TITLE PAGE

KADA LODGE - A COMPLEMENTARY DEVELOPMENT FOR

HASSAN KATS1NA MEMORIAL PARK, KADUNA.

(CULTURAL EXPRESSION IN CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE)

AUDU STEPHEN ZEMO

THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN ARCHITECTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

FACULTY OF ENVIRONMYiNTAL DESIGN

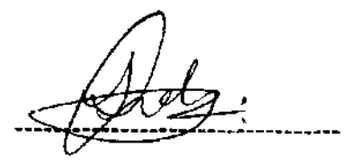
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,

ZARIA, NIGERIA.

OCTOBER, 1998l

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis topic, the first of its kind has beaming to any work done by any person of group of individuals which has ever been presented and accepted for a higher degree in the Department of Architecture, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. It has been composed by me and is a record of research work. Sources of information are specifically acknowledged by means of references.



AUDU STEPHEN ZEMO

OCTOBER 1998

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled KADA LODGE – A COMPLEMENTARY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE HASSAN KATSINA MEMORIAL PARK, KADUNA. (Cultural expression in contemporary Architecture).

BY

AUDU STEPHEN ZEMO

Meets the regulation governing the award of the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE (ARCHITECTURE) of Ahmadu Bello University and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

----------	9/9/02
Chairman, Supervisory Committee	Date
----------	9-09-02
Member, Supervisory committee	Date
----------	----------
Member, Supervisory Committee	Date
----------	----------
Head of Department	Date
----------	06/03/03
Dean Post – graduate School	Date

HEAD, DEPT. OF ARCHITECTURE
Faculty of Environmental Design
A. B. U. Zaria - Nigeria.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to the Lord God Almighty who has made it possible for me to produce this work.

AKNOWLEDGEMENT

In a long and tedious program such as architecture, one is often blessed to come across so many people who have contributed to ones progress and served as a source of encouragement from time to time.

First of all I would like to thank my entire family especially my parents for all their love, patience and support financially, spiritually and morally most especially when things really got tough and seemed impossible.

My sincere gratitude goes to my supervisor Prof. H.T. Sa'ad for all his understanding, guidance and patience with me, even when I failed to measure up and consult him on schedule. Sir, your wealth of experience through your constructive criticisms and suggestions have in no small measure contributed to the success of this work.

I would also like to thank other members of staff who have spent valuable time to criticize and make useful contributions to this work.

I won't forget to thank all my classmates and friends for all their useful advice and criticisms as well. Also, I do want to thank Marcia Wok Kure, a very dear and special friend for all her love, and encouragement. Darling, knowing you has been a source of inspiration in my life.

To every one else not mentioned here, who has contributed to the success of this thesis work in one way or the other, I do also say thankyou.

Lastly but by no means the least, my deepest gratitude goes to my heavenly Father Who's special grace has seen me through it all.

ABSTRACT

The current high cost of building materials, limited technology as well as the weak economy have necessitated the development, of other ways of design and construction yet to be fully exploited. This is especially with a view towards promoting self expression through our very rich cultural heritage, using design and construction themes and methods.

With a good understanding of our cultural values traditions and ideas, it is possible to achieve this through the use of newer methods and improved materials. Technological advancements and discoveries in contemporary architectural practice have made this possible.

To adequately achieve these goals, we must identify the potentials and limitations of our indigenous materials and methods of construction to see where contemporary methods can make the difference. A lot has already been done in this regard. What largely remains undone, is the application and use of these ideas.

The use of social and symbolic values to control the use of spaces both within and outside the building and the power of expression of improved traditional materials and construction methods alongside contemporary one,s to create the desired impressions is the main goal of this design. It should therefore be a challenge to the architect to be able to bring together both improved traditional and contemporary materials in an interesting design.

The writer is not in any way advocating a national architecture for Nigeria, but for a highly imaginative as well as analytical design and construction orientation in contemporary, Nigerian architecture that perhaps could if possible eventually evolve into a multi-regional architectural identity for Nigeria.

The thesis posits that a very important way of celebrating and expressing the potentials of our abundant indigenous building materials and methods is through their use and application in tourism and recreational facilities.

We may not be able to boast of a sizeable European settler population or altitudinal and moderated temperatures or even rich scenic and wild life resources as can be found in East Africa, neither can we compete with the high technologies of tomorrow's world of theWalt Disney Fame, but we can boast of our indigenous materials. Why can't we flaunt these? Why can't we express them through our contemporary practice?

If we succeed these tourist/recreational centres would become major tourist attraction in themselves with all the attendant benefits.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE I

DECLARATION III

CERTIFICATION IV

DEDICATION V

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT VI

ABSTRACT VII

LIST OF TABLES VIII

LIST OF FIGURES IX

LIST OF PLATES X

TABLE OF CONTENTS XI

CHAPTER ONE 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION 3

1.2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES 5

1.3 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE 6

1.4 MOTIVATION 7

1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATION 7

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 8

CHAPTER TWO 9

2.0 RECREATION 9

2.1 RECREATION AND LEISURE 10

2.3 HOW AND WHERE PEOPLE IN KADUNA RECREATE 12

2.3.1 FILM SHOWS 13

2.3.2 TELEVISION 13

2.3.3 CLUBS 14

2.3.4 LEISURE AND AMUSEMENT PARKS: 14

2.4 WHY PEOPLE SHOULD RECREATE 15

2.4.1 PHYSICAL HEALTH: 15

2.4.2 SOCIAL ADVANTAGE 15

2.4.3 INTELLECTUAL ADVANTAGE 16

2.4.4 EMOTIONAL ADVANTAGE 16

2.5 RECREATIONAL NEEDS AND PREFERENCES 16

2.5.1 NEEDS: 16

2.5.2 PREFERENCE 17

2.6 CLASSIFICATION OF RECREATION 17

2.6.1 DAILY RECREATION 17

2.6.2 WEEK – END RECREATION 18

2.6.3 WEEKLY, FORTHNIGHTLY 18

2.6.4 MONTHLY; QUARTERLY 18

2.6.5 ANNUAL HOLIDAYS:- 18

6.5.6 PUBLIC HOLIDAYS: 18

2.7 PHASES OF RECREATION 19

2.7 ADVANTAGES OF RECREATION 20

2.8 LODGING AND RECREATION. 21

2.9 RECREATION PLANNING 22

2.9.1 METAMORPHOSIS: 23

2.9.2 TRADITIONAL EMPHASIS 23

2.9.3 CURRENT EMPHASIS 23
2.9.4 EMERGING EMPHASIS 24

CHAPTER THREE 27

KADUNA – ESTABLISHING A CONTEXT 27

3.0 KADUNA TOWN 27
3.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 27
3.2 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA 29
3.2.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE: 29
3.2.2 SOIL 30
3.2.3 VEGETATION 30
3.2.4 CLIMATE, RAINFALL AND WIND 31
TABEL 1 ..... *33*
3.2.5 TEMPERATURE 33
TABLE 2 ..... *33*
3.3 PEOPLE OF KADUNA 34
3.4 POPULATION GROWTH 34
TABLE 5 ..... *35*
3.5 EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY 36

CHAPTER FOUR 39

4.1 BAGUDA LAKE RESORT KANO 39
4.1.1 LOCATION 39
4.1.2 FACILLITIES 39
4.1.3 ACCOMODATION 40
4.1.4 APPRAISAL 40
4.2.2 ACCOMMODATION 41
4.2.3 FACILITIES 42
4.2.4 APPRAISAL 42
4.3 WALT DISNEY WORLD 43

4.3.1 THE CONCEPT 43
4.3.2 EPCOT CENTRE 44
4.3.2 THE SITE 44
4.3.3 GENERAL INFORMATION 45
4.3.4 TIVOLI GARDENS COPENHAGEN, DENMARK 46
4.3.5 CONTENT 46
4.4.6 APPRAISAL 46
4.4 TIVOLI GARDENS COPENHAGEN, DENMARK 47
4.4.1 CONCEPT 47
4.4.2 THE SITE 47
4.4.3 DESIGN APPROACH 47
CHAPTER FIVE 49
SITE AND ENVIRONS 49
5.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 49
5.1 LOCATION 49
5.2 WATER AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY 50
5.3 GEOTECHNICAL DATA 50
5.3.1 GEOLOGY 50
5.3.2 ECOLOGY 50
5.3.2 VEGETATION 51
5.4 CLIMATIC DATA 51
5.4.1 TEMPERATURE 52
5.4.2 RAINFALL 52
5.4.3 WINDS 52
5.5 EXISTING STRUCTURES ON SITE 52
5.5.1 ENTRANCE GATE 52
5.5.2 ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK 53
5.5.3 CULTURE SHOP 53

5.5.4 CAFES 53
5.5.5 PUBLIC TOILETS 54
5.5.6 SWIMMING POOL 54
5.5.7 LUGARD BRIDGE 54
5.5.8 CEREMONIAL TRELLIS 55
5.6 OTHER FEATURES ON SITE 55
5.6.1 RELAXATION SPOTS 55
5.6.2 FISH POND 55
5.6.3 SCULPUTURAL PIECES 56
5.6.4 CHILDREN'S PLAY AREA 56
5.6.5 ORCHARD 56
5.6.6 THE RIVER KADUNA 56
5.6.7 LAND SCAPE 57
5.7 ADMINISTRATION 58
5.8 MATERIALS USED FOR CONSTRUCTION 58
5.9 PROPOSALS 58
5.9.1 THE PROVISION OF A LODGE 59
5.9.2 OTHER RECOMMENDED DEVELOPMENTS 59

CHAPTER SIX 61

CULTURAL EXPRESSION IN CONTEMPORARY ARCH 61

6.0 PREAMBLE 61
6.1 CULTURAL EXPRESSION THROUGH DESIGN AND CONCEPTUAL PLANNING BASED ON CULTURAL VALUES 62
6.1.1 SECURITY 62
6.1.2 PRIVACY 63
6.1.3 COURTYARD 63
6.2 CULTURAL EXPRESSION IN CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE THROUGH THE USE OF IMPROVED TRADITIONAL MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS. 64

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY

6.2.1 MATERIALS 65

CONSTRUCTION METHODS 69

6.3 CULTURAL EXPRESSION IN CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE THROUGH THE USE OF TRADITIONAL IDEAS AND THEMES IN THE FINISHING AND DECORATING OF SUCH BUILDINGS. 74

6.3.1 FINISHING 75

6.3.2 DECORATIONS 76

6.3.3. FURNISHING :- 76

CHAPTER SEVEN 78

THE DESIGN OF KADA LODGE 78

7.0 PROPOSAL 78

7.1 FEASIBILITY 78

7.2 SCOPE AND LIMITATION 79

7.3 SITE CONCEPT 79

7.4 DESIGN CONCEPT 79

7.4 FROM CONCEPT 79

7.5 DESIGN GOALS 80

7.6 DESIGN BRIEF AND SPACE AREAS 80

7.6.1 MATER PLANNING 80

7.6.2 RECEPTION AND ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS 81

7.6.3 ANCILLARY FACILITIES 81

7.6.4 ACCOMMODATION 82

7.6.5 ENTERTAINMENT, SPORT AND RECREATION 82

7.6.6 ARCHITECTURAL REQUIREMENT 82

7.6.7 AREA OF EMPHASIS 83

CHAPTER EIGHT 87

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS 87

9.1.0 DESIGN CRITERIA 87
9.1.1 SPACE FLEXIBILITY 87
9.1.2 ACCESSIBILITY 88
9.1.3 LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS 88
9.1.3 AESTHETICS 88
9.2.5 BUILDING SERVICES 89
9.3 CONCEPTS IN RECREATION PLANNING 89
9.3.1 TOTAL PLANNING CONCEPT 89
9.3.2 BUILDING DESIGN CONCEPT 89
9.3.3 PARKING CONCEPT 90
9.3.4 LANDSCAPE DESIGN CONCEPT 90
THESIS POSITION *91*
CHAPTER NINE **92**
9.0 CONCLUSION 92
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY **93**

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

As the 20th century draws to a close which is indeed also the end of another millennium, society has developed into a complex network of intricate activities in which one is always busy running after one thing or the other. Only so as to keep up with the hectic peace of modern living. None the less it is necessary for one to slow down every once in a while and take a break or holiday to stay healthy and refreshed.

Holiday parks or tourist resorts are best for these needs. Indeed, the need for man to have time and a place for holiday is of prime importance to both his health and mental alertness. This is because such holiday time is a period of rejuvenation or refreshment which positively affects his level of creativity and productivity, consequently improving his income and standard of living.

In a country like Nigeria, where the people especially the working class are exposed to the strain and stress of jobs and the generally fast pace of life in the cities, this need is extremely important.

On careful observation, it is noted that many Nigerians or people generally prefer or desire to travel to the villages to holiday or spend their free time. This is most especially true during the public holidays like Christmas, Sallah, Easter and

Independence day e.t.c. this holiday behaviour pattern shows that people are aware that the village setting with its quiet, noise – free, clean, pollution – free environment is still the best place for tourism and relaxation.

Unfortunately, for reasons of distance and other factors, it is not possible for all holiday seekers to go to the village. So the only alternative is the provision of similar environment or tourist centres within the cities at strategic locations.

Quite unfortunately too, such relaxation centres in existence within our urban centres are few and far in between, worse still, they are haphazardly scattered all over the country. This is not encouraging at all to the tourist given the long distance travel involved and the current high cost of transportation. Another discouraging factor is the very high cost of lodging charged for substandard services and facilities.

One major problem existing tourist centres have, is a lack of proper organisation. This problem is made worse by the poor information available on such centres. Such that potential tourist or holiday seekers do not really know what to expect at such centres. Only to travel all the way there to be disappointed, because more often than not the services and facilities available fall below expectation. This is very damaging to the spirit of tourism or holiday making. As a result of this unfortunate situation, some tourist consequently reduce the duration of stay, others may just turn right back home.

The inadequacy or total lack of recreational facilities in any given society promotes a very wide range of social ills. This problem is most noticeable in the youth who with so much energy to expend easily become juvenile deliquents or social mis-fits if no properly organised way is provided via recreational facilities for them to expend the extra energy and time. Some time diving into such distructive practices like vandalism, theft or armed robbery, drug addition ect are very well due to the improper use of extra or free time. In severe cases, these habits became a way of life that cannot be easily dropped and can even result in their mental imbalance and sometimes death.

In the adult and aged category, lack of recreational activities, or a careless attitude to it may lead to a wide range of illnesses ranging from obesity, heart and coronary diseases, hypertension, diabetes meltitus, galblader disease, degenerative arthrits, kiddney disease and adverse postural changes among others.

For a developing nation like Nigeria the commulative or sum total of the effect of these debilitating illnesses on total productivity is just too high and not affordable. So workable solutions must be sought to arrest the trend.

1.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

Tourism today, has become a highly organised activity with several millions of people of different cultural, physical, religious and regional groupings travelling to far and near places, not necessarily of their birth. They often travel there to

take vacations, or holidays, make business attend conferences, partake in sporting meets, or simply just touring for exposure, leisure or general fun – seeking.

This serious influx or steam of visitors at these recreational facilities poses a serious problem of accommodation. This class of guests who may wish to stay over-night or for several days need to be given adequate lodging facilities to make them feel comfortable and welcomed for the period of their stay.

The architect is faced with the task of providing befitting lodging facilities that would blend and meet the specific needs because tourism a recreation is a growing industry in the country.

In Nigeria, one of such recreational centres is situated at the GAMJI GATE government reserved area of Kaduna State. The centre which is limited to daytime services only for now is know as the "GEN. HASSAN KATSINA MEMORIAL PARK". The current Park boasts of some facilities for general relaxation and fun for its day time visitors but fortunately does not have any lodging facilities of any kind for guests who may wish to stay over for some days and holiday there.

This research work is therefore focussed and directed towards meeting that specific need, with a view towards upgrading the current status of the park from a simple day time recreational centre to a standard and full – time holiday camp complete with lodging facilities.

The upgrading exercise is therefore supposed to give the "Gen. Hassan Katisina Memorial Park" an international face lift and to maintain an international standard. It is also expected to attract both local and international tourists, holiday makes or simply just fun-seekers. This is expected to earn the country at large some revenue. The state will benefit both economically and infrastructurally as well too.

1.2 *AIM AND OBJECTIVES*

The main purpose of this study is to put forward a design proposal for upgrading the GEN. HASSAN KATSINA MEMORIAL PARK to the status of a tourist camp by the provision of lodging facilities of international standard. These lodging facilities would be designed and built to express the cultural heritage of the locality to reflect the traditional architectural heritage in contemporary Nigeria architecture.

OBJECTIVE

The study will attempt to achieve the aim stated above through pursing the following objectives:

I. Proucing a design proposal that would be both aesthetically appealing and workable at the same time, meeting all functional and structural requirements. At the same time complementing all existing developments and infrastructure already on site.

II. Producing a novel and contemporary design based on African themes through symbolic architecture in conceptual planning, construction methods, and use of materials.

III. Trying to create a total African cultural expression through the use of contemporary design and construction methods, as well as use of material e.g. concrete, steel and glass.

IV. Exploring and exploiting Earth construction Technology and methods of construction and use of materials to promote and preserve our traditional cultural heritage.

1.3 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

So much has been said and written in papers, seminars, workshop, books etc about the use of African themes in design, construction and use of material. But there isn't much done yet in putting all the theories and ideas into practice to really promote our African cultural heritage. So using the opportunity of this study and eventual proposal, a contribution to this architectural development will be made.

In modern day architectural practice there is a need for us to celebrate more our cultural and traditional heritage. Our traditional identity and peculiarity as a people should not be sacrified on the alter of modernization because there is a meeting point between the traditional and the modern in contemporary architecture. This, the research hopes to show.

The study is also expected to raise the aesthetic appeal of the indigenous materials and construction methods of our traditional architecture. The prospects and potentials of such materials and construction methods will be celebrated and in the process a better awareness of the rich art and cultural heritage will result.

1.4 MOTIVATION

The search for cultural identity and expression in our contemporary architecture is the main driving force behind the desire to do this work. Also the second phase of development at the Gen. Hassan Katsina Park includes the need for good lodging facilities of international standards. So, to produce a befitting design proposal that would meet all the necessary requirements is another source of motivation.

1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The thesis will be limited to the design and provision of lodging facilities for the Gen. Hassan Katsina Memorial Park which will be called "KADA LODGE".

Emphasis will however be made on the use of trado-cultural African themes in the design and construction of the lodge. Contemporary methods that would also result in strong trado – cultural impressions would also be examined.

For this stage of development the accommodation to be provided will be about 80 – 100 rooms with provision for future expansion. The study will also include the planning of an appropriate tourist environment and detail study of the urban setting, traditional heritage and general environment.

1.6 *RESEARCH METHODOLOGY*

This research has been carried out mainly through consulting texts and literature available on the subject matter. Reviewing case studies of similar recreational centres.

Conducting interviewers, discussions, dialogues and general observation and study of all relevant materials were also carried out.

The sources of data include site visits, relevant case studies, journals, newspapers and reference materials.

Other services include unpublished thesis works and seminar papers, published books and other unspecified sources.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 *RECREATION*

Recreation as a normal human activity is engaged in by every one at one time or the other, nevertheless, most people admit that they really do not know how to define it. More often than not, there is always the tendency to confuse it with leisure, play or amusement. The reason is mainly due to the close relationship existing in their interpretations. To fully understand the actual and more exact definition of recreation, it would be necessary to give definition of other closely related words mentioned above.

a) Leisure

This is generally defined as spare time. It is in essence the time free from work; the time available when all the immediate pressures and basic demands on ones time have been met. Usually when one is doing something leisurely, it means that one is not in haste.

b) ***Play***

Play is the activity or what is done for amusement, recreation or leisure. In play, reality and fantasy may be interwoven.

c) ***Amusement***

This is the pleasurable experience one gets or feels when time passes by pleasantly. It s that pleasant ability to smile or laugh at some enjoyable or pleasant activity.

2.1 RECREATION AND LEISURE

The indiscriminate use of the term 'leisure' and 'recreation' often causes confusion. Though these two terms are closely related, they are actually quite different in meaning.

Leisure is often thought of as a period of time free from work while recreation could be said to be the state of mind and / or body at rest from work that is not intended to bring about relaxation. The contemporary view is much broader and more humanistic. This view sees leisure as a context for pleasure and self expression, and recreation as what happens to people as a direct result of activities or experience.

Recreation takes place during leisure but not all leisure is given over to recreation.

Leisure is in effect time of a special kind whilst recreation is activity (or in activity) of a special kind. Whether the activity is undertaken during leisure or not, recreation depends largely upon motive or incentive of the one seeking after recreation. Basically, if the motive is engagement and personal satisfaction and also if the performance of the activity has its own appeal, then it is recreation.

Recreation to many people is merely fun or any activity which varies from the routine of their own daily lives Dictionaries define the term as the act of recreating or state of being recreated; the Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary

defines the term as a form of play or amusement; a way of refreshment of body and mind that pleasantly occupies one's time after work is done.

Similarly, being defined as any activity that rests men from work, it often gives them a change (distraction, diversion) and rejuvinates or (recreates) them for work. It could also be defined as the pleasurable and constructive use of spare time.

In actual fact, recreation could be many things, it involves any activity which is participated in at any time and any where, merely for the pleasure or enjoyment it gives.

There are many forms of recreation. It could be purely physical, it may be intellectual aesthetic or emotional or a combination of both or even more. The way and manner time is used differs from person to person. An activity one person may enjoy may actually be boring to another. This fact emphasises the personal nature of recreation and this indicates why recreational activities are as diversified as are the interest of man.

174805

Different kinds of people need different kinds of recreation at different times and this depends on numerous factors like cultural background, physical and intellectual capacity, education, training and experience. Mental abilities, status and family relationship, age, sex, occupation and economic status, residence i.e.

urban or rural, varying moods or emotional needs, available opportunities and the manner in which recreational interest and opportunities are presented.

2.3 *HOW AND WHERE PEOPLE IN KADUNA RECREATE*

As a consmopolitan city, Kaduna is made up of people from far and near. Hence it is necessary to find out how and where all these different people recreate.

Looking back, it would be very interesting to see how people in the past spent their leisure or free time. In those days it was normal for people to just congregate and spend time for leisure quietly and peacefully in little chit-chats or simply just listening to the radio.

The livelier or more extrovertish ones who are into drinking would however go out in search of a drinking joint and a calabash or more of Burukutu, Palm wine etc.

In line with the March 1966 development and welfare services, various sites were recommended suitable for use as recreational grounds in Kaduna.

Thus, facilities for indoor recreation became limited mostly to cinemas, local hotels and bars. However, where larger functions were concerned they took place in institutional buildings / halls hired or loaned for that purpose. Presently though

residential or commercial developments have already been established in these places expect for some green garden sites which are still reserved for public use.

In years past different green areas across the metropolis had been designated as parks and were actually designed and developed for such purposes but unfortunately were never maintained properly.

Recreational facilities existing within the Kaduna Capital Territory or metropolis are:

2.3.1 FILM SHOWS

This is a recreational facility enjoyed by a very large but lower income bracket and social level of the Kaduna populace. It was noted that most middle class members of the society preferred patronizing the many video clubs scattered all over town to borrow tapes instead. It was also however noted that more sophisticated exclusive and high-classed film centres have sprang up in the GRAs like the Al-Amin pictures etc.

2.3.2 TELEVISION

Every day of the week, different TV channels beam out signals to the teeming populace of Kaduna such channels include the local ones like the Nigeria Television Authority (N.T.A.) the Kaduna State Televison (KSTV) and the Desmins Independent Television (DITV). The international ones include the Cable News Networks(CNN) range of sky channels, (SKY) Music Television (MTV) etc.

2.3.3 CLUBS

There exist in the Kaduna metropolis, two main categories of clubs, the membership and non membership clubs. The membership clubs are few in number. The most prominent ones are the Kaduna Club, Kaduna recreation Club and Kaduna Golf and polo clubs as well as the Rugby club etc.

These clubs are co – operatively owned and have subsidized recreational facilities for exclusive use of its owner members.

The non – membership clubs in Kaduna town include the club 69, Fina white house, Kaduna country club, now called Amana Hotel among others.

Other Hotels like the Hamdala and Durbar hotels have recreational facilities and more recently the Nigeria Airforce Officer Club etc.

2.3.4 LEISURE AND AMUSEMENT PARKS:

This is one form of recreation that has not been well exploited in Kaduna. In the past, successive state administrations have tried to develop designated green areas into recreational parks without much success due to mainly poor planning and a low management and maintenance culture.

Two prominent parks for amusement and recreation are the Galaxy Park opposite the Kashim Ibrahim Government House Kaduna and the Gen. Hassan Katsina Memorial Park at the Gamji Gate Kaduna.

2.4 *WHY PEOPLE SHOULD RECREATE*

The main advantages derived from recreation can be classified into four categories:

2.4.1 *Physical Health:*

Recreation affords participants better acquisition of physical skills and improved physical health, the value of which differs according to age level and development needs.

Medical research has proven that participants in physical recreational activities consequently have less fatty deposits around the heart, thus allowing it to beat and function well with increased efficiency, since their blood circulation level is steady and stable as a result.

Regular recreation tends to reduce over – weighted persons and is best recommended for such people who want to slim down in preference to pills.

2.4.2 *Social Advantage*

Recreational activities involving several people at a time provide great opportunities for social interaction which helps in overcoming the feelings of isolation and loneliness in an ever increasing individualistic world. Thus such recreational activities are highly desirable.

2.4.3 *Intellectual Advantage*

As the English say "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy", is a popular but very true saying. A relaxed mental attitude which comes as a result of recreation rejuvinates and mentally refreshness and prepares one for further intellectual work. It is necessary for optimum out – put.

2.4.4 *Emotional Advantage*

Human psychological studies reveal that the unwillingness to play is an evidence of an insecure or disordered aspect or personality. Full participation results in a rewarding satisfaction which invariably is a deep – rooted psychological need. This recreation has its advantages emotionally because it encourages the timid, dis arms the aggressive, motivates it lethargic, calms the restless and up lifts the melan chomanic.

2.5 *RECREATIONAL NEEDS AND PREFERENCES*

Different reasons exist as to why people recreate. Some do so out of the pressing need to do so. Also people have their preference for onetype of recreation or the other.

2.5.1 *Needs:*

There are two types of recreational needs Viz, the latest and potential needs. Potential needs are motives brought about by the increased supply of recreational facilities, social development and the introduction of new leisure activities.

Latent needs are however, the fundamental and general recreational motives inherent in individuals.

2.5.2 Preference

Some of the many consideration on which preferences for some particular recreational activity or activities are based upon are listed below.

I. What kind of activity provides a particularly high and durable activity level?

II. Which activity brings improved physical and mental health?

III. Is it really necessary to identity such and such activities as are essential to meet the recreational demands of various groups in a society.

IV. There should be consideration of the high cost of user changes which is attributed to small provision of out door recreational centres and facilities for public use.

2.6 CLASSIFICATION OF RECREATION

Recreation can be classified based on time of occurrence. In this sense, there are daily, weekend, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly and annual periods for recreation. There are also these take place during public holidays.

2.6.1 Daily Recreation

Daily recreation can be divided into three basic groups.

i. The necessity series which include sleeping, eating and all other personal matters.

ii. The restricted series denoting working and various domestic matters.

iii. The unrestricted series which concerns rest and leisure mere time could be made available for rest and leisure depending on the nature of ones work.

2.6.2 *Week – end Recreation*

Most people start their week – ends from friendly evenings through Saturday to Sunday. Apart from observing religious duties the remaining period is used for one form of recreation or the other during the weekends.

2.6.3 *Weekly, Forthnightly*

These are recreational activities indulged in once a week during week days and not weekends. While forthnighly takes place once in every two weeks.

2.6.4 *Monthly; Quarterly*

Monthly recreational refers to such activities carried out once a month while Quarterly are those engaged in once in every three months.

2.6.5 *Annual Holidays:-*

All working class people either self employed or government employed are entitled to annual holidays. The annual holiday or leave period as some call it offers better opportunities for the fulfillment of recreational needs as there is relatively time at their disposal during this period.

6.5.6 *Public Holidays:*

There are about 10 days every year approved by the Federal Government in Nigeria as Saturdays Public Holidays. These public holidays are mostly due to

religious obligations and other national and international commemorations of great past events and ideals.

2.7 *PHASES OF RECREATION*

Research work has revealed that the need for recreation increase proportionately with available time and larger dispensable income. Consequently resulting in higher living standards.

Tastes formation is defined as a process such as learning and formation of attitude, while socio economic factors, affect the context and level of recreational behaviour. According to a study done by Dawson and Knetsch the recreational true process consists of five processes: Planing, travel to site, on site experience, travel back, fellow up or recollection.

(a) Planing and Anticipation:

It may be a brief period or may take time to develop and plan depending on several factors like interest, time resources and opportunity.

(b) Travel to Site or Venue of Recreation

The amount of travel and costs may vary considerably. The dissatisfaction or stress involved with travelling to site also varies considerably between individuals, between routes and between sites visited.

(c) On Site Experience

These include swimming, camping, picnicking, fishing, playing, etc.

(d) Travel Back:

The experience here is not the same as that of traveling to site even if the route taken back is the same. If it was a full days outing the people involved would be tired, unlike the going to site when they were fresh. Meanwhile of the site experience and anticipation of task at home are different from the anticipation experienced in the journey to site of recreation.

(e) Recollection

After the experience is over the person involved now sits back and recollects on one aspect or more of the total experience. Such recollections are often shared with friends, relatives and associates. The recollection of one experience often provides the starting point to anticipate another.

As an appraisal, the whole recreation experience is a package deal, and the sum total of satisfaction and dissatisfaction from the experience can be balanced against the total cost.

2.7 *ADVANTAGES OF RECREATION*

The advantages of recreation are as many and diverse as are the activities within it. It could be said that same of the advantages are:

a) To aid body development, movement and co-ordination through physical activities such as foot ball, tennis, swimming, etc.

b) To develop survival skills as knowing how to swim.

c) To encourage the appreciation of the environment outdoors through activities like liking and camping.

d) To provide serenity peace and rest from the hustle and bustle of today's world, from the frustrating and hectic pace of daily living. Consequently providing mental and emotional rejuvenation.

2.8 *LODGING AND RECREATION.*

Some times people have to travel from far and near just to get to recreational facilities or centres of their choice and preference. Some times, too, they may choose to spend days, weeks or months recreating far away from home in unfamiliar surroundings as in the case of tourist.

For these category of people, be they tourist, holidays makers of just funseekers etc, some form of lodging is very important and necessary. This necessitated the development of the big, Resort, tourist and Vacation, hotels quite common in the West. Back home here in Nigeria, the culture of travelling to exotic far away places that are quite far from home necessitating over night lodging in hotels and Vacation lodges is just beginning to catch on.

In Kaduna, there are a few tourist motels, but no real and standard Vacation hotel, lodge or motel. Such that there is a real need for the design, development and provision of such facilities. Especially, if the holiday culture and it's attendant benefits are to be realilsed.

To design and provide a successful holiday lodge or hotel, same important factors have to be taken into consideration. They are as follows:-

a) Location:

The lodge ideally should be on site of recreation or right next to it. Where not possible due to site constants and other factors it should be as near as possible.

b) ***Comfort:***

Depending on the size and class of the hotel or lodge the comfort level provided should be as high as possible with special reference to all the conveniences required as by standards.

c) ***Security***

Guests resident in the holiday lodges or hotels desire and should have a required certain measure of security and safety. Not so much by solid physical barriers but more by good conceptual planing and intangible security measures, which though less visible are actually more effective.

d) ***Services***

All hotels or lodges have recommended standards regarding services available there. This is however based on the type size and class of the hotel.

2.9 RECREATION PLANNING

To avoid serious mistakes and wastages serious recreation planning must be done.

2.9.1 *Metamorphosis:*

The scope and emphasis of recreation planning have paralleled the development of cities, parks and recreational environments. The nature of recreation planning is rapidly changing in these ways as shown below.

2.9.2 *Traditional Emphasis*

Recreation planning has been traditional by identified with resource planning or facility planning. The major emphasis has been in open space presentation and the development of this space for outdoor recreation. Before 1970, site design or organised competative sports and outdoor public spaces were the focus of most recreation plans. The philosophical basis of these plans was the social reform or city beautiful movement of the early 1900s. public parks were viewed as natural refuges from the evils of the surrounding city. They were designed as pastoral retreats or escapes from the congestion and pollution of cities.

2.9.3 *Current Emphasis*

The current emphasis of recreation planning is on the relationship of public recreation opportunities to other types of land use, design and access at the urban and regional scale. While the primary focus is still on the physical resources, this has been broadened to include social and environmental factors. An expanded focus in urban beautification, community development, historic presentation, environmental interpretation, multiple use of public and private spaces for recreation, and a broad range of organised recreation programmes are common now in most communities. The philosophical justification of most efforts is to

beautify the city. In essence to renew it and make it a desirable place to live in, work and visit too.

2.9.4 *Emerging Emphasis*

The emerging emphasis of recreation planing is a blend of environmental design, social science and public administration to provide leisure opportunities as part of human services and environmental management system. Both public and private spaces and services are included in a system of opportunities integrated at the neighourhood and metropolitan scale. An emphasis on human development, environmental management, non competitive self programmed activities, creative play areas and integration of the arts, culture, day are care and adult education programmes with parks. Recreation planning is emerging in many communities.

WORK AND RECREATION

Before an analysis of work and recreation can be done, a basic definition of work is necessary. Nels Anderson defined work as "the purposeful effort a man expends to earn his livehood". In more direct terms work could be said to be "time given to a job for which one is paid". Recreation is best understood against this background of work. Man has always lived by work and with it. Yet, only modern man, because he has worked and planned so well, also now has free time. And his task is learning to use the free time. Work and recreation reflect and supplement each other. Recreation is a by product of work usually unprepared for. It is used as a release from work.

Vontobel wrote that work is any concious purposeful activity which with satisfaction serves the material and spiritual need of the individual and the community. Industrial work detaches man from native. Under the industrial order, those who work it for hire. George Sanle, defines work, as something praise worthy, because it is often not enjoyable, but contributes something others are willing to pay for. That is activity for which one sells his time. Sanle also said, "people sell time primarily so that they may acquire enough money income to buy products sold by others". What a person does in sold time is "the job". Time sold is not sold in "ones" own time, free time is thought of as leisure, no matter what one does with it".

Karl Max in some of his writings considered work in itself as the prime need of man. He also stated that only the collective ownership of machines will enable

mankind to gain free time, hence space for human development and de humanized labour. Time thus liberated from work should according to Karl Max present the antimony of labour and leisure to be transcended and thus the fulfillment of the whole man to be achieved. From the above analysis, one can conclude that the concept of work and recreation show a dialectic philosophy. Karl Max thus did well, when in one of his writings suggested that the capitalist religions of work is being replaced by a new "religion of leisure" which further affirms the dialectic relationship of work and recreation.

CHAPTER THREE

KADUNA – ESTABLISHING A CONTEXT

3.0 KADUNA TOWN

This is the capital of the present Kaduna State and incidentally the town were the site for Kada Lodge is located.

3.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The name Kaduna was derived from the Hausa word "Kada" which means crocodile in English and "Kaduna" is the plural form of Kada.

The name came from the river Kaduna which at that time was predominantly inhabited with crocodiles.

Regarding it's location Kaduna lies between longitude 7^{o}E and 8^{o}E, and also between latitudes 10^{o}N and 11^{o}N hence it falls within the Savannah belt of Northern Nigerian.

It was Lord Lugard who actually chose the present location of Kaduna in 1912 as the most strategic position for his administrative and military headquarters for the then newly created protectorate of Northern Nigeria.

There were four factors that informed the choice of this present location. They were:

i. The Northern Nigeria protectorate which had by 1914 become amalgamted with the rest of the country. It was then made up of thirteen Emirates and the proposed Kaduna location was only slightly north of the centre of granty of these emirates.

ii. The presence of the River Kaduna flowing through the proposed site or location. Apart from being an important tributary of the river Niger, it could also supply enough water for the new town.

iii. As at that time the newly constructed railway line strtching from Lagos to kano (1911) had as an important junction Kaduna to link the North with the West. Also the line going Northwards from Portharcount was made to pass through Kaduna as planned. Coincidentally it was in 1927 that the construction of this line commenced which also was the same year the Jos to Kafanchan branch was opened. The location of Kaduna was indeed a good strategic decision made by Lord Lugard.

iv. Fourthly, Kaduna was isolated from existing towns being set in the Gwari country side in the heart of the then Zaria province, as a field administrative and military centre. It was therefore free of local political complications.

Consequently the development of Kaduna from an army encampment, to a centre of colonial government for Northern Nigeria, then to a self supporting commercial industrial and market town was very fast. Due in part, to a virtually unlimited

supply of water, a central position wish basic land communications and abundant freedom for growth.

Kaduna was later to develop into a state capital of increasing importance whose population was also growing at the rate of 8.5% approximately.

3.2 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

3.2.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE:

Kaduna's regional topography has a little relief situated about one hundred feet above and below the 606mt contour line. Generally it is made up of a rolling park like terrain with solid granite inselbergs, rising sporadically as like a great dome, up to as much as a thousand feet above the general level plain to the east and south east ward. This plain ends abruptly in the escarpment to the Jos Plateau.

The area is crossed by matured wooded streams flowing in broad shallow beds separated by inconspicuous water sheds.

The basic geological structure is made up of mixed streaky rocks, granite in parts with darker sifter bands Crosion is mainly by small streams that cut deep gulleys, leaving the residual laterite caps to be gradually eaten away by the natural forces of rain, wind and vegetation. The water table in Kaduna is quite high especially at the height of the rains and wells are usually dug to a depth of about 15m.

As would be expected in a growing city like Kaduna, the forest diminishes and the Savannah wood lands outside the forest reservations are being destroyed at a continually increasing rate.

3.2.4 Climate, Rainfall and Wind

Kaduna has two marked seasons, the dry season from November to March and the wet season from April to October. Some climatologists, however, believe that Kaduna has four distinct seasons, viz the dry season from November to February, the hot season from March to April, the Thunderstorm season from June to July and the wet season from July to October.

During the dry period of the year, from November to March, the dust laden harmatan winds, dry, cold and often strong blows in from the North – east straight of the Shara region. This wind can be a nuisance since it affects almost everything organic or in organic in its path. By consideration, it is from this quarter that man needs the most protection through out the year.

The highest temperatures are recorded in the months of March and April. During this period, there is little or no rainfall. On arrival of the first rains in April, the prevailing wind reers to the south west and continues from May to October.

The rain storms, usually violent with thunder and lightening, come in the months of June and July. During this brief period, the prevailing wind seems to be driving in from the North – east. However, the prevailing wind reverts to its wet season course of south – west.

Kaduna records an annual rainfall of some 1016mm 1524mm, the peak is reached from late July and extends into September. In monthly records, August has the highest rainfall.

Considerable variations from year to year can take place both in monthly and annual totals table 1 shows this and this is attributed to the high intensity of many storms and the narrow fronts with which they sweep the country side. Generally, these storms are interspersed with clear skies although in the months of August and September, there can be conservative days that are dull and overcast. It is rare to record any rain between November and February and for more than a total of one inch to fall from October to March.

This seasonal alternation of dry and wet seasons invariably exerts a major permanent influence an agriculture and man's habitation as well with the resultant repercussions of negligence being to disastrous.

TABEL 1

3.2.5 *Temperature*

The higher temperatures recorded in the year are in the month of April and range between 22.2°c and 35.1°c. The lowest are recorded in January ranging from 14.7°c to 30.8°c, Table 2. The mean temperature range is greater than what is obtainable in temperate climates and the extremes of the hot and cold temps. On a simple day places a strain on the inhabitants making them feel uncomfortable. This is often aggravated by considerable changes in humidity, which in the dry season may well be below 10 percent in the afternoon and 30 percent at dawn. This causes the lips to crack and fine dust blown by the harmattan aggravates the nasal passages. Paper dries and curls and even seasoned wood warps and splits.

In August, a relatively cooler month, because of the rains the humidity at mid – day can be over 70 percent and at dawn 95 percent.

TABLE 2

TABLE 3

3.3 PEOPLE OF KADUNA

Kaduna is a cosmopolitan city, with people coming from other towns and states in the country and even beyond. It was said that kaduna was founded by strangers to the north after displacing the Gwari inhabitants who are the original natives.

The ethnic groups dominating within the state are the Hausas, the HAM people of the famous NOK culture, the BAGYIS, the BAJU and the FULANI's in order of descension. A few other dozen tribes are found scattered mainly in the southern part of the state.

In kaduna township alone, there are dozens of different ethnic groups that have settled down there for different reasons. Everyone with his own there for reason for coming to kaduna. Apart from this group of settlers, we also have the foreign nationals from all over the globe who have come to kaduna for commercial, business, diplomatic and official reasons among others.

As a true cosmopolitan centre Kaduna township like the state as a whole is seen as a free, open and liberal, city, centre or state welcoming to any one willing to settle down there.

3.4 POPULATION GROWTH

Over the past three and half dealers or more, Kaduna city has had a population growth which is almost geometrical. In fact at one time it was reputed to have

had the fastest growth rate of about 8.5% a year. This fact does not require much rhetoric but hard facts and figures that back it up.

The 1952 national census gave Kaduna town a population of only 39,000 inhabitants. This when compared to the present estimated population of over a million people gives it an astronomical growth.

Still going back in time, between 1952 abd 1963, the population increased almost four times its initial size, from 39,000 to 149,000 in the latter year. The national census of 1973 which would have given a more reliable head count, was thrown over board with serious cases of irregularities in the way the census was conducted.

However, a more reliable census exercise was conducted in 1991 by the National Population commission, but was only formally presented to and adopted by the Federal government in Nov. 1997 as the new correct updated and authentic demographic data for all national planning and policy formulation hence forth see tables 4 and 5.

TABLE 4

TABLE 5

From the tables above it can be clearly seen that though Kaduna town has the smallest land mass despite its being made up of two Local Government Areas. It

however, ironically though being the smallest area wise, has the largest population density.

It is about 25% (percent) of the whole population of Kaduna State leaving all the remaining 75% of the population to 16 other Local Governments.

This high population density within the Kaduna town is also another important factor to consider in the provision of recreational amenities.

Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory a relatively new comer to the scene threatens to cut short or reduce the population growth note. Abuja is expected to draw away some of the potential new comers to kaduna.

This development would indeed affect the growth rate of Kaduna town and it expected to drop from 8.5% to 3.5% by the end of this decade.

3.5 EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY

Kaduna's industrial and commercial growth has been short and phenomenal from a small administrative and government centre to a major industrial centre by relative comparison to other West African towns, with an evidently significant commercial growth.

At present, there are many diverse manufacturing industries in Kaduna. Among such are the different textile industries like the kaduna Textiles Limited, United Nigeria Textiles Limited (UNTL), Arewa Texttiles Limited (ATL) and so on. Crital Hope, Unisteel Works, G. M. P., Alcan Aluminum, Queens Way Aluminum among several others are generally manufacturing companies involved in the production of various kinds of building materials and components.

Others include the Peugeot Automobile Assembly Plant; (PAN) the Nigerian National Petroleum Co-operation (NNPC) Oil Refinery Plant and so many more large and small industries. All these industries offer employment to thousands of people resident within the Kaduna town.

Another major area of employment is the public sector both civil and military being also a major military settlement with so many military establishments situated there. The ministeries mainly exist both at the Federal and State levels and account for the single highest employment. The local government at their own level too, can also boast of a comparatively sizeable work force. For this category of workers, their workplaces are relatively within the city.

The private sector is yet another major employer with places of work as diverse as you can get the employers.

In all four main categories of workers can be identified.

a) Professional, Administrative and Management Staff

b) Clerical and other office workers

c) Skilled and semi – skilled operators

d) Un-skilled labourers or operators.

In a town fully dependant on commercial industrial and trading sectors of the economy, there is the need for effective recreational and social services. This really cannot be over emphasised hence the need to develop the parks, gardens, clubs and other social amenities to their fullest potentials.

At whatever rate the growth drops to, as long as it is not mill, a net increase in the number of holidaymakers', fun seekers and tourist is still expected. Hence the need to really up grade all existing social and recreational facilities to meet the ever growing demand for fun and recreation. The General Hassan Katsina Memorial Park at the Gamji Gate is one such facility.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 BAGUDA LAKE RESORT KANO

4.1.1 LOCATION

The Baguda lake Resort is located 50km west of Kano on the Kano-Jos road. It covers 130 acres of flat land adjacent to the baguda artificial lake. The resort is easily accessible from the Kano international airport the journey taking 50 minutes on a well surfaced road.

4.1.2 FACILLITIES

(a) Central Services Area

The administation block fronted by an impressive fountain contains offices for the administrative staff. The resort offers free medical services to her clientelle through qualified medical staff in her employment. Opposite the administrative block. Fire fighting functions are accommodate in a one storey structure. Other facilities include a Bank, barbers shop, beauty parlours and local craft shops.

(b) Recreation and Entertainment

i. **Night Club:** Operating between 7pm and 12 midnight on all days except Mondays and with a capacity for 90 persons, the night club is suitable for dancing and celebrating.

ii. **Bar / Restaurant:-** The 60 persons capacity bar is fully air-conditioned and the restaurant located in the southern wing can sit 100 diners at a

time. Behind the bar is an outdoor plaza with children's recreational facilities.

iii. **Amphitheater:-** Located close to the lake with the waterbody as a backdrop, the 500 pers capacity amphitheater has fixed timber seating arrangement about a thrusting stage.

iv. **Other facilities:-** The resort has an Olympic size swimming pool free to residents and open from 8 am to 8pm. This pool is surrounded by a well landscaped plaza. The resort has four standard tennis courts separated from the pool by a filter station.

4.1.3 ACCOMODATION

Accommodation in the Bagauda resort comprises 50 double chalets, 50 quadruple double round huts and 8 chalets each with accommodation for 4 persons, and 4 luxury suites. Radio and Television sets are provided in all the rooms. All bedrooms are air-conditioned apart from the round huts, which have electric fans. Laundry and catering services are also provided.

4.1.4 APPRAISAL

DEMERITS

i. The major problems facing the Bagauda lake resort are centered around its lack of conception as an integrated environment. The layout does not show any conscious attempt at proper architectural link of units and their surrounding landscape. They appear to have been randomly dotted over the 130-acre site.

ii. The 130-acre property does not have any defining boundaries. This situation exposes the faculty to severe pilferage and a general lack of central over the

environment. Organised open spaces are too far away from where visitors can appreciate them. Children's play area is also lacking, hence the need for its provision.

Introduction of parks, gardens, fountains, flowers, seats e.t.c Other scenic places with beauty that could attract mass visits have not been properly developed.

4.2.2 ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation is in form of chalets, which are circular in shape with a total capacity of 300 guests per night. The different types of accommodation are:-

TYPE	NUMBER
i. Old single chalets with far	14
ii. New single chalets with AC	14
iii. Old double chalets with fan	63
iv. New double chalets with AC	63
v. Family chalets with AC	12
vi. Suites with AC	10

(a) The Single and Guest Chalets makes use of stones and bricks for walls and thatch for roofing. Adequate cross ventilation and a cool interior. There is wastage of space due to a poor furniture arrangement. There is also high cost of maintenance.

(b) The New double Chalet has a more economical use of space. Stones and galvanized iron roofing sheet are used, thus reducing the cost of maintenance.

(c) The VIP suite is a simple and well-planned, design with a public and private apartment. The problem of cross-ventilation has been taken care of.

4.2.3 *FACILITIES*

Facilities provided included a restaurant with a capacity of 80 people 3 bars at various points, conference hall, shops, and game facilities. There also are workshop areas, health service unit, staff quarters, car hire service.

Other facilities also provided for are the swimming pool, shops, salons and recreational facilities e.g. out door sports like, volley ball, basket ball, and other in door games and body fitness centre.

4.2.4 *APPRAISAL*

DEMERITS

i. The accommodation at the Wikki,camp of the Yankari games reserve is in the form of dusters of chalets. This does not flow or harmonize with the site in terms of orientation and security.

ii. The absence of barries between the residential and recreational zones and the wild life zone could be dangerous.

iii. The location of the reception after the accommodation is not conducive for visitors and guests with regards to circulation

iv. There is also the lack of adequate and well-defined parking spaces for visitors

MERITS

i. The chalets are scattered around so as to provide privacy for each unit.

ii. Cottages identify with surrounding culture and natural features like trees. This is because of the circular native of plans and the use of thatch

iii. The huts all have good ventilation and consequently cool interiors, which is also partly due to the use of thatch

4.3 WALT DISNEY WORLD

4.3.1 THE CONCEPT

The idea for Disney land was one that had simmered in the mind of its creator long before the park become a reality it was motivated by Disney's experience in taking his two daughters out to amusement parks and play grounds. He was always disappointed because as he put it; while they were on the merry go round riding forty times or something, I'd be sitting there trying to figure out what I could do. This situation inspired the challenge seeking Walt into evolving a different kind of amusement park, one where parents and children together could forget their everyday care and loose themselves in adventure and fantasy. His "magical little park" evolved over twenty years into magic kingdom – a unique and totally unprecedented blend of entertainment and information.

The Epcot idea came from W.E.D. IMAGINEERING a subsidiary of W.E.D ENTERPRISES a unique design organisation made up of architects, artists and engineers, Imagineers as Disney called them.

4.3.2 EPCOT CENTRE

Epcot centre is actually made up of two distinctly different programmes that compliment each other splendidly.

(a) **FUTURE WORLD:**

This features a space ship Earth and four other futuristically designed buildings that house exhibits sponsored by major U.S corporations. In the bell sponsored space ship earth, the theme is communication. The universe of energy exhibit sponsored by Exxon demonstrates the stratum by stratum formation of fossil fuels while Eastern Kodak journey into imagination is a delightful comp into movies, gadgets and playgrounds of the future. The world of motion exhibit sponsored by general motors uses amusing skirts to demonstrate how man has overcome snags in travel.

(b) **WORLD SHOWCASE:**

The second programme at Epcot World showcase village of pavilions that displays the culture and amusement of the United States and eight others. This village of diverse culture offers authentic restaurants, shops as well as a continuos line entertainment and the recreation of the architectural landmarks of the various countries. Three more pavilions from Equatorial Africa, Spain and Israel are expected to add to those of the united kingdom Ghana, France, Germany, the United States, Japan, China and Mexico already in operation.

4.3.2 THE SITE

The Walt Disney world resort complex is located on 28,000 acres (43 square miles) in the heart of central Florida on the South-West East of the United States

of America. The magic kingdom park occupies 107 acres while Epcot centre the experimental prototype community of tomorrow occupies two hundred and six (206) acres

4.3.3 GENERAL INFORMATION

In its 28,000 miles the Walt Disney World Resort complex is a demonstration of the preservation and enhancement of the authentic qualities of an area while developing it for human fulfillment. A master plan was developed for the entire area in a bid to create a balance between recreational, residential and commercial uses end to permanently protect areas valuable to the wild life and overall ecology of the area.

The Walt Disney World Resort has two principal components viz-magic kingdom, which is an offshoot of the original theme park, while Epcot Centre is a more recent addition.

Epcot an acronym for experimental prototype community of tomorrow is Walt Disney's third and most spectacular theme park. He wanted a community to tomorrow that would continually introduce, test and demonstrate ever-changing ideas as they emerged from the creative centres of industry and he wanted to entertain while doing it. This is in the with his phylosophy of growth and development through imaginative creativity. Walt Disney was once quoted as saying this; that 'Disney land will never be completed, it will continue to grow.....'

4.3.4 TIVOLI GARDENS COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

4.3.5 CONTENT

The 'mood' of Tivoli was one of whimsical fantasy, a cheerful fantasy of light colour and exotic imagery in total contrast with the city outside its walls. Its' basic order was one of multi-spatial organisation with different kinds of activity related to different spaces. Three main activity centres may be identified viz.

i. Entertainment and Cultural activities

ii. Amusement centre

iii. Quiet areas

4.4.6 APPRAISAL

In appraising Tivoli, certain facts must be acknowledged. Tivoli is the unique product of circumstances physical and social that are largely indigenous to copenhagen. Furthermore, tradition has helped tivoli to assume its present role in the city's life. This appraisal is therefore an abstraction of the more important aspects of its growth and present character, and qualities that can be judged as being responsible for tivolis success.

DEMERITS

i. The original plan of Tivoli did not provide for change or growth. Where they have become meritable, changes have had to be accommodated by destruction and reconstruction.

ii. The overall layout lacks order: No conscious effort at integration is evident. The eclecticism of its architecture defies visual harmony.

4.4 TIVOLI GARDENS COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

4.4.1 CONCEPT

A unique entity that defies generic labeling, the Tivoli Gardens began as a place of respite from the crowded restrictive and monotonous conditions of urban life in mid-nineteenth century Copenhagen. It was given additional impetus by the political unrest prevalent in Copenhagen at the time. Tivoli therefore evolved in the quest for an escape from this harsh social reality. It's physical and cultural milieu were therefore major determinants of the form eventually adopted.

4.4.2 THE SITE

The Tivoli gardens are a 20-acre trapezoid located in the very heart of Copenhagen. Bounded on all sides by very busy streets. It's northern Borden is formed by the VERSTERBROGADE from which it takes it's major entrance. The H.C ANDERSENS BOULEVARD forms the eastern limit while the TIETGENSGADE and BERNSTOFFSGADE constitute the southern and western boundaries respectively.

4.4.3 DESIGN APPROACH

All Tovoli buildings are intended primarily as purveyors of the atmosphere rather than as technical or formal architectural expressions. Creation of atmosphere was

largely by exotic association and no relationship was intended. The only stylistic requirements were:-

(i). Unfamiliar farms

(ii). Association with time and places generally regarded as strange or exotic.

MERITS

i. One of the merits is the use of the concept of diversity of activity or multifunctionality offering in one place a range from passive through cultural to active pursuits appealing to the widest variety of tastes.

ii. The strength of the environmental medium and central over the visual field innudating the senses with a stronge feeling of difference from the world of work and trade outside.

iii. Its location in the heart of the urban centre, though at adds with convention is effective in keeping down town Copenhagen alive after official how utilizing facilities that would otherwise have been idle e.g. parking and transportation.

CHAPTER FIVE

SITE AND ENVIRONS

5.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The General Hassan Katsina Memorial Park was originally a military training camp for soldiers during the colonial era. At that time the present swimming pool was then used for military training too. The present office block on site was also an office building then. The ceremonial Trellis now renovated and converted to a pergola over a celebrated walkway along with the band stand at the pool were all part of the training camp. It was however later changed to Government Reserved Garden, when it was no longer put to military use. That has been the name for the park since then until recently in 1996 when it was redeveloped. It became a daytime park open to all for a token fee and renamed Gen. Hassan Katsina Memorial Park in memory of the late General.

5.1 LOCATION

The site covers on area of approximately at the south-eastern end of the Kaduna North Local Government area. It lies within :

To the North of the site is the Angwar Rimi Government Reserved layout (GRA). To the east undeveloped lands can be seen across the river Kaduna bordering the site, which are predeminatly farm lands. South of the site is the Gamji Gate Residential layout, while on its west side is the Police College with the famous swimming pool road leading right up to it through the Gamji Gate.

5.2 WATER AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The site is supplied electricity directly through the mains from NEP PLC. There is pipe borne water on site. This is tapped directly too from the kaduna State water board mains.

5.3 GEOTECHNICAL DATA

5.3.1 GEOLOGY

I. Kaduna is underlined by strata of soils and rocks deposited over a period of time.

II. The study area is generally underline by crystaline ignenis and metamorphic rocks of precambrian age. The main geological components are migamatite fine to grained biatite, granite, granitic graiss, and nucashist.

III. The soil type of the study area is such that about 40% of the area is composed of alluvial soil and laterite of thickness varying from 3-4 metres. Along the river courses of alluvium are common consisting of lateritic and weatheed basement complex materials sedimented by the waters while the rock outcrops farmed of gramite are scattered in the river bed and across the river on the other undeveloped lands.

5.3.2 ECOLOGY

I. The micro-system of an area is usually completely changed by urbanization thus the aim of this design is to achieve the most appropriate

sustainable development and at the same time maintaining the ecological balance of this micro-system.

II. The protection of the natural environment shall be one of the principle of the design. The provision and preservable of green areas and ponds in the recreation area is to enable the protection of the vegetation as much as possible shall be up held.

5.3.2 VEGETATION

The vegetation is mainly the Park Savannah type with trees and shrubs in different relevant places. The vegetational cover in its natural form consist of orchard bushes, a continuos cover of well developed trees to the north of the site referred to as the Government Garden. Some of these trees are as high as 10 – 15 metres high with low layer guinea bushes often used as cover a lot of animals.

5.4 CLIMATIC DATA

The climatic conditions of a given place is one of the most important predisposing factors which influence architectural designs and ultimately the efficiency of buildings in that given climate. As a fact, the climate of a given region has considerable influence on the orientation of buildings, spacing and grouping of houses, size and location of windows, choice type and specification of structural elements and finishes. Thus the importance of climate data cannot be over emphasised.