and toilet and washing facilities.
   c) 18 old type double round huts with washing and toilet facilities;
   d) 6 New type stone and thatched round huts with covered verandahs and washing and toilet facilities - twin beds;
   e) 10 old type round thatched huts for families. 3 to 4 beds mostly double beds and double bunks;
   f) 4 bungalows, old type with two bedrooms and two bathrooms. 2 to 6 beds. Not close to the springs and main buildings as the rest of the chalets;
   g) 3 Waza type O (old type). Round partitioned thatched huts for the larger family with 5 to 7 beds and two bathrooms;
   h) 4 V.I.P. chalets with air conditioners, lounge, one bedroom with double bed, two seperate toilets, bath and wash hand basins, covered verandah. They are new type round stone buildings

2. Excellent bathing facilities in the Wikki Warm Springs situated in a gorge immediately below the camp at Wikki. The water is pure and crystal clear (free from crocodilas) surges out from under a sandstone cliff into wider bathing area and subsequently to the river Gaji. The gorge is floodlit both day and night and it is a pleasent relaxation spot.

3. A small shop which stocks food, chemicals, stationary, postcards, Sweets, cigarettes, etc.

.....53/..



Tourist in the Lounge bar in the reserve Photo 3.5

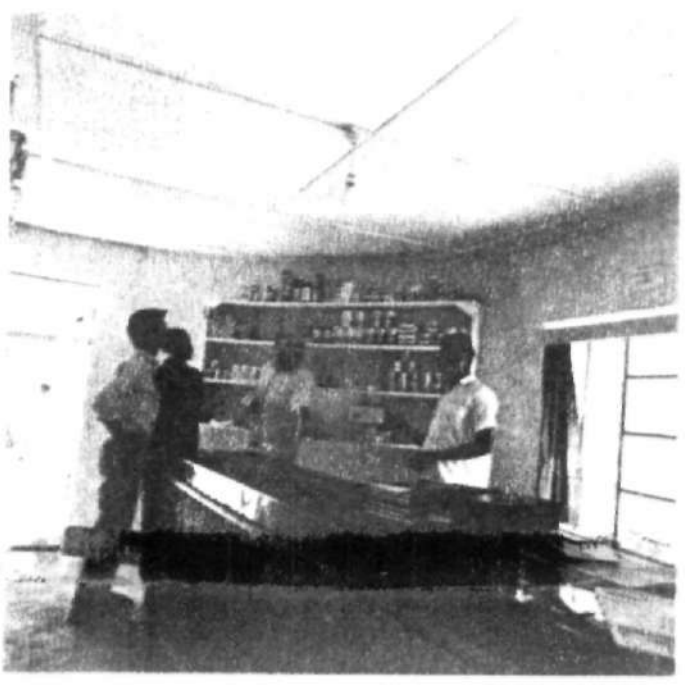
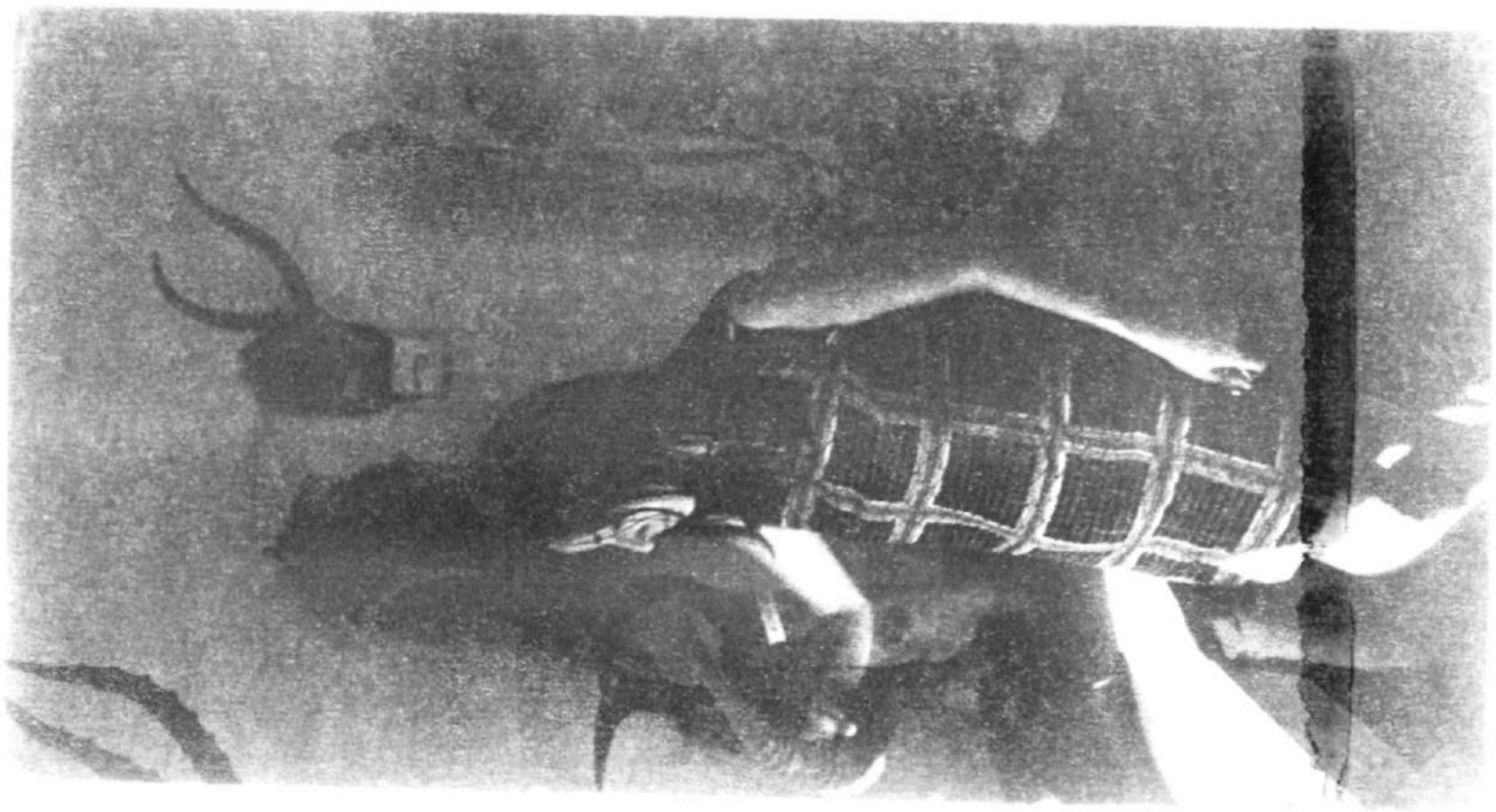


Photo 3.6



4. A small library for magazines and paperbacks in the shop.
5. A bar with a terrace overlooking the Gaji valley which the wikki springs is situated and which provides assorted drinks.
6. Dinning Room Bar Open in Luncheon and Dinner periods.
7. Warm Spring Kiosk which sells beer and minerals at certain times only.
8. A Restaurant which holds 72 people at a time.

Table 3.2.
CHARGES AT WARM SPRINGS RESTAURANT - 1973

ITEMS	₦ COST PER ₦ SINGLE	₦ DOUBLE
Accommodation	5.50	11.00
V.I.P.Accommodation	6.30	12.60
Early Morning Tea	0.28	0.55
Breakfast	1.20	2.40
Luncheon	1.75	3.50
Afternoon Tea	0.50	1.00
Dinner	2.10	4.20

Source: Tourism Office, Maiduguri.

Demand - Occupany Rate:

The study shows that the demand on the Yankari Safari is as shown in Table 3.3 below.

..... 56/..



Photo 3.1

TABLE 3.3 TOURIST DEMAND/OCCUPANCY RATE IN 1970 - 1975

YEAR	Tourist Arrical (Gross)	Average Daily Booking (By Group)					Peak Booking					Peak Occ.Rate (Beds)		
		Tourist Receipt (Gross)₦	Single	Double	Others	Total Day	Total Arg	Single	Double	Others	Total	Cap-ac	Occ.	Beds Available
1970	6,783	82,752.60	2	11	12	26	122	5	27	21	53	90	12	78
1971	5,085	62,017.00	1	10	7	18	96	4	21	17	42	90	20	70
1972	20,340	313,236.00	3	28	26	19	219	10	46	36	96	120	41	88
1973	11,302	174,050.80	2	17	19	27	140	6	31	24	61	129	55	74
1974	13,561	271,220.00	3	17	16	20	145	5	32	25	62	129	31	98
1975	16,958	339,160.00	1	21	19	28	169	4	37	30	71	129	48	61

Source: Tourism Office Maiduguri.

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EXPENDITURE

The estimated expenditure resulted from the development maintenance, wages and salaries at the Yankari Games as shown in the table below.

Table 3.4

Industrial Survey 1970 - 75

Period	No Employed	Wages & Salaries ₦	Development Maintenance * ₦	Totals ₦
1970/71	52	13,000.60	15,000	28,00.60
1971/72	95	23,765.20	435,000	458,765.20
1972/73	99	24,775,75	20,000	44,775.75
1973/74	112	53,764.50	40,000	93,764.50
1974/75	115	103,704.00	60,000	163,704.00
1975/76	-	-	1,468,900	-

* Development only from N.E.S Development plan.

Source: Ministry of Trade & Industry, Maiduguri.

SECTION TWO

DATA EVALUATION & SYNTHESIS

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA EVALUATION AND SYNTHESIS

From the Studies so far made on the existing situation in Yankari Safari Wikki Warm Springs Restaurant and Visitors Camp regarding:-

(a) the physical Environment as stressed in chapters two and three;

(b) the Socio-economic situation as contained in Chapter three;

(c) the Socio-cultural environment as contained in Chapter two; and

(d) the tourist/Recreational environment as stressed in Chapter three,

It is possible to evaluate and synthesize the data to stress the need for a redevelopment of the tourist centre.

1. Table 3.3 shows a recorded peak booking of 219 in 1972 which when broken down gave an estimated number of chalets equal to 96 including single, double, thriple and other chalets. The Reserve has at present has only 55 chalets and at the peak period in question, some of the 55 chalets were already occupied. Therefore, only 88 tourists out of the 219 were able to secure accommodation. Thus 131 tourist were disappointed.

Last year, 1975, 169 tourist booked at peak period out of which 61 were accommodated and 108 disappointed. Looking through the table for the Six years, there has never been a time when all the tourist were able to secure accommodation at any peak period. This Single fact reveals that there is a need for the provision of more chalets.

2. During the field studies it was gathered that 39 out of the 55 chalets were seriously suffering from deterioration. Several other buildings like the bar, Dinning Room, Museum, etc needed to be renovated.

3. Tables 3.3 and 3.4 also reveal how much of the turn-over

.....60/..

from tourist receipt was being spent on maintenance, wages and salaries.

4. From table 3.3;

Totals for the 6 years peak booking gave

- 34 Single
- 194 Double
- 153 Others

Grand Total 381

Giving percentages of - 8.9% Single
- 50.9% double
- 40.2% others

The existing Condition gives- 1% Single
- 51% Double
- 31% Others

Comparing the two figures, the existing situation does not bear much relationship to the prevailing situation of tourist demand despite the fact that it does not even meet the demand in terms of size.

To meet this demand, therefore, there is every justification to design for the peak of 96 chalets ie. 219 tourists. taking into account of other factors, it becomes adequate to design for about 200 tourists with about 95/90 chalets.

5. Further studies were conducted into similar other establishments for the purpose of making comparisions and the following results were established:

(a) Travellers Hotels (i) Plateau Hotel, Jos
(ii) Hill Station Hotel, Jos

(b) Resort Hotels (i) Bagauda Lake Hotel

(c) Tourist Hotel *(i) Yankari Safari

.....61/..

The following occupancy figures (average) were established. All figures to nearest whole number.

	Single	Double	Others
Travellars	43	52	5
Resort	21	50	29
Tourist	18	51	31

Comparing the above figures with the international standards of

	Single	Double	Others
Travellers	45	50	5
Resort	25	50	25
Tourist	5	50	45

Source: Times Saver Standard.

it is evedent that while the Travellers and the Resort hotels studied were near standard, the Tourist was far from being considered standard.

Graphs attached showing space Alotment General [1] with the studied hotels in dots, however, reveal that as a general rule, most of them either fall below standard or do not have such facilites like the coffee shop, Banquet - Ballroom, Snach bar, private dining, etc. In the Yankari Restaurant, most or nearly all of these spaces were not provided. This follows that one of these things standard, which a tourist wishes to enjoy is lacking

Need for the Redevelopment: The general studeis made with the deductions from data evaluation, finally, establishes the arguiment for the need for a redevelopment proposal of the Yankari Safari. These reasons could further be sumerized as follows:

1 Times Saver standards.

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1. to meet the demand of the increasing tourist arrival to the Reserve;

2 to minimize the exessive expenditure on maintenance resulting an unproductive investment;

3. to utilize fully the natural resources of the site;

4. to give the site a proper planning orientation;

5. to establish a market for the local crafts of the poeple;

6. to help standardize our hotel industry.

Schedule of Facility Requirements.

The various studies made as contained in the preceding chapters and the evaluation of these studies made earlier in this chapter has led to the establishment of the following schedule of facility requirements:

A. Facilities for accommodation - Chalets, guest houses..

B. Facilities for refreshments - Restaurant

C. Facilities for production, preservation and display/exhibition of handicrafts - Museum, Craftworkshop.

D Facilities for Information - Library

E. Facilities for administrative control of the whole establishment - Administrative Block.

F. Facilities for Recreation - Bathing pool, playgrounds, games field.

G. Facilities for worship - Churches and Mosques.

H. Facilities for services - parking spaces and garages, generator House, etc.

I. Facilities for sale of local Crafts & Goods - Souvenir shop, shopping Centre.

J. Facilities for Welfare - Clinic.

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Functional Analysis & Space alotments of Facilities.

A. CHALETS

Main emphasis on accommodation is centered on the guests or tourists. From previous analysis, the total number of chalets required equal 96.

Min Area per Single bed Chalet = $20.9m^2$(net)

Bathrooms = $4m^2$(min)

B. RESTAURANT.

The key to any Restaurant (including Hotels) design is absolute flexibility and seperation of public area from private or service area. The Restaurant should be able to have a stage of funeral in one area and a rock concert in another; and in one place be serving dinner, and in another having a dance. The Restaurant should not have to turn down one event because its' incompatible with another.

Service: Ensure simplicity of food service. Every eating space must be capable of being served independently.

Circulation: Tighten the service circulation. Eliminate long Passages because wandering employers are an inefficiency.

From earlier analysis the basis for the design of the restaurant is 200 guests.

Spaces	Area in M2/ person	Total Area(M2)
Public Space		
lobby and front office	1.02	204
lounge	0.56	112
Corridors adjoining	0.19	38
Men's toilet for guest	0.14	28
		....64"..

Spaces	Area in M2/ Person	Total Area(M
Women's toilet for guest	C 09	18
Coat Checkroom	0.11	22
Food & Storage Spaces		
Main dinning Room(180 seats)	1.55	278
Main Kitchen	1.02	204
Coffee Shop (100 seats)	0.74	148
Bar & Cocktail lounge	0.70	140
Private dinning	0.70	140
Banquet - Ballroom	1.30	260
Banquet - Ballroom foyer	0.41	82
Banquet - Ballroom storage	0.13	26
Banquest-Ballroom serving pantry	0.32	64
Employee's Dining Room	0.20	40
Stewards' Storeroom	0.37	74
Beverage Storeroom	0.17	34
Receiving Room	0.19	34
Garbage Room	0.07	14
General Service Spaces		
Manager's Office	13	13M^2
Secretary's Office	9	9
Accounting Office	14	14
Sales & Reservation Office	13	13
Linen Room	0.16	32
Laundry	0.75	32

.....cr/..

Men's toilet & Lockers Room	0.33	66
Women's toilet & Locker Room	0.33	66
Maintenance Shop	0.56	112
Furniture storage	0.23	46
General Store Room	0.09	18
Boiler Room	0.56	112
Fuel Storage	0.20	40
Refrigeration Compressor Room	0.18	36
Ventilation Equipment	0.18	36
Basement Corridors, stairs, etc	1.16	232
Ground Floor,Stairs,elivators	0.23	46

No. of Toilets in Restaurant.

Fitments	Public		Staff	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
W.C.S.	6	8	3	4
Urinals	6	-	3	-
Lavatory Basins	8	8	3	3

C. MUSEUM

CraftWorkshop.

Space required for the production of crafts for the purpose of display in the museum. The common crafts of the people include pottery, leatherwork, wood carving, metal work, cloth weaving and cloth printing..

A typical workshop for crafts making should be capable of accommodating 8 craftsmen.

.....66/..

Recommended Area required by One Craftsman = $4m^2$

∴ 8 craftsmen require = $32m^2$

% Area required for equipment = 40%

% area " " circulation = 30%

% area " by 8 craftsmen = 30%

30% represents $32m^2$

∴ 40% represents $32/30 \times 4$

= $42.7m^2$

Total area Required = $32 + 32 + 42.7\ m^2$

= $106.7\ m^2$

Area required for Storage = $100\ m^2$

Grand total for 8 Craftsmen = $206.7\ m^2$

Display Space.

Studies made from existing Museum at Jos reveals that the ratio between the production space and the display space is 1:4. Since space required by Craftsmen is $206.7\ m^2$, the space required for display is $206.7 \times 4 = 826.8\ m^2$

Circulation: there is an absolute need to ensure logical, continuous circulation in the display area of the museum.

Lighting: The most essential part of Museum design, especially the display space, is that of proper lighting. For the purpose of eliminating discomfort by glare, an indrect lighting is highly recommended.

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D. LIBRARY

Generally, the basic problem in library design is that of circulation. There is therefore, the need to ensure proper circulation pattern for both the staff and public as well as for'Books! This library, however, should not be thought of as the big libraries that stock large volumes. It is meant to serve as a publicity forum for tourism attractions, mainly, in and around the state and as such, it's an integral part of the museum. Because it will provide only magazines, paper backs, dailies, etc, one module ie 206.7 m^2 will be adequate for the purpose.

E. ADMINISTRATION BLOCK

The administration here is not all that the name suggest. In fact the administrative block is meant to accommodate only eleven staff members. These are the supervisor, boss of catering; the warden, boss of Games preservation and forest Reservation units; the Secretary, the Curator, E.C. Accounts, Accounts Clerk, 4 people in General Office and the Receptionist/Checking clerk.

The manager of the Restaurant, the Porter of the Chalets are directly responsible to the Supervisor. The Warden is directly responsible to the Chief Supervisor at Bauch so is the Supervisor Catering.

The Administration block should consist of:

The Supervisor(Catering)Office	$13m^2$
The Secretary's Office	$9\ m^2$
The Warden's Office	$13\ m^2$
Accounting Office	$14m^2$

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Curator's Office	13 m^2
General Office	16m^2
Receptionist/Checking Clerk	8m^2
Reception Waiting space(1.0m^2per person.)	20m^2

General Employment.

$$\text{Number of Employees} = \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{10}$$

where X is the average visitors staying overnight through the season.

Y is the total number of seats in the Restaurant

ie. $\frac{12.2}{3} + \frac{90}{10} = 102$

E. Parking.

Provide 1 car parking space for 2 guest rooms

Provide 1 car parking space for 10 persons using public rooms or

1 car parking space for every 10m^2 of public area (Room)

The Restaurant desigred for

200 guest will require $\frac{200}{10}$ car parking spaces ie. 20.

F. Souvenir Shop:

The Souvenir shop is intended to serve as the commercial venue for the local crafts of the people. It is therefore an integral part of the Museum as was the case with the library.

This is the place where excess work of crafts could be sold to foreigner as souvenirs for their visit. It will also sell post cards,

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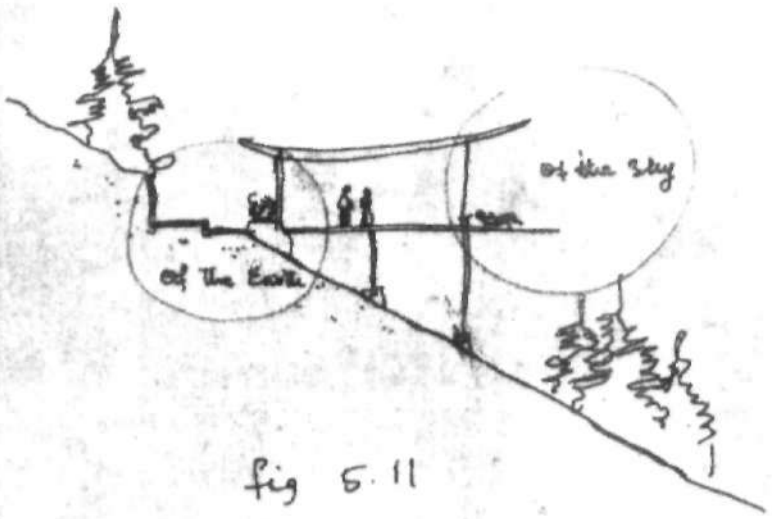


fig 5.11

a structure imposed on the slope belongs to the sky as well as the earth

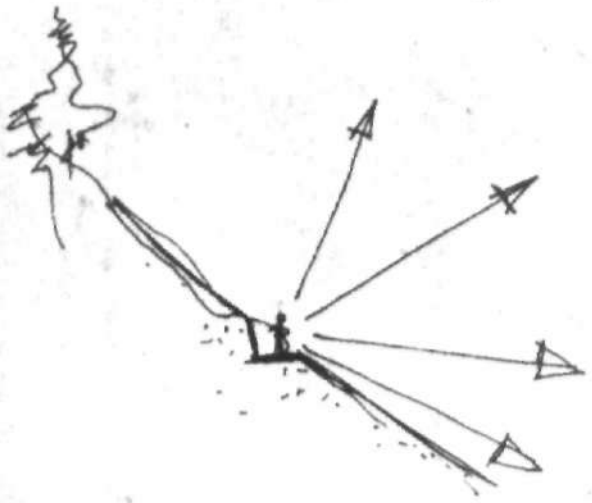


fig. 5.12

on sloping plane, orientation is outward

SECTION THREE

PROPOSALS & STRATEGIES

CHAPTER FIVE

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

1. The Site.

The site is steeply sloping oriented towards the main attraction - the Wikki Warm Springs and wedded into the entire scene. Being a steeply sloping site, contours become major factors in the planning of this unobstructed inclined plane. The top of the slope is most exposed to the elements of the site. thus an explotation of the "military Crest" to enhance the view. Ramps and steps are indicated. Because the normal slope is perhaps too steep for wheeled traffic, the access is easiest along the contours.

The pull of gravity is down the slope therefore the design forms must ensure stability. The sloping site has dynamic landscape quality, therefore, curvilinear forms and spaces have been choosen to infuse a feeling of relaxation to the occupants/users.

A slope inherently emphasizes the meeting of air and earth. The plan orientation is outward and down since the view side is exposed, the plan relation to sun, wind, and storms is of vital design importance.

The major problem of the site is that of drainage. Ground water and surface runoff from above must be intercepted and diverted. The present plan lacks most or all of these qualities and has generally no planning orientation. It has not exploited fully the natural features of the site.

(See figures 5.11 & 5.12)

2. Adaptation of Project to site.

This project being situated in a rural area, the land is plentiful. The plan is, therefore, more open, free and "exploded." This is to say that the plan scope is increased, since fence lines, orchards, paddocks, even mountains miles away become design factors and elements. The scheme has to be planned to the horizon.

Freedom with open view of fields, woods, and sky is the essential landscape quality. The plan is logically oriented outwardly to embrace the total site's best features and to command the best views i.e. to indicate the desire to be "at one" with nature.

In short, what is anticipated for in this plan is ecological balance.

"The relationship between man and his environment is mutual, complex and subtle. Each shapes and is shaped by the other; man depends for his ultimate survival on the quality of the elements which make up his environment, but in the course of drawing upon them for his support, he changes them and the natural relationship between them." [1]

The human settlement is a complex organism composed of many man-made elements performing complex functions and set within the natural environment. "Man-made and natural elements together comprise the territorial habitat within which man lives, works, raises his family and seeks his physical, spiritual and intellectual well-being. The quality of both the natural and man-made elements in its environment are crucial to all aspects of human life and to the ability of the

1. Human Settlements: Man and His Environment P.3

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settlement itself to function effectively."[2] The primary goal is to make nature appreciation a design aim and theme. "In so far as possible, we will disturb the natural environment only to improve it."[3]

The rural site offers a lot of architectural qualities which are vital in any design work. The major landscape forms become established. The design features, the best landscape elements screen out and deemphasize the less desirable elements, and contrive structural forms in best relation to the landscape forms. Site Use-areas, sympathetically Fitted to topographical features, well dictate the architectural arrangements. The structures are ideally conceived as a series of architectural elements best relating man and man's functions to the landscape.

The landscape is dominant and the site is choosen for this landscape character. The site-structure diagram is contrived to best preserve, capture and accentuate it. The ground and earth forms are strong visual elements and the pleasant landscape is one of pleasant transitions.

Because the rural landscape is a landscape of subtleties of foliage shadings, sky tints, and cloud shadows, the planning has recognise these qualities and treated sympathetically so as not to destroy them. Recognition of the exposure to the elements and weather-rain, sun, wind, frost and heat are reflected in the thorough study of, and adaptation to, the climate and microclimate.

2. Opcit; p.9
3. J. O. Simonds: Landscape Architecture. The Shaping of Man's Environment, P.61; I 12.

.....74/..

The rural site implies increased land area and greater maneuverability. The automobile and pedestrian approaches and circulation has to be controlled.

The indigenous materials of the site fieldstone, slate, shales, sandstones, Pteleopsis habeensis(Hausa: Lallen Giwa) woods - contribute much to the landscape character. Therefore, the intelligent use of them in structures, fences, bridges, and walls helps relate the structures to the site.

(See figures 5.21, 5.22)

3. Site-structure Plan Development.

It has already been said that the forms, forces and features of the total site exert a powerful influence on the arrangement and shape of the functional elements of the project. In the refinement of the project or structural approach each element must be further developed in studied relationship to the total site and to the site areas immediately adjacent.

OUTWARD AND INWARD PLAN PROGRESSION:

It is necessary in the planning stage to consider each function from the innermost point. In the design of the dining room for instance, the relationship of dining tables to window to view involve enframement and development of the view to the property limits, and an appreciation of the view to the far horizon.

Conversely, each functional element or area musts be designed as the logical conclusion of a function originating at the extremities of the total site. By design, guest arriving are alerted and invited in, welcomed to the property, directed to the parking area, and guided to the entrance door.

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Fig 5.21

Rural property has an expansive feel. Streams, distant hills, groves, all features of the landscape that can be seen or sensed, are a part of the extentional site

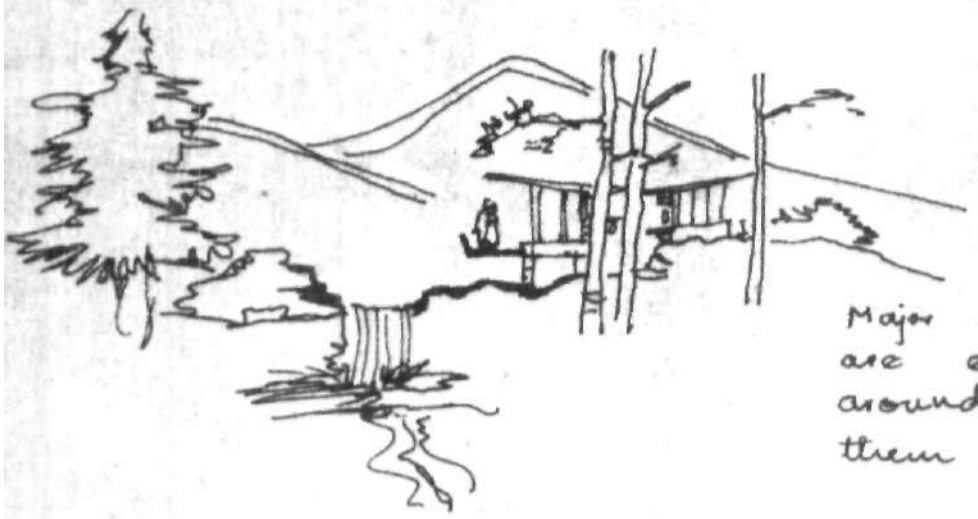


fig. 5.22

Major landscape features are established; build to, around and among them.

Satellite Plan: As the total structure is conceived in harmony with the total site, so must each element or area of the structure be conceived in harmony with related site areas. In the restaurant for instance, the approach and parking, the lobby and lounge, must be planned as one: each element with its extensional site areas are treated as an integrated complex. The total scheme in the relationship of its elements must resemble a solar system with sun, planets, and sattellites.

Integral Planning: When a structure is imposed on a site, certain changes in site character are expected. It is important that these changes are controlled during the planning stage.

For a lesson in relating structure to site, we may look to the planners of the Renaissance. In the building of the magnificient Piazza San Marco in Venice, the Architect never conceived of the building or columns as a design entity. Instead he instinctively considered his work as an integral part of the entire piazza and its street and canal approaches. He re-evaluated the piazza in terms of his proposed structure. He conceived his structure, from broad plan to most minute detail, in terms of its impact on the piazza and vice versa.

(See fig. 5.31)

4. Site - Structure Unity.

I have discussed the importance of developing the plan of a structure or project in relation to its site. I'll now consider other means by which site-structure unity could be achieved.

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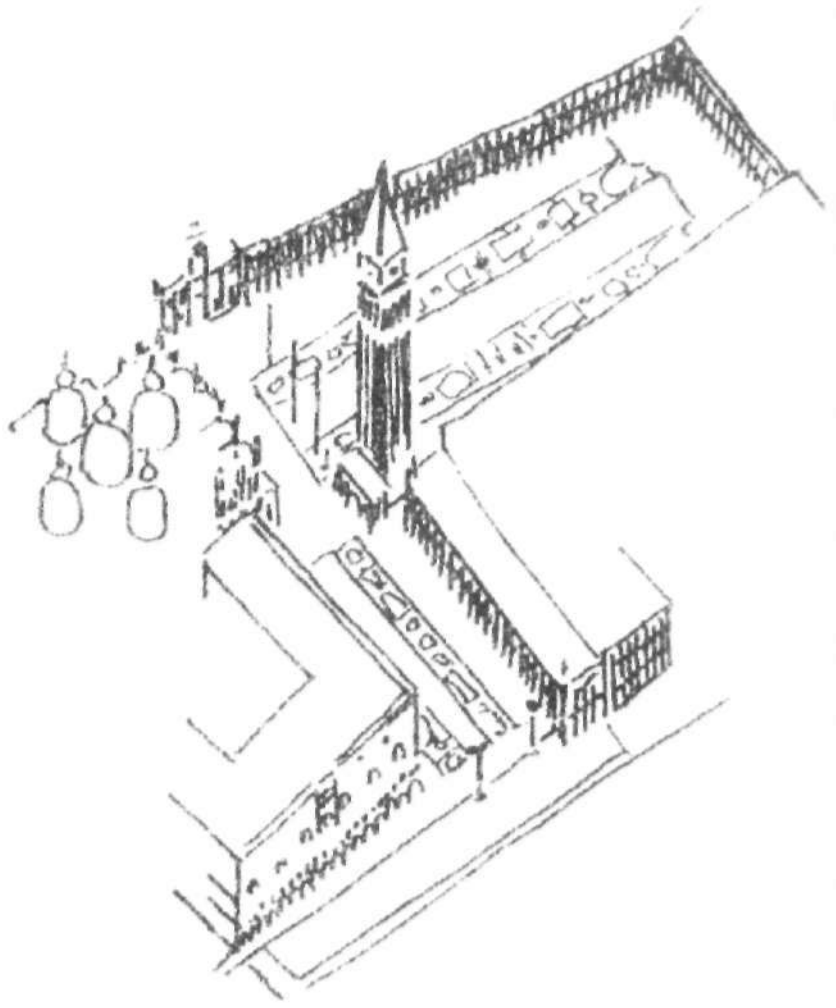


FIG. 5.31

PIAZZA SAN MARCO, VENICE

The principal objective in this respect is to develop the structural elements so as to utilize and accentuate land forms. A light house, for example, is an extension of a jutting promontory. The terraced restaurant down to the natural terraced banks of the springs draws from the site a native power and returns to the site this power magnified.

Alternatively, the landscape features of the site may be embraced by the dispersion of structural elements into the landscape. The satellite plan or arrangements of the chalets is aimed at achieving this.

The site structure Unity is also achieved by the orientation of the structure to some features of the landscape (the springs and surrounding scenic areas).

"The ideally conceived project is one in which the ideal program functions are conceived in awareness of the highest pontential of the site and in which both are realized and dramatized together. The ideal site-project expression may be achieved through either harmony or contrast of the project with forms, planes, or character of the site, or through a combination of them."[4]

(See Illustration 5.41)

Qoutes:

"One plans not places, or spaces, or things - one plans experiences. The places, spaces, and things, take their form from the planned experience" - Simonds.[5]

4. J.O. Simonds: LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE. Shaping of Man's Natural Environment: p. 77

5. ibid.

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fig. 5.41

Site - Structure Unity: A Restaurant planned to the natural ground forms, which overhangs and commend the bay. The beach area extends the soft receptive wash of the habour. The breaking-water extends the existing rocky shoulders of the point. The parking areas are hidden in the shade of the existing grove. Such sympathies for the existing topography insures fitness and pleasant harmonies of aethetics and function

"To grasp space, to know how to see it, is the key to the understanding of building." - Bruno Zani [6]

"A creation of space is an interweaving of parts of space,...". - Moholy - Nagy.[7]

"Architecture..... is the beatiful and serious game of space." - Willem Dudok.[8]

5. The Plan concept

As a basis for the design of the general set up of the Wikki Camp, there is the need to establish a design concept. The design concept is arrived at through careful study of the existing situation and through process of creative synthesis. See figure 5.5 for elaboration.

6, 7, 8. - ibid.

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concept of the plan

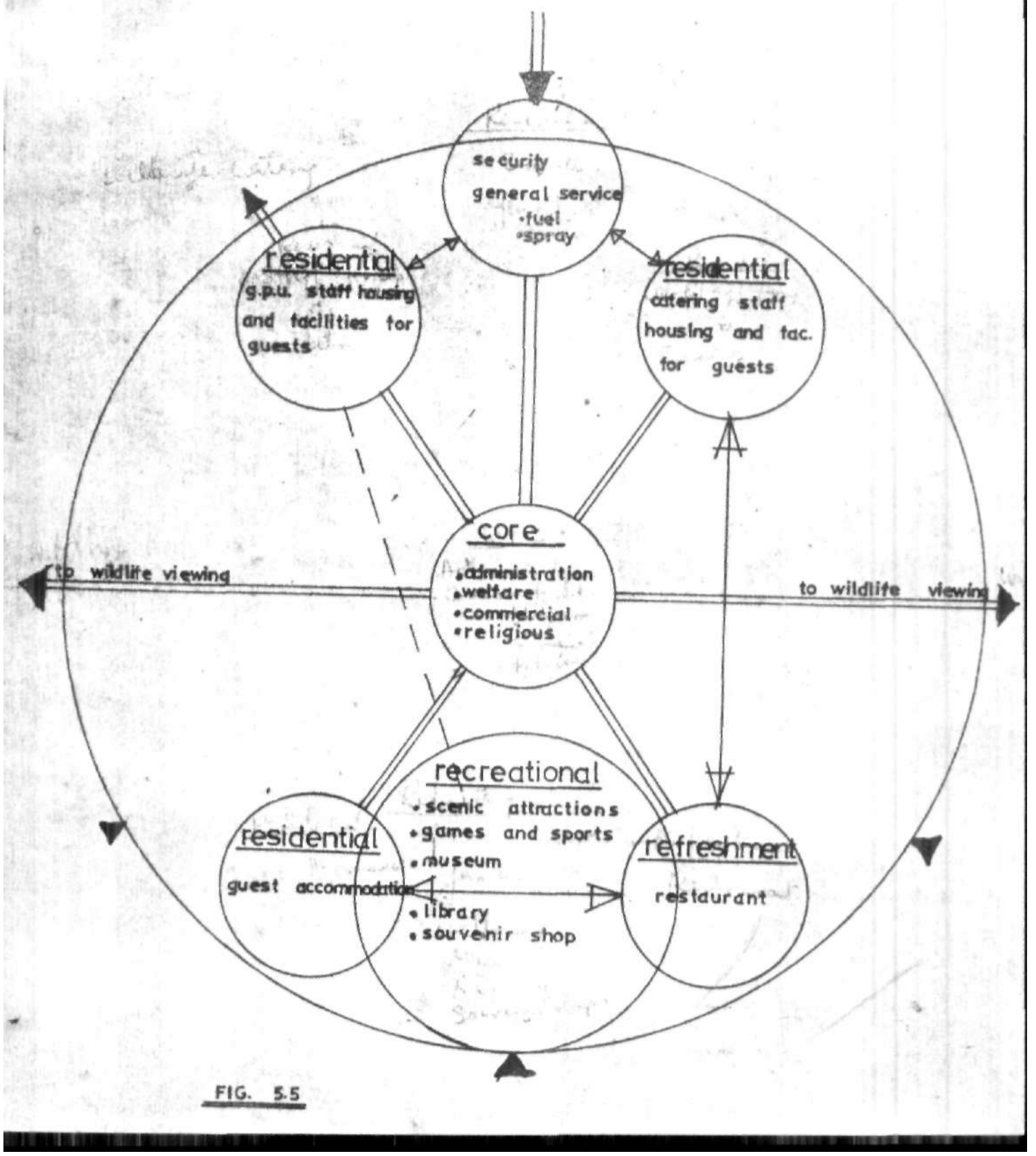


FIG. 5.5

DESIGN CONCEPTS

Just as the site-structure plan was finally established through a process of creative synthesis and site analysis, the design of the individual structures or volumes have to be arrived at by way of design concepts. These are greatly influenced by certain standards or functions expected of every type of design.

In the design of a tourist centre like any other design, there are certain goals and objectives that are anticipitated for. The development of tourism is normally geared towards preservation of traditional culture while maintaining the international standards. It has therefore become necessary for architects to suggest means by which preservation of those lements of the culture which are worthy of preservation should be done as well as maintenance of international standards.

Cultural Preservation & Hybridisation

We have often heard sociologists, anthropologists and other Social Scientists talked of acculturation, atendency towards an international culture. We have also heard them talked of cultural identity. They are simply talking about localized culture and hybridised culture. This means that a large part of culture is in a state of diffusion while a small part is being preserved for the purpose of group identity. This situation is evident in the present age of free international travels and interrelationships of the different cultures. In this respect, George Banz has this to say.

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"As we enter the postliterate phase of human development, there is a growing awareness of universal membership in one single human comm"n+/".[1]

And, ofcourse, Architecture is the greatest human culture that can easily suffer from this mutual symbioisis. It is for this reason that Architecture is that cultural asset which every nation is striving to preserve and which every foreigner aspires to see wherever he goes. According to Stephen & Neligan; "More and more "travel" today means international travel. Whatever their reasons for travelling, people have come to expect two things of hotels wherever they go, international standards of comfort and services, and some kind of individual flavour that will feel sufficiently foreign to have made the travel worthwhile."[2]

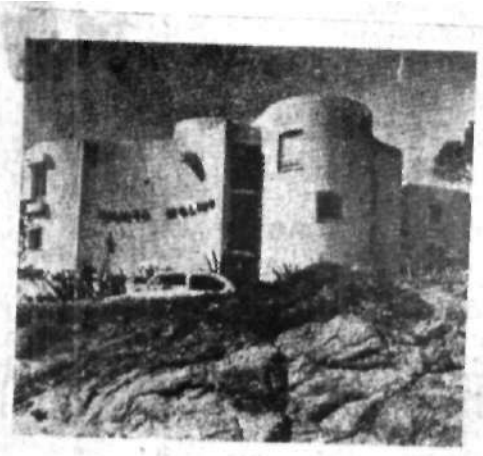
Thus Architecture for tourism is a combination of old and new. (See figures 5. 1 ; 5. 2, 5.3, 5.4,5.5,5.6,5.7 & 5.8)

A STRUCTURE IN TRANSITION

Culture is not just being preserved or hybridized but it is also in a state of transition. The survival and continuity of architectural practice is possible only in so far as there is this transition-trying to adapt what traditional methods can be adapted, combine these with modern methods in materials, construction techniques, forms and shapes. This is possible because of the high rate of socialization, industrialization, transport and communication. This respect, Doxiadis, master of Ekistics has this to tell us; "Our transition

1. George Banz: Elements of Urban Forms;(New York,1970).p.11
2. Stephen S. & Neligan J: Hotels: Architectural Design; vol.XLIV, 1974, p.640.

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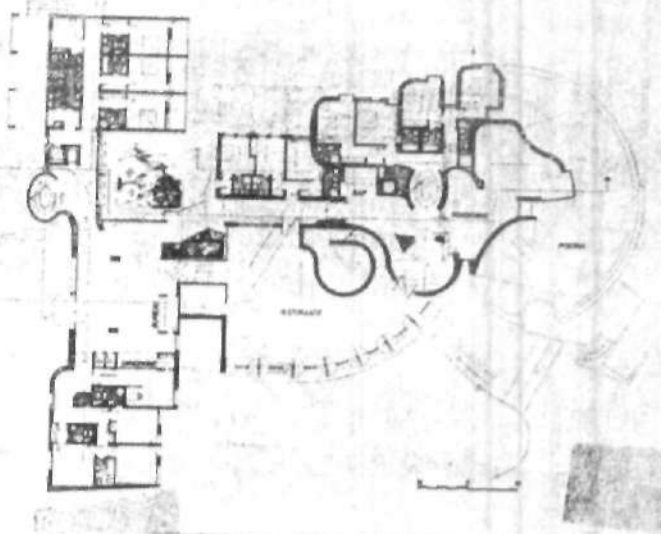


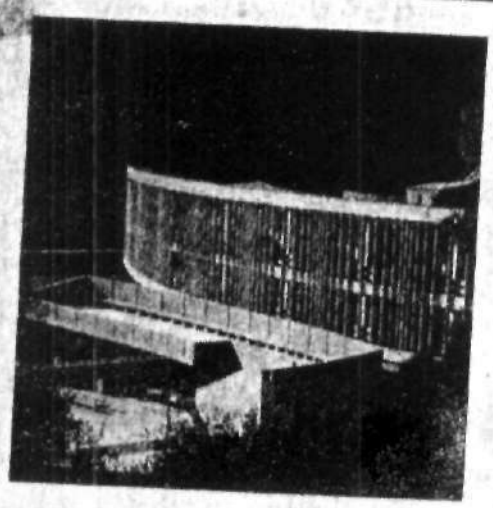
fig 5-1

Italian Architecture

Tourist Hotel

Punta Molino

- Traditional architectural elements and forms the basis for design.
- Structures dramatize and accentuate landscape features.
- Importance of view to surrounding landscape highly stressed.



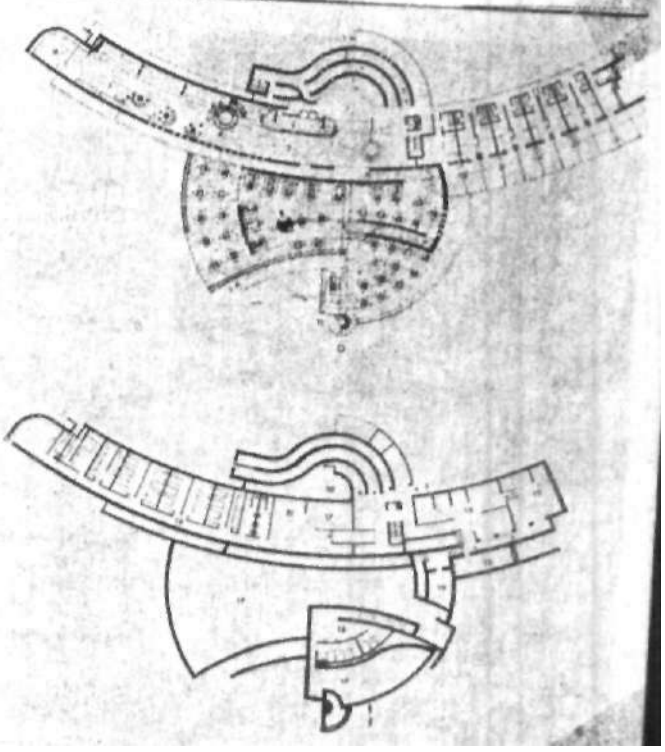
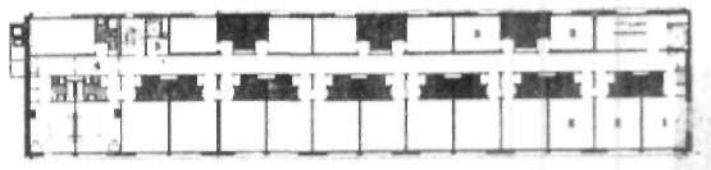


Fig 5-2
Italian Architecture
Tourist Hotel
Monacore del Gargano



Fig. 5.3
French Architecture
Tourist Hotel
Cherbourg



- French concept of space. Unity attained by the use of same elements in terms of proportion and use of materials.
- Structure commands the landscape.
- View of primary importance.

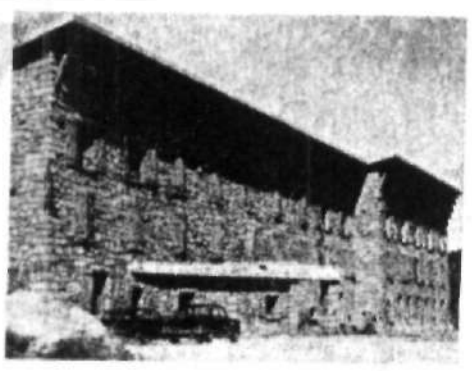
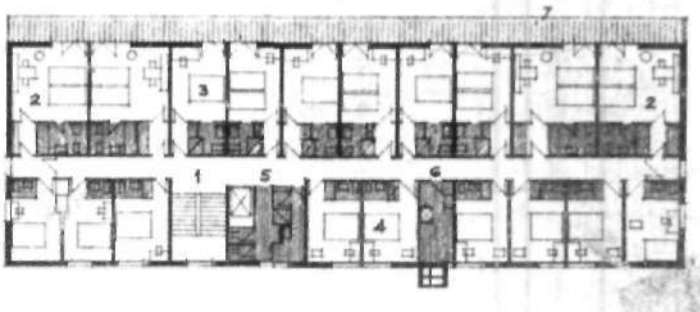


fig 5.4
French Architecture
Font - Romeu



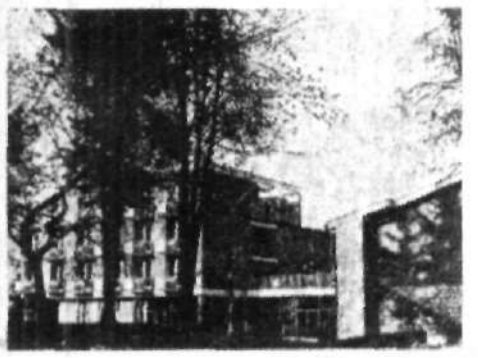


Fig. 5. 5
Polish Architecture
Tourist Hotel
Kazimierz



- Polish concept of space.
- Structures creat a new and controlled landscape

- Typical Arabian Islamic Architectural elements emphasize
- Structure as skeletal as the landscape — an Oasis of structures. The horizon and the clouds become des factors and elements.

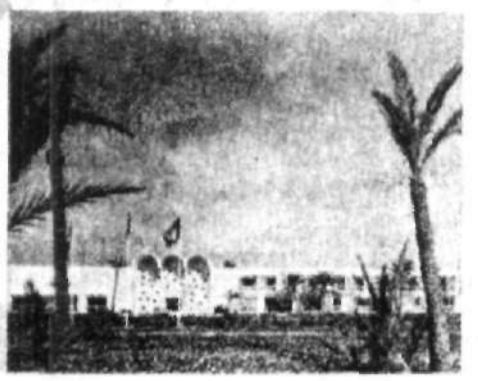
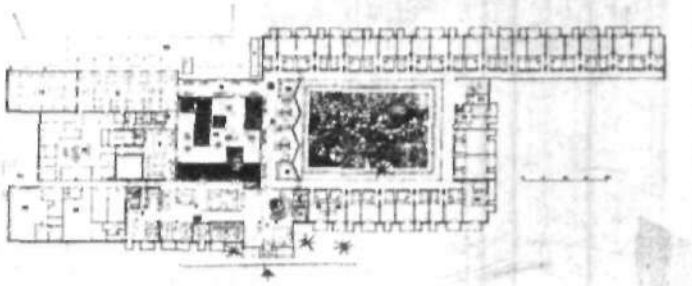
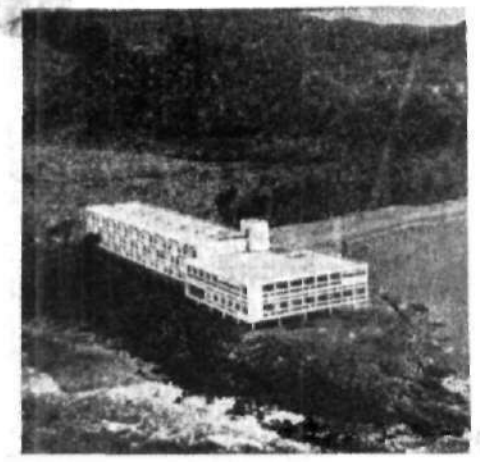


Fig. 5. 6
Tunisian Architecture
Tourist Hotel
Skanes





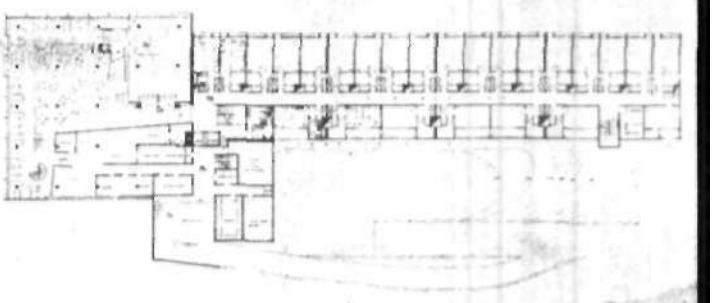


Fig. 5.7
Guadalouope Architecture
Tourist Hotel
Deshaies

- Philosophic orientation and location determined by most important landscape feature _ Main attractio
- structure commands the landscape

- Structural form determined by landscape forces, features.
- Traditional forms and elements highly expresse



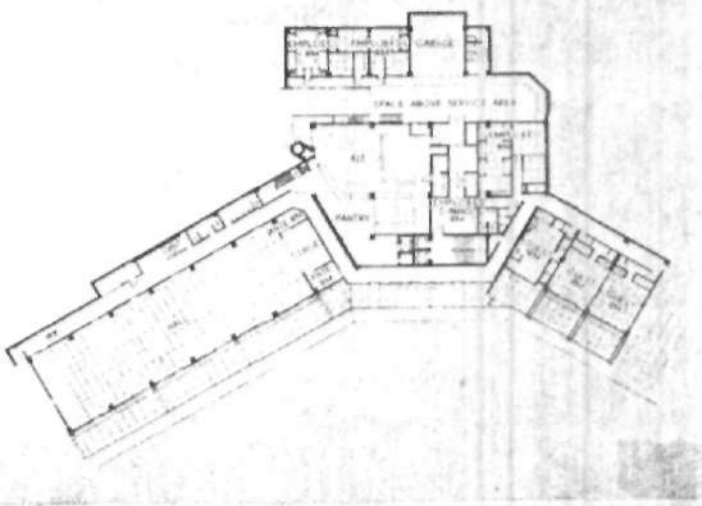


Fig. 5.8
Japanese Architecture
Tourist Hotel
Nishi - Izu, Shizuoka

is a transition from old to new, from old to new, from traditional to modern, from the concepts of the past to the concepts of the future, and so from the problems of the past to the problems of the future."[3]

It is through this transition that we can be able to evaluate our rate of development in the field of architecture and how much we owe to our predecessors through inheritance. Our identity is the product of our making. "We shape our buildings, thereafter they shape us". - Winston Churchill.[4]

Organization of Use Volumes

The development of the site-structure diagram was concerned with 'use-areas' and their relationship to one another and to the total site. Now it is necessary to translate these areas into use-volumes- each volume or complex of volumes having shape, size, material, colour, tecture, and other qualities that best express and accommodate the functions for which the space is intended.

Spatial Impact

Every designed volume has spatial impact on the user and a successful design is that which suceeds in creating the emotional or psychological response for which it was designed.

If it was possible to design a volume that tortures by an Architect during the Spanish War,[5] it is also possible to designed one that will give an experience of pleasure. J. O. Simonds gave a

3. C. A. Doxiadis: Architecture in Transition;(London: Hutchinson, 1963); P.23.
4. Opcit P.25
5. Simonds J.O: Landscape Architecture, p.80

.....89/..

list of abstract design qualities or spatial characteristics of a series of varying volumes which could be specifically achieved in design to induce a predetermined emotional or psychological response - tension, relaxation, fright, gaiety, contemplation, dynamic action, sensuous love, sublime spiritual are, pleasure, displeasure.

For a tourist centre, relaxation, gaiety, sensuous love, contemplation, pleasure are most anticipated for. For example, relaxation and pleasure are anticipated for in all the sub-volumes of the Restaurant and gaiety in the ball room.

According to Simonds, some of the spatial characteristics that will lead to the attainment of some of these design qualities are as follows:

(a) Relaxation - Simplicity and fitness, familiar objects and materials: flowing lines; curvilinear forms and spaces; evident structural stability, horizontality; Agreeable texture; Pleasant comfortable shapes; Soft light; soothing sound and quiet colours.

(b) Pleasure - space, forms, texture, colours, symbols, sound, light quality, and ordours all manifest by suitable to the use of the space what-ever it might be; satisfaction of anticipations, requirements or desires; sequences developed and fulfilled, harmonious relationships; Unity with variety; a resultant quality of beauty.

(c) Sensuous love - Complete privacy; inward orientation of rooms, subject the focal point: intimate scale; low ceiling: horizontal plane; fluid lines; Soft rounded forms; juxtaposition

.....90/..

of angles and curves; delicate fabrics· voluptious and yeilding surfaces; exotic elements and scent; soft fosy pink golden light; pulsating; titillating music.

(d) Contemplation - isolation; privacy; detachment; security; peace.

(e) gaiety - free spaces; smooth, flowing forms and pattern; looping, tumbling, swirling notion; movement and rhythm expressed in structures; lack of restrictions; temporal; causual; lack of restrain, Fanciful; warm bright light and colours.

(See figures: 5.81 to 5.84)

Spatial Size

It is a well known fact that the size of an interior space in relation to man has a strong psychological effects on his feelings and behaviour. Thus a very low ceiling will induce in man a feeling and subsequent behaviour of squating and eating. A moderately low ceiling will induce a feeling of sitting, Dinning light opera while high ceilings banguet, ballroom dance, conference, etc.

(See figures 5.85 - 5.87)

Spatial Form

Though form must follow function, aesthetic consideration is part of function, therefore, what form is all about is actual and apparent harmony of form material and finishes.

Spatial Colour

In absolute term, the use of colour is a relative application. Thus blue colours relate to the sky, blues and blue-greens to water and earthy colours to the base.

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fig. 5.86
squat
Eat



fig. 5.88
Sit
Dine
Talk
Light opera

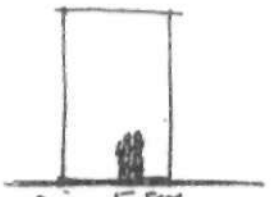


fig. 5.87
Be Seated
Banquet
Converse
Symphony
Discuss world trade

SPATIAL SIZE



fig. 5.83 Contemplation : No distraction of sharp contrast; Isolation, privacy, detachment, security, and peace.



fig. 5.84 Sensuous love : Complete privacy; inward orientat
of room. Subject the focal p
Delicate fabrics. Exotic elements a



fig. 5.81 Relaxation: Familiar objects; Curvilinear forms and objects spaces, soft light.

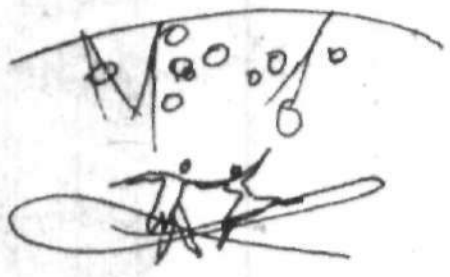


fig. 5.82 Gaiety: Free spaces; Smooth flowing forms and patterns; looping tumbling, Swirling motion.

ECONOMY & SURVIVAL

Forms envisages in this project are not arbitrary. In creating these forms, I am seeking for appropriateness - economy and survival (morphology).

"Economy and survival are interacting forces. Beauty as we understand it and as we admire it in nature, is never arbitrary. It is a by-product of this complex interaction; the colour and shape of flowers directly relate to their ability to attract insects. the colour formation of insects relate to their ability to camonflage themselves against the background of flowers. Form and pattern are constantly related to the needs of survival .... Architecture should be thought of in terms of the Morphology of the living organism."[6]

In all cultures, man has built structures that are appropriate- obeying the natural forces, protecting himself against the hostile elements. Thus, the traditional african Architecture is not arbitrary. When the African builds, he tries to creat an environment that responds to the basic human requirements of comfort, using whatever materials available within his locale - hence the use of thick mud-walls in the arid North to guard against the intensive heat.

We must respect and appreciate the ingenuity of our traditional "Architects." They are successful and we are failures. We have imported and built structures that have failed.

6. Moshe Safdie: Beyond Habitat: p.147

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"Native makes form; Form is a by-product of evolution. The Science of morphology deals with the reasons for the evolution of particular forms one can study plant and animal life; rock and crystal formations, and discover the reasons for their particular forms. That helps us to understand what mean's form - making process could and should be."[7]

The Science of morphology is best expressed by the bee in the development of space. "One of the bee's problems of survival is to store honey and so through evolution they produced a space pattern that stores a maximum of honey using the least possible wax. Their three dimensional system of space packing is a very efficient way of storing fluid. Economy and survival are the two key words in naturo ."[8] So our traditional forms must be meaningful; they must be the most economical forms for survival within our environment. It is a fatal error that in searching for a better design approach, we sought only to discover new forms; the immediate result is a new variety of plan geometry, a startling collection of novel cliches.

(See phto 2.2, Page 30)

7. opcit; p.146
8. ibid.

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TOWARDS AN ORGANIC ARCHITECTURE

Gathering all that I have said in this chapter, it is evident that my general concept is based on organic Architecture. Because one cannot seperate traditional architecture from organic architecture. The root of traditional architecture is nature.

"..... Architecture is not an art, it is a natural function. It grows on the soil like animals and plants. It is a function of the Social order. Don't forget that" — Fernand Leger.[9]

"The basic law - in all fields of creation workers are striving today to find purely functional solutions of a technological - biological kind: that is, to build up each piece of work solely from the elements which are required for its function. But "Function" means here not a pure mechanical service. It includes also the psychological, Social, and economical conditions of a given period. It might be better to use the term "Organic(functional)design. Such design must even serve functions which could not be foreseeen during the process of designing." - Moholy - Nagy [10]

9. Simonds J.O. Landscape Architecture p.140
10. ibid.

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SECTION FOUR

DESIGN

CHAPTER SIX

PRAMELOS TO DESIGN

For every use there is an ideal site and for every site, there is an ideal use. Therefore, for the complex uses or functions of a tourist centre, there is an ideal site.

Site Salection

The choice of an alternative site for the tourist facilities has been motivated by the tourists response to the existing situations. The reactions of the tourists to the present situation is an indication that the site is not the ideal site for the project.

The results of the fieldwork in the form of interviews and observations has revealed the following informations:

. From analysis of the results of the interviews indicate that about 90 percent of the tourists complained of poor views from their chalets and Restaurant to scenic areas.

. About 50 percent of them complained that they could not locate,easily, public facilities such as the clinic. Some of them complained that they could not attend church services because they could not locate them or that they were not provided at all.

. A very large proportion of them complained that they could not buy their requirements. They, on their way coming, expected to find all they needed in the market there, but, they were surprise to find out that there wasn't any shoping centre.

.....98'..

. There is a general demand for the provision of more recreational facilities and especially the improvement and expansion of the Wikki Warm Spring's bathing area and the need to provide represhments at the Spring's bathing area at all times.

. About 50% when asked about the general feelings, said that they had the impression of village life rather being in a tourist camp.

. There was slight reactions in protest about the general services - poor communication systems between tourists and staff at Chalet service level and lighting problems.

. There is a general impression that there is a great demand in certain areas of the camp - souvenir shop, museum, the bar and more on the Springs.

. Only about 1 percent of the tourist arrivals have ever booked as self catering tourists.[1]

. There is a general demand for the provision of outdoor sittings to facilitate better views while enjoying fresh natural air.

. About 50% wanted longer periods of excursions to view the wildlife.

. About 80% of the tourists showed a general appreciation in respect of the beauty of the individual structures. However, a large proportion of them complained of heat in their rooms while a few complained that their privacy were being undermined by their neighbours.

1. Source: Supervisors office, Bauchi Catering Rest House.

.....99/..

. Asked about how far they would like to live from their neighbours and feel secured in terms of privacy and security; 20 percent wanted complete isolation provided their safety was garanteed; 50 percent wanted a distance of at least 30 meters; the rest did not mind the distance provided their privacy was insured while living inside their chalets.

. Asked to suggest the best location for the restaurant; 70 percent stressed the view of the Springs. Similar result was obtained in respect of the chalets.

. There were no couplains of design importance from the staff except for the welfare of their children. The existing primary school which caters for Wikki, Dogon Ruwa, Farin Ruwa, Rimi, Gale, and Yuli groups of settlements has registered attendance of 197 pupils with only five class rooms.[2]

. From personal observations, all the old type chalets are deteriorating fast that normal maintenance will be an economic waste. A complete renovation is suggested.

A careful analysis of the tourist complains and demands will lead to the following conclusions:

(a) The location of the tourist facilities should have a philosophic orientation to the Wikki Warm Springs and should be as near as possible to catch the best views of the spring and its surrounding valley.

(b) Centralization of public facilities should be considered seriously and the provision of a shopping centre should be thought of.

2. Source: OFFICE of the Headmaster.

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(c) The need to extend the bathing area of the springs is necessary.

(d) There is the need to install telephones in the chalets and to provide lighting service for 24 hours daily.

(e) The expansion of the shop, bar, museum and the provision of outdoor sitting in form of Parks and Gardens to be considered in the design.

(f) Proper orientation of buildings in relation to sun and wind directions is essential.

(g) Expansion of the primary school is to be considered.

(h) In view of the frequent fires in the area because of the availability of abundant combustable materials in the area, the provision of a fire station may be very vital.

Site Analysis.

Refer to the site analysis diagram for detail analysis of the site.

It is to be noted that all existing trees and shrubs that do not temper with the building lots and roads are to be preserved.

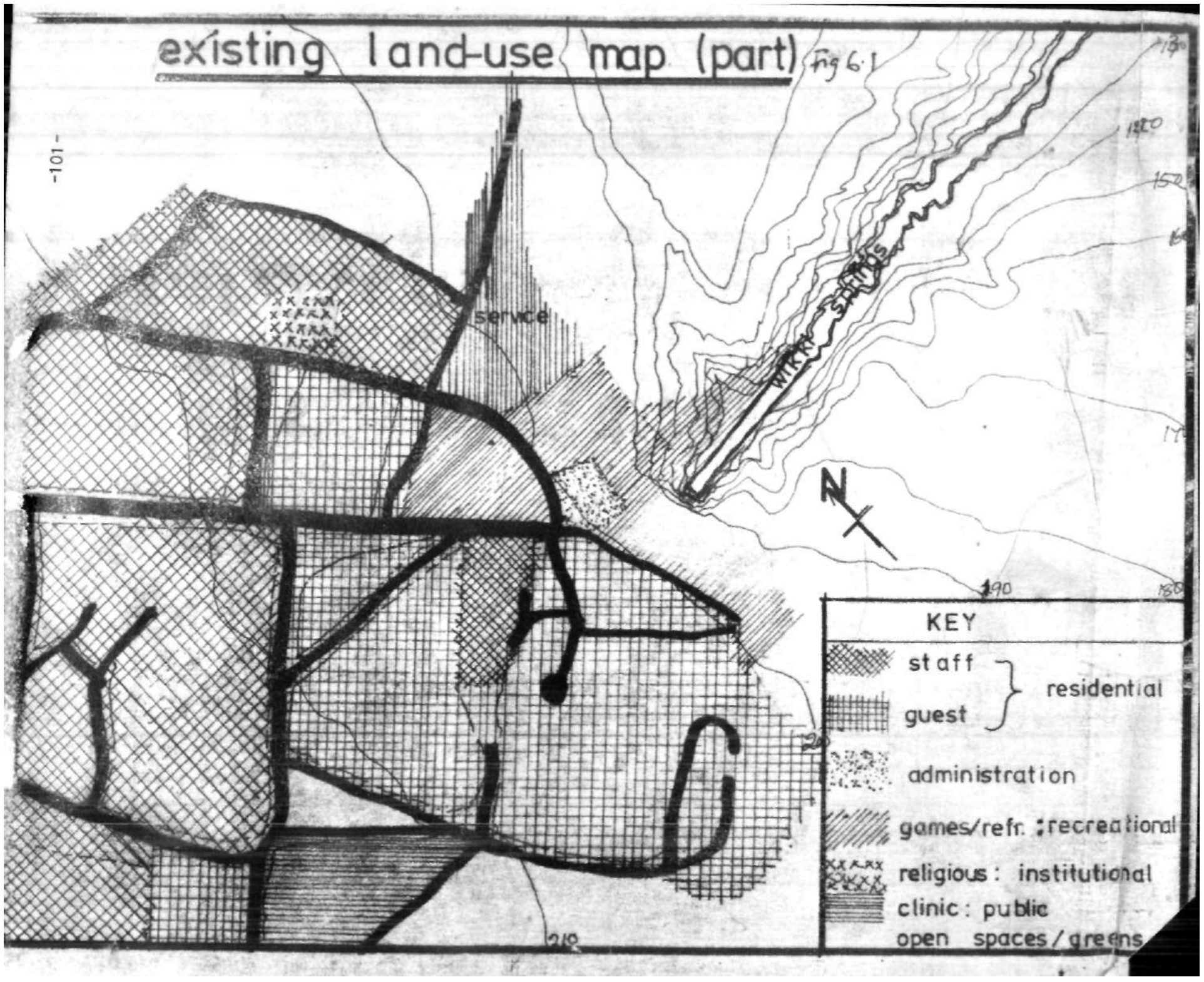
Sun and wind diagrams are also provided.

(Figs. 6.1, 6.2, 6.3)

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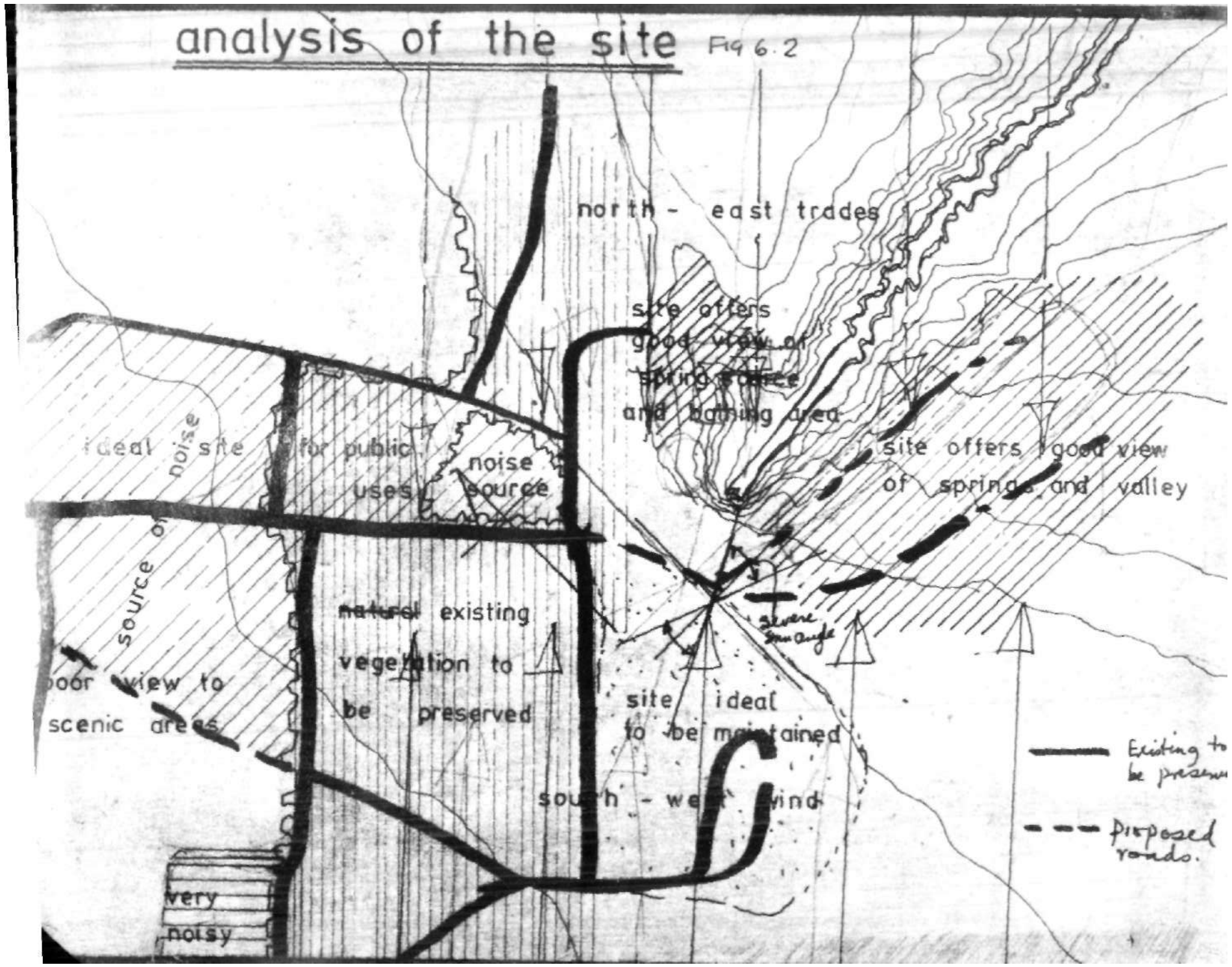
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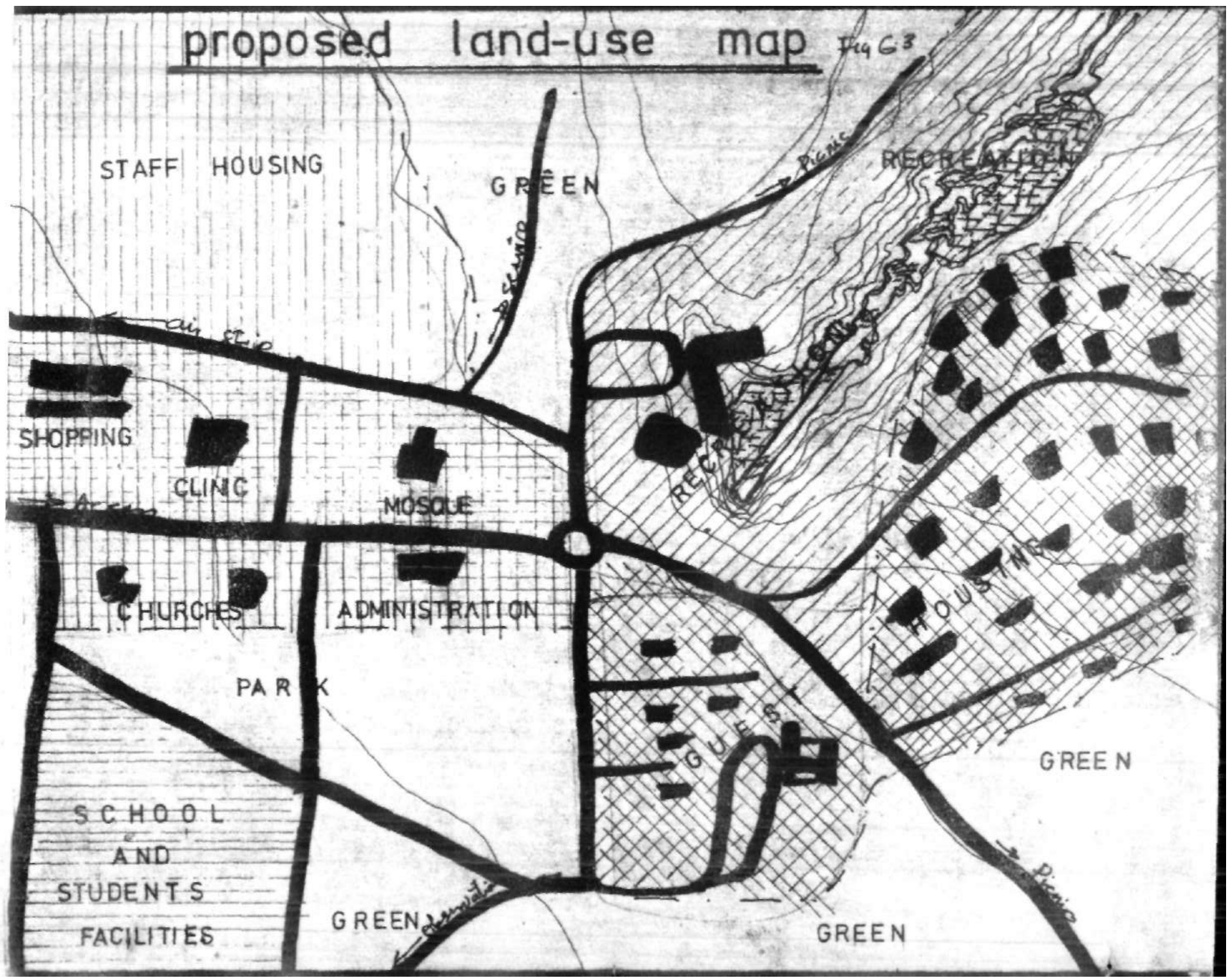
existing land-use map (part) Fig 6.1



analysis of the site

Fig 6.2




proposed land-use map
Fig G3
STAFF HOUSING
GREEN
RECREATION
SHOPPING
CLINC
MOSQUE
CHURCHES
ADMINISTRATION
PARK
SCHOOL
AND
STUDENTS
FACILITIES
GREEN
GREEN
GREEN
HOUSING

COMPOSITION OF STRUCTURES

Structures and Spaces.

The spaces about a structure should not only be large enough or small enough, but the right shape and spatial quality to compose with the structure and best display it. The purpose is to be sure that enough room is allowed to accommodate all the buildings exterior functions, including approaches, parking and service areas, terraces, recreation areas, or gardens, etc. It is intended that the structure and its surrounding spaces are "in toto" a complete and balanced composition of functional and visual elements. Just as the buildings themselves have purpose, so are the open spaces they interrupt, enclose, or define.

The relationship of the figure (structure) to the surrounding shapes give the figure its essential meaning. The structures are spaced out in the landscape in such a way as to permit full and meaningful integration with other man-made structures and speces, and with the natural landscape.

'We need desperately to relearn the art of disposing of buildings to creat different kinds of space: the quiet, enclosed, isolated, shaded space; the hustling, bustling space pungent with vitality: the paved, dignified, vast, sumptuous, even awe-inspiring space: the mysterious space; the transition space which defines, separates and yet joins juctaposed spaces of contrasting character.

.....105'..

"We need sequences of space which arouse one's curiousity, give a sense of anticipation, which beckon and impel us to rush forwa d to find that releasing space which dominates, which climaxes and acts as a magnet, and gives direction." - P. Rudolph

Space are used here as connectors rather than walls to activates continuety in space.

Group of Structures (Figure 6.4)

The purpose of grouping buildings together is aimed at achieving architectural entity. As such, each structure, aside from its primary functions as a building, has many secondary functions in relation to the group. The buildings as units are grouped to shape and define exterior volumes in the best way possible. The structures are placed to organize the landscape; to best preserve, modify, accenturate landscape forces, features, or forms; to creat a new and controlled landscape; and to dramatize the enclosed space or features within the space. In short, they are placed to creat closed or semienclosed spaces that best express and accommodate their function· that best reveal the structural form, the facade, or other features of the surrounding structures· and that best relate the group as a whole to the total extentional landscape.

A single structure in space is static; and a group of structures in space generate a field of dynamic emotional or psychological response.

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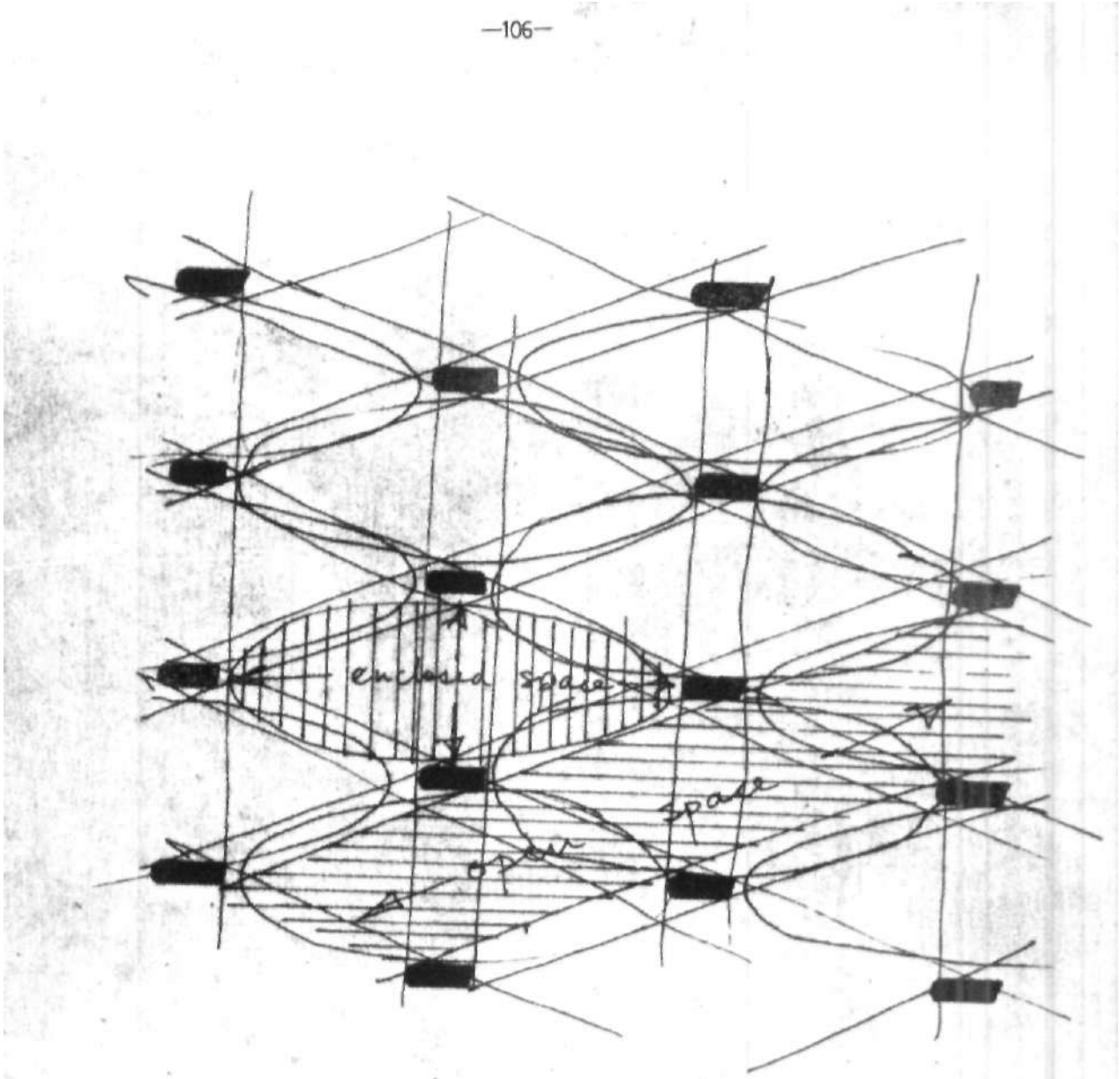


FIG. 6.4 : logical composition of like structures generate a field of relaxation: open and closed spaces

The purpose of composition is to achieve order. N. Borrissartievitch, in his work, The Golden Number, notes that, "Order is indeed the greatest and most general of esthetic Laws," and he suggests that there are only two Laws of architectural harmony - the Law of the Similar and the Law of the same.

The Law of the same: "Architectural harmony may be perceived or created in a structure or composition of structures that attains order through the repitition of the same elements, forms, or spaces."

The Law of the Similar: "Architectural harmony may be perceived or created in a composition that attains order through the repitition of Similar elements, forms, or spaces.

These laws apply to the proportions as well as to the use of materials, colours, textures, and symbols.

Thus unity in uniformity is attained in the composition of the chalets and Unity in variety is attained in the entire composition.

The Restaurant.

The key to Restaurant and hotel design is absolute flexibility and seperation of public space and circulation from service circulation and space. The flexibility being that of alternative uses and being able to accommodate several different activities taking place at the same time. Charts 6.5A, 6.5B and 6.5C show how successful the separation of public circulation and spaces from service circulation and spaces has been achieved.

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restaurant flow chart: entrance level

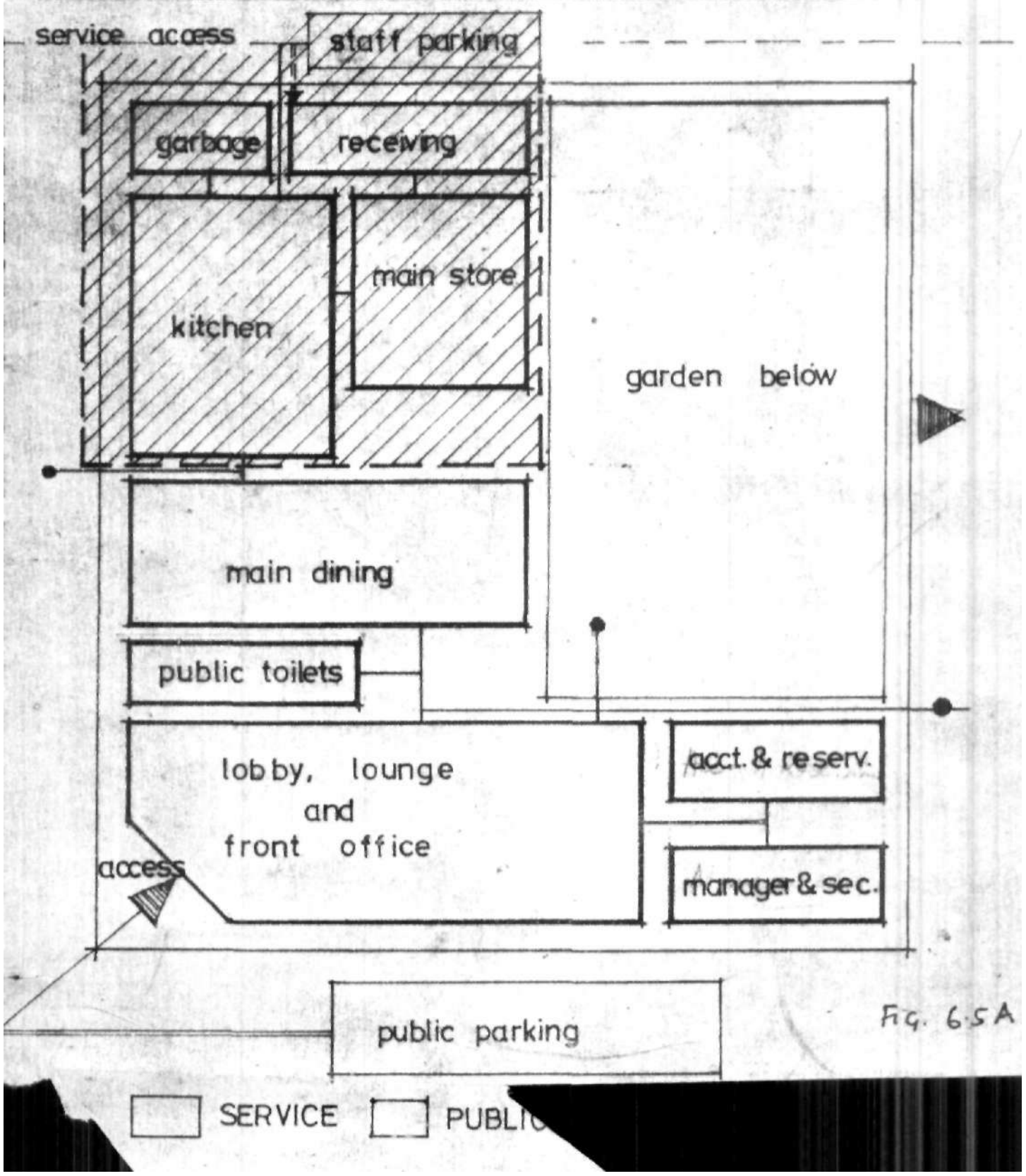


Fig. 6.5A

restaurant flow chart: upper level

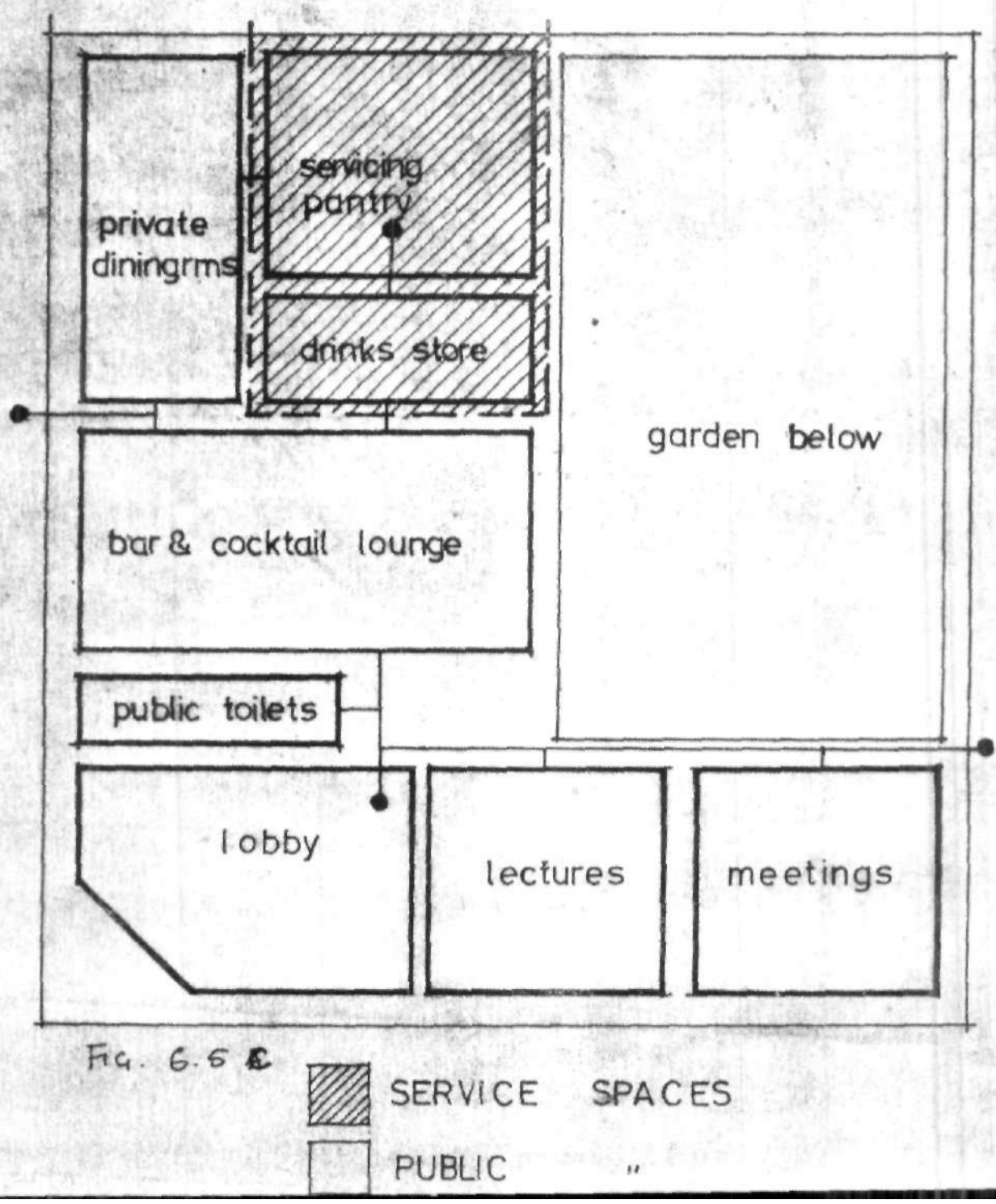


Fig. 6.5 c

flow chart: basement/garden level

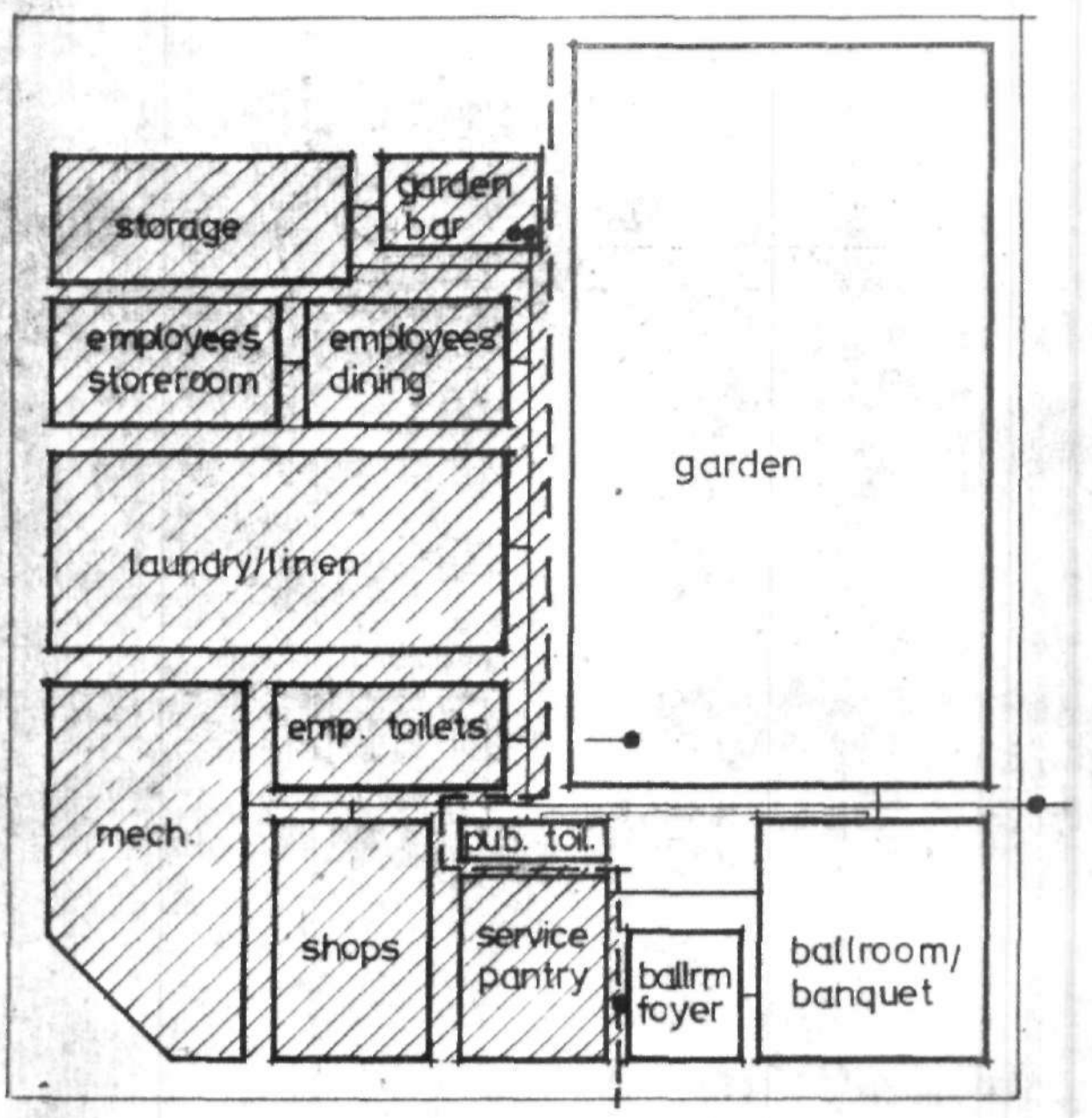


FIG. 6.5 B

SERVICE SPACES

PUBLIC SPACES

VERTICAL CIRCULATION

HORIZONTAL "

Unity in uniformity has also been achieved on the plan and on the facades through the use of the same elements except in some few areas where different elements have been used to creat some emotional or psychological response.

The strong elements used on the left hand side of the entrance is to divert the attention of visitors towards that side; thus revealing the inner function of the Restaurant on the approach. The restaurant is perhaps the only structure that is of design importance in terms of its complexity.

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CHAPTER SEVEN

E P I L O G U E.

Looking back, I feel exceedingly delighted that this particular pilgrimage in search of an architectural holy grail in Tourism Development has been successfully accomplished.

The background information studies was broad and detail; the subsequent analysis, evaluation and synthesis highly exhunsted.

The design approach is not essentially a search for forms, not primarily an application of principles. The design approach stem from the realization that a design has meaning only to men, for whom it is designed, and only to the degree to which it brings facility, accommodation, and delight to his senses, and inspiration to his mind and his soul. It is a creation of optimum relationships resulting in a total experience.

Down through the ages, and in all corners of our globe, the highest aspect of man's architectural activities are those that bring him into optimum relationships with an object, a force, or a concept - e.g. man to landscape; man to manipulated water; man to a view. In my design, therefore, I anticipated for this matter of optimum relationships, because it is this relationship that reveals to man the highest inherent qualities of that which is experienced or perceived.

In the final analysis, in even the most highly developed plan areas or details, one can never control the passing clouds and shadows, the happy accidents, the minute variables of anything

.....113/..

experienced: for most things sensed are unpredictable, and often hold their very interest and value in this quality of unpredictability. One cannot, therefore, control these myriad perceptions that, in thier composite, produce the total experience. One can only, for a given circumstance or for a given function, design a pattern of harmonious relationships, plan the optimum framework, design the maximum opportunity. So, the perception of harmonious relationships, we learn, produces for man an experience of pleasure and beauty, for whose design I have by all means made little contributive efforts.

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